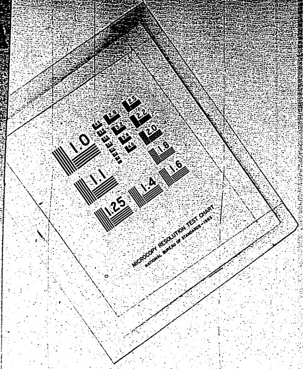
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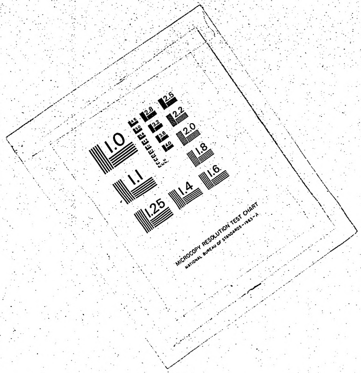
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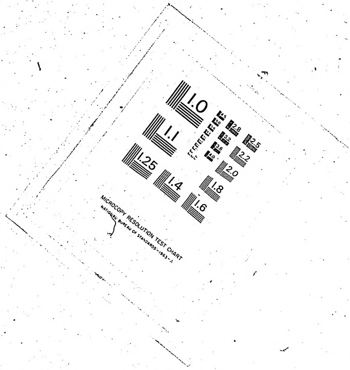
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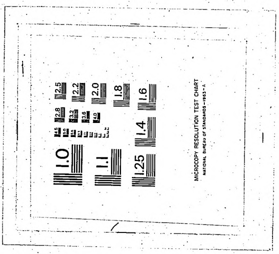
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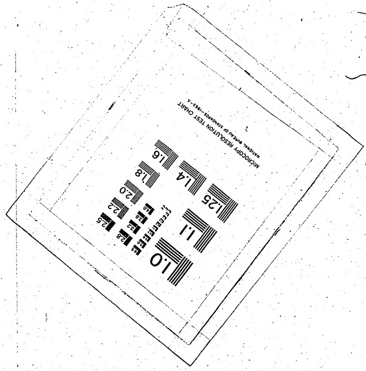
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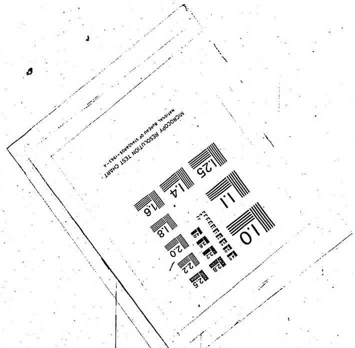
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Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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April 14 Complete

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. XV. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 7, 1892. NO. 38.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
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2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
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AN INDEPENDENT RAILROAD TO DULUTH.

How to Get it.

While all the platforms of the new party are having "planks" inserted favoring government ownership of railroads, no one seems for a moment to consider the possibility of public ownership, except through the general government. The fact seems to have escaped the politicians, not only of the old, but also of the new party, that if the people ever expect to own railroads they must take the initiative step themselves. While there is a great cry for railway communication via an independent line with the head of Lake Superior, no one seems to think it possible that the people of the Red River Valley are able to build and pay for a road from the lake to some central point in this valley, with the necessary branches to take in the largest part of its area.

There never has been a more favorable time and place for the building of a road by the people than is here and now afforded, and bear this in mind, whatever corporation builds this line, whether it be the Duluth & Winnipeg or some other, the people of this valley will pay for it, anyway. If they build it themselves they will pay for it and own it, while in case they allow some corporation to build it, they will pay for it just the same, but they will not own it, not one foot of it. Why then this grumbling and inaction? The corporations have confidence enough in this valley and its people to know that they are able to pay for all the railroads that they will need, as they have been and are paying for the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads many times over. All the people need is to have as much confidence in themselves as the corporations have in them. What, but the people's timidity prevents them from constructing and maintaining this line themselves? Are they waiting for some high and mighty railroad magnate to take hold of it, who by his high and lordly mien will try to convince them that he is doing them a great favor by allowing them to build it for him? It seems so! But if they are to get a road that will be of any material benefit to them they must build it themselves, and allow no private corporation to gain control of it. We have already ample railroad facilities for our present business, if we could only obtain fair rates, but the roads that we have, instead of competing for business, combine in order to more effectively skin us. They gauge their rates, not by what it costs to build and operate them, but what the people are able to pay, and the fact that the people are compelled to pay over a large part of what they ought to add to their wealth every year, retards the growth of this valley, both in wealth and in population.

If we were to get another road under the same kind of management, what security have we that it will not join the combine and still further fleece us. We have no security whatever, but we know that this is exactly what is liable to happen. The question here is, can it be built by the people? and if it can, what is the best way of going about it? In order to answer the first question, it is necessary to ascertain approximately what such a road would cost, and then take stock of our resources to ascertain if they are large enough to warrant the outlay. The first part of this question must be decided by the number of miles of line to be built and the average cost per mile. The number of miles required to be built would aggregate somewhere about four hundred. This would mean a road to some central point east of the Red River, and two branch lines from such central point extending northwest and southwest respectively, across the Red River, cutting it diagonally in both cases. Two hundred and fifty miles of these lines would be across our wild prairies and could be constructed at a minimum of cost, while the balance, 125 miles, would pass through a more or less broken country, where the expense would be somewhat greater.

The first 250 miles above indicated can be built at various estimates averaging not over $10,000 per mile, or $2,500,000, while the other 150 miles would probably cost on an average nearly, if not quite, twice as much per mile, or $3,000,000. Total $5,500,000, an average of $13,750 per mile for the whole road. It may be argued that these figures are not high enough, below however is the estimated average cost per mile of roads in Illinois, and the topography of Minnesota is so similar to that of Illinois that the average cost will probably be about the same. The figures given below were prepared at the request of the Illinois Railroad Commissioners by a railroad official, so that the probability is that they are at least high enough.

Right of way	$ 1,500 00
1,200 yds grading, 20c per yd	2,400.00
Bridging	2,000 00
2,700 ties at 40c	1,080 00
95 tons steel rails, $31 per ton,	2,945 00
Rail joints and fastenings	200.00
Track laying, surfacing, spiking and spikes	350 00
Fencing	800.00
Hand cars, section hand tools, &c	100 00
Water-supply	200.00
Side tracks	400.00
Section buildings and stock pens	400.00
	$12,375.00

Some of the above items would certainly have to be cut down if applied to a road from North Dakota, across northern Minnesota to Lake Superior. For instance, the first item, right of way. In a mile of right of way there is about 12 acres of land; at $1,500 per mile this would make it worth $125 per acre, which is rather high even for our prairie land, to say nothing about the wild country to the east of us where the cost would be almost nothing. Instead of $1,500, the actual figures would not exceed $500, and perhaps not half that sum. The next item, grading, would also have to be reduced. The 240 miles of prairie road can be graded with patent graders at less than $500 per mile, allowing twice the average cost of Illinois roads for the other 150 miles, would still only make the average cost per mile for grading of the whole line $2110 25.

Fencing is an item that can be dispensed with almost entirely. The item of rails, however, would have to be raised to 70 pound steel, making 126 tons per mile and costing $3,906. This increase would, however, not quite offset the reduction in other items, so that it appears quite safe to accept the figures of the Illinois Railroad Commission, $12,275 per mile, making 400 miles cost $4,500,000. The cities at the head of the lake could be depended upon to give right of way and terminal facilities at least.

Now, without counting on the country to the west of Duluth for the first 200 miles for any aid whatever, is the Red River Valley able to construct this line? Taking a strip of country 40 miles wide on each side of the Red River and 180 miles long, we have an area containing 9,216,000 acres, ninety per cent. farming land. The road then would cost less than 50 cents per acre of the territory it would control, not taking into condition town and city property which would reduce the burden on the farming land somewhat. Allowing the net earnings of the road to accumulate to pay off the principal, at would leave, at 6 percent interest, 3 cents per acre annual increase of taxes on account of this road. Deducting one-third of the number of acres contained in this territory for government, state and railroad lands, not taxed, would increase the tax on the balance to 4½ cents per acre, on a farm of 160 acres this would amount to $7.20 annual increase of taxes. Without taking into consideration the increased value of land in consequence of cheaper transportation, which alone would build the road twice over, let us see what the actual cash saving to each farm of 160 acres would amount to on the one item of wheat. Allowing 100 acres for wheat, at an average producing capacity of only 15 bu. or 900 per acre, a reduction of 5 cents per cwt, would make an annual saving of 45 cents per acre, $45 for a 100 acre field or 160 acre farm. Deducting $7.20 increase of taxes from $45.00 decrease of expenses, would give a balance of $37.80 per annum clear profit. Taking all other classes of freight into consideration the saving would be at least $50.00 or about enough to pay all taxes. It is clear then that this valley, so far as resources are concerned is amply able to build this road, and that as a business investment it should not be neglected.

The second question is, how to go about it, and it is here that the main difficulties present themselves, we have become so accustomed to leave all large undertakings in the hands of corporations that many of us have come to look upon public ownership as a visionary theory well enough to talk about but in no ways practicable, but let us see. This project being an interstate affair the first thing to be done is to see that we have the lawful sanction of the government, if no law already exists under which we can legally go to work, our congressmen should be communicated with and urged to put forth every effort to have the necessary law passed The matter of management is a great bugbear to some people, because, they say, it would fall into the hands of the politicians and be controlled by them. Indirectly they affect it, as they do the postal department, but directly they would have no power over it. Let one or more directors be chosen from each county with power to appoint the manager and to decide the general policy of the road. The manager to hold his office so long as he shows ability and willingness, to operate the road in the interests of the people, but he must, before being appointed be able to show that he is a practical railroad man and is competent to manage the business. He should have full power to appoint his own assistants, and subordinates, but not to discharge them, except for cause, and subject to appeal to the directors, who should meet once a month to decide such cases beside transacting other necessary business. Appointments to fill all vacancies should be made by competitive examinations from the ranks. In this way the best of service would be obtained and the managment taken entirely out of the hands of the politicians.

With regard to the method of raising the money wherewith to carry out the enterprise there is the usual way of voting bonds and floating them on the eastern markets, besides this method, a goodly sum could be raised by issuing non-interest bearing script to be given in exchange for loans from private parties interested in the development of the country, this script to be redeemed from the earnings of the road by accepting it at face value in payment of freight, to the amount of 5 per cent of any freight bill. There is hardly a business man, or a farmer owning 160 acres of land and upward but could well afford to loan from one hundred to one thousand dollars in this manner, knowing that every time he shipped or received a pound of freight, five per cent of the cost of such transportation would have to be accepted in script, making it absolutely good, and while outstanding it could be used to a certain extent as money, as merchants and others having large sums to pay in freights, could use it in limited quantities to the same advantage as cash.

Further details could be gone into with regard to the scheme, "if so you choose to name it," but it is hardly practicable within the necessary limits of a newspaper article to do so, furthermore it is not the intention of the writer to lay down any infallible rules, to be followed out in every detail, but rather to bring the matter up for discussion in order that people might ascertain each others' opinions in regard to it. If after duly considering it the people conclude that they can agree to undertake the project, it is time enough then to decide upon details. Now I will permit myself to urge upon the alliance especially (although all classes should be interested) to take the question up and discuss it thoroughly. If the matter is taken up in earnest, there is not much doubt but that the verdict will be in favor of building this line.

Whether the plan, partially outlined above be followed with or without modifications, or ignored altogether makes no difference, so long as the result arrived at is the same as here aimed at, but at any rate let us wake up and do something, and not allow ourselves to be further driven like a flock of sheep by an arrogant railroad combination. Let us not by our sluggishness and timidity render useless the work of this country's pioneers, who, had they been given our opportunities would certainly not have allowed them to go by without taking advantage of them. All this weeping and gnashing of teeth over railroad extortions might elicit sympathy, were it not for the fact that we have the weapons wherewith to not only defend ourselves but to annihilate our oppressors, once our leatherpates become sensitive enough to distinguish a mule's kick from a maiden's caress and we get our eyes open to the fact that corporations have only the strength that we give them, and that as soon as the people, the real power, withdraw their support from the corporations, the latter's efforts to take undue advantage would be as futile as an attempt to tear down Gibraltar with a toothpick.

People of the Red River Valley! now is the time for you to show by your actions whether the title of Free American Citizens, upon which you pride yourselves so much, really amounts to something, or is only an empty parade of words, a shining coat to hide from superficial view your political imbecility. If the former, then sound the reveille, fall in line, forward march.

Yours truly,
P. M. RINGDAL.

Our Washington Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31st, 1891.

ED. JOURNAL.—The Cleveland and Mills wing of the Democratic party propose to execute a flank movement on Speaker Crisp. Their agents are now busily at work suggesting that a caucus might be held of the Democrats to determine the politics to be followed by the party in Congress. This plan is a new one. The Speaker has heretofore always outlined the politics of the party and the election of Mr. Crisp was a direct outlining by a Democratic caucus, but the Mills fellows, following the lead of Cleveland, are not satisfied with having been beaten once and are determined to try again to see if they cannot make the tariff the sole question in the coming campaign and by so doing secure the nomination of their little tin god on wheels, Grover Cleveland.

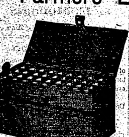
Breckenridge, of Kentucky, the silver-haired and golden-tongued orator from the blue grass region, fired the first gun in the campaign against Crisp on Wednesday. The House met for the purpose of receiving the report from the Speaker of his committees. As soon as Mr. Rusk, of Maryland, was announced as chairman of the committee on Accounts, he made the usual resolution that the committee on Accounts be authorized to designate the committees of the House to which clerkships should be assigned. Speaker Crisp stated that the agreement that no business should be transacted other than the announcement of the committees, a resolution as to adjournment for the Holidays and the swearing of new members, and that this required unanimous consent. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, objected. This single objection kept in all the Republican clerks until the House convenes on the fifth of January and kept out the Democrats, knocking them out of their pay from the 23d of December until the 5th of January. To say that the clerks were mad and that the chairman of the committees were mad would hardly express the condition of affairs when Mr. Breckenridge prevented the adoption of this resolution. The air was lurid and the gentlemen who were thus disappointed "swore like our army in Flanders." Breckenridge made a great many enemies by his action in this matter.

Henri Watterson, the self-selected knight who, with visor down and armed cap-a-pie, is fighting the battles of the star-eyed Goddess of reform, has issued his bulletin against the action of Congress in sitting down upon Mills and Cleveland. He attacks Crisp and says that his selection of chairmen and the organization of the House was a matter of personal aggrandizement fixed to reward those who supported him and to punish those who were against him, that he brings untried men to the front and the party and the country have the right to hold him to a very rigid accountability for the consequences. Of Springer he says the appointment "is positively unfortunate." He says that Springer has never shown any capacity as a House leader and his selection looks exactly like the result of a trade and is a pretext to turn down and degrade a man who has done efficient and eminent work. In short Mr. Watterson is very mad.

The World's Fair managers are resorting to desperate measures to secure their appropriation from Congress. They are now bringing suit against all the straw subscribers to the World's Fair funds in Chicago to show that they are in need of the money and are announcing that the work will have to stop by the first of February if they do not succeed in getting it. Let Mr. Pullman, Mr. Potter Palmer and Mr. Marshall Field, each of whom signed a telegram during the time that the question of locating the Fair at Chicago was under discussion declaring that they could raise all the money necessary, even to the amount of twenty-five million dollars pull out their pocketbooks and furnish the funds. The United States will not furnish a dollar.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

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Opera House Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

A. J. & A. McKINNON,
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CARRIAGE WORKS.
Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.
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To see our Overcoats,
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Before going elsewhere.
Business Suits, strong and stylish. Dress Suits in soft, silken, clinging clay worsted, that will never gloss or fade. Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Plush Caps. Furnishings and Underwear. Everything desirable, Everything good. Latest Novelties in Neckwear.
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W. E. SLOCUM, BROADWAY.

Our Duluth Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Dec. 31.—The holiday season brought with it a cessation of business, to a large extent. Now that is about over signs of renewed activity are already to be seen. The principal interest just now is in the new mining country which was described in a previous letter. Duluth men are very sanguine as to its future and expect it to do much for the Northwestern country. Measures will probably soon be taken to secure for this city many of the benefits to be derived from it.

In a talk the other day with a prominent business man on local industries, he spoke of the market furnished them. It is really interesting to study this phase of the industrial question. Many places can furnish cheap fuel, others cheap raw material and others possess some other advantage as a manufacturing point, but no one of them alone, and at times not all of them will build up factories. The greatest advantage, after all, is a good market. This gentleman pointed out the markets supplied by some of this city's industries. The new blast furnace, recently put in operation, was mentioned. For the first two or three weeks the company were troubled with the delays and accidents usual to new plants, but the furnace is now working satisfactorily and producing 100 tons of pig iron daily, and this amount is soon to be increased to 125 tons. All this output is contracted for in advance to the steel works across the bay. Another plant at West Duluth is the Duluth Manufacturing Company's. Almost the entire output of its rolling mill is consumed at the head of the lakes. Of the local lumber cut, one-third or more is used here. For almost every industry here save for those like the flour mills and the manufactories of machinery of special paterns, which look to the entire country or even Europe, there is a market for a good part of their product. Of course the great interior Northwest furnishes one of the best markets for a large number of manufactured goods.

The wheat movement to Duluth was about 100,000 bu. less last week than for the previous week, being 1,047,626 bu. Last year for the same week it was only 154,322 bu. Stocks are increasing on an average now about 1,000,000 bu. a week. At this rate it will take three months to fill the elevators here, there now being in store over 6,000,000 bu. If there is as much wheat in the farmers' hands as generally supposed, and it moves freely, as expected, they will be full some time before navigation opens in the spring. Since September 1st, Duluth has received 32,173,046 bu. of wheat, and estimating the last three days of December, the receipts for the calendar year will be 40,500,000. Total receipts of wheat and flour will equal nearly 53,000,000 bu.

The Iron Range road has made in its shops at Two Harbors a new ore car, after designs of its own, and will send it to different car factories throughout the country and ask for bids on a large number. The road will probably add considerable to its equipment before the next season's ore traffic begins. HAYS.

$75 MONTH $300
Do You Want
Employment?
Cy which you can make from $75.00 to $250.00 per month—the amount depending on whether you work part or all your time, and on the amount of VIM and VIGOR and PLUCK and PUSH you put into the work. If so, it might pay you to write to us. WE'VE GOT SOMETHING THAT GOES, and there's room for a few more to come in. It won't cost you much to investigate—only a two-cent stamp. WE WANT A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE REPRESENTATIVE IN OUR COMMUNITY, EITHER MAN OR WOMAN. If you are interested we'd like to hear from you. We'll show you where there's some money. All information by return mail. Then if you are not convinced, all right; there'll be no harm done—only YOU'LL MISS A GOOD THING. Letter write at once. Address
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THE HOME MAGAZINE
Every lady sending us the names of 20 housekeepers will receive a copy of The Home Magazine FREE for two months.
To those who may be desirous of sending us more than 20, we offer the following cash prizes for the largest lists received, viz:
For the largest list $20.00
" " next largest list 10.00
" " third " 5.00
" " fourth " 5.00
" " fifth " 5.00
" " 20 largest lists, 50c each 10.00
" " next 20 largest lists, 50c. " 10.00
Rules Governing this Competition.
1. All names must reach us not later December 1st, and all prizes will be made later than December 10th.
2. Put the names of those living in [illegible] towns on separate sheets of paper, giving name of the state and county in the upper left-hand corner, and [illegible] tained on [illegible] Thus:
Mrs. Henry Brown, [illegible]
Amelia Duggan,
Chas. Semple, Box 510,
Amelia Walker,
Give the total number of names on your list in the letter accompanying same.
4. Be careful to write as distinctly as [illegible] and on one side of the paper only.
5. Names of the prize winners will be announced in the January, 1892, number of Home Magazine.
THE BRODIX PUBLISHING Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, January 7, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 73.
1 Northern 72.
2 Northern 67.
3 Northern 61.

It was sort o' dusty on Tuesday afternoon.

Albert Losey, of Euclid, has accepted a position in the post office.

Mrs. Geo. W. Tice, of Mentor, was in the city Monday evening.

Pleasant weather for sleigh-riding, and very many are enjoying it.

The old opera house is being fixed over into a fine church building.

No. 149 was the lucky number for the doll-carriage at Herb's. Who has it?

C. E. Reckett started for Missouri on Sunday evening to spend the winter there.

Herb Marshall, after spending the holidays at home has returned to Minneapolis to attend college.

Ole Meldahl sends us a New Years greeting in a renewal. Ole is coining wealth near Drayton, N. D.

Sheriff Grundysen went out to the Thirteen to spend New Year's Day with old friends and associates there.

L. H. Judson went down to Minneapolis on Monday evening to attend the annual meeting of the Alliance,

Superintendent V. D. Carruth attended the meeting of the county superintendents in St. Paul last week.

Fred W. Davis came down last Saturday from Euclid to be in time for the opening of the high school on Monday.

The New Year came in rather cold but after a bluster or two moderated very materially and we have had lovely weather.

Col. Cobbam Post will hold the balance of last Friday evening's session on Friday evening, Jan. 8th. Muster in of officers.

Doc. Rutledge, the Fisher Bulletin rustler was in on Tuesday, seemingly interested in the proceedings of the county board.

Geo. Vine is supplying his customers with a choice line of bacon of his own curing. We know what we are talking about, having sampled it.

Archie Mc Kinnon has gone out east incidentally to look after stock but actually to get some wood if there is any between here and Duluth.

Moses Riel has purchased the Ole Meldahl place in Fairfax, about a half section. This place lies about five miles from the city and is a fine farm.

Rev. and Mrs. Battey rejoice in the arrival of a little stranger at their home on Saturday last. The young lady will remain and grow up with the country.

Jos. Laframboise left for his old home in Canada this week. Will be gone a month or six weeks and hopes to return in company with a goodly crowd from his old home.

The Rev. Washington, of Fertile, gave The Journal office a pleasant call on Tuesday. He thinks if there was more practical christianity in politics it would be better and we reckon he is about right.

By grape vine telegraph The Journal is informed that representative Will Carlton is grandpa—and by that same token so is Mr. S. Crookshanks, of Buffington, for it is said that a fine bouncing boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Carlton, of Angus, recently.

Chas. Misner came down to his shop on Tuesday morning stepping as high as a Shanghai rooster and bearing underneath his left wing a box of Brown's Selects and as he extended the box to our reporter he put on the handsomest pompadour smile you ever saw as he said: "Little girl; yesterday; 7¾ pounds!"

The East Grand Forks Courier inquires how many hotels Crookston has, anyhow? A friend at our elbow suggests that that is a funny question for an East Grand Forks paper to ask, "seeing as how the large majority of her citizens always patronize hotel de Grundysen during their sojourn in Crookston."

The ladies of the Congregational church gave an excellent dinner at the church parlors on Thursday to which over 100 guests sat down. Some of our patrons kept us so busy writing receipts for subscription that we did not get time to leave the office before 5 p. m., however the ladies did not forget us and we did ample justice to the chicken pie later on.

On Thursday night a collision of freights occurred within the yard limits in this city, an east-bound freight train was struck by another and a pretty extensive wreck was the result, fortunately, however, with no loss of life. The storm prevailing prevented the engineer of the last freight seeing the rear lights of the train ahead until too late to avert the disaster.

At a special meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening it was decided to purchase the property on Ash Street between the Episcopal church parsonage and the Congregational church and present it to the County for county jail purposes. The county board agrees to build a jail to cost not less than $18,000 nor over $25,000. This is a wise move on the part of the city.

Wheat opened out on Monday morning at 72 cents.

Comrade Ira D. Blanchard departed for Minneapolis on Saturday evening and [illegible] be gone three or four months.

[illegible] Steelman and Geo. Tripp were [illegible] of the prominent farmers of Mentor who made us a pleasant call last Friday evening.

The county commissioners are in session this week. They will probably take some action on that jail matter at this session.

Note the change in Fontaine & Anglim's ad. and remember that their annual remnant sale affords great opportunities for bargains.

The St. Hilaire Spectator says that George Lipscombe was up to Thief River Falls to see his best girl New Year's Day. How is that, George?

A. O. Ralstad has purchased a building in Fosston and will go up there to open up a restaurant. A. O. knows how to keep a good restaurant and he tells us he has made big money in the business here.

Mr. W. W. Attix, of Mentor, received an apoplectic stroke last week. Dr. C.E. Dampier went down on Monday to attend him and pronounces it a very serious case, requiring a long time to cure. His many friends all hope for the best.

The leading articles of the month, as condensed for the January number of the Review of Reviews, comprise the most important essays and discussions that have appeared in the leading periodicals of the world in the month of December.

Emil Himmelback commenced the new year right by subscribing for The Journal and Farm Stock and Home with us. Having taken unto himself a wife he now sees the necessity for plenty of good reading matter and considers the family Journal the proper thing to have.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Durkee desire to take this method for returning thanks to O. J. Barnes for a liberal supply of groceries on New Year's Day. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Tim Donovan, who has been with Fontaine & Anglim so long has severed his connection with that firm and will go on the road. Tim has made many friends who will regret to see him leave but will unite with The Journal in wishing him lots of good fortune.

Since E. M. Walsh put his ad. into The Journal he is being deluged with letters from parties all over the United States inquiring for lands. Mr. Walsh is one of the oldest settlers of Polk County, coming before the railroad reached this point and he is thoroughly conversant with every farm in Polk County, and he will honestly answer all letters of inquiry. People do well to write to Ed.

Mr. A. Boddy, of Edna, dropped in on Tuesday to help oil the wheels and bid us God speed. Mr. B. has opened a real estate office in Edna and being an old resident, is perfectly acquainted with the lands in his neighborhood and is in every way reliable. Journal readers, desiring information about Polk County lands may impose implicit confidence in Mr. Boddy, who will cheerfully answer any and all questions asked. His address is Edna, Polk County, Minn.

On Tuesday evening the sad news of the death of W. W. Attix was brought us, which event occurred at his residence at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. Mr. Attix was about 47 years old, one of the pioneers of the town of Grove Park, coming there with his brother H. S. 13 or 14 years ago, and he was at the time of his death one of the most prominent men of the town, respected and beloved by all who knew him. He has filled many positions of public trust in his life and with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. He was a man of liberal education, a hard worker a good kind husband and father, and, after years of toil had just begun to reap the reward thereof when the fatal appoplectic stroke was received that laid him low. On the day that it happened he had been unusually joyous and happy, joking and chatting with his wife and children and no indication of the coming sad and bitter trial for his loved ones was apparent. His wife had left the room but a moment, when, hearing a peculiar sound, she hastily returned and found him in a fit. Everything that loving hearts and willing hands could do was done; physicians were summoned as hastily as possible, but all in vain—the dread summons had been served and his time had come, and quietly and peacefully he passed into eternal rest, surrounded by family and kind neighbors. He leaves a family of six children and his faithful and loving wife, with whom he has walked life's pathway for 28 years, to mourn their irretrievable loss. And so a good man goes to his reward, ever faithful in the discharge of his duties, kind, honest and cheerful in adversity as well as prosperity he had ever a place in the hearts of his neighbors that but comparatively, few in this world attain, and though no grand marble shaft may mark his last resting place, he has a grander, far more noble monument in the hearts of his fellow-townsmen that shall endure co-equal with the history of the town he founded and did so much for, and we sincerely believe that he has gone to a reward far greater than the band of man could ever bestow. The funeral obsequies take place at Mentor to-day.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-89] Minneapolis, Minn.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of a special meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Monday evening January 4th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

ROLL CALL.

Aldermen present—Buhn, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Steenerson, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent—none.

The call of the acting Mayor was for the purpose of considering the liquor application of Fred Sargent, also the matter of a jail site and the extention of the water mains to the county hospital.

The application and bond of Fred Sargent for a liquor license was read. On motion the bond of Fred Sargent was approved and a license ordered made out upon the payment of the required sum.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of extending the water main to the county hospital reported as follows:

CROOKSTON, Minn. Jan. 4, 1892.

To the President and members of the City Council of the city of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred the extension of water mains in the 2d ward from a point on west Fifth street, near the railroad track, thence westward on same street six hundred feet, with one hydrant at terminus, beg leave to report that your committee had an interview with the Superintendent of the Water Works, Power and Light Co., and they agree to put in this extension and the city pay the extra expense of going through the frosted ground; said expense not to exceed fifty dollars, and your committee would recommend the same be ordered laid.

Respectfully submitted;

A. C. SCHMIDT,
G. H. MCGLOGAN. } Com.

Moved by Alderman Marshall, seconded by Alderman Buhn, that the report be accepted and adopted and the committee discharged. Carried.

The committee appointed to look into the matter of a jail site reported as follows:

CROOKSTON, Jan. 4, 1892.

To the President and Members of the City Council of the city of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred the matter of looking up a suitable site for jail and other buildings beg leave to report that we recommend the city purchase a suitable amount of land for building purposes, and as near the business portion of the city as practicable, and the same be paid for in city orders payable July 1st, 1893, and the purchase price not to exceed eleven thousand dollars ($11,000) or as much thereof as deemed necessary.

Respectfully submitted:

A. C. SCHMIDT,
I. U. JENNINGS.
W. E. WALKER, } Com.

Moved by Alderman Marshall, seconded by Alderman Walker, that the report of the committee on a jail site be referred back to the same committee with instructions to confer with the Board of County Commissioners and to report to the Council on Tuesday evening, Jan. 5th. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Marshall, seconded by Alderman Steenerson, that when we adjourn it be to meet on Tuesday evening, January 5th. Carried.

At a special meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held the fourth day of January, 1892, Alderman Schmidt offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman McGlogan:

Resolved, That the Crookston Water Works, Power and Light Company be and is hereby ordered to construct a line of water main the proper depth below any danger of frost on the following street: Commencing at the west terminus of the present line on Fifth street (5th st.) thence in a westerly course to the corner of Pine street, with one (1) hydrant at the corner of Fifth and Pine streets, the city of Crookston to pay fifty dollars ($50) to defray part of the extra expense connected with laying pipes through frosted ground, provided said pipe is laid immediately.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows;

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGigan, Marlette, Steenerson, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 4th day of January, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 4th day of January, 1892.

Attest: ALEX. MCKINNON, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

A communication was read from Constable Larson resigning as constable. No action taken.

An application was read from T. B. McManus to be appointed as constable in place of H. Larson, resigned. No action taken.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of an adjourned special meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening, January 5th, 1891.

Meeting called to order by president Cromb.

ROLL CALL.

Aldermen present—Buhn, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Steenerson, Walker, Cromb.

Alderman absent—Childs.

The claim of Mrs. Blanchard for damages from water from the street, damaging lots 6 and 7, block 6, Sletten and Cromb's subdivision, was referred to the aldermen of the 4th ward and the city engineer, to examine into the matter and report at the next meeting.

The committee on the jail site reported verbally that they had met with the county board and looked over the different locations for a jail site, among them the property known as the Lancester & Young property, also the property owned by Messrs Braley and Scott situated in block one, original townsite of Crookston in Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston, with 250 feet facing Ash street, 150 feet deep to the alley and 280 feet back of alley for the sum of $8,500.00.

The following proposition from the County Board was read:

To the Hon. City Council of the City of Crookston;

GENTLEMEN,—

Upon the delivery of a clear and warranty deed from the City of Crookston to the County of Polk to the following described real estate, viz:

The property now owned by Messrs Braley and Scott, situated in block one (1) original town site of Crookston and Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Polk County, will and hereby agree to erect and build a county jail on said premises at a cost not less than $18,000 and not to exceed $25,000 00, said building to be built during the year A. D. 1892.

M. E. KIRSCH,
CYPRIEN DEMERS,
A. O. STORTROEN,
A. C. RHINEHART.

Dated Crookston, Minn., January 5th, 1892.

The tax payers and business men present were invited by the president to express their views on the matter and remarks were heard from J. E. Morrissey, E. M. Walsh, H. E. Cooke, all in favor of the matter.

Moved by Alderman McGlogan, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the report of the committee on site be accepted and adopted. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Alderman Steenerson, seconded Alderman McGlogan, that the matter of securing the deed of the property required by the proposition of the County Commissioners for a jail site be referred back to the committee who negotiated for said property and just made a report thereon, with instruction to said committee to proceed to carry out said negotiation and to secure deed for said property as required by the County Commissioners. Carried.

On motion, Alderman Steenerson was added to the committee on jail site.

Moved by Alderman Steenerson, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the recommendation of the jail site committee dated January 4th, 1892, be adopted. Carried.

On motion Council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

Mrs. Mary E. Leavens, of Faribault, was in the city last week for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Relief Corps. Forty-eight members joined as charter members forming Col. Cobham Corps No. 92, with the following officers:

Mrs. Van Arnam, President.
Mrs. I. U. Jennings, Sen. Vice-President.
Mrs. J. V. E. Wyatt, Jun. Vice-President.
Mrs. W. E. Slocum, Treasurer.
Mrs. C. S. Spendley, Secretary.
Mrs. M. B. Hayes, Chaplain.
Mrs. Geo. W. Peake, Conductor.
Miss Minnie Walker, Assistant.
Mrs. J. G. McGrew, Guard.
Miss Lizzie Zarracher, Assistant Guard.

Mrs. Leavens says she seldom organizes a larger corps and was highly pleased at the prospects of Col. Cobham Corps No. 92.

Ante-Inventory Sale

—OF—

COUNTER CRUMBS,

That's a good name for them, or we might call them

Clearance Crumbs.

They are the crumbs of our season's stock. You know how it is. Every season sees some broken lines left on our courters; remnants, odd pieces and patterns. These we call "crumbs." They go at "crumb" prices, too, as we want to reduce our stock to the lowest limit before invoicing.

NOTE THIS!

Most merchants make a sale after invoicing to work off old calamity catch-pennies. We make our sale before invoicing, and offer

The Pick of Our
Entire Fall Stock.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Ladies, you ca nnotafford to miss seeing my new fall styles of millinery. The novelties of the season are rare and beautiful. Call and see them. Mrs E. E. Bangs.

W. J. Nickels was up from his school on the west-side on Saturday last. Nick says the Hayes boys have a yield of 28,000 bushels of wheat from less than 1,000 acres which is a grand yield on that acreage. Such crops as these emphasize the need for a railroad down that way.

O. H. Bang was up from the west side on Tuesday and did not forget to make The Journal a profitable call. Ole has developed into a first-class granger—raised a large crop of No. 1 Hard wheat and has 200 acres plowed ready for wheat in the spring. He will try sowing wheat on stubble land after a vigorous use of the spring-tooth harrow.

Since our last issue we have been kept busy writing receipts for subscription which is an extremely agreeable feature to us as it promises to enable us to carry out contemplated and much needed improvements in our mechanical department, as well as giving promise of our being able to meet maturing obligations on Feb. 1st. A few of these have been six or eight years in arrears, but the singular feature is that the majority of such cases are as dumb as oysters on the subject, however many of these have signified their intention to settle before Feb. 1st and things begin to look encouraging again. We trust the good work so well begun on this new year will continue until we have not a name on our list that is not paid up one year in advance. If this condition of things existed we could carry out our plans for improvements and not have to owe a cent for them.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Before deciding what Xmas gifts you will purchase, please call and inspect my line of Pictures and Picture Framing Material, such as Oleographs, Chromos, Artotype and Steel Engravings, Monochromes, Water Color, Pastel and Oil Paintings.

Reproductions in Paintings and Etchings, Photogravures, Artographs, Typogravures, Mezzotypes and fac-simile Pastels, Genuine Etchings, Pastels and Steel Engravings. Etchings Remarque - Proof. Picture Mats, ouldings, Frames, Hooks, Nails, Cords, Wire and Room Mouldings.

I'm making a Special Sale of these goods for the Holiday trade. Call and examine.

Yours respectfully,
THE UNDERTAKER,
105½ Broadway,
Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

ESTRAY.

A sorrel horse, with three white feet and white in face, came on my place Sec. 15 Town of Kertsonville, about the 20th of last month. Owner is requested to claim property, pay charges and take him away. FRANK LASARGE.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

Mightier, Brighter, Busier

THAN EVER.

HAVING SECURED A

NEW LEASE

On my store building for another term of three years I am now better than ever prepared to serve my customers to their Best advantage.

THANKING MY FRIENDS

and customers for their liberal patronage during and previous to the holidays, I now wish you all

A

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

C. H. SAAKE.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

Since we broached the project of raising a fund to procure seed wheat and oats for feed for those who were hailed out last summer, many have expressed a willingness to aid in the matter, and in order to bring matters to a focus we suggest that all who are willing to contribute wheat, oats or money write us what they will do and how they will do it; all money received will be placed in the Scandia-American bank in the charge of Lewis Ellington. Those who will contribute oats or wheat can send to him an order upon themselves for the amount they will contribute, or they can send the same to us, and the party to whom it will be given can call for the grain. We would also suggest that any in need of grain leave their name at this office or with Mr. Ellington with proper voucher of loss so that an estimate of the amount required can be gained. A little judicious help extended to those who need it next spring would be an investment that would pay the county a hundred fold. Let us hear from those who are willing to aid in the good work. It will not require a very great outlay if all who are able take hold with a will and here goes to start the list:

POLK COUNTY JOURNAL..................$5.00

And Still They Come.

The Journal is happy to acknowledge the addition of 12 new names this week to its list. We would like the name of every dweller in Polk County but as that is impracticable then the next best thing is a large majority of them.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs' nice fall and winter display of millinery is the admiration of all the ladies who have called at her fashionable millinery parlors on Second street, and the prices are extremely low this fall.

"Prisoners of War," an original drama by Miss Aigen was the play put on by the May Louise Aigen Company, on Wednesday night of last week. Miss Aigen, in the dual character of "Kate Hardy" and "Sister Mary," was good, taking the part of the Sister of Mercy perfectly, while the Capt. Richard Hardy, of F. C. Huebner, for the concentrated essence of pure diabolism is hard to beat. He plots against his own brother's life with all the cool, calculating deliberation with which a man would trade horses or sell a farm. He realizes the old saw that a man "may smile and smile and be a villain." Owen Bartlett takes "Old Ned" nicely—he does everything well, while as Nell, an adventuress, Dot Bartlett excelled herself. Sid Hawkins, as Teddy O'Brien is a screamer. His very makeup is provocative of laughter and the audience is on the broad grin all the time Teddy is on the stage. His specialty work is good and he was re-called time and again until it would seem that even his Irish good-nature would give way. This is a strong piece well staged and well played.

"The Clemenceau Case," which was played by the May Louise Aigen Dramatic Co., on Friday evening was one of the best of the season. Each actor and actress fitted their respective characters like a new glove. The opera glass was awarded to Mrs. F. W. Bugg by a vote of 113; Miss Mabel Holt following her closely with a vote of 105. The hat, awarded to the homeliest man was voted to Frank Hertz by a large majority, no one else seeming to be "in it. We thought we had a dead cinch on that hat—sort o' entitled to it by right, but the ladies seemed to think differently and their judgement is generally pretty correct so we rather feel flattered than otherwise. Mid a storm of applause Frank marched up to the front and received his order for the hat and as he was returning one of Dick Hussey's little boys up in the gallery added to Frank's confusion by shouting out: "Oh, where did you get that hat?"

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

At Your Own Prices.

Fancy feathers, ornaments, children's hoods and caps. Call early and get bargain. Mrs. E. E. Bangs.

ESTRAY.

Came on my premises on Thursday evening, Dec. 24th, 1891, one bay mare, about five years old, with white star in forehead, one white hind foot and two small white spots on shoulder, weighs about 900; also one light bay gelding about 5 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, small white spot in forehead also one on shoulder.

GUNDER SCHEISTAD,
[37-39] Ash St., Crookston, Minn.

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS

(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)

REAL ESTATE.

Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.

—OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

DEFINITIONS OF A BABY.

Some Definitions Called Forth by a Prize Contest.

The London Tit Bits recently offered a prize of two guineas for the best definition of "a baby". The following was the winning definition:

> A tiny feather of love, dropped into the sacred lap of motherhood.

The following is a selection from the best descriptions offered:

The bachelor's horror, the mother's treasure, and the despotic tyrant of the most republican household.

A human flower untouched by the finger of care.

The morning caller, noonday crawler, midnight brawler.

The magic spell by which the gods transform a house into a home.

A miniature Atlas that bears the whole world of wedded joys and cares on its little shoulders.

Father's rival in mother's love.

A stranger with unspeakable cheek, that enters a house without a stitch to its back, and is received with open arms by everyone.

The sapling of the tree from which will be built the bulwarks of our nation's future greatness.

A bursting bud on the tree of life.

The only precious possession that never excites envy.

A bold asserter of the rights of free speech.

The human screech owl, whose warbling sounds are demonical to some, seraphic to many, and appealing to all.

The best developer of the most beautiful part of a woman's nature, "unselfishness."

A tiny useless mortal, but without which the world would soon be at a standstill.

The member of the family that always cries when wanted to sleep, that always sleeps when wanted to keep awake, and invariably sulks when wanted to show off.

The latest edition of humanity, of which every couple think they possess the finest copy.

A native of all countries, who speaks the language of none.

An invention for keeping people awake at night.

That which increases the mother's toil, decreases the father's cash, and serves as an alarm clock to the neighbors.

A mite of a thing that requires a mighty lot of attention.

A diminutive specimen of perverse humanity that could scarcely be endured if he belonged to someone else, but being our own is a never failing treasury of delight.

A man or woman, making a start in life.

The unconscious mediator between father and mother, and the focus of their hearts.

A daylight charmer, and a midnight alarmer.

About twenty-two inches of coo and wriggle, writhe and scream, filled with suction and testing apparatus for milk, and automatic alarm to regulate supply.

A troublesome compendium of great possibilities.

A quaint little craft called Innocence, laden with simplicity and love.

A wee little specimen of humanity, whose winsome smile makes a good man think of the angels.

The sunbeam in the house that drives dull care away.

A curious bud of uncertain blossom.

A thing everybody thinks there is a great deal too much fuss about, unless it is their own.

A thing we are expected to kiss, and look as if we enjoyed it.

The one thing needful to make a home happy.

There is only one perfect specimen of a baby in existence, and every mother is the happy possessor of it.

The smartest little craft afloat in home's delightful bay.

A mite of humanity that will cry no harder if a pin is stuck into him than he will if the cat won't let him pull her tail.

A crying evil you only aggravate by putting down.

A baby is a tiny drop in the vast ocean of human life, capable of immense possibilities, and surrounded by great mysteries.

A little stranger, with a free pass to the heart's best affections.

The most extensive employer of female labor.

A padlock on the chain of love.

A soft bundle of love and trouble which we cannot do without.

A rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded.

The sweetest thing God ever made and forgot to give wings to.

A pleasure to two, a nuisance to every other body, and a necessity to the world.

An inhabitant of Lapland.

A king who, though his sinews are only velvet, rules with a rod of iron, making strong men quail before him and women to answer and attend to every call.

A key that opens the hearts of all classes, rich or poor, in all countries.

That which makes home happier, love stronger, patience greater, hands busier, nights longer, days shorter, purses lighter, clothes shabbier, the past forgotten, the future brighter.

The delightful tyrant who rules the home, the mother's darling and father's pride, the cause of a thousand innocent joys, the blest pledge of matrimonial felicity.

The Czar Rebuffed the Duke.

The young Duke of Orleans is meeting with rebuffs on every side. A short time ago he applied to the Czar for permission to enter the Russian army in the same manner as young Prince Louis Bonaparte. The latter, immediately he made known his wish to Alexander III to serve for a time under the Muscovite flag, received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of a crack cavalry regiment and was invited to visit the imperial family at Gatchina, where he was treated like a prince of the blood. No such courtesies were in store for the Duke of Orleans, for not only was the latter's request for permission to enter the Russian service curtly denied but moreover he was turned out of the opera at St. Petersburg for his indiscreet behavior in connection with Mme. Melba. Within the last few weeks he has scored another rebuff for having placed his sword at the disposal of the King of Denmark, that aged monarch having declined in even still more abrupt terms than did his son-in-law, the Czar. Possibly in course of time the Duke, finding all other military doors closed against him, may be driven to enter the army of the Shah of Persia, in which it is reported that ex-King Milan, of Servia is about to receive a command.—New York Recorder.

False in One,

False in All.

THE ENGLISH OF A LATIN PROVERB APPLIED TO A CONCERN WHICH IS NOW IN BUSINESS.

A Business started upon shams, must resort to shams, or retire.

The Royal Baking Powder Company garbled official documents to give it standing.

For this it was publicly branded.

The Food and Dairy Commissioner of Ohio caught the Royal Baking Powder Company in the act of misquoting his report, to make its goods appear unadulterated.

The same Company stole the livery of the Board of Health of the State of New York and went on dress parade in the garment.

The Board exposed this. When the apparel was removed, of course the deformity was left alone.

Then the Royal Baking Powder Company resorted to constructing a speaking machine.

It called this machine "A Government Chemist." When it mouthed its words to order, the Royal Company quoted the same and passed them around. These words represented the Royal Baking Powder as pure, etc.

"Government" is a stately word. Like everything good, it is abused by unscrupulous tricksters.

MAKE A NOTE.

There is no such office as that of Government Chemist.

A THOUGHT.

If a concern garbles official state papers, misquotes Boards of Health and Creates Official Mouth-pieces, for its own purposes, what will it do in adulterating its goods?

Dr. Price stands a foe to impure goods and tricky methods of advertising.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder now to be obtained, and the thinking public are finding it out.

THE TWO HOUSEHOLDERS.

I will say this—speaking as accurately as a man may so long afterward—that when first I spied the house it put no desire in me but just to give thanks.

For conceive my case. It was near midnight by this; and, ever since dusk, I had been tracking the naked moors afoot, in the teeth of as vicious a nor'-wester as ever drenched a man to the skin and then blew the cold home to his marrow. My clothes were sodden; my coat-tails flapped with a noise like pistol-shots; my boots squeaked as I went. Overhead the October moon was in her last quarter, and might have been a slice of finger-nail for all the light she afforded.

It was at this instant that, far away to the left, a point of light caught my notice, faint but steady; and at once I felt sure it burned in the window of a house.

I cut straight across the heather toward the light, risking many quags and pitfalls, and soon a flicker of moonlight gave me a glimpse of the house's outline. It proved to be a deal more imposing than I had looked for—the outline, in fact, of a tall, square barrack, with a cluster of chimneys at either ends, like ears, and a high wall, topped by the roofs of some outbuildings, concealing the lower windows. There was no gate in this wall, and presently I guessed the reason, I was approaching the place from behind, and the light came from a back window on the first floor.

The faintness of the light was also explained by this time. It shone behind a drab-colored blind, and in shape resembled the stem of a wine-glass, broadening out at the foot, an effect produced by the half-drawn curtains within. I came to a halt, waiting for the next ray of moonlight. At the same moment a rush of wind swept over the chimney stacks, and on the wind there seemed to ride a human sigh. And then, to my dismay, the light faded from the window.

I was half-minded to call out, when it appeared again, this time in two windows—those next on the right to that where it had shown before. Almost at once it increased in brillance, as if the person who carried it from the smaller room to the larger was lighting more candles. During the minute or more that I stood watching no shadow fell on either blind.

But I now perceived that the surrounding wall advanced some way before the house. So much of it, too, as faced the road had been whitewashed, which made it an easy matter to find the gate. But as I laid my hand on its latch I had a surprise.

Along the wet surface of the walk fell a streak of light from the front door, which stood ajar.

That a door should remain six inches open on such a night was astonishing enough. But looking up and assuring myself that all the rest of the facade was black as ink, I wondered at the inmates who could thus be careless of their property. Along the wall by my shoulder ran a line of pegs, on which hung half a dozen hats and great-coats, everyone of clerical shape, and full in front of me a broad staircase ran up, with a staring Brussels carpet, the colors and patterns of which I can recall as well as to-day's breakfast. Under this staircase was set a stand full of walking-sticks and a table littered with gloves, brushes, a hand-bell, a riding-crop, one or two dog-whistles and a bed-room candle, with tinder box beside it. This with one notable exception, was all the furniture.

The exception—which turned me cold—was the form of a yellow mastiff dog, curled on a mat beneath the table.

But a man's habits are not easily denied. At the end of three minutes the dog had not moved, and I was down on the door-mat unlacing my soaked boots. Slipping them off and taking them in my left hand, I stood up and tried a step toward the stairs, with eyes alert for any movement of the mastiff, but he never stirred.

I was glad enough, however, on reaching the stairs to find them newly built and the carpet thick. Up I went, until I stood still, with a hand on the rail. A man who has once felt it knows there is only one kind of silence that can fitly be called "dead." This is only to be found in a great house at midnight. I declare that, for a few seconds after I rattled the stair-rod, you might have cut the silence with a knife. If the house held a clock it ticked inaudibly. Upon this silence, at the end of a minute, broke a light sound—the clink, clink of a decanter on the rim of a wine-glass. It came from the room where the light was. Now, perhaps, it was the very thought of liquor that put warmth into my cold bones. It is certain that all of a sudden I straightened my back, took the remaining stairs at two strides, and walked down the passage as bold as brass, without caring a jot for the noise I made. In the doorway I halted. The room was long, lined for the most part with books bound in what they called "divinity calf," and littered with papers like a barrister's table on assize day. Before the fireplace, where a few coals burned sulkily, was drawn a leather elbow-chair, and beside it, on the corner of a writing table, were set an unlit candle and a pile of manuscripts. At the opposite end of the room a curtained door led, as I guessed to the chamber that I had first seen illuminated. In the middle of a great square of carpet between me and the windows was a table with a red cross cloth upon it. And between me and the table stood a man.

He stood sidewise, leaning a little back, as if to keep his shadow off the threshold, and looked at me over his left shoulder—a bald, grave man, slightly under the common height, with a long, clerical coat of preposterous fit hanging closely from his shoulders, a white cravat, black breeches and black stockings. His feet were loosely thrust into carpet slippers. I judged his age at 50 or thereabouts.

"You startled me," he said, in a matter-of-fact tone, turning his eyes upon me, as he lifted his glass again and emptied it; "how did you find your way in?"

"By the front door," said I wondering at his unconcern.

He nodded his head slowly.

"Ah, yes, I forgot to lock it. You came to steal, I suppose?"

"I came because I'd lost my way. I've been traveling this God-forsaken moor since dusk—"

"With your boots in your hand?" he put in, quietly.

"I took them off out of respect to the yellow dog you keep."

"He lies in natural attitude, eh?"

"You don't tell me he was stuffed?"

The old man's eyes beamed with contemptuous pity.

"You are indifferently sharp, my dear sir, for a housebreaker. Come in. Set down those convicting boots, and don't drip pools of water in the very doorway, of all places. If I must entertain a burglar, I prefer him tidy."

He walked to the fire, picked up a poker and knocked the coals into a blaze; this done, he turned round on me, with the poker still in his hand. The serenest gravity sat on his large, hale features.

"Why have I done this?" he asked.

"I suppose to get possession of the poker."

"Quite right. May I enquire your next move?"

"Why," said I feeling in my tail pocket, "I carry a pistol."

"Which I suppose to be damp?"

"By no means. I carry it, as you see, in an oil-cloth case."

He stooped and laid the poker carefully in the fender.

"That is a stronger card than I possess. I might urge that by pulling the trigger you would certainly alarm the house and the neighborhood, and put a halter round your neck. As for the inmates of this house, it will refresh you to hear that there are none. I have lived here for two years with a butler and female cook, both of whom I dismissed yesterday at a minutes notice for conduct which I will not shock your ears by explicitly naming. Suffice it to say I carried them off yesterday to my parish church, two miles away, married them, and dismissed them in the vestry without characters."

"Sir," I answered, "I have held a pistol at one or two heads in my time, but never a one stuffed with nobler indiscretion. Your chilvalry does not, indeed, disarm me, but prompts me to desire more of your acquaintance. I have found a gentleman and must sup with him before I make terms."

The address seemed to please him. He shuffled across the room to a sideboard and produced a plate of biscuits, another of almonds and dried raisins, a glass and two decanters.

"Sherry and Maderia," he said; "there s also a cold pie in the larder, if you care for it."

"A biscuit will serve," I replied; "to tell the truth, I'm more for the bucket than the manger, as the grooms say; and, by your leave, the brandy you were tasting just now, is more to my mind than wine."

"There is no water handy."

"There is plenty out of doors to last me with this bottle."

I pulled over a chair, laid my pistol on the table and held out the glass for him to fill. Having done so he helped himself to a glass and chair, and sat down facing me.

"I was talking just now of my late butler," he began, with a sip at his brandy. "Has it struck you that, when confronted by more delinquency, I am apt to let my indignation get the better of me?"

"Not at all," I answered heartily, refilling my glass.

It appeared that another reply would have pleased him better.

"H'm! I was hoping that perhaps I had visited his offence too strongly. As a clergyman, you see, I was bound to be severe; but upon my word, sir, since he went I have felt like a man who has lost a limb."

"Look here," I broke in, "you want a butler?"

"Oh, you really grasp that fact, do you?" he retorted.

"And you wish to get rid of me as soon as may be?"

"I hope there is no impoliteness in complimenting you on your discernment."

"Your two wishes," said I, "may be reconciled. Let me cease to be your burglar, and let me continue here as your butler."

He leaned back, spreading out the fingers of each hand as if the table's edge was a harpsichord and he stretching octaves upon it.

"Believe me," I went on, "you might do worse. I have been a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in my time, and retain some Greek and Latin. I'll undertake to read the Fathers with an accent that shall not offend you. My knowledge of wine is none the worse for having been cultivated in other men's cellars. Moreover, you shall engage the ugliest cook in Christendom, so long as I'm your butler. I've taken a liking to you—that's flat—and I apply for the post."

"I give 40 pounds a year," he said.

"And I'm cheap at that price."

He filled up his glass, looking up at me while he did so with the air of one digesting a problem. From first to last his face was as grave as a judge's.

"We are too impulsive, I think," was his answer, after a minute's silence, "and your speech smacks of the amateur. You say, 'Let me cease to be your burglar and let me be your butler.' The mere aspiration is respectable; but a man might as well say, 'Let me cease to write poems, let me paint pictures.' And truly, sir, you impressed me as no expert in your present trade, but a journeyman house-breaker, if I may say so."

"On the other hand," I argued, "consider the moderation of my demands. That alone should convince you of my desire to turn over a new leaf. I ask for a month's trial; if, at the end of that time, I don't suit you shall say so, and I'll march from your door with nothing in my pocket but my month's wages. Be hanged, sir! but when I reflect on the amount you'll have to pay to get me to face to-night's storm again you seem to be getting off dirt cheap!" cried I, slapping my palm on the table.

We shook hands on our bargain, and catching up a candlestick, he led the way from the room.

Picking up my boots, I followed him along the passage and down the silent stair-case. In the hall he paused to stand on tiptoe and turn up the lamp, which was burning low. As he did so I found time to fling a glance at my old enemy, the mastiff. He lay as I had first seen him—a stuffed dog, if ever there was one. "Decidedly," thought I, "my wits are to seek to-night," and with the same sudden suspicion made me to turn to my conductor, who had advanced to the left-hand door and was waiting for me with a hand on the knob.

"One moment," I said; "this is all very pretty, but how am I to know you're not sending me to bed while you fetch in all the country-side to lay me by the heels?"

"I'm afraid," was his answer, "you must be content with my word as a gentleman that never, to-night or hereafter, will I breathe a sylilable about the circumstances of your visit. However, we will return upstairs."

"No; I'll trust you," said I; and he opened the door.

It led into a broad passage, paved with slate, upon which three or four rooms opened. He paused by the second and ushered me into a sleeping-chamber, which, though narrow, was comfortable enough a vast improvement, at any rate, on the mumper's lodgings I had been used to for many months past.

"You can undress here," he said; "the sheets are aired."

"Sir, you heap coals of fire on me."

Now it might be supposed I was only too glad to toss off my clothes and climb into the bed I had so unexpectedly acquired a right to. But, as a matter of fact I did nothing of the kind. Instead I drew on my boots and sat on the bed's edge, blinking at my candle till it died down in its socket, and afterward at the purple square of window as it slowly changed to gray with the coming of dawn. I was cold to the heart, and my teeth chattered with an ague. Certainly I never suspected my host's word, but was even occupied in framing good resolutions and shaping out an excellent future, when I heard the front door gently pulled to and a man's footsteps moving quietly to the gate.

The treachery knocked me in a heap for the moment. Then, leaping up and flinging my door wide, I stumbled through the uncertain light of the passage into the front hall.

There was a fan-shaped light over the door, and the place was very still and gray.

The light no longer shone out into the left-hand passage; but, groping down it, I found the study door open, as before, and passed in. A sick light stole through the blinds—enough for me to distinguish the glasses and decanters on the table and find my way to the curtain that hung before the room where the light had first attracted me.

I pushed the curtain aside, paused for a moment, and listened to the violent beat of my heart, then felt for the doorhandle and turned it.

All I could see at first was that the chamber was small; next, that the light patch in a line with the window was the white coverlet of a bed; and next, that somebody or something lay on the bed.

I listened again. There was no sound in the room, no heart beating but my own. I reached out a hand to pull up the blind, and drew it back again. I dared not.

The daylight grew minute by minute, on the dull parallelogram of the blind, and, minute by minute, that horrible thing on the bed took something of distinctness.

The strain beat me at last. I fetched a veritable yell to give myself courage, and reaching for the cord, pulled up the blind as fast as it would go.

The face on the pillow was that of an old man, a face waxen and peaceful, with quiet lines about the mouth and eyes, and long lines of gray hair falling back from the temples. The body was turned a little on one side and one hand lay outside the bedclothes in a very natural manner. But there two dark spots on the coverlet.

Then I knew I was face to face with the real house-holder; and it flashed on me that I had been indiscreet in taking service as his butler, and that I knew the face his ex-butler wore.

And, being by this time awake to the responsibilities of the post, I quitted it three steps at a time, not once looking behind me. Outside the house the storm had died, and white sunlight broke over the sodden moors. But my bones were cold, and I ran faster and faster.—Arthur Quinller Couch, London, Eng.

GRANT'S EMPHATIC DENIAL.

One Memorable and Brief Interview with the Great Leader.

It's rather an unusual statement for a newspaper man who has been in the traces long enough to be called an "old-timer" to say that he never saw Gen. Grant but once.

Such is the fact in my case, however, but that once I will never forget. I saw him in such a way as few people have.

It was at the black period in the great general's history when the scandal of the Grant and Ward failure and the Marine Bank collapse filled the city. The rumor that Fred Grant was more deeply implicated than he was, and that he had fled to Canada, had been started. The city editor sent me out to verify it. This was late at night, and I had but slight hope of accomplishing my mission. It was near midnight when I rang the bell at Gen. Grant's residence. After awhile a colored servant opened it. He only opened it a little way.

No, he said, I could not see Gen. Grant under any circumstances; he had retired. Neither would he take my card or a message up. Of course I did not give up so easily and tried to convince the man how very important it was for me to see the General.

While we were talking at the door a deep voice at the head of the stairs called out:

"What is it?"

I stepped inside and looked up. There was Gen. Grant in his nightshirt leaning over the balustrade.

I told him of the rumor concerning his son, and asked what truth there was in it.

He had evidently not heard it before and a queer look came over his face while he was talking. He thought for a few seconds and then said:

"Young man, it is not true. I doubt if there is money enough in the Grant family just now to take Fred to Canada. Good night."

And the white-robed figure of the sturdy old hero disappeared in the gloom back of the landing.

I had got what I wanted, an authentic denial, and, as subsequent events proved, the rumor was not true.

That was the only time I ever saw Gen. Grant, and I always associate him now with a stubby, sad-faced figure in a nightshirt.—New York Herald.

MISS WELLESLEY, a well connected English resident, was found dead in one of the streets of Naples on Christmas day. It was at first supposed that she had died of syncope, but it has since been learned that she was assaulted and suffocated. A reward of $500 has been offered for the capture of the murderer.

A writer in a Boston paper recommends women to study their countenances by aid of their mirrors. Good enough! But then if they do not cure their colds with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup they run the risk of breaking their reflectors and destroying valuable property.

There's not a joy the earth can give, like the sudden surcease of violent and terrible pain. It is like the rest at the gates of Paradise, but how can it be found? It is the simplest matter in the world. Buy a bottle of Salvation Oil and rub it in.

When Italian robbers vent their feelings in song it is generally given as a banditty.

Like a Venomous Serpent.

Hidden in the grass, malaria but waits our approach, to spring and fasten its fangs upon us. There is, however, a certain antidote to its venom which renders it powerless for evil. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is this acknowledged and world-famed specific, and it is, besides this, a thorough curative for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, la grippe and nervousness. In convalescence and age it is very serviceable.

Once a woman has reached ninety she no longer hesitates to give her age.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

It is said that Russia is preparing for the worst. Some other power will see that she gets it.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

Bitter experience comes to the man who drinks cocktails constantly.

For Faintness take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

New Year's calls are all right as long as they're not from bill collectors.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return YOU BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

New Year's resolutions soon crease in the back and bulge at the knee.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Pay for your clothes and wish your tailor a Happy New Year.

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Indigestion, Nausea,
Sick Headache,
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Sour Stomach,
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The hypophosphites of lime and soda add their tonic effect to that of the half-digested cod-liver oil.

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SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

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Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he often coughs enough to make him sick at his stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market." ①

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Use it and pay if satisfied.
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ACTUAL SIZE.

Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.
The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 42, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."
Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

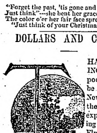
"I came to ask you"—his voice was low—
"For something"—his face had a ruddy glow—
"I hope that your answer will not be 'no.'
I came for my Christmas present.

"I think your heart knows what I mean,
I feel your eyes must have truly seen
How much I love you; I want, my queen,
Yourself for my Christmas present.

"My past is dark with grief and pain,
But not with any blot or stain.
Ah! shall I plead, my love, in vain
For thee, as my Christmas present?"

"Forget the past, 'tis gone and dead,
Just think"—she bent her graceful head,
The color o'er her fair face spread—
"Just think of your Christmas present."

DOLLARS AND CENTS.



THANKSGIVING Day—a poor day to be travelling! Nevertheless, the Chicago express speeding towards Elmira, N. Y., has on board John De Long of Chicago. Time, 5:30 p. m. Jack is feeling down on his luck. Called home by an urgent telegram in the midst of the Thanksgiving vacation of his senior year, he has missed a Thanksgiving dinner with a jolly party of his college mates, to say nothing of a broken engagement for the german with the prettiest girl in Binghamton.

When he pays the parlor car conductor 75 cents for a seat to Hornellsville and engages a berth in the sleeper to be put on at that station he makes the discovery that he has but $5.12 current coin of the realm in addition to his ticket to Chicago. This does not add cheerfulness to his frame of mind. And there is not a pretty girl in the car.

His gloomy meditation is broken by the arrival of the train at Elmira. On the station platform, in response to his telegram, are two gentlemen—Mr. Richard Robbins and Mr. Alfred Jameson—classmates and residents of Elmira. Jack jumps off, and an animated conversation follows. At this junction a group appears upon the station platform—two young ladies, an elderly lady, and a 10-year-old girl.

Jack—Boys, who's the young lady in the ulster; I've seen her somewhere?"

Dick—Miss Dodge; you met her last Winter at our german. Don't know the one in sealskin.

The young lady in the ulster bows to Jack's friends. The girl in sealskin enters the parlor-car, opens the window, and converses with her friends.

Whispered chorus—Can't you introduce me, boys?—Don't know the girl.—Haven't the nerve; look at the eye on the elderly party.

Jack—interrupting the conversation going on through the window and making a most profound bow to Miss Dodge—Pardon me, Miss Dodge! Ah—um—you remember me—Mr. De Long of Chicago?

Miss Dodge's face reveals the fact that she doesn't, but she murmurs something politely indefinite.

"I see you have a friend—we're in the same car—ah—um—won't you be kind enough to introduce me?"

At this critical point the conductor shouts "All aboard!"

Miss Dodge—Why, certainly. Delighted, I'm sure. Isabel! Let me introduce my friend, Mr. De Long, Miss Raymond, Mr. De Long. He's in your car.

"Mr. De Long."

"Miss Raymond."

Jack takes a hasty adieu of Mr. Robbins and Mr. Jameson, who respond feebly, being in a state of mental collapse, encounters for one brief instant the shocked and indignant gaze of the elderly personage, and springs on board just as the long train starts up. He enters the parlor car and takes a seat opposite Miss Raymond. Beside her sits the 10 year-old girl. He'd forgotten all about her.

"Hum—pleasant day."

"Yes, delightful."

"Do you think it will snow to-morrow?

With this auspicious beginning the conversation proceeds pleasantly and easily until interrupted by the entrance of the train conductor and the parlor-car conductor. Miss Raymond gives up her ticket and pays $2 for her seat to Buffalo, her destination.

Train Conductor (tapping little girl on shoulder)—Ticket!

Parlor-Car-Conductor (tapping little girl on the other shoulder)—Two dollars to Buffalo!

Little Girl—I don't pay any fare.

T. C.—Under 12 and over 5; half fare.

P. C. C.—You take up a whole seat just like a grown person.

"She's under my charge, but her mother said she wouldn't have to pay fare. Where's your purse, Lizzie?"

L. G.—I haven't any.

Miss Raymond, examining her purse and much distressed at the result—I haven't money enough. What shall I do?

T. C.—Pay fare, anyway.

P. C. C.—The little girl can go forward in one of the regular coaches.

Miss Raymond finds enough in her purse to pay half fare to Buffalo and hands it to the train conductor.

During this scene Jack has been intently looking out of the window in a decidedly uncomfortable frame of mind. His heart is not by any means broken at the prospect of losing the company of the little girl, but when he thinks he sees just a suspicion of a glisten under Miss Raymond's downcast lids, with their heavy, soft lashes, he can stand it no longer.

Jack (producing his one five-dollar bill with the air of a millionaire)—Allow me, Miss Raymond. Here, conductor!

The conductor takes his money without the slightest scruple, returns Jack $3 and passes on. Jack devotes the next ten minutes to assuring Miss Raymond that it isn't of the slightest consequence; that it will not inconvenience him the least bit in the world, etc. Miss Raymond says she will send it to him the next morning and asks his address in Buffalo.

When she finds he's going through to Chicago she is more distressed than ever and declares she will get that dreadful $2 from her uncle that very night when he meets her at the depot. Of course her distress gives Jack an opportunity to say a great many things of a sort suited to the circumstances, and he feels like hugging—the little girl. It is really a very interesting conversation that is interrupted by the appearance of a brakeman and a sound that resembles "Nellsvillentymintsfreshment."

Jack, thinking he will get his $2 at Buffalo, asks if he may get them some "refreshments." They declined with thanks. He excuses himself, invests in a sandwich, a cup of coffee, and a package of cigarettes—40 cents. He then hunts up the sleeping-car conductor and pays him $2 for the berth he had engaged, leaving only 72 cents in the treasury. He then draws the parlor-car conductor aside.

"Conductor, I have a berth in the sleeping-car and two young ladies in my charge have seats in your car as far as Buffalo. I'd like to sit with them and see that they get through safely."

"Sorry, sir, but if you sit in the parlor you'll have to pay. But it's only 50 cents.

Jack hands over 50 cents and rejoins Miss Raymond. The little girl goes to sleep; also the passengers. Time flies with a vengeance, and all too soon the train rumbles into the depot at Buffalo. They alight to meet Miss Raymond's uncle. The uncle kisses Miss Raymond with affection, but looks inquiringly at Jack. Miss Raymond introduces Jack. The uncle is not what one would call cordial. Miss Raymond is distressed beyond measure—"rattled."

Jack relieves the tension by taking formal leave of Miss Raymond, nodding to the uncle, and seeking his berth in the sleeper. Time, 12:30 a. m.; distance from home, several hundred miles; cash in the exchequer, 22 cents.

It is charity to draw a veil over the next day—15 cents for coffee and a sandwich for breakfast at Sarnia; 5 cents for a glass of milk for dinner at Marshall, Mich., noted for its fried chicken, its cold roast beef, its hot rolls; the 8 o'clock supper at the De Long mansion in Chicago that frightened his mother and astonished his father.

A week later a dainty letter postmarked "Buffalo" arrives. Jack opens it and finds a $2 bill and a conventionally polite note of thanks, regrets for any inconvenience, etc. It is signed, "Yours sincerely, Isabel Raymond." But Jack thinks he can read between the lines, for below is "No. 173 Rhodes avenue."

Thanksgiving Day again. A bad day for traveling, but John De Long of Chicago does not look as if he regarded it as a hardship as he gets off the Chicago express at Buffalo. And this fragment of conversation has rather a sound of thanksgiving than otherwise:

"Do you remember, Jack, how you stalked away that night in the depot at Buffalo? I never expected to see you again. You looked positively savage. I fairly hated my dear old Uncle Bob."

"He was a trifle chilly. And then to see you waste a kiss on him and peek out of the corner of your eye, as much as to say! 'Don't you wish?'"—

"I didn't—and s'pose I did?"

"By the way, how much do you suppose I had in my pocket when I said good-by?"

"I don't know. You put on airs enough for a millionaire."

"Just 22 cents."

"Why, you poor fellow, you must have starved! It served you right, though, scraping acquaintance with strange girls on a train. You won't do it any more, will you, Jack? There! there!—will that repay you?"

"No; you'll have to take that very same trip with me to make it square."

"But, Jack! Do take more than 22 cents—there'll be two of us, you know."

Taking a much worn letter from his pocket-book, opening it, and producing a $2 bill, Jack said: "Isabel Raymond, did you ever see that before?"

"Yes—no; I don't know."

"Yes, you do. Read what's written right under your name in this letter."

Isabel, reading—"I hereby dedicate this filthy lucre to a dinner for one, to be eaten at Marshall, Mich., the one to be John De Long and Isabel De Long, his wife. D. V."

"Ah, Jack, you won my heart that night in the car. But you wouldn't be stingy enough to leave out that dear little girl"—

"Wouldn't I? There wouldn't be any little girl around that trip to"—

"Hush, you wretch!"—John D. Sherman in the Chicago Tribune.

Spotting a Smell.

He was walking along Sackett street, near Court, in Brooklyn, the other afternoon, when he suddenly stopped and sniffed the air in all directions. His nose had found a familiar odor, and pretty soon he traced it to a certain chimney and ascended the steps of a house and rang the bell.

"Excuse me, ma'am," he said to the woman who came to the door, "but do you keep a cook?"

"Yes, sir," she replied as she looked at him in a puzzled way.

"Is she in at the present time?"

"Yes, sir, but she doesn't want to see no agents."

"O, I am not an agent, ma'am. You just call to the cook through the speaking-tube that the water has all boiled out of the potatoes, and that the said potatoes are burning. Smell them very plainly in the street. Happens every day at my own house. Cook is probably reading a novel or got a cold in the head. That's all, ma'am—no trouble at all—good evening.

FACTS FOR THE FARMER.

INSTRUCTIVE MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE FARM.

Advantages of Diversified Farming --Keep the Dairy Sweet--Watering Horses'--Horses Teeth-Area of Grain-Culture.

Keep the Dairy Sweet.

Milk is one of the most sensitive of substances to all bad odors. It readily absorbs every ill smell that floats in the atmosphere about it. And it not only absorbs and retains disagreeable odors, but it is equally hospitable to disease germs, which it will take in and convey carefully to the consumer. The products made from milk retain whatever impurities were incorporated with it.

So when city folk boast of the "pure country milk," and delicious butter, "fresh from the country," it isn't at all certain that their boastings are not vain.

One who recently made a tour of observation through a dairy region became convinced that the health of the people who consume dairy products—and who does not?—requires that the creameries, cheese factories and the cows that give the milk should be placed under the strictest legal surveillance and direction.

One of the most objectionable features in connection with butter and cheese factories is the inevitable pig pen. It is rarely, if ever, absent. But nothing could be more objectionable, for when, as is frequently the case, the pigs attached to the factory are fed entirely on milk, the stench arising from the pen is simply intolerable. For added to the natural odors of the pigs and their excrement is that of decaying milk, a combination whose ill fragrance may be detected, like the smell of battle, "afar off."

If the pigsty must be maintained as an economic adjunct of the butter and cheese factory it should be kept as clean as water and fumigation can make it, especially if for convenience, it adjourns the factory building. But the purity of the milk product imperatively demands that it should not be in close proximity to the building. It is almost impossible—and practically it is impossible—to keep the pen so clean that no deleterious odors will arise from it. The hog-pen should be located at a distance—a good long distance—from the factory, in spite of the inconvenience, and then be kept scrupulously clean. So greatly is the public health involved in this matter that it should be made an offense against the law, as well as to the olfactories, to keep a foul-smelling pigsty in the neighborhood of a creamery or cheese factory.

In fact the dairy factory needs frequent inspection, not only for this but for other reasons. The public safety requires that the buildings should be free from all injurious exhalations from whatever cause they proceed. Nor should the inspection stop with the factory. The sources of the milk should be regularly looked into to ascertain whether the cows are in sound condition and whether the milk is properly guarded against filthy odors and equally filthy solid substances.

Not far from where we write a milkman keeps a small herd of cows. His stable, although within the limits of a rural city, is so filthy that the stench often fills the entire neighborhood. The cows are rarely cleaned, and it is inevitable that some of the manure that covers their flanks should get into the milk pail. This is but a sample of many dairies from which milk is sent out, either directly to consumers or to the creamery or cheese factory. There ought to be some means of compelling cleanliness when self-respect and decency do not enforce it.

Watering Horses.

This is a subject on which there is still a great deal of controversy, although most horsemen are agreed that an unlimited supply is the best, providing an animal is in good health. An animal under these conditions will not take too much, but when we take into consideration how many stables are so fitted as to allow of this being carried out it is practically out of the question, the more so from the fact that horses are out on long journeys, coming home hungry, thirsty and fatigued.

Seventy-five per cent of the animal body is composed of water, and it is essential to the maintenance of health that this proportion between the fluid and the solid constituents be maintained. The secretions and fluid excretions are constantly tending to reduce the fluid parts below their normal standard, and at no time is this made more apparent than after long and active work, the loss resulting from increased perspiration and respiration.

It is at this time that popular opinion would withhold water until the animal cools down. Now I hold that it is just at this time when an animal is warm in all its circulative parts with an active circulation, that it is best able to resist the cooling effect of a draught of cold water. The stomach being empty, the fluid passes into the bowels and is rapidly absorbed, thus supplying the necessary fluid to the blood, without which the various secretions necessary to digestion could not be maintained.

The most dangerous time to give a horse a full draught of cold water is after he has cooled down from fatiguing work and has partaken of a meal. The comparatively small stomach of that animal is replete with energy, the circulation weak, the extremities cold the whole system languid, and not in a state calculated to resist the chill. The water mechanically washes the undigested food from the stomach to the bowles, where it undergoes decomposition, evolving irritating and poisonous gases finally causing flatulent and spasmodic colic or fatal enteritis. My own practice for twenty-five years has been to supply a full draught of water before feeding, giving no more for three hours after, and only to animals a little delicate have I taken the cold off. I disapprove of meal and flour drink, as it induces the animal to drink too much.—Western Agriculturist.

Advantages of Diversified Farming.

Texas Live Stock Journal says, the farmer who fattens his own beef and pork, mutton and poultry upon his own home-grown hay and corn and oats, who has no milk or eggs or butter or cheese to buy, whose cellar contains a sufficient supply of all the varieties of fruits and vegetables, that his family requires, and whose sheds are supplied with fuel from his own forests, can afford to sell his surplus products at low prices if necessary. He needs a little money for taxes and clothing. His tea and coffee and sugar cannot be produced at home, but such a farmer has but little to pay out compared to the specialist who devotes his year's labor to one thing alone. With only one crop to sell at low prices and all others to buy, he is dependent upon the season and subject to the whole chapter of accidents for his means, and the era of high prices that benefits his neighbor who has a greater variety of crops may prove his financial ruin. Having this in mind will it not be well for each and every farmer to try to so diversify his crops and his products that he can be sure of having abundance of all that he can produce for the wants of his own family first? Then he can provide for a surplus for his home market, and after that take his favorite special crop as a means of procuring that surplus of income above expenditure which should be the result of his knowledge and his labor. Thus he will limit the production to his own benefit, thus he will reduce his hours of labor when he desires, without feeling that he is likely to be limited in his supply of the farm products necessary for the comfortable support of his family. He will be more independent of the fluctuations of the market and the whims of the buyers, and he will begin to feel that he owns his farm, his stocks and his crops, and that they minister to his wants, instead of feeling that he is a slave to them, inexorably bound to make them produce a certain sum of money necessary to meet his expenses each year.

Horses' Teeth.

A very observing farmer said to us not long since that he was convinced that not one farmer in a hundred understood a horse's mouth as he should. He had helped a number of his neighbors by his knowledge in this matter when their horses were out of condition and the owners had no idea that the trouble was with the teeth. A veterinary authority gives the following as being some of the symtoms of derangement of the teeth of one kind or another: Slabbering and frothing at the mouth, weak eyes or partial blindness, bolting the grain without grinding, stopping short while eating and dropping the grain from the mouth, quidding the hay, turning the head on one side while eating or after drinking cold water, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, tender mouth when being driven, carrying the head on one side, pulling on one rein, nasal gteet, swelling or abcesses about the jaws, etc., and the horse is allowed to suffer on for months and often dosed with strong medicines, when an examination by a competent man would have relieved the true cause of the difficulty, and a few minutes' work on the horse's teeth would have relieved the animal's sufferings and enhanced its value to the owner as well.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Area of Grain Culture.

During the last ten years, the world's area in all the grains grown in temperate zones, and potatoes, shows an increase of but 7 per cent; the synchronous increase of the bread-eating populations having been at the rate of 14 per cent, the ratio being as one is to two. Since 1870 there has been added to the area devoted to the production of grain and potatoes—in the countries of the temperate zone—100,570,000 acres, and of this 82,134,000 appears to have been added in the United States, our contributions having been some 82 per cent, showing how dependent Europe has been and still is upon the United States for the means of keeping life in her swarming millions; and as our annual additions of new acres are now less than half our added domestic requirements, it is manifest that scarcity in Europe and resulting high prices are not far distant, and this would seem to mean an era of unexampled prosperity for all such areas as produce food largly in excess of local needs.—C. Wood Davis in Country Gentleman.

Valuable Hints.

The way to have healthy cows is to feed and care for them right from calfhood up to maturity.

Keep a supply of charcoal where the hogs can help themselves; it will help maintain good health.

Do not let the cow shrink her milk only as she must, in accordance with nature's laws, in reproducing her kind in her offspring.

One item with hogs on a farm is that they will consume much that would otherwise go to waste, and this with the small farmer is often an important item.

Money spent in improving property will usually yield more profit and happiness than money spent in making payments on more property than can properly be managed.

No man who has given the subject consideration doubts that the next few years will witness the extensive development of the beet sugar industry in this section of the union.

One reason why some farmers never seem to get entirely rid of hog cholera, is that proper care is not taken to disinfect the premises, and the disease germs are never entirely destroyed.

In feeding make a difference between full grown hens and ones that are still making bone and muscles. The full grown ones will fatten on what will barely keep the younger ones growing.

If the weather with you is as with us you may be tempted to turn the stock out to wander over the fields. It will hurt the grass land, do the plowed land no good, and will be of but little benefit to the stock.

THE YOUNG FOLK'S CORNER

INTERESTING READING FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

At Hampton Court--A Cat's Whiskers- A Trade for Boys--Fire Crackers--Little Children of the Race.

At Hampton Court.

Two American women last summer went one day from London to Hampton Court, and spent the morning in the gardens of the old palace there. At noon they repaired to a neighboring inn for their luncheon. The waiter apologized for some trifling delay by saying some shop girls from Whiteley's, on their Saturday's outing, had unexpectedly just ordered luncheon.

The Americans, annoyed at the coming of what they supposed would be a noisy party, wished they had gone to some other house; but it was too late now, their luncheon had been ordered.

They were in a front room which overlooked the gardens of the palace. It was a sunny June morning, so still that they could hear the wind rustling through the branches of the great oaks in the avenues, and the bees buzzing in the roses which climbed up outside of the window. One or two old gentlemen were busied with their meal and newspaper in the room, but no one spoke. The quiet was almost profound.

"This is very restful and pleasant," said one of the Americans, "but we must hurry away. Think of thirty giggling shrieking girls out on a holiday! When do the young women come?" she added, turning to the waiter.

"They are here, madam," he said. "They are in that room," pointing to an open door covered with a lace portiere.

The strangers looked at each other with an expression almost of incredulity. They listened, and a moment later heard the hum of gentle voices, of which not a word could be distinguished.

The mystery was easily explained. The shop-girls were in the habit of dealing with English gentlewomen of the better class, and imitating them, had caught their low, controlled habit of speech.

"If our women would but learn it!" exclaimed one of the strangers. "Imagine thirty American girls out on a holiday! The clatter of voices! The shrill bursts of laughter; the shrieks and screams!"

This little incident is a literal fact which is worthy of the consideration of girl readers. Our climate gives to all of our voices certain high nasal tones. The training of the voice in speaking is unfortunately neglected in America, except among the most carefully educated people. Hence the American in Europe is known as soon as he opens his mouth by his shrill, strident tones.

Two American women in a salon or gallery will make more noise than a large group of their French or English sisters. Yet these last are probably not a whit more gentle or modest at heart than they are. But the possession of inward and spiritual graces does not atone for the lack of the outward and visible signs of good breeding.

It is true that a woman may have Cordelia's soft, low voice with the coarseness of Regan and malice of Goneril. But, on the other hand, what girl will be credited with Cordelia's tender heart if she persists in shrieking and giggling her way through life?—Youth's Companion.

"Jacko."

"Jacko" is a tame rook, whose owner, a lady, writes to the London Spectator that she had kept him for five years, when one afternoon she noticed him march by her two or three times with a stick in his mouth. He was hard at work on the foundations of a nest. For a fortnight he worked almost without cessation all day long.

I really felt sorry for him, and sometimes tried to help him by holding up sticks one at a time, which he took from my hand as he wanted them. When at last the nest was finished he often had his afternoon nap in it.

There is a small rookery here, and this year, instead of building on his own account, Jacko tried to help the wild rooks. He followed them about with a twig in his beak, and kept with them all day, often running after them on the lawn with some of his dinner in his beak, wanting to feed them as he feeds the tame jackdaw, between whom and himself there is a strong affection. But they snubbed him dreadfully.

One day poor social Jacko must have thought he had at last found a responsive companion, for I found him bowing and cawing to the rook in the looking-glass! And more than once since then he has been seen going up-stairs with some delicacy in his beak evidently intended for his shadowy love.

Once while I was calling on a friend, a lady whom I did not know came in. She owns a rookery, and my friend told her of mine, adding that I was fond of rooks.

"Ah," said she, "so am I. I often say that through the season we almost live on rook pie."

When I suggested that I should not like seeing my rooks in a pie, her really delightful answer was, "No some people prefer them stewed.

Little Children of the Race.

The following interesting view of "Childhood" is from an article by Miss Roseboro', on that subject, in the Christmas Century: "The little children of the race are intellectually more respectable than the majority of its adults. To be sure, it is their attitude and not their achievements that makes them so; but in estimating the human being as a mind rather than as 'a screw in the social machine,' who can help thinking the attitude more important than the achievement? The abounding intellectual curiosity of children, and their continual return to the biggest and deepest questions,—the origin of things, the sources and ends of beings—these are what make them superior. What if the question can never be absolutely answered? Is it not infinitely more respectable to have them earnestly in mind than, accepting some mumbo-jumbo reply, to dismiss them altogether and to devote existence wholly to the frivolties we call business, or pleasure, or learning? What else was Carlyle's fundamental raison d'etre but his power to call us to a degree of the serious reasonable wonder with which we start in life?

"Upon my word, I sometimes think that if the world were started now on a new plan, and peopled altogether with the middle-aged, religious, after going on a short time through the impetus of customs would die out all over the world from this simple lack of interest in the question, they primarily undertake to answer. As it is, the children force us to keep some sort of theory of existence furbished up.

A Cat's Whiskers.

Nature is an economical dame, and never indulges in useless gifts. If she gives an animal or plant an appendage of any kind, we may be sure that it serves some wise purpose.

Take a cat's whiskers, for instance, which may seem to you to be merely ornamental. They are organs of touch, attached to a bed of fineglands under the skin, and each of these long hairs is connected with the nerves of the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers with any surrounding object is thus felt most distinctly by the animal, although the hairs themselves are insensible.

They stand out on one side of the lion as well as the common cat. From point to point they are equal to the width of the animal's body.

If we imagine, therefore, a lion stealing through a covert of wood in an imperfect light, we shall at once see the use of these long hairs. They indicate to him, through the nicest feeling, any obstacle which may present itself to the passage of his body; they prevent the rustling of boughs and leaves, which would give warning to his prey if he were to attempt to pass too close to a bush; and thus, in conjunction with the soft cushions of his feet and the fur upon which he treads—the claws never coming in contact with the ground—they enable him to move toward his victim with a stillness equal to that of the snake.

A Trade for Boys.

If I had my way I would insist that every boy should learn a trade, writes Foster Coates in the Ladies' Home Journal. It was so in the olden times, and it should be so now. The man who has a trade is a thousand times better equipped than the man who has none. Let every boy select the trade that best suits his ability, and promises the highest remuneration. When he has mastered his trade, if he dislikes it or it is not profitable, he can begin to study a profession, or enter upon a commercial life. If he should fail in both of these, he is still master of a good trade—something that no one can take from him, no matter what exigencies may arise. The man who is master of a good trade is as independent as a millionaire. He need never want; he can find profitable work in any corner of the world. I do not say one word against a professional career. But I do say emphatically that the man who has a trade and a profession as well, need have no fear of the future. The boy who wants to can master a trade between sixteen and twenty, and if he dislikes it, he still has time to study medicine, the law, or any other of the learned professions. But if he waits until he is twenty, or over, he may not have an opportunity or feel inclined to learn either.

Fire-Crackers.

The reason why the smell of burnt powder and smoke from fire-cracker stumps is so grateful to boys is not far to seek. It is the sudden force shown in the explosion and the little spice of danger as well as the noise that pleases the youth. The origin of firecrackers, according to Mr. W. Woodville Rockhill, the Thibetan explorer, is as follows:

Firecrackers were originally joints of bamboo. They are made of paper at present, but the Chinese name "bamboo gun," shows what they were. The bamboo crackers made a very loud noise like our "cannon crackers." Perhaps the fragments of bamboo flew about when they exploded, making them dangerous, so that paper was substituted. In making bamboo crackers the partitions in the joints of the bamboo were pierced, powder sifted in and a fuse introduced. It is interesting to see the way the present fire crackers, with their partitions of clay, follow the old bamboo pattern.

Jack's Answer.

The chaplain of a man-of-war was fond of catechising the young sailors, much to their disgust.

"What is your name?" he asked a new arrival one day.

"Why, Jack Bowling, sir, to be sure."

"Who gave you that name?" proceeded the chaplain.

"My godfathers and godmothers," replied the man, going on to answer the question correctly.

"What have your godfathers and godmothers further done for you?"

"Well, sir," replied Jack, getting tired of the lesson, "they promised to do a great deal, and it's precious little they've done yet."

A Quiet Dog.

My little dog is very quiet;
He's never known to rush
About the house in noisy riot,
Because he's made of plush.

English by Sound.

It was in one of our schools the other day where I picked up the following thrilling composition written by a twelve-year-old girl, which is one of the best pieces of English as she is "spelt" that I have yet seen: "A right suite little buoy, the son of a kernal, with a rough round his neck, flue up the road as quick as a dear. After a thyme he stopped at the house and wrung the bell. His tow hurt hymn and he kneaded wrest. He was two tired to raze his fare, pail face, and a feint mown of pane rose from his lips.

"The made who herd the belle was about to pair a pare, but she through it down and ran with all her mite, for fear her guessed would not weight; but when she saw the little won tiers stood in her ayes at the site. 'Ewe poor dear! Why do you lye hear? Are yew dyeing?' 'Know,' he said, 'I am feint.' She boar him inn her arms, as she aught, to a room where he mite be quiet, gave him bred and meet, held a cent bottle under his knows, untied his choler, rapped him up warmly, and gave him a suite drachm from a viol, till at last he went forth as hail as a young hoarse."

RICE AT WEDDINGS.

The Gauntlet the Bride and Groom Have to Run.

I wish a few heavy swells would set their faces against the hideous rice scuffle de rigueur at the close of wedding receptions. The custom of throwing rice after departing lovers comes to us from the east, where rice is a sign of plenty and prosperity. This emblematic idea is lost, and instead of a few grains softly falling, we pelt and smother and bombard our brides with thorough brutality, and finally the practice has degenerated into a senseless and unseemly fight. Formerly the "going off," with the pretty traveling toilet, the handshakings, friendly speeches, and farewell kisses was a trying epilogue to a trying drama. Now this episode is a thing of the past.

When the bride emerges, ready to start on life's journey her heart must fail at the thought of the ordeal in prospect. She says her principal adieus in private, for the guests, like ravening wolves await her below. A serried phalanx blocks the halls, lines the staircase and extends in masses to the door of the carriage. Flushed and excited faces are turned toward the victims, and every strong right hand is clenched. The bridegroom, white, determined and awkward, joins his wife, and they make a desperate rush. But it is of no avail! The upheaving hordes close upon them; the stinging grain is hurled in their smarting faces, trickles down their backs, gets into their mouths, and up their sleeves. Farewells are impossible, and no one gets a glimpse of the faultless costume evolved with such talent and time.

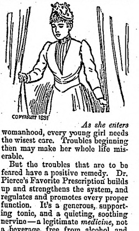
With the instinct of self-preservation, the bride defends herself as best she can, and the couple literally fight their way breathless and dishevelled. With a supreme effort they gain the door, bolt like rabbits into the brougham, and the couple, who have earned a little spoony peace, are forced to travel and make love with a pound of rice in the small of their backs.—London World.

A BOARD IN HER MOUTH.

Queer Cause of Loss of Appetite in a Mare.

A Morgan brood mare of vigorous appetite wouldn't eat. For two days I thought her sick. I finally turned her out and she played so much that I concluded she was well and that her teeth were troubling her. I tried whole and cut feed, ground and whole grain, green corn, oats in the sheaf and other things. Especially tempting food she would take in her mouth, only to drop it again. At last one bright morning I drew up her head by a cord around the upper jaw, and thence over a high hook, and let the sun shine into her mouth. What did I see? Front and back teeth apparently all right; tongue ditto; and the roof of her mouth—well, that did look odd. It seemed to be boarded all over. It was white, grained, polished and lower than it should have been. The ceiling of her mouth, so to speak, was certainly wood.

With a lever and a little prying to see if it were not loose the entire structure fell into her mouth and was dragged out. It proved to be a bit of inch board, 2 by 6 inches, which she had gnawed around the edges until it fitted so snugly between the teeth and their walls as to make its removal impossible for her. The lost desire for food returned instantly and the long fast was at once broken. The thought comes to me: Suppose the cause of the trouble had never been discovered until, weak from lack of food, the mare was killed to relieve her misery; would not the case have been parallel with others, where animals suffering with ever so simple a malady have been turned off or shot, unable to point out the difficulty.—Hollister Sage.



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As she enters womanhood, every young girl needs the wisest care. Troubles beginning then may make her whole life miserable.

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LOVE FOR A DAY.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

"I hope that you will like your rooms," said Lady Yorke. "I told Masham, the housekeeper, to give you the two most cheerful. They are in what we call the 'Queen's Wing.' I hope you will be very comfortable, Miss Chester. I think you told me that you had no relatives?"

"No," I replied; "I am quite alone in the world."

"Ah, then," said Lady Yorke, with a pleasant smile, "you will be the better able to devote all your time, thought, and attention to me!"

CHAPTER V.

In a few days I was quite at home at Westwood and understood my duties. They were certainly heavy. Fortunately for me, with my great love of early rising and fresh air, they did not commence until ten in the morning. Lady Yorke did not care to be disturbed before that hour. I do not think she had ever seen the sun rise or the dew lying like diamonds on the grass. So the fresh sweet hours were all my own. I rose almost with the sun, thinking often that if people knew how lovely the early morning was they would never waste much time in sleep, and went out into the park.

It seemed to me always that I spent those early morning hours with Mark; the only difference lay in this, that he was on one side of the blue sky and I on the other. And I was possessed with the idea that he could hear and see me. Ah, love, my love, how I loved you!

When I went back to the house after those hours of peace and rest, my mind was braced for the day. If I had not seen Mark, I had looked long and lovingly at the blue heaven where he was. I had not spoken to him; but the whisper of the wind, the ripple of the leaves, the song of the birds, all seemed so many messages from him. After ten o'clock I had never another moment to call my own. Then Lady Yorke was in her boudoir, and every morning she had a thousand new wants. It was a puzzle to me how she invented them. There were letters to answer, invitations to send out. She liked to hear me read. Every day brought its papers, periodicals, magazines, new novels, all of which must be read to her. Then we walked or drove. At luncheon Lord Yorke joined us, and then her ladyship rested. We had another drive in the afternoon, dinner at seven, and in the evening Lady Yorke requested me to sing. I liked that time best, for I sung every sweet love-song I knew, and I sung always to Mark. Oh, my love, how I loved you!

Lord Yorke was a kindly, generous man, quite fifteen years older than his beautiful languid young wife. He worshipped her, and she in her helpless way was fond of him. They were very rich. They owned this fine estate at Westwood, and they had a magnificent house in London and a villa in Florence. That was Lady Yorke's whim. When the winter was too cold and the spring too wet, she went to Mentone, where she could bask in the sunshine the whole day long. They had numerous visitors and friends. It was to fill the interval between the departure of one set of visitors and the coming of the next that I was wanted. Lady Yorke could not endure to be alone, she must be constantly amused. They had no children; and that was the one drawback. I liked Lord Yorke; he was always kind and courteous to me. He was not much interested in politics; the care and well being of his estate occupied his whole time. He would not have a land agent or a stewart; he did everything himself—kept his accounts, received his rents, saw his tenants, overlooked the home estate. Hardly a weed was pulled up without his orders. He was just as industrious as his young wife was the reverse. We were always excellent friends. At times he asked me to help him, and his thanks always pleased me.

Poor Lady Yorke! Young, beautiful, wealthy, she was yet one of the most discontented and miserable of women. She had not a useful interest in the world. She had servants who waited upon her hand and foot; she had a husband who indulged her and granted every wish that she expressed; she was never called upon to make any exertion either of body or mind. She was never compelled to think; Lord Yorke and Mrs. Masham thought for her. If twenty visitors were coming, it made no difference to her. Before I had been many days there. I had read her character accurately. She was ill from indolence.

Watching her for a whole day, seeing her study nothing but herself, her wants, her wishes, her whims, and her caprices, ordering things because she fancied and not because she wanted them, spending money profusely without ever looking at what was purchased—seeing her send away the most delicate of fruits, the most recherche of dishes, the most costly of wines, under some pretext or other too absurd to mention—I thought of the many poor women dying from want of food, of the many children perishing from hunger, and have wondered. She did not seem to know anything of the hard side of life. She ate from silver plate; she drank from the rarest of Bohemian glass; tea was served to her in the finest of Dresden china. She wore the finest of linen, of lace, silk, velvet, and satin; she had jewels of priceless value; in all her life she had never wished for one thing that had not been granted to her. She perhaps had read the words "hunger," "cold," "starvation," but she did not understand their meaning. How could she when she had never felt either cold or hunger in her life? Her life had been a Sybarite's life of pleasure, and the result was that beyond herself she had not a care or thought in the world. It seemed to me that if I could awaken this sleeping soul I should not have lived in vain.

I remember the first time she seemed to wake to a consciousness of suffering. She had never been ill herself, and she had never seen any one in pain. We were crossing the park, when suddenly above our heads we heard a discordant cry of birds. Suddenly a little bird fell fluttering and dying at our feet. It had been attacked and wounded by some bird larger than itself. I shall never forget the look in the dark eyes, the faint fluttering of the little wings ere it died. I had raised it in my hand, and it died there.

"Poor little thing!" I said. "It has had a short life, but a merry one, I hope, in those great green boughs."

"Is it really dead?" Lady Yorke asked, drawing near with a pale face. "I do not think I have ever seen anything dead."

"Is that true, Lady Yorke?" I asked, looking at her in wonder.

"Yes, quite true."

"Have you ever wondered what death is like?" I inquired.

"I do not think so. I have never thought of death at all."

"Have you ever lost any friends?" I asked again. "Has no one whom you loved died?"

"No—no one whom I loved. People I have known have died; but then they always seemed to me quite apart from the rest of us."

I looked in wonder at the beautiful face.

"Have you ever thought that you yourself must die?"

"I suppose I shall die some time," she replied; "but I am young now—I need not begin to think about it yet."

"have you ever heard of young people dying, Lady Yorke?" I asked.

"Yes; but that does not often happen, I should think. Age and death naturally go together."

"My Mark was young," I said, "and strong, he never had a day's illness, and he died."

"Where did he die?" asked Lady Yorke; and suddenly I remembered that I did not know. That which seemed so certain to me might be very much uncertain to others. "I try never to think of such disagreeable things," continued Lady Yorke. "It does no good, and makes one's life miserable."

"No life can be really happy that is not ruled by such thoughts," I replied. "We ought to live for the next world, and not for this."

"Madame de Deffand said you were very serious. For my part I could not give my mind to such ideas. The very sight o' that dead bird has made me feel ill and miserable."

"Yet everything living in this world has to die sooner or later," I said.

She made no remark, but I saw the indolent selfish soul was roused from its long sleep. The first thought of death and pain had come to her, never to be forgotten.

CHAPTER VI.

One morning, when several visitors were at Westwood, the conversation turned upon the Indian famine. We were all seated at luncheon. Some of the gentlemen remarked what a charitable country ours was—what large sums of money were forthcoming when any great disaster occurred.

Lord Yorke agreed.

"But," he said, "I do not think we realize what the word 'famine' means. In our happy land we have not seen women and children dying by the roadside, plucking the dry roots and grass in the pangs of hunger."

"I have seen something like it," said Mr. Devine. "I was in Ireland during the 'potato famine,' and I saw there scenes that will haunt me to my dying day—gaunt hungry men in whose eyes was a wolfish gleam, pale, patient women dying without complaint, children like specters, with famine written in their faces. I have seen mother and children lying dead together—and it takes a long time for hunger to kill."

"Did you really witness all this?" asked Lady Yorke.

"I did indeed," replied Mr. Devine.

"I did not know," said Lady Yorke, with a slight shudder, "that people ever died of hunger. I do not suppose that I quite understand the meaning of the word 'famine.'"

"Your life has been a happy one, Louise," said Lord Yorke. "You have seen only the rose-colored side of existence."

"That must be true," she allowed more gravely than I had expected.

The next morning I had to drive with Lady Yorke to Woodheaton; she wanted to make some purchases. The morning was lovely, but her mind was evidently still disturbed by the conversation of the previous day.

"Miss Chester," she said suddenly, "have you ever seen people who were really ill from want of food?"

"Yes, very often, when I was at home with my mother. She, out of her limited means, made a point of relieving some poor person or other every day."

"And I" said Lady Yorke, "have never, so far as I remember, relieved a poor person in my life. We send money to various charities; but I have never personally given any away. I have seen so few poor people."

I saw that her mind was awakened. We talked on the same subject during the whole of our drive. I told her what I had seen amongst the poor at Gracedieu—their patience, their industry, the pathos and beauty of their lives.

"The true heroes and heroines of this world," I said, "are the uncomplaining poor."

"Heroes and heroines!" she repeated. "Why, Miss Chester, what can there be heroic in poverty?"

"Poverty bravely born is true heroism," I said. "It is easy to be happy and contented when everything goes well, when one has plenty of money, plenty of food, and everything one can desire. What can be more heroic than the endurance of hunger and cold without complaint? I have read of what the world calls heroines—Joan of Arc, who won a throne for her king; Charlotte Corday, who slew the enemy of France, but to my way of thinking, the real heroine is the wife and mother whose life is one continual struggle, who works without ceasing, never complains, comforts her husband, brings up her children well, and practices heroic virtues unseen by any one, unknown even to herself. That woman is one of Heaven's own heroines."

Lady Yorke was silent and thoughtful during the rest of the day, but in the evening she relapsed into the old lackadaisical mood.

A few days afterward I asked her if she would go to Woodheaton again, and, having no other engagement, she consented. Just what I longed for happened. When we reached the shop of the stationer, the wife of the rector was there. She knew Lady Yorke in a distant fashion.

Mrs. Durant was an active energetic woman whose life was filled with good deeds, the very reverse of beautiful, luxury-loving Lady Yorke. To my great delight, she began to talk to Lady Yorke about the badness of the times, the want of work, the poverty of the people. I shall never forget Mrs. Durrant's face when Lady Yorke languidly took out her well-filled purse.

"Would money be of any use?" she said.

"Heaven bless me!" cried the rector's wife, startled out of all propriety. "Why, Lady Yorke, it is only money that we want! Money will purchase food, coal, clothes, shoes and everything else."

I heard the rustle of bank-notes, and Lady Yorke said gently—

"Will you distribute this amongst your poor?"

The eyes of the rector's wife filled with tears. She saw in the gift relief for many from utter misery.

"If you would see poverty in all its desolation, Lady Yorke," she said earnestly, "you should go to a place that is called Sandy Fields."

After the rector's wife had departed, I turned to Lady Yorke.

"Will you go?" I asked her.

"I do not know, Miss Chester," she said, drawing her rich silks and laces tightly around her. "I have never seen anything of the kind."

"When you die," I remarked, "you will like to have some good deed to remember. You will like to think then that you have lessened the burden of one human heart."

"You frighten me," she said. "Yes I will go."

Half an hour afterward fashionable self-indulgent Lady Yorke stood in the poorest cottage in Sandy Fields, looking round her in horror and dismay. Only a starving woman and a starving child were there; there was no fire, no food, no table, no chair, no bed. It was a most hopeless, helpless case.

"A contrast to Westwood," I whispered to her.

At first the woman was sullen and would not speak—her misery was too great. Then she cried out—

"No, you can do nothing for me. My husband died six weeks ago; and this is all I have in the world. Now she is dying. Heaven itself cannot help me." She looked at Lady Yorke. "You mean well," she said, "but the money that bought that silk gown would have kept my husband alive. He died hungry. Do you think I shall ever forget that? He moaned all night before he died from hunger—not pain, but hunger. I loved him with all my heart, and I had to sit and listen until I could have rushed out of the house to slay and rob the first person I met. He died hungry, while in your house good food is wasted. Ah, my lady, your dogs and horses are better off than we are!"

I saw Lady York's face grow very pale, and her eyes sought mine with a frightened look.

"He moaned all night," continued the woman, "and I had nothing to give him but water. He was not one to complain, but, when death came on him in the morning, he said to me, 'Ah, lassie, the rich have it in this world; we shall have it in the next!' I went out and sold the last thing that belonged to me—my wedding-ring—that morning, and I bought tea and bread. 'I have gone past it,' he said. 'It is all over, lassie. It has come too late.' Seven years ago when we were married, he was tall and straight and handsome. He took me to a pretty home, and he worked hard for me; but trouble came, and he died hungry. My poor lad! My poor, poor lad!"

I knew that in her heart Lady Yorke was thinking of the dainties that, sent away in capricious discontent, would have saved this poor man's life.

"Annie is dying," the woman went on, in the same hopeless, helpless voice, with a wild gleam in her eyes. "A few weeks ago good food might have saved her; now it is too late. Last night I went everywhere to get one penny to buy her an orange with. She had been craving all day for an orange, and every time she fell asleep she dreamed that she held the orange in her hands, and that it fell to the ground. I would have done anything for one penny, but I could not get it."

"I am very sorry," said Lady Yorke. "If I had known—"

"No one knows!" cried the poor woman. "We work and toil, we suffer and die, and no one knows—only Heaven. Heaven counts our miseries and pains, and will change them into blessings. Annie will be in heaven soon, and there will be no more hunger or cold for her."

For the first time I saw tears in Lady Yorke's eyes.

"Would you like very much to keep Annie with you?" she asked; and I hardly knew her voice. It had lost its languor, and was clear and sweet.

"Would I? Ah, my lady, Annie is the very heart that beats in my breast!" she cried. "When she is gone, all is gone. I shall not try to live; I shall lie down and die by her side."

"How long is it since you tasted food?" I asked her.

"Two whole days," she replied.

Her white quivering face and trembling hand bore testimony to the truth of her words. Lady Yorke looked at me.

"We must help them," she said; and, as she uttered the words, it seemed to me that a new soul shone in her eyes.

We left the house and went to the nearest shops.

"Tell me what to buy, Miss Chester," she said; and a basket of food, including some fine ripe oranges, was ordered to be taken to the woman's house.

The poor creature never thought of herself. I shall never forget the cry with which she seized an orange and gave it to the child; it was one of delirious delight.

"I shall do all I can for you," said Lady Yorke, as she came away. "If we can save little Annie, she shall be saved."

And again I saw tears in the blue eyes which until now had never looked out on others' woes.

CHAPTER VII.

The next morning Lady Yorke was downstairs, alert and energetic, before nine. Her husband looked up in surprise as he entered the breakfast-room. This happened to be one of the rare days when we were alone.

"A revolution!" he cried. "The most luxurious woman in England down at the early hour of nine! I cannot understand it."

"Do not laugh at me, Stanley," she said. "I am very much in earnest this morning. I want to talk to you."

When she had sought him before, it had generally been to ask for new jewels, or a check for some heavy bill—always something for herself, never anything for any one else; and I am sure that he expected the same thing now.

"I want to talk to you, Stanley," she continued. "Do you know what the world is like outside our yard gates? Here we have safety and shelter, warmth and luxury—the roses of life without the thorns. Do you know what it is outside?"

"I know something of it," he replied half sadly.

"Ah, such a world, Stanley!" she said. "There is sickness, sorrow, poverty, hunger. Hunger seems the hardest to bear," she continued, thinking no doubt of those tragical words, "he died hungry;" "and I have heard such words, but I never knew what they meant. I knew only the sound, not the sense, until yesterday." Here she paused.

"And then?" said Lord Yorke. "What happened then?"

She told him all that had occurred. Just for one half moment I was uncertain whether he would be quite pleased or not. Had I been mistaken in thinking that he was sometimes distressed at her supreme indifference to all things except herself? My doubts were soon cleared. He looked at her with the most loving smile I had ever seen on his face.

"I am glad, Louise," he said. "I have always thought that, if you understood more of what was going on in the world around you, you would try to help others. And now about this poor woman—Mrs. Clinton, did you say? What do you want to do for her?"

"Everything," was the comprehensive reply. "She must have a nice clean cottage in the fresh air, plenty of food and clothes—all that is wanted to make her daughter well."

"She shall have it," Lord Yorke said, smiling. "You could not employ your time or your money better than in relieving the poor. But all charity must be governed by discretion. While the woman and child are ill, keep them; but afterward, although you can go on helping her, let her work for herself. It will be greater charity to place the means of gaining her livelihood in her hands than to give her money enough to live upon."

"I see that," she replied gravely. "Oh, Stanley, if I had only thought before now, how many people I might have saved! It must be a terrible thing to die of hunger!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

EXPERIENCE WITH CANNIBALS.

How the Rev. Edmund Basset Came Near Being Roasted and Eaten.

It is more than fifteen years ago—in February, 1876—that I started away from Zanzibar with a score of natives, says the Rev. Edmund Bassett, English missionary to the Congo country, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. I had a journey of over four months before I reached the chief village of the Aryumenari people. The King, who was afterward converted, treated me kindly, but the day after I arrived went away with most of his people, leaving me to the care of the women, children and a large guard.

On the fourth day I noticed that the men in the King's guard acted strangely toward me and my people. They watched us, but would not approach us. The next morning one of my men was found dead from a spear wound, and the Aryumenari replied sullenly to my accusations, neither admitting nor denying the crime. I made arrangements to bury the poor fellow that afternoon, but during a temporary absence the Aryumenari beat the guard I had stationed over the body, took the corpse, and when I returned all the people of the village were gathered about a great fire, over which I learned they were roasting a human being.

I did not see it. I dared not look at such a horrible sight, and the Aryumenari motioned me to stay away under pain of death. There was a great festival that night, and during its wildest moments I tried to steal away with my people, but the camp was guarded, and one of the guards said I was to die next day. That was a night of torture. In the morning the King came back and saved us. When I told him what his people had done he pretended to be very angry, and made a show of punishing them, while I left as soon as I could. A converted Aryumenari afterward told me that the King himself partook of the flesh of that poor, helpless Zanzibari.

THE SPLINTER TOOTHPICK.

The tablecloth was fresh and neat,
The china bright, the viands sweet,
And slim and straight beside the meat,
Stood proudly up—the toothpick.

Stood stiffly as a toothpick ought,
Which once was shunned but now is sought,
For time has turned and forward brought
To prominence the toothpick.

The dinner done they passed it 'round,
And none said "Nay," and no one frowned,
But all with dignity profound,
Applied the nimble toothpick.

O, other things of meanest sphere,
Comb! tweezers! brush! The time draws near,
Perchance, when each shall be the peer
Of the promoted toothpick.

Another Printer's Error.

The other day an official paper, in giving an account of the doings of the President of the French Republic, sent the following slip to the printer's office:—"The President enjoys excellent health notwithstanding the disquieting rumors which have arisen, and which every effort is made to put down."

The typesetter put it as follows: "The President enjoys excellent health notwithstanding the disquieting tumors, etc."

The inmates of the Elysee have withdrawn their names from the list of subscribers to that official paper.—Faits Divers.

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.

VARIOUS COMICALITIES OF RECENT PRODUCTION.

Curious and Laughable Phases of Life—Queer Sayings and Side-Splitting Incidents.

Didn't Know Maggie.

A very haughty, reserved-looking and elegantly-clad lady sat in one of the middle seats of a Western railroad train, with her elegant belongings beside her.

At Peterville a long, sallow, hatchet-faced woman in a green and black calico dress flounced to the waist and a yellow sunbonnet lined with pink, boarded the train, marched down the aisle past several empty seats and plumped herself down by the side of the "blue-blood" lady, carelessly sweeping that lady's belongings aside and saying calmly:

"I guess I'll set here so as to have company. Goin' fer?"

"To Denver."

"You air? Where you from?"

"Boston."

"Boston! We'l, I do declare! I was born in Varmount myself, but I an't never been back since I left there, 30 year ago the third day of next month. So ye air clean from Boston?"

"I am," icily.

"Lived there long?"

"All of my life."

"Is that so? Borned there?"

"Yes."

"Well, I do declare! Now, I ain't a mite o' doubt but you've some time or other bumped agin a own niece I've got livin' out in Boston. Mebbe yer well 'quainted with her. Her name's Maggie Smith, and she's my sister Sary's youngest. I an't never seen her, but I've got a photograft of her and I tell you she an't behind no one when it comes to puttin on style. An' I tell you she's smart. As smart as ever they make 'em.

"She's got on a big gold chain and six rings in the photograft, and a silk dress, and she's just style itself. I reckon like as not you know her. She's lived there five years, Name's Maggie Smith. Know her?"

"I do not, madam."

"Well, I'll tell you what you do. When you go back jes hunt Mag up and tell her you met her Aunt Jinny Sipes on the train, and you'll be all right with Mag after that, for she thinks a heap of me, and you jest say 'Jinny Sipes' to Mag and she'll neighbor with you from that time on. Lemme see; what street do you live on in Boston?"

"Beacon street,"—proudly.

"Well, Mag waits on the table in a restaurant down on the wharf. I'll bet you've eat there many a time and seen Mag and never knowed her. Now, next time you go in there to eat you ask for Mag Smith and say you're a friend of her Aunt Jinny and Mag'll hug you right there—you see if she don't."

A Distinction With a Difference.

John B. Furay was once a postoffice inspector, and on one occasion was sent down into Louisiana to take charge of an office from which the postmaster had decamped. A fight arose over the position, says the Omaha World, during the progress of which Maj. Furay remained acting postmaster in the quagmires of Louisiana, devoting all his spare time to shaking with the orthodox ague, and the longer the man stayed the more he shook, and the more profane he waxed. He had been there three weeks or more when one morning, while the fog was arising from around the little postoffice, Inspector Furay sat astride a keg of buttermilk reading "Pilgrim's Progress;" A tall, lean genus homo of the swamp entered.

A solitary suspender band held up a pair of blue jean pants, a white felt hat of doubtful age rested on the man's head, and his feet were incased in a pair of cowhides reddened by age.

"Howdy, pard," said the stranger, addressing the inspector, "be you the federal's agent?"

"I am the postoffice inspector," replied Maj. Furay without looking up, as he waded into "Paradise Regained."

"I am the new postmaster," said the stranger, tendering his commission.

"Well, I'll be d——d!" was the only reply as the inspector dropped his book to the ground and gazed at his visitor.

"Yes, sir," continued the stranger, squirting a mouthful of tobacco juice on the inspector's new trousers. "Yes, sir, and I've come to be qualified."

Rising to his feet Furay sighed, inspected his visitor from head to foot, and exclaimed;

"My friend, I am but human. I can only swear you in. All h—l couldn't qualify you."

The "Lion" and Giraffe.

The servant came to announce to Victor Hugo the arrival of visitors, viz., Lord S—— an English peer, accompanied by his wife and three daughters. Victor Hugo stepped into the drawing-room and inquired the object of a visit which did him honor. Lord S—— then turned to his wife and said:—

"Mr. Victor Hugo, great poet!"

Victor Hugo bowed in silence. Lord S—— then turned to his daughters:—

"Victor Hugo! Notre Dame de Paris!"

Victor Hugo again bowed his acknowledgement.

"Victor Hugo! great poet! Notre Dame de Paris!" Lord S—— repeated with enthusiam. He then opened what looked like an album as if about to solicit an autograph; Victor Hugo winced. But Lord S—— pulled out his watch, and looking at his memorandum book for such it was, remarked:—

"At ten o'clock go and see the giraffe at the Jardin d'Acclimatation" whereupon he stalked off with his family with him.—L'Echo de Paris.

Little Johnny Tells a Story.

One time there was a young gote wich felt butty, and there was a ole ram wich lay in the road, haf a sleep, chune his cud. The gote he had been shet up in a paster ol his life, an had never saw a ram, an he sed to his sister, the gote did, "You jest stan stil an se me whipe that freek off the faec of the erth."

So the gote he went up before the ram an' stomp his feets an' shuke his head real friteful, but the ram ne dident git up, but only jes kep a chune his cud and wotched out between his i lashes. Bime by the gote he backed of and tuke a run, an' then arose up in the air an' come down with his hed on the ram's head, wack! The gote's hed was busted, but the ole ram he never wank his eye. Then the ole ram he smiled with his mowth, an' sed to the butte gote's sister, "Pears to me, miss, that kangaroo of yourn is mitty careless when he lites, he come gum dasted near making me swoller my cud."—San Francisco Examiner.

The Last Division.

Teacher—"If your mother should wish to give each one an equal amount of meat, and there should be eight in the family, how many pieces would she have to cut?"

Class—"Eight."

Teacher—"Correct. Now each piece would be called one-eighth of the whole, remember that."

Class—"Yes'm."

Teacher—"Suppose each piece were cut again, what would result?"

Smart Boy—"Sixteenths."

Teacher—"Correct. And if cut again?"

Boy—"Thirty seconds."

Teacher—"Correct. Now suppose we should cut each of the thirty-two pieces again, what would result?"

Little Girl—"Hash."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Not the Same Party.

The Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter has the most flourishing Sunday-shool in Austin. He asked one of the pupils:

"Who is dat mysterious bein' from whom nuffin' am hid, who sees and knows ebery ding what happens? I axed yer dot queshun last Sunday, and now I wants de answer."

"I knows hit, My fodder told me de right answer," said one boy.

"Well, den, who does yer fodder say am dat mysterious bein' who knows all things what happens?"

"De foahman ob de gran' jury."

Not Sure.

Cashly—There! now that I have given that poor woman a quarter, I ought to have luck.

Flashly—Don't follow, my dear man; nothing to do with it.

"Why?"

"I went to the races one day and gave a blind man standing at the gate a quarter for luck. Lost every cent I had. When I came out, I tried to borrow a quarter of the blind man, but he couldn't see it."—Kate Field's Washington.

At the Private Detective Office.

Lady—"Do you happen to know any of those people who purloin topcoats, umbrellas, etc., from cafes and other places of public resort?"

Detective:—"Oh, certainly; has your husband——?"

Lady:—"No; I only wanted to ask if you could send one of these gentry to a confectioner's where I often call, and get him to steal my old cloak, so that my husband will have to buy me a sealskin for Christmas."—Der Ulk.

Found Their Level.

First Escaped Murderer—I say, pard, now we're out, what shall we do? The blood-shedding instinct is strong in me. I simply thirst for gore. How can we go on shedding and remain unhung?

Second Escaped Murderer—I have it, my sanguinary friend! We'll join a professional foot-ball team.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Realistic Playing.

Petted Daughter—"They asked me to play at Mrs. Highupp's this evening, and I did; but——"

Fond Mother, proudly—"Were they not entranced?"

Petted Daughter—"Hum! When I played 'Life on the Ocean Wave' with variations half of them left the room."

Fond Mother, ecstatically—"That's wonderful! They must have been seasick."—New York Weekly.

Delicately Put.

Boireau converses with the old Baroness C——, at one time the most fascinating woman in society, but now all shriveled and wrinkled. "Ah!" exclaims her ladyship, "How sad it is to grow old!"

"To be sure," Boireau remarks, "it is hard lines when one has to turn again into a caterpillar after having been a butterfly!"—Le Figure.

A Popular Parlor Vocalist.

She—Ah, Miss Ashby is going to give us a solo, and she is the best parlor singer I know.

He—Yes. I'd rather hear her sing than any one else. She sings so well—and then she never insists on interrupting the conversation.—Kate Field's Washington.

Waiting For Her.

Winkle—Have you seen Miss Twitter in her new tailor-made gown?

Nodd—No. She was out walking when I called.

"Was any one else at home?"

"Yes. The tailor who made it was there.—Cloak Review.

The Term Was Misleading.

Grandma Gowkitt—Robert, what's a sweep-smelter?

Robert, just home from college—A man who buys the sweepings from jewelers' shops for the gold in them.

"Laws-a-me! Can he smell the gold?"—Jeweler's Weekly.

A Moment of Candor.

Mrs. Speakermind, at a chrysanthemum show—"Why is there such a furor over such a commonplace flower as the chrysanthemum?"

Everybody Else—"That's just what we came to find out."—New York Weekly.

Another Lie Nailed.

"I have a horse that has run a mile in one-twenty."

"Is his tail bobbed?"

"No; why?"

"Because it is best for a horse-tale like that to be cut short."—Kate Field's Washington.

What He Was.

"Are you a patient waiter?" asked one man of another as they sat in a doctor's office awaiting their turn.

"No, sir; I am a waiting patient."

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING READING FOR ALL.

Curious Inventions—Travels of a Star—Automatic Delivery of Letters—Photos Sent by Wire—Rain Making a Failure.

Curious Inventions.

The history and growth of inventions are the subjects in which we are interested.

The stylograph pen brought in £40,000 a year; the Indian rubber tips to pencils £20,000; metal plates for protecting the soles and heels of boots brought in £250,000 in all; the roller skates £200,000.

A clergyman realized $400 a week by the invention of a toy; another toy, the return ball, brought in an income of £10,000; the "Dancing Jim Crow," £15,000. The inventor of a copper cap for children's boots was able to leave his heirs £100,000; while Singer, of sewing machine fame, left at his death nearly £3,000,000.

There are other and wonderful things which people have thought it worth while to patent, strong in the hope of making a big fortune in the near future, only to find in so many cases that their inventions were impracticable and very often perfectly ridiculous.

Among such may be mentioned a child's bib with a trough attached, the whole formed of some waterproof material; a pocket which cannot be picked; a muff and boa filled with air to save you from a watery grave; cuffs and collars made of steel, painted and enameled white; trousers with double legs—on the outer legs getting soiled or bespattered you tuck them up, and behold a clean pair. This arrangement would be suitable. I should say, when worn with an overcoat.

Under the head of umbrellas and walking-sticks we find some marvelous inventions. One is an umbrella which in some wonderful way is converted into a walking-stick, and so formed that a spear can be attached, when it is used as a weapon of offense and defense. I recommend it to elderly ladies in the dog days, as a protection against the sun and mad dogs. The next invention is a rain-absorber, to prevent rain from running down from hats and umbrellas.

The absorber is formed either of uncovered sponges or covered sponges by a fabric. We are told that the absorber can be readily removed from the article which the inventor has named, take a long breath and shut your eyes, the "Rhabdoskidophorus." This is an umbrella which can be taken apart; the silk and ribs being hidden within the stick; it is thus transformed into a stout walking-stick.

Travels of a Star.

A communication from M. Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, in the New York Herald of the 3rd inst. mentions his discovery at Juvisy Observatory of the movement of a star by the naked eye. This is the first time in the history of astronomy, he says, that the displacement of a star has been settled without instrumental aid.

The star to which he refers shines beneath the brilliant star "Cluster" in the constellation of the Virgo. It is numbered 61 and is of the fifth magnitude. Hipparchus described it 2,000 years ago as a double star. It was then optically double, only not physically connected with another star. But it is no longer double even in appearance. It was in the attempt to ascertain the stellar parallax by the study of double stars that the elder Herschel found evidences of the great law that the dominion of gravitation extends beyond the limits of the solar system to the most remote regions of space.

Star atlases constructed by M. Flammarion and others show that not infrequently many stars in the same region of the heavens travel in company, or exhibit, as one says, a "gregarious tendency." It is not often, therefore, that any change in the relative positions of stars can be detected. But when the star is in line of sight observations with the spectroscope make it possible to determine its rate of approach or recession. More than twenty years ago Huggins found by this means that Arcturus was approaching us at a speed of sixty miles a second, while Sirius was increasing his distance by nearly a third as much per second.

Star 61 in the constellation of the Virgo was once near star 63, forming with it, apparently, a double star. Now it is separated, says M. Flammarion, "by a distance exceeding by far that of the full moon, and it is flying with a rapid course to the southwest and preparing itself to abandon the Virgo, its arms and its 'Cluster,' to go and lose itself in the folds of Hydra, which unveil themselves in the south."

The Metric System.

Several British Consuls have recently warned their countrymen they were losing considerable trade in foreign countries owing to their persistent use of English weights and measures in their circulars and price-lists, which were frequently unintelligible to most of the foreign dealers, whereas their French, German and other competitors used the metric system, which was familiar to everybody, and naturally attracted custom. These warnings apply equally well to the exporters of the United States. The use of the metric or decimal system was authorized by our laws many years ago, but the use has not yet been made compulsory; hence the majority of people cling to the old system and dislike to change, although the metric is more simple and easily understood.

The metric system is so much more convenient, saves so much time and has now become so generally adopted throughout the world that the United States ought no longer refuse to fall into line. A very little pressure would suffice to bring about the change. It would do the business, probably, if Congress were simply to pass a law requiring that estimates, contracts and bills specifying weights or measures, when not made out metrically, must bear a revenue stamp of one dime. Rather than pay a small tax, everybody would at once use the decimal system, and the change would be as smooth as the system itself.—Scientific American.

Automatic Delivery of Letters.

An invention which is exciting a good deal of interest on the Continent, where the flat system of residence is so much in vogue, is an automatic electric letter and parcel deliverer, produced by a resident of Geneva. As its name implies, the apparatus is designed to distribute automatically on each floor, and to all the tenants of a house, the letters or parcels which may be addressed to them. A large box situated on the ground floor contains as many apertures as there are floors or tenants in the house. When a letter or other object is introduced into one of these openings the box rises and, in passing, distributes in each of the addresses the articles intended for them, each tenant being in turn advised of the arrival of the article by the ringing of an electric bell.

The working of the apparatus is extremely simple, as the following few details will show, and its cost is insignificant. The object introduced into the box on the ground floor effects, at the top of the house, an electric contact, which opens the valve of a water tank. The water fills a cylinder, which serves as a counterpoise, and raises the letter-box, which, while in the act of passing each private box, opens itself by an ingenious yet simple mechanical arrangement, and deposits the respective contents therein. When the box carrier has arrived at the top floor the cylinder empties itself, and the box descends to its place and is ready for another trip.

Photos Sent by Wire.

The transmission of pictures by electricity is one of the latest applications of the subtle but extremely useful fluid, and the principle of this new discovery is somewhat similar to that on which the telephone is based, use being made of varying degrees of light, instead of sound, as in the telephone. In order to send a picture over a wire it is first photographed on what photographers call a stripping film, composed of gelatine and bichromate of potash. After the picture is transferred to this film the film is washed with lukewarm water, by which all but the lines of the picture are removed, leaving the photograph in relief.

The point of a tracing apparatus, when drawn across this film from side to side, rises and falls as it strikes each line of the picture. This wave-like motion of the tracer is made use of to produce similar motion in another tracing apparatus at the other end of the line by means of a complicated electrical mechanism, and each depression and elevation in the picture is reproduced in a waxen cylinder on the receiving instrument. To accomplish this it is necessary to go entirely over the picture that is being transmitted, tracing lines across the surface. A single line conveys no idea of the picture, but as they follow each other they gradually outline the object.—From Electricity.

Strange Things In the Air.

When a flash of lightning darts through the air, it vaporizes any minute particles of floating matter that may be in its path. By examining the light of the lightning with a spectroscope, the nature of these vaporized substances may be determined, because every known element in nature shows in its spectrum certain lines that belong to it alone.

By studying the spectrum of lightning in this way, Mr. W. E. Wood, of Washington, has recently been able to show that sodium, which is the element from which common salt is formed, exists in the air.

He suggests various ways of accounting for the presence of sodium in the atmosphere, one of which is particularly interesting, and that is that it may have come there from interstellar space.

It is known that metoric dust is continually falling upon the globe from beyond the atmosphere, and if it should turn out that microscopic particles of sodium are included in this strange, unending show with which the heavens salute the earth, it would be only another proof of the unity of composition that extends from the earth to the sun, and from the sun to the stars.

An Electric Fog Consumer.

"At midnight last I noticed flashes of lightning illuminating my bed-room. A camera was loaded and an excursion into the country taken, hoping to obtain a few new photographs of Jove's handiwork.

"The night was very foggy, and the flashes of light (very frequent and vivid) gave only blurred images of trees in the foreground.

"At 1:30 in the morning, as I was about despairing of obtaining photographs, a sudden streak of lightning shot right through the fog, followed by a heavy peal of thunder, and in less than thirty seconds the fog had entirely disappeared, being precipitated by the electricity in the atmosphere.

"In these rain producing days perhaps some inventive genius will take a hint from this occurrence for the dissipation of a fog on a large scale by introducing large powder-driven Holtz machines on shipboard and sending a stream of electricity into the fog-laden air from various points along the rigging, thus producing a clear area in the neighborhood of the vessel. And who knows, perhaps, by the extension of the system, some day we may see a fogless London."—Engineering.

Rain Making a Failure.

The latest contribution to the rain-making controversy comes from Professor Curtis, meteorologist in charge of the experiments. In a communication from that gentleman, just published, he affirms in the most unequivocal manner that so far as the production of showers by means of explosions, either on the ground or in the upper air, is concerned, the experiments have been an utter failure. Showers were in some instances obtained, though by no means to the extent described in the telegraphic reports, the "torrents" of the imaginative reporters being in many instances mere drizzles. But even these were foretold by the Meteorological Department, and were due to natural causes, and not in any appreciable degree to the dynamite, and explosive balloons.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, - - MINN

Bishop Butler, of England, believes in the immortality of animals.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Osborne, of Knoxville, Tenn., are soon to celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of their marriage.

Rudyard Kipling has been sick with fever in New Zealand. He will visit Stevenson at Samoa and then go to India, returning to London in March.

Rudyard Kipling is to wed an American girl, and we wish him joy. She may train him into a decent regard for the American people—"but that's another story," as Private Mulvany wouldsay.

Sir Edwin Arnold says the worst to be said of a man in Japanese is that he is a "fellow." That country will have to borrow ot the United States vocabulary if it is going into politics.

The soldiers at Fort Niagara who have been smuggling Chinamen across the border should be relieved at once by a troop of Indian cavalry from the frontier. This and a slight bounty on Chinese hair would put an end to the business in that locality.

Stanley has recently been met by an old friend, who says he is a broken down man, and will never be able to travel in Africa again. The labor of bringing back Emin when he didn't want to be "brung" was clearly too much for the great explorer.

General S. C. Armstrong, who has been prostrated with paralysis in Boston, has so far recovered that he is expected soon to resume his duties at the Hampton Institute. This is the third time he has seemed to be at death's door.

Peru's anxiety to have the United States fight Chili is human and natural. Peru remembers her loss of the province of Tarapaca and the nitrate deposits, and has a hope that by aiding the United States she might get back the plum she lost in war with the shoe string nation.

As the wife of an earl, Belle Bilton, the concert hall singer, has been most mercilessly snubbed. As the mother of twin boys, one of whom will some day be Earl Clancarty, she may obtain that recognition to which her rank entitles her. It seems a little odd but it is right.

Governor Russell's fondness for sport is most catholic, ranging from whist and billiards, at which he plays an excellent game, to horseback-riding and foot ball. For foot ball he has an especial liking, and in the closely contested match between Harvard and Yale at New Haven in November, 1876, he was umpire for Harvard.

John P. Richardson, of East Carroll Parish, La., whose funeral took place in New Orleans, was the largest individual cotton planter in the world. He owned fifteen plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana, and eight large mercantile establishments in the same states. He was the king of the last Mardi Gras in New Orleans, and was only 36 years of age.

Most of the astronomers are discussing the probability of the reappearance of the "Star of Bethlehem" at the end of the century. Some insist that it was a veritable star, but the more prevalent idea is that it was a spiritual conception, and, of course, not subject to telescopic observation. No way is suggested to determine the question at present.

The duke of Portland no longer occupies the position at the head of winning owners on the English turf, a position he occupied for three seasons. His winnings in stakes alone during that period amounted to nearly $630,000, a yearly average of $210,000. This year his total reaches only $25,000. Noel Fenwick now occupies first position with $102,595.

Nature seems to have been partial to the New World in the distribution of its favors this year. The Argentine Republic has had the same experience as the United States in the matter of heavy harvests, the value of the crops exceeding that of last year by nearly 15 per cent. Similar experiences throughout South America ought to put an end for the present, at least, to the political troubles among those new republics. Prosperity is usually associated with contentment and peace.

THE SPLINTER TOOTHPICK.

The tablecloth was fresh and neat,
The china bright, the viands sweet,
And slim and straight beside the meat,
Stood proudly up—the toothpick.

Stood stiffly as a toothpick ought,
Which once was shunned but now is sought,
For time has turned and forward brought
To prominence the toothpick.

The dinner done they passed it round,
And none said "Nay," and no one frowned,
But all with dignity profound,
Applied the nimble toothpick.

O, other things of meanest sphere,
Comb! tweezers! brush! The time draws near,
Perchance, when each shall be the peer
Of the promoted toothpick.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

The American Forestry and Historical associations open their annual conventions in Washington.

The revenues of the government for the month of Dec., were $28,500,000 or $2,500,000 less than the expenditures during the same period. This has had the effect of reducing the treasury cash balance to $30,405,749 including $14,000,000 in subsidiary silver and $12,356,927 on deposit with national banks. The balance Dec. 1 was $39,126,917. There has been a decrease in the bonded debt to the extent of the 4½ per cent bonds redeemed but the cash balance available for the payment of the dept is less than on the first instant. The principal item in the disbursement for the month was $13,125,000 on account of pensions.

PERSONAL MENTION.

George Dustin, over 100 years old, dies at Mora, Minn.

Miss Rachel Sherman, daughter of the late Gen. Sherman, is married to Dr. Paul Thorndyke of Boston.

Ex-Congressman Bishop W. Perkins, is appointed United States senator from Kansas.

Roswell P. Flower is inaugurated as governor of New York, David B. Hill retiring.

George W. Walling, for many years superintendent of the New York police department died at his home in Keyport N. J.

Thomas S. Applegate, proprietor of the Adrian Mich., Times died suddenly of heart disease. He was one of the most prominent Republican politicians of the state.

J. F. Coyle of St. Louis has been elected president of the Western Commercial Travelers' association, in session at St. Louis. John H. Bidleman of St. Paul is the sixth vice president.

John J. Nathan, an old-time circus man, died in New York, aged about seventy-six years. He entered the circus ring about sixty years ago, and for nearly half a century was prominent in the business, having at various times been partner of Barnum and other well known showmen.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

The New York, Ontario & Western formally withdrew from the boycott of the Chicago & Alton.

W. H. Bliss, who resigned the office of general counsel of the St. Paul & Duluth several weeks ago, has been appointed associate counsel of the Northern Pacific.

General Manager St. John, of the Rock Island, announces the appointment of Dr. W. D. Middleton as surgeon-in-chief of the Rock Island company. Dr. Middleton's headquarters will be at Davenport, Iowa.

An effort is being made by the board of rulings to have the postponed meeting of the joint committee Trunk line and Central Traffic association held next Wednesday, Jan. 6. Vice Chairman Donald expects the call will be issued.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

Several people are hurt in a railroad accident in Stillwater, Minn.

John J. Lingeman, the man who went to Cornelius Vanderbilt's house and wanted his brains, has been adjudged insane.

The Indiana Midland has practically abandoned business, due to its financial embarassments.

Twelve fishing boats belonging to Vinarose and San Carlos de la Rapita, Spain, have been lost in a storm, forty-three persons being drowned.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., Willie McDonald while skating broke through the ice. Walter Dolan attempted to rescue him. Both boys were drowned.

A panic occurs in a theater at Gates Head, England, in which ten persons, including nine children, are killed, and many others seriously hurt.

While oiling machinery in the Laclede Electric Works at St. Louis Ely Harrison eighteen years old, was caught on an immense fly wheel and was violently thrown against the ceiling, a distance of forty feet. His head was completely crushed and his brains scattered on every side.

The Winsted (Conn.) Christian association women, calling at the house of George Mallison, found the fires out, the house cold, and the whole family of five persons helpless in bed with the grip. Mrs. Mallison and her mother both died, and Mallison and his two children are very low.

A fire broke out in Jeannette, Pa., and before the flames were subdued a dozen buildings were in ruins. The fire started in McCune & Kern's livery stable and quickly spread to the Clay Avenue Hotel, Shrode's grocery, Freedberg's meat market, Middlang's billiard parlor and seven dwellings adjoining. A number of outbuildings and eight horses were also consumed. The loss was $50,000, insurance $25,000.

Jere Little, the famous Breathitt county outlaw, was accidentally killed near Jackson Ky, while rolling logs. His canthook slipped, throwing him down, and an immense log rolled over him, crushing every bone in his body and smashing his head to a pulp. Little was the leader of the famous Little-Strong war a few years ago in Breathitt county, and had twenty-six bullets in his body at the time of his death.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

Members of a secret league whose object was to assassinate the czar are arrested in Russia.

Russia has formally intimated her readiness to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Germany.

The South Wales mining conference satisfactorily settled the sliding scale difficulty, and work will be resumed immediately.

The pope celebrated mass recently and afterwards received good wishes from the officers and men of the Guardia Mobile and members of other papal bodies.

Secretary Blaine and the British minister arrange a reciprocity agreement embracing the British West Indies and British Guiana.

It is reported from Rome via London that the United States has agreed to pay the indemnity Italy demands on account of the New Orleans executions.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg was accidently shot in the face during a hunting trip on the Isle of Wight. He had a shot removed from his eye. Nothing serious will result.

The offers of Americans to supply the needy Mexicans with corn has stimulated the Spaniards to make similar offers with the object of out-vying the generosity of the Americans.

An attempt is made, presumably by the "physical force" party, to blow up Dublin castle. Only small damage is done. The air is thick with rumors of more attempts of the same kind in contemplation.

The royalist committee of the department of Finistere, France, intends to ask the archbishop of Aix to be a candidate for the seat in the chamber of deputies made vacant by the death of Bishop Freppel.

Hunza, not far from Gilgit, on the Pamir frontier, has been occupied by the British troops. There was no opposition to the advance of the British. The Hunza and other tribesmen submitted to the troops and tranquility has been restored.

At Clashevin cemetery, Dublin, the mother, brother and sister of the late Charles Stewart Parnell placed on his grave a floral Celtic cross with the inscription "May the principle for which he died revive with the new year and live forever."

The sensational report that an express train had run into the rear end of a military train near Basovo, Russia, and that twenty persons had been killed and one hundred seriously injured is declared to be entirely without foundation.

A Vienna special says: A wealthy squire named Hambeek living at Gratz shot two of his sons, six and seven years of age respectively, and then he committed suicide. He had an idea that his sons, who stammered, had an hereditary taint of insanity.

The Eclair states that M. De Brazza, at the head of an expedition of 1,200 persons, 600 being Senegal troops and 60 Europeans, with plenty of provisions and firearms, left Libreville, in the French Congo Colony, on Nov. 7, for the purpose of marching to Lake Tchad.

King Leopold of Belgium, is suffering from influenza. Many deaths from influenza have occurred in Vienna during the week, and business is suffering in consequence of the epidemic. Cognac is largely prescribed by doctors, proving effective in the initiatory stages.

The Galician papers are filled with articles advocating the renewed enforcement of repressive measures against the Jews in Russian Poland. A large number of persons have been arrested in Warsaw and the immediate vicinity. They disappear and no inquiries are made.

The new Spanish tariff was promulgated It contains little not already known. The government will no longer recognize the favored nation clause, and the ministry is absolutely debarred from making the slightest confessions on the alcohol duties. The free traders declare that several of the new duties are prohibitive.

SINS AND SINNERS.

Five hundred Chicago boys armed with tin horns attempted to drive a Chinaman, Lee Wah, into the lake.

At Holyoke, Col., the office of B. A. Haskins, county treasurer of Phillips county, was robbed of bonds valued at $10,000.

Miss Amanda Thomas of Springfield, Ohio, committed suicide at San Diego, Cal., by shooting herself through the head. Ill health was the cause.

Jacob H. Wight, one of the best-known tobacco merchants in Baltimore, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. Melancholy was the cause.

The Adams Express Company confirms the report of the capture of the robbers that robbed the St. Louis & San Francisco train just out of St. Louis early in December.

The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of ex-Secretary of State Soper of Michigan has made an exhaustive report, finding that Soper had mulcted the state in various ways of a large amount.

At Cincinnati, Peter Bender, a member of the school board from the Fifth ward, who keeps a low saloon, shot and fatally wounded Wm. Thornberry, a colored employe of the Licking Coal Company.

Lieutenant Anastuy, under arrest for the murder of the aged Baroness Dellard in Paris, has just affirmed the conviction of the police that he was the murder, by confessing that he committed the crime.

A. Holt, publisher of the Echo, a religious journal issue in Camden, N. J., was fined $1,000 for contempt in publishing a statement reflecting on the court. He was committed to prison until further order of the court is made.

John A. Anderson, who is under arrest at Cleveland, Ohio, charged with robbery and bigamy, has a wife residing on Concord street, Boston. She became a mother recently, and is now seriously ill. They were married in Hoboken a year ago last November, and have been living here since last August, Anderson telegraphed his wife that he would be in Boston on Christmas day but he failed to appear and Mrs. Anderson has been ignorant of his whereabouts since.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

Jack Barnett became tired of John L. Sullivan at Sacramento and closed all accounts with the big slugger and quit. Barnett ascribed his desertion of Sullivan to ill usage, but it is shrewdly suspected that the champion has ceased to be a drawing card since his return from Australia.

LABOR CIRCLE.

Eighty-five thousand miners in South Wales are locked out, but the difficulty is speedily adjusted.

At South Lake Linden, Mich., the Calumet and Hecla Smelting Company closed down three furnaces, throwing out of employment 30 men.

The leaders of the striking printers in Berlin and at Leipsic have intimated to the masters that the men are willing to resume work unconditionally.

The entire system of the San Antonio & Arkansas Pass railroad is tied up by a strike of its employes. The trouble was caused by the discharge of a conductor for an alleged violation of orders.

OTHERWISE.

Chicago and Aurora, Ill., are to be connected by an electric railway.

The cruiser San Francisco left the port of San Francisco under sealed orders.

The board of trustees of the state insane asylums confer in St. Paul.

The Minnesota Educational association opens its annual convention in St. Paul.

Natural gas in abundance is found in South Dakota.

Philadelphia is to have the largest tin plate factory in the United States.

Railroad contractors are accused of failing to pay their men for very hard work, and otherwise misusing them.

It is authoritatively announced that Interstate Commerce Commission Morrison will be reappointed.

The St. Paul chamber of commerce discusses the appointment of building inspector.

A new People's party is organized in Michigan, after a heated discussion and a split.

Committees on various branches of the work connected with Republican national convention preparations are appointed in Minneapolis.

In order to lower insurance rates, a pumping station will be established on the river in St. Paul and pipes laid under all the streets in the business district.

A young bride at Northfield goes to the station to meet her husband, at his request, and when the train arrives his corpse is taken from the baggage car.

Gov. Humphrey of Kansas asserts that he will take his own time in appointing a senator and will not be influenced by any faction.

At the meeting of the American Society of Naturalists in Philadelphia, H. F. Osborne, D. C. Columbia college, New York, was elected president.

Gen. Graham, presiding at a meeting of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun company, in London, announced the company's intention to establish factories in the United States, the directors sent to inquire having reported favorably on the company's prospects of obtaining orders.

The American Chemical society, which has opened its annual convention in New York elected Prof. Mallet of Virginia, president. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of holding a convention in Chicago in the summer of 1893.

The pope received the various diplomates who called upon him to express the customary New Year's greetings. All the diplomates remarked the healthy appearance of the pope, and spoken in high terms of extreme lucidity of the ideas expressed by him.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

August Eveny's 12-year-old daughter, at Hastings, was badly burned with kerosene.

Arthur W. Dampier succeeds Northfield's Democratic postmaster, J. E. Kenedy.

The district school at Union has been closed on account of an outbreak of black diptheria.

William Bruce, an old soldier at Mankato, became insane through business troubles.

Thomas O'Brien, a deserter, gave himself up at St. Paul. He had been a soldier for twenty years.

Grand Rapids is to have a new bank by January 1, with E. J. Hastings, of Minneapolis, president.

A. E. Quinn, editor of the Pine Knot, of Cloquet, has been sued for criminal libel by G. B. Peterson.

Peter Smedley a brakeman lost a leg at Ramsey Station near Austin, and may die from the shock.

A. J. Meyers, late of the Mazeppa Tribune, has secured an option on the Graphic Sentinel, of Lake City, and will take possession January 1.

The heating stoves and pipes of a passenger car on a Chicago Millwaukee & St. Paul train exploded at Fairmont, wrecking the car and injuring one passenger.

J. J. Dayton, a prominent business man of Lake City, was granted a divorce from his wife at a special term of the district court in Winona.

At a meeting of the village council of Hallock the license fees were established as follows: One saloon, $5,000; two, $2,000 each; three, $1,500 each, and four, $1,250 each. This places Hallock as the high license town of the state.

Frank Perutka, who has been in the boot and shoe and dry goods business at Winona for several years, assigned recently to County Treasurer Fakler. The liabilities are $25,000 and the assets less than $20,000. Five attachments were served on the stock.

Scarlet fever has made its appearance in Albert Lea, there being cases in two different families. The board of health has the matter in charge and will see that a strict quarantine is enforced. There have been a number of cases of the disease in the towns of Newsy and Geneva, many of which proved fatal.

At the chamber of commerce meeting at Duluth, a committee consisting of Secretary Thompson, Collector of Customs C. F. Johnson and Ald. C. A. Long, was appointed to present the claim of the city against the government to recover the expense incurred by the construction of a dyke and also in building the canal.

Ole Kron, an old citizen of Evansville, committed suicide the other evening by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Since the death of his wife some time ago he has been despondent, and made an unsuccessful attempt to take his life a year ago. The deed was committed on the grave of his wife in the cemetery.

The railway station house of the Great Northern at Hallock was destroyed by fire the other evening caused by a lamp explosion. Through the efforts of the local fire brigade a number of cars containing valuable freight were saved, as was also two horse power threshing outfits, that represented more than their actual value under the pressing needs of the farmers.

A young woman was in St. Peter recently asking alms, stating that she had been robbed of $30 in money and a railroad ticket to Butte, Mont. She excited considerable sympathy and received quite a little money. It now turns out that the woman was a fraud and that she had with her a male companion and that both lived in Mankato, she being one of the demi monde.

The Murray County Alliance held its annual convention at Slayton. The old officers were re-elected. B. F. Warren was elected delegate to the state convention. The Donnelly and anti-Donnely factions had a bitter wrangle before it was decided to avor the same for president, for another term. Donnelly was billed for a speech before the convention, but telegraphed his inability to be present because of sickness.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The residence of Michael Garrity, in the suburbs of Fargo, was burned to the ground. Garrity's wife and infant child narrowly escaped death in the flames.

Robert Lowe was found dead at Forest River in a shanty on the farm of William Graham, which he worked There were no indications of foul play. He was probably suffocated by coal gas.

The northbound passenger train was wrecked between Minnewaukan and New Rockford, and three freight cars were piled up, and the track demolished somewhat. One of the engineers was slightly bruised.

A special meeting of the Pembina presbytery was held in Larimore. R. J. Crumb accused of illegal connections with female members of his congregation was to be tried. Crumb did not put in his appearance and the meeting adjourned to try the case in Grand Forks, Feb. 2.

Many ugly rumors are afloat in connection with the late Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank failure at Ellendale. The president of the bank, H. O. Barratt, has been arrested on the charge of receiving deposits when he knew the bank was insolvent. He waived examination in justice court and was held to the district court in $500. There is strong talk of making other arrests.

Word has been received at Fargo that Mr. and Mrs. John Brunelle of Wild Rice were found dead in bed one morning, having been asphyxiated by escaping coal gas from the stove. A little girl came over to W. D. Brown's and said she thought her father and mother were dead. When help arrived they had been dead some hours. They leave nine young children, some of whom are also sick from the effects of the gas, but are expected to recover.

The North Dakota Teachers' association met at Grand Forks. A. J. O'Keefe delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by the president, A. L. Woods. John Ogden, state superintendent of public instruction, read a paper on the "State Educational Columbian Exhibit." The afternoon session was held in the state university. The Great Northern railway furnished a special train. A lecture was delivered, tonight by Prof. H. F. Judson, of the University of Minnesota, which was followed by a banquet.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Stanley Island, has been placed under military rule.

An artesan well was struck on the farm of Col. C. J. Pontus in Troy Township, Sully County, at a depth of 1,456 feet.

A dispatch from Sioux Falls states that the jury in the case of W. B. Enos vs. The St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company after a deliberation of only thirty minutes brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

The cases of the state against Hagerty and Paul Hamus were entered upon Aberdeen, State's Attorney Cramer and Hon. A. B. Melville will prosecute and Attorneys Gordon, Crofoot and Huse defend the defendants charged with receiving bank deposits when they knew the bank was insolvent.

It is reported that natural gas has been struck on the farm of R. B. Coddington, three and a half miles north of Blunt. It was found at the depth of 2,000 feet. Mr. Coddington will use it for lighting and heating purposes, and the city of Blunt will put down other wells from which to light the streets.

A decree of divorce was granted by Judge E. G. Smith, at Yankton, to Louis Bernard, of Mayence, Germany, the well known landscape painter. Bernard claimed desertion as the ground for his desire for separation. He was married in Germany in 1867, and in 1882 his wife left him and they have continued to live apart since. There are three daughters, all above twenty years of age, with the mother. Bernard has left the city and will return at once to Germany.

C. W. Case, general superintendent R. W. Bryan, division superintendent of the Great Northern, have been looking the line over between St. Paul and Huron, with a view to making numerous improvements the coming season. It is rumored on good authority that the Great Northern is likely to extend its line from here to Chamberlain and cross the Missouri river with the Chicago, Millwaukee & St. Paul, or go to Wheeler, in Charles Mix county.

WISCONSIN.

Mrs. Washington, an early settler of Baraboo, died at her home of pneumonia.

Mrs. L. Chase, of Prairie du Chien, died at her home after undergoing a surgical operation.

The residence of Martin Bergh, at La Crosse was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,000; covered by insurance.

Mrs. George B. Smith, of Watertown, died at the age of 38 years. She leaves a husband and four children.

Frank Tindell, an old resident of the town of Waterford, Racine County, passed away, aged 79 years.

Two boys, named Gotfried Zinskie and William Schalla, of Waukesha, were arrested for being drunk. They were 16 years of age.

S. D. Welch, an employe of the Lake Shore road at Appleton, had part of his foot torn off by getting it caught between two rails.

A brakeman named Dan Hayward, of La Crosse, had his hand crushed while coupling cars on the North-Western road near Winona Junction.

Peter Dalstrom, a Racine baker, made an assignment to Peter B. Hanson, of that place, for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are $400.

A. D. Waterman, a Milwaukee man, who forged a note for $118 at Boyd, Chippewa County, last June, pleaded guilty in the circuit court at Chippewa Falls and was sentenced to one year and a half at Waupun.

The contract for boring an artesian well at the Racine County Asylum was awarded to the O'Connor Artesian Well Company, of Fond du Lac. Their bid was $1.57 per foot for the first 1,000 feet.

Hyde & Jackson, of New York, have made an application to the Common Council at Kaukauna, asking for a franchise to put in a $100,000 water works plant. It is proposed to put in seventy hydrants.

The Swede, A. Bjorklund, who was robbed of a check on a Minneapolis bank for $1,400 at Fort Howard, a few days ago, has received word from Minneapolis that the check is safe.

While doing her housework Mrs. A. H. Morse, of Whitewater, was stricken with paralysis; a second attack followed shortly afterwards from which she died. She was 68 years of age.

An old lady named Mrs. H. H. Mills, of Hixen, Jackson County, aged 70 years, underwent an operation successfully a few days ago for the removal of a cataract. She has been blind for the past eight years.

Albert Ansem, the young fellow who passed a number of forged checks a few days ago at La Crosse, has made application to Judge Dyson for permission to plead guilty. He will be accommodated on January 4.

While Phil. Slack was climbing over a fence with a loaded shot gun near Baraboo, the firearm was accidentally discharged, the contents tearing away part of the boy's face. He will lose the sight of one eye. He is 16 years of age.

While Harry and Frank Parsons, of Fond du Lac, were driving, the horse became frightened at the noise made by the Salvation Army, and ran away. Both young men were seriously injured, Frank having one ear torn off.

IOWA.

The Trenck Wire Works of Dubuque, which have been in operation there for 11 years, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The assets and liabilities are about equal.

Elisha Hannawalt, aged nineteen, of Dumont, Io., who was visiting near Lyons, after returning from a hunting trip attempted to take a gun out of a wagon muzzle first. The gun was discharged and Hannawalt killed.

Pliny Harlan, a popular young clerk in the postoffice at Marion, was arrested by a United States marshal on the charge of selling cancelled stamps, and stealing articles from the mail, and presenting them to young women acquaintances.

A colored man, J. H. Miller, of Des Moines, called on Ada Lewis, a woman who had jilted him, and at the end of a short interview shot her and then himself. The man can live but a few hours, and the woman's wounds will also prove fatal.

The Saturday Night Club of Dubuque, made a tender of a reception to Sir Edwin Arnold on the occasion of his visit to that city. A note was recieved from Mr. Arnold declining the invitation and regretting his inability to attend.

A New York capitalist was in Dubuque with a view to purchasing the bonds of the city, which amount to about $800,000. These bonds now bear 6 or 7 per cent interest. He offers to take the refunded debt at 4 per cent for 20 years, but none of these bonds are due before four years.

At a special election of the city of Estherville, held recently, the question of giving a 20 year's franchise to an electric light company to put in a plant at Estherville was carried by a large majority. There have been several propositions already made by responsible parties and the city will no doubt accept one of them at an early date.

The chinaware firm of James H. Peterson & Co., of Burlington, have assigned. The liabilities are nearly $25,000. The assets are not yet known. There are preferred creditors under a chattel mortgage upon the stock for $14,750 to E. S. Huston, trustee for the National State Bank, and others, and also under a lien held by Thomas H. Taylor for $1,350. The remainder of the liabilities are to firms in the East and Liverpool England.

200 Mystic Shriners, including many notable Masons of the state, were at Ottumwa initiating 60 Knights Templars in the mysteries of Kaaba Temple. At the close of the ceremonies the Shriners were banqueted at the Ballingall. Illustrious Potentate Clark L. Richard and the other officers of the Temple came in a special train from Davenport, and other delegations had similar trains from Mason City, Marshalltown, Oskaloosa and the west.

HIS SIDE OF THE CASE

The Mexican Revolutionist Accords an Interesting Talk to a Correspondent.

He Is Anxious That Himself and His Cause Be Placed Right Before the Americans.

Laredo, Tex., Special Telegram, Jan. 4.—An interview was secured to-day with Catarino Garza, the leader of the revolution on the Mexican border. He consented to talk on the condition that the exact place where the interview was held should not be made public. It can only be stated that the meeting between the correspondent and the revolutionist took place about a day's horseback ride from his home, which is a few miles northwest of Las Cueras, in Starr county, six or eight miles from the Rio Grande river.

Garza looks more like an American than a Mexican, but his complexion is very dark and his hair and mustache are black. He speaks very good English, having attended school at Brownsville, Tex.

"I have been a newspaper man nearly all my life," Capt. Garza said. "I know the place newspapers hold in public affairs, and in seeing you I simply gratify the desire to have myself placed right before the people of the United States. The impression prevails that I and my followers are simply an organized band of border ruffians, seeking only to gratify personal ends. As nothing can be further from truth, I rely on you to do me justice, and for this I came here to see and talk to you.

"Let me speak briefly of the condition of affairs in the Mexican states along the Rio Grande and the southern line of the United States. In Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Chihuahua particularly there has been a growing discontent at the misrule of Mexico. President Diaz is Mexico. He is the government sole and entire. The slightest opposition to his will on the part of any minister or other official is followed by instant dismissal and disgrace. He does not seem to care for the good of the people or the country so long as he may gratify his own interests and vanity. During the time he has occupied the chair of president he has grown immensely wealthy. He owns thousands of acres of land, millions of dollars laid by, not only in Mexico but in the vaults of Europe, and there is hardly a big corporation or monopoly in Mexico that he does not own stock in. In fact, the price of a monopoly in Mexico is a block of stock in the enterprise, made out either in Diaz's name or that of a trusted lieutenant.

"There is a system of religious persecution in Mexico which has gained him the cordial hatred of every good churchman and priest.

"The revolution which now is in progress is of greater moment than it is given credit for. Am I the leader of the movement? Well, all I can say is that I am in perfect sympathy with those who do head the movement, whoever they may be. We are strong in followers and money, and we will accomplish our ends. No, I cannot say what is my following, how many men I have, or where they are stationed. This much I can say. The Mexican government knows our following is strong, and the braggadocio utterances of the Mexican generals is only intended to keep up the flagging courage of the half-starved soldiery, and when the crisis comes, as it will before long, Diaz will find all his forces are short by a few companies, while we, in turn, will be richer by as many men."

"Capt. Garza, it is claimed that the clerical party is behind your movement, and that your funds come from the church. Is that true?"

"For the present this is a Catarino Garza movement, or revolution, as you please," said the pleasant looking bandit with a smile. "For the present I can say no more, but when the time does come that I can give you fuller details I will be glad to do so. For the present this is only a popular movement, with no further ends than I have given you, at least not for publication.

"This, however, I would like you to say: I have lived too long in the United States, and have too wholesome a fear and regard for the government at Washington, to do anything which might bear the semblance of treason. The movement which is characterized as the Garza revolution is aimed at the head of Diaz, and unless my knowledge of Mexico and Mexicans is faulty it will eventually result in the downfall of the tyrant who is the head of government now.

"My plan of campaign? It is success. Just the means I propose to accomplish the desired result I cannot describe to you. In the first place, I don't know myself, and if I did I would be a poor general to make them known entire. We mean to succeed. That much you may say for me. Adios."

And Capt. Garza mounted his mustang and disappeared behind the clump of bushes.

A Silver Item.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Arrangements have been completed with Austria-Hungary to demonetize the silver coin known as vereins thalers, a vestige of the old German-Austrian monetary union. The total amount in circulation in Germany is estimated at $18,750,000. The operation will extend over three years, and the bars will go to the silver market in London. The agreement is certain to revive the silver discussion in the reichstag when the silver bill is presented by the government.

Fifteen Men Drowned.

London, Jan. 5.—A steamer believed to be the Red Star Liner Noordland, which sailed from Antwerp yesterday for New York, ran down the British bark Childwell off the Wielingen lightship and cut her to pieces. The bark sank and fifteen of her crew were drowned. The steamer continued on her voyage without offering assistance. The Great Eastern company's steamer Ipswich rescued the captain and the remainder of the crew who were found clinging to the only remaining mast.

Somebody Must Suffer.

Washington, Jan. 4.—While no official information can be secured in regard to the report that the United States supreme court had, by a vote of 6 to 3, decided the contest between Boyd and Thayer for the governorship of Nebraska in favor of the former, it can be positively stated that the court will render such a decision. It can also be stated, in consequence, that there is serious trouble ahead of the person or persons who gave out the information before the decision was formally rendered by the court. Chief Justice Fuller yesterday instituted an investigation which is still in progress, with a view to ferreting out the guilty parties. The chief justice intends to make the culprit suffer for his misdemeanor.

The English Law of Divorce.

London, Special—The Osborne case has occasioned extensive discussion on the law of divorce. Prof. Francis Newman argues that Capt. Osborne ought to be legally empowered to divorce his wife. Mr. Robert pleads that only one hand can help an errant wife—her husband's. Seeing that Capt. Osborne has not turned upon her, nobody has a right to speak for him.

Crushed His Skull.

St. Louis Special—John Studler celebrated the first day of 1892 by a murder. He and Anthony Gleitz had a quarrel this morning in South St. Louis and Studler picked up a stone and beat Gleitz on the head with it, fracturing his skull. Gleitz died a few minutes later. The murderer is in jail.

A FEARFUL DEED.

Seven Thugs Ravish a Young Wife in Her Husband's Presence.

New York, Jan. 4.—Seldom within the annals of a New York police court has there been such a revolting case heard as in the Yorkville court to-day.

William Varrell, twenty-two years old, who lives with his newly weded wife, Mary, aged nineteen at 608 West Fifty-Fourth street, told the court that they were awakened at 2 o'clock this morning, by some one breaking into their apartments. On the instant seven young toughs rushed into their bedroom, pulled him out of bed and threatened him with death if he made any outcry. He broke away from them, however, and ran out into the street in his night-dress shouting for help.

Hearing screams from his wife's room he rushed back to her assistance, only to find her struggling in the embrace of one of the thugs. Before he could reach her side, however, he was seized by several of the others, who held him and compelled him to witness a sight that can not be described in words, as one after another of the young scoundrels ravished his wife. The poor woman fought desperately, but her assailants beat her into insensibility and accomplished their purpose. Policeman Grinnon now entered the house, when the ruffians fled, all escaping but one, whom the officer succeeded in capturing. He proved to be Richard Kane, twenty years old. The woman was very badly injured, besides suffering greatly from nervous prostration. She has been in an exceedingly critical condition all day.

Justice Ryan committed Kane for examination on Wednesday. His six accomplices are not yet known, but the police believe that all of them will be under arrest before the day set for Kane's examination.

KNIVES AND FIREARMS.

Three Lives Taken in a Street Fight in Florida.

Penny, Fla., Jan. 4.—A bloody street fight occurred at this place Thursday in which Robert Parker and John J. Garnto, ex-county judge of Taylor county, were killed, and Thomas Walters so badly injured that he will probably die.

Walters and William Parker got into a dispute in front of J. M. Garnto's store and Parker finally cut Walters across the abdomen with a long-bladed pocket knife. Walters then fired his pistol at Parker without effect. Parker got his shot gun from his wagon near by, and the firing became general, by the intervention of Robert Parker, a brother of William, Marion Murphy (both armed), and of Judge Garnto, who tried to stop the fight.

Walters put three pistol shots into the body of Bob Parker in rapid succession and Bob fell dead in the road. William Parker then let go both barrels of his gun at Walters, but both charges hit Judge Caruto full in the stomach and he died to-day. Walters snapped his pistol at Parker twice while the latter was shooting at him with his gun. Then he ran into a store near by, grabbed some catridges from a shelf and was on his way back to the scene of trouble. When he became too weak from the loss of blood to travel he was picked up by friends. The coroner's jury in the matter of the killing of Bob Parker found that Walters killed him in self defense.

JAY GOULD THREATENED.

He Will Be Blown Up if He Doesn't Hand Over Ten Thousand.

New York, Jan. 4.—For some time past threatening letters have been received by the Gould family which were apparently written by a well educated German. The writer was evidently well acquainted with Jay Gould's career. The letters dated as far back as 1870 and related incidents connected with the partnership between Mr. Gould and Jim Fisk and their government of the Erie railroad. They went on to speak of an accident on that road in which the writer's father and mother were injured, for which he demanded $10,000. The writer stated that if the $10,000 was not given up forthwith, Mr. Gould was liable to be blown up in his office, or while walking in the street or riding in his carriage. The request was made that the money be forwarded to a certain address in Canada, a hotel being mentioned there.

Inspector Byrnes was notified and he dispatched two detectives to Canada. They visited the hotel in question and learned from its proprietor that he had instructions to forward such letters to a certain town in New Jersey. Instructions had been subsequently left not to open the letters, but to have them readdressed to some place in this city, but just where the police refuse to make known. The authorities are still at work on the case.

A Strange Case.

Rockland, Me., Jan. 4.—A sensational shooting affray occurred here Thursday night. Ex-Senator Stephen J. Gushee, a politician widely known in the state, was shot and badly wounded by a young man named Weed. Weed says he started on a hunting expedition on Thursday, and announcing that he would be gone several days. On that night, however, a severe storm arose, and Weed decided to returned home, which he reached about midnight. Upon entering his room he was stunned to find therein a man nearly nude. The interloper made a dash for the window, and Weed says he then raised his gun and fired at the retreating figure. By the flash of the gun he recognized the man as ex-Senator Gushee. The affair has caused a sensation.

A Lithographic Combine.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—Yesterday representatives from most of the leading lithograph firms in the country met in New York and formed a corporation with a capital stock of $12,000,000. The principal business of the firms represented is the engraving of cigar box labels and theatrical posters, and it is for the purpose of controlling the business in these two branches that the corporation is to be formed. It was decided that each firm was to take a proportionate allotment of stock in the company and that its name would be the American Lithograph company. Among the firms represented at the meeting were George S. Harris & Sons of this city and the following New York firms: Shoemaker & Ellinger, the Knapp company, F. Heppenheimer Sons, George H. Buck and the Giles company.

Filched From a Priest.

Eau Claire, Wis., Special Telegram, Jan. 4.—The residence of Father Boehrn, pastor of the German Catholic church, was entered by three thieves to-day while he was at church. They broke open a safe, secured $30 and got away. It is thought that they took a west-bound train on the Omaha.

Looks Crankish.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The buzz of comment which follows manifestations of eccentricity by the kaiser is now heard as the outcome of an incident which occurred on Christmas day. After the religious service at Potsdam the emperor summoned the commanders of the various regiments of the garrison to meet him in the church, and addressing them collectively said: "Pray to all officers who cannot dance not to attend the court dances." The selection of such a place and time for the making of such a request has caused astonishment, aside from the rather peculiar nature of the order itself.

Will He Get the Reward?

Denver, Special—A man named Demarcript surrendered himself to the police today saying that two years ago he killed a Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood at Colfax, Cal., for the purpose of robbery. He claims that there is $500 reward for his arrest, and requested that the police give his son William half that amount, as he was in great want. After his surrender the man went violently insane. A telegram to the chief of police at San Francisco elicited the reply that the man's story is correct and that he is wanted in California.

DEATH TO OPTIONS.

Senator Washburn Again Expresses Himself Anent Grain Gambling.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Senator W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, author and introducer of the option bill presented to the United States Senate last month, was in the city to-day en route to Washington. To an Inter Ocean reporter he said:

"I have just finished reading an interview in your paper with Mr. Councilman, in which that gentleman severely criticised the bill introduced by me to prevent grain gambling. I am not surprised at his hostility nor disturbed by the sarcastic references to my philanthrophy in the premises, for any effort directed toward the curtailment of the great evil known as 'short selling' is expected to call down the wrath of all dealers in illegitimate or fiat grain.

"What I want to do is to stop the pernicious, demoralizing practice known as 'short selling,' where a man can go on the board without a kernel of grain real or prospective, and sell a million bushels, depressing the market the same as if so much wheat had been dumped on it. Mr. Pillsbury, the largest buyer of real wheat in the world, tells me that there are men in Minneapolis, with their offices in their hats, who sell more wheat in a year than he buys."

Referring to the meeting of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce called Saturday for a conference with him, the Senator said: "Of course the board of trade folks up there occupy the same position as the Chicago board, save that they believe the bill means the utter revolution of all trading in futures, but they will find their mistake when the bill becomes a law and goes into effect. A very interesting table I came across the other day selects ten days from April to October in 1890, and shows that in those days while the actual sales of wheat amounted to 337,800 bushels, optional or fictitious wheat sales were 125,720,000 bushels. On April 14th, 1890, the New York speculators sold 44,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, probably more than twice as much as reached that city during the year, and actual sales that day were but 6.000 bushels. Were it not for the board of trade I think every bushel of wheat would be worth 20 cents more to-day. In fact, all Europe is astonished that it is getting wheat to-day for such ridiculous low prices considering all the circumstances. They expected to pay more, and it is an outrage upon the producer that he should be sacrificed to a relentless greed and the disreputable deals of 'short sellers' on our boards of trade. In my opinion, some kind of relief will be granted the producer in a restrictive law that will preserve all the good features in future dealing and eliminate the bad."

Popular Talks On Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

Copyright Law.

It was formerly held that, by Common Law, an author had a perpetual right in the products of his intellect. This is now denied, and the whole matter has become the subject of Statute, so that now, unless the provision of the law designed to secure to the author the exclusive ownership of the results of his labor are strictly complied with, the product is public property. We shall now see what may be copyrighted, and the method thereof.

First, books, meaning not only such in their ordinary sense, but such as are printed only on one sheet, as the words of a song, or the music accompanying it. It may be a diagram with directions on one sheet of paper, private letters, abstracts of title, an illustrated newspaper. If the book is in manuscript, it may yet be copyrighted. Foreign books may not be, translations otherwise. A new edition of a copyrighted book is protected by the original copyright, but not to the extent of protecting new matter in it.

Compilations may be copyrighted. Under this head also fall dictionaries, Books of chronology, gazetteers, guide books, directories, calendars, catalogues, tables, collections of statistics, recipes, designs.

Abridgements and law reports, where there is original matter, may be copyrighted.

Advertisements, as such, may not be copyrighted. Maps, charts, newspapers, magazines, musical or dramatic compositions, engraving, cut, print or photograph may be copyrighted.

The law gives the right to the author, inventor, designer or proprietor, or the assigns thereof, who are citizens or residents in this country, to obtain a copyright. How to obtain a copyright:

1. Deliver to the Librarian of Congress, by mail or otherwise, a printed copy of the title of the book or other article, or a description of the painting, drawing, or whatever it may be.

2. Within ten days from the publication, deliver to the Librarian of Congress two copies of such book or article, or in case of a painting or other work of such sort, a photograph of the same.

3. Give notice of the copyright by inserting in several copies of every edition published, on the title page or the page following, or if a picture or any other such production, on the face or front thereof, the following words: "Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year— by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington," or the words, for instance, "Copyright, 4891, by George Brown."

A copyright is assigned by an instrument in writing, which instrument must be recorded in the office of the librarian within sixty days after its execution, otherwise it is void as against a subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration without notice

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

GERVAIS' "THE HUSTLERS."

JUST RECEIVED,

A VERY HANDSOME LINE OF

NOVELTIES

Cloaks and Jackets

MUST BE CLOSED OUT BY

NEW YEARS

Regardless of Cost.

GERVAIS,' "The Hustlers."

—FOR—

Christmas

—AND—

New Years

PRESENTS!

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

—IS—

ON DISPLAY

THE FAIR

DEPARTMENT STORE.

Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

The Review of Reviews for January contains the portraits of some fifty or sixty of the notabilities of the day. General Johnston and Governor Nicholls of Louisiana, Secretary Foster, Assistant Secretary Wharton, the late Dom Pedro, Fonseca of Brazil, Mr. Jackson the new Irish Secretary, Mr. Redmond the Parnellite leader, Mr. Flavin of Cork, Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, Prince George of Wales, five governors of Australian states, the late Lord Lytton, the late Rev. Oscar McCulloch, the late William B. Florence, Governor Alvin P. Hovey, Senator Plumb, Hon. S. B. Elkins, Mr. Gillam of Judge, the Czar and Czarina of Russia, with various other Russian portraits; Mr. Elbridge Gerry of New York, Mr. Benjamin Waugh of London, Mark Twain, Frederic Harrison, Thomas Nelson Page, the late Mr. Velhagen the distinguished German editor, and Lord Roseberry, the rising liberal statesman of England, are among the people whose faces are presented in this number.

The Grand Forks Fence Co. have purchased the right for Polk County for the Jones National Fence and will be ready in the spring to supply all who need good fences, cheap. This fence is made of plain wire but can be used in combination with barbed wire, or the crimp and lock system can be applied to barbed wire fences already built with advantage to stock as it renders a barbed wire fence absolutely harmless to stock. It is the only crimp and lock system in use; the only line tension and diagonal brace in existence. This system inquires less posts as by the crimp and lock system the posts may be set 50 feet apart if you desire. The company will be prepared to furnish a fence for the farm, the railroad, the cemetery, the garden or the lawn, at prices ranging from 20 cents a rod to $1.00 per foot. Will build you a fence or sell you a farm right. Look out for their announcement later.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minn., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at its Banking house Tuesday, January 12th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m.

L. ELLINGTON, Cashier.

The May Louise Aigen Co. presented "Aurora Floyd" at the Grand Opera House on Saturday evening. This is one of the best plays of their excellent repertoire and was exceedingly well played, Miss Aigen appearing in the title roll and it is needless to say that the character was excellently well sustained. "Mrs. Powell" was excellently taken by Dot Bartlett who appeared to better advantage in this roll than ever if we except her character in the Clemenceau case. Bert S. Frank was in it as Talbot Balstrode, the friend of Squire Mellish—and Bert makes an excellent friend either on or off the stage F. C. Huebner sustained the character of the Squire to a dot, leaving nothing to be desired, while Owen Bartlett, as "Steve Hargrave, the Softy," was simply immense. Bartlett is a thoroughbred. The Aigen company is composed of ladies and gentlemen, all artists, and should they ever return to our city they will, we think, draw good houses.

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.

WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor.

Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.

☞ Farmers custom specially invited.

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Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

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Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

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Through Pullman Sleeping Cars Daily between points

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Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana Idaho, Oregon and Washington

CARRY COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
First and Second Class Coaches,
Pullman Tourist and
Free Colonist Sleepers

AND ELEGANT DINING CARS

THROUGH TICKETS are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and west, in the United States and Canada.

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Passenger 7:10 p. m. | Freight 9:20 p. m.

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Passenger 8:20 a. m. | Freight 8:00 p. m.

For rates, maps, time tables or special information, apply to C. A. Sharkey, Agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Crookston, Minn., or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

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STEAM LAUNDRY

O. D. ROOD, Prop.,

SECOND STREET, NEAR ASH,

(Opposite Commercial Hotel.)

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Washing and Ironing

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EVERYBODY'S LAW BOOK,
CONDENSED CYCLOPAEDIA OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
MODERN COOK BOOK AND MEDICAL GUIDE,
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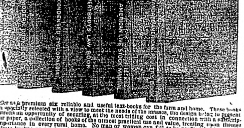
THE MODERN COOK BOOK
THE CONDENSED CYCLOPAEDIA
EVERYBODY'S LAW BOOK
THE AMERICAN LIVE STOCK MANUAL
THE STANDARD AMERICAN POULTRY BOOK

We offer as a premium six reliable and useful text-books for the farm and home. These books have been specially selected with a view to meet the needs of the masses, the design being to present to our patrons an opportunity of securing, at the most trifling cost in connection with a subscription to our paper, a collection of books of the utmost practical use and value, treating upon themes of vital importance in every rural home. No man or woman can fail to be profited by the possession of these books; as works of reference they are invaluable, and really no home should be without them. Brief descriptions are appended.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN POULTRY BOOK. An entirely new book, involving all the latest ideas in poultry keeping. It is a work intended to teach the masses of farmers the secret of success in the poultry yard, and its teachings, if followed, will add enormously to the earnings of every flock of fowls. The following are only a small portion of the topics treated in this work: How to Start and Stock a Hennery; Poultry Houses, Cheap and Expensive Yards, Coops and Enclosures; Poultry Keeping for Profit, Poultry on a Large Scale; Poultry Raising as a Business; Feeding and Laying; Winter Egg-Production; The Hatching Period, Preparing Nests for Sitters; Spring Breeding of Poultry; Hens for Farmers; How to Produce Layers; Good and Cheap Incubators; How to Raise Artificially Hatched Chickens; Caponizing, Packing Eggs for Market; Packing Poultry for Market; Feeding Hoppers; Drinking Fountains and Grain Chests; Eggs and Pullets; Preserving Eggs; Diseases of Poultry—Chicken Cholera, Pip, Gapes, Roup, Scaly Legs, Lice, Egg Eating, Crop Bound Fowls, etc.; the Plymouth Rocks; the Wyandottes; the Brown Leghorns; the Golden Spangled Crested Polish; the White Crested Black Polish, the Langshans; the Silver Spangled Hamburghs; the Houdans, the Buff Cochins; the White Cochins; the White Leghorns; the Golden Pencilled Hamburghs; White Shanghais; the La Fleche; the Gray Dorkings; the Brahmas; Game Fowls, Bantams, etc.; How to Fatten, Management of Chickens; Killing Poultry; Precautions against Vermin; Feeding; Management of Ducks; Raising Geese, Fattening Geese; etc., etc. It is a large book of [illegible] pages, with handsome cover. It is profusely illustrated and handsomely gotten up in every respect. No man or woman who owns a [illegible] of fowls can afford to be without it.

EVERYBODY'S LAW BOOK. A complete compendium of business and domestic Law, by a prominent member of the [illegible] Bar, containing concise explanations of the general laws, and the laws of the several States, regarding Administrators and Executors, Affidavits, Agency, Agreements, Apprentices, Arbitration and Award, Assault and Battery, Assignments, Attachments, Banks, Bills of Exchange, Checks and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Chattel Mortgages, Citizens and Aliens, Common Carriers, Contracts, Corporations, Deeds and Mortgages of Real Estate, Descent and Distribution, Dower, Easements, Exemptions, Farmers' Law, Fences, Fixtures, Garnishment, Gifts, Guaranty, Guardian and Ward, Heirs and next of Kin, Homestead Exemption, Husband and Wife, Infants, Interest and Usury, Landlord and Tenant, Libel and Slander, Liens, Limitation of Actions, Marriage and Divorce, Rights of Married Women, Master and Servant, Parent and Child, Partnership, Payment and Tender, Personal Property, Power of Attorney, Principal and Agent, Privileged Communications, Railroads, Railroad Real Estate, Receipts and Releases, Replevin, Right of Way, Seduction, Trustee Process, Warranty, Water Rights, Wills and Codicils. Together with complete forms of Acknowledgments, Agreements, Articles of Copartnership, Assignments, Award of Arbitrators, Bills of Sales, Bonds, Chattel Mortgages, Contracts, Deeds, Executors' and Administrators' Accounts, Interest Table, Liens, Mortgages of Real Estate, Powers of Attorney, Releases, Satisfaction Pieces, Wills and Codicils, etc., etc., specially adapted for the daily use of those who are not lawyers, with directions for their preparation. A large volume of [illegible] pages, 12mo, with handsome cover.

THE MODERN COOK BOOK AND MEDICAL GUIDE. These are practically two books in one—a perfect cook-book and a perfect medical book—and there is so much in it, and so much care and pains have been taken in its compilation, that we feel perfectly safe in asserting that the Cooking department is fully the equal, in quantity and quality of contents, of any low-priced cook-book ever published, and the same as to the Medical department herein as compared with any low-priced medical book in the market. The cooking recipes number [illegible], and include Breakfast Dishes, Soups, Meats and Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Salads and Relishes, Bread and Rolls, Jellies and Preserves, [illegible] and Pies, Fancy Dishes, Cakes, Confectionery, Ice Cream and Summer Drinks. The compilation of this department was superintended by a practical housekeeper, every recipe will be found reliable, and it has been pronounced one of the best, most complete, and practical cook-books ever published. The Medical Department will be found fully the equal of any doctor book published at one dollar or less. It tells you how to cure by simple means, available in every home, every disease and ailment that is curable. It will save you many dollars annually in doctors' bills and patent medicines. The Modern Cook Book and Medical Guide is a large book of [illegible] pages, 12mo, with handsome cover.

THE AMERICAN LIVE STOCK MANUAL. A complete text book containing the fullest information regarding the care and management, feeding and rearing, of live stock, likewise the cure of all diseases peculiar to these animals, and of all unruly and vicious habits, for the construction of necessary buildings and conveniences, etc., etc. The following are only a portion of the topics treated in this book: How to Judge a Horse; Feeding Horses; Halting a Colt; To Bit a Colt; To Break Horses from Pulling at the Halter; Warts on Horses; Stumbling Horses; Care for Balky Horses; Kicking Horses; Training Vicious Horses; Galls and Sores on Horses; Reining Horses; Colic, Bots, Founder; Heaves; Epizootic; Shying; Scratches; Ringbone, Spavin; Cribbing; Windgalls; Brittle Feet; Worms; Over-Reaching; Sprains and Bruises; Hide Bound Horses; Avoiding Indigestion; How to Save Oats in Feeding; Watering Horses; Care of Horse's Legs; How to Tell a Horse's Age; Neck Yokes; Good Grooming; Slewing; Stables and Stabling; Breeding Horses upon Farms; Horse Education; Ringing a Bull; Relieving Choked Cattle; Bone Disease in Milch Cows; Marks of a Good Cow; Cattle Racks and Feed Boxes; Feeding Cattle; To Prevent Hooking Fences; Black Tongue; Lice; To Prevent [illegible]; Contagious Cattle Diseases; Fattening Stock; Milking; [illegible] Feed for Live Stock; The Soiling System; Raising Calves; To Break a Heifer or a Vicious Cow to Milk; Wintering Live Stock; How to Take Off a Hide; Assistance at Birth; Hollow Horn; Obstructed Teats; Black Leg; Caked Udder; Jumping Cattle; Garget; Care and Management of Hogs; Hog Pens; Troughs; Pig Raising; Overfeeding; Sanitary Management of Swine; Hog Cholera; Paralysis; Scurvy Pigs; Preparing Food for Swine; Butchering; Fattening Hogs; Driving Hogs; Raising Sheep; Washing Sheep; Sheep Racks; Herding Sheep; To Tell the Age of Sheep; Sheep Ticks; For Lambs; How to Make Sheep Pay; Treatment of Lambs; Increasing the Growth of Wool. It is a large book of [illegible] pages, 12mo, with handsome cover, and is profusely illustrated.

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ARTISTIC EMBROIDERY. By Ella Rodman Church. This book is a complete text-book—a thorough instructor in every branch of Artistic Embroidery. With it as a guide all may become proficient in this beautiful and fascinating art. The following is a partial summary of the contents: Worsted Embroidery—Crewel Work; Simple Ideas of Color; Silk Embroidery—the [illegible] Group of Flowers; French or Flat Embroidery; the French Knot, Stalk Stitch; Point Russe; Herring Bone or Feather Stitch; [illegible] Stitch; Ladder Stitch; Chinese Embroidery; [illegible] Transferring Designs; [illegible]; Screen of Peacock Feathers; Banner Screen; Embroidered Table Top; Window-Curtain Border; Embroidered [illegible]; Small Curtains or Hangings; an Embroidered Frame; a [illegible] Cover; a Chair Cover; Fire Screens; [illegible] Work; Silk Embroidery [illegible] and Other Articles; [illegible] Lambrequin in Appliqué; [illegible] Crape Pictures in Appliqué; [illegible] Chenille; Silk Embroidery on [illegible] Work; [illegible] Point Tire; Imitation of Antique Lace, [illegible] large 12mo. book of [illegible] pages, [illegible].

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D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

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Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

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Attorney-at-Law.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

MARTIN O'BRIEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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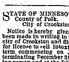

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J. COTNER, Jr., Sec.,
No. 80 Whitney Block,
DETROIT, MICH.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss.
City of Crookston, }

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on January 1st, 1892, and terminating December 31st, 1892, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Fred Sargent, in a room on first floor of the Reckett Block on Second street, city of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the City Hall in the said city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota, on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 6th day of December, A. D. 1891.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

[35-36]

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Second Street,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

MEMBERS OF THE

Home Supply Association,

OF CHICAGO.

ATTENTION

Supply Association Prices on

HARNESS, ETC.,

Knocked sky-high by

G. W. PEAKE,

MAIN ST. HARNESS SHOP, CROOKSTON

QUOTATIONS.

	Associa'n prices.	My price
Single Buggy Harness.		
No. 2	$7.50	$6.50
No. 3	8 75	8.00
Double Buggy Harness.		
No. 102—no collars, Home Supply price,		$15.00
" " " G. W. Peake's "		14 50
Double Farm Harness.		
No. B.x.C.—Home Supply price		$23.85
" " G. W. Peake's "		22 50
No C 38—Home Supply "		25.00
" " G. W. Peake's "		23.50
No. D 40—Home Supply "		28.00
" " G. W. Peake's "		27.00
No. E 40—Home Supply "		28.00
" " G. W. Peake's "		26.00
Buggy Whip—drop top		15c to 25c
" " straight Java		20c to 50c
" " rawhide center		90c to $1.00
Lace Team Collars		$2.00 to $4 50
Overtop Sweats—3 hooks		50c per pair
Webb Halters		25c, 35c and 40c
Ladies' Side Saddle		$5.90
Riding Bridle—plain		90c to $1.00
Men's Riding Saddles		$2.00, $2.50 $3.00, up

G. W. PEAKE,

Main Street between Robert and Second Streets

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

Lee & Herrick's Best,	$2 65
North Star, - - -	2.50
Fife, - -	2.15
Skip Jack. - -	1.15

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LFE & HERRICK.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - $12,700

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine, B. B. Northrop, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, John Moore, W. H. Crosby
Chas. E. Sawyer.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 7th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 18th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed and delivered by Ida D. Van Tuyl and John E. Van Tuyl, her husband, mortgagors, to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company," mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1889, with a power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 205, and whereas said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars and interest thereon from its said date at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, due and payable on the first day of January in each year. And whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable January 1st, 1891, and default having also been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable on January 1st, 1892, and both of said defaults still continue, and no part of said principal has ever been paid. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage are such that if default be made in the payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage or interest thereon when the same becomes due, then the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall thereupon become due and payable at once.

And whereas both by the terms of said mortgage and the election of said mortgagee hereby made the whole amount secured by said mortgage both principal and interest accrued to this date is now due and payable.

And the amount now claimed to be due and which is due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage, including interest in accordance with the terms of said mortgage is the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine and 95-100 dollars. And no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained which by reason of the defaults aforesaid has become operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter, both of the above described tracts being in Section ten (10), Township one hundred and forty nine (149), Range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and containing 160 acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on Tuesday, the 23d day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due upon said mortgage according to the terms thereof, and interest and fifty dollars attorney's fees as provided by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 4th, 1892.

Union Central Life Insurance Company,
Mortgagee.

Chas. P. Barker,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
618 Guaranty Loan Building,
Minneapolis Minn.

[38-44]

[First publication Jan. 7, 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA; }
County of Polk, } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to George W. Roberts and Georganne Roberts defendants:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 30th day of January, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to Christen Anderson in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Christen Anderson for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1891.

C. O. CHRISTIANSON,
Justice of the Peace.

STEENERSON & STANTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

[39-40]

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Polk County Journal.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
Crookston, January 7, 1892.

FOR PRINCIPAL POINTS IN
MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
MANITOBA,
MONTANA, AND
PACIFIC COAST.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de..........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de........CROOKSTON........de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de........Grand Forks........de. 6:20 p. m.
2:30 p. m. ar............Helena............de. 11:00 a. m.

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.
Daily, except Sunday.
Depart 7:30 a. m.......................Arrive 6:45 p. m.

FOSSTON BRANCH.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Depart 7:30 a. m.......................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Depart 10:45 a. m.......................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South............	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

Goverment Control of Whiskey.

At the meeting of the County Alliance on Tuesday, December 29th, the following circular letter was read and discussed and final action upon it deferred until the next meeting of the alliance. Meanwhile a full and free discussion is desired.

OFFICE OF G. F. WASHBURN,
Eastern Member National
Executive Committee.
BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10, 1881.

DEAR SIR AND BRO:—All true reformers, especially members of the People's party, are looking forward with unusual concern to our next national convention. In order that we may achieve success in 1892 and victoriously become the great National party of the people, we must not only unite the great reform and industrial forces of the country, but we must also have harmony in our ranks and present a solid, unbroken front to our common enemy, plutocracy. If we can unite all reform elements our our success is assured, as the total actual membership would alone be sufficient to elect the next President of the United States. The greatest danger to harmony lies in the fact that a division of sentiment exists in our ranks on the liquor problem. Shall we put a straight prohibition plank in our national platform? The liquor problem is one that cannot be evaded. It must be met, and should receive heroic treatment, especially by a reform party offering remedies for existing evils, for surely this is the greatest social evil that ever cursed suffering humanity. Therefore, believing that it is better to discuss it now, and find a solution for it, than be obliged to hastily decide upon so important a measure when unprepared in convention assembled, I take the liberty to invite your attention to what I propose as a solution of this problem. It is asserted by many, that inasmuch as there exists a National Prohibition Party, and as a large element in our own party are believers in so called "personal liberty," that if a prohibition plank should be placed in our national platform, it would create such a split in our party as to seriously affect its chances for success in our national campaign. There is also a much larger element which believes that the saloon should be abolished, and that as our party is the great party of reform, we should not hesitate to take a pronounced stand on this question and present a measure that will be practical in its operations in accomplishing the above results. This is the difficulty that confronts us: We must satisfy both elements. Permit me to suggest one way out. I shall shall submit to our national convention for adoption a plank which will read something like the following:—

NATIONAL PLANK.

We believe the principal solution of the liquor problem lies in abolishing the element of profit, which is a source of constant temptation, evil and corruption. We therefore demand that the exclusive importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be conducted by the government or state, at cost, under conditions and restrictions which may be adopted by the various states. In adopting this as a national plank, we give no offence to either the "personal liberty man" or to the prohibitionist. We merely declare for the principle, and leave the restrictions for adoption, to the various states, according to the temperance sentiment in each state.

STATE PLANKS.

In all the states where temperance sentiment is strong enough to permit, I heartily advocate the adoption of restrictions, reading something like the following: 1st. We believe the principal solution of the liquor problem lies in the abolishing of the element of profit, which is a source of constant temptation, evil and corruption. We therefore demand that the exclusive importation, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors shall be conducted by the government or state at cost, for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes only, through county commissioners who shall appoint salaried officials in such towns or cities as shall apply for such agencies. 2d. In states not quite so far advanced in temperance sentiment, the state could sell intoxicating liquors at cost, not to be drank on the premises. 3rd. In states like Ohio, Massachusetts and New York, which advocate high license, the restriction might read that "The exclusive importation, manufacture and sales of intoxicating liquors shall be conducted by the government or state at cost, through county commissioners who shall appoint a salaried official, in such towns and cities as shall apply for such agencies. Thus we not only leave the restrictions to the states but local option to each town and city. The third plank leaves out the limitations mentioned in the first two. Ohio and Massachusetts have both declared for the nationalization of the liquor traffic, by adopting planks in their state platforms, reading substantially like the latter plank. The plan is heartily endorsed by many of our most prominent leaders, including chairman Taubeneck, of the National Executive Committee, Congressman Otis of Kansas, M. W. Wilkins, editor of the Nonconformist, S. H. Snider, national organizer of the Citizens' Alliance, Edward Bellamy and others. The prohibitionists in Massachusetts, in their state convention last September, partially endorsed the plan by placing a plank in their platform reading as follows: "Inasmuch as the desire for gain is the motive power of the drink traffic, we favor such arrangements for the supply of alcoholic liquors for medical, mechanical and scientific uses as shall divest the dealer of any pecuniary interest in the sale."

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[33-tf]

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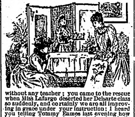
JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,



without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafargo deserted her Delsarte class so suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the way place?—for you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Magazine! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household; father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only $2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

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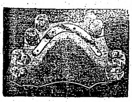

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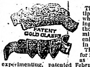

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IS TIME FOR ACTION.

w York Press.

Nearly three months have passed nce, to quote the language of President Harrison in his message to Coness, "an event occurred in Valparaiso, serious and tragic in its circumances and results as to excite very stly the indignation of our people, and call for prompt and decided action n the part of this government. A conderable number of the sailors of the nited States steamship Baltimore, en in the harbor of Valparaiso, being pon shore leave and unarmed, were ssaulted by armed men nearly simulaneously in different localities in the ity. One petty officer was killed outight and seven or eight seamen were eriously wounded, one of whom has ince died. So savage and brutal was ne assault that several of our sailors eceived more than two, and one as any as eighteen stab wounds. An nvestigation of the affair was promptly nade by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that these ssaults were unprovoked, that our nen were conducting themselves in a eaceable and orderly manner, and hat some of the police of the city took art in the assault and used their veapons with fatal effect, while a few others, with some well disposed citizens, endeavored to protect our men. Thirty-ix of our sailors were arrested, and ome of them, while being taken to prison, were cruelly beaten and maltreated. The fact that they were all discharged, no criminal charge being lodged against any of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace."

The evidence that the murderous attack upon men who wore the American uniform was not a sailors' brawl is overwhelming. Everything that has been ascertained in connection with the tragedy goes to confirm what President Harrison has declared, that there is "no other explanation of this bloody work than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not in any individual act of personal animosity." Unfortunately for proof of this animosity we have not to look alone to the slaughter of the Baltimore sailors. Among other instances of Chilian maltreatment of Americans because they are Americans is the more recent case of Patrick Shields, a seaman on the steamer Keweenaw. Shields, who was arrested on some petty charge by the Valparaiso police, says that "he was not treated with special brutality until he stated he was an American, whereupon he was knocked down and beaten." He managed to escape from the police, but was recaptured by mounted officers and was this time beaten into insensibility, in which condition he was finally, without trial, sent on board the police boat. He was manacled and placed in the chain-gang to work on the public streets, jeered at and insulted, alike by police and the populace, because he was an American. An English or other foreign sailor, under the same circumstances, would have undoubtedly have been sent aboard his vessel after at the most a few hours' detention.

Nor have we to depend upon American evidence of Chilian hatred and abuse of Americans. An Englishman named Edmundson, who recently arrived in San Francisco from Valparaiso, and to whom no reason can be imputed for an exaggeration of facts, said in an interview ten days ago that "the treatment which American citizens receive at the hands of the Chilians is outrageous and wholly unwarranted. England would not stand it a week. I know what I am talking about, and what I say to you is authentic. I have been going to and from Chili for years, and for the last year and a half I have resided in Valparaiso. You will be astounded when I tell you that the Chilians will actually spit in the faces of Americans on the streets. Resent it and you will be beaten by a mob. You surely can have no conception of the sneers, jeers and insults heaped upon your citizens there. German, French, English and other foreign nations represented there have commented upon the state of affairs, and I know that, had it been any of these nations, Chili would have paid dearly for it long ago." This is the testimony of a respectable Englishman, not likely to be prejudiced against Chili or in favor of the United states. Agreeing, as his statement does in substance with the evidence of our naval officers and seamen and the carefully worded accounts that reach us from diplomatic sources, no just ground is apparent for questioning its truth. The facts stated are, too, in complete accord with the treatment by the Chilians of Minister Egan, who has comported himself in a manner to justify the confidence of our government, and against whom no charge whatever has been officially presented.

The strongest proof of Chilian hostility is in the course of the Chilian government. In all the correspondence that has been published, whether between Chilian officials themselves or in diplomatic communications emanating from the Chilian government, there is nowhere to be found a word of regret for the tragedy or condemnation of the outrage, except in one place. The police commander at Valparaiso speaks of it in his report as "a disagreeable occurrence." Search the correspondence through and these words are all that can be found showing that the massacre of our sailors, because they serve under a flag the Chilians hated, was an event even in the slightest degree regretted by any Chilian authority. This is all the more significant when it is recollected that the upper class of Chilians are eminently polite, and that with them expressions of comity and courtesy do not mean as much as with us of North America. The Spanish-American is polite, even to an enemy—unless he despises the enemy. Do the Chilians despise the American people? There is, unhappily, plenty of cause to believe that they do. They have been taught by foreigners, jealous of the American Republic and fearful of American rivalry in the field of Chilian trade, that the American can be safely maltreated and defied. "Prominent officials of Chili," said Mr. Edmundson, from whom we have quoted before, "have no hesitancy in saying they are perfectly willing the United States should declare war against them. They are free in expressing the sentiment that Americans cannot fight; that they don't know anything but buying and selling, and that your navy is a very shoddy affair and was built by swindling contractors. They say they can destroy or blockade every port of the United States on the Pacific coast and cut off all army and navy supplies, so that you would be glad to give up the fight." This means, in brief, that the Chilians, ignorant of American history, and of the strength and resources of the American people, believe that they can massacre our sailors, defy us with impunity, and whip us if we dare a forcible remonstrance. That is, they both hate and despise us.

For nearly three months this government has waited in vain for a suggestion of apology or an intimation of redress. The Chilian Minister has given a dinner to Secretary Blaine, but not even a grudging word of friendliness has come officially from Chili to make the dinner palatable. Champagne at Washington cannot wash away the blood of our sailors slaughtered at Valparaiso. If we are to stand before the world as a nation ready and able to maintain the national honor abroad and to punish outrage aimed at the American name, then the time has come for action. Delay means dishonor; hesitation is interpreted as cowardice. To say that because Chili is weak by comparison we should patiently endure Chilian arrogance and require no amends for Chilian barbarity is to say that lesser states shall have a license that would not be allowed for a moment to nations nearer our own in greatness and in prowess. For weakness, self-confessed and penitent in wrong, there may well be exceptional consideration. But weakness is rather a provocation than a plea when accompanied by pride and defiance. It is not to be omitted that the Chilians make no plea of weakness for themselves; they ask for no consideration; they offer no apology. They themselves waive, by their attitude, any claim for leniency on the ground of inferiority, and it is puerile for any one here to suggest a defense or palliation which evidently has no place in Chilian minds.

To come to the final point, the United States has strained forbearance to the limit where it may be mistaken for pusillanimity. The Chilian outrage will invite other outrages unless ample atonement is exacted. The honor of the nation is in the issue, and it is for the President and Congress to see that it shall not be imperiled. The people, through the press, demand that the special message which the President promised shall be sent at once, and and that the dignity of the United States, wounded by repeated insults added to the original outrage, shall be asserted and vindicated before the nations of the earth.

Our Washington Latter.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1892.

The Hon. Bishop W. Perkins has been appointed Senator to succeed Mr. Plumb, of Kansas. Mr. Perkins has been a member of Congress for many years and has shown himself to be a man of decidedly over the average ability and, while it is not to be expected that he will at once take so high a standing in the Senate as that held by Mr. Plumb, he will impress himself upon the legislation of the country there as he did in the House.

The New York newspapers of the 1st all give comprehensive reviews of the past year and it must be said, to their credit, that the Democratic newspapers gave the Republican party fair praise for what it has done in the past. Of course the free trade papers did not admit that the McKinley Bill had been the cause of the renewed prosperity of the country when, if they had been entirely honest, this admission would have been made. Speaking of President Harrison, the World says: "Mr. Harrison has certainly gained much in the public estimate of his ability. The series of speeches he made during his tour through the country revealed him to the people not only as a readier and abler speaker than had been suspected, but as a man with a stronger intellectual grasp and larger gifts. The recent message also added to the President's reputation as a public officer. It was an able document, carefully designed to meet an exigent political situation. In its treatment of our foreign relations it was dignified and judicious where causes of irritation existed, and where there were causes of congratulation, as in the matter of the reciprocity treaties it was adroitly framed to secure for the President the credit which men were very generally disposed to give to Mr. Blaine." This is very high praise from a Democratic standpoint and such praise from such a source is so unusual that it is worthy of notice.

The Democrats did, while the law was being enacted, assert that the McKinley Bill was all wrong and the reciprocity idea a humbug. They opposed and have continued to oppose the making of reciprocity arrangements, but the facts are so strong that they will have to admit that reciprocity was neither a free trade idea nor a humbug. On the closing day of the last year reciprocity treaties had been concluded with Brazil, British Guiana, British West Indies, Costa Rica, Germany, Guatemala, Salvador, San Domingo and Spain, and negotiations were pending which promised an early and successful conclusion with France and Mexico. Under these treaties we admit one article which is entirely noncompetitive, that is coffee, sugar which is nearly so, and hides. By doing this we have secured either free import or low duties on nearly all the products of the farm and the factory of the United States into those countries.

To show what has been done in some instances, the duty on flour imported from the United States into Cuba was $5.03 a barrel on the 31st day of December, and on the 1st of January it was one dollar a barrel. The duty on wheat which was 99 cents, on the 1st of January was eight cents per bushel. To Porto Rico the duty on flour was $2 46 a barrel, on the 1st it was $1.00; the rate on wheat which was 24 15 cents a bushel was reduced to eight cents and this ratio is continued in a great many other things. During the last fiscal year we imported from the countries with which we have concluded treaties, and from one with which we are about to conclude one, Germany, $142,985,593 worth of coffees, hides and sugar and we exported to these altogether $131,165,597, that is, eleven million dollars less than their imports in these three articles. Under the new arrangements we will undoubtedly export to these countries fifty per cent. more than the value of the sugar they send us, probably double that amount. We will certainly do so in the instance of Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Salvador and Guatemala.

FROM OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C. January 5, 1892.

The United States Navy Revival attracts no little attention in Europe and especially in England. The St. James's Gazette of London says "the Americans are making a steady and surprising progress toward becoming a great naval power." English experts are comparing the New York with the Blenheim and the Blake and some of them admit that the former can steam faster and throw more metal than any British vessel of the same class. This however is not the only time our naval achievements have surprised our English cousins.

The Miantonomah this week is at Gardiners Bay trying her four ten inch breech-loading guns that throw a 500 pound shell by the explosion of 250 pounds of powder. These guns were made at the Washington Navy Yard. She also carries lighter rapid-firing guns. She is not a new vessel. In 1866 she steamed into British waters and stirred naval and official circles there something as an over-head hawk flutters a flock of barn-yard fowls. The British had, prior to that date, made light of the vessels of the Monitor class, never having properly appreciated the famous pioneer that fought the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, and subsequently foundered off Cape Hatteras. But the Miantonomah with her hull below water and her low turrets and deadly guns, silently moving among British war vessels in a British harbor was an alarming object lesson. Under this stimulus England built an iron clad designed by an inventor named Cowles which craft subsequently upset off the coast of Spain, and carried down to the bottom, five hundred men, including the rash inventor who claimed the honor due to Ericsson. The Miantonomah having crossed the ocean safely could probably double Cape Horn, though she is not likely to make the attempt.

Iron Clads and heavy guns are expensive luxuries and notwithstanding our pride in a young and growing navy we ought in some way make our vessels commercially useful in times of peace. No large standing army is wanted nor a vast, expensive and unproductive war navy. Let ship building for the carrying trade and for peaceful pursuit be revived by legislation that will put the stars and stripes at the mast head in every port of the world.

New Years Day in this city was so sunny and mild that overcoats were discarded by callers and inveterate croquet players knocked the balls about from morning until night. Official receptions were crowded, but not private ones. Fashon is frowning upon the time honored custom and fewer than ever opened their doors this year to miscellaneous callers. Heretofore it has been the practice of young men and those not so young to hire a carriage and rush about town all day and far into night or until overcome with wine. And silly young follows who carry their canes by the middle and stick out their elbows have done the same on foot. Fewer people however now offer wine, and the number that hang baskets at the door yearly increases. The custom of new years calling stripped of excesses and absurdities is a good one.

Social drinking and drunkenness is decreasing. Drinking to excess among public men is much rarer than formerly. There are no notorious drunkards in congress as in old times Open liquor selling is excluded from the capitol. One reform however remains to be accomplished by congress and that is the cutting off of the wine and liquor bills of funeral parties. Here is a very proper field for retrenchment.

Prohibition. Congress not only prohibits liquor selling in the capitol but has prohibited the sale of intoxicants within a mile of the Soldiers Home, the boundary line running through the most densely peopled portion of the city. The district commissioners also in the exercise of their discretion have practically prohibited the sale of liquor in a section of the city called "Hells bottom." This we have prohibition in spots.

Hells bottom was a product of war times and has been a disgrace to the city. Three murders by half drunken men were committed in this place in rapid succession not many months since. The section is however greatly improved in decency particularly since the recent routing out of the occupants of certain infamous dens and the substitution of a Young Men Cristian Association. The spot is closely hemmed in by four large colored churches which have done good work in purifying the pit. But curiously enough the pastor of one of them says that the low saloons and dives are a curse yet insists that the commissioners discriminate against his people by closing them.

Queer Legislation. Congress passed a law that only ex-soldiers should be appointed as policemen in this district. It is now impossible to find soldiers of the late war young and vigorous enough for the duties. A recent immigrant after a few days service of some sort in the army resigned and received an appointment on the police force and thereupon proceeded to get drunk and flourish his revolver. In his tipsy rampage he shot down a sober and quiet one armed soldier. And see how curiously the law works. The old soldier could not serve as a policeman because of his age. His son is excluded by the law for he was never in the army, but this drunken importation found no difficulty in gitting an appointment. Judge Miller at the preliminary hearing held the officer for trial and remarked that every policeman whose breath smelt of liquor ought to be discharged.

Chief Justice Fuller is said to be very indignant as to the premature announcement that the Supreme Court has decided the Nebraska contest in favor of Boyd and intimates that the enterprising news given will be suitably punished.

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

New York Press.

The criticism that has been made on the avowed programme of Speaker Crisp to "tinker" with the tariff bill, rather than adopt in the House any general tariff bill which will distinctly foreshadow the Democratic policy, has had such an effect in Washington on the minds of leading Democrats that it is said a halt has been called while the question of policy is being settled. The knowledge that no tariff bill can pass both houses of Congress, whether it be a complete measure covering the entire tariff field or only a measure of amendment, or if carried through both houses would be subjected to a veto, leaves to the Democratic majority in the House as its only task the making of an exhibition of legislation which shall give the country positive information as to what the party would do if intrusted with both legislative and executive branches of the government. President Harrison will stand by the McKinley bill in every schedule. The Republicans in the Senate will stand together against any attempt to break down that bill, either by detail or in bulk.

It is wholly immaterial to Republicans which course the Democrats pursue in this matter. They have already shown that they are aware that the tariff question is their white elephant, by first deciding not to present any general bill, and then by temporizing and now by halting while they consider what is really best to be done. If they enter upon the scheme of trying to drive a breach in the McKinley bill by passing separate measures to put coal on the free list, wool on the free list, iron on the free list, and so on down a list of articles such as was named the other day by Mr. Springer of Illinois, the Democrats will array against themselves great elements of voting population, comprising Democrats or Republicans, and reaching through every grade of the community, from tillers of the soil to capitalists, whose opposition will be sufficient to determine the election of 1892 in favor of the Republican party. Republicans can well afford to have this course pursued, because it will enable the campaign of 1892 to be based on the impugnment of the Democratic party for insincerity in its opposition to protection and for inability to frame a general "tariff reform," about which they have been harping so loudly until within a month as the great need in national legislation.

On the other hand, if Mr. Crisp shall now form his ways and means committee so as to give the country a general tariff bill the situation of 1838 will be repeated and the country will without doubt decide that it is unwise to change the present law or policy until it has been thoroughly tested, and that whatever trifling changes may be necessary in it should be committed to the hands of the friends instead of the enemies of the pretection principle.

The Democratic House must make a record on the tariff on which the Democratic party can go to the country next year, and it already looks as if they would have such difficulty in uniting on any policy that the contest of next year will be a walkover for Republicanism and protection.

$75 MONTH $300

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CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

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LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, January 14, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 70.
1 Northern 67.
2 Northern 64.
3 Northern 61.

Levi Myers was up from the west-side on Tuesday.

Jim Kelley returned last week from a visit to Wisconsin.

T. G. Thompson has gone to St. Paul to serve as a U. S. juror.

Great Remnant Sale is now going on at Gervais, "The Hustlers."

Rudy Burkhardt took a trip north this week canvassing for petit ledgers.

Services are being held every evening this week at the Congregational church.

Hon. E. E. Lommen was in St. Paul last week to attend the alliance convention.

The Enterprise, of Hallock, says that C. C. Shapleigh is the happy father of a little girl.

S. K. Torgisson was up from Lake Park last week interviewing old friends in the city.

Finlayson & Vannett have reopened the Gymnasium and are now ready to supply tickets.

Great drives on Blankets, Flannels, Underwear and Hosiery at Gervais, "The Hustlers."

It is reported that ex-register H. H. Dickmann is the fond father of a new boy, on the 6th inst.

On Saturday last Judge Christianson united for life Hans Christofferson and Annie Christianson.

Wheat opened out on Monday morning at 71 cents and on Tuesday morning dropped one cent.

A. R. Holston went to St. Paul last week. The Globe warmed over one of Holston's old chestnuts.

Fur Capes, Muffs, Boas, Hoods, Fascinators at half price to close out at Gervais, "The Hustlers."

The week of prayer was observed by union meetings of the Congregational and Presbyterian congregations.

Mrs. A. J. Streeter has been appointed matron of the new county hospital. A worthy appointment.

We heard some of our neighbors say something about cold weather on Sunday and Monday last. Did you observe it?

The Andrews Company will probably put on "The Pretty Persian." This opera is said to be one of the best going.

THE JOURNAL is pleased to note that Miss Eunice Copeland, who has been very ill with tonsilitis and erysipelas is convalescent.

Those who cannot call can drop us a card saying how much they will put up for the hail sufferers and their names will be added to the list.

Walter Lee has purchased Mrs. Bucknam's property on Houston Ave. and it is said that he will build an elegant house thereon next spring.

Casper Sands is used to breaking bronchos to ride or drive but we reckon he will find that goat the most ornery critter he ever tried to straddle!

The Crookston Musical Society meets Friday evenings at the reading room for practice. This society is becoming one of the prominent institutions of the city.

Gervais, "The Hustlers" are offering tremendous bargains in Remnants, odds and ends and broken lines of all kinds. Call in and get some of the plums as they roll.

Mrs. Van Arnam left last week for Iowa, summoned by the news that her sister, who is afflicted by cancer, was not expected to survive long. She may be gone all winter.

Engineer Fred Chapin came over from Devil's Lake this week with his wife and child for a two weeks' visit with her folks. Her mother, Mrs. T. Hunt, returned with them.

The trend of events political seem to indicate that in the near future we shall be confronted with the question: "Shall America elect a king?" Already the wires are being skilfully laid to install a dictator.

Alderman Walker has a letter from Mayor McKinnon, in which the Mayor seems quite sanguine of enlisting capital to build a large hotel in Crookston next summer. Mac seems to be doing some tall rustling down there.

J. W. Wheeler has resigned his position as paying teller at the 1st National bank, but will engage in some kind of business in Crookston. He has had several offers but has not accepted any as yet, we are told. Mr. W. has been a faithful official in that bank for some time.

Jimmy Fulton, who has been manager of the St. Hilaire creamery during the past season went through on Monday evening en route for his home in Hawley. Jim was once a typo on THE JOURNAL staff and they say that he is a No. 1 butter maker also.

G. H. Palmer: "Come and see us when we get in our new quarters in the new Reckett Block. The Land Office will soon move in there also, so as to be handy to us. We will be as slick as a whistle made of a pig's tail when we all get in there."

O. H. Lucken will succeed Hugh Robertson as clerk in the Land Office.

Cloaks and Shawls at almost your own price at Gervais, "The Hustlers."

Sauk Rapids Sentinel:—Mr. Jas. Greenhalgh, of Crookston, father of W. C. and J. H., visited with the Skeate family last week, returning home Saturday.

Uncle John Ross, who has been janitor at the court house for so long, has been supplanted by a younger man. Uncle John has been a faithful servant and his many friends will regret to see him step down and out.

Mr. S. L. Dobson is not getting as many oats to grind as he would like. He would like enough to keep the mill running night and day. This would require 600 bushels for every 24 hours, or 180,000 bushels for the year. That's a good market for oats.

The Crookston Musical Society will hold a meeting at the reading room Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock and a full attendance is desired. Any one wishing to unite with the society are invited to attend at that time and give in their names. A general invitation is extended to all to do so.

P. S. WARE, Sec'y.

Presto Change:—Saturday night a burglar entered the residence of J. H. Greenhalgh by breaking into the wood shed and climbing through a window. He ransacked bureaus and trunks, taking about $15 in cash. Nothing else was missing. Mr. G. is a fireman and was on duty at the time, and Mrs. G. was alone in the house, but was not awakened. No clue to the robber.

"I like that idea of yours about contributing to the needs of hail sufferers and will go ten bushels of barley on it, anyhow," said O. H. Richardson to THE JOURNAL man on Thursday of last week. "and if need be I will chip in more. I will hold the grain subject to the order of your townsman, Mr. Ellington, and deliver it to whomsoever he says. I hope to see a generous response to this call."

B. C. Jorgenson dropped into our den on Thursday and after putting up the needful on subscription, said: "I like THE JOURNAL'S idea on the question of home relief for the hail sufferers and I have $10 for that object. I hope every reader of THE JOURNAL will chip in to the extent of his ability and it will be no trouble to provide a sufficient fund to supply all who need wheat and feed for their teams."

Mr. W. McPherson, who was one of the old-time dwellers in this vicinity, having a claim up north of Harry Wyand's, was down from his present home in the Thirteen Towns last week. We are glad to note that Mac is doing well up there he having raised several good crops and a rousing good one last season. Mac has many friends in this neck of the woods who will be glad to hear of his good fortune.

If you wish to contribute wheat, oats or barley to the hail sufferers send us an order on yourself for the number of bushels you will contribute and the order will be placed in the Scandia-American Bank, with Mr. Ellington, and your name will go on the list. We have heard many farmers say they would contribute to this cause if they had an opportunity and here is your opportunity. Send in your orders.

Hugh R. Robertson has accepted the position of paying teller in the First National bank, in place of J. W. Wheeler, resigned. Mr. Robertson has been for a long time clerk in the U. S. Land Office, which position he has filled creditably and he will prove just as capable and efficient in his new field. While in the Land Office he has made hosts of friends who will unite with us in best wishes for his future success.

Nekkolai Gjestrum, a young man living in Vineland, died at the residence of John Thompson in that town on Monday, the 11th, of consumption. Had he lived until Tuesday, the 12th, he would have been just 28 years old. He was a young man highly respected by all who knew him and leaves many friends in that neighborhood where he had lived 7 or 8 years. He had taken one term at the Crookston Business College. The funeral is to be held at Neby next Saturday at one o'clock.

A writer on the subject of the humane treatment of animals calls attention to the injurious effect of cold-iron bits on horses. He points out that the horse is an animal of nervous organization. Its mouth is formed of delicate glands and tissues, the temperature of its blood is the same as in the human being, and as also in man the mouth is the warmest part of the body. If any one would realize the effect of a cold bit in the mouth of a horse on a frosty morning let him try the contact of a piece of iron at a temperature below freezing point on his own tongue. The effect on the horse is not simply momentary. Food eaten subsequently is masticated with difficulty, and the repetition of the irritation day after day causes a loss of appetite and strength. Many a horse has become worthless from no other cause but this. India-rubber bits are now so common that there is no excuse for their not being used, but should any difficulty occur in procuring such a merciful provision for the comfort of the horse a bit covered with leather will do good service in the meantime.

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

On The Death of Mr. W. W. Attix.

BY MRS. W. MORRIS.

Wherefore, Oh, ye friends of Jesus,
Throb your hearts with anguish wild;
Wherefore mourn for one departed
From the raging tempest wild?

Though you miss him from your circle,
Though you see his face no more,
Yet remember you shall meet him
On the shining glory shore.

Jesus says "I will not leave you;
I will be the widow's guide;
I will be the orphan's Father
Till they too shall cross the tide.

Though you lose a father's blessing,
Though you miss a husband's care;
He has done his share of suffering,
He a crown of life shall wear.

Every home has lost a darling,
Some dear loved one gone before;
Oh, how lovingly they'll greet us
Over on the other shore.

One by one the roses perish,
Drop by drop the stream runs dry;
But the roses bloom in heaven,
We shall see them by and bye.

When we cross the crystal river;
When we climb the golden stair;
When we walk through shining portals
We shall know each other there.

When the silver cord is broken;
When this earthly house shall fall;
When the last farewell is spoken,
Save us Jesus, one and all.
"Asleep in Jesus."

Mentor, Minn., Jan. 9th, 1891.

Iver H. Mjoen, one of the leading farmers of Vineland, was in the city on Tuesday and gave THE JOURNAL a pleasant call, renewing for one year. Mr. M. came from Norway in 1872 and in November took a government claim in Vineland, as he supposed, but afterwards learned that the railroad company laid claim to it. Their claim was sustained by the government and Mr M. says that although able lawyers have tried to get a hearing for him he has been denied even that privilege. Some two years since, fearing lest he should lose his farm altogether, he contracted for it with the company for $8.50 per acre. Thus, after having by hard work given the farm what value it has, he was obliged to pay for his own labor. When he came from Norway he had only sufficient means to bring himself and family over, but now he is regarded by his neighbors as a man in independent circumstances—all accomplished here in Polk County and remote from a railroad market town, at that. His nearest point is Buxton, N. D., which is 12 miles, but not accessible in the fall until the river freezes over. The next nearest is Fisher, 16 miles, and there he has hauled most of his wheat. He says if they had a railroad down there it would be worth thousands annually to that country. He raised this year nearly 3,000 bushels of wheat and could do better than that every year if he had a convenient market. He lives in hopes of seeing a railroad in his neighborhood and a good wheat market opened up.

Making a Big Hit.

Duluth Papers Accord the Andrews Opera Company High Praise.

Grand Forks Plaindealer:—An engagement of unusual importance and interest is that of the Andrews Opera Company which commences on Friday next at the Metropolitan. Three performances will be given, the repertoire being Friday "The Pretty Persian," Saturday matinee "The Bohemian Girl," Saturday evening "Iolanthe."

The Andrews Opera Company is playing a week's engagement in Duluth where they are winning golden opinions both from press and public. The Duluth Daily News of Tuesday in its criticism said "The Andrews Opera Company made an excellent start in its week's engagement at the Temple last night. There was a big audience and thoroughly satisfied." The same paper of Wednesday, commenting on their performance of "The Pretty Persian," said; "The costuming was excellent and there was fun without end. C. A. Parker was lively as a cricket and resembles Eddie Foy in his work. Ed. Andrews also furnished lots of enjoyment." The Tribune of yesterday said: "It is a pleasure to see the Andrews Opera company in any of their presentations, for the reason that whatever they produce receives conscientious and artistic treatment. Their principals are artists, their chorus evenly balanced and well trained."

The Andrews Opera company carries its own orchestra, which will add greatly to the enjoyment of their performances.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

THE COUNTY DADDIES.

M. E. Kirsch Re-elected Chairman and the Crookston Times Made the Official Organ.

Fisher Bulletin.

The Board of County Commissioners convened Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The first business was the election of a chairman, and M. E. Kirsch will again sit enthroned.

At 3:30 p. m., the bids for the county printing were opened. Only two offers to officially record the proceedings, etc., were tendered—and, under the present state of affairs, there was one bid too many. The following was the first bid opened:

To the Hon. Brd. of Co. Com'rs of Polk County, Minn:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, publishers of the Fisher Bulletin, published at Fisher, Minn.; the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, published at Crookston, Minn., and the McIntosh Times, published at McIntosh, Minn., respectfully submit the following proposition to do the county printing for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, for the year 1892, to-wit: We agree to publish in each of said papers, the delinquent tax list, at the rate of two (2) cents per description, to be paid each of the said three papers publishing the same; the proceedings of the board FREE; financial statement and all other notices required to be published by the County Commissioners or any of the officers of said county, at fifty (50) cents per folio, for the first insertion, and twenty-five (25) cents per insertion for each subsequent insertion; also to furnish all stationery and do the job printing required by said county or county officials at our regular rates. Said financial statement and above mentioned notices are to be printed in each of the above mentioned papers, the payment for same to be divided equally between each of the said named papers; and said stationery and job printing is to be divided equally between the papers named.

A. G. RUTLEDGE,
Pub. of Bulletin.
H. E. COOKE,
Pub. POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.
C. G. LANMAN,
Pub. McIntosh Times.

At this stage of the proceedings, C. P. Demers, of the Red Lake Falls district, took a document from his pocket, which afterwards proved to be the Times resolution, which we give below.

The following bid was then opened:

CROOKSTON, January 4, 1892.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minnesota:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, publisher of the Daily and Weekly Times, published at Crookston, Minn., begs leave to submit the following proposition to do the county printing for the County of Polk for the year 1892, as follows, to-wit: I agree to publish the delinquent tax list, financial statement, proceedings of the board of county commissioners, and all official notices ordered published by said county board, in both the Times and Red River Dalen at the following rates, viz: Financial statement at 72 cents per folio for first insertion and 32 cents for each subsequent insertion. Proceedings and all other official notices ordered by the board, 72 cents per folio for the first insertion and 32 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. Delinquent tax list six cents a description for both, or three cents a description for each of the two papers. Job work as follows: Letter heads, linen, per M, $6 00; do common, per M, $5 50; note or mem. heads, linen, per M, $4 50; do common per M, $4.25; envelopes, 5 inch, per M, $4; do 6½ inch, per M, $4 50; do 10 inch, per M, $5 50; do 11 inch, per M, $5.75; do 12 inch, per M, $6; blanks, ¼ sheet, one side, $4.50 per M; do ½ sheet, one side, $6 50 per M; do ¼ sheet two sides, $6.50; do ½ sheet, two sides, $8 50. All other job work and stationery at usual rates.

Respectfully submitted,
W. E. McKENZIE,
Pub. Times.

Moved by A. C. Reinhart and seconded by J. P. Johnson that the bid tendered by the Fisher Bulletin, POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and McIntosh Times, being the lowest, that the said papers be declared the official papers of the county for the ensuing year.

Demers here introduced his resolution, which had been prepared for him, and which was as follows:

Whereas, The board of county commissioners did advertise for bids for printing for the ensuing year; and whereas the law requires that the contract for said work BE LET TO THE LOWEST BIDDER; the commissioners, however, take into consideration the circulation and standing of the newspapers filing such bids: and, whereas, it appears from the bids tendered and on file, that the bid of W. E. McKenzie, publisher of the Crookston Times, wherein he agrees to publish according to law the delinquent tax list and all other official county notices and commissioners proceedings in the Crookston Times and Red River Dalen; and after taking into consideration the circulation and standing of the two papers, we find this bid the lowest before us; therefore be it

Resolved, That the bid of W. E. McKenzie be accepted and the Crookston Times, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, be and the same is hereby designated as the official newspaper in which shall be published according to law the delinquent tax list for the year 1890, and all other official county notices and commissioners proceedings.

How Mr. Demers could, PREVIOUS TO THE OPENING OF THE BIDS, consider the "circulation and standing" of the papers is a piece of thought that does that gentleman great credit.

Mr. Reinhart's motion was then considered, the vote being Reinhart and Johnson, yes; Stortroen, Demers and Kirsch no.

Demers' resolution was then seconded by Stortroen, and resulted: Stortroen, DeMers and Kirsch yes; Reinhart and Johnson no. The two latter gentlemen wished to be placed on record as indignantly voting in the negative.

We submit the bids as tendered, and as any intelligent person can see the contract was not awarded to the lowest bidder.

Of course there could have been no put up job in that business, because Demers and Stortroen voted for it and were they not selected by the farmers as fit men to represent their constituents on the board to prevent all kinds of jobbery and to see that due economy was exercised in the spending of the people's money? Did they not pledge their sacred honor to their constituents to discharge their duties honestly and faithfully, nay more, did they not solemnly swear so to do when they entered upon the discharge of their duties? Of course Messrs. DeMers and Stortroen honestly believed that 72 cents per folio for financial statement, notices, &c., was less than 50 cents per folio! Of course they must have supposed that 72 cents per folio for publishing the proceedings of the board was less than to have said proceedings published free. We say "of course" they must have "supposed" so, for if they did not suppose so their vote was a direct violation of their pledged word to their constituents, a violation of their sacred honor and a violation of their oath, was it not? And could it be possible that these reformers could have put up a job upon the down-trodden tax-payers whom, at the last election, they sacrificed their personal feelings and comforts to protect? Oh, no, they must have honestly thought that 72 cents per folio was less than nothing per folio! But isn't it mysterious that at the last meeting of the board in '91, when that body should call for bids for county printing that they "forgot" to say or do anything about that important matter and that later on a few lines were inserted once in an obscure corner of the paper that was afterward (was it "afterwards" or was the arrangement already made) designated as the official paper? Of course Demers and Stortroen, those two brilliant statesmen, put there specially in the interest of reform, had nothing to do with the omission of this important matter by the board, not even by calling attention to the omission, so it strikes us that the Bulletin's comments are rather severe, for how can they be blamed if they don't know that 72 cents per folio is just 22 cents more for each and every folio, and that 72 cents per folio for proceedings as against nothing per folio is just 72 cents more for each and every folio than the tax-payers need to have paid? The only ugly look about it that we can see is in the fact that even before the bids were opened they concluded that an apology for their vote was necessary, and so had one all ready to spring, just as they would have done if they had got together beforehand and agreed to vote for the Times, anyhow! Of course they could not have done that, for that would have been one of those "ugly jobs" they used be so angry against, and swore to spill their last drop of blood to "drown out." The county printing is likely to cost the tax payers this year far more than ever before, and certainly double what it need to had the lowest bid been accepted, and if the thing had not been done through these latter day reformers we should have been of the opinion that the whole busines was clearly a put up job from beginning to end.

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to THE JOURNAL or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-Americ n Bank, Crookston, Minn:

THE JOURNAL	$ 5.00
B. C. Jorgenson	10 00
O. H. Richardson	10 bushels barley.
Frank Blvins	10 bushels seed wheat.
W. G. Lytle	10 bushels seed wheat.

Ante-Inventory Sale

—OF—

COUNTER CRUMBS,

That's a good name for them, or we might call them

Clearance Crumbs.

They are the crumbs of our season's stock. You know how it is. Every season sees some broken lines left on our counters; remnants, odd pieces and patterns. These we call "crumbs." They go at "crumb" prices, too, as we want to reduce our stock to the lowest limit before invoicing.

NOTE THIS!

Most merchants make a sale after invoicing to work off old calamity catch-pennies. We make our sale before invoicing, and offer

The Pick of Our
Entire Fall Stock.

Fontaine & Anglim.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Before deciding what Xmas gifts you will purchase, please call and inspect my line of Pictures and Picture Framing Material, such as Oleographs, Chromos, Artotype and Steel Engravings, Monochromes, Water Color, Pastel and Oil Paintings.

Reproductions in Paintings and Etchings, Photogravures, Artographs, Typogravures, Mezzotypes and fac-simile Pastels, Genuine Etchings, Pastels and Steel Engravings, Etchings Remarque - Proof. Picture Mats, ouldings, Frames, Hooks, Nails, Cords, Wire and Room Mouldings

I'm making a Special Sale of these goods for the Holiday trade. Call and examine.

Yours respectfully,
THE UNDERTAKER,
105½ Broadway,
Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

Were You Hit By Hail.

Call at THE JOURNAL office and let us know how much grain you will need for feed and seed, so that we may know how much must be provided for. Do you know of any neighbor too modest to make known his own wants? Let us have his name and probable needs. Don't be backward about coming forward and let the good work go on until all those who need are supplied.

ESTRAY.

Came on my premises on Thursday evening, Dec. 24th, 1891, one bay mare, about five years old, with white star in forehead, one white hind foot and two small white spots on shoulder, weighs about 900; also one light bay gelding about 5 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, small white spot in forehead also one on shoulder.

GUNDER SCHEFSTAD,
[37 39] Ash St., Crookston, Minn.

ESTRAY.

A sorrel horse, with three white feet and white in face, came on my place Sec 15 Town of Kertsonville, about the 20th of last month. Owner is requested to claim property, pay charges and take him away. FRANK LASARGE.

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

CROOKSTON
STEAM LAUNDRY
O. D. ROOD, Prop.,
SECOND STREET, NEAR ASH,
Opposite Commercial Hotel.)

I have just added New Machinery and Facilities for doing

Washing and Ironing

Upon the Shortest Notice in the Best Manner and upon the Most Reasonable Terms.

All Those Wanting
FAMILY WASHING
Done will find it to their interest to call at the Laundry. Goods called for and delivered.

At the adjourned meeting of Col. Cobham Post held at the Post H'dq'rs in I. O. O. F. Block, on Friday evening, Jan. 8th, the following officers were installed by Past Commander T. A. Harris:

I. U. JENNINGS	Commander.
J. O. SERGEANT	Sen. Vice "
H. E. COOKE	Jun. Vice "
B. F. ZAHRACHER	Officer of the Day.
J. E GREENHALGH	" " Guard.
C. H. MIX	Chaplain.
S. L. STOWE	Surgeon.
O. H. LUCKEN	Quartermaster.
COMRADE SCHMIDT	Q. M. Sergeant.
V. D. CARRUTH	Adjutant.
WM. KISTENMACHER	Sergeant Major.

Upon giving up the chair to the commander elect the retiring commander, Louis Fontaine, made a few remarks in which he complimented the boys for faithful attendance during the past year, thanked them for their universal courtesy and good behaviour and urged them to be as loyal to his successor, told them that without the active, hearty co-operation of the members of the Post the commander could do nothing, but if each member does his part the result will be an active Post. After three hearty cheers for Past Commander Fontaine, the new Commander, I. U. Jennings, made a few well-chosen remarks in which he pledged himself to earnest endeavor in behalf of the Post and urged the comrades to aid him in every way. He read "The Old Canteen," and closed the business session, opening up on the social degree.

RAILS FOR THE CAMP FIRE.

The comrades, upon assembling in the evening were greeted with a box of Brown's best bearing the legend: "Comrade Geo. Truax." The comrades at once remembered the recent marriage of Comrade Truax and immediately commenced to discuss the cigars and o wish Comrade Truax abundant happiness, trusting that he may never have occasion to be sorry he enlisted. THE JOURNAL was appointed a committee of one to pass the cigars to an absent comrade in the far west.

Comrade Coe, from Wm. Ketcham Post, Ada, was admitted to membership in Col. Cobham Post and the adjutant instructed to so notify him.

The comrades were pleased to greet comrade A. M. Childs and trust that he will come often.

Comrade Jennings reported the organization of a Woman's Relief Corps of 60 members, which, he said, was the largest organization ever mustered in in the State, larger than many organizations reach in several years. This announcement was greeted with ringing cheers.

The regular meeting occurs to-morrow evening, the 15th, and all comrades are urged to be in attendance to discuss business of importance. After the regular routine is disposed of there will be a social session devoted to army songs, army experiences and topics that always enlist the old soldiers' earnest attention.

Reclining Chair Cars.

If you intend going East of South via St. Paul and Chicago, why not take "The Burlington" day train from St. Paul and Minneapolis, and enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Upper Mississippi? This train has one feature not afforded by any other line between the Twin Cities and Chicago; it carries elegant reclining chair cars, which make the journey delightful, easy and comfortable, and no extra charge is made to those occupying seats in them. Insist on the agent giving you tickets via 'The Burlington'—C., B. & N. R. R.—and take no others.

Good Market For Oats.

Having had a fine oat crop swept away by hail in a few minutes time we are obliged to buy oats to supply our farm teams, and we will be glad to pay the highest market price to any who are owing us several years subscription. We shall need about 1000 bushels and will take them as fast as offered. Bring on your oats and get your receipts. [33-tf]

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it for us 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

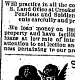
M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Comm'r.
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner.

IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.



STUDY LAW AT HOME.
Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. Send 10 cents (stamps) for particulars to
J. COTNER, Jr., Sec.,
No. 80 Whitney Block,
DETROIT, MICH.

ANDREA FERARA SWORDS.

Very Few of the Genuine Articles Are Now in Existence.

If one were to judge by the number of these blades still extant in a limited area, the great Venetian swordsmith must have done a very large export business. This thought occurred to me during the Glasgow exhibition in 1888, where there were at least 40 swords exhibited, all marked with the name of "Andrea Ferara." The odd thing about them was that by far the greater number had belonged to moorland covenanters of Ayr or Lanarkshire, and had figured at the "battle" of Drumclog or Bothwel Bridge. Now, a fine sword-blade was not a thing to be knocked off like the assay piece of a hammerman, but was a work of high art and slow manufacture, tempering the steel being a very delicate process.

The price of such an article must also have been high and far beyond the means of a moorland peasant, as most of the owners were said to have been. That such high-class weapons got into these out-of-the-way places was difficult to believe. Only the other day I came on an explanation of the problem in a paper, read before the Royal Archæological Institute on Feb. 5, by the Baron de Cossan, F. S. A. This gentleman has a fine collection of ancient armor and weapons, and probably knows more about those things than any other person in this country. Here are his remarks on Ferara blades:

"It is also certain that, common as blades bearing the signature Andrea Ferara are in this country, scarcely any of them are the work of Maestro Andrea de l Ferara, who gained such renown for the superb temper of the blades which he produced in his workshop at Belluni, in Venetia, in the second half of the 16th century, where he worked with his brother, Giomo Donato de l Ferara, some of whose blades signed Zandona, still exist. Nearly all the blades commonly attributed to Andrea Ferara, are manifestly of 17th century make, and Boheim states that Andrea was born in 1530, and died about 1583.

"It is possible that a few of the finest blades existing in Scotland and England bearing the name of Andrea Ferara may be his work; but as yet I know very few which I can possibl attribute to the master or even to the epoch when he lived, and it is curious that the Italian collections possess very few even bearing his name. What is certain is that for nearly 50 years after his death Solingen turned out hundreds of blades bearing his name for exportation to those countries where a true Ferara was held in high repute, just as it supplied false Toledo blades to those where a rapier was preferred to a broadsword."—Notes and Queries.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

A Novel Scheme to Give Five Stamps for Nine Cents.

A neat advertising scheme, emanating from New York, has just made its appearance in this city, and is "catching on" rapidly. The projectors of the scheme at a first glance might be taken for full-blown lunatics, but there is a great deal of method in their madness when fully examined.

Heaped up in the windows of several of the large stores in the central portion of the city are several hundred memorandum books of convenient size and handsome appearance. Each contains about sixty pages and is bound in a well gotten-up, pliable muslin cover. In the middle of the little book is a calender and an amount of useful information or postal matter, and five 2-cent stamps. The entire book, including the stamps, is sold for 9 cents, a 10 percent reduction from Uncle Sam's rate for the "adhesibles" alone. The little memorandum book itself—well-made bound as it is—would cost at least from 3 to 5 cents to manufacture, and to sell it with five 2-cent stamps sewn within the covers for 9 cents shows enterprise in giving bargains.

Examine the little book, however, and the mystery is solved. Every alternate page contains an advertisement from some prominent business house in divers lines, and at the head of the remaining pages is a half-inch advertisement of a New York paper, which journal, it is stated, is responsible for this novel method of reaching that large section of the "dear public" who are always eager for a big "pen'north."

At a moderate computation the advertisements in the little work will more than cover the total outlay, including the loss on the stamps and the commission paid for distributing.

It Appears Serious.

WINNIPEG, Man., Special—In connection with the Langier difficulty, which threatens a serious rupture between France and England, and which yesterday convulsed the financial world, it is learned to-day, on reliable authority, that late yesterday, the French consul general at Quebec telegraphed to all the vice consuls under his jurisdiction to notify all Frenchmen of the active service or reserve that they must hold themselves in readiness to join their corps at a moment's notice. Throughout this province and the Northwest Territory there are a large number of French officers.

A STOCK company has been organized with a capital of $10,000,000 to establish a Monte Carlo gaming resort on a small island off the Californian coast, about 30 miles from Santa Barbara. Most of the stock has been taken by New York capitalists.

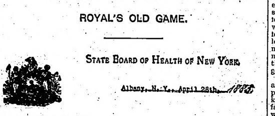
Conferred With Salisbury.

LONDON, Special—Mr. Lincoln had a rather long interview this afternoon with Lord Salisbury. The subject is known to have been the Behring sea question.

New York Board of Health

SITS DOWN ON A BAKING POWDER CO.

ROYAL'S OLD GAME.



STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW YORK.

Albany, N. Y., April 28th, 1885

To John Anderson, Esq

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

In response to yours of April 20th, in regard to the advertising of the Royal Baking Powder Company I have the honor to send you the following resolution adopted by the Board at its quarterly meeting held in Albany Feb. 11th, 1885.

Resolved, That the advertisement of the Royal Baking Powder Company, quoting the State Board of Health of New York as recommending, through one of its analysts, its purity, etc., is a misrepresentation. In no case does the State Board of Health or its representatives, cause such examination to be made with a view of recommending any particular products.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Carmant

Asst. Secy

The misrepresentation which called forth the resolution of the State Board of Health of New York, printed above, is in keeping with the old tactics of the Royal Baking Powder Company.

First it manufactured a Government Chemist out of whole cloth, and the garment was cut and made to fit Dr. Henry A. Mott, and later poor Dr. Love.

Brought to a turn in this, the same company sought to use the New York Board of Health.

It did not hesitate to send broadcast, the statement that the New York Board of Health had endorsed and recommended the Royal (Ammonia) Baking Powder.

It did not take the New York Board of Health very long to assert itself on this misrepresentation as will be seen from the foregoing letter.

These questionable methods of advertising have never been resorted to by the Price Baking Powder Co. The old-fashioned honest way of making a pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder is much to be preferred. No ammonia to conceal, nothing to bolster up.

The success of Dr. Price proves honesty is the best business policy in food products, as in everything else.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE AGRICULTURAL WORLD.

Farming Yesterday and To-Day—Winter Feeding of Sheep—Value of Experiments—How He Called the Cow—Eggs in Canada.

Farming Yesterday and To-Day.

Farmers whose memories date back forty, fifty or sixty years can recall how much harder the labors of the agriculturalist were then than now! The vast improvements in farm machinery and implements of all kinds have greatly lessened his toil, and correspondingly increased his power. What an enormous difference there is, for instance, between the mowing and reaping implements of former times and now. Mowing with a scythe was good, stalwart, manly exercise, but it was slow and laborious business compared with the ingenious mowing machine of to-day. And cradling grain—what tedious, toilsome work it was! So, too, was the threshing with the hand-flail on the barn floor. Fine athletics it was when two sturdy young fellows beat the grain with alternate strokes, and filled the air with the rhythm of their fast-falling blows. But it was tiresome labor, and how inefficent compared with the machine that now so quickly accomplishes the task! It is calculated that the power of the individual has been about doubled by the change from manual to machine labor.

We are so accustomed to these and similar wonderful mechanical contrivances that we do not realize how great a change the invention of them has wrought in the methods and requirements of human labor. There are men still living to whom, in their boyhood, the mode of traveling was essentially the same as when the Founder of Christianity walked about the hills and valleys of Judea, or rode upon an ass's colt in his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. But now the humblest laborer may be whirled along in royal state at the marvelous pace of fifty miles an hour. And equally great has been the revolution in the arts of husbandry. The New England farmer of half a century ago reaped and threshed his grain with implements hardly less rude than were wielded by the reapers whom Ruth the Moabitess followed in the field of Boaz. But the use of machinery has emancipated him from the heaviest drudgery of the farm. The wonder is how any man found opportunity, in those "good old times," to eat or sleep or think. "Good old times," forsooth! The good times are now, to-day, and will be to-morrow in even greater degree, as further labor-saving appliances lessen the demand for manual toil.

These changes have been so gradual that we do not fully realize their broad import. But they mean much. They mean increased opportunity for mental enlargement, for growth in refinement, for increased comfort in the home, for the betterment of every man and woman and child associated with farm life. To be sure, the farmer is still obliged to work, and work hard, to obtain the things deemed essential to comfortable and substantial living. But his work counts for more than in former days; and while, perhaps, he works as hard as formerly, he does not have to work so long, and the labor is in consequence not so wearing to mind and body. He now has time, if he will, for rest and thoughts and the enjoyment of the good his labor has secured.

There is, in fact, no life more enviable than that of an intelligent, prosperous farmer, who owns his land and knows how to make the most of his farm and of himself. He is working with and in the presence of nature, and if, in such kindly companionships, he is not happy, why, he ought to be heartily ashamed of himself.

Value of Experiments.

The average farmer should do more experimenting, as the knowledge thus gained is not easily forgotten. I don't mean that he should experiment with lightning-rod peddlers, Bohemian oats agents, worthless patent rights, or in Wall street or Chicago stock speculation, "grave-yard" insurance, whiskey-drinking or even with the various new-fangled machinery, etc., with which the country is flooded. This kind of experimenting has morally and financially ruined thousands of homes, and farmers should give all such things a wide berth. But they should experiment in the use of commercial fertilizers, early and late seeding, deep and shallow seeding, etc. W. read of the result of such experiments at our experiment stations, but soon forget all about them, whereas were they made by ourselves and on our own farms they would produce a lasting impression and be of real practical value to us.

If we farm intelligently we must do some experimenting. It will not do to leave this for our neighbors or the experiment stations to do for us. When it comes to experimenting with commercial fertilizers farmers are entirely too careless. Experiments to determine the merits of a fertilizer may be easily made and unless they are made the farmer goes groping along in the dark not knowing to what extent, if any, his crops are benefited thereby. In drilling a field, strips a rod or more in width should always be left unfertilized. Two or three or more of such strips should be left in every field, according to its size and variety of soil. Don't be satisfied with one or two strips the width of the drill, but leave strips a rod or more wide. Don't think because it benefits the crop on one field that it will necessarily do good anywhere on your farm. Don't think because it gives satisfactory results one year that it will another. The season may be against it. Don't think because a certain brand does good one season that it will do to tie to that brand. Your soil may soon need something else, or the manufacturer may adulterate that brand after securing a good trade, or even before, and unless you test your fertilizer each year and ascertain its merits, or demerits, you may "get left." Now brother farmers, when it comes to using this costly article don't go groping along in the dark, but test it and "let there be light."—Frank Leslie in Ohio Farmer.

Eggs in Canada.

As to the Canadian egg trade, there can be no doubt that it has expanded this season to a greater extent than even the most sanguine expected. Inquiries made this week show, however, that the quality of consignments has not been so well maintained during the past few weeks. There have, of course, been notable exceptions, but the general tendency has been downwards rather than upwards in the quality of the egg in the packing. The general opinion of those in the trad who have been consulted is that there is a large and permanent market for Canadian eggs if only due care is taken by the shippers. The market is, however, only a poor one for eggs of the half-stale character which have been coming forward recently. Cardboard boxes, moreover, will not do for the packing; they not only increase the breakages but give a musty smell to the eggs and lessen their market value. If the eggs are taken when in a perfectly fresh condition and packed according to the methods suggested by the Dominion authorities, and sorted into their different sizes, there can be no doubt that a fairly remunerative market will be always found for them. But it is imperative that the quality of the eggs should be maintained if Canada is to secure a good reputation on the London market. In Liverpool, Glasgow, and other points, an even larger demand exists, and there, as in London, everything depends upon the quality of the eggs and the methods of shipment.—Canadian Gazette.

Winter Feeding of Sheep.

Sheep do not need to be closely stabled in winter. They do not thrive in confinement, and as they do not mind the cold, it is safe to keep them in the open air. But they do suffer from cold winds and rain, so that suitable shelter should be provided for them against winter storms and blasts. A yard inclosed with a tight board fence, with a shed on the north side, open to the south and tightly closed on the other three sides, is recommended as the best winter quarters.

The feed should consist of grain, bright straw, clover hay and corn fodder. Clover is ranked first as a feed for sheep. A half pint of grain once or twice a day, with good straw, is regarded by some flock masters as a sufficient ration. Barley straw is considered the best, with oats, wheat and rye in the order named.

There should always be a supply of water within reach. It is not good policy to depend on snow in place of water, for, although the sheep will slake their thirst with snow, it is better to give them water directly. Salt should also be constantly on hand, where they can get it when they want it. The American rock salt is by far the best, and lumps may be placed in the yard for their use. This is preferable to giving fine salt occasionally, as, if there is a supply constantly at hand, they will take it only as they need it.

How He Called the Cow.

He lives just outside the corporation limits, where there are large commons on which the cows pasture. Having a large lawn, he mows the grass with an attachment to his lawn-mower which catches the grass cut. This he feeds to his cow at night, and her toothsome lunch of fresh-mown grass has come to be a looked-for evening occurence. The other evening a friend went out to spend the night. After tea the gentleman's wife remarked to him: "The cow has not come home yet; hadn't you better start her?" "Yes," was the answer, and then while his city friend watched to see him perform the office of cowboy he deliberately got out his lawn mower and began marching back and forth across the shaven sod, as though there was no matter of cream for the coffee next morning at stake. "Did you forget what your wife said about the cow?" the friend asked presently. "Forget? No; isn't she there?" He looked in the direction indicated, and there sure enough, was Sukey with her nose over the fence. "Sent a boy after her?" "No. I called her." But I didn't hear you." "Yes you did; you've been standing right here." "But you haven't said a word." "But I called the cow just the same, and she heard the call—the noise of the lawn-mower." And sure enough, every night when the cow hears that, she comes trotting home.—Maryland Farmer.

Accumulator in the Dairy.

The introduction of the accumulator into the dairy, in view of late experiments, is apt to drive one knotty point out of the business and that is the churnability of milk. That is pretty much a hobgoblin at best, but actual experiment at the stations has proven that while the milk of the different breeds did vary some in the amount of fat left in the skim-milk and buttermilk when the milk was set by the deep cold system, or the shallow warm system, yet when the machine made the butter directly from the milk there was no unchurnability about it, there being no fat left in the skimmilk. This is as it should be, and we can all join in in welcoming the centrifugal buttermaker that eliminates all of the troublesome doubts, delays and vexations of the churn with its more than dangerous funkiness, especially if it is one of the closed kind.

Practical Hints.

The way to have healthy cows is to feed and care for them right from calfhood up to maturity.

Have healthy cows on healthy feed and you will have little cause for complaint as regards sickness.

Remember that in working brine-salted butter the object sought is to get rid of the extra moisture and to make the butter compact.

The practice of burning the trimmings from berries and grapes is a good one. It destroys in the embryo thousands of enemies to these plants.

Coarse, light hay thrown over spinach will usually carry it through the winter in open ground, provided water does not stand on the land.

It is said that at Rambouillet, near Versailles, Merino sheep have been bred for ninety years, and the flock is known all over the world.

There are too many farmers still remaining who boast of being practical men at their work, and manifest a holy horror of what they call book farming.

To bring success in the sheep business, it is as necessary here to have some practical knowledge of the sheep, its peculiarities and necessities, as in any other vocation.

RODE A HORSE UPSTAIRS.

A "Bad Man" in Memphis Shows His Nerve in a Remarkable Way.

The story of a remarkable feat of horsemanship performed in Mempis recently has just come out. The rider was Henry Douglass, a farmer living near Lake View, Miss., and he rode his horse up a steep flight of stairs to the second story of M. C. Pearce & Co's cotton office on Front street.

The first the clerks in the cotton-room knew of the circus act was when Douglass cantered into the apartment, very drunk, and gave them the time of day. They did not respond, but got out as quickly as possible, as Douglass had a pistol and they knew him to be bad even when not under the influence of liquor. Then Mr. Pearce and City Commissioner Martin Kelly went up and interviewed Douglass, who was riding around in the cotton-room and trying to make his steed mount the sample tables.

They persuaded him to dismount for the purpose of descending with them and taking a drink, and Mr. Pearce called his negro and told him to lead the horse downstairs.

"D—n you," said the owner of the horse to the negro, "if you touch my horse I'll kill you. I have already killed four men and you're a fine subject for the fifth."

The porter declined to undertake the contract and finally Mr. Pearce himself led the animal down without mishap, Commissioner Kelly hanging on to the tail to steady the procession. As soon as Douglass reached the street he was arrested by a policeman and later was lodged in the jail for carrying a pistol, says the St. Louis Republic.

To make the fact more astonishing, the horse he rode is rather wild than otherwsie. Douglass is as handy with his gun as he claims to be. Several years since he killed Oscar Wooldridge the man who killed Frank Waite, a prominent coal dealer and Republican, in this city fifteen years ago.

LIVED ON HIS OWN FLESH.

A Fever-Stricken Maori Goes Through a Shocking Experience.

A correspondent in the native district of Walapu draws a frightful picture of the condition of the Maories. Fever is prevalen and it is very saddening to see how the Maories neglect to use the most ordinary precautions for isolation. They will persist in sitting in a stifling atmosphere in the presence of both dead and dying.

In many settlements the population seems to have become fatalists, and are resorting to old superstitions and using incantations and a ridiculous travesty of spirit-rapping. These influences are most depressing, and no comfort or consolation is offered the sick people, who are sadly neglected, preparations for the death feast often taking place before the eyes of the dying persons, says the New Zealand Evening Post.

Harewera, an old man ill with a fever, was allowed to wander and fell into a swamp. He lay there for some time, and ate earth worms to satisfy his hunger. He also actually bit a piece out of his own arm and sucked his blood. He then crawled into his own place, fell into the fire, and soon died.

Nuta, a schoolboy, recovering from the fever, was allowed to wander into the swamp, and died in two days from relapse, and was buried without a medical certificate.

CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

Victims of Insomnia Can Hypnotize Themselves Into Slumber.

I have a way of putting myself to sleep that has never failed. But, of course, you wont pay any attention to it because it's so simple. However, here it is:

I close my eyes lightly, and then gently and gradually direct them upward, as if I wanted to look into the the interior of my own skull. The movement must be gentle and gradual or the sudden strain on the nerves will give you a headache, and sometimes there may be some slight discomfort on the first two or three trials, but it wears off rapidly.

After you have retained your eyes in that position for a few moments you feel yourself losing consciousness of time and place and slowly slipping, with delightful smoothness and a kind of dreamy softness, out of the present. I invariably have the one sensation, that of floating in a boat on gently rocking billows that are moving easily away, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The process is really a kind of self-hypnotism, and while you are performing it your mind is unable to take up any thread of thought or memory or present to itself any picture other than the one the process itself supplies. It is a very singular thing, and I find that nearly all my acquaintances can repeat after me the self-hypnotic movement.

What a Singer Can Eat.

As to diet, the girl who wants to be a singer should avoid sweets of all kinds. There is nothing better than food of the plainest kind, writes Marie Roze in an article on "How to Preserve the Voice," in the December 'Ladies' Home Journal.' Pastry, nuts, almonds, raisins, pickles, rich sauces are simply poison to a singer, above all people, should partake of only that class of food which digests easily. Never eat closer than two hours before you sing. I go further: if I sing at eight o'clock, I eat at four in the afternoon.

As regards fluids, all are harmful if taken in immoderate quantities. Milk is good, but it is best mixed with soda-water or seltzer. Wines of any kind are injurious, and I cannot be too emphatic in warning all girls who aspire to be singers to abstain from them. I have known some of the most promising voices to be utterly ruined by wine. Fresh and ripe fruit always makes a good diet for a singer, specially grapes.

The voice is regulated by the health of its possessor, and just as she takes care of that or otherwise, so will she make a success or failure. A good voice cannot come from an unhealthy constitution. Never two things were inseparable, they are good health and a good voice. With the former, the latter is possible; without it, vocal excellence is impossible.

You can kill a stream by damming it, but you can't kill a cat that way.

Don't!—If a dealer offers you a bottle of Salvation Oil without wrapper or labels, or in a mutilated condition, don't touch it—don't buy it at any price, there is something wrong—it may be a dangerous or a worthless counterfeit. Insist upon getting a perfect, unbroken, genuine package.

Stonewall Jackson's Religious Views.

So strict was Stonewall Jackson in his religious observances that he never traveled on Sunday, and never posted a letter or took one from mail on that day. He believed, indeed, that it was wrong for the government to carry mails on the Lord's Day. A sketch of the confederate leader in his widow's new memorial of his life shows him to have been a tall, erect and muscular man, with large blue-gray eyes, a Roman nose and ruddy sunburnt cheeks. In refuting the charge that her husband was an awkward horseman, Mrs. Jackson says that it is sufficient to record the fact that he was never thrown from his mount, while his judgement of horses was excellent. In battle he rode with uncovered head along his column, acknowledging the shouts of his devoted men.

Deadly Coal Gas.

NEW ROCKFORD, N. D., Special—George Leitner, twenty years old, living nine miles from this city, was found dead yesterday. He is supposed to have died from asphyxiation by coal gas. He was to have wed next week.

It is strange, but true, that when a man is short of brains he is generally long on collars.

The literature on dress during the last 10 years, would form an imposing collection. Equally curious and imposing also would be the collection of all the empty bottles used in the last ten years for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The colonel considers it an equivocal compliment to be told that he fought like a major.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

HENRY GIBBONS, aged 70 years, an old resident of Mill Creek, a small mining village four miles from Wilkesbarre, Pa., was gored to death by an infuriated bull.

A Shabby Little Game.

Generally foiled by legal measures ere it has attained any degree of success, and that is the palming off of firey local bitters and trashy tonics as akin to or identical with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The genuine bears a vignette of St. George and the dragon with a minute note of hand, with directions for use on a bronze label. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicate dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and rheumatic troubles, malaria and la grippe.

Brand new fashion item—Brown lynx is the favorite fur for sausages this year.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use Brown's Bronchial Troches. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

A cereal story—a farmer's lie about a big grain crop.

Out of Sorts

Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right,

The Nerves

seem strained to their utmost, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon cures

Indigestion,

restores harmony to the system, gives strength of mind, nerves, and body, while it also purifies the blood and removes all trace of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, etc.

Sick Headache

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has given me good satisfaction. I have been troubled at times with indigestion accompanied by sick headache. It always affords immediate relief.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

certainly does all that is claimed for it," W. D. BUCK, Ticket Broker, Middle St., Portland, Me.

Common Soap

Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP

DOES NOT.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

THE SICK TREATED FREE.

We have discovered a positive and permanent cure for CATARRH, DEAFNESS, CONSUMPTION (first stages) BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all diseases of the throat and lungs; to introduce it at once, we will send medicines for THREE MONTHS FREE. We send medicines not prescriptions, and all we ask is that you recommend our treatment after you are cured. The first applicant will obtain the free supply. Address Drs. Moore & Co., 259 W. 7th St, Cincinnati, O.

Print Your own Cards. For 25 Cents we will mail this Rubber Type Printer for cards and Linen Marker, consisting of box of Rubber Type, Indelible Ink, Pad and Holder. Five outfits for $1.00 MINNEAPOLIS STAMP CO., Minneapolis.

BORE WELLS with our famous Well Machinery. The only perfect self-cleaning and fast-dropping tools in use. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL

Catalogue FREE.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

N. W. N. U. No. 3.—1892.

"PROMPT AND PERMANENT!"

THE PECULIAR EFFECTS OF

ST. JACOBS OIL

Are Its Prompt and Permanent Cures.

RHEUMATISM.—Jan. 17, 1883, GEORGE C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., wrote: "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 136 Moody St., desires to say that ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Graniteville, Mass., came to his house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. Mr. Dennis gave him St. Jacobs Oil to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."

Lowell, Mass., July 9, '87: "The cripple boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." DR. GEORGE C. OSGOOD.

LAMEBACK.—Aberdeen, S. Dak., Sept. 26, 1888: "Suffered several years with chronic stitch in the back: was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me."

HERMAN SCHWAYGEL.

WILSON'S 1892 PLANT, TREE AND SEED CATALOGUE, LIVE STOCK ANNUAL.

112 Pages, 200 Fine Engravings, Handsome Colored Plates. Full of useful and instructive information. Unquestionably one of the most reliable catalogues published. All kinds of guaranteed Garden, Flower, and Field Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Choice Roses, Flowering Plants and Bulbs. Thoroughbred Land and Water Fowls, Registered Pigs, German Hares, &c., &c. Sent free, on application. Address, mentioning this paper,

SAMUEL WILSON, SEED GROWER, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

Obsequies of the Khedive.

CAIRO, Special—The funeral of the khediv took place this afternoon. The services throughout were of a simple character, but though they were devoid of all ostentation, they were very imposing.

It will require more than nine tailors to make a man of the average dude.

Birds of a feather flock together; women with high hats sit all over the house.

The use of Ely's Cream Balm, a sure cure for Catarrh and Cold in head, is attended with no pain, inconvenience or dread, which can be said of no other remedy.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it half a year, and found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was a little boy and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

The confidence man refers to himself as a faith curer.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

As a rule the observation of a hotel waiter-girl is soup-or-fishal.

Rev. J. F. Robinson, of Fremont, Neb., who has been running a merchandise business under the name of J. F. Robinson & Co., is charged by his partner with having embezzled $4,500 of their joint funds.

The president has commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor the sentence of death imposed in the case of Samuel Moore, the colored man convicted of killing Jennie Bowie, the colored girl, in the District of Columbia. He was sentenced to be hanged Jan. 15.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

PILES, INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. No purge, no salve no suppository. Remedy Mailed FREE Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, N. York City.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 195, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c., Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We Want Name and Address of Every ASTHMATIC P. Harold Hayes, M.D. BUFFALO, N.Y.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY QUICKLY AND EASILY!

Send 50 cents to pay postage on our Daily Market Report and Special Letter of Advice, for one month. We can make you lots of Money. Agents wanted. Address, S. H. WOOD & CO., Investment Brokers, 212, 213, 214 and 215 Wright Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. HARTER'S
TRADE MARK
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.

REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, CONGESTION, PAIN.

REVIVES FAILING ENERGY.

RESTORES Normal Circulation, and WARMS TO TOP TOE.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

LOVE FOR A DAY.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

He laid his hand lightly on her beautiful head.

"It is never too late to mend," he said. "I have often wished that you could give a little of your time and attention to charity."

"Why did you not tell me so?" she asked eagerly.

"My dear Louise, there comes a time when every one wakes to the realities of life. Your time had not come.

"I shall never be so careless again. I feel as though all these years I had truly been asleep," said Lady Yorke.

Then they discussed what was best to be done. Lord Yorke suggested that one of the pretty cottages built on modern principles which stood outside Woodheaton should be given to the poor woman rent free until she was better. Lady Yorke was to allow her so much each week until she could earn money herself.

"You must remember one thing, Louise," said his lordship, "that you will meet with many cases quite as pitiful as this, and that it will not do to give all to one."

The next time he met me he took my hand and held it for a moment in his. He looked at my black dress.

"From your own sorrows," he said, "you have learned to feel for others. Heaven bless you!"

Then I knew that he was well pleased I had tried to draw his beautiful young wife from her self-worship and interest her in others.

The next evening, at dessert, she looked critically at some fine grapes that were on her plate. Two days earlier she would have sent them away; now her eyes sought mine, and I knew she was thinking, "What would little sick Annie give for them?"

It was a small beginning, but it led to greater things. Gradually Lady Yorke woke from her long lethargy. She began to interest herself in her own servants, to understand that they had pleasures and sorrows. She lost much of her indolence. She was no longer content to spend the greater part of the day on a couch. She thought more of the widow and orphan in their desolation, of the sick and ailing who wanted help, of the hungry who wanted food.

So life passed on at Westwood, and no great change came until spring. To me every birthday, every Christmas Day, were as milestones on the way to heaven. As I passed each, I was nearer to Mark.

Again the lilacs were in bloom. They were not so plentiful or so beautiful as at Gracedieu, but the sight and the fragrance of them brought back forcibly the remembrance of my lover to me. No words can tell the sharp pain that pierced my heart when I saw the nodding plumes. Lady Yorke was fond of lilacs. While they lasted she would have them in the rooms. I never told her what the sight of them cost me.

The keeper of the west lodge having found a better situation, Mrs. Clinton, with her little daughter, through Lord Yorke's kindness, went to live there. By Lady Yorke's wish I visited them almost every day, the lilacs grew all round the west lodge—tall fine trees, with a wealth of fragrant blossoms. Mrs. Clinton, who could never do enough for me, had gathered some of the finest sprays; and one morning, when I went to see her, she held the bunches of lilac bloom close to my face.

"See, miss," she said, "how fresh they are!"

If I had seen one risen from the dead, I could not have grown more sick at heart. I went home sad and weary. Here was the world waking up again to the beauty and glory of spring, and my heart was sinking, my hope was dead. My lover, to whom my love, my troth, my faith was plighted, was dead. What could spring, sunshine, or bloom of flowers say to me? As I walked home and saw the yellow primroses shining like stars in the grass, and the buds bursting into leaf, I sobbed aloud. I felt so tired of waiting. If some angel-hand would but draw me up to heaven and place me by Mark's side. Oh, my love, how I loved you! All the beauty of earth, the fairness of spring, the brightness of life, were as naught to me, because you were no longer with me!

There were times like these when my courage failed me, when my heart ached, and I could only weep and call on one who would hear me nevermore. It was the sweet odor o the fresh lilacs that had brought Mark so vividly back to me. I could see his face, I could hear his voice, his warm strong hand seemed to clasp mine—and he was dead!

As I entered the house I met Lady Yorke in the hall.

"Will you come to the library, Miss Chester?" she said. "I have some letters I must answer, and some for you to write."

When we were seated there, and she had made those inquiries about the sick child which she never omitted, she showed me a bundle of letters.

"We will have a large party here soon," she said. "This morning I had a letter from Lord Severne. We met him and his wife last year in Italy, and I made him promise that ours should be the first house in England that they would visit. Lord Severne is a great favorite of mine. You have heard of the Severnes of Mount Severne?"

"No," I replied. The man was quite strange to me.

It was a very old title, Lady Yorke told me, but the present successor had come quite unexpectedly into it.

"I must say," continued her ladyship, "that I have been a most indifferent member of society. No one has ever seemed to interest me; but I certainly did like Lord Severene. He is very handsome, but terribly melancholy. He never smiles like any one else."

Finding that it pleased Lady Yorke to speak of her friends, I listened with interest. I banished the lilacs and Mark from my mind: they were of time past.

"We met the Severnes in Florence," Lady Yorke went on, "and both my husband and myself liked Lord Severne very much; but we were not so agreeably impressed by his wife. We were very intimate with them, and went out with them almost every day. Lady Severene is quite unlike her husband. He is earnest, grave, with a strange veil of melancholy always over him; she is the most animated, the gayest and most brilliant woman I have ever met. She tired me in an hour, and I am sure she tired her husband too. He liked to talk quietly with me. He is the only man," she continued, "who has ever really roused my curiosity."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because he appears too good a man to have done any great wrong, and yet he looks like a man with some heavy trouble on his mind. I am sure you will like him, Miss Chester, but I am not sure whether you will like his wife. She has such a strange name too."

"What is it?' I asked. I had never heard Lady Yorke say so much about any living creature. "Luline," she replied. "Now can you fancy any sensible woman with a name like that?"

"Her name is her misfortune, not her fault," I said. "I like it, Lady Yorke. It is fanciful and uncommon."

"It is like herself," declared her ladyship. "Well, Miss Chester, we must have a party to meet them. Lord Severne himself does not care about society, but Lady Severne lives for it only. We must have plenty o visitors, and plenty of gayety to amuse her."

"She is a troublesome visitor," I said, with a laugh.

"Yes; but she is a power in herself. She is one of those women who sweep all before them. Lord Yorke could only compare her to a whirlwind. Yet I cannot imagine how she has persuaded her husband to return to England. When we were in Florence, she said nothing would induce her to live in this climate. We will ask Lady Mary Avon and her brother Sir Charles to meet them. Lady Severne is more than a match in conversation for any six gentlemen at once."

"Is she a flirt?" I asked.

"To tell you the truth, Miss Chester, I could never make out exactly what she was. I only know that we liked her husband, and for his sake we endured her, as we shall endure her again. They will be here next Tuesday, so we must hasten to send out the invitations."

And as I wrote them I wondered much what Lady Severne could be like.

CHAPTER VIII.

I had found the generality of guests at Westwood at such a dead level, that I thought very little of the coming visitors. It was evident that Lady Yorke was deeply interested in them, but then she had said candidly that it was Lord Severne rather than his wife who had pleased her. We had many discussions about them, and it seemed to me that Lady Severne did not stand very high in estimation either of husband or wife. Lord Yorke, who was kindness and charity itself, mentioned her always in a tone of toleration, yet at the same time leaving an impression that she was what Lady Yorke called a "power."

"Is Lady Severne very beautiful?" I asked Lady Yorke on the morning when her guests were expected to arrive.

"Very; she has one of those faces with a roseate bloom, and her complexion is simply incomparable. But, beautiful as she is, I do not like her. You are a good judge of character; you will be able to judge for yourself when they come."

Lord and Lady Severne were to reach Westwood on Tuesday, the twentieth of May. Lady Yorke had ordered a lavish supply of magnificent flowers to be placed in Lady Severne's room.

"That is one point in her character which I like," said Lady Yorke; "she is very fond of flowers. It pleases me always to see a woman fond of flowers." Then she continued, with something of a conscious blush on her face, "Miss Chester, I know I shall be very much engaged while the Severnes are here, but I must not neglect my poor. I hope I shall never fall again into that terrible apathetic way of thinking of no one but myself. If it be really impossible for me to leave home, you will undertake any little commission for me, will you not?"

I would have gone anywhere for her; I was so rejoiced to see the earnest, kindly expression on the face that had once revealed nothing but self-love and discontent.

Every preparation had been made for our visitors. Lady Mary Avon and her brother Sir Charles were two handsome, fashionable persons, rich and popular. Lady Mary had many admirers, but could not tolerate the word "marriage;" Sir Charles was looking out for a wife. Captain Forrester was heir-presumptive to an earldom, and was consequently much sought after. Sir Harry de Burgh was a young Irish baronet, one of the most popular men in England, and Lady Grey was a young widow with a large fortune.

"A well-assorted party of guest," said Lady Yorke, complacently; "and the great beauty of the arrangement is that they will amuse each other. Lord Servene will generally fall to my lot, if the same thing happens here that took place invariably in Italy. He liked to saunter by my side in his grave melancholy fashion, while Lady Severne generally attracted all the men to herself. She will do the same here. I am so glad," continued Lady Yorke, "that you sing so beautifully, Miss Chester. Lord Severne likes music. His wife sings, but he does not care for her style, and always discourages her."

Tuesday came, a bright morning, but with the warning of a coming rain-storm on its face. There was a low wail in the wind, a darkening at times of the sky, a strange stillness in the air such as always precedes a storm.

It was midday when a message came from Woodheaton; asking help for a poor family, one of whom—the father—was dangerously ill, the wife had met with a severe accident, and the children were destitute. The poor were beginning to know to whom they should send; they were beginning to love Lady Yorke, for they knew that no one ever asked her help in vain. She came to me and asked me to act for her.

"I must be here to receive our visitors," she said. "I give you carte blanche, Miss Chester."

"So it was as Lady Yorke's almoner that I went out on that day. Lord Yorke bade me beware of the threatening storm, but I told him I did not think it would break until the morrow. But, when I was on the point of returning from Woodheaton, the rain descended in torrents. For an ordinary shower I should not have cared in the least, but this storm was terrible. It seemed as though the heavens were opened, such a tempest raged on that fair, tranquil country-side. The sky was like lead, the wind blew fiercely; and then lightning flashed and thunder came. The storm lasted some hours; and when the sky cleared and the rain ceased it was night. Lady Yorke, who was always thoughtful, sent a closed carriage after me.

As we drove up the avenue, the carriage stopped suddenly, and the coachman sprung down from the box and came to me.

"Do you see what has happened, Miss Chester," he asked.

Looking out, I saw by the pale watery gleam of the moon that a great beech-tree, said to be the largest and finest of its kind in England, and called "The Pride of Westwood," had been blown down.

"Why, his lordship will be more grieved over this tree than if half the house had been blown down!" said the coachman, in a grave voice. I am very sorry, miss, but you see the branches reach all across the drive. I cannot take the carriage any further; I must go back to the court-yard."

I saw that the honest simple man, a faithful retainer of the House of Yorke, was deeply distressed. He shook his head as he led the frightened horse away.

"I never like such great trees to fall, Miss Chester," he said. "They are the glory of a house. I always think bad luck follows."

I cannot tell why, but, as I went to my room a sense of oppression and coming sorrow seized me. I could not believe in the superstition that the falling of a great tree must mean evil. That was nonsense. But my heart was heavy, my brain oppressed.

Fortunately for me. I was a great favorite with Mrs. Masham, the housekeeper, and when she heard that I had returned, she hastened to my room. Any idea I might have had of going to the drawing-room was speedily abandoned. She stood before me, stern as a judge.

"You look ill, Miss Chester. You have taken cold. You must go to bed, and I will send you something warm to drink."

I murmured a few words about the visitors and music, but she was peremptory.

"No, miss not to-night. You must take care of yourself; you have been out in the wet all day amongst those poor people. I know what it is; you must rest now. Her ladyship would desire it I am sure."

There was nothing for it but to obey. Yet I could not sleep. The wind murmured sullenly through the wood, and the great branches rustled. My thoughts were full of the misery that I had witnessed that day, of the terrible storm, of the fallen tree, of the guests now under the some roof. Whenever the door opened, I heard the sound of music and laughter; the house seemed all brilliancy and merriment. Mrs. Masham told me that the visitors had come. All words had failed her in trying to describe Lady Severne; she raised in speechless wonder her hands and eyes.

"Beauty does not come near it, Miss Chester," she said, after a time. "Our Lady Yorke is a beautiful woman, but Lady Severne's face dazzles one. The husband, Lord Severne, seems quiet; he is a handsome man, but very melancholy.

She contrived to give a fair description to all of our visitors, and, very much to my surprise, finished by saying—

"Ah, Miss Chester, you would have been queen of them all if you did not look so sad and would not always wear mourning!"

That night terrible dreams came to me of Mark. Mark was out in the storm, and I could not find him. Mark was struck by lightning, and lay before me, dead. Mark was under the fallen tree, mangled and crushed. My dreams were always of Mark in peril, in danger, and dead.

CHAPTER IX.

Wednesday morning—a day never to be forgotten; the twenty-first of May—a date ever to be remembered! I rose with the sun. The morning was so beautiful that one could hardly believe in the clouds and storm of the day before. The air was sweet and fresh after the rain; the grass was of a brighter green, the leaves had a deeper hue, and the flowers held up their heads with renewed life.

When I opened my window, the odor of the lilacs came to me. I could see far away the laburnum and the tall chestnut trees. The fragrance from the lilacs sent my mind and heart back to Mark. I remembered how he had always loved the early morning, the fresh sweet air, the glint of the sun on the leaves. But he had loved to go over the green fields and woodland ways that he had loved so well; the music of wind and leaf had reached him no longer. A longing impatience seized me for the time when I, in Heaven's mercy, should stand by his side.

I forgot the terrors of the previous day; I forgot all about the visitors in the house. My heart was on fire with the anguish of my bitter desolation. Never since Mark had left me on that bright July morning had I longed so eagerly for his presence. I went out, for the house seemed all too small to hold me and my great sorrow—out where I could see the blue heavens. Ah, me, how fair was the morning, and how sweet were the lilacs! It could not hurt me to dream for a few minutes, to loosen the bands that sorrow had fastened round me, to weep as I had wept when Mark went from me.

I went to the lilac-trees, fresher and sweeter than ever after the rain, and sat down. The warm May sunshine fell around me, the birds were calling to each other, the dew lay upon the grass. I tried to forget the present and live for a short time in the past. I pictured the May morning at Gracedieu, on my seventeenth birthday, the pretty old home buried in the trees, the distant gleam of the river, the shade of the deep green woods, and the lovely group of lilac-trees the topmost bough of which I could not reach. I saw the dark, handsome face of my lover, so frank, so brave, so true; his dark eyes smiled into mine; his voice, than which to me, earth had held no sweeter music, was in my ears.

"Oh, Mark," I cried aloud, "why could I not have died with you?"

Merciful Heaven, what was that? I rose to my feet with a cry. What was it? A figure coming slowly toward me, tall and stately, but with a drooping head, walking with slow uncertain step. Oh, Heaven, who was it—what was it? I stood paralyzed. My heart beat so violently that I could almost hear it; my hands shook; all the warmth and color left my face. White, breathless, trembling at the same moment with terror and joy, bewildered and amazed. I stood as though my feet were rooted to the ground. What was it?

Coming slowly toward me, yet not seeing me, buried in thought, the sunshine falling on his bowed head was Mark. Surely, if Mark had ever lived, this was he? If the sun shone in heaven, if I was sane, that was Mark—Mark, for whom I hed wept as dead—my handsome, true, dear lover come back to me! I tried to utter his name, but the sound died on my lips. I tried to move toward him; I could not stir. He was coming nearer. Ah, yes, it was Mark! Oh, my heart! I could have cried out in gratitude to Heaven, and have died. I saw the strong dear hands that had held my own; I saw the dark face, older and sadder than when we had parted, I saw the loving eyes, full now of wistful sadness.

He was not dead then, but living and well! He had been to Gracedieu in search of me, and the rector, with whom I had left my address, had sent him hither. He had been to the house to ask for me, and the servants had told him that I was out in the park.

He would explain his long cruel absence. He had come back to me; he was true, and loyal; he had come to make me his wife; and I—oh, Heaven, I should be happy at last!

He was nearer to me now. I grasped the low branch of a tree to keep myself from falling. I called to Heaven to give me strength. My heart beat madly, my brain burned, my senses seemed almost to have left me. I saw only him, and as he came to the trees where I was standing I cried—

"Mark, Mark!"

I was mad—Heaven forgive me!—quite mad. My mother had warned me not to make an idol of any creature; and here I was on my knees before this idol that I had made for myself. I kissed his hands, sobbing the while as though my heart would break, tears raining from my eyes. I could only cry—

"Mark, Heaven has sent you back to me! Oh, my love, how I love you!"

He raised me in his arms. Once again the strong clasp held me; once again the arms of my true love were around me. Would to Heaven the angel of death had smitten me as I lay there!

I heard him cry, "Nell! Is it you, Nellie?" and the sound of the dearly-loved voice drove me mad again. I clung to him and kissed him with an anguish of passion known only to those who love as I loved.

TO BE CONTINUED.

KISSING IS NOT WICKED

That Is, If You Are Really and Truly in Love With the Girl.

"Is kissing permissible before marriage?"

Yes, replies the Boston Globe, if the kiss is given with the intention of one day making her your wife. But to kiss and persuade the young lady to believe she is the "only girl you ever loved," when in reality she only gratifies the conceit that is common to the young men of to-day, is a deception consequently, a sin.

It certainly is not manly to put forth every effort to win a girl's love when you yourself are not capable of loving as you should before you ask for a kiss.

As regards the games spoken of, are the kisses given there in the glare of the gaslight, before all your acquaintances, the kind you would give to the one you love? Love, you know, especially with the young people of to-day, is too shy to admit with such a bold declaration.

Sometimes you kiss the girl that you like, but do not love, when the one you really love is sitting contentedly in a corner, knowing that her turn will come "at the gate" with "no one but the stars to see" (unless, perhaps the mother). Of course this is true, if you are like other young men.

But if you are true to her and to the love you bear toward her, in jest or in earnest, you will not give to others that which is hers by right of love.

My dear friend, kissing is not a sin; if it were a sin, why should it be admitted into the most sacred, most beautiful ceremony within the realms of Christianity—that of marriage?

Do not kiss a girl because she is pretty, or because you like to kiss girls in general, but argue in you, heart whether she is the one of all others to whom you would give your kisses.

It Ate Oil Cans.

Messrs. Tilley, Tooley and Manker, said to be three of Clay City Ill.'s most reputable citizens, engaged in lumbering on Coon Creek, in the western part of that county, had quite a thrilling experience a short time ago with a monster reptile, the genus and species of which are not down in the nomenclature of natural history. On Tuesday afternoon, while squirrel hunting, the piteous howls of Tootsey, the favorite canine, reached their ears. Upon rushing to the spot from whence proceeded the howling they discovered poor Tootsey in the coils of a huge snake that was rapidly proceeding to swallow his dogship.

In his excitement Tooley rushed in to rescue his pet, when the snake released the dog and attacked Tooley, around whose lower extremities it began to coil itself. A simultaneous discharge from the firearms of Tilly and Manker blew off the reptile's head and he was rescued. The snake was of an unknown species, and upon measurement proved to be 9 feet, 2 inches in length. It was of a greenish color with red spots. The stuffed skin of the snake is now in possession of Mr Manker. The snake was cut open by Mr. Tilley, who found therein two young goslings, two ducks, a young pig, and an oil can which had been missed from the saw mill a few days before.—Clay City, Ill., Advocate.

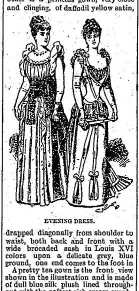
WOMAN'S OWN SPHERE.

MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE LADIES.

Some Interesting Gossip About Fashions—Women With Noble Titles—When Asked to Receive—A Japanese Work Bag.

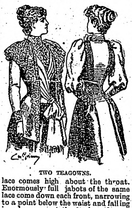
For Fashions Votaries.

In evening gowns, some very unique and pretty designs are seen, among them might be mentioned a fresh importation from Paris, it is magnificently simple in shot moire of the palest green and pink brocaded all over with tints of fine gold. The skirt is perfectly plain, with an exquisite cut gored train. The short sleeves right beneath stand high and puffy on top of the shoulder. A corselet of rich passementerie covers the low waist from waist to hip, outlined either side with jewelled galon in pale green, pale pink and gold. Another is a princess gown, very close and clinging, of daffodil yellow satin, drapped diagonally from shoulder to waist, both back and front with a wide brocaded sash in Louis XVI colors upon a delicate grey, blue ground, one end comes to the foot in



EVENING DRESS.

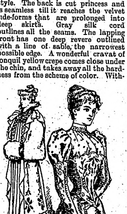
A pretty tea gown is the front view shown in the illustration and is made of dull blue silk plush lined throughout with the softest rich cream surah, the loose vest of light, pale blue China crepe, inside of which creamy antique front, the other falls over the long gored train, each of the seams of which are outlined with an edge of brown fur, and finished at the hem with a big cabbage bow of brown satin to which the sash ends have a fringe of all the brocade colors.



TWO TEAGOWNS.

lace comes high about the throat. Enormously full jabots of the same lace come down each front, narrowing to a point below the waist and falling in a deep cape at the back and over the shoulders. The other gown shown in the illustration is of gray cloth and velvet and is a miracle of style. The back is cut princess and is seamless till it reaches the velvet side-forms that are prolonged into deep skirts. Gray silk cord outlines all the seams. The lapping front has one deep revere outlined with a line of sable, the narrowest possible edge. A wonderful cravat of jonquil yellow crepe comes close under the chin, and takes away all the hardness from the scheme of color. Without it the brown fur and gray color might have lacked harmony. Cloth and fur must either match or harmonize.

The costume shown in the third illustration is a marvel of the dressmaker's art, it is of biscuit cloth very elaborately applique with dashy brown velvet, all up the skirt at whose foot there is a border of moufflon upon ten inches deep. The sleeves and waist are of spangled crimson velvet. For the nonce this is hidden under a deep cape of moufflon with yoke and collar of applique matching the skirt—and in front long pleats of the cloth fall quite to the foot.



WITH AND WITHOUT CAPE.

Women With Noble Titles.

Amelie, wife of Dom Carlos, King of Portugal and daughter of the Comte de Paris, was born in 1865. Her eldest son, the heir apparent, is named Luiz Filippe, and is known as Prince Royal and Duke of Braganza. He was born in 1887, so that he already has reached that ripe age when he is able to leave the nursery with firm step, and can stand without trembling on the verge of promotion from long clothes to knickerbockers. Queen Amelie is a good representative of the best qualities of the Bourbon-Orleans family. As her father is the most gifted and variously accomplished of all the French princes and pretenders, so the favorite daughter is admirably fitted by nature and training to perform with grace and distinction all the duties of the leader of a court. In appearance she is tall and stately, apparently born to command. She is something of a musician and paints well in water colors. Until a year before her marriage she was under the tuition of some of the best teachers France and England could afford, and she has profited by the instruction to the extent that she can enter heartily into all the philanthropic schemes of Lisbon, and into all the plans of her husband and his Ministers for the benefit of the people.

When Asked to Receive.

If one of your women-friends asks you to "receive" with her at any function she has a definite reason for so doing. She doesn't expect you to stand with her all the afternoon and do nothing but greet and dismiss guests—that is her special privilege as hostess. The unwritten law for those who are asked to receive with the hostess is otherwise. It is their part to do what the hostess, who is busy with incoming guests, cannot do. These assistants may at the first stand in line with the hostess until the rooms begin to be filled; then they should gradually withdraw, leaving one of the number to act as special assistant to the hostess, and it should be their mission to break up the stiff little pauses following introductions, to see that isolated and timid people are brought among those who have the most savoir faire, to invite guests out to the dining room, and see that they are properly served, to make the stranger feel specially welcome, to break up little groups of intimates, in short, to diffuse a sweet and gracious courtesy everywhere, to make every guest feel that he or she is an object of special consideration, to do what no hostess, no matter how fine her tact, can accomplish, because she cannot make a dozen people of herself all at once.

A Japanese Work Bag.

It may be called that because it is made out of a Japanese fan with the brass pin removed from the sticks so that the entire fan lies flat and smooth. Then the two outer edges are gummed firmly together and a ribbon threaded in the hole through which the brass pin passed and then drawn closely, giving the fan a conical form. Ribbons are then passed in and out between the sticks and tied in bows at the terminus. Long loops of ribbon suspend the fan bag at the top, and inside of it is set a pasteboard box lined with silver paper, and a large slip about halfway down the receptacle. Before the box is slipped in, the bag may or may not have a lining of this china silk drawn to a point inside. This little bag is used for spools and light needlework.

The Shoulder Watch.

Where do you think the swagger young woman is wearing her watch just now? On her shoulder, not on the top of it, to be sure, but just in front of the arm. The chatelaine attachment which used to fasten it to the belt is gone, and the watch is held in place by a brooch made for that purpose in the form of a true lovers' knot or the fleur de lis; and pinned up conspicuously on her shoulder. Inside her wraps on her gown? Not a bit of it, outside where any passer by can see the time o'day, and where it must be excellent prey for the skillful fingers of thieves.

Five O'Clock Tea.

It looks as if the "postage stamp" bonnets were coming into fashion again.

Everything for milady's dressing table these days must be silver.

The souvenir spoon enthusiasm is declining with significant rapidity.

Bow-knot pins have come to stay long enough for every maiden to have one.

Pearl necklaces on boney and red necks suggest a very homely proverb.

A physician says fashionable houses are too well stuffed with luxury to be healthy.

Just at present the floral shaded lamps are in highest favor for the dinner table.

Some of the newest Mackintoshes are a splendid imitation of Scotch shawls.

Hall clocks of "white and gold" are enough to make the departed Dutch turn over.

Garnets are unusually fashionable, not only as jewelry, but for trimming costumes.

Men who have polished collars and cuffs should be told they are in "bad form."

Coaching cloth overgaiters are the most in favor now among men and women.

Bird-of-Paradise fans are the latest; they recall to mind "Mrs. Leo Hunter."

After this winter leading modistes say, the puffed sleeve will go out of style.

Wide gold band bracelets, such as were fashionable years ago, are revived.

One of the best things for the ruination of kid gloves is the silver vinaigrette.

Velvet and sable is one of the very latest combinations in outdoor wraps.

PULLED HER WIDE OPEN.

How John Burns Saved a Hundred Lives—One of Those Stories That Make the Cold Shivers Roll Up Your Back.

"Let me tell you an instance of heroism of a railroad engineer," said C. K. Wilbur, western passenger agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad.

"I forget the précise date, but it was somewhere about the beginning of the year when John Burns showed what he was made of. He was then in charge of engine No. 34, weighing about a hundred tons, and drawing eight passenger coaches, a baggage and an express car. The train was No. 5, the fast New York and Chicago express, westward bound. It was miserable railroading weather that day, almost a continous light snow fall or frosty drizzle, a state of things much dreaded by engineers, as it almost obscures their veiw ahead. Mainly on account of the wretched weather No. 5 was behind time.

"Between Buffalo and Irving station, there is a long down-grade stretch, and here the engineer attempted to 'catch up to schedule' by running at the rate of about 55 miles an hour.

"On the other track was a fast and heavy laden cattle train out of Chicago for New York. About a mile east of Irving the cattle train was badly wrecked. A number of the cars splintered up into kindling, most of the cattle were killed, and worst of all, two of the least injured cars were thrown across the track of No. 5, then rapidly approaching at tremendous speed. The engineer and brakeman of the cattle train were either killed or too severely injured to signal the express. Things looked pretty black for No. 5, and the occupants of its eight crowded passenger coaches.

"John Burns and engine No. 34 were within a hundred feet of the wreck before it was possible to see that anything was wrong. Then he took in the situation in one swift glance. As he told me afterwards, just two courses were open. He could reverse put on the brakes and jump off just before his engine crashed into the cattle cars and thus in all likelihood save his own life. But the train could by no possibility be stopped in time to prevent a terrible wreck of the passenger coaches. There must inevitably be a frightful collision and a great loss of life. The other course was to throw open the valve and try to drive the 100-ton engine at lightning speed clean through the wreck. There was about one chance in ten that ponderous No. 34 could tear the cattle cars in halves and bring the passenger coaches through with nothing worse than a terrible shaking up. But where would John Burns be even if the maneuvre succeeded? Probably scalded to death or ground to atoms by the collision.

"Possibly it did not take John a thousandth part as long to size up the situation as it has taken me to tell it. In a thrilling fraction of a second he weighed the lives of all those passengers against his own and, shouting to his fireman, 'tare her wide open' he sent No. 34 with all her thunderous force square into the cattle cars. The locomotive went right through like a knife and carried the train with her. No sooner was the wreck cleared than Burns reversed and stopped the train.

"Happily, in the car behind the engine there was a baggageman (I cannot recall his name) who possessed that rare but valuable quality—presence of mind. He took in the situation at a glance and ran into the rear cars, shouting loudly to the passengers to rush to the outer side, the one opposite the great mass of the wreck. He was able to run swiftly through two coaches before the crash came. The sides of these two coaches next the wreck were almost entirely torn out, but none of the passengers were killed, although a number of them were more or less injured. Thus through the daring heroism of an engineer and the presence of mind of a baggageman not a life was lost, when several hundreds of them were in deadly peril.

"The engine tender, and baggage-car were entirely demolished. I am happy to say, however, that brave John Burns was not killed, though one of his arms was terribly scalded, and he was bruised and cut. After a short time on the sick-list he went back to his cab, and is on his regular run now. Despite the asserted ingratitude of corporations, you may be sure that as long as the Lake Shore turns a wheel John Burns will be taken care of."

FORCEPS FOR EAST INDIA.

The Belief That Evil Spirits Cause the Toothache Has Died Out.

East India has a dearth of dentists. She no longer believes that the toothache is an evil spirit, so she has sent some of her sons to this country to learn dentistry. One of them arrived at the barge office recently, says the New York Advertiser. He is Martin Zoebel, and is tall and swarthy, although a delicate-looking young man. He is detained pending a medical examination.

Martin came over in the steerage to save money and study human nature He found plenty of subjects for study. Martin is bright and intelligent, and is the son of a wealthy East Indian planter. His ill health is due to fifty days of travel under trying circumstances. He expects to study at the Philadelphia Dental College. "Our people," he said, are fast becoming enlightened. The 'good' and 'evil' spirits so much believed in years ago are losing their hold. A toothache years ago would be accepted with resignation by the average East Indian, but the contact with travelers has been the means of completely reversing this belief, and we now look for toothache drops and hot applications as a relief for toothache as eagerly as the more enlightened.

"This diversion from time-honored custom is naturally followed by other diversions, and now the dentist, with his forceps and rubber dams and gold fillings, has become a much desired adjunct to the East Indian's life. There is a demand for dentists in my country, and that's why I am going to Philadelphia to study."

Prohibition Not In It.

Salesman—Now, here is a great thing, this pneumatic tire bicycle. You see the tires are hollow, and—

Mr. Wheeler, from Portland, Me.—How much do you suppose they'd hold?—Boston Herald.

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Every one suffers from Catarrh in the Head. Those who don't have it suffer from those who do. It's a disease you can't keep to yourself.

Here are some of the symptoms: Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. But only a few of these likely to be present at once.

The cure for it—for Catarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from it—a perfect and permanent cure, is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. A record of 25 years has proved that to its proprietors—and they're willing to prove it to you.

They do it in this way: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, they'll pay you $500 in cash. Can you have better proof of the healing power of a medicine?

A REMINISCENCE.

How a Prohibited Article of Diet Was Admitted to the Table.

An Atlantic Monthly of twenty years ago gives an experience belonging to a time when enthusiastic dreamers made wild experiments of "living near nature," and tried to gain sweetness and serenity through earning their own bread by manual labor.

In one such community, each person did a certain amount of house or farm work, and all confined themselves rigidly to vegetable food.

One of the number, however, a somewhat irreverent and skeptical lad, not approving of the prohibition of salt, kept a small box of it on his knee during meal times and slyly dipped his vegetables therein.

His next neighbor discovered the secret and quietly shared the concealed treasure until a certain day, when by some luckless chance the box fell to the floor.

"We hoped," he says, "that the incident might pass unnoticed, but Abel, the most rampant of our philosophers, stretched his long neck across the corner of the table and caught a glimpse of what was going on.

"What's that?" he asked.

"'Oh, it's only—only chloride of sodium,' gasped I, recklessly, giving the chemical name of common salt.

"Chloride of sodium? What do you do with it?"

"'Eat it with onions,' I answered boldly. 'It's a chemical substance, but I believe it's found in some plants.'

"Here one member of the party, who knew some thing about chemistry, grew red with suppressed laughter, but the others were as ignorant as Abel himself.

"'Let me taste it,' said he.

"I handed him the box-lid, which still contained a portion of the contents. He dipped an onion in it, bit off a piece, and chewed it gravely.

"'Why,' said he, turning to me, "it's very much like salt!'

"Perkins, the boy, burst into a spluttering yell, and the others, catching the joke, hilariously joined him.

"But while we were laughing Abel finished his onion, and the result was that salt was added to the 'True Food,' and thereafter appeared regularly on the table."

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE

The State Convention of the Farmers' Alliance Meets in Minneapolis.

Ignatius Donnelly Re-elected President Without Much Opposition.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN., Special—The Annual convention of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance convened in Minneapolis with about 600 delegates present.

They were welcomed on behalf of the city by Mayor Winston, in a very appropriate speech.

O. F. Erickson welcomed the delegates in the name of the Minneapolis wage worker.

A committee on credentials was appointed, of which Andrew Steenerson of Polk was made chairman. Johnson of Pipestone was made reading clerk, Kinner of Jackson document clerk, and Greenman of Dodge assistant secretary.

President Donnelly then delivered his annual address. He opened up with some alliance statistics, then with an explanation of the failure to get out the 57,000 pamphlets containing Alliance literature. He expressed dissatisfaction with the work of the lecture bureau during the past year and said in regard to the election of a new lecturer:

We do not want to elect any man simply as an honor to him, and then have him stay at home and do nothing. You must have the strongest assurances that he will work—work—work to the utmost of his ability; for the lecture bureau is the very heart, kernel and marrow of the whole Alliance organization. This it is that has created nearly all our Alliances, and this it is that must keep them alive after they are organized.

Mr. Donnelly here opened up on the newspapers in a severe denouncement. He said:

Our plunderers know that the people have votes enough to vote them down and correct all abuses. They cannot keep us from the ballot box with guns and cannon. Their only resource is to deceive us through the agency of newspapers, which enter into every house and penetrate into every mind. The editors of these sheets are valued for their powers of sophistry and misrepresentation. They seldom attack the Alliance openly. They seek to undermine it by denouncing its honest leaders and praising its traitorous leaders. Wherever there is any difference in our ranks they seek to pry it open with crowbars of falsehood and defamation. The lying capacity of the newspapers of America is the most colossal exhibition of mendacity known in the world since the Almighty tumbled Lucifer over the embattlements of heaven. It is stupendous—it is illimitable—it takes away the breath of simple virtue and bewilders honest truth into paralysis. It threatens all our conceptions of primal right and forbodes the destruction of civilization. It is a new and terrible force in society, of which antiquity knew nothing.

In speaking of the money power in politics the sage scored the Wall street men severely.

In conclusion he gave the Minneapolis millers a roast, saying:

It would be interesting to see the elevator men and speculators of Minneapolis saying to the Russian farmers: "Here is a shipload of flour; we stole a thousand times as much from the farmers of the Northwest, but they are not starving, although badly mortgaged, and we thought we could give you this much, because we know we can steal another ship load any day in the year from the farmers of Minnesota. As trustee, therefore, for the Farmer's Alliance of Minnesota, we hand over to you miserable devils this noble contribution. Bow down and worship us as generous hearted men."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The principal business of the afternoon session was the election of a president.

P. H. Rahilly, of Wabasha placed in nomination, Ignatius Donnelly.

Frank Hoskins, of Henning nominated Mr. Brandenburg, which caused considerable excitement, and some hot words passed back and forth before order was obtained.

Several other nominations were made. A ballot was then taken which resulted as follows:

Donnelly, 472; Brandenburg, 144; Owen, 4; Meigher, 1; Champlin, 4; Bjorge, 20.

Mr. Donnelly's election was made unanimous, and being called upon for a speech, he responded in a short speech of acceptance in which he scored the other political parties and gave words of advice to the Alliance adjuring the members to do all in their power to make the coming year a successful one for the movement.

Mrs. McDonald-Valesh, the state lecturer, made her annual report, which contained some very valuable information.

Then came a flood of resolutions of every color and kind. Inasmuch as the convention was not a formerly organized one, they were merely read and referred to the committee on resolutions. Many of the resolutions were pertinent and full of justice and wisdom, while others were nothing more or less than ludicrous. When the committee on credentials made its report the delegates found an opportunity to indulge in a little laughing. To facilitate matters it was moved to read the names of the counties and the number of votes each was entitled to, instead of the name of each delegate, which would take considerable time. Many of the delegates, however, were anxious to hear their names trumpeted through "the curtained halls," and so precipitated a lengthy argument by objecting vigorously. Happily, however, their ambitious desires were not gratified.

The reports were all accepted and before the convention adjourned to convene again in the evening, President Donnelly announced the following two committees:

Resolutions—Dr. E. W. Fish, chairman, Ramsey; James Hanna, Renville; A. D. Ferris, Pipestone; F. Elwell, Goodhue; H. L. Burgess, Otter Tail; P. H. Rahilly, Wabasha; Gilbert Fish, Rice; B. F. Warren, Murray; D. W. Hixon, Grant; T. L. Gilbert, Redwood; W. Perkins, McLeod; George Mennie, Lincoln; Lysander Cook, Blue Earth; W. A. Hotchkiss, Filmore; J. M. Betts, Lincoln.

Constitution—A. D. Stewart, chairman, Redwood; J. J. Monney, Yellow Medicine; J. H. Baker, Blue Earth, J. Q. Cronkhite, Marshall; J. I. Vermilya, Olmsted; C. F. Bohall, Todd; P. Kershaw, Stevens; F. T. Taylor, Dakota; F. R. Davis, Lacqui Parle; Hon. F. Borchart, Renville; W. Murphy, Stearns; A. Kruger, Wabasha; J. Hynes, Nobles; W. Nash, Big Stone; F. M. Currier, Blue Earth.

SECOND DAY.

The first business was the election of a secretary. The following nominations were made: O. N. Kingsbury, of Fillmore; Louis Hanson, of Clay; A. L. Stromberg, of Forest Lake.

The vote was announced as follows: Kingsbury, 2; Stromberg, 284; Louis Hanson, 259.

Mr. Stromberg was declared elected.

For state lecturer, Dr. Fish, Gen. J. H. Baker and Daniel Duncan were nominated. The ballot resulted as follows: Fish, 300; Baker, 228; Duncan, 22. On motion Dr. Fish's election was made unanimous.

H. P. Bjorge, of Otter Tail was elected treasurer.

Resolved, That we demand that the governor of Minnesota, William R. Merriam, demand the resignation of our present railroad and warehouse commission and appoint a new board of commissioners that will enforce the law, or tender his resignation as governor of Minnesota.

On motion a committee of nine was appointed to investigate the grain dealers of the state as was also a similar committee to investigate lumber trusts.

Before the meeting adjourned the following resolution was adopted:

A recess was then taken to allow the delegates to caucus by districts for vice presidents. Their deliberations resulted in the following selection:

First district, T. J. Meighen, Fillmore; Second, C. H. Johnson, Pipe Stone; Third, H. V. Poore, Renville; Fourth, Andrew Richmond, Washington; Fifth, Jonas Howe, Hennepin; Sixth, Charles F. Bohall, Todd; Seventh, B. M. Chesley, Norman.

The finance committee of the Alliance was then named, as follows:

First district Charles Johnson; Second, Pat Gildea Murray; Third, D. F. Aitkin, Dakota; Fourth, S. W. Powell, Washington; Fifth, A. S. Neal, Hennepin; Sixth, O. G. Lyman, Stearns; Seventh, Swan Nelson, Kandiyohi.

Then came the question of the selection of ten delegates to the St. Louis convention—one from each district and three at large. The districts made the selections, which were as follows:

At large, Ignatius Donnelly, chairman; First, T. J. Vermilya, Olmstead; Second, A. D. Steward, Redwood; Third, Ferdinand Bachen, Renville; Gilbert Fish, Rice, alternate; Fourth, E. W. Fish, Ramsey; Fifth, L. H. Schofield; Sixth, O. F. Bolwell, Todd; M. Hamilton, alternate; Seventh, Andrew Steenerson.

THIRD DAY.

The entire day was taken up with the report of the committee on resolutions.

After considerable discussion pro and con it was decided, in executive session, to join issues with the Industrial Union.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is a text of the platform adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the demands of the platforms as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889; Ocala, Fla., in 1890, and Omaha, Neb., in 1891, and industrial organizations there represented, summarized as follows:

1—The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit, hence we demand the abolition of national banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis, without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes when demanded by the people shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent per annum upon imperishable products as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

2—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3—We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

4—Believing the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation—national, state or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another, and that this has special reference to the tariff issue.

5—We demand that all revenues—national, state or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6—We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on income.

7—We demand the government ownership of all means of communication and transportation.

8—We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

9—That we urge united action of all progressive organizations in attending the conference called for Feb. 22, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations.

10—Resolved, That the question of universal suffrage be recommended to the favorable consideration of the various states and territories.

11—Resolved, That while the party in power in 1889 pledged the faith of the nation to pay a debt in coin that had been contracted on a depreciated currency basis and payable in currency, thus adding nearly $1,000,000,000 to the burdens of the people, which meant gold for the bondholders and depreciated currency for the soldier, and holding that the men who imperiled their lives to save the life of a nation should have been paid in money as good as that paid to the bondholder, we demand the issue of legal tender treasury notes in sufficient amount to make the pay of the soldiers equal to par with coin, or such other legislation as shall do equal and exact justice to the Union soldiers of this country.

12—Resolved, That as eight hours constitute a legal day's work for government employes in mechanical departments, we believe this principle should be farther extended so as to apply to all corporations employing labor in the different states of the Union.

13—Resolved, That this conference condemns in unmeasured terms the action of the directors of the World's Columbian exposition on May 19, 1891, in which they refused the minimum rate of wages asked for by the labor organizations of Chicago.

14—Resolved, That the Minnesota State Farmers' Alliance is heartily in favor of joining with all reform organizations in the formation of the People's party, and also that we instruct our delegates to the conference, to be held on Feb. 22, 1892, to do all in their power to that end.

15—Resolved, That we extend aid to the poor of our land, including the thousands of starving miners of Indiana, and then extend aid to the suffering Russians, who are certainly deserving of assistance.

16—Resolved, That we ask that congress pass a law to compel the issuance of patents on land held by railroad corporations where they are justly entitled to them or else forfeit the same and open it to entry, to actual settlers only.

17—Resolved, That we demand that each local Alliance in the state take steps at once to organize and collect funds for the employment of counsel, and to pay the expenses of witnesses, and go before the grand jury and secure the indictment and conviction of all parties who are engaged in combinations to deprive the producers of a free market by preventing competition and lowering the prices of our productions; and that said money should be paid into the State Alliance treasury as a distinct fund, and that said fund be subject to the order of the executive committee to be used under their direction.

18—Resolved, That this Alliance takes recognition of the boycott declared by the Knights of Labor and the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union against the Rochester (N. Y.) Clothing Exchange, and requests the sub-Alliances to take the matter up.

19—We demand that the state shall erect at Duluth, adjacent to deep water navigation, a public warehouse where grain may be stored without mixing the grain of different grades while awaiting a purchaser, at actual cost of such storage.

20—Resolved, That the Alliance of Minnesota denounces the PIONEER PRESS as an ally of the plutocracy of this age, and as a persecutor and defamer of our best men; that we rejoice in the victory won by Ignatius Donnelly in the courts over that vile enemy of the human race, trusting that the time will come when such baleful lights shall become utterly extinguished.

21—Resolved, That we disapprove of the scheme to set aside a large portion of the northeastern part of our state for a national park as a scheme for the pine land and railroad rings to secure the land for future corporation benefits; and that we believe it is a plan of English syndicates to cut us off from the Lake Superior route to the ocean.

22—Resolved, That we fully believe that $50,000 is as much money as is required to properly represent Minnesota in the world's fair, provided it is properly expended; and we oppose the levying of further tribute upon the counties with the hope of future reimbursement from the state treasury.

23—Resolved, That we thoroughly believe in independent political action to secure the people in their rights.

24—Resolved, That C. K. Davis did not fairly represent the people of Minnesota in furthering the interests of the Pacific railways in the great Pacific bond robbery, under which these roads were built.

And we demand the the immediate foreclosure by the United States of the mortgage on the Pacific railroads as a preparatory measure looking toward the nationalization of all the railroads of the country.

25—Resolved, That the constitution of the state should be so amended that every acre of land should bear a proper share of taxation, including the 7,000,000 acres of railway lands.

26—Resolved, That we demand the immediate purchase of the additional twine plants by the prison board, and its operation by the convicts; and we demand the removal of every member of the present board and the appointment of new men, a majority of whom shall be practical farmers.

27—Resolved, While we entertain no hostility to the state university we favor the separation of the state agricultural college therefrom and demand that the control of our agricultural institutions be placed in the hands of those friendly to the farmers.

28—Resolved, That we condemn option gambling in all its forms.

29—Resolved, That we ask for a thorough official investigation of the wheat combine in the Northwest. Until we secure national ownership of railways we demand legislation, state and national, making it obligatory upon all railways to furnish side track facilities at all stations sufficient to accommodate all parties or partnerships desiring to erect and maintain elevators or warehouses of a capacity of not less than 5,000 bushels each.

30—Resolve, dThat we sympathize with the citizens of North Dakota and Minnesota who have been ordered from their homes by the Great Northern Railroad company, and demand that the national government shall protect settlers who have received patents to their lands, as we believe that a government which does not stand by its own patents is unworthy the name of a free government.

31—Resolved, That we demand of the congress of the United States to take steps immediately to forfeit every foot of unearned railroad land.

32—Resolved, That we favor such changes in the laws of the state as will relegate all questions of local concern and the raising of revenue for local needs to the people of each county, and thus relieve the state legislature from the vast mass of local legislation that now hampers its action and prevents due consideration of matters of general interest.

33—Resolved, That we oppose the erection of a $3,000,000 capitol building at the present time, and that when such a building becomes necessary that it be removed from the metropolitan cities, and that the matter of occupying the Kandiyohi capitol lands be seriously considered by the people of this state.

34—Resolved, That in view of the fact that the actual attitude of our legislative representatives is unknown to the people; and inasmuch as the daily press distorts the proceedings of the legislature purposely, we demand hereafter the employment of a stenographer and the publication of complete reports, after the manner of the United States congress.

35—Resolved, That the board of management of the agricultural fair should all be operative farmers, and said board should abolish all gambling and saloon interests therefrom; and, that we demand a change in the laws to secure that end.

36—Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the law relating to incorporated villages, which gives them the control of all moneys derived from the sale of liquor licenses, as all such moneys should go into the county revenue and general funds, to help to prosecute the crime accruing from the sale of the same.

37—Resolved, That we favor the submission of the question of prohibition to a vote of the people.

38—Resolved, That we demand the abolition of railroad passes in all forms.

39—Whereas, the treasury notes issued under the authority of an act of the late Republican congress, July 14, 1890, are not a legal tender for all debts, public and private, when otherwise stipulated in the contract; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that any legislation that authorizes the issuance of any money for the people that is not a legal tender for all debts, public and private, but demonetized in effect as were the greenbacks in the exception clause thereon, and the silver coin under the acts of 1873 and 1880 and the treasury notes now being issued under the act of 1891, are gross and unpardonable crimes of federal legislation.

Resolved, second, That we demand of the congress of the United States that they immediately repeal all acts of legislation that tends in any way to disturb any of the full attributes of money, and that a copy of the above resolution be sent to each of the senators and representatives in congress from the State of Minnesota.

40—Resolved, That we favor an amendment to the federal constitution empowering the people to annul all special franchises.

41—Resolved, That the liquor traffic of the country be nationalized according to the idea of Mr. Washburn of Massachusetts.

TURNING TO BONE.

An Idaho Woman Who Is Afflicted With a Peculiar Disease.

Mrs. Mollie Hughes, a highly-respected widow lady, living near Camernville, Idaho, is afflicted with a unique and most distressing disease, says the St. Louis Republic. Little by little the flesh of her entire body is turning to solid bone, or, in other words, she is becoming ossified. The disease was first noticed in 1886, when Mrs. Hughes was Miss Duychink, of Canon Rapids.

At that time only a single finger was affected. Within a month after the time when Miss Duychink first noticed the numbness and stiffness of the finger it had been accidently broken off while she was asleep. The incident gave the girl no pain there being neither blood, nerves nor flesh left in the diseased member, but it excited the alarm of the family, who called in a physician.

The broken stump of the finger was amputated back to where the living flesh set on and everything was thought to be all right. Soon the flesh, muscles, arteries, veins and nerves on her hands, fingers and arms became as hard and feelingless as the finger had been before it was broken off. Next the awful malady extended to the elbows, the forearms becoming as white and as clear as alabaster.

Within the year the toes and the end of the nose and ear tips showed a like color and rigidness. The process of ossification has now been going on for five years, and the attending physicians say that it is only a matter of time when the entire body of the poor victim will be a solid bone. It is a rare disease and the pathology of it is little understood.

THE RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

It Made a Big Difference Who Went Into the Ditch.

The car rocked from side to side, and seemed as though all the wheels on one side were off the track at once. The conductor staggered along, catching hold of seats now and then to steady himself, and the pallid railway official stopped him.

"Conductor," he said, "this is an awful rough stretch of road."

"No rougher than it has always been," replied the conductor. "There's something like forty miles of it just the same right ahead of us."

"But aren't you running frightfully fast?" asked the pallid official, catching hold of the window-sill to keep from being thrown into the aisle.

"We're doing pretty well," returned the conductor, as he grabbed hold of a seat to keep from diving into the official's lap. "We're making up time. The stations are some distance apart along here, and it gives us a chance. We've got to get in on time."

"Get in where—heaven?" asked the official, as he braced his knees against the back of the seat ahead of him and took an extra strong hold on the window sill. "You signal the engineer to slow up."

"But, sir, this is the stretch you've always ordered us to make up time on, because there are so few stations."

"I have?" said the railway official, interrogatively.

"Yes, sir. Whenever we're late you wire to make it up right along here."

"I wire you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that's when I'm sitting in the arm-chair in my office. I don't mind if you're two hours late to-day."—Chicago Tribune.

IN THE QUEEN'S BEDROOM.

Mistake Made in Windsor Castle by M. Guizot.

When, in 1850, M. Guizot was the French embassador to England he was upon terms of friendly intimacy with the young queen, who was much entertained and instructed by the learned diplomat's varied and brilliant conversation. Upon numerous occasions M. Guizot visited her majesty at Windsor, and there has just been published in London a letter written by the embassador to his daughter during one of their visits. "The queen retired at 11:30," writes M. Guizot. "We stayed chatting till midnight, when, seeking my apartment, I lost my way in the innumerable corridors and rooms, and half opening a door I thought was mine, I saw a lady, half undressed, attended by her waiting woman. I closed it quickly and went on, meeting some one, who conducted me to my room. The next day, at dinner, the queen said to me, laughingly: 'Do you know that you came to my room at midnight?' 'How, madam,' I exclaimed, 'was it your majesty's door that I half opened?' 'Certainly,' and she recommenced laughing, and so did I. I then told her of my mistake, which she had guessed, and I ended by asking permission, if ever I wrote my memoirs, to put in them how I had, at midnight, in Windsor castle, opened the door of the chamber of the Queen of England, who was going to bed. She gave me permission, laughingly, with all her heart."—Chicago News.

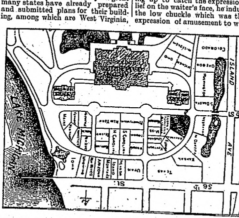
MINNESOTA'S SITE.

The State Granted a Very Desirable Site on the World's Fair Grounds.

4,000 Square Feet in Horticultural Hall Also Reserved for Minnesota.

The world's fair managers in Chicago have taken in good faith the efforts of the State of Minnesota to raise the additional amount of $100,000 for its exhibit in Chicago, and have awarded it the site which the Minnesota commissioners selected last fall, but for which there has been considerable contention on the part of other states. The award has been made without any promise from Minnesota's representatives that the grounds will be used for a state building, but it was well known that steps were being taken to increase this state's appropriation, and the Chicago managers have confidence in the ability of the Northwestern men to accomplish what they have set out to do. This site is one of the best in Jackson park, and many other states have been coveting its possession. Minnesota's credit is now at stake, but she will prove herself worthy of the confidence placed in her by the managers of the world's fair.

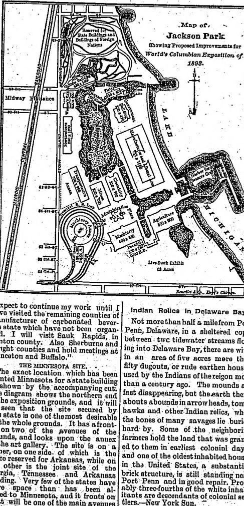
Manager L. P. Hunt, says a great many states have already prepared and submitted plans for their building, among which are West Virginia,



Colorado and Wahington.

Another valuable award for Minnesota was reported by Manager Hunt. The superintendent of horticulture has set aside 4,000 square feet in the horticultural hall for this state's exhibit. The Minnesota display will be one of the finest from the Northwestern states. Mr. Hunt has received his first application for space from a Minnesota man. It came from Jacob Ries of Shakopee, a ages, who received a first premium at the state fair of 1883.

"I was very much pleased to learn that Ramsey county has gone to work to secure her quota of the $100,000," said Mr. Hunt in an interview. "I understand that Hennepin county has pledged its amount, and this information will help me wonderfully with many of the other counties. They have been waiting to see what action the two cities will take. I have lately received four letters in which the writers stated they were willing to begin the work in their counties as soon as Ramsey and Hennepin counties had pledged their amounts.


Map of
Jackson Park
Showing Proposed Improvements for
World's Columbian Exposition of
1893.
N.
Reserved for State Buildings and Buildings of Foreign Nations
Midway Plaisance
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
STONY ISLAND AVENUE
Government Building
Manufactures and Liberal Arts
Transportation
Annex
Mines
Electricity
Administration Plaza
Agriculture 500 x 800
Machinery 500 x 850
Machinery Annex
Harbor for Pleasure Craft
Live Stock Exhibit 63 Acres
LAKE
MICHIGAN

I expect to continue my work until I have visited the remaining counties of manufacturer of carbonated beverthe state which have not been organized. I will visit Sauk Rapids, in Benton county. Also Sherburne and Wright counties and hold meetings at Princeton and Buffalo."

THE MINNESOTA SITE.

The exact location which has been granted Minnesota for a state building is shown by the accompanying cut. The diagram shows the northern end of the exposition grounds, and it will be seen that the site secured by this state is one of the most desirable on the whole grounds. It has a frontage on two of the avenues of the grounds, and looks upon the annex to the art gallery. The site is on a corner, on one side of which is the space reserved for Arkansas, while on the other is the joint site of the Georgia, Tennessee and Arkansas building. Very few of the states have more space than has been allotted to Minnesota, and it fronts on what will be one of the main avenues of the grounds, Fifty-seventh street, while most of the states have a frontage only on a side avenue, or look upon Fifty-sixth street, which is outside of the exposition grounds.

The second cut of which the one given above is a part, which shows the entire exposition grounds, and from this the location of the Minnesota grounds may be very easily seen.

Why He Couldn't.

A certain literary German whose manner of speaking was extremely deliberate, and who disapproved of impetuosity of any sort under any circumstances, had an amusing experience in a restaurant one day.

He was a well-known figure among the patrons of this particular restaurant, as he seldom dined anywhere else, and he generally was served by a waiter who had become used to his way of speaking, but one day a new waiter took his order and brought his soup.

"I cannot eat this soup," said the gentleman, slowly, not looking up from his plate, after he had summoned the waiter for the second time. The man seized the offending dish before the customer could finish the sentence, and vanished with it. He reappeared in a moment with another supply of the same soup, which he placed before the gentleman, and then stood regarding him with an anxious face, wondering what could be the reason the soup remained untasted.

"I cannot eat this soup," again slowly remarked the literary man.

"Why not sir? What is the matter?" stammered the unhappy waiter, who had been told he was serving an important person.

"I cannot eat this soup," said the literary genius calmly for the third time, "because I have not as yet been provided with a spoon." And looking up to catch the expression of relief on the waiter's face, he indulged in the low chuckle which was the only expression of amusement to which he ever gave way.

How a Rooster Flaps His Wings.

Wm. Hamilton Gibson, who is a trained observer of plants and animals, satisfied himself some time ago that a rooster makes the flapping noise that accompanies his crowing by striking his wings together over his back. The popular notion is that the bird produces the noise by striking his wings against his hard, fat thighs. Mr. Gibson discussed the subject with a farmer once, and the latter laughed at the artist's idea, and said: "I've been brought up among chickens, and I guess I know how a rooster flaps his wings." "Very good," said Mr. Gibson, "but just watch your own fowls for a week, and tell me what you think then." The scornful farmer promised, and returned at the end of the week with the humble confession that Mr Gibson was right.

Indian Relics in Delaware Bay.

Not more than half a mile from Port Penn, Delaware, in a sheltered copse between two tidewater streams flowing into Delaware Bay, there are within an area of five acres more than fifty dugouts, or rude earthen houses, used by the Indians of the reigon more than a century ago. The mounds are fast disappearing, but the earth thereabouts abounds in arrow heads, tomahawks and other Indian relics, while the bones of many savages lie buried hard by. Some of the neighboring farmers hold the land that was granted to them in earliest colonial days, and one of the oldest inhabited houses in the United States, a substantial brick structure, is still standing near Port Penn and in good repair. Probably three-fourths of the white inhabitants are descendants of colonial settlers.—New York Sun.

A wool grower says that tobacco water used as a sheep dip does not give so good a luster to the growing fleece as some of the dips that are to be bought already prepared.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR ENQUIRING MINDS.

The Tunnel at Niagara—Nature's Telephone—Just Like a Bird—A Warlike Clock.

The Tunnel at Niagara.

To cut through seven thousand feet of solid rock which has held back the torrents of the Niagara river is the task that the Cataract Construction Company has undertaken. Last week a total advance of 262 feet was made, bringing the total excavation up to 4,733 feet in 13 months. This leaves only 1,967 feet to complete the work as originally intended, but in all probability 300 feet more will be excavated, bringing the total length of the tunnel up to an even 7,000 feet. This is not the first attempt to utilize the power of Niagara Falls. The early French settlers built a mill beside the rapids just above the falls. In colonial times the British put up a saw mill there and used it to cut timbers for their fortifications. Later the Stedman and Potter mills were built, and still later two raceways were built, supplying power to numerous factories.

About 40 years ago the Hydraulic Canal Company cut a channel through the rock about three-quarters of a mile long from the river bank above the falls to a point on the deep gorge below. Standing on the suspension bridge just below the falls the visitor sees on the American side a score or more of miniature cataracts, the water in some cases dashing over the brink of the cliff, and in others pouring with terrific force from holes cut in the bank. They are fed by the hydraulic canal, and before the water dashes over the precipice it does its work in the mills that line the bank.

The hydraulic canal was a white elephant. It was expensive work, and it was finally sold to satisfy a mortgage some three years ago. It is 100 feet wide, nearly a mile long, and its estimated force is 170,000 horse power.

All that, however, is only a drop in the bucket to what the immense water power hurled over the cataract daily is capable of, and capitalists have studied ways and means to avail themselves of its possibilities. Finally the present gigantic work was conceived. It was determined to run a tunnel from the surface of the water tunnel below the falls to a point on the river bank above. This tunnel is really only a waste weir for the water which will be drawn from the river from short surface canals, wheel pits and cross tunnels, after performing its service for man will pour out through the tunnel into the river again, having merely been diverted from its course temporarily. The tunnel has three sections. Shaft 1 was sunk directly opposite the New York Central depot, and after getting down 200 feet the men began forcing their way eastward and westward through the solid rock with drills, dynamite, and picks. Shaft 2 was sunk about half a mile to the eastward, and there the tunneling was pushed both ways. Simultaneously a great rent was made in the face of the cliffs in the deep gorge just below the new suspension bridge. On an average 1,400 pounds of dynamite are used every day, or a car load every 16 days.—New York Sun.

Nature's Telephone.

A marvelous story comes from Dakota of a discovery which has been accidentally made in the mountains northwest of Rapid City. It is stated that there is a natural telephone line between two mountains in the Black Hills range.

On each side of a valley, 12 miles in width, stand two high peaks, several thousand feet high, which tower above the other mountains and have long been known as landmarks. They have only on rare occasions been scaled, so very little is known of their topography.

Some little time ago two parties started out, one for each peak, taking with them heliographs for the purpose of signaling to each other across the valley. The ascent was made, and when the top was reached one of the party on the north mountain was surprised to hear voices which apparently came out of the air.

By changing his position he discovered that at a certain spot on the mountain he could hear the voices, but that in other positions he could not hear them. He called the attention of his party to the phenomenon, and when the attention of the other party had been attracted it was found that an ordinary conversation was plainly heard from one mountain top to the other.

This may be considered a rather tall story to foist upon the intelligent reader of the day, but Electricity offers the following as an explanation: The form of the mountain might be considered as serving the purposes of elliptical reflectors of sound, the speakers placing themselves in the foci at each end of the eclipse. The low density of the atmosphere at the altitude at which the observers were would also tend towards intensifying the sound.

The various whispering galleries in England and the continent can be quoted as showing how sound is magnified under certain conditions; another instance may be found in the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake city. This the last is of enormous dimensions, is built in the form of a true eclipse, and a person standing in the focus at one end can carry on a conversation in a whisper with another person who places himself in the focus at the other end.

An Electric Freight Locomotive.

The Thomson-Houston Company exhibited at their works in Lynn, Mass., the first freight locomotive of good size that has been constructed. The new locomotive is designed to pull and shift freight cars for the Whitin Machine Company at Whitinsville, Mass. It is proposed to carry by this means merchandise back and forth from the railway station, a distance of a mile and a half. The total weight of the locomotive is 43,000 pounds, and the speed, when delivering thirty-horse power at the draw bar, is five miles an hour. This will pull on a level from six to eight heavily loaded freight cars, weighing from 200 to 300 tons.

The exhibition was a complete success in every way. The piece of track used was a curve and an up grade, so that drawing a given load over it was equivalent to drawing three times that load on a straight and level track. Two freight cars weighing fifty-four and one-half tons were first attached to the locomotive. They were drawn easily around the curve and up the grade, started, stopped and backed without difficulty. This experiment was in itself practically a complete demonstration of the success of the new machine. But severer tests were applied. Two more cars, bringing the weight up to ninety-seven tons, and finally two more still, making a weight of 163 tons, were added to the train. Again the locomotive drew them back and forth without any apparently added difficulty whatever.

Some data of the locomotive are given below: Voltage of locomotive, 500 volts; horse power at draw bar, 100; speed on level track when developing above power, five miles per hour; wheel base, 6 feet 4 inches; diameter of wheels, 42 inches; speed reduction between armature and axle, 1 to 25; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches standard; wheel base, 6 feet 4 inches; greatest length of locomotive, at cowcatcher, 15 feet 7½ inches greatest length of platform, 7 feet ¼ inch; weight of locomotive, less trolley pole, 42,525 pounds; approximate weight of motor, 5,400 pounds; double-acting sand boxes, spring draw head, standard link coupling, band brake on brake drum on intermediate shaft.

Rainfall and Population.

The distribution of population relative to mean annual rain fall indicates not only the tendency of people to seek arable lands, but their condition as to general healthfulness. The average annual rainfall in this country is 29·6 inches, but the variations range from zero to perhaps one hundred and twenty-five inches. Gauging the distribution of the population in accordance with the annual average rainfall in different localities, some interesting points are observable, not only as to the number of inhabitants in the areas calculated, but as to the density of population. The greater proportion of the people of the United States are living in regions in which annual rainfall is between thirty and fifty inches. Mr. Gannett calculates that about three fourths of the inhabitants of the country are found under these conditions; and, further, that as the rainfall increases or diminishes, the population diminishes rapidly. The density of population in regions where the average rainfall is between thirty and forty inches is 43.1 per square mile; in regions where it is from forty to fifty inches annually, the density is 25.1, and in the arid regions of the West, where the rainfall is less than twenty inches, being two-fifths of the entire area of the country, less than three per cent of the population finds its home. The population has increased rapidly in the regions having from thirty to forty inches average annual rainfall.—The Popular Science Monthly.

Just Like a Bird.

The new flying machine, or "aviateur," recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by M. Gustave Trouve, is highly ingenious, and a new departure in aeronautics, but is only in its experimental stage.

M. Trouve believes that none of our existing motors—whether of steam, electricity, or compressed air—are capable of propelling a vehicle through the air, without the support of balloons or aeroplanes such as Mr. Maxim is now working at. In order to devise such a motor, he took up the principle of the Bourdon tube, which is employed as a manometer or pressure gauge. This tube is of a horseshoe form, and when filled with the gas whose pressure is to be measured, the points of the tube approach to or recede from each other according as the pressure of the gas falls or rises.

M. Trouve saw that he could transform the tube into a motor, by filling it with an inflammable mixture of hydrogen gas and common air, and exploding the mixture with proper cartridges fixed on a revolving barrel. At each explosion the pressure of the gas in the tube would fall, and the points in the tube approach, while on refilling the tube with gas between the explosions the points would recede. In this way a reciprocating motion of the points would be obtainable as long as the supply of hydrogen and the exploding cartridges lasted.

To utilize this motion, he fastens an expanded artificial wing to each point of the tube: and these wings rise and fall as the points approach or recede, thus beating the air like a bird's wings.

A Warlike Clock.

A novel clock is now being exhibited by the Watchmakers' Union in London. It is of wood, beautifully carved, and stands six feet in height. The case is a perfect fort in miniature and, instead of a bell and striking hammer, the hours are announced by a bugler, who emerges from a door at one side of the fort and blows the call to assemble and march.

Almost instantly the doors open on all sides; a regiment of automatic soldiers, six abreast, march out, wheel to the left, stop a few seconds to "mark time," and then march through another part of the fortress to the barracks. These marches and counter-marches occur each hour, says the Chicago Press.

If they come out to announce the hour of 1 o'clock, one soldier fires his tiny gun; at 2 o'clock two soldiers fire their pieces, increasing with the hour until the twelve leaders fire their guns, the rear ranks bowing their heads and pointing with their bayonets toward the dial of the clock.

Ice Made By Natural Gas.

An inventor in Buffalo, N. Y., has devised a process for making ice by utilizing the intense cold created by the explosion of natural gas when liberated from the high pressure at which it issues from the wells. In the experimental plant the gas is used at its initial pressure of from 150 to 200 pounds to drive a small engine. After use in the engine the gas exhausts into a closed box, and the expansion generates sufficiently cold to form slabs of ice three inches thick to the amount of three-quarters of a ton in a day. It is claimed that the principle can be applied economically on a large scale.—Philadelphia Record.

Polk County Journal

CROOKSTON, . . . MINN

GENERAL SCHOFIELD has ordered that all recruits entering the army shall be vaccinated. He means that men who want to be soldiers shall first learn how to bare arms.

IT is said Russia does not want the island of Corea, to the east of China, but she does not propose to let any other nation have it. As we have no use for it and do not want it, we can watch the fight with complacency.

"OLIVER OPTIC" is still writing books for boys. The famous Boston school teacher and author is now 70 years old, but he has recently contracted to write a new series of his charhcteristic stories.

IT is noted in Washington that while the Congressmen from the North and East wear silk hats or black or brown derbys, the members from the South and far West prefer soft felt hats.

THE Harvard students, who have adopted the cap and gown, are now negotiating for a supply from the London firm that furnishes them for the Oxford students. It is estimated that a plain mohair gown with broadcloth cap, will cost about $12.

SOME one with an inquiring turn of mind has discovered that there are but nine words in the English language which ends in "dous." They are tremendous, amphibodous, hazardous, apodous, pteropodous, cephaledous, gasteropodous, stupendous and gastropodous.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT suggests that a man "may keep every one of the Ten Commandments and yet not be admitted to any decent society in New York." If the reference was to the 400, there need be no surprise. Some parts of the Decalogue are not adapted to modern society.

ONE of the men who helped save the life of the czarevitch of Russia last year has become so demoralized by good fortune that he has been summoned several times into court. The brave but weak Japanese receives an annual pension of $1,000 from the Russian Government and a small sum yearly from the Mikado.

NOT much is said of Russia's navy, but it is a large one. She has thirty-six first-rate vessels, forty-eight second-class, eighty-eight third-class, and twenty of the fourth-class. Her vessels are manned by 30,500 men. Quite enough to cause a merry time should they suddenly break loose on the high seas.

THE emperor of China is said to rest in serene security, confident that his enemies can never prevail over him by force of arms. He has hired an able magician who promises to put a mystic "kibosh" on the firearms of the imperial adversaries so that they cannot be used. European powers having any idea of coercing the emperor from and after this date would better consider this matter before beginning hostilities.

THE death of Mrs. A. L. Kane, of Milwaukee, is announced. Mrs. Kane was the wife of Alonzo L. Kane, the surviving pioneer hotel man of Milwaukee. He was proprietor of the American House, which occupied the site of the present Plankinton House. The deceased was a woman of great amiability and many virtues. Mr. Kane is in active business life, a large owner of real estate. They resided at one time in Chicago, and have many friends here.

A RECENT court ruling in an election matter in New York brings out a practice of the postal department in regard to letters that has not been well understood. The person who mails a letter can reclain it any time before it is delivered to the party addressed. Recently a party in the East stopped by telegraph a letter sent to St. Paul after it had reached this city. A sworn description is necessary, of course.

THE Comte de Paris is very certain that republican government is fatal in its effects upon religion and morals. The morals of some of the young chaps who stand pretty close to the thrones, are of a kind which the count will hardly cite as proofs of the correctness of his position. The Orleans princes, of which he is one, never had a reputation for chastity and correct living that any demi-mondaine would have reason to sigh for.

THE Czar of Russia has lost one of his most intimate and beloved companions and friends in the death of Prince Obolenski, one of the court marshals and a general in the suite of the army. He served like the majority of the cadets of the great Russian houses, as a court page until 1869, when he became an officer of the Chevalier Guards in St. Petersburg, and as such, came in close contact with the present Emperor, at that time Crown Prince.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY FOSTER is going South soon for the benefit of his health.

SECRETARY BLAINE is taken with an attack of acute indigestion, but his condition is not serious.

AN effort will probably be made during the present session of congress to admit the territory of Oklahoma to statehood.

SENATOR STEWART of Nevada claims that free silver coinage is authorized by a law of 1837 which has never been repealed.

THE comptroller of the currency has appointed Lewis L. Lostetter, of Iroquois, receiver of the Huron National Bank, Huron, S. D.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN FREDERICK VALLACHER, 3d infantry, Ft. Snelling, Minn., is upon his own application placed on the retired list.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLS has so far recovered his health as to be able to undertake a trip to his home in Texas, whither he started recently. He will be absent ten days or two weeks.

THE president sends a message to congress asking that the secretary of the navy be authorized to charter a vessel for the transportation of relief contributions to Russia. The senate passes a resolution for this purpose introduced by Mr. Washburn.

PRESIDENT HARRISON nominates James W. McDill of Iowa and William M. Lindsey of Kentucky as interstate commerce commissioners and renominates Commissioner Morrison. He also names Daniel T. Hindman as agent at the Sisseton Indian agency, South Dakota.

PERSONAL MENTION.

M. DE MAUPASSANT, the noted French author, will be placed in an insane asylum.

MGR. GOTTSCHALK, Roman Catholic bishop of Hertogenbosch, Holland, died from influenza.

THE venerable Dr. Noah Porter, ex-president of Yale, is confined to his bed with an attack of grip. Owing to his advanced age the worst results are feared.

THE attack of influenza from which M. Victorien Sardou, the celebrated dramatist, is suffering, is so violent that he is completely prostrated.

J. F. CLARKE, president of the Boston & Montana and of the Tamarack Mining Companies, is dead at Boston, Mass., in a $250,000 residence just completed.

CHIEF JOSHUA SITWELL, the last of the Puyallup chiefs, died in Tacoma, Wash., aged 80. He was always friendly to the whites and rendered early settlers much assistance in Indian wars.

REV. THOMAS D. SKINNER, D. D., professor of divinity at the McCormick Theological seminary, is dead in Chicago. Dr. Skinner has been in failing health for several years, and recently was stricken with pneumonia. He was seventy years old.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

THE fire at Nashville is now estimated to have amounted to $475,000, with insurance of $307,200.

AN unknown vessel was wrecked in Papa sound, Shetland islands. It is feared that everybody on board was lost.

EDWIN BALL, four years old, died of hydrophobia at Newark, N. J. The little fellow was badly bitten by a mastiff on Dec. 11.

AT Omaha the breaking of a ladder at a fire, Fire Chief Galligan and Pipemen Noonan and Carter fell a distance of 30 feet, all receiving painful injuries. The chief's left leg was broken.

AT Beaver Falls, Pa., a Pittsburg & Lake Erie freight train crashed into a work train, badly wrecking it and seriously injuring four Hungarians and James Hamilton, the brakeman. Stephen Lafferty, one of the young Hungarians, will die.

AT Chicago, an Alton freight train struck a Halsted street horse car, injuring eight passengers, but none fatally. The victims were: Thomas Gregory and wife, Lizzie Calaghan and sister, Therse Brazaman, J. G. Lazarus and Mrs. Vick and baby.

DIPTHERIA is epidemic at Stoneboro, Pa. Twenty-three families are afflicted, and the disease is spreading so rapidly that the physicians are hardly able to cope with it. The form of the disease is most virulent and a number of deaths have occurred.

SINS AND SINNERS.

C. H. PAUL, of Hastings, Neb., county treasurer, is short in his accounts over $22,000.

CHARLES LLOYD, colored, who was sentenced to be hanged at Little Rock Ark., has been granted a respite for 60 days.

THE Jackson Brewery, San Francisco, was seized by the collector of customs for violating the revenue laws.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Buffalo express near Bethlehem, Pa., on the North Pennsylvania road.

EDWARD W. MAGILL, assignee of John Bardsley, entered suit against the suspended Keystone National Bank to recover $100,000.

SEVEN women in different sections of the country claim to be the wives of John Anderson of St. Louis, arrested in Cleveland on the charge of stealing $1,200 from his latest victim.

GOV. NICHOLLS, of Louisianna, has signed the death warrant of Philip Baker, who murdered Mrs. Neil Nelson in Carrollton, a year ago. The date for execution has been fixed for Jan. 22, instant.

THE Jackson brewery of San Francisco has been seized by the government on the charge of brewing 21,000 barrels of beer more than the internal revenue books show. If proven true the plant, valued at $500,000, will be confiscated.

MICHAEL SCHALL and James Danner, of the insolvent banking firm of Schall & Danner, York, Pa., against whom indictments were quashed by the court recently were rearrested on the charges of embezzlement and larceny as bailee. They gave bail in the aggregate sum of $50,000 for a hearing.

NEWS was received at Natchez, Miss, that a mob forcibly entered the jail at Rayville, La., and took therefrom L. N. Disharnon and Cal Foster and lynched them. They were charged with the murder of a Jewish peddler, Mike Bimkins, near Delhi.

AT Springfield, Ill., an affray occurred between two brothers named Loomis, when William, aged twenty-seven, leveled a double-barreled shotgun at Charles, aged fourteen, and fired both barrels at him, killing him instantly. William was badly cut in the neck, and claims it was done by his brother.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

THE khedive of Egypt dies of the grip.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, the French novelist, attempts suicide with revolver and razor.

THE international trouble on the Mexican border, it is thought, will soon be ended. Garza is in a bad way.

IT is reported that the doctors who are in attendance on the queen of Roumania despair of saving her life.

A PHYSICIAN of St. Paul is buried alive and dies of suffocation before he can be rescued.

YELLOW fever has broken out at Kingston, Jamaica, and troops have been removed from Port Royal to Newcastle.

JOSEPH JAMES CHEESEMAN was inaugurated president of Liberia Jan. 1. He is a Baptist minister and also a merchant of Liberia.

THE suffering among the people of the State of Chihuyua on account of the drought has greatly increased, and the situation is alarming.

THE influenza has claimed another distinguished victim in Emile Louis Victor de Lavellaye, the noted Belgian writer on political economy, whose death at Liege was announced.

MOUNET SULLY, in Paris, denies that he is coming to America. He says that perhaps he will come in a year or two for a two month's tour, playing Hamlet and other leading parts.

As an outcome of certain events at the recent court ball in Berlin, Emperor William has suggested to the officers of the Potsdam garrison that those unable to dance shall not attend court balls in future.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES of the powers have had a meeting in Brussels, and have signed a protocol of the anti-slavery act, which goes into operation sixty days hence. The United States is not represented.

GEORGE C. HITT, American deputy consul general in London, has resigned his position, and will shortly resume the business management of the Indianapolis Journal. He and his family will sail for New York.

IN several provinces of Russia the zemstevost, or district assemblies, have decided to issue money without interest. The measure is designed to aid the famine-stricken people, to prevent them from selling or pawning their tools or farming implements.

LEON C. LABELLE, son of the late Capt. Labelle, ex-member of parliament, of Montreal has been arrested in Ottawa, Ont., on the charge of murdering his wife, who was found dead on the floor of her house Dec. 28, from the effects of carbolic acid. The pair lived unhappily together.

IT is rumored that the relations between the vatican and the Brazilian government are so strained that a rupture is imminent. The pope, it is said, has intimated that he will excommunicate President Piexotto, his cabinet, and the members of the Brazilian congress, unless measures are taken to renew the former relations between church and state in Brazil.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

RAILROAD cases in Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington State are decided by the United States supreme court.

JOHN B CARSON, ex-president of the Chicago & Western Indiana Belt line and ex-president of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, died in Chicago of blood trouble and hemorrhage following a very severe attack of the grippe. Mr. Carson was fifty-seven years of age.

CHARGES that the appointment of A. Hegewisch as receiver of the United States Rolling Stock company were collusive and fradulent are made in the intervening petitions of the company which were filed in Judge Blodgett's court in Chicago. The court is asked to remove Hegewisch. The receiver is also charged with favoring the stockholders and of acting against the interests of the unsecured creditors. Judge Blodgett gave the receiver twenty days in which to answer the petition.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

JAKE SCHAEFFER has gone East and will play practice games with John Moulds previous to his great match with Slosson in New York, Jan. 22.

JIM FARRELL of Plymouth, Pa., and Larry Thomas of Warrior Run, Pa., fought in a twenty-four-foot ring at Wilkesbarre, Pa., to a finish, Marquis of Queensbury rules. Two-ounce gloves were used. Farrell knocked Thomas out in the sixth round. The latter was badly punished.

LABOR CIRCLE.

THE miners of the Holzappel district, near Welsbaden, Germany, have struck. Troops, who have been ordered to the scene, are keeping order.

EUGENE STORCK, of Essen, Germany, is in America soliciting aid for the 18,000 striking printers in Berlin. He expects to raise $100,000 in this country.

THE threatened strike by the 3,000 employes in the Elgin Watch factory at Elgin, Ill., did not occur. Forty finishers asked more wages, which was refused. They are yet working.

AT Pittsburg the first annual convention of the National Barbers' Association, opened with 150 delegates from all parts of the country. The day was spent in considering plans for recognizing the beneficial and insurance features of the association.

OTHERWISE.

P. HUDSON, dry goods, Montreal, has failed; debts, $100,000.

Senator Sherman receives the Republican caucus nomination for senator from Ohio, defeating ex-Gov. Foraker 53 to 39.

A BILL declaring the lottery business a felony is introduced in the Kentucky senate.

ENGLISH capitalists are said to have bought all the type foundries in the United States.

LITHOGRAPHERS form a trust in New York to control the engraving of cigar box labels and theatrical posters.

RUMOR has it that Cleveland will not allow the use of his name in the Democratic convention as a candidate.

A LARGE number of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio farmers will remove to the Red river valley.

THE Connecticut supreme court decides the gubernatorial contest in favor of Bulkly, Republican.

THE whisky trust is being investigated on charges of violating the interstate commerce law.

Representatives of the national organization of broom manufacturers announce an advance of 25 cents a dozen, to take effect immediately.

No. 2 anthracite blast furnace of the Books Iron Company at Birdboro, Pa., resumed operations after a year's idleness. This is one of the largest furnaces in Schuylkill Valley.

THE Pennsylvania supreme court decided that a saloon keeper is liable for damages in the case of injuries received resulting from the sale of liquor to intoxicated persons.

JUDGE BLODGETT in the United States district court in Chicago has decided the long pending suit of Royal E. Robbins against the Illinois Watch company for infringement of a patent for a stem-winding watch. The court found for the complainant.

AT Philadelphia a bill in equity was filed in the circuit court on behalf of the government to restrain certain firms engaged in the manufacturing of olemargarine or butterine, from creating and maintaining a monopoly of the trade.

A STOCK company has been organized with a capital of $10,000,000 to establish a Monte Carlo gaming resort on a small island off the Californian coast, about 30 miles from Santa Barbara. Most of the stock has been taken by New York capitalists.

THE Pennsylvania supreme court in the case of Tobias vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeal from the common pleas court of Allegheny county, enunciated an old decision that the condition exempting the company from liability for error in repeated messages has no application to the recipient of the message, and that when he suffers loss from such error the company is liable.

A STATEMENT of the receipts and expenditures of the Pennsylvania state government for the year ended November, 1891, show receipts for the year of $13,007,161.74, as against $8,625,919.10 in 1890. The payments for the year were $10,453,963.04, as against $8,168,881.18 in 1890. The balances in the treasury Nov. 30 last was $2,070,854.55, over $2,250,000 more than the balances at the close of the last fiscal year.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Four young men are arrested in St. Paul on charge of highway robbery.

A prominent attorney of Duluth dies from an overdose of "consumption cure."

It is proposed to establish a branch of the Irish National federation in St. Paul.

Basil W. Armstrong, a well known citizen of St. Paul, is dead.

Commissioners met and voted Morrison county's proportion, $160, to the fair fund.

A good site in the world's fair grounds is awarded to Minnesota.

Gov. Merriam makes numerous appointments.

J. L. Starkey is elected building inspector of St. Paul.

The St. Paul curlers win two medals at the Milwaukee bonspiel.

The Norman County Herald, hitherto a prohibition organ, has been sold to J. C. Norby and will run as an Alliance organ.

St. Paul school inspectors decide to put a limited kindergarten department into the Sibly school.

Levi Halgreen, aged 30 years, of Watertown, Minn, was killed by a falling tree at Miller Bros.' camp. The remains were taken to Watertown.

A great many people in Lake City are afflicted with something very like la grippe, but as yet there are no serious cases.

Ole O. Grondrud, an old settler of Fergus Falls wandered out of the house while delirious from the grip and his feet and hands were frozen solid when found.

The commissioners of Benton county appropriated $240 in favor of the state's World's Fair commission, this county's proportion of the funds being raised in addition to the legislative appropriation.

Judge F. M. Crosby filed an order in the case of Herman Polham, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree at Centre City, for the killing of Fred Tang of Taylor's Falls, denying a new trial.

Ole Jacobson, working at one of O'Neil Bro.'s camps at Hinckley, was killed by the fall of a tree. His body was brought down to town and then taken on the St. Paul & Duluth night express to his home in Wisconsin.

Thomas Richard, of Ashland, Wis., has been jailed at Grand Rapids for shooting, with intent to kill, John Groseman. It is believed, however, that Groseman will not appear to prosecute, and that Richards will go free.

Secretary Noble has appointed Thomas Nary of Gull River, and Charles Hayden of Chaplin, examiners and appraisers of Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota, under the act of Jan. 14, 1889, with a view to their further sale.

Mrs. Ellen T. Windom, who is the administratrix of the estate of her dead husband, has made an application at Winona for the final settlement of the estate and the division of the property among the heirs. There is about $170,000 in the estate.

Peter Kron, of Evansville, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He has frequently been despondent since the death of his wife. The deceased was the father of the Messrs. Kron, so well known in this country.

Mrs. Morrison, a woman living at Redwood Falls, was found dead. Her husband had deserted her, and she died of malignant diphtheria. She had not been sick long enough to attract the attention of neighbors.

La grippe is raging at Austin. There is far more sickness than during the siege of this disease two years ago. All the doctors are busy day and night, and it is estimated that nearly one-fifth of the population is afflicted.

S. Hughes and R. W. Sumner, of Cannon Falls have been arrested, the former for selling a steer and the latter for butchering and disposing of the meat where the animal was known to be diseased. They will have a hearing Jan. 11.

Mrs. Davis, the highly respected wife of Hon. C. H. Davis, president of the First National bank of Glencoe, and daughter of Col. M. Donohue, of Bird Island, died after an illness of two weeks. The deceased was was about thirty years of age.

A Pelican Rapids special says: H. Pierce, a well-known school teacher attemptd suicide ot Cormorant, by shooting himself with a revolver. The ball intended for his heart struck a bone and lodged in the body. He is in a critical condition, but may recover. No cause assigned.

The grippe has the grip on several prominent officials of Mankato. Chief of Police Charles Yates is sick, and recently City Recorder W. Bienapfl succumbed and took to his bed. There are cases being reported from all the surrounding country, but the majority are of a mild type.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brunelle, of Wild Rice, were found dead. Asphyxiation caused death. Nine children are left,

Robert Lowe was found dead on the farm of William Graham, near Forest River, and is supposed to have been suffocated by gas.

The Grand Forks City council adopted a memorial to congress asking the passage of Senator Casey's bill for an appropriation of $150,000 for constructing dams and locks in the interests of navigation.

The state university opened with 175 students, as also did the Scandinavian Lutheran college, making Grand Forks the educational center for Scandinavians in the Northwest.

The 3-weeks' old babe of George Pepping, of Minot, was found dead in bed. The parents suppose it was caused by cramps, as on arising it was lying on the mother's arm apparently asleep.

At the meeting of the county commissioners at Grand Forks, James Murphy, of Ardock was elected chairman; Dr. Logan, of Grand Forks, county physician, and the Northwest News the official paper.

The second term of the Valley City normal opens auspiciously with increased attendance. Twenty thousand dollars will be expended for a building early next spring. Professors Sifton, Moses, Boles, Hand and Herrine are the faculty,

There is great consternation among those who have been breaking the prohibition law in Minot. Witnesses were examined by District Attorney Gregory, and it is understood that arrests will be made. There are nine of them in the same boat.

O. M. Towner and S. R. Briggs, of Chicago, secretary of the National Farm Association were at Grand Forks in the interest of their colonization scheme. Towner says 500 have already joined and he expects 2,000. They are mostly Germans from Indiana.

Gen. Comer, a farmer, came into Michigan City from the north and reported that he had seen seventy-five antelope about three miles from town. It nearly set every gun in the neighborhood aflame, and the farmers went out and succeeded in killing ten and capturing four alive. Expect to get most of the flock soon, as they are nearly tired out.

The jury in the case of the State vs. Ladd at Minto returned a verdict of assault with intent to do bodily harm. The assault grew out of a settlement for harvest wages due Ladd by one Gallagher, a farmer near Minto. Gallagher was stabbed in the right side and struck in the forehead by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of Henry Ladd. Judge Templeton will pass sentence. Henry Ladd is a stranger with no friends. He has been in jail at Grafton since September.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The liquor trial of Fred Widman and wife at Mitchell resulted in a verdict of acquittal after an intensely exciting trial. The jury were out only a short time.

By vote of the business men of Madison and Lake county it was unanimously voted to raise the quota assigned to Lake county for the World's Fair at Chicago.

Bishop Hare, Episcopal bishop of the South Dakota diocese, and that of Japan, left Deadwood direct for Japan to be gone six months in connection with his church work in that country.

W. C. Wright's flour mill at Aberdeen, S. D., was damaged by fire to the extent of $600. The electric light company's engine and boiler were damaged, leaving the city in darkness for some time.

A great sensation was caused at Sioux Falls by the arrest of Harry Lacey, a prominent real estate dealer, for assault and battery on his wife, who preferred the charge. Lacey was also arrested on the charge of threatening to kill his wife. Mrs. Lacey has begun an action for divorce.

The Dakota house, Vermillion, belonging to Frank Stater, burned. The fire caught from the kitchen, and was beyond control when discovered. The building was a very old one, being the old Adelphi in the early days of Dakota. Loss $4,000, insurance $1,900.

Capt. McGowan, of Fort Sully, has returned from Lower Brule and Crow Creek agencies, where he witnessed the regular issue of annual goods to the Indians. This issue consisted of clothing, blankets, etc. The winter's supply of beef was killed at these agencies and frozen for delivery to the Indians at regular periods.

The United States marshal and his deputies went to the Chinese lottery house in Deadwood and arrested the proprietors and assistants, nine in number, upon the charge of maintaining lotteries and using the United States mail contrary to law. More arrests will follow, as the officer is determined to suppress the entire system in that section.

The Deadwood & Delaware smelter, located at Deadwood and owned by the Swift Bros., of Wilmington, Del., was blown in upon Black Hills and Colorado ores. The works were shut down last fall for the purpose of increasing their capacity to the extent of 200 tons per day. This enlargement has been completed and the smelting of ores is resumed to be continued. So says the superintendent.

WISCONSIN.

Charles Purdy, who mysteriously disappeared from Superior a few years ago, died at South Bend, Wash., recently.

A convocation of the Madison District of the Wisconsin Episcopal Diocese was held at Mineral Point January 5 and 6.

It is reported that the Wilson-Kilmer Manufacturing Company, of Portage, will remove its candy works to Superior.

The Hope Congregational Church at Superior was dedicated January 3. The building cost $4,500.

The farmers of Sevastopol, Door County, intend to start a starch factory in that town.

Edward L. James, a former resident of Racine, committed suicide at Chicago by drowning. The remains were taken to Racine for interment.

A number of Madison business men, headed by W. H. Lansing, will erect a packing house near that city. It is believed to be a branch to a Chicago house.

Leo Frankel, formerly of Shullsburg, who of late has been conducting a furnishing goods store in Chicago, has failed. Liabilities exceed assets about $3,000.

Mrs. Mary Cole, of Appleton, has been granted a pension of $12 a month on account of her son who died in a rebel prison. The lady is now 94 years of age.

Henry Van Ell and Mr. Patek, both of Port Washington, intend to invest $15,000 in the erection of new buildings and a new fishing tug at that place.

Levi Iverson, a woodsman, while felling timber at Hazelhurst, was instantly killed by a falling tree. His remains were shipped to his home at Merrill.

Two colored children, about 8 years of age, named Sylvester Ford and Lottie Wood, broke into a store at Fort Howard and secured $12 in cash.

Gracie Marvin, a 16-year-old girl, has disappeared from her home at West Superior. The police have been unable to find any trace of her.

Three men named Murphy, Daily and Smith pleaded guilty of stealing goods from a freight car while riding from Lake Shore Junction to Port Washington. They were sentenced to one year each at Waupun.

William Knowlton, of Janesville, disappeared from his home on New Year's Day and has not been seen since. His friends are anxious as to his safety, as he was very despondent at the time he disappeared.

Andrew Thompson was found dead in bed at West Superior. He had drawn $400 from the bank and had been on a debauch for some time. It is thought he committed suicide. He was from Montreal, Can.

The Hammond Packing Company, of Hammond, Ind., which built and operated fifteen ice-houses at Sturgeon Bay, has gone out of the ice business. The buildings and improvements cost $12,000.

IOWA.

Mr. J. C. Hooper, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Miss Anna Blonquist were married at the bride's home in Burlington.

Samuel Ledermen, proprietor of the "Fair," at Burlington, assigned to Joseph Simons recently, his liabilities amounting to $4,800.38. His principal creditors are in Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

A mad dog played sad havoc among dogs and stock in Plymouth recently, also snapping at and tearing the flesh of several persons. Dozens of dogs have been killed since and there is much apprehension.

Every indication is favorable for a big ice harvest at Mason City this winter. There is no ice of consequence South and as the season is pretty well advanced Southern consumers are now arranging for their supply here. The ice is of good thickness and a good quality.

The town of Centerville is the scene of great excitement, caused by the defalcation of County Treasurer Lane. The day to turn over the office to the incoming treasurer, Lane boarded a train going south. It leaked out that experts who had been at work on his books found a shortage of $30,000. Lane has been county treasurer for eight years. During the past year he has been drinking heavily.

A freight train on the Milwaukee was wrecked about two miles out of Sheldon. Two men were badly injured. A broken rail was the cause. L. P. Salon, one of the two men injured, is in a critical condition. His scalp was laid open from the forehead the full length of his head; and he was otherwise cut and bruised all over his body. He lives near Rock Valley. James Brown, the other man, lives at Oliver, S. D., and was shipping stock to Chicago.

SIOUX CITY STUNNED

The Wife of a Seattle Man Makes a Sensational Deathbed Confession.

It Results in the Arrest of a Sioux City Man on the Charges of Adultery and Burglary.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Special Telegram, Jan. 6.—Arthur Rhys, a young Englishman, was arrested yesterday, having been indicted for adultery with Mrs. J. D. Chiene. The case is a complicated and mysterious one.

The complaining witness is Mr. Chiene, now living at Seattle. Four years ago he lived here and, Rhys was in his employ. Later, Rhys left him and was employed by a wealthy English farmer, named Barlow, now living in England. While Rhys lived at Barlow's a burglary was committed and some of Barlow's stock killed. Rhys was charged with the crime, arrested, tried and acquitted. He then secured judgment for several hundred dollars against Barlow for false imprisonment. He has since married. Mrs. Chiene died over a year ago at Seattle.

In a deathbed confession she charges Rhys with adultery with her. She also admits that she was an accomplice of his in the Barlow burglary, which she declares he was guilty of. Chiene came here under an assumed name a few weeks ago and has worked up the case. Since Rhys' arrest his friends have claimed the action is instigated by Walter Strange, a leading citizen here, against whom Rhys has a suit pending for $25,000, part of the consideration in a real estate deal. Rhys' attorney says the suit is a blackmailing scheme. The parties are all prominent, and sensational developments are looked for.

CAPTURED AT DUBUQUE.

Mrs. Johnson Released Her Child and Starts for Indianapolis.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Special Telegram, Jan. 6.—The divorced wife of John M. Johnson, traveler for Miner & Elberg, physicians' chairs, Indianapolis, is the heroine of a sensational kidnaping case. She is the daughter of Sylvester Wiley, superintendent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis. Last October she was divorced. She then went to Hot Springs, Ark., for her health, and on her return found her children, boys seven and nine years old, who had been left with Johnson's sister, had disappeared.

She located Johnson at La Crosse, Wis., where he had married a grass widow, Mrs. Cora Cooper. Proceeding to La Crosse, and, taking the advice of an attorney, she appeared at a school house Thursday afternoon with a hack, called her younger boy into it and drove with him to the Minnesota side, where she took the south-bound train for Indiapolis. She was apprehended at Dubuque, and Chief Byrne of La Crosse to-night persuaded her to yield the child to him while she returns to Indianapolis to have the court record corrected. The record gives her husband the custody of the children, though she says the intention of the court was to give them to her.

SEVERELY CRITICISED.

The Methods of Impaneling the Graves Jury Questioned.

DENVER, Jan. 9.—"If I were to put you on this jury would you be willing to render a veraict of guilty?"

Such is the question which ex-Ald. John B. Goodman was asked by Deputy Sheriff Charles A. Coryell during the time the jury was being empaneled for the trial of Dr. Graves. Mr. Goodman replied: "My God, that would never do." Although his name appears among others drawn by the county commissioners for this trial, Mr. Goodman was never summoned by the deputy sheriffs, and it was not called before the court for examination.

There have been many reports as to the manner in which jurors were handled in the Barnaby case, and one of these rumors was traced down with the above result. Mr. H. Rae, another venireman, who expressed himself as favorable to the defense, says his name was not called.

Slye Wants His Liberty.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Adelbert D. Slye, the alleged Glendale express robber, will make an attempt to-morrow through his attorneys, to get out on a writ of habeas corpus. The state will be asked to show cause why they should have imprisoned Slye and kept him confined. Two reasons will be advanced to show how Slye is being illegally restrained of his liberty. The first is that the St. Louis city criminal court has no jurisdiction in the case, the robbery having been committed in St. Louis county, and the second that the prisoner was brought here from California in an illegal way.

Prayed Before He Was Sentenced.

GRAFTON, N. D., Jan. 9.—Henry Ladd was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary to-day for assault with intent to kill his employer, named Gallagher. A novel scene was enacted in the court room when Judge Templeton asked Ladd if he had anything to offer in defense. He arose and began the lecture on "Man." After a half hour talk with no bearing on the case, he was called down by the judge. To the wonderment of all, he knelt down and offered up his devotions, praying for the judge, the jurymen and a number of others.

A Criminal Escapes.

PIERRE, S. D., Special Telegram, Jan. 9.—Arthur D. Sloan, who committed murder in Washington county, Neb., and escaped from jail at Blair, Neb., was captured yesterday near near Fort Sully, but while being conducted to this city made a break for liberty by running into the brush near the river. He has not yet been recaptured although several parties are on his trail. A reward of $600 is offered for his capture. Sloan tried to enlist as a soldier at the fort.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 9.—The boiler of a large saw mill at Bollins, Ala., the property of Caldwell, Miller & Flowers of this city, exploded yesterday, instantly killing Engineer Cooper and four other employes of the company. The mill is a total wreck. Beside the killed four other employes were injured, two of them fatally. A defective boiler caused the explosion.

A New Court House Destroyed.

MARSHALL, Minn., Special Telegram, Jan. 9.—Lyon county's new court house was burned here to-day. It was built last summer at a cost of about $40,000, and was nearly completed but not accepted yet. Contractor Smith has, however, drawn all of the contract price but $1,600. The insurance of $18,000 runs to the county. This will probably rebuild it, as the walls are not much injured. The Pond Steam Heating company had just put in an outfit and are losers. The cause of the fire is unknown. It was first discovered in the attic. The fire company could not find water near enough to reach it with their 1,000 feet of hose and were helpless. A grand opening was to have been held next Friday.

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Relinquished His Pension.

WASHINGTON, Special—Secretary Noble has received a letter from an ex-soldier of Boston in which he encloses a pension certificate, which he says he voluntarily relinquishes as he does not wish further assistance from the government.

GENUINE PLUCK.

How Symanthia Foiled the Wolves and Got the Deer.

Some of the wildest and most romantic adventures of life do not find their way into print and are unheard of, except by a few scattered friends of those concerned in them. The following story was related to the writer, while seated by the camp-fire of an old hunter, among the pines of the upper peninsula in Michigan. "You mind that boat we saw in the water at the landin' just before we started down th' stream to day don't you? Well there was a woman lived 'bout two miles below here on the river with her man. They had no neighbors, there wa'nt a house in seven miles of them. It was just 'bout this time o'year, the ground was covered with six inches of snow but the river was open, it never freezes so early, fed by springs, you know.

The man was a Swede and the woman I don't know what she was, but she had a power of grit.

You see, John, got desperate sick, he was the man, and it came all of a sudden one night and kept growing on him until morning. Well as no one was there but Symanthia she had to go for medicine and care.

She got into that boat and started up against the swift current to the station. Think mister, of one o' your city gals being placed in her fix in woods like these, with a pair of oars and having to row seven miles against a heavy current, lots of men would drop that job.

Well Symanthia rowed hard and pushed the boat up rapids, and tugged along till she had got 'bout to a mile and a half of the station in some shallow water, where the creek was narrow above the main fork of the river, and being sort of exhausted she sat still to rest a minute but there wa'nt no rest, she heard a duced big noise at her back and looking 'round she saw a deer just in the act of jumping into the boat. He was a noble buck of the forest and was being chased by three ghostly large timber wolves which were at his heels. Before she had time to say skat he was all in a heap in the boat.

In a fit of desperation, without knowin' it Symanthia struck the deer in the throat with her knife, and as luck would have it, he died.

Then the plucky woman hollered and screamed till the wolves which stood growling on the bank, slunk off into the forest, she went on to the station and told her story but before they saw the deer they wouldn't believe her.

The section boss and his wife came down with her and brought some medicine for the sick man. I tell you mister she had pluck. Some folks would not believe this yarn but it is so."—Jonathan Quilldriver.

A TERRIBLE SITUATION.

The Man and the Woman Were Alone and the Bats Flew.

"At last we are alone!"

It was the man who spoke.

The woman trembled and held up her eyes to his face.

They were beautiful eyes, but they were tremulous eyes which look out from a heart which is irresolute, fearful.

He stamped with his heavy foot upon the floor of the room.

The echoes brought back in their invisible arms the sound, and let it ripple out again until it struck the walls once more, and fell into a vast void of silence.

A bat, disturbed by the unusual activity, darted from a corner and blindly dashed in eccentric convolutions about the dusty building.

From the ceiling great ropes of cobwebs hung down across the corner of the room, dead flies swung lightly in the hammocks the spiders had fastened there.

The dust rose in listless clouds from the shock of the heavy footfall and sank again overcome by its own merits.

Even the air was resting.

The spirit of desolation seemed to pervade the place.

The woman looked furtively around upon her dim surroundings and shivered.

The man laughed harshly.

"Alone, I said," he growled.

"Yes," she murmured.

A faint light struggled through the great windows in front, thick with dust.

"Where are we?" she whispered, and shivered, as the bat dashed into her hair.

"Listen," he replied, hoarsely; "we are in a store which does not advertise."—Detroit Free Press.

HE WAS VERY POLITE.

Ned Phillpot Gets the Best of a Hard-Hearted Judge.

"Is this Ned Phillpot?" the justice asked, addressing a little happy-headed negro.

"Yes, sah, thankee, ef you please."

"Been drunk again?"

"Yes, sah, thankee."

"Been here some 10 times within the last year, haven't you?"

"Yes, sah, thankee, bleeged ter you?"

"When are you going to quit?"

"Doan' know, thankee, sah."

"I believe I'll send you to the workhouse for 25 days."

"Thankee, sah."

"Look here, what makes you so polite?"

"Kain't help it, thankee, sah; born in me, I reckens."

"Well, I think I'll let you off this time. Politeness ought to be rewarded."

"Bleeged ter yer, sah; thankee."

When the little old negro was gone the justice said: "There can't help but be some little good in so polite a man. He may be a drunkard, but—but—"

"What are you looking for, judge?" someone asked.

"Why, that red silk handkerchief. It was lying on this desk a moment ago."

The little old negro walked along the street. "Dis yere hankerchuck is good fer two drinks," said he.—Arkansas Traveller.

The Southern brigadier in Congress says Uncle Sam has done too much for the boys in blue already and they say they don't propose to stand any "more nonsense."

It has been intimated frequently that Doc. Fish is a whale. Recent events would seem to indicate the truth of the statement and, moreover, Donnelly seems to have been playing the Jonah act to Doc's whale.

Time was when "Me & Mike" was a flourishing St. Paul concern that gained some notoriety throughout the State From the appearances of things it looks very like a "Me & Mike" society has been started in Crookston, since the new daily blossomed.

The Southern brigadier being in control in the lower house of Congress, the northern states get but little recognition on important committees. That is no more than might be expected, but it is amusing to see the democratic papers squirm. They have always howled about "oppressing our poor Southern brother," and now they have a dose they don't relish.

The southern brigadier is in the saddle again. In the democratic House it was decided that Uncle Sam is not rich enough to send the food contributions to the starving poor in Russia—you see Russia sided with the north against the south in the late unpleasantness and that makes a difference to the southern element in Congress—which is at present in control of the lower house of that body.

HUBBARD ITEMS.

HUBBARD, Jan. 12th, 1892.

K. S. Aker returned a few days ago from Park River, N. D., where he attended his mother's funeral. He has the sympathy of us all.

Geo. Tollefson, who has a fine timber claim in the wilds of Polk County, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Tollefson.

Halvor Thompson entertained his friends on his birthday at the residence of Elling Ellington. All seemed to enjoy themselves.

Miss Matilda Johnson, who visited her relatives in Fisher during vacation, has come back to finish her term of school. We hear that there are two districts that desire her services for the spring term.

The hour for the Union Sunday school services has been changed from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. All interested in God's dealings with man are requested to meet at the school house in district 17, at that hour.

John Keland, one of our bright young men, has just entered the Lutheran college at Grand Forks.

Parties who have land to sell in this town at a reasonable price can find purchasers by addressing Hayes Bros., Edna, Minn.

Jas. Hayes leaves this evening for a visit to his old home in Hartleton, Pa.

New Impetus Given to the Duluth & Winnipeg Road By the New Officers.

Funds Secured for Completing the Road Into the Red River Valley.

St. Paul Dispatch.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Duluth & Winnipeg road officials a complete change in the management was made, of the utmost importance to Duluth and the North west. B. N. Baker, of Baltimore, is succeeded as president by A. W. Wright, of Saginaw, and the executive committee became Messrs. Wright and R. S. Munger, of Duluth. The road by these changes becomes thoroughly a Duluth affair, which it has not been during Baker's presidency. Additional money has been raised and a line is to be built at once directly west from Grand Rapids to and beyond Red River into the wheat country.

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BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

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REMNANT SALE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

IS

ON DISPLAY

THE FAIR

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

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Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff. Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

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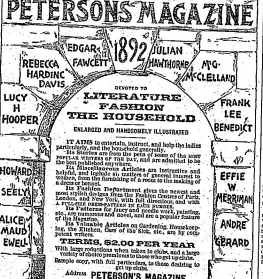
And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Opera House Block,



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1892

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OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Thursday, Jan. 14th 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Feb. 25th 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty and seventy one hundredths Dollars interest now due upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Thomas Plante and Mary Plante his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of June, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of July, 1889, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages on page 470.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of the said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars ($956.14), with interest on nine hundred and forty (940) dollars, thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half of the south-east quarter (n½ se¼) and the north half of the south-west quarter (n½sw¼) of section thirty four (34) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk county and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb 25th, 1892]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Seventy-one and seventy eight one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Luc Jenot and Elenore Jenot, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of December, 1888, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the seventh day of December, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 57.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of Ten Hundred and seventy-eight and fifty-eight dollars, ($1078.58), with interest on Ten Hundred and Seventy ($1070) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south-east (se) quarter of section nineteen (19) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Ten Hundred and Seventy eight and fifty eight one hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosuse Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Jan. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and eighty-five one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Martin Thompson and Ann G. Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 242.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and ninety-two and eighty-one one hundredths dollars. ($692 81), with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of section twenty (0) of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 11th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and 85-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Mesedalen and Kari Mesedalen, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the tenth day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m, in book 48 of mortgages, on page 246.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, ($692 81) with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section seventeen (17), Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-two and 19-100 dollars interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Boulie and Melvina Boulie, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of August, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the twentieth day of August, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 393.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and ninety-six and 4-100 dollars, (494.04), with interest on four hundred and eighty-one (481) dollars thereof, at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half of the northwest quarter (s½ nw¼) and lots three (3) and four (4), all in Section two (2), of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred ninety-six and 4-100 dollars ($496.04) and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars Attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and 25-100 dollars interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Napoleon Gonyea, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the third day of November, 1890, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 54 of mortgages, on page 345.

And whereas the said, The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars ($650.83) with interest on six hundred and forty-two (642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the northeast quarter (w½ ne¼) and the west half of the southeast quarter (w½ se¼) of Section thirty (30), of Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D, 1892,

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

JOHN CROMB,

Attorney-at-Law,

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

MARTIN O'BRIEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

I. O. O. F. BUILDING, Crookston, Minn

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS

(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)

REAL ESTATE

Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.

—OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

MEMBERS OF THE

Home Supply Association,

OF CHICAGO.

ATTENTION

Supply Association Prices on

HARNESS, ETC.,

Knocked sky-high by

G. W. PEAKE,

MAIN ST. HARNESS SHOP, CROOKSTON

QUOTATIONS.

Single Buggy Harness.	Associa'n prices.	My price
No. 2	$7.50	$6 50
No. 3	8 75	8.00

Double Buggy Harness	
No. 102—no collars, Home Supply price,	$15.00
" " G. W. Peake's "	14 50
Double Farm Harness.	
No. B.xC.—Home Supply price	$24.25
" " G. W. Peake's "	22 50
No. C 38—Home Supply "	25.00
" " G. W. Peake's "	23.50
No. D 40—Home Supply "	28.00
" " G. W. Peake's "	27.00
No. E 40—Home Supply "	28.00
" " G. W. Peake's "	26.00
Buggy Whip—drop top	15c to 25c
" " straight Java	20c to 60c
" " rawhide center	90c to $1.00
Lace Team Collars	$2.00 to $4 50
Overtop Sweats—3 hooks	50c per pair
Webb Halters	25c, 35c and 40c
Ladies' Side Saddle	$5.00
Riding Bridle—plain	90c to $1.00
Men's Riding Saddles	$2.00, $2.50 $3.00, up

G. W. PEAKE,

Main Street, between Robert and Second Streets

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

Lee & Herrick's Best,	$2 65
North Star, - -	2.50
Fife, - - -	2.15
Skip Jack. - -	1.15

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000

SURPLUS, - - - $12,700

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine, B. B. Northrop, A. A. Miller
F. M. Walsh, John Moore, W. H. Crosby
Chas. E. Sawyer.

$60 REWARD.

FREE FOR TWO MONTHS.

THE HOME MAGAZINE

Every lady sending us the names of 20 housekeepers will receive a copy of The Home Magazine FREE for two months.

To those who may be desirous of sending us more than 20 names, we offer the following cash prizes for the largest lists received, viz:

For the largest list	$20 00
" " next largest list	10.00
" " third " "	5.00
" " fourth " "	3.00
" " fifth " "	2.00
" " 20 largest lists, 50c each.	10.00
" " next 20 largest lists, 50c "	10.00

Rules Governing this Competition.

1. All names must reach us not later than December 1st and all prizes will be mailed not later than December 10th.

2. Put the names of those living in different towns on separate sheets of paper, giving the name of the state and county in the top right hand corner, and the number of names contained on the sheet in the top left hand corner. Thus:

4 Kansas, Olathe.
Mrs. Henry Brown,
" Amelia Duggan,
" Chas Semple, box 310.
" Amelia Walker.

Give the total number of names contained in your list in the letter accompanying the same.

4 Be careful to write as distinctly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

☞ Names of the prize winners will be announced in the January, 1892, number of the Home Magazine.

THE BRODIX PUBLISHING CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Great Family Newspaper,

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The National Tribune,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SOUTH AFRICA. A Series of Letters from the Diamond fields. By H. H. B. Marrison, of Johannisberg, South Africa.

AMONG THE MOONSHINERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Ay Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

SOUTH AMERICAN SKETCHES. By Capt. Almont Barnes.

Frank G. Carpenter will continue his interesting letters. Prof. Felix S. Oswald will continue his attractive articles. This is only a partial list. Other attractive features will be announced from time to time.

"WAR HISTORY," by men who actually saw and did what they write about. It makes a specialty of this and the contributions to its columns by the men in every rank and degree who did the marching, digging and shooting and carried forward the war through all its various phases to a glorious success, make the only genuine history of the war.

It makes a specialty of G. A. R. News, W. R. C. News, Sons of Veteran News, Washington Gossip. It makes a special feature of matters of interest at the National Capitol, and gives a weekly budget of entertaining gossip about men and things at the seat of Government. Besides this it presents every week a splendid array of Editorials on Current Topics—Stories by the Best Authors—Wit, Humor, and Information—Agricultural Notes of the Greatest Value—Household Hints and Suggestions—Synopsis of the News of the Week—Answers to Correspondents—Bright Miscellany, etc., which will interest, amuse and instruct every member of the family.

The National Tribune will constantly be [illegible]

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or $1 a year. Send for Sample Copies. Sample Copies sent free. Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, January 14, 1892.

FOR PRINCIPAL POINTS IN

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
MANITOBA,
MONTANA, AND
PACIFIC COAST.

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de.........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de......CROOKSTON......de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de......Grand Forks......de. 6:20 p. m.
2:30 p. m. ar..........Helena..........dc. 11:00 a. m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.
Daily, except Sunday.
Depart 7:30 a. m.....................Arrive 6:45 p. m.

FOSSTON BRANCH.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Depart 7:30 a. m.....................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Depart 10:45 a. m.....................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South..............	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg.........	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

Our Duluth Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Jan. 5.—The new year is all a time for reckoning accounts and making out statements. In all Western cities it is customary to review the progress of the year just closed and give columns of figures that show the growth of the twelve months. Duluth newspapers have been either not as enterprising or not as ambitious this winter as usual, for up to date no annuals have been published and little attempt has been made to collect the statistics of the year. The figures in a few of the principal lines of business, however, are at hand. Bank clearings for the year were $106,824,193.99 against $104,572,349 31 in 1890, an increase of $$2,251,845 68. Not a large increase, but very satisfactory, considering the fact that the business of one of the largest banks of the city, which failed in December, 1890, was absorbed by other banks, making a large loss business passing through the clearing house. In the amount of capital and surplus, deposits and loans, the banking business of the city showed a large increase, about 30 per cent. over that of the previous year. The records of the board of trade show that flour receipts for the year were 2,783,494 bbls, wheat receipts 40,501,106 bu., corn 299,291 bu., oats 570,442 bu., rye 15,652 bu., barley 160,492 bu., flax 490,690 bu. The receipts of flour and wheat, reducing the former to bushels, were 54,524,851 bu. As compared with 1890 flour receipts are 415,217 bbs. larger, and wheat receipts increased 25,159,644 bu. The increase of receipts at Minneapolis was only half that amount.

The shipments of flour were 3,452,494 bbls, and wheat 34,659,368 bu., or a total flour in bushels, of 50,195,391 bu. Of these shipments 3,220,273 bbls flour and 33,817,568 bu. wheat went by lake. Chicago lake shipments of flour were 1,684,011 bbls, and wheat 29,642,142 bu. In 1890 Duluth's flour shipments were 2,599,384 bbls, and wheat shipments 15,090,826 bu.

The year's flour production was 684,000 bbls, against 430,978 bbls in 1890, and 84,446 bbls in 1889. After January 16th the capacity of the mills will be more than doubled, running up to 6,500 a day. Next fall mills at the head of the lake will have a daily capacity of 11,000 bbls.

The report of Collector Johnson for the year makes the number of arrivals and clearances 2,895, an increase of 361 over 1890. The tonnage of the port was 3,268,031, an average tonnage to vessels of 1,125. In 1885 vessels arriving here averaged only 761 tons. Among the items of receipts were 778,962 tons coal, 206,971 bbls lime and cement, 33,313 tons building stone and lime, 137,621 bbls salt, and 270,174 tons merchandise. About 18 per cent of the real tonnage of Duluth is lost to the custom house records by the reporting at other ports and that percentage ought to be added to the figures given. Duluth and Superior together report the number of arrivals and clearances at 4,505 and the tonnage at 5,832,494 tons. There is a population at the head of the lake now of about 70,000. At the port of Chicago, with its population of 1,200,000, the arrivals and clearances were 20,237 and the tonnage 10,150,052, the latter being less than twice as large as the tonnage at the head of Lake Superior.

Building permits issued by the city inspector were for 489 structures valued at $1,125,278. In addition to this valuation the expenditures on such buildings as the Lyceum, the Union Depot and the new High School, which took out permits last year and the extra expenditure on other structures, has been about $800,000. The new buildings in Lakeside, West Duluth and New Duluth outside the inspection limits number about 400, and are valued at about $1,200,000, making the total expenditures for the year about $3,125,000, and the total number 839. Last year 780 buildings were erected.

About 5 miles of streets were paved, and 12 miles graded, 65 miles of sanitary and 4 miles storm sewers, and 7½ miles sidewalk built. The total cost of this work was about $900,000 or $350,000 more than the amount expended the previous year. In street railway building, harbor improvements and railroad improvements within the city limits the expenditures were larger than for years, if not greater than ever before.

HAYS.

Minneapolis Tribune, Dec. 19th, 1891:—"Next week the Andrews Opera Company will present the two most popular comic operas of the day, "Mascotte" and "The Mikado," the former the first half of the week. During the past three weeks the audiences at the Lyceum have been large, which is an indication that the people have realized that the Andrews Opera Company is giving worthy and creditable performances. The Lyceum ought to be well filled next week. An excellent performance of the "Mascotte" can confidently be expected, for the company has already presented this opera here one night. As for "The Mikado," there can be no doubt but that it will be well done, for the characters are well suited to the principals of this company." Will be at the Grand Opera House, Crookston, one night only, Monday, Jan. 25th, 1892. Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Seats on sale at Tom Morris'. Monday, Jan. 18th. Come early and avoid the rush.

Good Market For Oats

Having had a fine oat crop swept away by hail in few minutes time we are obliged to buy oats to supply our farm teams, and we will be glad to pay the highest market price to any who are owing us several years subscription. We shall need about 1000 bushels and will take them as fast as offered. Bring on your oats and get your receipts.

[33-tf]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 7th, 1892]
[Last publication Feb. 18th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed and delivered by Ida D. Van Tuyl and John E. Van Tuyl, her husband, mortgagors, to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company," mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1889, with a power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in book 51, of mortgages, on page 255, and whereas said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars and interest thereon from its said date at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, due and payable on the first day of January in each year. And whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable January 1st, 1891, and default having also been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable on January 1st, 1892, and both of said defaults still continue, and no part of said principal has ever been paid. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage are such that if default be made in the payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage or interest thereon when the same becomes due, then the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall thereupon become due and payable at once.

And whereas both by the terms of said mortgage and the election of said mortgagee hereby made the whole amount secured by said mortgage both principal and interest accrued to this date is now due and payable.

And the amount now claimed to be due and which is due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage, including interest in accordance with the terms of said mortgage is the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine and 95-100 dollars And no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained which by reason of the defaults aforesaid has become operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter, both of the above described tracts being in Section ten (10), Township one hundred and forty nine (149), Range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and containing 160 acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances there unto belonging or in any wise appertaining Said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on Tuesday, the 23d day of February 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due upon said mortgage according to the terms thereof, and interest and fifty dollars attorney's fees as provided by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 4th, 1892.

Union Central Life Insurance Company,
Mortgagee.

Chas. P. Barker,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
618 Guaranty Loan Building,
[38-44] Minneapolis Minn.

[First publication Jan. 7, 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to George W. Roberts and Georganne Roberts defendants:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 30th day of January, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to Christen Anderson in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Christen Anderson for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1891.

C. O. CHRISTIANSON,
Justice of the Peace.

STEENERSON & STANTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. [38-40]

P. J. RUSSELL,
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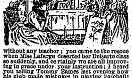
KATE: "I don't know: I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,



without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her Delsarte class so suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the way place?—for you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Magazine! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household: father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only $2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

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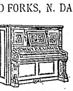

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VOL. XV. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 21, 1892. NO. 40.

Polk County Journal.

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1 inch......	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches....	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches....	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches....	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches....	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	40 00
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Our Duluth Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Jan. 11.—Judge Start has just decided a case of great local interest, and one which covers a new point—the right of a street railway company to condemn a right of way. The Motor Line Improvement Company a year or more ago built a line to Woodland Park, out Woodland avenue, a new street partly opened through two or three additions, in which W. E. Richardson and his partners were the owners. It was found that the grade through these additions was too steep for economical operation, and the company surveyed and built a new farther east. This new line passed through property owned by Mr. Richardson, who got out a restraining order. This was dissolved and the company went ahead with the work The decision was appealed to the Supreme Court, and Judge Mills, of the District Court, holding that the appeal left the restraining order in force until a decision was given by the higher court, fined the company for contempt. The company appealed from this fine, and the appeals are still pending. In the meantime the company has completed and is operating the line. It also began condemnation proceedings, and Judge Start has just decided that a street railway company can condemn for its necessary purposes under the right of eminent domain, in this respect placing it upon the same footing as the ordinary railway company as a common carrier.

The banking business in Duluth the past year was a most prosperous one, and the condition of all banks at the close of the year shows a most satisfactory growth in every direction. There was an immense amount of business added through the great wheat trade of the year. Only two of Duluth's banks are large enough to handle this great business. There is room here for more banking capital, especially in large banks. All banks in the city paid good dividends and all have added a large amount to their surplus. Two institutions increased their capital during the year and one new bank, in the West End, was started. The condition of the nine banks and the Loan and Trust company, which does a banking business, on the first day of January, as compared with a year ago, is shown by the following figures: Capital, $2875,000, increase for the year $400,000; surplus and undivided profits, $704,500, increase $218,000; deposits, $3,914,325, increase about $400,000; loans $5,987,361, increase about $800,000.

The Benton Transportation company of Bismarck, is considering the wisdom of building a large elevator here. If it should conclude to do so, it will make this city its headquarters. HAYS.

St. Hilaire Spectator:—S. M. Dainard returned last Saturday from Crookston with a new team of horses which he had bought while away. A look into Sam's stables these days would lead one to believe that he was trying to work a corner on the stock market.

St. Hilaire Spectator:—Emil Holmes returned last Monday from Goodhue county where he had been spending the holidays with his relatives and his best girl. While at Crookston he left his grip, to go and see a man, and a tramp walked off with it. He takes the loss of the grip very hard as it was full of Christmas presents that his girl had made him. The Crookston police were notified but could not find the thief.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening January 12th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

ROLL CALL.

Aldermen present—Buhn, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Alderman absent—Marshall, Steenerson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of Mrs. Blanchard for damages done by water overflow on her property, reported that the City is not responsible and therefore recommended that no action be taken.

On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Report of Justice Spendley was read.

Report of the chief of police on the number of hours the electric lights were out during the past two months was presented.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the chief of police be instructed to make his report relating to the electric lights immediately after the date on which the Crookston Water Works Power & Light Co. present the semi-annual bill, and to present it to the comptroller so that he may have both bills before him for auditing. Carried.

A communication was read from the Crookston Water Works Power & Light Co. relating to electric light.

On motion the report of the chief of police on the electric lights for the three months ending Dec. 31st was referred to the finance committee with instructions to deduct the amount necessary from bill for the nights that the lights were not burning.

On motion the resignation of H. Larson as constable was accepted.

Alderman Jennings excused.

Two applications were presented to fill the vacancy of constable and were from T. B. McManus and O. Ducharme.

On motion the constable was elected by ballot.

5 ballots were taken before there was any choice. On the fifth ballot O. Ducharme was declared elected as constable.

The finance committee reported favorable upon the following bills:

Geo. O. Buhn, repairing..........	$ 8 95
" "	1 00
N. S. Gervais, pillows..............	4 00
McKinnon Bros., coal	72 24
Sargent Bros. drayage	14 50
A. O. Ralstad, meals to prisoners..............................	9 50
Edmond & Vian, repairing........	12 75
Geo. H. Holt, special police......	8 00
H. E. Cooke, printing.............	27 60
H. M. Sorlie, ice................	5 30
E. D. Childs, stove...............	15 00
F. Jerome, rent of hall	7 00
C. S. Spendley, justice fees........	3 80
Ed Ruckhabn, labor	7 50
C. E. Dampier, medical attendance	14 00
C. E. Dampier, medical attendance..............................	20 00
C. E. Dampier, medical attendance..............................	3 00
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	5 00
D. F. McDonald, labor in 1st ward	17 00
D. F. McDonald, labor in 3rd ward	7 00
D. F. McDonald, labor in 4th ward..............................	12 00
D. F. McDonald, general labor	2 00
" " "	7 00

The fence committee held bills No. 803, 815, 818 and 819 in abeyance.

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the President of the council, chairman of the finance committee and the city treasurer be instructed to wait upon the county treasurer and request him to turn over all moneys in his hands belonging to the city to the city treasurer. carried.

The city engineer presented a bill of $137 for assistance and surveying in making the maps of the city.

On motion the bill was referred to the finance committee and the comptroller with instructions to report at the next regular meeting.

The question of granting Fred Sargent a license to sell liquor for a term of one year from the date of his application was then brought up.

Remarks were heard from Attorney Stanton in favor of granting the license.

The city attorney gave his opinion that the council had no right to grant it for a year from the date of his application.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the city attorney be requested to submit the question of (has the council power to grant a license for one year running from any date within the fiscal year) to the Attorney General for his decision and that the license in question be held in abeyance until the report is obtained.

Upon the call of ays, and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Childs, Marlette.

Aldermen voting in the negative—Bunn, Jerome, McGlogan, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Motion declared lost.

Moved by Alderman Walker, seconded by Alderman Schmidt, that Mr. F. Sargent be granted a license to sell liquors for the term of one year from the date of his application, upon the payment of the sum of $500 to the city treasurer. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Walker that the city attorney be instructed to ascertain the Attorney General's opinion as to whether the council has the power to grant a license for the term of one year running from a date within the fiscal year. Carried.

Alderman Jerome excused.

Alderman Childs offered the following ordinances relating to houses of ill-fame:

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held the 12th day of January, 1892, Alderman Childs offered the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to disorderly houses within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston:

The city council of the city of Crookston do ordain:

Sec. 1. Any person or persons who shall within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston, keep a disorderly house for the practice of fornication, or for the resort of persons of evil name or fame, or who shall commit or suffer to be committed therein any immoral, immodest or other improper conduct or behavior, or any tippling, reveling, rioting or disturbance, calculated to disturb the neighbors or annoy travelers or the general public, and all persons who resort to such disorderly house shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of said city, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution or by imprisonment not to exceed ninety days at the discretion of said justice of the peace.

Sec. 2. No person or persons within the limits of the city of Crookston, shall commit or suffer to be committed in any house or other building or premises by him, her or them occupied, any rioting, quarreling, fighting, reveling, drunkenness, or and other disorderly conduct, calculated to disturb the neighborhood or annoy travelers, or the general public; and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section of this ordinance, shall on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of said city be punished by a fine not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution or by imprisonment not to exceed ninety days as to the discretion of said justice may seem just.

Sec. 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in so much as they may be inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held the 12th day of January, 1892, Alderman Childs offered the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to houses of ill-fame within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston:

The city council of the city of Crookston do ordain:

Sec. 1. Any person or persons who shall within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston, keep a house of ill-fame, or house resorted to for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness; and all persons, male or female, who resort to such house of ill-fame, shall on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace of said city, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed ninety days, at the discretion of said justice of the peace.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to demise, let or hire, any house or other building, buildings or premises within the limits of the city of Crookston, to any person or persons for any of the purposes mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, and if any person shall knowingly offend against this section of this ordinance, he, she or they, upon conviction thereof, before a justice of the peace of said city, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution for every such offence.

Sec. 3. Any person, male or female, who shall, within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston, resort to any house of ill-fame for the purposes of prostitution or to associate with a prostitute or prostitutes, or who shall procure another to resort to any house of ill-fame for the purpose of prostitution or to associate with prostitutes shall, for each such offence, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace of said city, be punished, by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution or by imprisonment in the city jail not more than thirty days in the discretion of said justice.

Sec. 4. All ordinances, and parts of ordinances in so much as they may be inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Alderman McGlogan moved to amend them, that $25 be substituted where the $50 appeared.

On motion the report of Justice Spendley was referred to the finance committee.

Alderman Schmidt offered an ordinance relating to the fire department of the city of Crookston, which was passed.

On motion Council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Our Washington Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1892.

Two matters have been of interest in Congress for a week. One was Governor and Senator Hill, who seemed to absorb the Democratic minority in the Senate as thoroughly as he had absorbed the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of New York, and the other was the Russian relief fund resolution in the House.

Governor Hill promptly took his place as a leader. There is no further question as to his standing in the Democratic party of the country. In New York he has been a dictator of Democracy for years. His national ascendancy begins with the Congress. It is assured. If there is any Democratic nomination he wants this year, he can have it. If he wishes to have the party nomination for President go west this year—to Palmer, of Illinois, for instance—it will go west. The Democratic party is this man's slave, to-day, as much as it was slavery's slave a generation ago. He has shown that he can win, in one field and that is enough. What the Democracy wants is to win. Theirs is the man's advice to his son—"Get money; honestly if you can; but get money."

The other subject of interest—the Russian relief resolution—is one that appeals to every patriot in the country. It was simply for the Government to charter a vessel to carry Northwestern contributions to starving Russians. There was no "job" in it. The Russians were starving, the millers had given the flour, and the United States was asked to furnish the transportation. The Senate passed the resolution, but the House rejected it. This is a revival of the "war spirit" with a vengeance. Russia is the one historical friend of the United States—aided the Colonies in 1776, and had a fleet in American from 1862 to 1865 to assist the nation if England or France or any other European Government should recognize the Confederacy. The Confederacy, represented in the House by the Democracy, is even with Russia now. But what sort of Americanism is this sort of Democracy? The United States carried food to suffering people in Ireland and used a Government vessel to carry Lafayette to France in 1824. But for feeling in the Southern Democracy to-day, growing out of Russia's attitude during the civil war, the same graceful and patriotic action would have been taken as to the Russian relief fund.

It is impossible to say what Governor Hill would have had the House do with the Russian relief resolution if he had taken charge of the Democracy at Washington a few days sooner. He was not in time. As it is, the two events of the week were Democratic, un-American and unpatriotic. The man who filched a State Government took his seat on the Democratic side of the Senate, and the historical and traditional friend of the United States among the nations was deliberately slighted in the Democratic House.

Questions are raised as to the honesty of the Administration of only two bureaus of the Government during President Harrison's three years of service. The Pension office is attacked, but chiefly if not entirely because of the present Commissioner's unpopularity. There is no charge against the office that involves improper use of government money. There will probably be an investigation, and if the Commissioner is shown to be unworthy he will go, as any unworthy person should go from public position. In the other case the Census Bureau is assailed. Extravagance is charged, and there are allegations that the New York City Democracy did not have a "fair count." This latter charge is serious only because of the reputation as counters that the New York men have who make the charge. But the Census Office will be investigated, as the Pension Office will, by the Democratic House.

Hill's Program.

Cleveland Leader.

Ex-Governor Hill, in his recent bid for the democratic nomination for President, expressed the opinion that the wisest course for the democrats to pursue was only to pass such bills in the democratic house this winter as "will cost the republican party final overthrow in the next congressional and presidential elections." In other words, the popular branch of Congress is to be managed as a political machine entirely, for the benefit of a political party. Nothing is to be done this winter unless it will injure the republican party. Every measure that comes up for consideration is to be scrutinized with regard to its political effect. Financial matters, the tariff, legislation affecting the courts, the army and navy, and our intercourse with other nations, must all be considered from a narrow, partisan standpoint. If a proposed act will injure the republican party, it will be passed and the administration will be blamed for it; or, if it is thought that its defeat will make democratic capital, it will be passed in the house and sent to the senate to make the republican party responsible for defeating it. Traps and mines are to be set and sprung, the time of men, supposed to be statesmen, will be devoted to a series of plots and counter plots; a chaos of complications, a warfare of cabals, is to be inaugurated. Principles are to be thrown to the winds and the government left to take care of itself to allow free scope to the democratic lust for office. As in the heat of a fiercely fought battle, when law and all questions of right are suspended and every energy is bent upon taking life, so in this fight for power every democratic congressman is to sink his convictions of duty to his constituents, to disregard all claims of statesmanship, to scheme and plot solely to gain some advantage over his political opponents. This is modern democracy. This is the doctrine upon which the south has been made solid, northern states made democratic by gerrymanders, and the senate of New York stolen.

$75 MONTH $300
Do You Want
Employment?

Cy which you can make from $75.00 to $250.00 per month—the amount depending on whether you work part or all your time, and on the amount of VIM and VIGOR and PLUCK and PUSH you put into the work. If so, it might pay you to write to us. WE'VE GOT SOMETHING THAT GOES, and there's room for a few more to come in. It won't cost you much to investigate—only a two-cent stamp. WE WANT A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE REPRESENTATIVE IN OUR COMMUNITY, EITHER MAN OR WOMAN. If you are interested we'd like to hear from you. We'll show you where there's some money. All information by return mail. Then if you are not convinced, all right; there'll be no harm done—only YOU'LL MISS A GOOD THING. Better write at once. Address

The Brodix Publishing Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DENTISTRY

Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.

BY NEW PATENT,

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT
GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases. This new method for inserting where [illegible] as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all; This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all. Call on [illegible] you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Merchants' Bank.
☞ Professional calls by or day night!

NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,
CROOKSTON
CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

GIVE US A CALL

A. J. & A. McKINNON, - - - Main Street, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,
CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PAINTS,
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—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—
☞ WALL PAPER. ☜
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

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ONE PRICE ONE PRICE ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.

Our sturdy, steady, satisfactory business has been obtained by the honest industry and proper respect of the people's common sense. This season we speak to thousands of new friends who expect from us the lowest price for Reliable Merchandise that any house will name. We ask you in your own interest

To see our Overcoats,
To see our Suits,
To see our Trousers,
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Business Suits, strong and stylish. Dress Suits in soft, silken, clinging clay worsted, that will never gloss or fade. Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Plush Caps. Furnishings and Underwear. Everything desirable, Everything good. Latest Novelties in Neckwear.

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BUY OF SLOCUM,

The Leading Grocer. The Best Goods for the Least Money.

SPECIALTIES | I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF | SPECIALTIES
TEAS, COFFEES, CANNED SALMON and CHOICE BUTTER.

—HAVE YOU TRIED MY— Wheat Germ Meal?

Everything in my line fresh from the wholesaler at the VERY LOWEST LIVING RATES. ☞ Give me a Trial.

W. E. SLOCUM. - - BROADWAY.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, January 21, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 70.
1 Northern 67.
2 Northern 64.
3 Northern 61.

S. M. McKee has returned from Michigan.

The little two-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hooper died on Monday.

J. P. Marcum has gone to Iona to attend the funeral of his father.

Frank Brown has accepted a position in the office of Lee & Herrick's mill.

During the cold snap the water-pipes at Fontaine & Anglim's bursted causing some damage to goods.

Geo. Vine gets another carload of hogs from below this week. For choice meats of all kinds go to Vine's Robert street meat market.

Frank Barnum is walking on stilts this week. When asked the cause he remarked: "That wife of mine' will be here on Sunday morning next."

A wreck occurred in the Carman yard last week by which two cars, loaded with wheat, were smashed and a delay of several hours occasioned to the down passenger train.

The Crookston Musical Society will meet at the residence of Mr. Thomas Adams, on Oak street, Friday evening next. The society desires to add to its number about twenty-five more voices before proceeding with the drill, and it is hoped that all who can sing will be present at the above time.

Fred Durand, Marsh Barber, Sam. Rosenthal and O. J. Barnes went out to one of Walker's logging camps last week to breathe in a little of the ozone that doth much abound in those parts. They returned on Saturday evening without much game to show for the trip—but then it ain't that time of year.

An accident occurred on the Northern Pacific Railroad near Brainerd last week, by which a sleeper containing the Andrews opera company was wrecked, killing Mrs. Ed. Andrews and her maid and wounding several of the troupe seriously. The car was thrown from the track by a broken rail, went over an embankment, took fire and the bodies were nearly consumed before they could be taken out. Owing to this accident the company can not appear here as previously advertised.

Regular services at the Congregational church next Sunday. Rev. R. H. Battey will preach morning and evening. Morning subject—"How to Increase Spiritual Power in Our Churches." Evening subject—"The Golden Scepter." A very cordial welcome is extended to all. All are requested to be prompt. There will be a decided gain both in the pleasure and profit of both morning and evening service if the people will plan to come into the church at least five minutes before the hours of service, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

McKenzie of the Times was making a great kick last week over the expense of his new daily. We sympathize with Mac. deeply, and to help him bear the expense of publishing his daily we will turn over to him our circular relating to "green goods" thus affording him an opportunity to rake in $20,000 on an expenditure of only $1,000. That $19,000 would run your daily a long time—Eh, "thanks," did you say? Oh, don't mention it! This, with the extra amount the board assessed the taxpayers ought to float your daily awhile yet.

We are informed that Rev. R. H. Battey has bought "The Message" of Rev. F. C. Whitney, and will enlarge the field and sphere of usefulness of this paper. Mr. Battey has had experience in editorial work, and readers of The Message, we predict, may look out for quite a stirring up to good words and works. One decided improvement will be made at the very beginning of Mr. Battey's handling of The Message, and that is it will be run in the interest of all the churches and their good work, instead of as the organ of Baptist churches, as heretofore. Mr. Battey will bring out his first issue about February 1st.

The fire bell called the department out at 7 o'clock on Monday morning to attend to an incipient blaze in the old Markham building, now occupied by Mr. Tibesar as a meat market. The rooms above were occupied as a residence by Mrs. Newland and Mrs. E. E. Bangs lives there. The family were about getting up when the fire broke out, and escaped—some of them en dishabille with the thermometer ranging down among the forties. The building was saved with slight damage, though considerable damage was done to the household effects by water. It was fortunately discovered in time to prevent the loss of life, though had no one been up it is hard to say what might not have happened as the fire caught right beneath the only means of egress for those living above. The fire evidently caught in a chimney.

The comrades of Col. Cobham Post discussed some of H. F. Brown's excellent cigars, at the Post meeting last Friday evening with the Junior Vice Commander. The boys always like to smoke Brown's cigars knowing them to be reliable in every instance.

Left-Over-Remnant-Sale

—AT—

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S.

DRESS GOODS.

Cheviots, Homespuns, Ladies Cloths, Dress Flannels, ...1¼ to 6 yards long.
Black Goods, Wide Wale Diagonals, ...40 in. to 45 in. wide.

SILKS.

CHINA, SURAH'S, PRINTED, PLAIN BLACKS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, ... The CHEAPNESS will ASTONISH You.

DOMESTICS.

PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, WHITE GOODS ...... May Be Just What You Want.

REMNANTS OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES IN ABUNDANCE.

The subscriptions to our relief fund do not roll in very fast but we have verbal promises for some more. As near as we can learn at present writing 1000 bushels of wheat, about 500 bushels of barley and from 1500 to 2000 bushels of oats will be required to relieve the most urgent cases. To us this looks like an extremely small amount to raise and yet we have less than 50 bushels of wheat pledged toward it. If the alliance should take hold of this matter in earnest the whole amount needed could be raised in very short order. In conversation with one of the victims on Monday he said to the writer: "If I had seed wheat for 150 acres, oats and barley for 50 and feed for my horses I believe I could pull through all right; but if I have to give seed grain notes for my seed it will be no use to try again as then I will have nothing to put up for provisions for my family." This man is one who has lost three crops in succession by blight and his last crop was completely swept away by hail leaving him nothing but a disposition to try again if he can get the seed and feed. We believe such men should be encouraged by all means. All who feel disposed to help can advise us of the fact and add their names to the list. Let us hear from you, friends.

The daily Times, in its issue of Saturday, comes valiantly to the rescue of DeMers and Stortroen from what it calls the attack of THE JOURNAL upon those two worthies, and charges us with using "mud batteries and abuse." If the simple statement that it was the votes of these two commissioners that obliges the taxpayers to pay two or three times as much for the printing as they need to have done is a "mud battery and abuse" THE JOURNAL pleads guilty, but we supposed the board of county commissioners were public servants, elected to transact business in the interest of people, and we had an idea that they were under oath to do it. If this is the case it is the right of every citizen to criticise the actions of their servants and it is the duty of every newspaper that, like THE JOURNAL desires to see the interests of the taxpayers protected, to protest against such jobs as this appears to be, and we propose to stand by the people against all the jobs of all the rings in Polk County. The people in some way got the idea that a great deal of public money was being used to bolster up political jobs and they elected Messrs. Stortroen and DeMers as much for the special purpose of guarding against such jobs as for any other purpose and how have they discharged that trust? Without knowing what the bids were to be they get up a resolution declaring the Times bid the lowest, declaring that THE JOURNAL and the Bulletin and the McIntosh Times incapable of doing the work which is not in accordance with the facts as far as two of the papers are concerned as both of them have done the work in the past and either one alone could do it now if called upon. Moreover, they had given good and sufficient bonds to the county to do the work at less than half the Times bid and this fact makes them just as responsible bidders as the other parties. THE JOURNAL is not worrying over the loss of that work at those figures but the Times, with its daily issue must levy contribution everywhere in order to live. Now it is all right to publish a daily, if you publish a good one, and if it is a good one it is a benefit to the locality in which it is published and deserves support but those who support it ought to do it from choice and not be obliged to do it by an action of the county board. No doubt the commissioners thought the daily a good thing to have and deserving of patronage—and we do not say that a good daily is not all of that, for its locality, but the fact remains that a good responsible bid offered to do the printing for at least one half what the commissioners obliged the taxpayers to pay for it and we do not see how these two commissioners elected specially to protect the taxpayers against such jobs can give a satisfactory explanation of their action to their constituents.

Some more zero weather during the past week.

Ed, Walsh reports a good business in real estate.

Sture wants to buy your butter and eggs. Let him make you an offer.

If you have oats or barley to sell take them to Sture and see what he can do for you.

J. O. Sundet has purchased the marble works and will run the concern hereafter.

I will pay the highest market price for butter and eggs. A. STURE, opera house block, Crookton.

Several of the comrades went to Fosston on Saturday to attend a meeting of Zebulon Johnson Post of that place.

If the Minneapolis prophet is any good we may expect a mild February to be followed by on early spring. Let us hope he is correct.

Charlie Misner is getting to be noted as a weather prophet, He predicted the blizzard of Tuesday—an hour or so after it commenced.

I want to buy 2000 bushels of oats and barley, for which I will pay the highest market price. A. STURE, opera house block, Crookston.

Comrade W. L. Davies, of Angus, favored the Post with a pleasant visit on Friday evening of last week. Comrade Davies has been up to McIntosh after a car load of wood.

Monday was one of those clear-cut cold days what you read about -and seldom see in this country. Said to be the coldest of the winter—anywhere from 30 to 40 below.

Quite a number joined the Women's Relief Corps at the meeting om Monday evening. Mrs. I. U. Jennings and Mrs. J. V. Wyatt were elected delegates to the Encampment at Minneapolis in February.

J. W. Wheeler returned last Saturday from a visit to Chicago and at once took his new position as cashier in the Scandia American Bank. Mr. W. has been with the 1st National bank for seven years is thoroughly posted in the duties of his position and the Scandia is to be congratulated upon securing his services.

Hallock Enterprise:—Attorney Wilkinson, of Crookston, was up on Thursday in the interests of Richard Russell, who has been buying out the interest of Fred Hughs. The mill now is owned wholly by Mr. Russell, and Thos. Kane will remain as manager. A miller is expected from Minneapolis on Monday and the manager says that when they start up again it means business. That is just what the people of this county will be pleased to see.

Postmaster W. B. Dawley furnishes THE JOURNAL the following report of the money order business done at Crookston post office for the year 1891. There were 1724 domestic money orders issued, amounting to $16,750.93, the fees on which were $248.43; 139 international money orders issued, amounting to $1,612.59, fees, $22.50; 1227 domestic money orders paid, amounting to $14,339.19; 93 international money orders paid, amounting to $3,431.56; 1594 postal notes issued, amounting to $1,576.84, fees $39.88; 745 postal notes paid amounting to $1,576.74; 12 money orders prepaid, making 5534 orders handled, amounting to $39,947.88, on wheoh the fees were $310.81. Our post-office seems to be in excellent hands and doing a land-office business.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 18, 1892:

Hur, Ben	Johnson, B John
Shannon, Mr. William	Sanders, Mr. A
Sparoul, Miss Mary	Steffenson, Mr.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

ESTRAY.

A sorrel horse, with three white feet and white in face, came on my place Sec. 15 Town of Kertsonville, about the 20th of last month. Owner is requested to claim property, pay charges and take him away. FRANK LARABEE.

Caught By Cupid.

On the evening of January 18th, at the residence of Hon. Halvor Steenerson in this city Levi S. Myers was united for life to Miss Sigri Ostby, of Vineland, the Rev. Mr. Hillman officiating. Levi is one of the leading grangers of Polk County and is also extensively engaged in the lumber business with headquarters for that business at Fosston. THE JOURNAL extends congratulations.

A company was organized in this city last week called "The Maple Lake and Land Improvement Co., for the purpose of developing the resources of Maple Lake as a pleasure resort. The following officers were elected:

Capt. Griggs, of Grand Forks, President.
Max Ericsson, of Crookston, Vice "
W. G. Smith, of Grand Forks, Secretary.
W. C. Lee, of Crookston, Treasurer.

These officers, together with W. B. Dawley, of Crookston, and W. W. Attix, Jr., of Mentor, form the first board of directors. The company intends to build a hotel on the shore of the lake and keep a supply of boats and fishing tackle for the use of their guests. They are prepared also to sell lots to any who will build a cottage upon the lot. Connection by rail will be made with the Fosston line at or near Mentor. Prospects good for lots of fun at the lake next summer and hereafter.

At a meeting of Mentor Alliance, No. 594, Jan. 16th, 1892, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased our all-wise Creator to remove from life one of our members, W. W. Attix,

Therefore be it resolved, that this Alliance has lost one of its most worthy members, and this community one of its best citizens.

Resolved, that this Alliance most sincerely feels his loss, and extends to his family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this meeting.

G. H. TRIPP, Sec'y.

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35 tf]

The Great Family Newspaper

Only $1 a Year. Two Cents a Week.

The National Tribune,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Tribune aims to be the greatest family paper in the United States. It has the Finest Array of Contributors in the country, and gives More Original Reading Matter, of the best quality, than any other great weekly. Among its present special features are:

NANQUISHING VICKSBURG. By Prof. A. Hobbs, of the Delevan (Wis.) College. Prof. Hoobs was First Sergeant of Co. B. 99th Ill., and fought the entire campaign which he so graphically describes. He commences with the camp at Milliken's Bend, and carries the reader through all the campaign, giving a boy soldier's views of the marching, camping, fighting, scenery, Generals etc. It will be read with great interest by all.

INDIAN STORIES. A series of Exciting Narratives of Life, Loving, Hunting and Fighting on the Western Frontier. By Col. Henry Inman, the popular author.

LANE BEVERLY. An interesting Romance. By Mrs. Olive Logan Sikes, the noted writer.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. By Col. A. G. Brackett, U. S. A.

A FOBLE ATONEMENT. An Interesting Story. B Mme. Sophie Redfield de Meissner, of th Russian Legation.

SOUTH AFRICA. A Series of Letters from the Diamond fields. By H. H. B. Marrison, of Johannisberg, South Africa.

AMONG THE MOONSHINERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Ay Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

SOUTH AMERICAN SKETCHES. By Capt. Almont Barnes.

Frank G. Carpenter will continue his interesting letters. Prof. Felix S. Oswald will continue his attractive asticles. This is only a partial list. Other attractive features will be announced from time to time.

"WAR HISTORY," by men who actually saw and did what they write about. It makes a specialty of this, and the contributions to its columns by the men in every rank and degree who did the marching, digging and shooting and carried forpard the war through all its various phaser to a glorious success, make the only genuine his-ory of the war.

It makes a specialty of G. A. R. News. W. R. C. News, Sons of Veteran News, Washington Gossip. It makes a special feature of matters of interest at the National Capitol, and gives a weekly budget of entertaining gossip about men and things at the seat of Government. Besides this it presents every week a splendid array of Editorials on Current Topics—Stories by the Best Authors—Wit, Humor, and Information—Agricultural Notes of the Greatest Vulue—Household Hints and Suggestions—Synopsis of the News of the Week—Answers to Correspondents—Bright Miscellany, etc., which will interest, amuse and instruct every member of the family.

The National Tribune will constantly be made better and more interesting.

ONLY TWO CENTS A WEEK.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

$60 REWARD.

FREE FOR TWO MONTHS.

THE HOME MAGAZINE

Every lady sending us the names of 20 housekeepers will receive a copy of The Home Magazine FREE for two months.

To those who may be desirous of sending us more than 20 names, we offer the following cash prizes for the largest lists received, viz:

For the largest list	$20.00
" " next largest list	10.00
" " third " "	5.00
" " fourth " "	3.00
" " fifth " "	2.00
" " 20 largest lists, 50c each.	10.00
" " next 20 largest lists, 50c "	10.00

Rules Governing this Competition.

1. All names must reach us not later than December 1st, and all prizes will be mailed not later than December 10th.

2. Put the names of those living in different towns on separate sheets of paper, giving the name of the state and county in the top right hand corner, and the number of names contained on the sheet in the top left hand corner. Thus:

Kansas,
4 Mrs. Henry Brown, Olathe.
" Amelia Duggan,
" Chas. Semple, box 210.
" Amelia Walker.

3. Give the total number of names contained in your list in the letter accompanying the same.

4. Be careful to write as distinctly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

Names of the prize winners will be announced in the January, 1892, number of the Home Magazine.

THE BRODIX PUBLISHING CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school. A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 80 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 180 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad station partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Lowell can be had for $959 each. Easy terms long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 8 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full sett Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $3,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

Proceedings of the County Board at the January Meeting.

M. E. Kirsch was made chairman for ensuing term, and appointed the following committees:

ROADS AND BRIDGES.
Stortroen, Rhinehart and DeMers.

BONDS.
Johnson, Rhinehart and DeMers.

TAXES.
Rhinehart, Stortroen and Johnson.

CLAIMS.
DeMers, Stortroen and Johnson.

BILLS.
Stortroen, Johnson and Rhinehart.

FINANCE.
Rhinehart, DeMers and Johnson.

PURCHASES.
M. E. Kirsch, C. U. Webster and Nels Muus.

HOSPITAL.
Kirsch, Stortroen and DeMers.

The school petition of Jas. McDonald was granted.

Decided to build a county jail at a cost not to exceed $25,000 nor less than $18,000, on a site presented the county by the city of Crookston.

The matter of repairing the bridge at Red Lake Falls was laid over till next meeting. It appearing from a letter from the village authorities that they were unable at present to repair the abutments to said bridge, com. DeMers was instructed to close up said bridge until they can make the necessary repairs, when the county will then repair the structure.

The clerk of court was allowed a sum not to exceed $80 per month for extra clerk hire, and the treasurer $400 per annum.

Bids for building a bridge at Thief River Falls were opened and that of the Wraught Iron Co., of Canton, Ohio, being the lowest, was referred to the road and bridge committee with power to act.

Dr. M. Watts was authorized to act as physician at the county hospital.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

—OF THE—

Crookston Mercantile Company.

For the purpose of organizing a corporation under title 2, Chapter 34. General Statutes, 1878 and acts amendatory thereto, the undersigned hereby associate ourselves together and adopt the following Articles of Incorporation.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be the CROOKSTON MERCANTILE COMPANY, and the general nature of its business shall be, the carrying on of a general wholesale and retail grocery, fruits, confectionery, cigars and tobacco business and such other general mercantile business as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II.

The principal place of business of said corporation shall be in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

ARTICLE III.

The time of the commencement of said corporation shall be the first day of February A. D. 1892, and the period of its duration shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE IV.

The amount of the capital stock of this corporation shall be fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred ($100) dollars each, and the same shall be paid in at such times and in such manner as shall be required or determined by the Board of Directors, and at least twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars of the said capital stock shall be sold or subscribed for and forty per cent of that amount shall be actually paid in before said corporation shall commence business.

ARTICLE V.

The highest amount of indebtedness of said corporation shall at no time exceed the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming this corporation are as follows:

Peter M. Ringdal, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
Fred Anderson, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
Lewis Ellington, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
John R. McKinnon, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
Elias Steenerson, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
H. Steenerson, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
H. A. Mason, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

ARTICLE VII.

The names of the first Board of Directors are as follows, to wit:

Fred Anderson, Peter M. Ringdal,
Elias Steenerson, H. A. Mason,
John R. McKinnon.

ARTICLE VIII.

The government of said corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors of not less than five directors to be elected annually by and from the stockholders as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE IX.

The annual meeting for said elections shall be held in the City of Crookston on the first Tuesday of February of each year, and until their successors are elected and qualified such directors shall continue to be such directors, and the directors at their annual meeting to be held immediately after the annual meeting of the stockholders shall elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, two of whom may be the same person, and until the next annual meeting of the stockholders aforesaid Fred Anderson shall be President, H. A. Mason shall be Vice President, P. M. Ringdal shall be Secretary and P. M. Ringdal shall be Treasurer, and in case of a resignation of any of such officers or directors or their inability to act, their office shall be filled by the remainder of the Board of Directors at a meeting called and held for that purpose, and if for any reason the annual meeting for the election of officers shall not be held at the time specified, it may be held thereafter at such time as the directors may appoint for that purpose.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands and seals this 9th day of January A.D. 1892.

FRED ANDERSON, (seal)
P. M. RINGDAL, (seal)
LEWIS ELLINGTON, (seal)
H. A. MASON, (seal)
ELIAS STEENERSON, (seal)
HALVOR STEENERSON, (seal)
JOHN R. McKINNON. (seal)

Signed and Sealed in presence of
E. M. STANTON,
P. E. MISSEN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK.

On this ninth day of January A.D. 1892, personally came before me a Notary public in and for said County, Peter M. Ringdal, Fred Anderson, Lewis Ellington, John R. McKinnon, Elias Steenerson, Halvor Steenerson and H. A. Mason to me known to be the identical persons who executed the foregoing instrument, and each of said persons acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

E. M. STANTON,
Notary Public, Polk County, Minnesota.

(seal)

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS,
County of Polk, Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 11th day of January A.D. 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book E of Misc. on pages 104-5.

JOHN LOCKEN,
Register of Deeds.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
Department of State.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 12th day of January A. D. 1892 at 11 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book D 2 of Incorporations, on page 149.

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

THE CAT O' NINE TAILS.

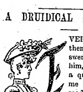
The old cat o' nine tails is comin' round ag'n
And the way he worries children sometimes is a sin;
He grabs 'em by the collar an' he yanks 'em by the clothes,
And reaches fer a tender place. Why what do you suppose
Will happen if you're impident an' set around an' grin?
Well, I'll have to call the old cat o' nine tails in—
Have to call him in; yes, have to call him in;
in.
tails
cat o' nine
old
I'll have to call the old cat o' nine tails in.
old
cat o' nine
tails
in.

Are you sassy to yer father, are you fibbin' to yer mother,
Are you quarrelin' with yer sister an' a-pinchin' of yer brother,
Do you "ring around the rosy" till you have a dizzy feelin',
And you think yer goin' round an' round an' walkin' on the ceilin'?
Well, you better stop yer screechin' an' a-makin' such a din,
Er I'll have to call the old cat o' nine tails in—
Have to call him in, yes, have to call him in;
in.
tails
cat o' nine
old
I'll have to call the old cat o' nine tails in.
old
cat o' nine
tails
in.

Do you allers mind yer manners when company is come,
Or do you git up-stairs 'nd yell, 'nd stomp around, 'nd drum?
Do you show off at the table, too, 'nd try to act up smart,
'Nd p'int yer finger at the things 'nd say: "Gimme a tart?"
If some one doesn't dress you down I think it is a sin;
So I'll have to call the old cat o' nine tails in—
Have to call 'im in; yes, have to call 'im in;
in.
tails
cat o' nine
old
I'll have to call the old cat o' nine tails in.
old
cat o' nine
tails
in.

—Ben King.

A DRUIDICAL SACRIFICE.



EVERY now and then, as some answer interested him, he would take a quick glance at me as though to read in my face whether it were the truth or not, and, stopping by his little table, he would jot down a passage on the wax, scan it over, and inquire of something else. Our life and living, wars, religions, friendships, all seemed interesting to this acute gentleman so plainly clad, and it was only when we had been an hour together, and after he had clearly got from me all he wished, that he called the guard and dismissed me, bidding Sempronius in Latin, which the General thought I knew not, to give me food and drink, but keep me fast for the present.

Sempronius showed the utmost deference to the little man in the toga and leather jerkin, listened with bent head and backing from his presence; while I but roughly gave him thanks for my freed hands, and stalked out after my jailer with small ceremony.

Once in the starlight and out of earshot the Centurion said to me with a frown:

"Briton, I feel somewhat responsible for you, and I beg the next time you leave that presence not to carry your head so high or turn that wolf-skinned back of yours on him so readily, or I am confident I shall have orders to teach you manners. Did you cast yourself down when you entered?"

"Not I."

"Jove! And did not kneel while you spoke to him?"

"Not once," I said.

"Now, by the Sacred Flame! do you mean to say you stood the whole time as I found you, towering in your ragged skins, your bare braceleted arms upon your chest, and giving Cæsar back stare for stare in his very tent?"

"Who?"

"Cæsar himself. Why, who else? Cæsar, whose word is life and death from here to the Apennines, who is going to lick up this country of yours as a hungry beggar licks out a porringer. Surely you knew that he to whom you spoke so freely was our master the great Prætor himself!"

Here was an oversight! I might have guessed so much; but, full of other things, I had never supposed the little man was anything but a Roman General, sent out to harry and pursue us. Strange ideas rose at once, and, while the Tyrian in me was awe struck by the closeness of my approach to a famous and dreaded person, the Briton moaned at a golden opportunity lost to unravel, by one bold stroke—a stroke of poignard, of burning brand from the fire, of anything—the net that was closing over this unfortunate island.

So strong rose these latter regrets at having had Cæsar, the unwelcome, the relentless, within arm's length, and having let him go forth with his indomitable blood still flowing in his lordly veins, that I stopped short, clapped my hand upon my swordless scabbard, and made a hasty step back toward the tent.

At once the ready Sempronius was on me like a wild cat, and with two strong legionaries bore me down to the ground and tied me hand and foot. They carried me down to the camp, and there pitched me under a rock to reflect, until dawn, on the things of a disastrous day.

But by earliest twilight their bird had flown. At midnight when the tired soldiers slept, I chafed my hempen bonds against a rugged angle of earth-embedded stone, and in four hours was free, rising silently among the snoring warriors, and passing into the forest as noiselessly as one of those wierd black shadows that the last flashes of their expiring campfires made at play on the background of the woods. I stole past their outmost pickets while the first flush of day was in the east, and then, in the open, turned me to my own people. But it would have been far better had I braved Cæsar's anger or trusted to that martial boy, Sempronius Faunus.

The British churls, angry and sullen at their defeat of yesterday, were looking for a victim to bear the burden of their wrongs. Now the priest Dhuwallon, who had turned livid with fear and anger when I had come back unharmed from the hands of the enemy, with a ready wit, saw he might propitiate the Britons and gratify his own ends by one more coward trick to be played at my expense. I do not deny his readiness or grudge him aught, yet I hate him even now from the bottom of my heart with all that fierce old anger which then would have filled me with delight and pride if I could have had his anointed blood smoking in the runnels of my swords.

Well. It was his turn again. He procured false witnesses—not a difficult thing for a high priest in that discontented camp—and by mid-day I was bound once more, and before the priests and chiefs as a traitor and a Roman spy.

What good was it for me to stand up and tell the truth to that gloomy circle while the angry crowd outside hungered for a propitiatory sacrifice? In vain I lied with all the resources I could muster, and in vain, when this was fruitless, denounced that pale villian, my accuser. When I came to tell of his treachery in killing my horse the day before, and leaving me to be slain by the enemy, I saw I was but adding slander in the judges' eyes to my other crimes. When I declared I was no Roman, but a Briton—an aged fool, his long white locks filleted with oak-leaves, rose silently and held a polished brass mirror before me, and by every deity in the Northern skies I must own my black hair and dusky face was far more Roman than native.

So they found me guilty, and sentenced me to be offered up to Baal next morning before the army as a detected spy.

When that silvery dawn came, it brought no relief or respite, for the laws of the Druids, which enjoined slow and deliberate judgments, forbade the altering of a sentence once pronounced.

They forced me and two other miserable wretches to the altar, and then, while our guards stood by us and the mounted men clustered among the monoliths behind, a deadly silence fell upon the assembly. It was so still we could hear the beat of our own hearts, and so intolerable that one of the others fell forward in a swoon before it had lasted many minutes. The din of battle was like the murmur of a pleasant brook beside that expectant hush; and when the white procession of executioners came chanting up the farther avenue of stones into the arena, I breathed again as though it was a nuptial procession and they were bringing me a bride less grim than the golden adze which shone at their head.

They sang around the altar their mystic song, and then halted before the rude stone altar. Mixing up religion and justice as was their wont, the chief Druid recited the crimes of the two culprits beside me, with their punishment, and immediately the first one, tightly bound, was pitched upon the stone altar; and while Druids chanted their hymns to Baal the assembled multitude joined in, and, clanking their shields in an infernal tumult which effectively drowned his yells for mercy, the sacred adze fell, and first his head and then his body fell into the hollow, while twenty little streams of crimson blood trickled down the sides of the altar stone. The next one was treated in the same way, and tumbled off into the hollow below, and I was hoisted up to that reeking slab.

While they arranged me, that black priest stole up and hissed in my ear, "Is it of Blodwen you think when you shut your eyes? Take this, then, for your final comfort'" he said, with a malicious leer—"I, even I, the despised and thwarted, will see to Blodwen and answer for her happiness. Ah!—you writhe—I thought that would interest you. Let your last thought, accursed stranger, be I and she; let your last conception be my near revenge! Villain! I spit upon and deride you!" And he was as good as his word, glowering down upon me helpless, with in satiate rage and hatred, signed to the executioner.

I heard the wild hymn to their savage gods go ringing up again through the green leaves of the oaks; I heard the clatter of the weapons upon the round brass-bound targets, the voices of the priests and the cry of a startled kite circling in the pleasant autumn mist overhead. I saw the great cresent of the sacred golden adze swing into the sky, and then, while it was just checking to the fall which should extinguish me, there came a hush upon the people, followed by a wild shout of fear and anger, and I turned my head half over as I lay bound upon the stone.

I saw the British multitude seethe in confusion and then burst and fly like the foam strands before the wind, as, out of the thickets, at the run, their cold, brave faces all emotionless over their long brass shields, came rank upon rank of Roman legionaries. I saw Sempronius on his white charger at their head glittering in brass and scarlet, and finding my tongue in my extremity, 'Sempronius!' I yelled, 'Sempronius to the rescue!' But too late.

With a wavering, aimless fall the adze descended between my neck and my shoulder the black curtain of dissolution fell over the painted picture of the world, there was a noise of a thousand rivers tumbling into a bottomless cavern, and I expired.—From "Phia the Phœnician," by Edwin Lester Arnold, Son of Sir Edwin.

Al Fresco Dining in Paris

An American finds it hard to understand the Parisian love of eating in the open air. In front of all the cafes are little tables and chairs, sometimes two or three rows deep. On a bright summer day it may be pleasant enough to sit at one of these tables, sipping one's wine or some light refreshment. But in the autumn it is hard to understand just where the bliss may be in taking a hearty meal in the open air in the very eyes of everybody. The fastidious, too, might find other objections to this strange Parisian custom. For example, I have noticed bread and butter even exposed in open dishes on the tables, and one shudders to think of the amount of dust which the diner must consume with his food. In front of the more fashionable cafes the loungers smoke and gossip; in front of those of the poorer class the workman in his blue blouse, sits at his mid-day meal: Women, also sit at the little tables and drink their bear undisturbed by the glances of the passers-by.—Denver Sun.

SOME FARM MISCELLANY.

INTERESTING MATTERS FOR RURAL READERS.

Science Versus Experience—Ensilage Not Safe for Horses—When Is the Milk Fit for Use—A Rat-Proof Corn-Crib.

Science Versus Experience.

Was it Esculapius who said, when facts and his theories did not harmonize, "So much the worse for the facts?" Whoever he was, he voiced what is sometimes—though much less now than formerly—the attitude of men of science in our days. They are not willing to admit the soundness of observations which are at odds with the theories they have adopted, as the result of a priori reasoning or of limited experiments.

An example of this is furnished by that really able agricultural chemist, M. Ville, who has written much, and to a large extent wisely, on the subject of chemistry and its relation to the farming industry. But, as "Homer sometimes nods," so M. Ville occasionally allows his hobby to run away with him, and puts forth theories which can only be fitly characterized as nonsense.

In a recent series of lectures, three in number, which have been translated and published in England under the title "The Perplexed Farmer," he makes some statements well calculated to increase the perplexity of the farmer, but hardly to aid him in solving the difficult problems to which these statements relate. He expresses for example, the deepest contempt for farmyard manure as food for crops. If he had said some farmyard manure, and taken pains to describe that kind from which all or nearly all value had been extracted by the action of the elements, every one would readily agree with him, for the stuff which some farmers draw out upon their fields is the mere ghost of the manure pile. But his sweeping assertion is contradicted by the experience of every farmer. Well made manure, the product of well fed cattle, unquestionably combines the elements of a permanent fertilizer in a high degree, and in a form happily adapted to the production of good crops and the betterment of the soil. The application of commercial fertilizers, whether in connection with barnyard manure or not, is often of the greatest benefit in the production of a single crop; and sometimes, as in the application of the crude South Carolina rock, the benefit may be felt for a series of years. But it is absurd, because this is true, to set aside as baseless the time-honored and well-attested prejudice in favor of good barnyard manure as the farmer's main reliance for making crops.

Nevertheless, making all allowance for such errors as this, M. Ville has much to say of value with regard to the use of various chemical agents in agriculture. It was he who first pointed out the important fact, now generally admitted, that certain plants have the power to absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere. And in the lectures referred to above he gives much valuable information with regard to the elements of fertility, and points out which of them are to be found in sufficient abundance in all soils worthy of cultivation and which need to be supplied in order to secure profitable crops.

Hiring Help

As with much other work on the farm it will, in a majority of cases, be found the best plan to hire whatever help is needed in good season. Good help is invariably the cheapest and this cannot always be picked up readily when wanted. By hiring in good season in many cases a better opportunity is afforded of securing reliable help than to wait until the season for work is fairly opened and then be obliged to take any that comes along.

In hiring help it is best to make an agreement, whether it is for a week, a month, six months, or a year. A verbal agreement will stand provided it can be proved, but in many cases considerable trouble would be saved if the agreement was reduced to writing and signed by both parties. An agreement to work six months for $100 is not by any means an agreement to pay or receive sixteen and two-thirds dollars per month, and if the employe is of age and makes this kind of a contract, if he quits work without a reasonable cause, the employer could not be compelled to pay until the time is completed. When the agreement is made with a minor, however, he can secure what the jury would consider a reasonable compensation for the time worked.

Disobeying orders, immoral conduct, wanton destruction of property, neglect of work, incompetency, using insulting language, are all sufficient cause for an employer discharging an employe even when the agreement is made to work for a certain length of time. If, on the other hand, the help is compelled to work at unreasonable hours, or is abused in any way, he is warranted in leaving and can collect his wages up to the time he quits work.

Having good cause to discharge a hand, or to quit work on the part of the employe and not taking advantage of it at the time, is condoning it and cannot be made the case subsequently.

By having a clear understanding at the start as to what is to be done on both sides, much trouble in the future can be avoided. A good hand is entitled to fair pay and good treatment, and a poor hand is undesirable to say the least. In nearly all cases the good hand is more profitable at good wages than the poor hand at very low wages.—N. J. S., in Prairie Farmer.

Ensilage Not Safe for Horses.

In reply to a question forwarded to me by you, regarding grounds for my conclusions that ensilage is not safe feed for horses and mules:

In February, 1881, I had a quantity of cured cornstalks from which horses and mules in a yard had been fed for two months. The fodder was well cured and the animals were thrifty. But in feeding large stalks whole there was necessarily waste. In my absence my foreman undertook to save hay by feeding the corn fodder to six mules and a horse in the stables—some of it was cut in the ensilage cutter, set to cut ½ inch, and was substituted for hay in the mangers. After a day or two the animals were ailing, the symptoms being inability to swallow, and great thirst. In about a week from the first feeding the seven were dead. Thinking it might be some epidemic, he notified the State Commissioners of Diseases of Domestic Animals. They came with their veterinarian, and held a post mortem. They found some inflammation in stomach and intestines, but could find no evidence of epidemic or poison; thought the food might be the cause, but reached no positive conclusion. In the fall of that year, having good ensilage, upon which the cattle were thriving, I fed some to a brood mare and weanling colt, giving them all they would eat. A few days afterward both died, exhibiting precisely the same symptoms as had the mules and horse; other horses and mules, at the same stable, fed on ensilage, remaining perfectly healthy. Putting together these two sequences I judged them to be consequences; hence concluded that cut cornstalks were not a safe fodder for horses and mules.—A. J. Coe in Country Gentleman.

A Rat-Proof Corn-Crib.

It is usually considered a saving to crib corn in the shuck, as the shuck is considered a preventive of the raids of weevil and rats; besides the shuck keeps the grain cleaner and nicer. The corn can then be shucked on rainy days or when the farmer can do nothing else.

Every farmer should have a rat-proof crib, one removed from other buildings, trees, etc., and set on pillars 8 feet high, with inverted tin or sheet iron pans on their tops as a cap. If a ladder is used in place of steps, and always taken down when not in use, and if nothing is leaned up against the crib, not a rat or even a mouse will get into such a crib unless carried in in old sacks or baskets. It is such an easy matter to have such a crib we are surprised that one is not to be found on every farm in the country.

For the protection of the corn against weevil and other insects it is a good plan to put some bisulphide of carbon, one ounce, here and there in the crib of corn as it is put in. A layer of bisulphide should be put in for every layer of corn three feet deep. In using the bisulphide be sure to have no fire about the crib—not even a pipe. In ten days the bisulphide will all have escaped and there will be no increased danger from fire. The very unpleasant odor will soon be gone and not the slightest injury will have been done the corn. Nothing more destructive to insects can be used than the bisulphide, and its use should be extended.—Farmers' Home Journal.

When Is the Milk Fit for Use.

A variety of opinions and notions are entertained, regarding the use of the milk for culinary purposes, or for drinking that from the newly-calved cows, says the Indiana Farmer. No established rule seems to be in force, and the interval between calving and using, the milk varies from three milkings to nine days, each dairyman having a theory of his own to determine the time required before the milk is "good." On account of these ideas, and in absence of positive proof, and the knowledge of how to do it, a great deal of profitable milk is sacrificed or thrown away under the supposition that it is not healthy and is unfitted for human food. A simple way to settle the question and dispel all doubts is to place a small quantity of milk in a vessel upon the stove, allow it to come to a boil, and if no appearance of curdling is present, the milk is all right. Heat at boiling point produces the change that makes visible to the eye the condition when it is proper to use the milk, and in no other way—except by the more difficult process of analysis, or by guess—can this be ascertained. It will be found generally, if no other conditions are normal, and the milk is from a cow in perfect health—that curdling, under the treatment described, will disappear after the third or fourth milking from the time the calf was dropped, and when this occurs the milk may, with entire confidence, be utilized in any way desired.—Farmers' Review.

Hog Feeding.

An experiment, the details of which are set forth in bulletin 14, of the Iowa experiment station, was undertaken to determine the ration which will most cheaply produce pork. A registered Poland-China sow two years old, having four pigs three days old, was selected, weighed and the increase of weight of dam and pigs recorded from time to time. The food consisted for the most part of shelled and ear corn soaked, supplemented by a mixture of ground barley, oil meal, corn and cob meal, and bran soaked for 36 hours before feeding. The amount of food consumed in the 152 days of the experiment was 35.7 bushels—reducing the supplementary foods to corn on a money basis—and this amount of food produced 626½ pounds live weight, or 17.3 pounds of growth for each bushel of corn and equivalent. From this it appears, that we can approximate $1 per bushel for corn when pork is 5½ cents per pound; that the dam can be made to increase in flesh during the suckling period; and that the proper balancing of the ration is necessary to secure these results.

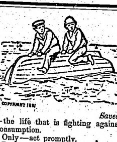
Some Useful Facts.

The merciful man, yes, and the business like man, keeps his wagon axles so well oiled that the strength of his horses are not wasted.

According to the American Bee Journal there are 300,000 bee keepers in America, and in ordinary years the honey produced amounts to 100,000,000 pounds, worth at least $1,000,000.

Any man who holds the hog in such poor esteem that he thinks any filthy place good enough for him will never make money raising swine. The hog should have just as good treatment as any of the farm stock. Clean, dry quarters, good food, pure water. Then he will keep well and pay his way.

Pure water is an important element in the growing of live stock. Impure water will bring disease even more rapidly than bad food and foul quarters. If your farm is not well supplied in these particulars, you cannot invest money to better advantage than in at once remedying this defect.



Saved
—the life that is fighting against Consumption.

Only—act promptly.

Put it off, and nothing can save you. But, if taken in time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will certainly cure.

It must be done through the blood—and the "Discovery" is the most potent blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. The scrofulous affection of the lungs that's called Consumption, and every form of Scrofula and blood-taints, all yield to it. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all severe, lingering Coughs, it's an unequaled remedy. It's the *only* one that's *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

"We promise to cure your Catarrh, perfectly and permanently, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing—or we'll pay you $500." That's what the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say to every sufferer from Catarrh. And they mean it.

Many a life has been lost because of the taste of cod-liver oil.

If Scott's Emulsion did nothing more than take that taste away, it would save the lives of some at least of those that put off too long the means of recovery.

It does more. It is half-digested already. It slips through the stomach as if by stealth. It goes to make strength when cod-liver oil would be a burden.

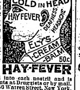
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

24

ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell. Try the Cure



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

A Dog's Endurance.

A remarkable instance of endurance in the case of a dog is recorded in an American scientific journal: On the night of September 27 last the janitor of Parker Hall, Manasquan, New Jersey, unlocked his ticket office to put away some old tickets, and found a dog crawling about his feet in a condition of extreme emaciation. The office had not been opened since September 1 so that the dog had subsided for twenty-seven days without food or water. Some old tickets and a cigar box had been chewed to bits by the famishing animal. A loaf of bread and water to drink was given him and eagerly devoured. He soon recovered.

People who live in a cyclone country have not much to blow about.

Shunning evil appearances—steering clear of a policeman.

Clothing will make the man if he only sells enough of it at a good profit.

"When the robins nest again," she said, "I suppose my cold will get well." So he felt very sad, but suddenly bethought him of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The cough was cured and those two were happy.

The population of Chicago is increasing at the rate of 21,000 hogs a day.

People call it backache and do nothing for it until the doctor is called and he pronounces it rheumatism. If they had used Salvation Oil in time the doctor's bill could have been saved.

A corset is nothing more than a waste basket without any poetry in it.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

The dried codfish is the only fish that wears its shirt open on the back.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

FROM THE "PACIFIC JOURNAL."
"A great invention has been made by Dr. Tutt. That eminent chemist has produced
Tutt's Hair Dye
which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless." Price, $1. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

HIS MEANS OF SUPPORT.

They Were Present in Court, but the Judge Heeded Them Not.

"This makes the third time that you have appeared before me charged with begging on the streets of Atlanta," said the judge, "and, although you are a woman, I will have to send you up for thirty days."

"Please don't do it, judge," sobbed the woman. "I have a large family to support, and what would my husband and my children do if you were to send me up?"

"Your husband? Have you, indeed, a husband?"

"Yes, your honor," said a man, stepping forward from the crowd, "I'm her husband, and I want to ask you to be lenient with her. She makes out she's too sick to work, but if you let her off this time I'll see to it that she works in the future and supports her family."

"I don't think you will," said the judge. "In fact, I am going to let the woman go and send you up for six months as a vagrant. You have no visible means of support."

And the man muttered as he was marched out: "No visible means of support? Good Lord! Ain't my wife in court?"—Atlanta Constitution.

The sweetest watermelons grow in another fellow's patch.

A Big Regular Army.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

The champion light-weight—a short ton of coal.

For mental depression take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

The position of a judge is an exceedingly trying one.

For Throat Disease and Coughs use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Like all really good things, they are imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

Hops go into beer, at breweries, and beer goes into men at hops.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Among drinking men in prohibition localities clubs are trunips.

"August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have "used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my "own use, and found it does me "more good than any other remedy. "I have been troubled with what I "call Sick Headache. A pain comes "in the back part of my head first, "and then soon a general headache "until I become sick and vomit. "At times, too, I have a fullness "after eating, a pressure after eating "at the pit of the stomach, and "sourness, when food seemed to rise "up in my throat and mouth. When "I feel this coming on if I take a "little August Flower it relieves "me, and is the best remedy I have "ever taken for it. For this reason "I take it and recommend it to "others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c." ③

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,
Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Like Magic

Is the relief given in many severe cases of dyspeptic troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Possessing the best known stomach tonics as well as the best alterative remedies, this excellent medicine gives the stomach the strength required to retain and digest nourishing food, creates

A Good Appetite

and gently but effectually assists to natural motion the whole machinery of the body. Most gratifying reports come from people who have taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for dyspepsia, indigestion and similar troubles. "I for a long time suffered severely with

Dyspepsia

and could find no relief until I was persuaded to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has completely cured me. When I first began to use

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I weighed 126 lbs. I now weigh 155. My appetite is good and my general health excellent." FANNIE S. DAVIS, Staunton, Va.

IVORY SOAP
$99\frac{44}{100}$ Pure.
THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, N. Y. City, N. Y.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 195, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c. Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We Want Name and Address of Every ASTHMATIC P. Harold Hayes, M.D. BUFFALO, N.Y.

PRINT YOUR OWN CARDS. FOR 25 CTS. we will mail you a Complete Outfit for Cards, Linen Marking, etc., consisting of Box Rubber Type, Indelible Ink, Pads and Holder. Five Outfits for $1.00. MINNEAPOLIS STAMP CO. Minneapolis.

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Fine Cutters, $20.
Leather qr. Top Buggies, $50,
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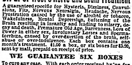
CIRCULARS FREE.

We send you the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges and Emissions, CURE Varicocele, Spermatorrhea and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. Please mention this paper when writing.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY QUICKLY AND EASILY! Send 50 cents to pay postage on our Daily Market Report and Special Letter of Advice, for one month. We can make you lots of Money. Agents wanted. Address, S. H. WOOD & CO., Investment Brokers, 212, 213, 214 and 215 Wright Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Health Restored!



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment

A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOSEPH R. HOFFLIN, Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn. THE GENUINE IN YELLOW WRAPPERS ONLY.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force.

LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send us 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

N. W. N. U. No 4.—1892.

WILSON'S 1892 PLANT, TREE AND SEED CATALOGUE, LIVE STOCK ANNUAL.

112 Pages, 200 Fine Engravings, Handsome Colored Plates. Full of useful and instructive information. Unquestionably one of the most reliable catalogues published. All kinds of guaranteed Garden, Flower, and Field Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Choice Roses, Flowering Plants and Bulbs. Thoroughbred Land and Water Fowls, Registered Pigs, German Hares, &c., &c. Sent free, on application. Address, mentioning this paper, SAMUEL WILSON, SEED GROWER, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

SEEDS NORTHERN GROWN, BEST FOR ALL SOILS & CLIMES. 60,000 BUS. POTATOES CHEAP. SEND 8c FOR 10 FARM SEED SAMPLES OR 5c FOR FINE CATALOGUE OR 13c FOR BOTH. JOHN A. SALZER LA CROSSE, WIS.

MY STAR.

When the shades of evening gather
And the sun sinks out of sight,
A brilliant star arising,
Illumines all the night.

I never miss the sunshine,
Because I have my star;
Tho' I never hope to reach it,
I worship from afar.

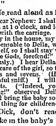
Sweet! do you see my meaning?
The sun may sink from sight,
But I can turn and worship,
Thy radiant, holy light.

'Tis you I mean fair Lyra,
You that I mean, no other,
All light grows dim, and faint, and pale,
Beside my star—my mother.

POLLY STOCKWELL.

THE GHOST OF ELM CREEK.

BY MARIGOLD.



WHAT do you think?" ejaculated Rich Robertson, in a tone indicative of the most profound dismay, as he glanced up from the letter he was perusing.

"It makes my head ache to think," said his dark-eyed little wife, who was hushing her baby to sleep.

"Aunt Trib is coming!" in sepulchral tones. "Look out Della—don't let the boy fall! Yes, she will be here tomorrow. Listen my child, and don't let your wits go wool gathering."

He read aloud as follows:

Dear Nephew: I shall be in Lyons on the 10th at 1 o'clock, and look for you to meet me with the carriage. Now that there is a baby in the house, my presence will be indispensable to Della, who is only a child herself, so I shall stay with you all winter. ("Ye Gods, forefend!" exclaimed Charley, piously.) I hear Della leaves everything to the care of the girl, so the place must be at sixes and sevens. (Here Mary gave a disdainful sniff.) I will soon set things to rights. ("Indeed, you will do no such thing!" observed Della indignantly.) I shall bring the baby some boneset—it is the best thing for children—

"Dick, don't read another line!" broke in the baby's mother. "Boneset, indeed! The idea! What does that old woman think she knows about babies? She never had one herself."

"Heaven forbid!" said Rich. "But, Della, what are we to do? She is coming with the full intention of remaining and taking root."

"Scare her away," said Della, promptly.

"It can't be done," groaned Charley.

"Tell her there is small-pox or diphtheria in the vicinity. Tell her every one gets la grippe who stays here through the winter. Tell her anything, Dick, only induce her to take herself and her boneset and her false teeth back to Omaha."

"Della, look at your brother!" cried Rich suddenly. "What have you done to him? Speak, Charley! Where are you in pain?" But Charley only grimaced and flung his arms wildly above his head, while he writhed as if in the last agonies.

"Ah!" said Rich sadly, "He is smitten speechless. What a direful misfortune has befallen us! Shall we never hear those dear, if slightly idiotic, utterances again? Try to speak, Charley, I beseech you. They say unlimited pinching is good for this sort of an attack," rising.

Charley waved him back.

"Her teeth," he gasped faintly.

Rich and Della broke into a fit of immoderate laughter, in the midst of which the baby awoke and yelled like a small savage thereby causing a diversion.

The next day arrived; also Aunt Trib, satchel, band-box, bag, bundle, parasol, lap-dog, and parrot. Della held up both hands in horror as the last two met her veiw.

"Tribulations never come single," she remarked, sotto voce, to Charley, and hurried to welcome her guest, leaving that graceless young man in convulsions.

Miss Tribulation Warren was a tall and angular maiden on the shady side of 50, she owned to 35, with a hatchet face and corkscrew ringlets. She wore glasses and was literarily inclined, having a faculty, like Mr. Wegg, of "dropping into poetry" upon all occasions. Moreover she was fearfully and wonderfully superstitious, as this story will reveal.

In less than an hour after her advent into the Robertson household pandemonium reigned. She frightened the baby into fits by chucking him under the chin and calling him "an epitome of his father." Baby, who was used to being dubbed "a chip of the old block," wailed long and loud, and refused to be comforted. Leaving Della to quiet him as best she might, Aunt Trib sailed into the kitchen to superintend Mary in her preparation for tea.

"Never stir biscuit, Mary," she admonished. "It makes them heavy. You should beat them well. Not too much salt, and baking powder with sweet milk—no soda. Even full, Mary, even full. I'm afraid that is too generous measure."

Mary who made beautiful bread and biscuit when left to herself, became exceedingly nervous and muddled with so many directions, and heaved a sigh of relief when the biscuit was at last in the oven.

In about ten minutes a strange odor began to pervade the kitchen, and Aunt Trib, white as a sheet, burst into the sitting-room.

"Della," she cried, wringing her hands in an agony of fear. "Della, child, your house is haunted!"

"What!" exclaimed Della, in utter amazement.

"Haunted!" reiterated Aunt Trib, sinking into a chair. "The kitchen is fairly blue with sulphur! I tell you, a secret crime has been committed in this house."

"Nonesense!" said Della, rising and going out to investigate.

An unmistakable odor of brimstone greeted her nostrils as she opened the kitchen door. She sneezed, strangled and exclaimed in a half-suffocated voice:

"Mary, what have you been fumigating the house for?"

Mary turned upon her mistress in wrathful disgust.

"What did you let her come poking her nose out here for?" she stormed, "and upsetting me so that I mistook a can of sulphur for baking powder, and put two spoonsfuls in in the biscuit?"

Della gave one glance at the dingy, heavy mass in the big tin on the table, and sank into a chair helpless with laughter.

"Phew-w!" exclaimed Rich and Charley in a breath, as they paused at the open door. "What infernal compound are you girls brewing in there?"

Della, with gasps for breath between the peals of mirth, managed to enlighten them, and drawing a vivid picture of Aunt Trib cowering in mortal terror in one corner of the parlor, soon rendered the young men as helpless as herself.

"What a jolly lark!" gasped Charley, as soon as he could speak, "I say, Della, don't let on to her that it was only a mistake of Mary's and I'll wager a box of French candy against ditto of cigars that your greatest tribulation will leave you before three days."

"Done!" said Della promptly. "Here, Dick, go and give these biscuit to the pigs—quick! I hear her coming."

"All right," and Rich seized the tin.

He vanished, and Mary closed the oven door on a fresh tin of biscuit just as Aunt Trib's tremulous hand lifted the latch, and her frightened face looked in.

"Come in, Miss Warren," said Charley, reassuringly. "It is nothing—nothing. You know Elm Creek boasts of a ghost, and this is only a precursor of his usual visit. You will perceive the odor is dying away. Don't be alarmed. You will get used to it if you remain here long."

"Wh—what do you mean?" asked Aunt Trib, faintly, as she took his proffered chair. 'Are you—are you actually—haunted?"

"Did you never hear the story?" exclaimed Charley, in apparent surprise. "That is strange!" with a glance full of reproach at Della. "You know Rich bought this place of a physician—Doctor Delorme. Well, in the first palmy days of his practice Doctor Delmore attended a poor Irishman through a long illness, supplying him with every luxury. He died in the end poor fellow, and left his bones to the doctor as the only testimonial of gratitude he was able to render. So Delorme brought the skeleton home. One night thieves broke into the house—or, at least, some of the outraged neighbors, who objected to any man in the community keeping a skeleton in his closet. They broke the skeleton up and scattered the bones over the place, leaving the skull nailed to the gatepost. The doctor tried to gather up the bones, and buried all he could find, many were missing. The people hereabouts say the place is haunted, the poor Irishman being unable to rest in his grave with part of his bones missing. I have never seen his ghostship myself, but the smell of sulphur is certainly mysterious."

"O, Charley!" broke in Della, pitying Aunt Trib's white face. "You know this is an idle tale. The spirit of the dead never come back. He is trying to frighten you, Aun't Trib; don't mind him."

"Della," said the old lady, huskily, "is this story true?—about Dr. Delorme, I mean, and the neighbors breaking up the skeleton?"

"Yes," Della admitted, reluctantly; "but about the place being haunted—that is but a superstition in the neighborhood."

"Della," said Aunt Trib, "if any of the bones of the dead are missing, they do come back to the place where they were lost. I firmly believe this is a haunted house. The fumes of sulphur still linger. If you have any regard for the baby, you and Richard will move at once."

A warning glance from Charley reminded Della, just in time, of her promise. She closed her lips firmly, and, giving Mary orders to serve supper, left the room.

At the table Aunt Trib, fairly in her element, beguiled the hour with the most blood-chilling tales of haunted homes and ghosts who walked their halls clanking a chain behind them; of corpse lights in the church-yard, and groans of souls that could not rest in their graves.

Vainly Della expostulated. Rich and Charley showed such flattering and credulous interest in her words that the ancient maiden continued to air her beliefs in the supernatural. One thing alone troubled the boys. She advised her nephew to sell Elm Creek Farm, but gave no intimation of her own departure, and Charley began to fear he had lost the cigars.

Immediately after supper he gathered up all the empty spools he could find, and taking a ball of binding twine repaired to the granary and was seen no more that evening.

* * *

The moonlight, fair as a dream of paradise, slept on the dancing ripples of Elm Creek and touched the quaint gables of the old farm-house with a magician's wand, beautifying every rough outline.

"Twelve!" chimed the clock in the parlor, and "Twelve!" echoed the old-fashioned kitchen clock in a sonorous peal.

As the mingled chimes died away Aunt Trib, waking from a dream of ghosts, heard the rattle of a chain outside her bed-room door, followed by a long, deep groan.

There was brave blood in Aunt Trib's veins, but it ran cold at this moment. Her hands shook so that she could hardly fasten her dressing-gown and draw on her slippers.

The clanking of the chain was growing more faint at every moment, and as she opened the door the odor of sulphur almost strangled her; but through parlor and kitchen she followed the distant clink! clank! of the chain, until she stood on the wide south porch, peering into the vista of moonlight beyond the great elms.

Something stood there—something tall and ghostly, clad in a winding sheet, surmounted by a grinning skull, whose empty sockets glowed as if with fire. It waved its sheeted arms wildly, clanking the invisible chain; and through its misty figure the silver moon shone on bare ribs and vertebra.

And what was that dark thing crouching between the gnarled and twisted roots of the giant elms and that shimmering line reaching the ghost's left arm, on which the moonlight rested?

One fell, unexpected swoop, and Aunt Trib had pounced like a bird of prey on the lurking object. Something snapped—the "ghost" lay prone upon the earth, and a triumphant voice broke the silence of the autumn night.

"There, Charley Cook, you're fairly caught! Shame upon you, you impious young man, for trifling with the mysteries of death! You would be rightly punished if the real ghost of that poor Irishman should arise to haunt you. Did you think to affright me with an old gourd shell and that string of spools? Go to bed, sir, go to bed!"

And with this contemptuous injunction she stalked majestically back into the house, while Rich and Della, awakened by the chain and the groans, had witnessed the whole scene from their bed-room window, smothered their laughter as best they might.

Charlie appeared at the breakfast table as if nothing had happened. The ghostly remains had disappeared, and when Aunt Trib broached the subject the scapegrace did not hesitate to affirm most unblushingly that she must have had the nightmare. He played his part so well that Aunt Trib is not sure to this day whether or not it was all a dream. She remained all winter (though firmly believing the house to be haunted), and Della won a box of delicious bonbons. The gourd shell is hidden in the millet stack—all that now remains of the ghost of Elm Creek.—Waverly Magazine.

HOW HE SETTLED HIS CAT.

This Time the Old Application Did Not Exactly Fit.

They had been telling stories of ineffectual attempts to drown cats, pussy in every case turning up on the kitchen hearth, purring serenely as though nothing had happened. Finally a quiet-looking man, a stranger, who had been silent up to—the moment, suddenly broke out with—

"That reminds me, gentlemen, of the time I had with my cat."

Instantly every face was turned toward the quiet-looking man. He went on:

"That cat was the biggest nuisance I ever saw. And steal! Great Cæsar! He was the worst thief that ever walked on four feet. I had tried a dozen times to drown him. But it was no use. Bag and ballast and all that sort of thing were only fun for him. He always got home before I did. At last I tried a new dodge. I put Tom in a bag and tied him tight, and started for the wharf. On my way I rested Tom on the railroad track and let a locomotive and twenty cars run over him. Then I went on my way with him. When I got to the water I tied a ten-pound junk of iron to the bag and threw it in. I waited until the last bubble had come up and then returned home."

"And when you got there," cried half a dozen excited listeners, "you found the cat"—

The quiet looking man seemed surprised at this. "Oh, no, gentlemen," he said, you forget the freight train, and the big junk of iron and the bubbles. No. I never saw that cat again." The quiet-looking man had not been loud or boastful in telling his story, but when he had finished every man present looked as though he had received a personal injury, and there was no more conversation.—Boston Transcript.

"JUST LIKE A MAN."

Masculine Ignorance in Purchasing a Fan.

Now that Christmas stories are the proper thing The Man proposes to tell one on himself which is too good to be lost. The Man has a young lady friend who is a fan collector. She had rather have a new fan than a block of gas steal stock. As The Man was passing a famousy jewelr house a few days before Christmas, he spied a particularly lovely fan in the window, and, thinking to gladden the heart of his friend, he entered the place and told a polite clerk to wrap up the fan. Instantly the clerk was dissolved in smiles, and two ladies, who stood near, looked approvingly at The Man, as if to say: "What a nice young man! So thoughtful of his friends and so liberal!" But a climax was rapidly approaching. In his masculine ignorance of such matters The Man had thought the price of the fan might possibly be $10—certainly it would be no more. And so, as the smiling clerk handed him the parcel, he inserted his hand deep into his trousers' pocket and, with all the assurance in life, said:

"How much?"

"Sixty dollars!"

"Er—I beg pardon"—gasped the Man, while the cold dew of horror came out on his forehead.

"Sixty dollars?"

The Man made a desperate grasp for his presence of mind and got it.

"Please put it right back and do be careful not to break it. Thank you."

The two ladies looked indignant, and as The Man fled into the street he heard one of them say to her companion:

"Just like a man!"—St. Louis Republic.

THOUGHT HIM A SPY.

A Man With a Badge Creates Excitement in a Drug Store.

"My wife had the toothache Saturday night," said an Orange street man to-day to a Lewiston Journal man, "and I came down town after something to cur it.

"Just before I came away from the house my boy came along and pinned his Young Men's Christian Association badge on my vest. I never had occasion to go to a drug store in Lewiston before, and I did not think it made any difference where I went.

"At 7:45 I went into a well-illuminated store with my coat unbuttoned. The clerk saw me coming and jumped over the counter, putting his hand immediately behind a clock on the shelf. An alarm bell rang in a rear-room and a heavy door swung to with a bang. Then there was a sound of breaking bottles, and in another minute the place was filled with ammonia gas.

"Then the clerk put his hat on, and as he hurried from the room I asked if he had anything for toothache.

"'We don't keep a drop and you can't find any, either,' he answered, as he scudded out of the door. I followed him from the door, and a crowd on the sidewalk began asking me if I had made a haul. I got half way up the street before I discovered that it was the badge that did it."

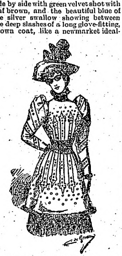
WOMAN AND HER WORLD.

MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE WOMEN FOLKS.

Some Gossip About the January Fashions—A Novel Powder-Puff —The Real Uses of Linen— What Women Are Wearing in New York.

January Fashions.

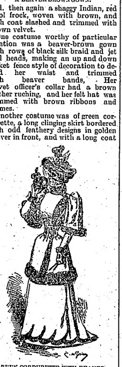
Although the grip is epidemic, New York's streets are brilliant in the sun of the opening year, and the women still take heed to their gowns. It seems as if there is a rage for reddish brown as most of the dresses seen, are of that color or some other shade of brown with rich brown furs. The color combinations are beautiful, the all-prevailing brown setting off as nothing else could, the more brilliant and varied tones. Tan is seen set side by side with green velvet shot with leaf brown, and the beautiful blue of the silver swallow showing between the deep slashes of a long glove-fitting, brown coat, like a newmarket idealized, then again a shaggy Indian, red wool frock, woven with brown, and with coat slashed and trimmed with brown velvet.



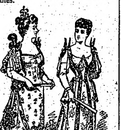
A BEAVER BROWN GOWN.

One costume worthy of particular mention was a beaver-brown gown with rows of black silk braid and jet nail heads, making an up and down picket fence style of decoration to defend her waist and trimmed with beaver bands. Her velvet officer's collar had a brown feather ruching, and her felt hat was trimmed with brown ribbons and plumes.

Another costume was of green cordurette, a long clinging skirt bordered with odd feathery designs in golden beaver in front, and with a long coat decorated with broader and heavier borders and shirred to the waist with a fanciful leather girdle ending in three great brownish and yellow topaz ornaments drawing the sunshine and holding it in warm, quivering flecks of light on either side. The coat was double-breasted and the golden beaver followed it up and down the side and about the throat and the full deep sleeve reaching to the elbows and the narrow coat sleeves below them and about the scant skirts falling half-way from the hips to the ground. A golden beaver muff with a knot of shot brown ostrich tips covered dainty brown gloves, and a quaint, picturesque hat of green felt was faced with golden-brown velvet and trimmed with golden-brown ribbons and standing green plumes.



GREEN CORDURETTE WITH BEAVER.



TWO BALL DRESSES.

Two pretty ball dresses were seen at a recent ball and are here illustrated. One was of ecru and green brocade, heavy falls of lace made the deep flounces at the bottom, and the hip draperies, like modified paniers on the sides, and the short sleeves open in front to the shoulders and the bertha filling in the front, and the mount of the pearl-sticked fan. Purple velvet barred the brocade in front, giving it richness and color, and purple velvet made the back and the pointed train. Purple velvet made the bows that caught the sleeves on the shoulders, the bows, or ends of the velvet pointed up sharp and straight lik, wings, two contrary to all anatomical principles, finding place on either side.

The other was a rose colored gown strewn with pale blue flowers. It had a princess cut, with plaitings of deep Soudan lace introduced into the two wide panels in front; in the middle was an enormous bow of rose velvet surmounting the lace plaitings and surmounted in turn by three rose-colored prince of Wales feathers. Three lengths of rose-colored ribbon velvet were looped from this bow and caught at different heights on the right side with other bows and plumes; on the left side a length of soft silk was caught beneath the middle bow and carried around to the back, where it was held with the biggest bow of all and the most imposing bunch of feathers. The short sleeves were of embroidered chiffon held by bows and feathers on the shoulders, both bows and feathers standings erect. The fuzzy, mucucurled hair of the wearer was twisted into a Greek "knot"—or, more accurately, a bunch—with feathers planted in its heart and rearing themselves skyward over all.

A Novel Powder-Puff.

A powder-puff is something of a nuisance, because it necessitates a box, and the lid will come off that, and an after-dusting with the handkerchief has to follow the puff, and so the performance of taking the grime or the shine off one's face comes to take on the seriousness of an operation.

A certain young woman has an ingenious pocket-piece which makes this performance the deftest, simplest thing in the world.

It can be carried on right under the eyes of mankind without his being a bit the wiser, unless he is shrewder than he has any business to be. It is a pocket-bag made of thin chamois, 8 inches long and 3½ broad. The first thing she did after she cut it out was to fold it to the length into four equal parts.

Then she took a tiny bodkin and pierced the lowest fourth part full of little holes. On the second fourth she laid a thin bit of cotton wool, and dusted face powder thickly all over it; then another layer of wool just as thin as she could handle it, and more powder dusted over that.

Then she folded up the pierced fourth over the wool and powder, making a small pocket, and sewed it tightly everywhere.

Then she bound the whole piece with narrow blue ribbon, and folded the upper half quite around the lower, and sewed blue ribbon ties to hold it together.

There was the whole toilet appliance —small enough when unrolled to go into the palm of the hand, a compact puff and powder box all in one, no fear of spilling powder, no after-dusting to get the surface layer off, no bother of any kind. And she rose up and called herself blessed.

The Real Uses of Linen.

The world, or this part of it at least, is full of housekeepers who think that there is no material for sheets and pillow cases comparable to linen. They don't always have it, to be sure, because it is expensive, but they always covet it, and finger the shining breadths lovingly and wonder if the time will ever come when all these things shall be added unto them. But the truth about linen is that it isn't the ideal dressing for beds at all. It is cold and slippery, and insures a sensitive person the dream of sleeping on an iceberg which does well enough for an occasional experience, like sea-sickness, but which palls on too frequent repetition. Besides that, it wrinkles and tumbles in spite of its heavier body, much more than cotten does, giving a bed after one night's use a most slovenly and uninviting appearance.

Nobody recommends linen for body wear. Its firm texture and hard surface make it wholly non-absorbent, it allows the body to become chilled by refusing the prespiration, and so has been known to bring on serious illness. For outside wear in summer, linen may be tolerated as clothing, but nowhere else.

Where, however, it is at its usefullest and best is in household uses. For table service, for the toilet and for minor ornamental details, it is simply invaluable—its smoothness of texture, its brilliancy, which laundering even increases, its exquisite freshness makes it the one fabric bit to drape the dining table, and to use in the toilet, while its suitability for needle work decoration makes it admirable for all kinds of fancy work. And here it is rightfully used, but to wear next the skin and sleep in—no.

Opals May Now Be Fashionable.

Queen Victoria, at her last drawing-room, wore a necklace and some brooches of large opals surrounded by brilliants. Now all London is after them and the world of fashion everywhere. The unhappy significance is forgotton, for the time, and all the sad associations clinging to the fatal jewel. Poor Eugenie, the beautiful, ill-starred Empress of the French, reluctantly consented to wear a set of opals at the last grand fete given at St. Cloud in 1870. Two days later the Franco-Prussian war was declared and the empire dethroned. The Austrian Empress took from their case a set of opals, which for years had been lying by, and wore them on the occasion of her last public appearance just before the death of her son Rudolph. But now opal is the jewel, and come weal, come woe, the fitful gem will flash upon us everywhere.

What Women Are Wearing in Nwe York.

Sashes on evening frocks, with long ends, but no loops, falling either from the waist or from between the shoulders.

Lizard green velvet hats, with black Prince of Wales feathers.

Fur cravats, with the head and tail and sometimes the feet of the animal preserved.

White kid gloves with black stitching to shop in.

Seal-skin heavily trimmed with Persian lamb.

Long ends of velvet ribbon floating from the back of their hats and no ties.

Dress skirts longer than ever.

Much fine white point de gene on black hats.

Heavily braided jackets in half and three-quarter lengths.

Marie Antoinette fichus of chiffon hemmed plain, ruffled or embroidered, folded corner wise and knotted in front.

WITH DYNAMITE.

The Millionaire and the Young Man Who Was Hard Up.

Jafney, the millionaire owner of the famous rolling mills, looked up from his desk to find a man standing near him, says the Arkansaw Traveler. He was not prepossessing of appearance, this visitor, and the millionaire saw at a glance that he carried in one hand something that looked like a large, glass ball.

"Pardon me," said Mr. Jafney, nervously, "but will you please state your business; and I would be obliged, too, if you tell me how you got in here."

"I have been standing out there for some time waiting to see you," the man answered, "but found that I might wait all day without attracting any attention, so just now I noticed how your secretary got in and came in that way myself. I wish you would read this, sir."

He then handed the great man a piece of paper on which was written the following: "I am powerful hard up and need money."

The millionaire looked at the glass ball and turned pale. It was evident that he had to deal with a desperate man, and he knew that a misstep might cost him his life; yet he did not feel disposed to give up his entire fortune. Probably he could buy the fellow cheap for cash. He would make the attempt.

"My good man," said the millionaire, "I am a little pushed for ready money just at present. Would a hundred dollars do you?"

"I should say so."

"Well," the great man added, opening his pocket book, "here are five twenty-dollar bills."

The fellow eagerly took the money and hastened away, and, after allowing him time to get out of the building, Jafney rushed into his secretary's office and exclaimed:

"I have been robbed!"

"What!" eclaimed the secretary, springing to his feet. "How did it happen?"

"A dynamiter slipped in on me just now with a bomb as big as your head and demanded money. He has just gone. Rush out and have him arrested. Tall fellow, sandy whiskers, shabbily dressed."

The secretary ran down and happened to see the fellow going up the street with the bomb still in his hand. He called a policeman and explained the case. The policeman ran after the fellow and seized him, taking care, too, that he did not drop the dynamite.

The desperate fellow was taken to the Central police-station and the millionaire was sent for.

"I don't know what you have arrested me for," the prisoner said. "If I have done anything out of the common, I would like to know it."

"What you would have done may not be so much out of the common these days," said the chief of detectives.

"But I would like to know who has brought out a complaint against me. Here comes Mr. Jafney he can tell you I'm all right."

"Is this the man? Mr. Jafney."

"He's the fellow. He came in my office just now with a dynamite bomb and demanded money, and knowing that my life was in peril, I gave him a hundred dollars.

The fellow laughed. "Why, I didn't do anything of the sort. You ought to know me. I worked for you ten years and was laid off about two months ago when the force was cut down. I went in to ask you for a little help and was astonished when you gave me a hundred dollars."

"Ah, but what about that dynamite?"

"I will bring it," said the chief.

"Wait till I get out," said the millionaire.

"Won't hurt you," said the felloy. "It's only a glass jar of peaches that the woman's relief association gave me."

And so it was; but Mr. Jafney, with the true spirit of the millionaire, demanded his hundred dollars and then triumphantly walked back to his office.

His Mind Is Gone.

"Old man Clamwhooper has married again."

"You don't tell me so."

"Yes, and he has married a right young girl, forty years younger than he is."

"Well, I declare. His other wife only died six months ago, and he went on so at the grave that I expected that he would lose his mind."

"Well you see your prediction has come to pass."—Texas Siftings.

Quoted to Edification.

Abe Lincum—"Pop, kyan't yo' spahr me dat fishin' rod to-day?"

Pop Lincum—"W'y, yo', Abum Lincum, doan't yo' know dis am de Lawd's day?"

Abe Lincum—"Yahs; but de Lawd doan't say nuffin' agin fishin'."

Pop Lincum—"Doan't, hey? Doan't he say 'Spahr de rod an' spile de chile?"—New York Herald.

A Georgia man has put up a ham-string factory, and is making ham strings of snake hides.

TRAINING WILD BIRDS.

In Holland Bird-Catching is a Regular Business Every Autumn.

In Holland bird-catching in autumn is a regular business, and huts are built among the sandhills or in the meadows joining them, in which the men can sit in comfort, says the St. Louis Mechanic. A small window on one side looks on to the "vinkie baan," the level space between low banks under which the nets lie, where linnets and siskins are tethered to long twigs. The ground is strewn with grain, and at a little distance the best call-birds are placed in their cages. Goldfinches are most prized, for they constantly utter their rippling song, but a redpole or well-trained chaffinch is almost equally good.

Holland lies on two of the main routes by which birds travel from the north, for those that come down the Baltic cross the land at Denmark, while along the German ocean travel thousands from Norway and Sweden. The mainstay of the bird-catchers are the hen chaffinches, which leave their mates in Scandinavia and come in thousands to Southern Europe. Two hundred in a day is not at all an unusual number to be taken at one "vinkie baan." These are all killed for the table, and rows of them, with their heads fastened in a split hazel stick, like partridges in a game carrier, are seen in every poulterer's shop. The rarer birds, bramblings, cross-bills and redpoles—are saved and sold for cage-birds, for the Dutch are particularly fond of aviaries, and clever at taming all kinds of creatures.

The writer has often spent an afternoon in the hut watching for the passing of flocks of chaffinches. The tame birds begin to call when they see the wild ones passing, the men whistle and pull the strings to which the birds are attached, and as they flutter from the ground the flock wheel, settle in the trees close by, and then fly down to the grain. Hardly have they pitched before the nets close over them, and the man runs out to disentangle his captives. The tame birds are so used to the nets that they do not flutter or ruffle a feather, but jump back to their twigs, eat some more hempseed and sing afresh, without regarding the death of their wild relatives.

Redpoles, linnets and siskins are easily tamed, especially the first. In a few days they become perfectly contented with a cage life. In fact, I knew of one which voluntarily surrendered its liberty. The winter was a severe one, and the little fellow came in through the open window of a house at The Hague to share their food with the birds in a large aviary. The mistress fed him regularly, and, though he had often an opportunity of escaping, he never availed himself of it, but lived for years the merriest occupant of the cage.

These birds can be taught to sit motionless on the back of a chair, to "lie dead" in a basin of water, to draw up their food in an ivory bucket in a few days; but the trainer must be prepared to give them long lessons. Birds' minds differ entirely from those of animals; they do not learn gradually, and if they are to be trained they must be so most thoroughly. An hour a day for a week will not have one-quarter the effect that four hours of continuous care will achieve. It is this fact that causes so many disappointments in training hawks, for men certainly become tired and impatient at the moment when their labor has begun to produce some effect. The hawk is put back on his block, and in a day has forgotten the half-learned lesson. In Holland hawks are still caught when on their autumn migration, for the line of flight passes, as it has done from time immemorial, over the great heath of Valkenswaard, in North Brabant.

Waiting for Dinner.

A Methodist minister, who is now stationed here, while relating some reminiscences of his early days in the ministry, said:

"One day while traveling between stations I so timed myself as to arrive at a good brother's in the country about dinner-time. I hitched my horse and went in. Brother H. was absent from home, but the wife and daughters appeared glad to see me. We chatted pleasantly for a half-hour or more.

"I was very hungry and was sure dinner was being prepared, as the girls had dropped out of the room one by one, so I tarried, but was very uneasy and thought the lady of the house was becoming so.

"Finally she excused herself and went out of the room for a moment. A small boy, who had been running in and out of the room since my arrival, entered, and I said:

"'Come here, my little man,' and as he came towards me I asked:

"'How soon will you have dinner here?'

"'Just as soon as you go,' was the ready answer.

"I went."—Washington Star.

A Minneapolis lawyer entered a demurrer to an indictment against a prisoner, charged with having shot several fine hogs belonging to a neighbor, on the ground that the shooting of the animals increased their value, as it saved the owner the expense of killing them.

Hot Griddle Cakes.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder possesses a peculiar merit not approached by that of any other baking powder. It produces the hot buckwheat, Indian or wheat cakes, hot biscuit, doughnuts, waffles or muffins. Any of these tasteful things may be eaten when hot with impunity by persons of the most delicate digestive organs. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder leavens without firmentation or decomposition. In its preparation none but the purest of cream of tartar, soda, etc. is used, and in such exact equivalents as to always guarantee a perfectly neutral result, thereby giving the natural and sweet flavor peculiar to buckwheat and other flour that may be used, the natural flavor so much desired and appreciated by all. The oldest patrons of Dr. Prices powder tell the story, that they can never get the same results from any other leavening agent, that their griddle cakes, biscuits, etc. are never so light and never taste so sweet or so good as when raised with Dr. Prices Cream Baking Powder.

LOVE FOR A DAY.

CHAPTER IX—CONTINUED.

"You have come back to me from the dead!" I cried. "Oh, my love, welcome! I have never doubted you, Mark, through the weeks and months and years. I have loved you just the same. I said always that if you were living you would come; if dead, I would take my love and faith untarnished to you. Speak to me, Mark. I have hungered for the sound of your voice and for the sight of your face. Speak to me."

I heard him whisper words that seemed to me like a prayer.

"My true, loyal Nell!" he said.

"I knew you would come to me if living, Mark. Of late as you did not come, I felt sure that you were dead. I have never doubted you for one moment, Mark."

In a passion of joy and gratitude I put my arms around his neck, telling him, with kisses and tears, how glad and happy I was, how I thanked Heaven, how my happiness was all the greater because my anguish had been so keen. He was strangely silent. But I heeded not; when my rapturous words were over, he would talk to me in the old, sweet, grave fashion.

"You may kiss my lips, Mark," I said, "for I have kept my promise. The kiss you left on them is there still; no one has touched them. I have never swerved, even in my thoughts, for one moment from you. If you had never returned, and I had lived fifty years longer, I should have been just as true. All other men are but shadows. Oh, Mark, teach me—you are wiser and better than I—teach me how to thank heaven that you have come back to me!"

Strangely silent was he; but, as I remembered, great emotion often causes silence. I could not see him, for he had drawn me to him. I could only stand still, folded in his close embrace, and murmur to him all the loving words that came from my heart—how I had yearned for him—how long the days, the weeks, the months and years had been—how I had thought of him unceasingly—how, feeling sure that he was in heaven, I had made heaven the home of my heart—how I had been in many places and seen many men, but there was none like him, none to be compared with him. All the loving thoughts that had ever passed through my mind were poured out like water beneath his feet. The wind faintly stirred the green boughs above our heads, the birds were singing blithely, and I could hear my own voice rippling on, but not his—not his!

A gust of wind blew a lilac-spray right into my face. I seized it and kissed it passionately.

"How strange, Mark, that you should come back to me in the time of the lilacs. They seem almost like living friends. But, Mark, speak to me. I say all; you say nothing. Speak to me."

Still I could not see his face.

"Great sorrow made me dumb, Mark," I said; "great joy gives me words. Tell me that you are pleased to see me, to find me."

"Nellie, my true, loving Nellie!" he said.

And I was content. Oh, wondrous love! I was content and happy. I too stood for some minutes in silence, the dark, handsome beloved face bending over mine.

"I believe those happy birds know all about it, Mark," I said. "Hark how they are singing! If I had known what today would bring, how I should have longed for it to come. Oh, Mark, what a debt you have to pay me! What hours I have spent in praying for you! What tears I have shed! You must repay me all those prayers and tears. Mark, raise your head and let me look at you. Do you know that I have hardly seen your face yet?"

But for all answer he drew me nearer to him and whispered—

"My dear, loving Nell!"

I was quite content, safe in the shelter of his arms, my happy face resting on his breast.

"Do you know Mark," I said, "I was so sure you would come back to me in July, when the four years were ended, that I spent the greater part of every day, while the month lasted, under the tree? Since the world began no woman has ever loved more truly than I love you. I am proud of my faith, Mark—proud of my unswerving truth—proud that I knew and understood you so well—proud that no shadow of doubt has ever dimmed the sun of my great love."

Still he was strangely silent, and the fiery passion of my words was wearing away. I wanted to look into the beloved face; I wanted the dear lips to lavish love on me, as had mine on him.

"Mark, look at me!" I cried, in a rapture of loving impatience. "It seemed to me, as you came along, that you were sad and melancholy. Look at me. See the love that beams in my face and in my eyes for you."

But his head drooped lower, and he drew me nearer to him.

A thought came to me that possibly he had been ill, and I knew how illness changes people. Yes, he had been ill, and seeing me had been too much for him. Perhaps if he could have expressed his emotion in a torrent of words as I had done, he would have been better.

"Mark," I said, "look at me; let me see your face. I am beginning to fear that you are ill."

He raised his head, and once more the dark eyes looked into my own. Ah me, the face was changed! The youth, the hope, the brightness had gone; it was pale, careworn, wistful. But the eyes had their old power over me.

"Have you been ill, Mark?" I asked anxiously.

"No," he replied, "not in body; I have been in mind."

"I will cheer you and make you better. Why, when you went away, your face was bright and brave! What has changed it?"

Was I mistaken, or could it have been a moan that had fallen from his lips?

"Mark," I cried, "you have been in sore trouble, I am afraid; but it is all over now. We shall never be parted again. Why—why do you not speak to me as I speak to you?"—and again my trembling burning hands clung to him, again the tears rained from my eyes, and the passionate love of my heart found expression in whispered words.

Ah me, he was strangely silent! And it seemed to me, now that the first shock of surprise was over, that the figure to which I clung was growing rigid.

"Oh, my love," I cried, "speak to me—to me, Nellie Chester, your wife who is to be, the one woman in the world who loves you with a great love. Why do you not speak to me, Mark?"

"I have not recovered from my surprise, Nellie," he said.

"Surprise?" I repeated. "Why Mark, you knew I was here, did you not?"

"No, Nellie; I had not the faintest idea of it," he replied.

"You did not know that I was here? You did not come purposely to find me?" I cried.

"No," he answered sadly, turning his face from me.

"Then," I asked in wonder, "why did you come. What brought you here?"

He looked at me, and I saw how full of agitation and distress his face was.

"Nellie," he said gently, will you tell me what brings you here?"

"Do you not know?" I asked.

"I do not. I cannot even imagine," he replied.

"I am living here, as companion to Lady Yorke," I said. "I waited in the old home at Gracedieu until the four years were over. I lived alone, longing, hoping against hope for news of you every day, afraid to go away lest you should come in my absence."

He laid his hand caressingly on my head, and the horrible chill that had begun to creep through my veins ceased.

"My sweet, loyal Nellie!" he said; but in some vague way the words seemed forced from him.

"Then you see, Mark," I went on, happy from the caress of his dear hand, "my money was gone, and I was obliged to seek a home. I have been as happy here as I could be anywhere in the world without you."

"You are Lady Yorke's companion?" he said, as though he could not recover from his surprise.

"Have you been to Gracedieu?" I asked.

"No," he answered in a low tone.

Ah, well, he was here! Why he had come mattered little. He would tell me all when he recovered from his surprise. There would be no secrets, no mysteries between us. I unclasped his hands and held them in mine.

"You are tired, Mark, and not well, I am sure," I said; "let us sit down and talk quietly."

"Oh, Nellie, Nellie, you are killing me with every word!" he cried.

"Killing you, Mark? Why, I would die a hundred times over for you! I have done so. Every day of your long absence has been like a day of death to me."

"Hush, my darling!" he cried. "For Heaven's sake, hush!"

"But why, Mark? Why must I not speak to you? Why are you so strange? Why are you so distant and silent?"

But for all answer he held up his hand and repeated, "Hush, my darling!"

Why should that deadly chill come over me? Why should my limbs tremble? There could be nothing to fear. Mark was living, and he was with me. I beat down the horrible rising doubt. What could there be between Mark and me? I sat down upon the grass and said—

"Sit here with me, Mark, and we can talk at our ease."

But he did not sit down, and the terrible fear grew. I could feel the warm color leave my face, and the blood in my veins grow chill. I could have cried aloud in my agony. But I must know what it all meant. The change in my face startled him.

"Nellie," he cried, "for Heaven's sake do not look like that; I cannot bear it! Do not let the joy and love die from your face yet, my darling—not just yet!"

"Why must they die at all? Now that you have come back, why can we not be as happy as we were? There is no reason, Mark, is there?"

Paler, graver, sadder than ever, he took my hand in his.

"I have not the courage to speak!" he cried. "Heaven forgive me, I cannot speak!"

"Is it that you have no money, Mark?" I asked, with a sudden sense of relief. "Oh, my darling, I do not care in the least about that! Money is nothing when we have love. Ah, I see now, Mark! You failed in that Indian undertaking, and you do not like to tell me so. Why, my love, I would sooner have one lock of your hair than all the wealth of the world. If any one had left me the largest fortune you could imagine, what would it avail me without you? Ah, Mark, you should know me better!"

"I wish to Heaven it was so! I wish I stood before you a penniless beggar. It is not that. I am a rich man, now, Nellie, and my riches are as ashes to me."

"Why, Mark?" I asked.

Oh, why did he not love me with the frank, caressing love of old? My heart hungered and thirsted for it.

"I am a coward," he said, "Oh, Nellie, loyal, sweet, true Nellie, can you not guess?"

"I can guess nothing," I replied piteously. "Tell me what is wrong, Mark?"

I began to see that something was terribly amiss, but my faith in him was still unshaken.

"Tell me, Mark. No matter what it may be, you can trust me. You know there is no end to my love. If you are in any trouble or distress, I shall only love you the more. You have come back to me, darling, and your sorrows, as are your pleasures, are mine. Perhaps I can help you—the mouse helped the lion once. I have a little money; my money, my love, my life are all yours."

The dark handsome face grew paler, the firm lips trembled; I saw great drops on the broad forehead, I saw mortal agony in the dark eyes.

"Mark," I cried piteously, "there is something wrong!"

"Yes," he replied lowly; "there is, as you say, something wrong."

"You will tell me what it is? I asked."

"I must; but when I do so you will hate me. You will hate me, and send me from your presence, never to see you again."

All the love, the generosity, the passion of my heart was roused. I hate him! Rather could the sun bring darkness!

"I could never hate you, Mark, my dear love, never even dislike you. You do not know me; you have forgotten in all these years how I love you. I gave you my love forever and forever; I cannot take it away. Mine was never 'love for a day,' Mark; it was 'forever.' I love you so well and so truly that nothing can part us. If these hands I kiss now had committed the most grievous crimes, I would kiss them still. You could never kill my love, Mark. I would go with you into exile; I would stand by your side on the scaffold and suffer for you."

"Hush Nellie!" he said laying his hand on my lips. "Every word you say is as a sword in my heart."

"But it is true, Mark—it is all true. I could not love you more if I tried."

"I believe it," he said. "My beautiful Nellie! My true Nellie! Oh, how can I ask pardon of Heaven?" He knelt by my side and drew my head upon his breast, and smoothed the ripples of my hair with the old familiar gesture I had loved so well. "Poor Nellie! True, loving Nellie! How can Heaven pardon me?"

I had ceased to weep, ceased to wonder. Mark had come back to me, but there was something wrong. I felt that he was hushing me to rest in his arms for a few minutes before he told me, and I was content. What Mark did was best always.

"Nellie," he said at last—and his voice trembled with emotion—"seeing how well you love me, I could almost wish that you were dying now. If the light of the sun could but strike us both dead! You tremble, Nellie. Love, be still; rest for one moment; I will tell you all then."

And I clung the more closely to him. Should ruin, sorrow, death come, what mattered it while those arms sheltered me? A mother soothing her child in the delirium of fever could not have been more tender than Mark was in that hour to me.

"You will hate me, Nellie, when you hear all; you will send me from you, and I shall never see you again."

"Does it look like it, love?" I whispered. "There is little fear of that."

Still he rocked me in his arms, calling—"Nellie, Nellie, each moment makes it worse, makes it harder! Ah, Nellie, why have you been so true to me?"

"Why?" I replied, with a glad little laugh. "I could not help it; I was true to you naturally. I turned to you, Mark, as the sun-flower turns to the sun."

"Oh, my darling, my beautiful love," he said; "you are so much better than I am! You are noble and loyal; I am—oh, Heaven, that I should have to say the words of myself—I am a coward and a renegade."

"You shall not say such things of yourself!" I cried. "You are Mark Upton; and that, in my eyes, means all that is most noble."

"Hush, Nellie!" There was pain in his face, anguish in his eyes. "Nellie, I must tell you. Oh, my dear, do not look at me with those loving eyes. Would that I had died before this! My arms must not hold you more, Nellie. My dear, lost love, I am married! Heaven help me! I was married more than a year ago!"

CHAPTER X.

Mark's words had cleft the sweet spring air like a sharp arrow with a poisoned barb; they had pierced the heart that loved him, and I fell upon the grass like one dead. My heart was pierced, my whole soul crushed. There I lay in the first smart of my anguish.

For a few minutes all was darkness and oblivion; and then Mark tried to raise me.

"I have killed you, Nellie," he said—"I have killed you!"

"No," I answered, raising my white miserable face to his; "it is worse than that. Do not touch me. Leave me."

"I knew—I knew!" he said. "Oh, Nellie, I would have died to save you this!"

A sudden overwhelming sense of scorn for him, of loathing for myself, a hot, fierce passion of defiance and rebellion, seized me. I rose to my feet; new life and new strength came to me, my whole frame vibrated with passion.

"You are what?" I cried. "Say it to me again—let me be sure that I have heard aright. You are what?"

"I am married, Nellie."

"Married! And you have been wicked enough, coward enough, to let me say all that I have said! You have been mean enough to let me pour out my heart, to let me lavish my love on you! How could you? Why did you not tell me the truth the first moment you saw me? How dare you take me in your arms and kiss me when you knew all the time that you belonged to some one else?"

"Forgive me, Nellie. I can never forgive myself. I had no time to think," he said humbly.

"I shall never respect myself again!" I cried. "And I thought that Heaven had sent you in answer to my longing and my prayers. Give me back my words of welcome; give me back my kisses. They were for a true lover, not for you. Give me back my love. Believe me, before Heaven, had I known, had I guessed or thought that you were married, not one such word should have crossed my lips!"

"I know," he said humbly.

"You are married. Oh, I cannot believe it! You are trying me. You want to see if my love be true; you are testing my faith. You cannot be married; you could not marry any one but me!"

"Alas, Nellie, it is true!" he cried.

"True!" I flung up my arms in despair. Mark had deceived me; Mark was untrue to me; Mark my lover, my hero, was false.

Could any shame, any degradation equal mine? I had flung my arms round his neck, I had kissed him, I had called him by every loving name that one could give to another, and he was married! His love, his caresses, belonged to some other woman, not to me. The beauty of his dark face, the memory of his love, seemed to creep into my heart again and set it on fire. Mad, passionate jealousy seized me.

"Whom have you married?" I cried. "I shall kill her if I see her! She shall not live who has stolen my love from me!"

"She did not know, Nellie," he said, speaking always in the same low voice. "She knew nothing of you. It was all my fault, dear."

Quickly as it had come, the flame of jealousy died away. The light had gone from the skies, the beauty from the glad green earth; I was alone with my desolation and my sorrow. The greatness of my loss came home to me. Mark was living and well; he was here in my sight; but we were parted forever. No grave dug by human hands could be so deep as the one that lay between us. He was there, but no longer mine. I must love him and caress him no more. I had mourned for him as absent, I had wept for him as dead; but I never thought of him as caring for any one else in the wide world—he had been so entirely my own.

"Nellie," he said in a low voice, "do you know that I feel like a murderer? I have blighted the sweetest life; I have killed the truest love; I have betrayed the most loyal faith ever placed in man. Oh, love, your eyes look like those of a wounded dove, and I may not comfort you any more!"

"No, never again in this world, Mark. No comfort no consolation can come from you to me; and I—oh, I loved you so dearly! Since that May morning when we met beside the lilac trees, my heart has been full of you. It has held nothing else. When I thought you dead, I consecrated my life in loving memory of you. I could have taken my love into the spirit-world pure, unchanged, and untouched; while you—you are married. It is enough to make the angels weep! And now I have kissed you and poured out my love to you who are no longer free!"

The next thing I heard was the terrible sound of my own hysterical laughter breaking amid the trees. Such wild horrible laughter it was. I could not help it; I tried in vain to stop it.

"A married man!" I cried, over and over again. "A married man!" And I believed him to be my true lover Mark.

He came to me. He would not heed my passionate cries that he should leave me alone that he should not touch me. He raised me from the ground; he removed the leaves and grass from my hair; he took my hands and held them in his.

"Nellie," he said, "try to listen to me my dear. You will kill yourself if you give way like this."

Was it any use to say that I hoped I should, of any use to struggle to free my hands from his clasp? Oh, my bruised, beating, wounded heart, it was not!

"Try, my darling, try, Nellie, for the sake of old times, to listen to me," he pleaded.

"You must not call me 'darling,'" I cried, bitter jealousy flaming in my heart again; "you have another darling now. You have some one else to love and caress and call your own."

And in some vague way I knew by the groan that came from his lips that I was still his darling, and that he did not love this other, let her be who she might. The knowledge seemed to afford me some little consolation. But it was only for one minute. Then common sense said, What was the love of a married man to me?

TO BE CONTINUED.

IT SETTLED HIM.

For Without a High Hat of What Use Is a Walking Delegate.

A Dervish journeyed forth to teach mankind the usefulness of riches, says Truth. He was scantily clothed in the filthiest of rags; his head was bare and on his feet were fragments of sandals. About his neck hung a leathern scrip with a handful of dates.

On the edge of the desert he met a Walking Delegate who was on his way to Mecca to order a strike among the pilgrims—a non-union hadji having been permitted to kiss the holy Kaaba.

"Hello, old fellow!" said the Delegate. "Where do you buy your garments? You look like a locked out tramp."

"I am dressed," answered the Dervish, "as befit my vocation, and am in all respects equipped for any emergency. No blight of fortune can cast me down or impede my mission."

"So?" replied the Delegate. "Suppose I were to confiscate that bag of food?"

"I have been inured to hunger from my youth up and seldom is the thought of food uppermost in my mind. Besides it is the Fast of Ramadan and it is not lawful to eat."

"The stones of the desert are sharp; what if we take away your sandals?"

"Behold!" and the Dervish uncovered a foot and exhibited a sole as tough and leathery as that of a camel.

"But suppose I were to strip those rags from your back?"

"Sun and simoon have scorched my back for seventy years and it matters little whether it be covered or not. And now," continued the Dervish, "shut your bread-winner and let me talk. You think your equipment perfect, but you are not rigged for a long-distance race. A little accident by the way will rattle you. See me prove it!"

And, grasping his staff, he executed a flourish and with one swift, clean, horizontal stroke, he hit the Delegate's plug hat in the middle and knocked it a shapeless thing upon the sand. With a look of anguish the Delegate picked up the wreck. The top was gone, the sides were caved in and the brim was cut across and hung dangling from the crown.

"There!" said the Dervish, "your power is gone from you, for what is a Walking Delegate without a plug hat? Oh, Bismillah! Oh, Marshallah: Oh, Rata! Yah!" and, brandishing his staff, he drove the Delegate forth! and as the burning Syrian sun rose higher in the sky, their vanishing forms passed over the line of the horizon, the Delegate ahead, with the Dervish a good second about two jumps behind.

Too Venomous.

A man very much excited burst in M. Gibier's laboratory, over in New Jersey, the other day.

"Oh, doctor," he cried, "I have been bitten!"

"By a dog?" asked Gibier.

"No; worse than that."

"By a cat?"

"A kind of cat. But oh, doctor, can you cure me?"

"It was a wolf, then?"

"Not a wolf, but much worse. It was my mother-in-law!"

"In that case," said Gibier, turning to his work, "nothing can be done."

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR THE YOUNG.

Hunting the Kangaroo—How Robbie Rode After His Father—Some Amusing Experiments—What He Would Say—Little Harold.

Hunting the Kangaroo.

The term "kangaroo" which is used generally in most of the world to describe any animal that has a pouch for carrying its young, and a long tail, and that proceeds by jumping on its hind legs, is of limited application in Australia.

The kangaroo is differentiated by many exact particulars from his cousins, the "wallaroo," the "wallaby," and the "paddymelon," all of which strangely named animals appear to the uninitiated only as smaller individuals of the kangaroo's immediate family.

Kangaroos are found in all sorts of country—in the open wood, on the plains, in the dense "scrub," and in rocky ravines. They are variously hunted—on horseback, with or without dogs, and by stalking, either with rifle or shotgun.

A kangaroo hunt on horseback is an exciting and often dangerous pastime. In timber, where it usually takes place, it is particularly hazardous, owing to fallen logs and low-set branches, which often sweep the incautious hunter over his horse's tail and drop him in an undignified position on the ground behind.

Firearms are not employed in this pursuit, and when the game is cornerd it is killed by a blow from the butt end of a heavy riding whip or from a stirrup, which is unshipped from the saddle for the purpose. The dogs used in the chase are a rough breed of large greyhounds, which have not only the strength necessary to pursue a flying kangaroo for miles, but also to attack him when brought to bay.

In addition to being timid and inoffensive by nature, the kangaroo is poorly provided with offensive weapons. His powers of biting are not formidable, and his forepaws are so weak as to seem almost rudimentary members of little use. His hind legs are muscular and strong, but are apparently of use only to assist flight from his enemies.

In these hind legs is found, however, a most formidable weapon in the shape of a long claw, as hard as steel and sharp as a chisel—as terrible to dogs as the scythe chariots of the ancients were to their enemies.

He fights pluckily when cornered, and if he can find a stream or water hole in which to await his foes, will station himself waist-deep in it, and, pushing the dogs under one by one as they swim out to attack him, either drown them outright or compel them to retire for want of breath.

Against human enemies, armed only with clubs or stirrup irons, the kangaroo often shows himself a clever boxer, warding off blows very dexterously with his fore paws, and now and then making forward bounds, with rapid play of his dangerous hind feet, which are difficult to avoid.

The common opinion that kangaroos use their strong, muscular tails as a means of propulsion in their flying leaps, which often cover from 20ft. to 30ft. each, is at once seen to be fallacious by any one who joins in a kangaroo hunt.

When sitting erect in attitude of observation, the tail is used as an important factor in the support of the body, and when the animal is feeding (at which times it moves about in a lazy, crawling gait upon all four of its feet), it drags limply over the earth.

In running, however, it is curved gracefully upward to clear the ground, and never once touches it during the kangaroo's flight, being seen to fulfil the office of a balancing pole, and preserving the animal's equilibrium by shifting positions according to the nature of the ground.

So important is the kangaroo's tail in his rapid progress that experienced hunters with guns are accustomed to fire at the point where this appendage joins the body—when, the tail being disabled for its office of balancing, the animal is as effectually stopped as if hamstrung. Hit elsewhere, except with a rifle bullet, or at point-blank range, the kangaroo is pretty likely to get off.

When the early settlers entered Australia they found the country swarming with the marsupial tribes, and as there was not enough pasturage for sheep and kangaroos, a war of extermination was waged against the latter. They were slaughtered by millions, until, at the present day, a kangaroo is, in most districts, as scarce as the buffalo in America.

Now that kangaroo leather is a valuable commodity, the settlers are mourning their recklessness, and taking means to preserve the animal from extinction.

How Robbie Rode After His Father.

Robbie's father was going to the city, and going on horseback, too. Robbie wanted to go very much, but it was a long way. Robbie was very little, so he must stay at home with mother. He watched his father ride away, and he did not cry, as everybody expected he would. O, no, for a fine plan had crept into his small head.

After his father was out of sight, Robbie looked around until he found his stick horse. He didn't look for his hat, for he didn't like to wear it. He only kept it on because mother said, if he did not, he must wear a bonnet.

So, in his red dress, Robbie went trotting off through the front gate. Nobody was on watch just then, and Master Rob got well out of sight before any one missed him.

He had made up his mind that he would go with father, and expected every moment to catch up with him.

The stick-horse trotted bravely along the muddy road. Father's horse had gone through the mud. Robbie could see the tracks of the hoofs, so he would not turn aside either, but splashed along through every mud-hole.

At last the stick-horse did not trot so merrily. He fell into a walk, for Robbie's shoes were so heavy with mud he could scarcely drag them out of each miry place. His hands were very red and cold, too. Surely he would soon find father, so he trudged along the muddy road. At last he did see a man and on horseback, too. But he was coming toward Robie. When at last he came up to the stick-horse and its tired rider he stopped.

"Where are you going?" he asked of Robbie.

"I'm going after father, and he's gone to Richmond," said Robbie.

"Well, I wouldn't go any farther today," said the man. "You get up here in front of me and we'll have a fine ride home."

At first Robbie did not want to turn back, but the kind neighbor persuaded him, and took him, muddy shoes, stick-horse, and all safely home.

Whether mother had missed Robbie before he got back, I don't know. But I do know she was glad the stick-horse had not carried its little rider on any longer journeys.

Robbie was washed and kissed and petted, but he never rode after father again.—Our Little Ones.

Some Amusing Experiments.

TO SWEEP A CENT OUT OF THE HAND.

This seems a very easy trick, but if done fairly, it is really difficult.

Open the hand naturally and place the cent on the palm of the hand, then ask some one to brush it out with a whisk-broom.

After repeated efforts, it will probably be suspected that the cent is fastened in your hand in some way. In order to prove that it is not, let the sweeper place it on his own palm, and he will find that it remains as immovable there as when he tried to sweep it from the hand of the other person.

A few persons have fat palms. The cent may easily be swept off from such palms, but they are not common.

TO PICK UP AN APPLE WITH A SPOON.

It requires not a little patience to accomplish this trick. Place a large, round apple, stem up, on a smooth floor; then try to take it up with a spoon. The very effort of trying to get the spoon under the apple starts it rolling, to the amusement of the onlookers. If done quickly enough, the apple can be taken up while in motion; but the proper way is to wait until it ceases to roll, and then carefully push the spoon far enough under the apple to get the center of gravity over the spoon, when there is no difficulty in picking it up.

TO CUT AN APPLE WITHOUT BREAKING THE SKIN.

Thread a needle with strong thread. Insert the needle just under the skin of the apple, take a stitch, and carefully draw the needle and thread through to within six or seven inches of the end. Then insert the needle again, this time in the exact hole it was withdrawn from.

Continue the stitches in this manner around the apple, withdrawing the needle the last time through the first hole made. The thread is entirely around the apple now, concealed by its skin. Take a firm hold of each end of the thread and, holding both of the ends well together, to prevent tearing the skin, pull gently.

The thread cuts its way slowly through the apple until it is in two pieces, when the thread is withdrawn through the tiny hole made by the needle.

If this trick is done carefully enough, the breaks in the skin will not be discernible on the closest inspection. Indeed, the only convincing proof that the apple has been cut in half, will be to pare a narrow strip of skin where the needle and thread have traveled, when the apple will fall apart.

Papa Ate It All.

Coming home to dinner and learning that his wife was out making calls, the head of the house notified the servant he would have his dinner at once and alone, presuming that his small boy, aged 4, would dine with his mother. The small boy had a different plan, and, acting on it, climbed up into his high chair and waited to be served. The father supposing that the young man was simply keeping him company, gave him nothing to eat. With a puzzled expression on his face the boy saw the meal disappear—soup, meat, and vegetables—his own plate all the while empty. As the servant brought in the desert the boy's anxiety greatly increased, although he said nothing. But when the last morsel of cherry tart had gone out of sight the little chap broke down completely. Throwing himself back in his chair, he cried to the servant. "Oh, Mary, Mary, papa has eaten the whole business!"—New York Times.

Little Harold.

Harold had a bad habit of crying at bedtime, and saying he didn't want to go to bed.

One afternoon, about four weeks before Christmas, his Aunt Lizzie came into the room where Harold was playing, and told him she had just been hearing a letter from Santa Claus read, and in the letter Santa Claus said that every night about six o'clock he heard some little boy crying and making a great disturbance because he didn't want to go to bed, and he was going to try and find out who the little boy was, because he shouldn't bring any presents to such a child as that.

Harold hung down his head a minute and then said, "Aunt Lizzie, you can tell Santa Claus I was that boy, but tell him I am not going to cry any more."

He kept his word, and I know that on Christmas morning he found a stockingful of presents by his crib.—Youth's Companion.

What He Would Say.

Dick is a sunshiny boy; always good-natured and full of fun, and nearly always ready to do his share of helping; but he doesn't like his nightly task of getting kindling for the day's fires, and is pretty sure to shirk it when he can. One day, before Christmas, Aunt Nell was lecturing him a little.

"St. Nicholas doesn't like lazy boys," said she. "What would you say if he should put a stick in your stocking?"

Dick's brown eyes twinkled. "I'd say, 'Hello! here's a piece of kindling-wood for Aunt Nell!'" he laughed.

Aunt Nell laughed, too; how could she help it? And Dick didn't get a stick in his stocking; but he found a bright, new hatchet, sharp enough to cut kindlings with, hanging up beside it.—Youth's Companion.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

MATTERS OF INTEREST AND INSTRUCTION TO ALL.

Dynamite Plowing—Curious Inventions—Interplanetary Signaling New Era in Gun Balls—The Inventor.

DYNAMITE PLOWING.

Tearing Up the Subsoil With High Grade Explosives.

Subsoiling with dynamite is the latest advance in scientific agriculture. D. U. Sloan of Atlanta has invented a method by which the hard ground may be broken up to a depth of two or three feet at a cost of $25 an acre. This work, he claims, is equal to the process of "trenching" used by market gardeners to loosen the earth to a depth of two or three feet. Ground prepared in this way will absorb a great deal of water and sustain vegetation luxuriantly through a protracted drought. It will also receive and assimilate several times the quantities of fertilizers taken by the soil plowed to the usual depth, and, enriched to its full capacity will sustain much heavier crops. It is possible in this way to make five bales of cotton or 250 bushels of corn to the acre. This has been demonstrated by the actual achievement of these results.

The great trouble heretofore has been the enormous expense of trenching ground. As done by market gardeners, the work costs about $1,600 an acre; consequently but small patches are so treated. Mr. Sloan proposes to do the same work for $25 an acre, and so make intensive farming so economical that it will become the fashion, and the old surface scratching will be discarded.

His plan, in brief, is to drill holes two to three feet deep and five feet apart making 1,600 to the acre. In each he puts an explosive, and, after tamping, sets off the charge. When properly arranged, the explosive will disturb the surface of the ground very little, but will crack and pulverize it in every direction to a distance of two or three feet, according to the depth and quantity of the explosive used.

On a recent afternoon Charles L. Patterson and J. C. Thurman, representing the Refauno Chemical Company, arranged explosives in twenty-eight holes dug in Mr. Sloan's garden, in the rear of his residence, at No. 15 East Mitchell street. The plat was 25x40 feet, and the holes were two feet deep. In each was one-fourth of a small-sized dynamite cartridge with about an ounce of Judson powder. Attached to an electric fuse, these cartridges, planted two feet deep, were exploded by means of a wire communicating with a battery. There was a dull, rumbling, smothered roar, and the whole surface of the ground, appeared to be lifted two or three feet, while a few small clouds sailed above the housetops.

When the smoke cleared away it was found that the ground was broken to the depth of thirty inches at the points of explosion, and broken sideways for a part of the distance between the holes. The plat was estimated one-fortieth of an acre, and the cost of the explosions in twenty-eight holes was 75 cents, including two hours labor in drilling the holes.

Mr. Patterson said it was only a question of experiment to see just how much powder to use, and at what depth, two feet or more, to place it to make it pulverize all the ground between the holes. He offers to take contracts and to break and pulverize the ground two feet deep for $25 an acre. Mr. Sloan has filed a caveat for a patent, and Mr. Pat Calhoun, who is now in Washington, will look after the patenting of the invention.

New Era in Gun Balls.

Experiments are in progress at the United States Arsenal in Frankford which have for their ultimate object the decision of the important question of how to arm the troops of the United States army so as to bring them fully up to the latest requirements of modern warfare. This subject is now under inquiry by a Board of Officers of the army, of which Col. Robert Hall is President, and Major George W. McKee, commanding officer at the Frankford arsenal, is a member.

The board is investigating the serviceability, reliability of action and general worth of all the various firearms recently invented in England, France and Germany, as well as in this country, and proposes to make an exhaustive study of all the various phrases of the subject, including explosives and projectiles, before making a report to the War Department.

In the meantime, officers of the United States army contend that this nation is not behind any other civilized government in this respect, as all nations have reached no further than an experimental stage. The United States is fully abreast, if not in the lead, of the others in the matter of arming men for service in the field.

BALLS OF GERMAN SILVER.

It is fully recognized by army experts that the ordinary black gunpowder made solely from charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre will eventually give way to some of the newly invented smokeless powders, and that the leaden bullet will be replaced by some harder and more penetrating metal. Experiments are now being made in the manufacture of cartridges, and it appears to be pretty well settled that German silver will be the metal adopted for the small arm projectile of the future. It is the purest of all substances yet proposed for this purpose, is less effected by the heat of the arm in reloading, and does not deteriorate to any great extent by contact with the atmosphere.

Among the principal questions to determine is whether or not the bullet of the cartridges hall be lubricated. So far the experiments at the arsenal have been in favor of lubrication. The method of lubrication now being experimented with is as follows:

JAPAN WAX AS A LUBRICATOR.

A series of four shallow countersunken rings, or channels, about one-quarter of an inch apart and one-eighth of an inch wide each, are turned in the bullets near its base. These channels are filled with Japan wax, which the heat from the powder, when fired, causes to melt sufficiently to lubricate the rifled grooves of the piece. This is called the "cannelure" process.

Of the smokeless powders so far used the best results have been obtained from the Wetteren, and recently a thirty-calibre bullet, fired at 500 yards, pierced its way through nineteen one-inch pine boards placed one inch apart.

Curious Inventions.

The history of growth and inventions are subjects in which we are all interested.

The stylographic pen brought in £40,000 a year; the Indian rubber tips to pencils £20,000; metal plates for protecting the soles and heels of boots and shoes brought in £250,000 in all; the roller skates £200,000.

A clergyman realized £400 a week by the invention of a toy; another toy, the return ball, brought in an income of £10,000; the "Dancing Jim Crow," £15,000 a year. The inventor of a copper cap for children's boots was able to leave his heirs £400,000, while Singer, of sewing-machine fame, left at his death nearly £3,000,000.

There are other and wonderful things which people have thought it worth while to patent, strong in hope of making a big fortune in the near future, only to find in so many cases that their inventions were impracticable and very often perfectly ridiculous.

Among such may be mentioned a child's bib with a trough attached, the whole formed of some waterproof material; a pocket which cannot be picked; a muff and boa filled with air, to save you from a watery grave; cuffs and collars made of steel, painted or enamelled white; trousers with double legs—on the outer legs getting soiled or bespattered you tuck them up, and behold! a clean pair. This arrangement would be suitable, I should say, only when worn with an overcoat.

Under the head of umbrellas and walking sticks we find some marvelous inventions. One is an umbrella which, in some wonderful way, is converted into a walking-stick, and so formed that a spear can be attached, when it is used as a weapon of offense and defence. I recommend it to elderly ladies in the dog days, as a protection against the sun and mad dogs. The next invention is a rain-absorber, to prevent rain from running down from hats and umbrellas.

The absorber is formed of either uncovered sponges or of sponges covered by a fabric. We are told that the absorber can be readily removed from the article, squeezed and replaced. We come next to an article which the inventor has named—take a long breath and shut your eyes—the "Rhabdoskidophorus." This is an umbrella which can be taken apart; the silk and ribs being hidden within the stick; it is thus transformed into a stout walking-stick.—Strand Magazine.

Interplanetary Signaling.

At its most favorable oppositions, Mars is still 42,000,000 miles from us, or a hundred and sixty times farther than the moon; while the diameter of its disk is only 25". According to Schiaparelli, the smallest objects visible on its surface under the most favorable circumstances—such as a bright spot on the dark ground, or a dark spot on a bright ground—must have a diameter equal to a fiftieth part of that of the planet, or about eighty-five miles. This minimum can, it is true, be reduced by using large objectives permitting stronger magnifying; but even then it is certain that luminous signals, for example, visible from the earth on Mars, must have enormous dimensions.

The inhabitants of Mars, if more advanced in astronomical knowledge than we, as one of our imaginative astronomers supposes they are, would have, in case they should desire to start an exchange of telegraphic communications with their earthly neighbors to give their signals diameters of miles in every direction. But would they think of it? The reciprocal question to this is the one that puzzles me. The earth, during all the oppositions of Mars, is in conjunction to it. It is lost in the rays of the sun, and invisible from Mars, unless it is in transit over the sun's disk. Then it is a little black, round spot, on which we have every reason to suppose the Martian astronomers will be able to distinguish nothing. The earth will be better situated at the quadratures, but also at a much greater distance.—The Popular Science Monthly.

The Inventor.

The true inventor needs more than the generality of readers will imagine to produce in this rapid age anything of value to his fellow men. He must possess genius—not the genius of an artisan, but of the artist—the power to create, not to elaborate. He must be patient, considering every detail relating to his discovery, not rushing into print and patent office with half-digested ideas that require subsequent supervision of trained experts to reduce to practical shape. He must have sufficient means to support himself and family—if he possess one—and to produce practical evidence of his discoveries in order to illustrate to the capitalist or promoter their advantages. He must be forbearing under rebuff, indifference or ignorance on the part of those whom he seeks to enlist in his support.—Electricity.

Scientific Dots

Pittsburg now talks to Philadelphia by telephone.

Forty-eight different languages are said to be spoken in Mexico.

The newest remedy for sickness is the homœpathic one of drinking sea water.

A lamp which combines the principles of the incandescent and the arc has been invented.

Caves have been discovered in Tasmania which are perfectly lighted by myriads of glow-worms. One of the caves is about four miles long.

A scientific journal states that a little sugar put on the hands with soap will greatly increase its lather and cleansing power, and will remove dirt, chemical stains, etc.

The largest known animal to exist in the world at the present time is the rorqual, which averages 100 feet in length; the smallest is the monad, which is only 1-12,000 of an inch in length.

Consul Heath says that many of the houses in Cantania are built of the lava which poured forth from Mount Etna is great streams on the neighboring clay beds. This mixture of clay and lava is now mixed and used to great advantage in building.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN

NEW HALPSHIRE'S war Governer, Nathaniel S. Berry, of Bristol, is now 96 years old, but he walks about the villige every day when the wheather is fine, and has the unimpaired use of all his faculties.

SINCE Boulanger's death in exile his bronze busts have been banished from the mantlepieces of his quondam admirers, and no less than one hundred and thirty of these images have been disposed of at pawnshops.

MR. PETER JACKSON, of Australia, knocked out two ambitious pugilists at Chicago the other night in the presence of 4,000 representative citizens of that metropolis. Mr. Jackson is the only living slugger of any prominence who does not rely solely upon his jaw for fistic fame.

IT will astonish a good many people to be told that the proper way to pronounce the title of the khedive of Egypt is khed-ee-vee, with the accent on the first syllable. It has never made much difference what you called them, they've been duffers of the first water ever since they started into ruling business.

COLONEL E. D. BAKER, who fell early in the struggle for the Union while leading a desperate charge at Ball's Bluff, sleeps in a neglected and almost unmarked grave in Lone Mountain Cemetary, San Francisco. It is now proposed to remove the remains to Golden Gate Park and erect a suitable monument.

DON EMILIO CASTELAR, ex-President of the Spanish Cortes, is now engaged in Paris on important books. The first is a monograph on Columbus, to be issued on the occasion of the impending celebration of the discovery of America; the second will be a work on the principal orators of Spain, to be published in New York; the third a description of the most beautiful cathedrals in the world.

THE Countess of Clancarty, formerly known as Belle Bilton, the concert hall singer, has given birth to boy-twins. It is cabled that the friends of the Countess believe the advent of the twins will bring about the social recognition of the mother which she so longs for. Napoleon, and not English society, formulated the maxim, "The greatest woman is the one who has the most children." Still, the British Matron may now be more cordial to her.

SOME time ago O. A. Grimm of Moscow, the distinguished ichtoyologist, suggested as an article of food for the famishing peasants the Hamaza, a nutritious sort of anchovy, which abounds in the Black Sea. One firm of Niflis now is the only one to utilize Hamaza, and send it to Constantinople at great profit. A Commission has been appointed by the Society of the Red Cross to inquire into the methods of catching and drying the Hamaza, and if it is considered available as an article of food steps will promptly taken to adopt the suggestions of M. Grimm.

THE "theatrephone" is the latest improvement in the line of telephonic inventions. It has been tested recently in London, and is said to have worked satisfactorily. It is able to supply at private houses the music of the opera or the active dialogue of any farce or comedy on the London stage. All the large hotels propose to place several of these wonderful phones in the public rooms, where by dropping a shilling in the slot one may enjoy ten minutes of the opera or theatre. In Paris this instrument has already about one thousand subcribers.

CAROLINE VON BEETHOVEN, the last bearer of the composer's name, died a few days ago in Vienna. She was 84 years old and was the widow of Ludwig's nephew Charles, who caused the great Beethoven much trouble during his lifetime. After his wife had borne him three daughters he deserted her and came to this country, where all trace of him was soon lost. Caroline Von Beethoven lived in straightened circumstances in Vienna, supported by her daughters, who are now married, and the contributions of two musicians, who paid her money yearly upon the anniversary of the great composer's death.

A PARAGRAPH is in circulation to the effect that in Norway a girl must be able to make bread before she may aspire to marriage. If this item is the forerunner of legislation on this subject in America, some remarks on the subject are loudly called for right now. Those who eat to live as well as those who live to eat are aware that there are two kinds of bread—good and bad. Let the statute clearly provide which of the two is to be required, and let the husband fit his nutrition. Criminals might be sentenced to marry the bad breadmakers as a refined substitute for the death penalty.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Scarlet fever has broken out at the Houston county poorhouse, three miles west of Hokah. The place is quarantined.

The Granite Falls council fixed the license at $500 and $750. Three saloons must pay a higher rate.

The Pelican Rapids train was thrown from the track at Fergus Falls by a broken rail. The damage was not as great as the recent one when four cars were damaged.

The man Simple, who so mysteriously disappeared from Dundas, some time ago, returned as mysteriously as he went. Nothing can be obtained from him.

Gluck & Co., liquor dealers of Minneapolis, have levied on the saloon and fixtures of John Carlson, of St. Cloud. Carlson's brother disputes their right to levy as he has a chattel mortgage on the same.

Mrs. M. E. Sibley, wife of the Mankato postmaster during Lincoln's administration, died the other day. Death resulted from a surgical operation performed several months ago.

Fire broke out in the residence of J. H. Rhodes in Little Falls and was extinguished with difficulty. The household goods were badly damaged by would-be rescuers. The damage was several hundred dollars.

Herman Pohlman, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of Fred Tang of Taylor's Falls, was sentenced at Center City by Judge F. M. Crosby to five years in state prison.

Michael Glynn, C. Steensburg and Thos. Kearns are still being examined by Justice Utley at Montevideo, on the charge of rape. It is believed the evidence is insufficient to hold the prisoners.

At a meeting of the directors of the German National Bank, held at Little Falls, John Wetzel, an old time citizen and druggist of that place, was elected cashier. The new banking firm starts out with flattering prospects.

Livengood & Swearinge's big steam grist mill was burned at Fairmont, together with $2,000 worth of flour. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $2,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. The mill will be immediately rebuilt on a larger scale.

The jury in the case of Herrick vs. the city of Moorhead for $15,000 damages, claimed to result from a defective street, brought in a verdict for the plaintive of $800. The city attorney has taken a stay of sixty days.

Joe Smith of Lake City, and Patsy Harrington of St. Paul will fight to a finish with the lightest gloves allowed by law, at Plum City, Wis., on Feb. 6 for a purse of $500. Smith is being trained by Tim McCarthy of St. Paul, with quarters at Hotel Lyon.

The St. Louis depot at Mankato, with all the contents, including books, etc., went up in smoke the other morning. Two loaded cars standing on the sidetrack, were also burned. The fire was not discovered until too late to save anything. The cause is unknown.

The first annual meeting of the Minnesota Valley Mutual Live Stock Insurance company was held at the home office of the company in Le Sueur. There was a large attendance. A full board of directors were elected. All the old officers will be retained.

La grippe is still raging in and around Northfield, and the first death has occurred. The Cannon City correspondent reports nearly everybody in that vicinity as down with the disease, and says that Mr. A. Kolly has died of it. At Medford and Nerstrand a number of people are also seriously ill.

Mr. L. P. Hunt, editor and manager of the Free Press and superintendent of the world's fair commission of Minnesota, is making another tour of the state in his effort to raise the $100,000 fund, and writes that he is highly encouraged with what he sees and hears, and has not the least doubt but that the amount will be forthcoming in due season.

C. D. Wright of Fergus Falls who was appointed to receive aid for the Russian sufferers, has received nearly $700 and it has all come in sums of $5 or less, the larger portion in sums of less than $1. Many townships have not been heard from, but it is thought that the contribution of Otter Tail county will reach $1,000. The Scandinavians have contributed nearly all of it, outside of the city.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Agnes Baldwin, who butchered Jack Kinney July 10, 1890, at Devils Lake, was arraigned for her second trial. She pleaded guilty to manslaugter, and will receive a sentence of seven years. She has been in jail over a year and a half.

The new Great Northern passenger station was formerly opened at Grand Forks. The building is 56 by 146 feet, built of stone, two stories, surmounted by a high tower with a clock. The station is the finest on the line of the Great Northern.

The new Lutheran college, opened at Grand Forks, is proving a success far beyond the anticipations of the projectors. One hundred new students were enrolled, and many more made application. The large new buildings erected prove far too small.

Seven cases of diphtheria, some of them fatal, exist at Inkster in one house. Much other disease also prevails. Influenza is the chief trouble, caused by the severe cold weather. Doctors Logan and Wheelock of Grand Forks and Dr. Lundy of Inkster are all kept busy.

The report that Rev. R. J. Crum of Larimore is to be tried for having illegal relations with the other sex is incorrect. The fact is that Crum divorced his wife and married another woman, both acts being contrary to church law. It is on this charge that he will be tried.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The state board of agriculture met recently for the election of officers and the location of the state fair for 1892. The present officers were re-elected. Sioux Falls was selected as the place for the fair.

The prominent lumbermen of the Black Hills met in secret session there and organized a trust, fixing and controlling the price of lumber throughout the Hills for the year.

Walt Hoffman, Alex Reneck and Smythe were sentenced at Elk Point to pay a fine of $150. They have appealed the case. They are now in jail. They were convicted of criminal assault on a lady.

A little girl while skating on the Missouri river, near Pierre, fell into an air hole and immediately went under the ice. The current of the river carried her down for 112 feet, when she came to the surface at another air hole and was miraculously rescued by a fellow with a grapling hook.

The South Dakota Real Estate Association held a session at Yankton for the purpose of adopting a plan for inducing immigration to this state. Every real estate dealer of any prominence in the state was in attendance and much good is expected to come out of their labors. A known edition of 1,000 pamphlets was ordered printed.

Another heir to a fortune in England has turned up in this vicinity. George Dixon, living on a farm near Pierre, is one of a family of eight who have fallen heir to an estate in England, said to be worth $15,000,000. Dixon is a quiet sort of a fellow, and don't have much to say about his good luck. He expects to leave for England shortly to take possession.

The jury which was impanneled at Deadwood to try the condemned murderer, Lehman as to his sanity, returned a verdict, finding him sane, which means that his execution, which had been deferred from the 8th in order to determine whether he was really insane or not, will take place later on. The date has not been definitely set yet.

WISCONSIN.

Aaron Kellogg, of Albany, passed away at the age of 88 years.

Miss Lizzie M. Weatherby, of Shullsburg, while attempting to get off a moving train, fell and broke her leg above the knee.

Bernard Malloy, of Fond du Lac, who was recently injured in a wreck in Chicago, died from the effects of his injuries.

Frank Clements was bound over to the circuit court at Shell Lake, charged with alleged assault upon 12-year-old Cora Gay.

The Garrity-Officer trial at Oshkosh for "ringing" horses, has again been postponed, this time until May 31.

The church people and Citizens' Association at Racine have commenced another war against the saloons.

The Leadmine Mining Company, near Shullsburg, has sold $120,000 worth of ore during the past four years.

County Treasurer Burdick at Janesville had to borrow $3,000 to meet the bills against the county. The county will be asked to appropriate an additional $5,000.

John Darby, charged with shooting Bernard Fish at East Superior, and who was arrested in Indiana and taken to Superior, has been released on $1,000 bail.

Hal Lummis, a graduate of Lawrence University at Appleton, has been made principal of an educational institution near Atlanta, Ga.

Four Indians at Green Bay smashed the glass door and windows of the saloon owned by F. P. Gross, because they were refused liquor.

A divorce was granted by the circuit court at Oshkosh to Mary Messersmith from her husband. The parties live in Menasha.

A hunting party killed a large grey wolf near Ripon. It had been playing havoc with the sheep in that vicinity.

Charles Peters, of Abrams, Oconto County was struck by a falling tree at Corliss, breaking his arm and right leg, and crushing him badly. His recovery is doubtful.

IOWA.

Dr. J. S. Roonn, of Calmar, is suffering intensely from blood poisoning in his hands, the result of attending an erysipelas patient.

A disastrous explosion occurred at Phillips's coal mine at Diamond. The boiler burst, fatally injuring the pit boss, John Ryan, and Fireman Harris.

Wm. McCarty, a brakeman, has sued the Burlington and Quincy road at Burlington for $30,000 damages for injuries received on that road.

Matthew Barr, a farmer aged 77, walked off a Burlington train near Independence while at full speed, lying 1½ hours in the storm before found. He died from his injuries.

Two tramps, just out of jail, knocked down and robbed a pensioner named McGingan on the public streets at Creston. They were immediately arrested and will be prosecuted when their victim gets sober.

M. V. Robinson, for the past 15 years one of the leading dry goods dealers of Mason City, assigned to C. H. McNider. The liabilities will reach $18,000; assets, $13,000. An effort will be made to adjust the matter and have the business continued.

The Retail Clerks' Union inaugurated a war on all shops open for business at Sioux City. A committee visited the barber, butcher and cigar shops and clothing houses. Jacob Feldenheimer, a leading clothier, refused to close, and was immediately arrested for violating Sunday laws. The union has resolved to close all shops.

Mrs. Louisa Grimsby, one of the few lady lawyers in the world who have succeeded in attaining wealth in the practice of their chosen profession, has been missing for several days from Keokuk. Everything possible has been done to locate the lady by her friends, assisted by the chief of police, which so far have proved fruitless.

Volcanoes and Petroleum.

It is frequently observed that some of the most destructive and fearful agencies of nature are at the same time lavish in their gifts for the benefit of man. A volcano seems to be the very personification of the power of devastation, and yet according to recent investigations it seems probable that we may owe our possession of the gem that has in every age dazzled the imagination more than any other, the diamond, to the productive energy of volcanoes.

But another and far more useful gift has of late been ascribed to the agency of volcanic action, and that is petroleum.

The origin of the vast supplies of mineral oil that exist in various parts of the world has always been more or less of a mystery to geologists, but Mr. O. C. D. Ross thinks he has demonstrated that this oil has been produced by the action of volcanic gases on limestone.

This process he believes, is still going on wherever solfataras and fumaroles, or mud and steam vents, exist, so that the supply of petroleum, although it may become exhausted in some places, is being kept up by fresh formation elsewhere.

Quick-Witted Engineer.

Among Mr. Grundy's "Pictures of the Past" is one of a small, irascible captain of the royal navy, who for some inexplicable reason had been made the manager of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, then newly opened for a few miles from Manchester.

This violent little naval officer issued a pamphlet of instructions to the men, a portion of which was devoted to engine-drivers. Thrilling stories of the result of want of caution abounded.

In those early days, wherever the character of the country favored it, the rails were laid, not upon wooden sleepers, as was soon found more desireable, but upon square, bedded blocks of stone.

The captain's story went that some careless workmen had left one of these blocks of stone in dangerous proximity to the line of rails. Now mark the advantage of the cautious engineer.

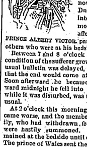
He saw the great block, and knew the danger, so "he put his engine as much as possible on the other rail, and just missed the stone, otherwise he must have hit it."

DEATH OF A PRINCE

Duke of Clarence, Heir Presumptive to England's Throne, Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

Great Sorrowing Throughout England Caused by the Sudden Death of One of the Royal Scions.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince of Wales and heir presumptive to the throne of England, died this morning.


PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

The most distressing scenes had occurred at, the bedside of the dying prince yesterday and last night. Since midnight on Tuesday Prince Albert Victor was either delirious or wholly unconscious save for a few minutes now and then. During his lucid intervals he was most tender and affectionate to his parents and the others who were at his bedside.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night the condition of the sufferer grew so bad that the usual bulletin was delayed, as it was feared that the end would come at any moment. Soon afterward he became better, and toward midnight he fell into a sleep, which, while it was disturbed, was more quiet than usual.

At 2 o'clock this morning he again became worse, and the members of the family, who had withdrawn from the room, were hastily summoned. They all remained at the bedside until death occurred. The prince of Wales sent the following telegram to the lord mayor of London:

> Our beloved son passed away at 9 o'clock to-day.
> ALBERT EDWARD.

The news of the death of the duke of Clarence has caused widespread grief, and already demonstrations of the public feeling are everywhere apparent. On all public buildings flags are displayed at half-mast, and throughout the whole of London the sad intelligence has been received with expressions of the deepest sorrow.

When the solemn tolling of the great bells in St. Paul's cathedral were heard this morning they conveyed to every one within hearing of their deep-mouthed booming the fact that the duke of Clarence and Avondale had passed away. The bells in St. Paul's are never tolled save on the occasion of the death of an heir to the throne, and therefore no other information was necessary for the people of London to make them aware that, after a gallant struggle, the duke had finally succumbed.

WORN OUT BY WATCHING.

Both the prince and the princess of Wales look haggard and worn out by their continued watching by the bedside of their son. It will be remembered that they both had not yet entirely covered from the labor entailed upon them through the recent sickness of Prince George. The princess of Wales, it will be recalled, cut short her visit to the czar and czarina, in order to return to London to minister to Prince George, and it was only a few days ago that Prince George, being convalescent, the entire family of the prince of Wales left the Marlborough house and went to Sandringham. The prince and princess of Wales are in the deepest distress and nothing can afford them consolation for the loss they have sustained.

The condition of Princess May is pitiable. She wanders from room to room, weeping bitterly. She cannot be made to stay in one place for two minutes together, and she appears to be dazed at the sudden taking off of her betrothed husband. She refuses altogether to touch food, and her terrible distress and wordless sorrow is causing much apprehension regarding her.

The prince of Wales would allow no one to write the telegrams announcing the death of his son to the queen, the lord mayor and the various other sovereigns. He reserved to himself this task, and all these messages he wrote with his own hand.

The telegraph wires leading from Sandringham were kept busy all the morning in transmitting the messages from the family of the prince. This afternoon messages of condolence began pouring in, and already such messages have been received from the most of the rulers of the world. Many messages have also been received at Osborne house. The government is also receiving official messages from the prime ministers of many countries.

QUEEN VICTORIA SHOCKED.

The queen remained up quite late last night waiting for news from Sandringham. The last dispatch she received before retiring was from the prince of Wales. It said: "Eddie is still in a critical condition, but his strength is well maintained."

This was somewhat encouraging, and her majesty thereupon retired. She was very anxious, however, and early this morning she arose and asked for the messages that had been received while she slept. The messages that had been sent to Osborne house early in the morning were unfavorable, and in a measure prepared her majesty for the blow in store for her. Though she was hoping against hope the announcement of the duke's death, which came in a message signed simply "Bertie," was a great shock to her majesty. Prince Albert Victor was, and always had been, her favorite grandson, and his untimely death was a most severe blow to her. She immediately telegraphed a long message of sympathy to the prince and princess of Wales. She did not forget in her own sorrow the sorrow that has come to Princess May, whose love dream has been rudely shattered by the hand of death. To her her majesty sent a message condoling with her in her sorrow and distress, and in loving words expressed her sympathy.

She at once ordered the duke of Connaught to proceed at once to Sandringham to represent her there. She also ordered that the court go into full mourning for three months and canceled all the "drawing rooms" and state levees.

Her majesty announced that the funeral of the duke would be a state function, and that it would be held in St. George's chapel, Windsor palace. It was in this chapel that the marriage of the duke to Princess Victoria Maria was to have taken place Feb. 27 next.

The Employes Satisfied.

MANKATO, Minn., Special, Jan. 15.—The Standard fiber ware works last year promised to give their employes 3 per cent of their year's earnings, and yesterday presented each hand a personal check for the amount. In a conversation with the manager, M. G. Willard, he said: "We want to show our appreciation of the excellency of the work of our people, and desiring to be in touch with each one, we have made this plan, fully believing it will work to the interest of employers and employes."

The fifty or more hands employed have written an open letter showing the feeling existing, and on the whole it is a very satisfactory one.

A Judgment Entered.

MANKATO, Minn., Special, — The end of the Marsh failure, which occurred in November, is not yet. A judgment has been entered against Charles M. and John Q. A. Marsh, in the sum of $4,670, in favor of the Citizens' National bank of this city. Mr. Charles Marsh is supposed to be in Kentucky, not having been seen here since his father's failure, while J. Q. A. Marsh is quite ill.

Buried With Honors.

MANKATO, Minn., Special, — William Matthews, one of the old Minnesota Mounted Rangers, who did valiant service for his country in time of war, was buried to-day with honors befitting the character of the man.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Firemen's Insurance Company of Dayton, Ohio, has decided to retire from business.

Secretary Foster, who is at Fortress Monroe, is improving. He was out for a walk yesterday.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, formerly British minister to Persia, has been appointed ambassador to Madrid.

The exact amount of the defalcation of M. J. O'Brien, supreme treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, is $75,823.23.

Servia is ravaged by diphtheria. Two children of one of the ministers died in one night. All the schools of Belgrade are closed.

Madame Outrey, whose husband was formerly the French minister at Washington, is dead in Paris. She was a daughter of William Russell of New York.

The Bulgarian government has accepted, with slight modifications, the note which the porte proposes to address to France, ending the Franco-Bulgarian dispute.

Grover Cleveland passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way to the plantation of Joseph Jefferson in Louisiana, where he will spend a week in gunning and fishing.

Over 1,600 men are now employed in the Norfolk navy yard, and good progress is being made with the work on the Texas, the Raleigh and the double turreted monitor Amphitrite.

After official notice of the accession of Abbas Pacha has been given to the powers, the new khedive will make a tour abroad, visiting Constantinople, Odessa, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Paris.

The Swiss government has assented to temporary arrangements with France by which Switzerland concedes the lowest tariff on French imports in return for the French minimum tariff on Swiss imports.

The czarewitz's famine commission, in order to enable Russian farmers to continue their work, has decided to purchase 10,000 horses in Siberia, to replase the farmers' horses actually killed on account of the famine.

A serious fire occurred yesterday in a house in the Piazza Spagna, Rome, occupied by Countess Paduska, the celebrated painter Corrodi and others. Some valuable pictures, curios and jewelry were destroyed. The inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.

The Falls City Fire Insurance Company of Louisville has reinsured its $18,500,000 risks, and will go into liquidation. The Union Insurance company of Louisville has also reinsured and will go out of business.

DRINK AND DEATH.

Two Men, One a Government Official, Killed in a Quarrel.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—About ten days ago a telegram from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, announced briefly that Bertie Cecil, government director of the postoffice and telegraph department of Spanish Honduras had died at that place. A letter just received here gives details of his death. He was celebrating his birthday anniversary with boon companions at Packer's, a hotel and popular hostelry of Tegucigalpa, and drinking hard. After consuming a lot of wine he called for more. Packer, thinking that the drain on his cellar had been over large, declined the request. This angered Cecil and a quarrel ensued, in which Cecil drew his revolver, and before Packer could draw his weapon was shot three times, one of the shots being fatal. Before he fell, however, Packer rushed upon Cecil and while clutching him by the throat with one hand emptied his revolver into Cecil's body with the other.

Both men lived but a short time after the encounter. Packer was a great favorite among the Americans in Tegucigalpa. Cecil was the tool of President Bogeran and was an autocrat in his censorship of the telegraph, allowing nothing to go over the wires that would in any way reflect on Bogeran's alleged dictatorship during the revolutions a year ago. He, with other Americans, took up arms in defense of Bogeran's faction. Cecil leaves a widow, now a resident of Arkansas. Packer was an American, but his antecedents are unknown here.

Labor's Tribute.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Not less than 50,000 persons visited to-day the body of Cardinal Manning, lying in state in the Chappelle Araente on the cardinal's house at Westminster. Most of the visitors were workingmen and many of them testified by tears to their affection for the departed prelate—an affection apparently which had nothing to do with religion, as it was evident that the large majority had come irrespective of religious faith. Among the visitors were leaders of nearly every trade organization in London, and outside they could be heard expression in earnest tones their appreciation of the dead cardinal's service to the cause of labor. Chief Rabbi Nathan M. Adler alluded in his services on Saturday to the breadth and humanity of Cardinal Manning's mind, and especially to his cordial support of the effort to obtain amelioration of the condition of the persecuted Hebrews of Russia. In most of the churches and chapels there was some mention of the cardinal as well as of the duke.

France and the Fair.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Letters from Mrs. Potter Palmer, addressed to Foreign Minister Ribot and Madame Carnot, which were forwarded by the state department at Washington to Mr. Reid, the United States minister, have been presented by Mr. Reid in person to M. Ribot. These letters solicit the appointment by Madame Carnot of a committee of French women to supervise French exhibits of women's work for the Chicago fair. In presenting the letters Mr. Reid explained to M. Ribot the deep interest taken by the state department in the application, and Mr. Blaine's strong desire for a favorable response. M. Roche will shortly ask the chamber of deputies to vote 20,000,000 francs to be devoted to expenses of exhibition at the fair. A group of leading Parisian merchants will call a meeting to excite interest regarding the sending of exhibits to Chicago.

Extolls Cardinal Manning.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Archdeacon Farrar, in his sermon at Westminster Abbey to-day, after a feeling allusion to the death of the duke of Clarence, spoke of the late Cardinal Manning as "that beloved cardinal who did such noble service to the country and to the church; who deserved so greatly the gratitude and respect of all Englishmen; and who took part in so great and generous schemes for the benefit of laborers and the poor."

France and Ourselves.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Unavoidable delay has arisen in the conclusion of the treaty of commerce between France and the United States. It is now expected that a satisfactory settlement will be reached within ten days. It is believed that when Foreign Minister Ribot lays the matter before the chamber of deputies, the ultra-protectionists will attack the government with vehemence. The agreement, although hardly favorable to France, will gain a sure majority.

The Contest Was Unequal.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Several anarchist agitators were arrested at Wiesenthal yesterday for inducing colliers who had been on strike and had resumed work to again leave the mines. The supporters of the agitators attempted to prevent the arrests and surrounded the accused, defying the gendarmes. Their numbers were formidable and for some time they succeeded in keeping the representatives of the law at bay, but the latter being finally reinforced, the riotous miners were forced to abandon the unequal contest and disperse.

Cardinal Manning's Successor.

LONDON, Special—A fierce contest will be waged with the Vatican on the appointment of a successor to Cardinal Manning. English Catholics desire the appointment of Bishop Vaughan, who is a Unionist, but the Irish party opposes him, preferring the bishop of Portsmouth.

Will Be Buried at Red Wing.

RED WING, Minn., Special, — The remains of Gen. Brisbin are expected to arrive here from Philadelphia Saturday or Sunday. The time of the funeral has not yet been fixed. His wife and son are buried here, and not at Minneapolis, as has been stated.

DEATH OF MANNING

The Venerable Prelate of the Catholic Church In England Lays Down the Burden of Life.

Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland Deeply Affected by the News of the Cardinal's Demise.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Cardinal Manning died at 8:20 o'clock this morning.

The cardinal continued to grow weaker and weaker during the night until finally his prostration became complete. He was able, however, to join in the prayers which were being offered at his bedside. His eminence continued these supplications for Divine mercy until 7:30 o'clock, when he became unconscious. His death was calm, and he passed away evidently without pain. Telegrams of regret from all parts of the world are being received.

While he himself was prostrated yesterday on what proved his deathbed this morning Cardinal Manning was told of the serious illness of the Duke of Clarence. He expressed great sorrow and sympathy for the Prince and Princess of Wales. When the dying cardinal was told last night there was a slight improvement in the condition of the duke his face brightened and he ejaculated with all the fervor and strength of which he was capable, "Thank God."

The pope is sorely afflicted by the death of Cardinal Manning, whom he was wont to term "the father of the modern church."

WORDS OF PRAISE.

Cardinal Gibbons Speaks Feelingly of Cardinal Manning's Death.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Cardinal Gibbons dictated to-day to the agent of the associated press the following worthy tribute to Cardinal Manning:

The death of Cardinal Manning is a great loss, not only to the Catholic church in England, but to the whole English-speaking Catholic world. Cardinal Manning was a seer, and scanned with almost prophetic eye the religious, social and political horizon. Had he remained in the established church he would most probably have been elevated to the see of Canterbury. Had his lines been cast in other places he would have been a chancellor of the exchequer as distinguished as Gladstone, as great a philanthropist as Wilberforce, an apostle of temperance as successful as Father Matthew; and had he been sent a missionary to foreign parts he would have displayed a zeal reminding us of St. Francis Xavier. As a minister of state he would have been a worthy rival of Cardinal Ximines.

Cardinal Manning was in sympathy with all the wants and legitimate aspirations of humanity. He felt that the Catholic church was the great force to realize these aspirations. He has left the stamp of his character on his age. No man, inside or outside the church, has grasped the social questions as he did, or knew better how to harmonize the relations of church and state. He was the acknowledged champion of the laboring classes in England, whose cause he espoused at the risk of health

AND EVEN OF LIFE.

I heard him speak in the Vatican council and in Roman and London churches. He disdained to appeal to the feelings and imagination, but spoke directly to the consciences and intellects of his hearers. In conversation he was most instructive and entertaining, drawing treasures of knowledge from his well stored mind. Each sentence was expressed with the force of an aphorism. He spoke with so much precision that all his utterances might have been printed without correction or revision. He was an indefatigable worker even when an octogenarian, and allowed very few idle moments to the clergy of his household, as they very often playfully complained. I am in no wise detracting from the conspicuous merits of the English hierarchy in saying that it will be no easy task to fill his place.

Cardinal Gibbons was profoundly affected when informed by the Associated Press agent, soon after 9 o'clock this morning, of the death of Cardinal Manning. "May God have mercy on his soul" was the simple and earnest prayer of his eminence upon reading the dispatch conveying the intelligence of the demise of his distinguished co-laborer in the English-speaking world. Cardinal Gibbons at once gave the sad but not unexpected news to the priests of his household, and said that he would prefer not to be disturbed for a short time.

But before he could reach his room an Associated Press dispatch was handed him. It read: "Cardinal Simeoni died this morning of influenza." This announcement, following so closely upon the cablegram giving the intelligence of the passing away of Cardinal Manning, almost completely prostrated Cardinal Gibbons, and he immediately retired to his room. Cardinal Gibbons had long known each of his dead associates of the church.

A LOSS TO THE WORLD.

So Says Archbishop Ireland in Speaking of Cardinal Manning's Death.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—"By the death of Cardinal Manning the Catholic church loses one of its most eminent prelates and humanity is deprived of the services of one of its warmest friends," said Archbishop Ireland, who passed through this city to-day en route to Europe. He continued:

My chief idea in making this trip to Europe was to meet Cardinal Manning and enjoy a few days' visit at his home. Now that he is dead I feel that the principal pleasure of my trip has been lost. He was indeed a truly great man; one who had few, if any, equals in the present age. His ability and character were of such a high order that one can scarcely appreciate their loftiness. His whole life has been one incessant struggle for the betterment of mankind. His sphere of usefulness was not circumscribed by the boundaries of the nation which claimed him nor by the membership of the church in whose councils he was a recognized leader. It was limitless, and millions of people have been beneficiaries of his works.

Sherman Will Retire.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 15.—Hon. John Sherman of Ohio passed through this city to-night, and stated in an interview that he would withdraw from politics after this term. He says he has now served more than any other man in the history of the country and will never enter another political fight. He says Foraker cannot control the Ohio delegation.

George S. Knight Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Mr. George S. Knight, the actor, died to-day at the home of his mother, Mrs. Rebeca Sloane, in this city. Mr. Knight was stricken with paralysis four years ago in California, and has not been on the stage since that time. George S. Knight was, in his time, a well known comedian.

Ocean Travel.

New York—Arrived: Teutonic, Liverpool; Assyria, Mediterranean ports.

The Lizard—Passed: Europe, New York for London.

The Transcontinental.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A general meeting of the Transcontinental association is in progress at the Windsor hotel, this city. E. H. Vining, the president, called the meeting to order. The following roads were not represented: The Rock Island, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Great Northern, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Oregon & California and the Rio Grande Western. The subject under discussion was that of rates between points west of the Missouri river. The association unanimously decided not to recognize the existing Canadian Pacific differentials. The subject of Pacific mails was discussed, but action was deferred until to-morrow.

Anarchists Arraigned.

LONDON, — The anarchists who were arrested at Walsall on the charge of having in their possession explosives for an unlawful purpose were to-day again arraigned before the police magistrate at that place. The chief constable testified as to the particulars of the arrests, and intimated that the prisoners were implicated in a plot which concerned many countries besides England. The chief constable asked the magistrate to further remand the prisoners to allow of the police securing further evidence as to the ramifications of the plot in which it is alleged they were concerned. The prisoners were remanded until Thursday next. Bail was refused.

FOUGHT ON A TRAIN.

Three Roughs in a Bloody Melee Attempt to Kill a Detective.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—There was a desperate fight on a New York Central & Hudson River railroad train tonight, the whole train being in a state of panic. It left Albany at 5 p. m. Just as it was leaving three intoxicated men named W. Reardon, Albert Burnseen and John Van Nouis, who are employed by P. C. Ardle of Albany in breaking up old engines, boilers, etc., rushed on board, throwing their chisels, crow bars and sledges on the platform of the passengers cars. They were very rude and boisterous and immediately took charge of the car.

Chief Detective Humphrey was on the train and said to them, "Why don't you behave yourselves?" Burnseen grabbed Humphrey and endeavored to push him off the car. Humphrey said, "Look out, I'm an officer." At this Reardon advanced on Humphrey and Humphrey pulled his revolver to use it as a club. Van Nouis reached for one of his big chisels, but Humphrey succeeded in getting Reardon in the car, threw him down and held him on a seat while some of the passengers and brakemen held the others back and Reardon got quiet. Mr. Humphrey had his wife and child on the train in a rear car and went back to see them.

While he was talking with his wife Conductor McCarrik, of the train entered the car and said to the chief: "They are fighting with knives in the buffet car." This was true. Chief Humphrey went to the car and found two of the roughs on the floor. Reardon was on top of Burnseen and both lunging at each other with knives. The passengers shouted at Humphrey, saying: "They want to kill you, look out!" When Reardon saw Humphrey he started for him with uplifted knife, exclaiming: "I will kill you!" Humphrey clinched with him and threw him on his back and dragged him through the buffet car into the baggage car and, with assistance, managed to tie the desperado with a bell cord.

By this time the whole train was in an uproar. Women turned pale with excitement and men rushed forward from every car. Chief Humphrey had just seated himself beside his wife for the second time when the conductor and several passengers again came into the car in a hurry, exclaiming "Reardon has a knife and is coming to kill you," having cut himself loose and driven eight or ten men out of the baggage car. Chief Humphrey hurried to the front of the coach and saw Reardon coming, running through the car next forward with coat and vest off, with blood streaming from his face and a large, uplifted knife in his hand. The conductor shut the car door and held it. Mr. Humphrey pulled out his revolver, opened the car door, seized Reardon and took his knife away from him, the conductor assisting. Humphrey dragged his man through the buffet car again into the baggage car and tied him with the bell cord and remained with him until the train reached Poughkeepsie, when Chief Humphrey had all three of the men locked up.

DEATH TO A HALF-BREED.

A Young Man Shoots Louis De Gree—Self-Defense Claimed.

BRECKENRIDGE, Minn., Special Telegram, Jan. 18.—Frank Kempfer, a son of Barney Kempfer of Andrea, this county, shot and instantly killed Louis De Gree, a Sisseton half-breed, at Kempfer's house last night. De Gree had been working for Kempfer and young Kempfer claims to have acted in self-defense. He was arrested and brought to Breckenridge this morning, and on the way his face was badly frozen.

Northfield's Loss.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Special, Jan. 18.—Northfield mourns the loss of one of her best known citizens in the death of Rev. J. S. Rounds. Mr. Rounds has been ill for some time past. Having passed seventy-six he had not the strength to battle the disease. He was one of the best known men of the city some years ago, having been the first congregational pastor that Northfield ever had. He came to this place in 1856, and had lived here continuously ever since. For some years past he had done no active work, and for over a year past had been an invalid. He leaves a wife and eight children, one of whom lives at this place, the wife of D. F. Kelly. The interment took place to-day in the Protestant cemetery after a memorial address by Rev. George Huntington of the Congregational church.

Is Gleason Implicated?

CHAMPION, Mich., Jan. 18.—John Henry, the keeper of dance house dives at Trout Lake and Champion, was arrested here today for a Chicago robbery. Two officers appeared at the front door of Henry's ranch and were met by a woman armed with a shot gun and were made to stand back. One of them, however, went to the rear of the building and caught Henry as he was trying to escape through a window. A local paper accuses Henry of being implicated in the murder of John Gleason, the mining paymaster, who was mysteriously slain the night of Jan. 5.

Mortgage Swindling.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Anton H. Hobart, Charles Albrecht, W. W. Henderson, John T. Hanna, Paul McWhorter, H. P. Ansen and Joseph L. Beach, the alleged mortgage swindlers, were indicted by the grand jury yesterday and were lodged in jail. In addition to the men already arrested, the grand jury returned an indictment of the following as having been implicated in the conspiracy: Henry C. Evans, Harry H. Osborne, F. Arthur Langlos and Thodore Witmot. Each is held in bonds of $3,000 under the charge of conspiracy to defraud. Albrecht was the only one to secure bail.

Picturesque and Strange.

DUNDAS, Minn., Special, Jan. 18.—One of the most beautiful phenomena was witnessed yesterday, lasting about two hours. A large circle, with all the rainbow colors encircled the sun, with one on each side, with a concave shape, while on the top and bottom were two half circles of the convex shape, extending half way across the cosmos. Then again around the heavens half way from the horizon, was a white circle, reaching clear around, north, south, east and west.

Mails Askew.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Special Telegram, Jan. 18.—About 10,000 people in Rice county went without their mail to-night. Only one mail train from the north runs through here Sundays, and by an accident the mail that should have gone to Faribault was put off at this place and the Northfield mail carried to Faribault.

Will Have His Head Tested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Jacob Landaurer, the curbstone broker in Wall street who was arrested last night for lounging suspiciously around the Gould mansion, and who, it is said, is madly in love with Miss Helen Gould, was to-day committed for examination as to his sanity.

Resisted the Police.

WARSAW, Jan. 18.—The police of this city surprised a meeting of anarchists or nihilists. The conspirators refused to surrender and boldly resisted the police. The latter, being well armed, killed two of the conspirators and carried off fifteen others as prisoners.

Plot Against the Sultan.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—According to the Eclair a plot against the sultan of Turkey has been discovered in Stamboul and three hundred persons have been arrested.

Not an Elopement.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Special, — Word has been received here of the marriage at Hudson, Wis., of Miss Clara Woods of this place and C. H. Bernes of Chicago, where they will take up their residence. This marriage was reported to a Chicago paper as an elopement, but while it is true that the parents of the girl had no knowledge of her act, still Miss Woods was of age and has been accustomed for over a year past to control her own actions.

Tired of Life.

DURAND, Wis., Special Telegram. —Mr. Charles Helke, aged seventy-nine, of the town of Canton, Buffalo county, committed suicide by shooting himself. The reason unknown. He died within twenty-four hours after he was shot.

HERE YOU HAVE IT!

"GREEN GOODS!"

A CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE!

(IN A HORN!)

This Moth-eaten, Wormy Old Chestnut Again at the Front.

On Monday morning of this week the following "confidential" letter was received by The Journal man, but as he is already making too much money raising wheat and publishing a country newspaper, he has not time to make money so fast, so he generously offers the reading public the benefit of the "method," only adding that it is a swindle of the first water and yet there are many who would bite at it if not warned.

The clipping referred to is a statement that plates have been stolen that print money so accurately that no one can tell it from genuine, and this swindler means to insinuate that he is in possession of said plates:

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Sir: I am desirous of obtaining a shrewd agent in your locality to handle my "goods." I enclose herewith a newspaper clipping, which gives all the information that could be desired and explains itself. Thinking you are in a position to handle my goods safely I have concluded to write you, and if you don't care to invest in this enterprise I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in making the proposition. I have a very superior article of the kind, in fact the best ever issued or put on the market; the sizes run from one to twenty. I warrant each and every note to be perfect as to paper, coloring, vignette, printing, engraving and signatures, and when made to appear as having been used or handled much, I defy the best bank clerk or expert to tell them from the genuine. It has cost me a great deal of time and money to perfect these goods and I have at last succeeded where many others failed, in producing the genuine fibre paper. My stock is now as neat and perfect as human skill can make it and absolutely no risk in using it. Remember, this is an article which will go anywhere and everywhere, leaving you a net profit of from ten to twelve hundred per cent, according to the amount you buy. These goods cannot be detected in the ordinary course of trade, and only in the Treasury at Washington through the duplication of the numbers, and not then if the genuine bill of the same number is still is circulation so that they are really as good as gold. Now, my friend, (as I will take the liberty of calling you) we are strangers to one another, but if you are desirous of handling these goods, and will come here to see me, you will find me a square white man in all my dealings, as my manner of doing business will show. It is as follows: When you come here I will show you my entire stock, compare them with the genuine and in fact submit them to any test you see fit, before you pay me a single dollar, then after you are thoroughly satisfied on every point, you can select whatever sizes you want and pay cash for your purchase, and carry the goods home with you. Now, my friend, to do this business safely, it must be done "face to face;" experience has taught me that this is the only absolutely safe way to transact this business, and most satisfactory for us both. When you come here you can see me and what you are buying, and I can see and judge the man I am to place confidence in for future business, besides it is absolutely necessary that I should see you on our first deal, as there are some few secrets pertaining to the business and necessary to success which I don't care to put in writing, and is only imparted to a customer "by word of mouth" at a personal interview, as a customer only has the same interest I have in keeping these private matters to himself. Remember, I do not ask or expect to be paid one cent till you have the goods in your possession. Do not ask me to send goods by mail or express as it is not a safe way for either of us; it is better to be sure and safe than to transact business of this nature in a careless manner. Now, my friend, if you wish to make a deal with me, do not hesitate too long over the matter, it is always best to be among the first than one of the last to take hold of a thing of this kind. If you will come on at once I can guarantee you a clear field to work in, and if I am satisfied at a personal interview that you would make me a good agent, I may offer you more liberal inducements to take the State agency and make you a special rate for any deal over $20,000. If you have not the money to buy my goods, I would consent to your taking in some confidential friend in with you who has, provided, however, he is trustworthy and could keep the secret, you could then both come on together and and make the deal, however you would be very foolish to take any one in with you if you could raise enough money yourself. You can make money faster and easier by dealing in my goods than you ever dreamed of before in your life. You are bound to be successful—there can be no such thing as fail. An opportunity like this to make an independent fortune in a short time, and at a comparatively small investment is well worth a favorable consideration and should not be rejected hastily from conscientious scruples or otherwise. It was never intended that one man should have millions and another nothing. The wealth and good things of this world are too unevenly distributed; others have grown rich around you, but they were not slow to grasp opportunities, and unless you have money enough to live comfortably on for the rest of your days, this is just the business you want to take hold of, as the goods can be handled with perfect safety and immense profit to yourself, and enable you to provide a competency for your old age and pass your remaining years in ease and comfort. No wrong in it—Uncle Sam has millions of our money locked up in the Treasury, uselessly and unjustly so. I know that you have some distance to come, but considering the tremendous profits and no risks whatever, it is well worth the slight inconvenience of a journey here, and as far as expenses are concerned I will make a liberal allowance to cover them, and I promise if you do not find the goods just as represented, or should you upon any reasonable pretext whatsoever decline to consummate a trade, I guarantee to refund you your entire expenses, from the time you leave home till you return, and make a liberal allowance for loss of time, inconvenience to business, etc. Now, sir, your own good sense should tell you I can have no object in misrepresenting my goods and bringing you here on a fool's errand, and do not, because I am in this line of business, doubt my word or consider me otherwise than meaning you well, as you are not asked to invest a single dollar till you have seen, examined and are thoroughly satisfied in every respect, and have the goods in your own possession. My terms are: Three hundred dollars buys three thousand in my goods. Four hundred dollars buys five thousand; five hundred dollars buys seven thousand; six hundred and fifty dollars buys ten thousand, and one thousand dollars buys twenty thousand.

Three thousand for three hundred dollars is the very smallest amount I will sell under any circumstances. I will give you the "State right," that is, the sole privilege of handling the goods throughout your State, if you invest from six hundred and fifty dollars and upwards. Remember, I sell my goods so cheaply on the first deal in order to give my customers a fair start and build up a trade, and on all after deals, which surely follow, I charge 25 cents on the dollar. I will not do a retail trade, as thereby it would let too many into the business and its secrets. Now, sir, when you have fully made up your mind and prepared to come on obey the following instructions, and do only just as I tell you; be guided by my experience and advice and you will do just right.

1. Do not as long as you live ever write me a letter; if you do I shall refuse to receive it, and furthermore all business relations between us will cease. Don't forget this, and remember I mean exactly what I say.

2. When ready to come and see me, send me a telegraph despatch and say in it:

("Everything satisfactory on Hat." 515.)

Do not sign your name to despatch, as I will know it is from you, if you send the despatch exactly as it is worded above. Simply sign John, Jack, William or any other name.

On receipt of your telegram, I will immediately send you simple and plain instructions how to see and know me, and I will appoint a place of meeting at some hotel, in some town within 50 miles of this city. If I am alive I will surely meet you. Don't attempt to come on to find me without first telegraphing to me for instructions. Send telegrams, which will be promtly received, to the enclosed address.

I hope you will take no offense at the above, if you do not like the business, and I will trust in your honor not to do me any harm. Please destroy this letter. Yours respectfully and in strict confidence.

W. H. West, Confectioner,
292 West 116th Street,
New York City.

Parlez-Vous Francais?

If you don't, there certainly have been times when you wished that you could; and if you are anxious to learn to read and speak French, you should have the splendid article "French Without a Master," by Prof. A. de Rougemont of Chautauqua University, published in Demorest's Family Magazine for February. With the definite and practical instructions given in it, one cannot fail to acquire an accurate knowledge of French in an astonishingly short time. But this is not the only attraction of this superb number of this typical Family Magazine. The numerous illustrations, including a lovely phototint of "Cupid and Psyche," are simply splendid; the stories are of excellent merit. "At the Home of a Florida 'Cracker,'" handsomely illustrated, will interest everybody; "The Home of a Specialist," with numerous illustrations, furnishes practical and artistic ideas for building and furnishing a home; and "A Small Garden, and What It Produced," gives just the information needed by those who have little ground and yet like fresh vegetables. As usual, there is something in this number for everybody, and everything is of the best; and this number is only a sample of what is furnished twelve times a year, for $2. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York City.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1892.

True and tried friends are always welcome, consequently "Vick's Floral Guide" is sure of a warm reception, especially when dressed as daintily as this year. The "Nellie Lewis" Carnation on the front of cover, and "Brilliant Poppies" on the back, are unusually attractive, and the numerous colored plates of flowers and vegetables are certainly works of art and merit. The first twenty-four pages, printed in violet ink, describe Novelties and Specialties. Send ten cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and procure a copy of this attractive and useful catalogue. It costs nothing as the ten cents can be deducted from the first order.

The February Peterson is one of the handsomest and best of the month's magazines. It opens with a showy fashion plate and fine full page engravings, one of which, "The Belated Valentine," illustrates a very beautiful poem by Minna Irving. "Up and Down East Anglia," by Roslyn K. Brooke, is an interesting account of English Norfolk and Suffolk with a series of excellent illustrations. "An Involuntary Elopement," by Carrie B. Morgan, is a dramatic story of western life effectively illustrated. Another capitally illustrated paper is "The Children's Fancy Dress Party," which gives clear directions for making the costumes at a small cost. "His Mistake," by Kate Wallace Clements, is a charming story. "The Confusion of Philosophy" will add to Alice Maud Ewell's rapidly growing reputation. "Folk Lore of Colored People," by Mrs. E. A. Matthews, is a very charming paper. The remainder of the contents are in keeping with the articles we have mentioned, and the whole get up of the number would do credit to a periodical double the price. Terms, two dollars a year. Address, Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Good Market For Oats

Having had a fine oat crop swept away by hail in few minutes time we are obliged to buy oats to supply our farm teams, and we will be glad to pay the highest market price to any who are owing us several years subscription. We shall need about 1000 bushels and will take them as fast as offered. Bring on your oats and get your receipts.

[33-tf]

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication, January 21st, 1892.]
[Last publication, March 3rd, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and thirty and 16-100 dollars, interest which is due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alphonse Paridis and Elmira Paridis, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of October, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 52.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 Dollars, with interest on nine hundred and twelve ($912) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 18th day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34) Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 18th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [40-46]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, Jan. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on February 29th, 1892, viz: Tosten L. Oleson, Hd. No. 12,259, for the S W¼ Sec. 14 Twp. 147, Range 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Knut S. Akre, John Ellingson, Halvor Ellingson, Edward Ramsey, all of Neilsville, Minn.

[40-45] Hugh Thompson, Register.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS

(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)

REAL ESTATE

Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

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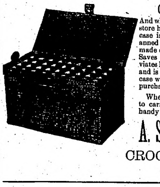

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And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

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Before deciding what Xmas gifts you will purchase, please call and inspect my line of Pictures and Picture Framing Material, such as Oleographs, Chromos, Artotype and Steel Engravings, Monochromes, Water Color, Pastel and Oil Paintings.

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Yours respectfully,

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Crookston, Minn. [85-tf]

MARTIN O'BRIEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

I. O. O. F. BUILDING. Crookston, Minn

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U. S. Comm'r
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

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No. 2	$7.50	$6.50
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Double Buggy Harness.		
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Buggy Whip—drop top		15c to 25c
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MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de.........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de.......CROOKSTON.......de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de.........Grand Forks.........de. 6:20 p. m.
2:30 p. m. ar.........Helena..........de. 11:00 a. m.

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For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, January 21, 1892.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to the Fire Department of the City of Crookston:

The City Council of the City of Crookston do ordain:

SECTION 1. That the organization in the city of Crookston known and designated as "Crookston Volunteer Fire Department," be and the same hereby is declared to be the duly authorized and legally constituted Fire Department of the city of Crookston:

SEC. 2. That said Fire Department shall be composed of all members of said organization in good standing according to the by-laws thereof, at the date of the passage of this ordinance, and such other persons as may from time to time comply with initiatory by-laws of said organization and become members thereof in accordance with the same.

SEC. 3. That said organization shall have the power to pass such by-laws, rules and regulations for the good order and efficient maintenance of the same as to the members thereof may seem necessary, and in such manner as they may deem advisable, and all by-laws, rules and regulations heretofore passed and now in force in such organization, in so much as they are not inconsistent with this or any ordinance of the city of Crookston heretofore passed or to be passed, or the laws of the State of Minnesota, shall have full power and effect in so much and to such extent as they apply to the individual concerns and efficiency of said Fire Department.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of said Fire Department to file with the city clerk of said city, within ten days after the passage of this ordinance, a list of all members thereof in good standing at the date of the passage of this ordinance, which list shall be certified to by the Secretary of said Department and countersigned by its Chief.

SEC. 5. It is hereby made the duty of said department, whenever a member thereof shall cease, either because of death, resignation, dismissal or otherwise, to belong thereto, to at once by its proper officer notify the city clerk of said city; and upon such notification the said clerk shall strike from the list of members of such organization the name of such member so retiring.

SEC. 6. It is further made the duty of said department by its proper officers to, within a reasonable time thereafter, present to the clerk the name or names of any and all persons who may comply with the regulations of said department, and join the same after the passage of this ordinance, and thereupon the said clerk shall annex such name or names to the list of the members of said department.

SEC. 7. That the officers of said department shall consist of a chief, to be appointed by the city council, and such other officers as to the members of such department may seem necessary.

SEC. 8. The chief of said department shall have general supervision of the same, and of all apparatus and other material used by or in connection with said department; provided, the said department may require such other and further duties of the said chief as to the members thereof may seem meet.

SEC. 9. That all fire apparatus and parapanelia used and required for the purpose of quelling any conflagration, shall, and the same is hereby ordered to be kept in that portion of the first floor of the city hall of said city of Crookston, fronting on Broadway, in said city; and it is hereby made a misdemeanor for any person than the janitor of said building or the duly authorized members of said fire department, to remove, meddle or in any wise interfere with said fire apparatus, and any person found guilty of a violation of this section of this ordinance, before any Justice of the Peace of said city, shall be fined not less than one or more than one hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 10. It is hereby ordained that the bell known as the fire alarm bell, and hanging in the bell tower upon the city hall of the city of Crookston, be and the same hereby is constituted the lawful fire alarm of the city of Crookston.

SEC. 11. It is hereby made the duty of all members of said fire department, to respond without delay to the fire alarm of said city whenever the same may be sounded in giving alarm of fire; provided, however, that upon reasonable excuse shown any member may be excused from responding to said alarm.

SEC. 12. As remuneration for services as aforesaid as firemen, each of the members of said fire department shall receive for any response to said fire alarm by him actually made, the sum of two dolars for every such response; provided further, that before any bill for response to said alarm shall be paid to said department, the same shall be duly certified by the Chief thereof, which verification shall include the names of each member present, and presented in the same manner as ordinary bills are presented to the city council of said city.

SEC. 13. If any person shall, at any fire, refuse to obey the orders of the chief of said fire department or other officers vested with authority at such fire, such person may be arrested by the direction of the officer whose orders are so disobeyed, and upon complaint made before the City Justice of said city, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars and costs of prosecution and may be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 14. It is further provided that any person or persons furnishing a team of horses in response to any alarm of fire, for the purpose of aiding in the removal of fire apparatus from its repository to the location of any fire, and who does actually so aid in said removal, shall be remunerated as follows, viz: For the first team so aiding the sum of four dollars for each response; for the second team two dollars and for the third team one dollar; provided, however, none of the persons supplying aforesaid teams shall be entitled to any remuneration for aforesaid services unless said teams shall also assist in reconveying said apparatus to its place of keeping; and all bills for services in this section specified shall be presented in the same manner as is provided for the presentation of bills in Section 12 of this ordinance.

SEC. 15. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in so much as they may be inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Childs, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 12th day of Jan., 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 12th day of Jan., 1892.

Attest: ALEX. MCKINNON, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clek.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. Loren Fletcher Suddenly Taken This Morning.

St. Paul Daily News,

At 5 o'clock this morning Mrs. Loren Fletcher died, at the family residence in Minneapolis, after a short illness of capillary bronchitis. She had been in very poor health for several months, but the malady which brought death did not appear until very recently.

Mrs. Fletcher, as Miss Ameret J. Thomas, was married to Loren Fletcher in 1856 in Bangor, Me., and in 1857 they came to Minneapolis, which has been their home since. For thirty years the lady has been an earnest communicant of Gethsemane Episcopal Church, and while arrangements have not yet been made finally, the funeral will probably be from the church, with interment in Lakewood, beside the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, which died 17 years ago, at the age of seven years.

Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Fletcher's mother, now almost 84 years old, is quite ill at her dead daughter's house, and her recovery is hardly probable.

(First publication Jan. 7, 1892.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk, } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to George W. Roberts and Georganne Roberts defendants:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 30th day of January, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to Christen Anderson in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Christen Anderson for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1891.

C. O. CHRISTIANSON,
Justice of the Peace.

STEENERSON & STANTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. [37-40]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-two and 49-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Boulie and Melvina Boulie, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of August, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the twentieth day of August, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 393.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and ninety-six and 4-100 dollars, (496.04), with interest on four hundred and eighty-one (481) dollars thereof, at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half of the northwest quarter (s½ nw¼) and lots three (3) and four (4), all in Section two (2), of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred ninety-six and 4-100 dollars ($496.04) and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars Attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and 25-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Napoleon Gonyea, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November, 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the third day of November, 1890, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 54 of mortgages, on page 315.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars ($650.83) with interest on six hundred and forty-two (642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the northeast quarter (w½ ne¼) and the west half of the southeast quarter (w½ se¼) of Section thirty (30), of Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 7th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 18th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed and delivered by Ida D. Van Tuyl and John E. Van Tuyl, her husband, mortgagors, to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company," mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1889, with a power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 265, and whereas said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars and interest thereon from its said date at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, due and payable on the first day of January in each year. And whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable January 1st, 1891, and default having also been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable on January 1st, 1892, and both of said defaults still continue, and no part of said principal has ever been paid. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage are such that if default be made in the payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage or interest thereon when the same becomes due, then the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall thereupon become due and payable at once.

And whereas both by the terms of said mortgage and the election of said mortgagee hereby made the whole amount secured by said mortgage both principal and interest accrued to this date is now due and payable.

And the amount now claimed to be due and which is due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage, including interest in accordance with the terms of said mortgage is the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine and 05-100 dollars. And no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained which by reason of the defaults aforesaid has become operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter, both of the above described tracts being in Section ten (10), Township one hundred and forty nine (149), Range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and containing 160 acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on Tuesday, the 23d day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due upon said mortgage, according to the terms thereof, and interest and fifty dollars attorney's fees as provided by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 4th, 1892.

Union Central Life Insurance Company,
Mortgagee.

Chas. P. Barker,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
618 Guaranty Loan Building,
[38-44] Minneapolis Minn.

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

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ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

IF YOU WANT TO
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OR CITY PROPERTY
List it with E. M. Walsh,
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He has parties who are looking for Investments in Real Estate in Polk County. Call on him, or write, giving a description of property and price.

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Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Thursday, Jan. 14th 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Feb. 25th 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty and seventy one hundredths Dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Thomas Plante and Mary Plante his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of June, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of July, 1889, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages on page 470.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of the said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars ($956.14), with interest on nine hundred and forty (940) dollars, thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half of the south-east quarter (n½ se¼) and the north half of the south-west quarter (n½sw¼) of section thirty four (34) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk county and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Seventy-one and seventy eight one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Luc Jenot and Elenore Jenot, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of December, 1888, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the seventh day of December, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 57.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of this notice, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of Ten Hundred and seventy- [illegible] -eight and fifty-eight dollars, ($1078.58) with interest on Ten Hundred and Seventy ($1070) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south-east (se) quarter of section nineteen (19) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Ten Hundred and Seventy-eight and fifty eight one hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

Mortgage Foreclosuse Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
[Last publication Jan. 25th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and eighty-five one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Martin Thompson and Ann G. Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 242.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and ninety-two and eighty-one one hundredths dollars, ($692.81), with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (681) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of section twenty (20) of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and 85-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Mesedalen and Karl Mesedalen, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the tenth day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 48 of mortgages, on page 248.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, ($692.81) with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section seventeen (17), Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

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CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

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Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. XV. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 28, 1892. NO. 41

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

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½ inch	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
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2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
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NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Marshall County Banner: Blaine can get the nomination for President if he desires it. As an American citizen he has no equal. He has just arranged matters between Italy, also Chili and the United States, so there will be no war, and in both cases the United States has got the best of it. He is growing old, has served his country nearly all his life and the feeling seems to be universal that he should be honored by an election to the presidency as a fitting crown to his brilliant career.

Another Keeley Institute.

Duluth Evening Herald:—Messrs. Fred Reynolds, J. M. Smith and Pearsons, who have the state rights for New York for the Keeley cure for drunkenness, have just opened a new bichloride of gold institute at Westfield. This is the fourth of the institutes to be established in the state. Mr. Reynolds, it is said will make his home at Westfield.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of a special meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Wednesday evening January 20th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

ROLL CALL.

Aldermen present—Buhn, Marshall McGlogan, Schmidt, Walker, Steenerson, Cromb.

Aldermen absent—Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette.

The call of the acting Mayor was as follows:

CROOKSTON, Minn., Jan. 19, 1892.

There will be a special meeting of the City Council at the city hall, on Wednesday, January 20th, 1892, at 7:30 p. m., to receive the report of the committee on the jail site, and to complete the purchase of the ground for same.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council,
Acting Mayor.

The committee on jail site reported as follows:

Crookston, Minn., Jan. 20, 1892.

To the President and Members of the City Council of the City of Crookston.

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on jail site, to whom was referred the purchasing of same, beg leave to report as follows: Your committee find it impossible to complete negotiations in the matter of payment for same.

Respectfully submitted,
A. C. SCHMIDT,
W. E. WALKER,
H. STEENERSON.

Moved by Alderman Marshall, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the report be accepted and adopted. Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Moorhead Weekly News:—J. P. Ray, of St. Paul, who travels for a wholesale cigar house, was at the Grand Pacific hotel yesterday. He told to friends there his experience in taking the Keeley remedy for cure of drunkenness at the St. Paul institute. Ray had been a confirmed drunkard, so far gone that he was on the verge of having the delerium tremens. He was so completely under the dominion of King Alcohol that he would put the glass to his lips when he was so drunk as to be obliged to steady himself against the bar. He is a man of good ability and a successful salesman, but on account of his use of ardent spirits and frequent and prolonged sprees, lost his place time and again. The Keeley treatment has destroyed his taste and desire for intoxicating drinks, and he avoids everything like Roman and cardinal punches, or ices flavored with wine, mince pie flavored with spirits, &c., that would have a tendency to create the appetite for strong drinks anew. He told a most interesting tale of his experience and expressed himself as having received so much benefit that it would be impossible to express its value in dollars and cents. In fact he said there was not wealth enough in America to tempt him to take a drink again.

Inquiries About Silver.

New York Press.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR—Kindly state the difference between free coinage of silver and contrariwise; also, please, the advantages as claimed by the Democracy and the disadvantages as claimed by the Republicans. L. D. M.

New York, Jan. 12.

The above is one of a number of similar questions received by The Press, and we hope that all the other inquirers will note our answer to this question. Free coinage of silver, as it is demanded by that controlling element of the Democracy which elected Speaker Crisp, means that if L. D. M. or any other man is able to go West and buy a silver mine he can bring the product of that mine to the United States mints and have it coined free of charge, so that he will make the profit on the coinage instead of the government's making it, as the government does now. Bar silver is now selling at 93¾ cents per ounce of 480 grains. That means that the 371.25 grains of pure silver which (with the 41.25 grains of alloy) are used in making a standard silver dollar, whose weight is 412.5 grains, are actually worth about 73 cents, and that under free coinage the silver owner could get a dollar for 73 cents' worth of his product.

A very good thing for the silver owner, for awhile, perhaps; but how would the rest of us fare, and how would even the silver owner fare under such "inflation"? The merchant wouldn't tell us that he would not take a legal tender dollar for more than 73 cents, but he could and would mark up his 73 cent goods to a dollar, and others in proportion, just as soon as the rush of silver to be coined free of charge had resulted in a circulation of a greatly increased number of silver dollars, and the advance of the gold dollar to a corresponding premium. The Democracy claims that that sort of inflation of the currency would bring business "expansion" and activity. But it would be the activity of fever and delirium. It would be as reasonable for a man with a flying machine to fly higher and higher notwithstanding the certainty that his machine would sooner or later collapse. The higher such a man flew, the worse he would get hurt when the drop came. The experience of business panics shows that the greater the "activity" and "expansion" of this speculative character, the more cruel the financial disaster that comes with the collapse.

Against that sort of silver financiering the Republicans urge that no silver be coined free until we have agreed with other nations as to a uniform ratio with the civilized world, in order to avoid the differences of valuation which would cause other nations to draw our gold away from us and speculate at our expense. The present American silver dollar is coined at a ratio of 1 to 16, or in other words we put sixteen times as much silver in a silver dollar as we put gold in a gold dollar. Other silver coining nations in Europe put fifteen and one-half times as much, and they are not willing to come to an agreement with us until we provide for the recoinage here at home of the $400,000,000 silver already coined. Such an agreement as we ought to seek would be best for 60,000,000 of ordinary citizens, because it would mean a steady and sound currency, and a dollar that was worth just as much when the workingman bought groceries with it on Monday as it was when he received it in his pay envelope on Saturday. But you can see that there would be no extra profit to the silver producer if what the government coined free of charge into a silver dollar were a full dollar's worth of silver. That is why he opposes the people who want to remove the danger of speculative panics.

Good Market For Oats

Having had a fine oat crop swept away by hail in few minutes time, we are obliged to buy oats to supply our farm teams, and we will be glad to pay the highest market price to any who are owing us several years subscription. We shall need about 1000 bushels and will take them as fast as offered. Bring on your oats and get your receipts.

AN ORDIANCE

Relating to the Fire Department of the City af Crookston.

The City Council of the City of Crookston do ordain:

SECTION 1. That the organization in the city of Crookston known and designated as "Crookston Volunteer Fire Department," be and the same hereby is declared to be the duly authorized and legally constituted Fire Department of the city of Crookston.

SEC. 2. That said Fire Department shall be composed of all members of said organization in good standing according to the by-laws thereof, at the date of the passage of this ordinance, and such other persons as may from time to time comply with initiatory by-laws of said organization and become members thereof in accordance with the same.

SEC. 3. That said organization shall have the power to pass such by-laws, rules and regulations for the good order and efficient maintenance of the same as to the members thereof may seem necessary, and in such manner as they may deem advisable, and all by-laws, rules and regulations heretofore passed and now in force in such organization, in so much as they are not inconsistent with this or any ordinance of the city of Crookston heretofore passed or to be passed, or the laws of the State of Minnesota, shall have full power and effect in so much and to such extent as they apply to the individual concerns and efficiency of said Fire Department.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of said Fire Department to file with the city clerk of said city, within ten days after the passage of this ordinance, a list of all members thereof in good standing at the date of the passage of this ordinance, which list shall be certified to by the Secretary of said Department and countersigned by its Chief.

SEC. 5. It is hereby made the duty of said department, whenever a member thereof shall cease, either because of death, resignation, dismissal or otherwise, to belong thereto, to at once by its proper officer notify the city clerk of said city; and upon such notification the said clerk shall strike from the list of members of such organization the name of such member so retiring.

SEC. 6. It is further made the duty of said department by its proper officers to, within a reasonable time thereafter, present to the clerk the name or names of any and all persons who may comply with the regulations of said department, and join the same after the passage of this ordinance, and thereupon the said clerk shall annex such name or names to the list of the members of said department.

SEC. 7. That the officers of said department shall consist of a chief, to be appointed by the city council, and such other officers as to the members of such department may seem necessary.

SEC. 8. The chief of said department shall have general supervision of the same, and of all apparatus and other material used by or in connection with said department; provided, the said department may require such other and further duties of the said chief as to the members thereof may seem meet.

SEC. 9. That all fire apparatus and paraphernalia used and required for the purpose of quelling any conflagration, shall, and the same is hereby ordered to be kept in that portion of the first floor of the city hall of said city of Crookston, fronting on Broadway, in said city; and it is hereby made a misdemeanor for any person but the janitor of said building or the duly authorized members of said fire department, to remove, meddle or in any wise interfere with said fire apparatus, and any person found guilty of a violation of this section of this ordinance, before any Justice of the Peace of said city, shall be fined not less than one or more than one hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 10. It is hereby ordained that the bell known as the fire alarm bell, and hanging in the bell tower upon the city hall of the city of Crookston, be and the same hereby is constituted the lawful fire alarm of the city of Crookston.

SEC. 11. It is hereby made the duty of all members of said fire department, to respond without delay to the fire alarm of said city whenever the same may be sounded in giving alarm of fire; provided, however, that upon reasonable excuse shown any member may be excused from responding to said alarm.

SEC. 12. As remuneration for services as aforesaid as firemen, each of the members of said fire department shall receive for any response to said fire alarm by him actually made, the sum of two dollars for every such response; provided further, that before any bill for response to said alarm shall be paid to said department, the same shall be duly certified by the Chief thereof, which verification shall include the names of each member present, and presented in the same manner as ordinary bills are presented to the city council of said city.

SEC. 13. If any person shall, at any fire, refuse to obey the orders of the chief of said fire department or other officers vested with authority at such fire, such person may be arrested by the direction of the officer whose orders are so disobeyed, and upon complaint made before the Chief Justice of said city, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, and may be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 14. It is further provided that any person or persons furnishing a team of horses in response to any alarm of fire, for the purpose of aiding in the removal of fire apparatus from its repository to the location of any fire, and who does actually so aid in said removal, shall be remunerated as follows, viz: For the first team so aiding the sum of four dollars for each response; for the second team two dollars and for the third team one dollar; provided, however, none of the persons supplying aforesaid teams shall be entitled to any remuneration for aforesaid services unless said teams shall also assist in reconveying said apparatus to its place of keeping; and all bills for services in this section specified shall be presented in the same manner as is provided for the presentation of bills in Section 12 of this ordinance.

SEC. 15. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in so much as they may be inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Childs, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 12th day of Jan., 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 12th day of Jan., 1892.

Attest: JOHN CROMB, Acting Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clek.

Norway's Plan of Restricting the Liquor Traffic.

Toledo Blade.

In the December number of the Nineteenth Century, a monthly Review published in London, the Earl of Meath has an article on "The Diminution of Drunkenness in Norway," which contains facts of the highest importance to all interested in the solution of the drink problem. The Earl states the fact briefly when he says that only a few years ago drunkenness prevailed to a large extent in both Sweden and Norway; but that now both these countries, especially Norway, have, in a large measure, freed themselves from the clutches of the drink demon, with the happiest results.

The effort to emancipate the people from the curse started in the town of Gothenburg, in Sweden. There the municipal council is made the licensing authority, and fixes the number of licenses which it deems proper. But instead of issuing them to individuals, it grants a monopoly to an association of shareholders formed for the purpose, and which undertakes to conduct the trade in the interests of the public.

This monopoly is given for a number of years, and the municipal council retains full control over the operations of the society, fixes the number and location of the saloons, and all employes of the society are subject to its approval. The stockholders are precluded from making more than 5 per cent on the capital invested each year. All profits in excess of this are paid over to the municipal council, and used as part of the revenue raised by taxation.

The advantage of the Gothenburg plan is that neither company nor its hired saloonkeepers are interested in increasing the amount of drinking, at least beyond the amount of sales required to secure them the maximum rate of profit allowed—5 per cent. The salary of the saloonkeepers themselves is fixed by the municipal council, thus making them so far independent of the company. The disadvantage of the plan is that it makes it to the interest of selfish taxpayers to have the traffic increased in order that the profits shall be as much as possible above the 5 per cent, so as to decrease the tax burden as much as can be done.

The success of the Gothenburg experiment led to the adoption of a system on the same general lines for Norway, the strong lines of the Gothenburg plan being retained and the weak ones eliminated. In Norway the municipal council fix the number of saloons which shall be licensed, and grant a monopoly of the traffic for a term, usually five years, to a company organized for the purpose. The council retains full control of the company's operations, as in the Gothenburg plan, and they must also have the royal sanction. The details of management of saloons are put in charge of a committee composed of a certain number of the shareholders of the company, selected by their fellows, and a number of representatives of the municipal council. As in Gothenburg the company is not allowed more than 5 per cent on the capital invested.

The great improvement over the Gothenburg plan is that the profits accruing above the 5 per cent allowed the company is not, in Norway, allowed to go into the general revenue fund raised by taxation. No matter how great it may be, nor how heavy the taxes, not one penny of it can be used to reduce taxation. It is applied each year to helping deserving charities, benevolent associations, philanthropic institutions, etc., which are entirely dependent on the voluntary support of the public. Any institution or object which derives any money, no matter how little, from the funds raised by taxation, is excluded from all benefit. Hence the municipal councils can have no possible object in favoring the slightest extension of the traffic.

Local option exists in Norway, and when there is a majority opposed to licensing, prohibition is the rule. In 1890, there were but 59 towns and cities in the whole country which gave a majority for license; and where the traffic is allowed, it is under the restrictions of the plan outlined above. The regulations concerning saloons are extremely strict, and are enforced to the letter. The men employed in the saloons are uniformed and each has his number on his collar. Persons under sixteen years of age are not allowed to be served with liquor under any pretext.

The amount of capital invested can not be increased by lavish expenditure in fitting up saloons. The bar fittings are all of the simplest and plainest. The rooms are kept absolutely clean. They are not allowed to have seats of any kind, no private rooms, nor is there any convenience permitted to favor loitering, or using the saloons as places of social resort. It is plain that here is dealt one of the severest blows possible to the increase of drinking. The power of the saloon in this country lies largely in its being used as a place of common resort to pass away the time, and where men can meet and converse, or play cards or other games. All saloons are closed—and this provision is strictly carried out—at 5 o'clock on Saturday evenings, and on the evening before any church or other festival, and remain closed until 8 o'clock on Monday, or the day following the festival. The only hours they are allowed to be open are from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m.

The Earl of Meath, in his article, says that the workings of the law since its passage, which was on May 3d, 1871, show conclusively "that the vice of drunkenness in Norway has received a staggering blow, and that the consumption of ardent spirits is immensely reduced; while great financial results have been attained, to the benefit of deserving institutions, charities, and objects of public utility which, but for the life thus given them, could not exist."

If the traffic in intoxicants is to be permitted, the Norwegian plan is thus shown, by its workings for twenty years to be the best plan so far devised, and to have reduced the amount of drunkenness and the quantity of liquors consumed very materially. Of course, the objections remain that men who have the craving for rum, and those whose will-power has been destroyed by the drink habit, have no possible relief; and that, even though much restricted, by having the social element of the saloon largely eliminated, the opportunity still exists for the formation of the drink habit by young men. Prohibition is the only thing which can fully protect these and pulverize the rum power

$75 MONTH $300

Do You Want

Employment ?

Cy which you can make from $75.00 to $250.00 per month—the amount depending on whether you work part or all your time, and on the amount of VIM and VIGOR and PLUCK and PUSH you put into the work. If so, it might pay you to write to us. WE'VE GOT SOMETHING THAT GOES, and there's room for a few more to come in. It won't cost you much to investigate—only a two-cent stamp. WE WANT A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE REPRESENTATIVE IN YOUR COMMUNITY, EITHER MAN OR WOMAN. If you are interested we'd like to hear from you. We'll show you where there's some money. All information by return mail. Then if you are not convinced, all right; there'll be no harm done—only YOU'LL MISS A GOOD THING. Aetter write at once. Address

The Brodix Publishing Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,

CROOKSTON

CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

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Our sturdy, steady, satisfactory business has been obtained by the honest industry and proper respect of the people's common sense. This season we speak to thousands of new friends who expect from us the lowest price for Reliable Merchandise that any house will name. We ask you in your own interest

To see our Overcoats,
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Business Suits, strong and stylish. Dress Suits in soft, silken, clinging clay worsted, that will never gloss or fade. Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Plush Caps. Furnishings and Underwear. Everything desirable, Everything good. Latest Novelties in Neckwear.

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SPECIALTIES | I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF | SPECIALTIES

TEAS, COFFEES, CANNED SALMON and CHOICE BUTTER.

HAVE YOU TRIED MY Wheat Germ Meal?

Everything in my line fresh from the wholesaler at the VERY LOWEST LIVING RATES. ☞ Give me a Trial.

W. E. SLOCUM, - - BROADWAY.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, January 28, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—	
1 Hard	72.
1 Northern	65.
2 Northern	62.
3 Northern	59.

Milder weather has prevailed during the past week.

The policemen's ball occurs this evening. A big time is expected.

Andreas Warren, of Maple Lake, died recently of typhoid fever, we are told.

Mr. G. Peterson, of Garden, gave us a pleasant call on Friday of last week.

A. G. Gallosch came up last week to look after his business interests in the city.

R. E. White, one of the leading Marais farmers, was in the city last Thursday.

M. R. Brown expects a carload or two of choice work horses and mares some time next week.

Geo. A. Ralph starts for the Reservation this week to complete another surveying contract.

We want a few oats right away quick and will pay thirty cents per bushel for them on subscription.

Comrade S. Snedeker was down from Mentor last week chatting with old friends and comrades.

Doc Rutledge, of the Bulletin, was in the city on Thursday last and gave THE JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Wheat opened out at 72 cents on Monday morning. The market indicates considerable strength.

Sunday last was one of the warmest and pleasantest days in January, and every rig in town was busy.

Dr. A. Nelson was up from Fertile on Monday on legal business. Reports a profitable year's business.

L. C. Couverette has bought the Moore place, a farm of 480 acres, five or six miles north-east of the city.

Charles Henderson and Wm. O'Reilley, prominent citizens of Fisher, visited the county seat on Thursday last.

Joseph Robar has been spending a few weeks in St. Paul, visiting his brother Frank, the deputy Probate Judge.

A. C. Schmidt started for a visit to the old home in Wisconsin last week and incidentally talk up the advantages of this country.

Mr. Webster, of Webster & Brandtjen, type founders, of Minneapolis, was in the city on Tuesday and gave THE JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Miss McAnulty and brother, of Maple Bay, and Miss Berg, of Mentor, came down last week to attend the high school for the balance of the term.

W. J. Murphy was up last week looking after his interests here. He says the company contemplate great improvements next season.

Crookston Alliance will meet on Saturday, Feb. 6th, at the city hall at 2 p.m. A large attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted.

Rudy Burkhardt has a new baker who arrived from Wabasha last week. He is one of the best in the business and Rudy invites his friends to sample his wares.

August Stromberg, of McIntosh called to fix up that little subscription on Tuesday. Says the threshing was pretty nearly completed last fall in his neighborhood.

Holmboe & Locken's delivery horse took a bit of a go-as-you-please exercise on Monday, collided with Herb's awning and succeeded in making a total wreck of it and also of the delivery sleigh.

We are paying 30 cents per bushel for oats and 40 cents per bushel for barley on subscription, and are ready to accept either until we get enough. First come first served. Bring on your oats and barley.

P. O. Estenson was up from the west side on Monday and dropped in to encourage us with another paid up subscription. He agrees with all other farmers down there that the need of a railroad is urgent.

M. W. Jenson was down from McIntosh last Thursday. Says that the mill has all the business it can attend to this season. We are told by parties who ought to know that Jenson's flour is among the best in the market.

Another break in some of the internal arrangements in connection with the water-works caused some bother last week. The company promises that all these little annoyances shall cease as soon as they get their improvements completed.

Eustache Payment, of Red Lake Falls, was in on Tuesday and dropped in to see THE JOURNAL man on subscription. These little visits are highly appreciated by us at this time. We hope they will continue until our list is fully squared up.

M. E. Bartlett, Esq., has received the sad news of the death of his only brother, Clarence, which event occurred on the 12th inst., at his home in Texas. Clarence Bartlett was about 42 years old, a single man and leaves an aged father and a brother to mourn his loss.

Dr. Barnes, one of the old-timers, is in the city this week.

Charles Hardrath returned from a trip to Wisconsin on Thursday last. Says that many of his old neighbors and friends are making preparations to come to this country next spring. Everybody is interested in hearing about this country.

Samuel Hayes, one of the partners of the Hayes Bros. big farm on the west-side, dropped in on Wednesday to set that subscription ahead a peg and report progress. Says about 20 per cent. of the threshing in his neighborhood remains to be done and a larger per cent. of the plowing. Hays Bros. got their work well along.

Mr. A. Daniels has bought the old Honeywell place, up the river a few miles, and will take possession as soon as Mr. Roberts' lease expires. He has secured a choice farm, as that is the farm that used to raise 100 bushels of oats per acre for Sam whenever Fred Fox dared to report 85 per acre. There were no flies on Sam's figures.

The new Reckett block is approaching completion. Very soon the lower rooms will be ready for occupancy and most of them, we are told, are already engaged. The land office officials expect to take possession of their rooms up stairs early next week also. This block will be one of the most handsome business structures in the city.

Comrade H. C. Burdick was up on Monday and such a sight as he was! He got into a bit of unpleasantness with Dr. W. A. Robertson, and though the doctor is a slimly-built, innocent-looking individual, when comrade Burdick left his room he had not one tooth left in his head. The doctor promises to make it right with Burdick by supplying a new set of teeth.

Aleck McDonald returned to civilization last week. Has sold his farm near Grand Forks, gets half cash and the balance on interest which will enable him to live like a king hereafter. All Aleck needs now to make him perfectly happy is a good wife and as it is Leap Year there are hopes for him—we do not suppose he would ever find time to pop the question himself.

Do not forget the 60 Days marked down RED FIGURE SALE of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods at the Boston One Price Clothing House. It will interest you if you wish to save money.

MOSSEFIN & LINDELL,
Proprietors.

M. E. Kirsch and C. P. DeMers have gone to look over various and sundry jails in the State, probably to see which one they would prefer to live in—we can see no other good they can do the county by the trip. But then, you know, this is an era of "reform" and the boys seem bound to have a good time while they are reforming—and the tax-payers will pay the fiddler.

The old M. E. church building, on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, is being utilized for school purposes. By another summer it will be necessary to build a new school house and it has been suggested that Jerome's Addition would be the proper place to put it. Many residences will be added to those already there next season and it would seem as though that was the proper thing to do.

O. H. Lucken:—"Now that Chili backs water and the whole business is to be settled without a scrimmage, it looks like us old roosters wouldn't get any fun out of it. Well, I never did believe the little bantam had any sand in its craw, anyhow, and the position she now takes settles that load of poles. Guess we'll have to depend upon the re-union in Minneapolis next month for our fun."

Oscar, the bright little boy of Eli and Mrs. Austin died on Sunday evening after a week's illness of brain fever. At the time the boy was taken ill his father was in hospital in St. Paul and the boy's symptoms becoming alarming, Mr. Austin was summoned home, arriving in time to be with the boy a few days. Oscar was a bright, intelligent lad, six years and two months old and his loss will be a severe blow to the fond parents. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon.

A cordial welcome to all to attend services at the Congregational church next Sunday. Mr. Battey's sermon will be on "Sharpening God's Sickles," at 11 a. m., and "La Grippe in Religious Life," at 7:30 p. m. Then the Sunday school at 12:15 p. m., Junior Society at 3:30 and Young People's prayer meeting at 6:30. Let all our workers do their best to have a full house morning and evening, next Sabbath. Hotel guests and all strangers cordially invited and the whole family ought to turn out in the evening.

There was a social at the residence of Mr. N. P. Stone Tuesday evening. It was gotten up by the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church and was a very enjoyable and successful affair. The party numbered about 80 and the lunch and games were alike inviting and worthy of special notice. We are pleased to record the occurrence of such happy gatherings. They are good for old and young, alike in cultivating mutual friendships in social life among our citizens and in taking the place of other questionable amusements of the people.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

Were You Hit By Hail.

Call at THE JOURNAL office and let us know how much grain you will need for feed and seed, so that we may know how much must be provided for. Do you know of any neighbor too modest to make known his own wants? Let us have his name and probable needs. Don't be backward about coming forward and let the good work go on until all those who need are supplied.

LOST.

Near Beltrami, Polk Co., Minn., one note for Six Hundred Dollars, ($600.), give by A. Boddy to H. B. Budd, with interest at 10 per cent per annum, drawn on Jan. 3rd 1892, due in 90 days. all parties are hereby cautioned against buying said note as payment has been forbidden. H. B. BUDD.

[41-43]

Left-Over-Remnant-Sale

—AT—

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S.

DRESS GOODS.

Cheviots,
Homespuns,
Ladies Cloths,
Dress Flannels,
Black Goods,
Wide Wale Diagonals,
.........1¼ to 6 yards long.
.........40 in. to 45 in. wide.

SILKS.

CHINA,
SURAH'S,
PRINTED,
PLAIN BLACKS,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
VELVETS,
The CHEAPNESS will ASTONISH You.

DOMESTICS.

PRINTS.........
MUSLINS.........
GINGHAMS.........
WHITE GOODS.........
May Be Just What You Want.

REMNANTS OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES IN ABUNDANCE.

Next Monday is the 1st day of February, until which date our offer to accept payment at the rate of $1.50 per annum runs, and we find upon looking over our list that there are still some who have paid no attention to our statement sent them nor to our notices in the paper. We have reason to believe that each and every one of these persons is financially good for the amounts due us, and yet we do not like to sue not even one, and we have done all in our power to avoid such a course under the impression that every man intends to settle. Many have written us, promising as soon as possible to settle. We have been contemplating improvements in our office which will involve a considerable outlay of cash and we rely upon our delinquent friends to do their part in the matter, and while we do not like to put any one to extra expense in this matter,

WE MEAN BUSINESS,

and, after those who have so far paid no attention to our statements sent out by letter, or our notices in the paper, have had a reasonable time to save themselves cost, we intend that some of them shall come to the city and see us, whether they like it or not. We hope that we shall be spared this unpleasant duty, but if we are forced to it no one but the delinquent himself will be to blame, for we have given all plenty of opportunities to avoid any unpleasantness. Remember, all have until Feb. 1st. to settle at the rate of $1.50 per annum, and all who have asked for further time have had it granted; and remember that this request is made for the purpose of giving all who honestly intend to settle with us some time or other one more opportunity to save costs and unpleasantness, and we expect replies. We would gladly avoid making you trouble and costs but we must have something, even though that something be no more than several judgments—in some cases we think we should prefer that to a larger sized silence.

E. E. Abbott, of Grove Park, dropped in to see us on Tuesday evening and to have a social chat with THE JOURNAL man. In relation to the yarn in the Times to the effect that the authorities of Grove Park allowed a pauper to lie around in a hovel until too badly frozen for any use, Mr. A. says that the man, Kramer, who is referred to, has a claim of 160 acres of land and from choice lives alone upon it for the most part of the time, but the town has contributed to his support, purchasing him food and clothes at times. The man at times appears to be demented and will sleep in straw stacks with a big club handy to "defend himself against his enemies," he says. At one time during the winter he got slightly frost-bitten and clothing was procured for him; he was also sent to the Judge of Probate for examination but declared to be sane and sent back to Grove Park. While he is not by any means violently insane there is no question but that he is off his mental equilibrium and that the town authorities have done their full duty by him is very evident. Having a claim, he can hardly be classed as a pauper, and if he is a sane man he is able to support himself at least by manual labor, yet it seems he will not work. We cannot see how the town authorities can be held responsible for the care of such a man. If the man was insane or unable to work the case might be different, even though he has a farm, but medical experts have pronounced him sane and it is true that he is able to work if he was a mind to.

Albert Simpson has interested himself in behalf of the hail-sufferers and is canvassing among his neighbors in their behalf. While much has been done for a few of them, much remains to be done if all are supplied with seed and feed.

A. M. Hanson was down from Wylia on Tuesday and paid THE JOURNAL a pleasant visit. Says there isn't much threshing going on just now but lots of it to do later. Thinks the grain was all so well stacked that none of it will be likely to spoil in stack.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of the Moorhead Institute for the cure of drunkenness and the opium habit. This institution has recently been started and with marked success—a number of its patients already rejoicing in their newly acquired liberty. Absolute cure guaranteed or no pay. Dr. Darrow, an old and successful practitioner of Moorhead, is the physician in charge, and H. D. Scott is manager. For full particulars, address Moorhead Institute, Moorhead, Clay Co., Minn.

A Singular Accident.

Geo. Vine, the Robert street butcher, met with a serious accident on Tuesday evening in his market. In attempting to take a piece of meat from the hook, while holding the knife in his right, another piece fell from a hook higher up, struck the knife, knocking it upon George's left hand cutting a severe gash. George at once sought Dr. Dunlop who sewed up the gash and then he took a lay off for a few hours. He was walking around a little on Wednesday morning.

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to THE JOURNAL or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-American Bank, Crookston, Minn:

THE JOURNAL	$5.00
B. C. Jorgenson	10 00
O. H. Richardson	10 bushels barley.
Frank Bivins	10 bushels seed wheat.
W. G. Lytle	10 bushels seed wheat.
Lewis Ellington	$5.00.
E. Lanctot	10 bu. oats, 10 bu. barley.

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school
A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church.
Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston.
Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms.
A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad station, partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings, 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Lowell can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full sett Blacksmith tools and small farm implements, $9,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

BELTRAMI ITEMS.

BELTRAMI, Jan. 25th, 1892.

We are all glad to see Mrs. D. T. Herriott again. She is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. B. Budd.

A few of C. E. Ford, Jr's., friends surprised him on Thursday evening. Charley was equal to the occasion and had plenty of refreshments for all, liquid as well as solid.

A very select sociable was held at the residence of I. U. Webb the other evening. The elite of Reis and Liberty were present.

Lewis Seeger, the contractor and builder, is very busy these days. Don't even have time to go and see his best girl.

Our teacher, Joe Ball, and John Mjelde went to Maple Lake Sunday to fish.

Wm. Price, who has had the "grip," is improving.

John Towers is selling more lumber than any one who was ever in that business here. EDNA.

Geo. Vine gets another carload of hogs from below this week. For choice meats of all kinds go to Vine's Robert street meat market.

EDNA, Minn., Jan. 23th, 1892.

EDITOR POLK CO. JOURNAL:—

Dear Sir:—I have been thinking you and I like to do good; I think every one's motto should be "Do all the good you can to all the people you can and not injure yourself or family." I want you to tell the farmers' wives how to make cough Syrup as this is the time for La Grippe. It is my own; no one told me how to make it, but I would not take two hundred dollars and promise not to make or use any more. It is harmless; my children used to get it and drink it. It will cure la grippe, lung fever, bronchitis, whooping cough, prevent croup if taken in time, prevents diphtheria, good for catarrh, sore mouth and scrofulous eruptions, it cleanses the blood; consumptives will find much relief from its use. Do not think I do not know what I am talking about. I have raised four children (all I ever had), my youngest nearly eighteen, and I have not employed a doctor for twenty years. MIRANDA P. HALLOCK.

COUGH SYRUP.

Put ten cents worth of hoarhound in a tin pail, pour in one qaart boiling water, set on back of stove to steep one hour, strain into a pitcher, put in one pint more water on the leaves, steep half an hour, break up three sticks best licorice, put in a pitcher to soak; when leaves are steeped enough, strain in with the other, throw leaves away wash out the pail and pour in the contents of the pitcher, put back on the stove to boil and stir well to dissolve licorice; put in five coffee cups of white sugar and one pound honey, boil to dissolve sugar, then take it off the stove, put in half an ounce essence of peppermint, one large tablespoonful of oil of tar, stir well, put in bottles and set in a cool place.

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

Part of a Great Movement.

The idea of educating people in their homes, instead of confining the process within the walls of a college, is just beginning to make itself known and felt. The great movement termed "University extension" is simply a movement to bring some of the advantages of the higher schools into the homes of the people; that advantage may be taken of the very expensive machinery of higher education by those who are unable to leave home or to raise the money required. The university extension course is largely the outgrowth of Chautauqua influences and the influence of the correspondence schools of language, etc., which have been established for some years. An incorporated law school has been established at Detroit, Mich., under the name of the Sprague Correspondence School of Law—so named from its originator. The school has been in operation fifteen months and is doing great service to the many men and women throughout the country who are desirous of obtaining a liberal education in the law, but who are not able to attend the law colleges.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

WANTED!

Two or three men to work for me in Polk County. $4 to $12 per day, sure. If you are idle or working for small money now is the time. Any one can do the work and make big wages. Particulars free. Address,

W. ALBERT LANCTOT,
[41-48] Crookston, Minn.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 23, 1892:

Chase, Mr C W
Gabrio, Jo e
Pettersor, Mr O P—3
Samuelson, Miss Anna.
Fjeld, Timand H
Jansen, Miss Caruo
Syverson, Miss Ella

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, • • MINN

THE prospect that Great Britain will run out of the regulation material for kings and queens may be alarming, but it does not quite seem that way on this side of the water. Luxuries of that sort are too expensive.

THE striking printers in Berlin and Leipsic are, according to last reports, holding out against their employers and are receiving substantial aid from members of their own craft in England, and from workers in other trades.

IT is the general observation that while the grip circulates about the country about as freely as before, it does less fatal work. The mortality in the cities is not unusual. The germ is perhaps losing its force, and will drop out of the business at an early time.

IN the young Duke of Orleans the prodigal levity of the older branch of the Bourbons seems to have overcome the parsimonious traits of the Orleanist family. Will this make the heir to hopeless claims less popular among the Monarchists after all?

IT would seem to an unprejudiced mind that Belva Lockwood was old enough to have become reconciled to one of the old parties. But, as Old Scroggs says, with all the contrariness of a woman's nature, Belva insists that she will oppose both for the Presidency and run alone.

GARZA is reported to be despondent and discouraged at the bad outlook [illegible]. The natural reaction following the fun and excitement of the last few weeks may be expected to soon wear off, however, and he will resume his game of hide and seek with pristine vigor and rollicking mirth.

PROBATE JUDGE WALES of Burlington, Vt., was called upon recently by a dubious looking man, who solemnly addressed him with the assurance: "I am the devil." The court promptly exorcised him. There were no horns visible, but, probably, too many of them is what accounted for his appearance.

AT Kingston, N. Y., the people proposed to have a public hospital, and in aid thereof the ladies made arrangements to give a kermess. But when this became known the pulpits began to rumble and thunder against it as an immoral show. The pastors in their innocence appear to have confused the kermess and the can-can.

THE Socialists have had disheartening experiences of late both in England and Germany. At Chelsea they have attempted for three successive Sundays to hold public meetings, and have each time been dispersed by the police. At Tugeln, near Hanover, some of the socialistic preachers were chased away with pitchforks and flails by indignant countrymen.

THE Cleveland Rolling Mill Company has issued an order forbidding its employees to drink liquor or enter a saloon during working hours, it being considered positively essential that every iron worker should have a clear head and a steady hand. Several workmen who objected to such an order as dictatorial have been discharged.

BELGIUM has passed a law providing fines and imprisonment for any person not a physician who practices hypnotism, and a particularly heavy punishment for any one who causes a person under hypnotic influence to sign any document for the purpose of fraud. It is the first enactment by any nation for the protection of the public against this form of outrage.

IF some ingenious Yankee will profit by a hint that is dropped by Bishop Turner in his report on missionary work in Africa there may be a fortune awaiting him. The Bishop says that there is a great demand for brown dolls at Sierra Leone. All the African women who come into the city from the bush have to buy white doll babies for their children, and this they do not like. What they want are black, brown or yellow ones, and the Bishop asserts that there is a market for millions of colored dolls. A word to the wise is sufficient.

A NEW YORK man of bibulous propensities, and who has separated from his wife, a most worthy woman, is a practical joker withal. On Thanksgiving Day he went to every butcher in the neighborhood and ordered a big turkey to be sent up to his wife. Boys with turkeys began to arrive at 8 o'clock in the morning and kept coming all day. It finally rained turkeys. Some were big, twenty-pound fellows and some were little fellows that wouldn't make a meal for four people. Some of the turkeys were dressed and some had feathers. Most of them came C. O. D., and some were paid for with worthless checks.

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

SENATOR TELLER introduces a bill to make Utah a state.

OVER 1,600 men are now employed in the Norfolk Navy yard, and good progress is being made on the Texas, the Raleigh, and the double turretted monitor Amphitrite.

THE interior department sent out the bonds under the permanent appointment of James Compton, surveyor general; Hugh Thompson, register at Crookston, and Monroe Nichols, register at Duluth.

THE secretary of the treasury submitted estimates of $175,000 for the construction and equipment of a revenue steamer for service at San Francisco and in Alaskan waters, $175,000 for a revenue steamer for Lakes Michigan and Superior, $150,000 for one for Puget Sound, $100,000 for another for Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river, N. Y., $50,000 for a steamer for boarding service at San Francisco, and $12,000 additional to $28,000 heretofore appropriated for a steam vessel for service at Chicago.

PERSONAL.

REV. FATHER ANDERLY, the Jesuit general, is dead in Rome.

DR. W. H. RUSSELL, the famous war correspondent is in poor health and will recuperate in Cairo this winter.

JUDGE ABRAHAM-JEFFERSON SEAY, the new governor of Oklahoma, was not a precocious youth, it is interesting to learn. In fact, when he was 21 he could hardly read and write.

A. C. MILLER, associate professor of political economy and finances at Cornell University, has accepted a similar position in the new University of Chicago. He will remain at Cornell during the present year.

J. GRANVILLE, a traveling man for a Philadelphia merchant tailoring establishment, died at the Curtis House, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, a few minutes after reaching the city. He was about 50 years old. Neuralgia of the heart was the cause.

RUDYARD KIPLING, the well known story writer, was married in London a short time ago to Miss Balestier, the sister of the young American novelist, Wolcott Balestier, who died recently at Dresden from typhoid fever.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY is called the most popular of the American poets by the leading magazines. All of his work has a refreshing and strengthening tone that makes it most pleasant reading, and tributes are are being paid to it in many quarters.

CASUALTIES.

A RAILROAD accident occurs in St. Paul.

THREE children, locked up in a house in Wisconsin are burned to death.

A FAMILY of four near Spring Valley, Minn., lose their lives by a most peculiar chain of fatalities.

A PASSENGER train on the Omaha road is wrecked near Hamilton, Minn. Only one person is hurt. The escape from death is marvelous.

AT Toledo, Ohio, fire destroyed the Robinson Electric Street railway barn, a huge brick structure, with thirty-five electric motor cars. Loss, $150,000.

THE fast mail train on the Santa Fe was wrecked at Newton, Kas. W. J. Jones, formerly private secretary to ex-Senator Ingalls, was the mail agent and received painful but not fatal injuries.

THE assignment of the Harvest Stove Company, a stock company with the main stockholders in Nashville, the plant and officers in South Pittsburg, Tenn., is announced. The liabilities are scheduled at $122,000.

By the explosion of a powder mill at Central City, W. Va., Archie Livingston, Ed. Winton, John Benton, John Schlosser and Charles Scott were blown to fragments and a number of other people were seriously injured.

Two lives were lost in a wreck on the Illinois Central near Guthrie, Ill. A freight train dashed into the rear of a mixed train, which the engineer had been unable to see on account of fog. Mrs. Bacon Smith, passenger and Engineer Wm. Argo were instantly killed.

THE WICKED WORLD.

A BLOODY fight occurs on a passenger train on the New York Central.

AT Peoria, Ill., Harry Johnson shot and mortally wounded his young wife and then committed suicide.

JAMES BREWELL, one of the gang of train robbers that robbed the express car on the Central Pacific at Leonora some two months ago, made his escape from jail.

IN Philadelphia Mrs. Sarah Hobbs, an aged woman, who, Jan. 14, was brutally kicked by Thomas Ferguson, a prize fighter, is dead. Ferguson lived with his victim's daughter, and it was his daily habit to beat both women. He is in prison.

Robert Carter, a negro, was hanged in the jail at Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., for the murder of his wife last June. Carter confessed his crime on the gallows. The murder was a most brutal one. Carter followed his wife into the woods from a field where both were working, beat her to death, crushing almost every bone in her body.

THE discovery was made at Williamsport that unknown persons had blown away with dynamite about 40 feet of the pipe line of the Standard Oil Company, near Woolrich, Clinton county. The company's telegraph wires were also cut. Over a thousand barrels of oil were lost before the break could be repaired.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

THE funeral services of the late duke of Clarence and Avondale occur at Windsor.

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND, the heir to the Austrian throne is ill.

THE czarina has entirely recovered from attack of influenza from which she has been suffering.

A DUEL between two deputies is the outcome of the scene in the French chamber of deputies.

THE French government has accepted Bulgaria's note of apology for the expulsion of M. Chadbourne.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, the Canadian high commissioner, is ill in London of influenza.

THE Bulgarian government has accepted, with slight modifications, the note which the porte proposes to address, to France, ending the Franco-Bulgarian dispute.

THE German expedition under the command of Herr Oscar Borchert is about to start for the Victoria Nyanza, taking with it the sections of the steamer Herr Von Wissman.

THE tribal revolt in the vicinity of Tangier is subsiding, owing to the receipt of news by the rebels that the objectional government has been removed by the sultan.

THE report that the pope was suffering from an attack of influenza is pronounced at the Vatican to be unfounded. The officials at the Vatican say that instead of being ill, the pope is enjoying good health.

THE Swiss government has assented to temporary arrangements with France by which Switzerland concedes the lowest tariff on French imports in return for the French minimum tariff on Swiss imports.

GEORGE T. HUBBELL, teller of the Bank of Ottawa, has been placed under arrest in his own house, where he is lying ill with the grip, on a charge of having defrauded the bank to the extent of $7,000.

THE czarewitz's famine commission, in order to enable Russian farmers to continue their work has decided to purchase 10,000 horses in Siberia, to replace the farmer's horses actually killed on account of the famine.

A POLITICAL meeting was held in a small town in the southeastern part of Hungary Sunday afternoon which in a short time degenerated into a free fight in which all kinds of weapons were wielded with ferocity. The fight resulted in the death of two of the participants.

THE RAILROADS.

THE interstate commission decides a case against the Chicago & Northwestern.

PETER SIMONS has been appointed Western passenger agent of the Hamburg-American Steamship line.

The newly organized Chicago & Great Western Railroad company is to absorb the Kansas City line.

IT is given out by reliable authority that the Texas & Pacific will be extended into Mexico from El Paso, Tex., with terminus at Guaymas, on the Pacific coast.

THE general committee of Northern Pacific conductors continue its session at the Merchants. Nothing was given out for publication, as the transactions consisted only of routine business.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE Western league of base ball clubs is organized, with St. Paul and Minneapolis as members.

TOMMY WARREN and George Siddons, feather weights, fight in New Orleans, with disastrous results for Warren.

THE bantamweights Daly and McCarthy met in finish fight at Bath Beach for a $100 purse. McCarthy won in the third round, knocking Daly out by a swinging blow on the neck.

ALEX GREGGAINS of San Francisco has received a message from Arthur Lumley of New York asking him if he would meet Jack Dempsey for a $6,000 purse at the Olympic club, New Orleans. Greggains has replied, stating that he is ready to fight Dempsey or any middle-weight in the business.

THE TOILERS.

THE St. Paul labor organization will demand an eight-hour day after May 1.

THE situation among the miners of East Tennessee remains quiet. Many of the old miners have left the section in search of work in Arkansas. No trouble is expected for the present at least.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) man has slept thirteen months.

JULIAN DUBUQUE's heirs revive their claim to the site of Dubuque.

SENATOR QUAY's suit against the Pittsburg Post is now open.

THE price of whiskey is to be reduced from $1,18 to $1,16 per gallon.

PITTSBURG has withdrawn from the National Association of Builders.

CIRCUIT JUDGE NEWMAN of Wisconsin decides that the ex-treasurers of the state must refund interest on state money.

CHICAGO gets the Democratic national convention on the fifteeth ballot. The convention will be held on June 21.

LUKE TIERNON, of No. 210, North Seventh street, St. Louis, claims one-fifth of a billion dollars worth of real estate in the heart of Chicago.

THE executive committee of the National Editorial association has selected San Francisco, May 17, for the next meeting of the association.

THE election of Cliff (Republican) as secretary of the Iowa senate is declared illegal by the Democrats. Cliff had to be carried out bodily. The Democrats are now in full control.

TENNESSEE state officials are preparing to return the convicts to Oliver Springs. A telegram from Coal Creek states that there has been no trouble and that everything is quiet.

CATALINA island, which lies off the coast of Southern California, has been sold by George R. Shallo to Banning Brothers. The new owners will convert it into a grand summer resort.

REV. GEORGE T. PURVES, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, has refused a call to the late Dr. Crosby's church, Twenty-second street, New York city at a salary of $10,000.

THE R. S. Dikie Manufacturing company of Chicago has made an assignment. The business of the company was the manufacture of labels. The assets are placed at $100,000; liabilities, $60,000.

NOWELL & PRESBY, extensive importers and dealers in woolens at 20 White street, New York, have made an assignment to John H. Bird. The concern was rated at Bradstreets as worth $100,000, and had good credit.

THE organization of the western Window Glass association, composed of manufacturers of window glass, was completed at Cleveland with the election of an executive committee to have charge of the business of the organization. It was decided to advance prices at the meeting in February.

S. D. ROGERS, of Boston, is said to have been notified that he with his two brothers and two sisters, are the direct heirs to the $3,000,000 estate of the late John Rogers, their uncle, of Glasgow, Scotland. The sisters are in Maine, one brother in California and another in Texas.

THE national association of jobbers in American watches held their annual election at New York, which resulted as follows: President, H. F. Hahn, of Chicago; vice-president, M. J. Lassauer, and secretary and treasurer, J. W. Noyes, of New York. Executive committee—E. S. Keller, E. Kahn and J. Butler, of New York; L. Fleischen, of Chicago; August Kurtsaborn, of St. Louis, and Andrew Paul, of Boston.

THE famous Russian woman bandit who has the past ten years been the terror of Servia, has been captured in a cave on the Roumanian frontier, where she was nursing her sick lover. Young, handsome, and a perfect markswoman, she went about in man's dress, with her belt full of weapons and her rifle slung on her saddle, at the head of a band of devoted Haiducks, with whom she committed her robberies. Her people warned her that she was in danger of capture, but she refused to abandon her lover, and only surrendered after she had killed two gendarmes.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Improvements in the city of Owatonna for the year 1891 amounted to over $200,000.

Hastings & Diment's new mill at Owatonna is being hurried to completion, and will soon be in operation.

Frank Kempfer, who killed a man at Andrea, Wilkin county, is the son of B. O. Kempfer, who killed P. N. Smith at Elizabeth.

Joseph D. Young was convicted at Waseca of selling liquor without a license before the municipal court. He was fined $100 and costs by Judge Child.

Miss Emmy Davis, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Davis, of Faribault, died at her home of heart failure, after a brief illness of but two or three days.

Charles Gaylord, a young man living three miles from Plainview was found dead in his father's barn. The cause of death is unknown.

The passenger train going on the Red Wing road recently ran into a freight train making a siding at Trout Brook. A freight car was demolished, but no one was injured.

William Koebnick, who shot and instantly killed Fred Webber in Janesville township recently, had an examination before Judge Childs at Waseca, and was bound over to appear before the grand jury. He was released on $500 bonds.

Word reached Carlton that the Eastbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific was wrecked west of Aitkin. The rear coach and sleepers were thrown from the track. No one was injured. A broken rail was the cause.

M. G. McGinnis, a laborer, in McLeod & Dickinson's lumber camp, 18 miles west of Little Falls, fell from a load of logs recently and broke his thigh. He was brought to town. He lives in Minneapolis.

The body of an unknown man was found in the woods near Carlton by George H. Merwin, a trapper and hunter, two miles south of Cromwell. The body has doubtless been there since last fall, as fire has burned it beyond recognition.

Thomas Trussel, a graduate of the state university, who has been teaching the district school at Champlin, has been forced to resign by the board of education because he whipped the children too promiscuously. He is succeeded by a Mr. Lynch.

While driving at Little Falls William Davidson who is a director of the First National bank was thrown out of his vehicle heavily to the ground. When picked up he was found to be unconscious. He had no bones broken, but was hurt internally. He will recover.

Sheriff George R. Maynard, of Long Prairie, arrested a man named John Simons at the Grand Union hotel, in St. Cloud. Simons forged the names of prominent Long Prairie men as sureties to notes upon which he obtained money. The sheriff had been following him for a week.

The poultry house of the Crescent Creamery company in East Rochester was burned, undoubtedly set afire by some incendiary, involving a loss of about 3,000 pounds of poultry. The loss on buildings, owned by W. J. Eaton, was about $1,000, and on poultry $250, and other material about $150. No insurance.

An agent has been placed in charge of the station at Perley on the Moorhead northern branch of the Great Northern railway, twenty-five miles north of Moorhead. Perley is a prosperous town, and in the fall does a large amount of grain shipping. Kurtz on the Moorhead & Southwestern has been made a postoffice station, and the name changed to Elmer.

The municipal court room was crowded to its utmost capacity the other day by those who are interested in the examination of W. F. Stephens of Amboy, who was charged with committing an assault on L. Miller of the same village. Judge Porter, after listening to the evidence, bound the prisoner over to the next term of the district court. He gave bonds to the amount of $1,000 for his appearance.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Miss Phœbe Becker and Orderly Sergeant Anthony Way, of Fort Berthold, were married at the Catholic church at Devil's Lake.

The proprietors of the National Bank of Wahpeton have applied for charters to organize state banks at Hankinson and Abercrombie in that county. Each bank will have a capital stock of $10,000.

Charles Piper, a farmer residing several miles northeast of Ellendale, was found dead in his bed the other morning, and it is reported he was frozen to death.

Inquiries fail to corroborate the special from Ardock that two persons were lost in the storm while driving from Minto to Ardock. All livery teams sent out have returned. No loss or damage is reported near Minto.

Dr. Benjamin F. Slaughter was examined by the insanity commissioners at Bismarck and ordered sent to the asylum at Jamestown. He was in early days government surgeon at Fort Lincoln and Camp Hancock, and was well educated, but of late years he has succumbed to the use of stimulants.

A Northern Pacific railroad agent is in Jamestown to pay the personal property taxes of the company, which payment will at once be made wherever its property exists. The land tax will also be promptly paid in May. In all, 75,000 acres of newly patented lands will be received this year. The amount of tax in the state will aggregate a large sum.

A serious hitch has occurred in the sale of school lands at Grand Forks which is advertised for March 15. The county board of appraisers claim that the state board of school lands is ignoring the law by usurping the authority of county boards. County Superintendent Callahan of Cass county notified Supt. Ogden that no lands in Cass county will be sold unless advertised according to law.

Henry Hoy, indicted by the United States grand jury at Fargo, for using the mails for lottery purposes, was tried and acquitted. The defendant is an express agent and was told by a friend that the lottery could send lists of drawing to express agents if requested. Hoy wrote a postal card requesting that circulars be sent him. The post office officials at Fargo read the postal card and the matter has cost Hoy about $200 in attorneys' fees, etc. Hoy never bought a lottery ticket in his life.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Dan Sullivan, a miner in the Highland mine at Deadwood, was killed by a falling rock.

Robt. Sato, station tender at Starholt, had his hip fractured by being caught between a car of ore and the station.

Parties at Pierre from Crow Creek agency report that Authur D. Sloan, the escaped murderer, who has been eluding the officers for a week or more, has been captured.

The evening freight on the Milwaukee road was wrecked near Letcher, 15 miles north of Mitchell. Three loaded freight cars were totally demolished and the track torn up for a considerable length.

Arthur Van Allen of Cedar County, Neb., attempted to kill E. M. Lathrop at Yankton, and succeeded in breaking his leg after firing four shots. He charged Lathrop with breaking up his home. Lathrop's injuries may prove fatal. Public sentiment justifies Van Allen.

A Mitchell special says: The register of deeds of this county furnishes a statement showing that between Oct. 1, 1891, and the 15th inst. over $62,000 in mortgages were released on the county records, and only $25,000 new mortgages filed. The most of this amount was released in case of farm mortgages.

WISCONSIN.

A little daughter of Thomas Graham of Racine, fell off a sleigh, breaking her leg.

Charles Breuer, a resident of Appleton, died in the Northern Insane Asylum. The remains were taken to Appleton for burial.

Ex-Sheriff, O. F. Angle, of Sparta, had a leg and arm broken and one rib fractured by being run over by a load of wood.

Mrs. Alexander McMillan, wife of the mayor of La Crosse, had her arm broken by being thrown out of a cutter.

Joe Loben, a mill hand, had his foot crushed while working in a sawmill at Sanborn.

The Kenosha council rejected an ordinance for the Sunday closing of barber shops.

One of the sheds of J. W. Birkle & Sons' stave mill, at Boyd, was partly destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Herman Morris, who shot his son-in-law, William Hurst, in the town of Belmont, Portage county, was arrested and lodged in jail. Morris is seventy-two years of age.

E. A. Shores, of Ashland, has bought 4,000,000 feet of logs of Dolby & Co., at White River. The logs will be shipped to Ashland by rail, and it will take 1,000 cars to transport them.

Anthony Chesner, a farmer living near Chilton, charges that the sheriff arrested his son and compelled him to sleep all night in a cold cell without covering to keep him warm.

Twenty-three young men met at Janesville and voted to organize a Y. M. C. A. A committee was appointed to canvass for funds to erect a $15,000 association building.

An old soldier named Joe Hilker, of Racine, walks to Milwaukee every three months to get his pension money. He is 60 years of age and thinks nothing of the walk.

While fooling with a revolver in a West End saloon, at Ashland, the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet lodging in the abdomen of Frank Stholman and inflicting a fatal wound. Henry Roesning was handling the revolver when discharged.

"Deacon" John Roberts, one of the old settlers of the vicinity of Augusta, died, aged 74 years. He was for many years a prominent farmer and highly respected in the community. His son, Daniel S. Roberts, is a citizen of Minneapolis.

At Vespers, twenty miles north of Babcock, three children of a Swede, name unknown, were locked in the house by their parents. They overturned the lamp and fired the building, and the three, aged six, four and two years, were burned to death.

IOWA.

Miss Sallie Mauro, daughter of Judge W. H. Mauro, of Burlington, died recently, aged 22. She was a popular young lady and her death was a severe shock.

John McCurdy, the missing Rose Hill citizen, who was thought to have been killed along the Mississippi, returned home. He was delayed by the grip at St. Louis.

Joseph A. Benger, an old carpet weaver of Dubuque, was fatally burned in his bed by the bed clothes taking fire from a pipe the old man was smoking.

The Crosby block, one of the finest buildings in Fort Dodge, was gutted by fire, causing a loss of $33,000. One fireman was dangerously injured by a falling ladder and several others badly hurt.

A freight train on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern was wrecked two miles from Burlington, recently by a broken truck. A dozen cars were demolished and several head of stock killed.

Frank Shields, a mechanic of Oskaloosa, is a raving maniac. He had been working on a mechanical invention and his mind finally gave way under the strain. His mental sufferings are terrible.

Thousands of tons of the finest ice ever taken from the river at Burlington are being stored by local parties or shipped away. An order was sent to John Hall, of Creston, Iowa, for 1,100 cars of ice, most of it to go South.

Thos. Debord, a prominent liquor seller, of Creston, was found guilty of keeping a liquor nuisance by a jury in the district court recently. This unexpected verdict has caused consternation among the liquor men, as the evidence against Debord was not regarded as strong.

THE AMERICAN JOKE.

It Is Better Understood by the Arab Than the Englishman.

"America," said Darweesh to one of the ladies, "must be a very fine place and very like Egypt. You have corn and tobacco, water-melons and a big river there."

"And crocodiles, too," she replied.

"Wallah!" he cried in admiration; then, with a slight touch of jealousy that these blessings should be scattered broadcast, he added: "Do they eat men?"

"No, only dogs," she admitted.

"Ah!" he returned, exalting in the surperior gastronomic taste of the Egyptian saurian, "ours eat men!"

"Of course yours will not eat dogs; they are Moslem crocodiles," she answered referring to the Mohammedans' avoidance of the dog as an unclean animal.

As one of the most loveable characteristics of the Arab in his instant and intense appreciation of the feeblest joke, says a writer in Scribner's Darweesh seemed much amused and repeated with many chuckles, "Ours are Moslem crocodiles," as he went about his daily work.

Ill-Omened Jane.

Jane, as borne by the royal families of Europe, has always been a name of ill-omen. Lady Jane Gray was beheaded for treason; Jane Seymour was one of the victims of King Hal; Jane Beauford, wife of James I of Scotland was savagely murdered; Jeanne d'Albert, mother of Henry IV, was poisoned by Catherine de Medici; Jane of Castile lost her reason through the neglect of her husband, Philip the handsome, archduke of Austria; Jane I of Naples caused her husband to be murdered and married his assassin; and Jane II of Naples was one of the most wanton of woman.—Saturday Evening Post.

A CHILIAN RUMOR.

A Chicago Paper Has It That an Ultimatum Has Been Sent to the Chilian Government.

Another Incident Showing That the Insulting Chilians Are Courting a Sound Whipping by Uncle Sam.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Inter Ocean's Washington special to-night says:

The crisis in Chilian affairs is rapidly approaching. Yesterday an ultimatum was sent to the Chilian government through Minister Egan. The dispatch was signed by Secretary Blaine.

It was not communicated to the government of Chili through Senor Mott, the Chilian minister here. The latter has no knowledge of it, except that he may have been advised to-day by cable from his own government.

The dispatch was of a peremptory character. It directed Mr. Egan to demand categorically of Chilian government an immediate answer to the request which had already been made. The purpose of it is to inform the Chilian government that the United States must have an answer at once to its demand for reparation and apology.

The president's message is to be sent to congress on Monday, whatever may be the answer from Minister Egan or whether or not he shall be able to obtain any answer from Chili at all. The dispatch, which was sent by the order of the president, with the approval of the cabinet, leaves no chance for any one to doubt what the policy of the administration will be.

Minister Montt, when he discovers that he has been ignored in the critical negotiations of the last few hours, may deem it expedient to demand his passports. Such a result is not unexpected from him by the cabinet. The passports, if demanded, would be granted. Unless the president and his cabinet are very much mistaken, the events of the next few hours will determine whether or not there is to be peace or war between the United States and Chili.

AFTER EGAN'S SCALP.

Chili Said to Have Demanded Minister Egan's Recall.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The recall of Minister Egan was formally requested to-day of Secretary Blaine by Minister Montt, at the head of the Chilian legation in this city. It is said that the Chilian government bases its request for the recall of Minister Egan upon allegations that he has been guilty of making reports to Washington that were deliberately false and of engaging in intrigues for the purpose of creating trouble between the United States and Chili.

The publication of the correspondence with Chili will conclusively disprove the assertions of the Chilian government. Mr. Egan has kept this government fully advised of the progress of events in Chili since his arrival there, but he has done so without partisan bias. The members of the United States government who are familiar with his conduct fully approve it, and President Harrison and Secretary Blaine are fully in accord with the estimation in which Mr. Egan is held.

This action upon the part of the Chilian government, which is the first official indication of their dissatisfaction with Minister Egan, will have a tendency to precipitate a crisis in the relations of the two countries. It is taken in official circles that Chili does not intend to make reparation or apology for the Baltimore incident, unless it can attach conditions, which will preserve the pride of the government of that country and enable it to retain the respect and support of the people who would resent an unqualified apology.

Another reason which it was said was alleged for asking for Egan's recall was the note sent to the Chilian government by Egan on Oct. 26, which Senor Matta designated as aggressive in design and violent in language. This was the first official notice taken by Egan of the Baltimore affair, and it was prepared by express instructions of Assistant Attorney Wharton under date of Oct. 23. This letter of instructions was the one generally attributed to President Harrison, and Mr. Egan's note to Senor Matta was an almost exact reproduction of the terms employed in it. This incident, under the conditions prevailing, comes perilously near a suspension of communication between the two countries, and the developments of the next day or two will be awited with much interest.

It is generally understood that the cabinet to-day practically decided to submit the Chilian matter to congress early next week in order that congress, as well as the country at large, might know the exact status of the controversy between this country and Chili. While such a course would not in itself indicate the termination of diplomatic negotiations for the settlement of the matter in dispute, it would give the public, through congress, an opportunity to determine which country is responsible for the present unsettled state of affairs.

The report that the United States government had recalled Minister Egan created considerable excitement. Secretary Tracy was asked at a late hour as to the correctness of the report, and replied that it was entirely untrue.

Uncle Jerry's Horse Book.

WASHINGTON, Special, Jan. 23.—Uncle Jerry Rusk's horse book is one of the most popular volumes that has been prepared by the government in many years. Nearly every congressman received a quota provided for by the last congress, and has exhausted that, and his constituents are clamoring for more. It is now proposed to print 500,000 more, and some talk of printing 1,000,000.

Handicapped by Crankery.

WASHINGTON, Special, Jan. 2.—The uniform grading of grain is one of the schemes agitated before congress, and several bills have been introduced looking towards making a national grading law. Whether anything can be accomplished in the matter is still doubtful. The Farmers' Alliance men who have introduced the bills have coupled the usual fanatical legislation with them and will probably insure their defeat.

A P. O. for Murphy.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Jan. 32.—H. B. Murphy has been appointed postmaster at Jamestown, Grand Forks county, N. D.

Japan's Exhibit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—S. Tegima and Y. Yambo of Tokio, have just arrived from Japan. They are world's fair commissioners appointed by the Japanese government, and will leave for Chicago in a few days to secure space in Jackson Park for the erection of their national building.

"At the last session of our parliament," said the commissioners, "630,000 yen, equal to $500,000, was appropriated for an exhibit at the Columbian exposition. Of this amount $100,000 will be applied to the erection of buildings. The plans are not yet prepared, but the structure will be built in the style of 1,000 years ago. The interior will be devoted to a collection of Japanese fine arts and curiosities, representing three different epochs in our history."

Violating an Agreement.

OMAHA, Special.—There is plenty of evidence that the Union Pacific and Northwestern traffic agreement is not being lived up to and is on the verge of dissolution. The Union Pacific has brought to Omaha a number of consignments from Colorado billed for Chicago, but instead of turning them over to the Northwestern at this point they have been sent over the Missouri Pacific to Kansas City and thence to Chicago, an unnatural and roundabout route. This has been going on for some time and the Northwestern has been retaliating. Railroad men are watching the current of events with interest and predict a break within a short time.

CHICAGO CHOSEN.

The Windy City Captures the Prize on the Fifteenth Ballot.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Jan. 22.—The combine succeeded in locating the Democratic convention at Chicago, and there is a roaring, howling mob disgusted with the leaders who have played for suckers the eight cities who were candidates.

Promptly at 12 o'clock Chairman Calvin S. Brice rapped the national committee to order and at once introduced Hon. John W. Ross, the Democratic member of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, who delivered the address of welcome. The call of the roll showed the various states and territories were all represented.

On motion of Senator Vilas the committee went into secret session for the purpose of settling all questions of proxies and contests, it being reported that the right of C. A. Broadwater to represent the State of Montana might be contested. The committee then went into secret session behind closed door, the general public and press being excluded.

In the secret session Secretary Harrity, of the Pennsylvania central committee, presented his credentials as the national committeeman yesterday and was selected by the state central committee of that state to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. W. L. Scott. Chairman Brice, of the national committee, had at the time of Mr. Scott's death appointed ex-Congressman Kerr to fill the vacancy from Pennsylvania, but the state central committee of Pennsylvania yesterday formally declared that Chairman Brice had no right permanently to fill such a vacancy, and thereupon selected Secretary Harrity as Mr. Scott's successor, utterly ignoring Mr. Kerr's claims. It was expected that this controversy might provoke acrimonious discussion in the secret session, but Mr. Kerr announced that he would solve the dispute.

"It is my intention," said he to Mr. Porter as he stepped out of the meeting for a moment, "to relieve the situation of embarrassment by simply resigning. This will leave a vacancy and the committee can settle it without controversy by accepting Mr. Harrity's credentials, or otherwise as it may see fit. There will be no unseemly contest."

The Montana contest was settled by declaring Broadwater the regular committeeman from that state. When Pennsylvania was reached Mr. Kerr formally resigned what claims he may have had to represent that state and Mr. Harrity, the new committeeman, was declared Mr. Scott's successor.

Those two contests being settled the committee proceeded to the selection of the date of the national Democratic convention. At the conclusion of the secret session the committee took a recess, it being decided that the arguments of delegates would begin at 4 p. m.

When the committee reassembled at 9 o'clock the balloting began at once, and the various surprising changes announced from time to time as it proceeded caused intense excitement among the adherents of the cities contending for the prize.

The crowd grew impatient and anxious, and the suspense was only relieved when Senator Barbour of Virginia stepping out of the convention hall, said quietly: "Chicago is the place; she needs but one vote, and she will get it." There was an instant hurrying to the telegraph wires, and, when a moment afterwards the official announcement was made that Chicago was the fortunate city, a cheer was raised by her supporters. But the hour was late, and what earlier in the day would have been greeted with triumphant exultation was received with comparative quiet.

The Pollock Divorce Case.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 22.—The Pollock divorce case continues to excite attention. There is much feeling against young Pollock. Mrs. Pollock was on the stand seven hours. She told her long, sad story without a break. She testified that on Nov. 26, 1890, her husband came to her and said his father was causing trouble, and that he would have to leave her, and offered her $10,000 if she would consent to his getting a divorce. This she objected to. It will be remembered that the plaintiff testified that he had not lived with Mrs. Pollock since December, 1889. Her second child was born in January, 1891, and the plaintiff disclaims being the parent. The witness swore positively that her husband had lived with her, as her husband, up to the middle of November, 1890. The case was taken under advisement.

Plenty of Fuel.

VERMILLION, S. D., Special, Jan. 22.—The wood famine which threatened Vermillion a short time ago is thoroughly removed. The freezing of the Missouri allows the Nebraska timber to be marketed here, and advantage is taken of the opportunity. Besides this, the supply from cultivated groves, heretofore too small to be noticeable, is having considerable effect on the market. Clay county is spotted with "artificial" timber, some of the groves being over thirty years old, and this is found to be no small factor.

Passed Away.

SPRING VALLEY, Minn., Special, Jan. 22.—Mrs. U. I. Crain, an estimable lady of seventy-eight years, while going to attend Belva Lockwood's lecture last night, was taken with a paralytic stroke before reaching the opera house and died instantly. She leaves three married children, all living here.

GLYNDON, Minn., Special Telegram, Jan. 22.—Alvin M. Burdick, a prominent citizen and farmer, died to-day, aged sixty. He was somewhat active in recent years in farmers' movements and prohibition politics. He was ill a few days only.

Blaine Reported Dead.

DES MOINES, Jan. 22.—A report that James G. Blaine was dead was circulated in this city to-day and caused intense excitement on the streets. It was announced by one of the clerks in the house of representatives and stopped legislation. The flags on the state house were ordered lowered to half-mast. It was afterwards found that the report originated in a Des Moines bucket shop, and was probably done to affect the market.

An Elopement.

PLAINVIEW, Minn., Special Telegram, Jan. 22.—Robert Williams, who has been a boarder at August Johnson's boarding-house, left suddenly, claiming to be headed for Milwaukee, but purchased a ticket for Dundas, Minn. Two days following his departure Lillie, daughter of Mr. Johnson, claimed to have received a letter from a brother to go to the Dakotas, and pretended to start for there, but bought a ticket for Dundas also. Now the Johnson family report that they think it is an elopement.

Ocean Travel.

London—Sighted: Michigan, Boston; Minnesota, Baltimore.

An Authoress Insane.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Marion T. Dudley, the well known authoress, was adjudged insane to-day, and will be sent to county hospital.

Selected Assistant Pastor.

RED WING, Minn., Special, Jan. 22.—Rev. D. J. Growe of Wilmar has been selected as assistant pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran church here.

To Save Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Special.—Senator Dolph has reported his bill to amend the act establishing a customs collection district on Puget sound. The senator is very anxious to have the north shore of Columbia river included in the Astoria district in order that vessels may enter and clear at Astoria for Southern Washington without the necessity of going to the deputy collector of the Puget sound district.

The Times Changes Its Tune.

LONDON, Special.—The correspondent of the Times at Santiago de Chili telegraphs to-day that the telegrams stating that great animosity is entertained in Chili against the United States are utterly without foundation in truth. The correspondent further says that everything is quiet in Chili.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SHROUDED IN FIRE

Nineteen Unfortunate Patients, Unable to Escape, Perish in the Institute.

Four Persons From Minnesota Burned to Ashes in This Acknowledged Fire Trap.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—In the surgical institute fire last night seventeen helpless, crippled children, inmates of the institution lost, lost their lives, and twenty other persons were injured, some of them badly; most of them slightly. Two hundred and forty-six patients and thirty nurses, sleeping in the two four-story buildings at the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets, in which the institute is located, were in imminent danger of their lives. Their rescue, the fight with the flames and the final discovery of the charred remains of the poor, dead children, wrapped in each other's withered arms, make a story rarely paralleled in the annals of modern cities.

By the time the department arrived the scene was one to blanch stout hearts. Poor, helpless cripples were hanging on the fire escapes in every window. The heartrending cries of those shut in the burning building, mingled with the shouts of the firemen and police. Heroic deeds of rescue were performed, and for two hours the delusion was entertained that all the inmates had been saved. In the Georgia street annex, third floor, the fire raged furiously all this while, and there was a sickening suspicion on the part of those first at the scene that in that raging furnace were caged some of the patients who were cut off by the flames

BEFORE HELP COULD REACH THEM.

Soon after this suspicion became a certainty, the fire having then been nearly subdued.

The police and firemen made their way into the building. In one room a mass of roasted humanity lay entwined. When their bodies were disengaged it was found that there were seven persons in that mass alone. The list of dead was further swollen by four who died from injuries received in leaping from the windows. Identification becomes a difficult task. Many of the dead were charred beyond recognition.

The books of the institution were in the office temporarily inaccessible. Seventeen dead had been found up to 8 o'clock this morning, and at 9 o'clock a woman and child wrapped in each others arms were discovered in the annex.

What started the fire is not certainly known, but it began in the office of the secretary about midnight. Dr. John Wilson was called by the watchman and saw the blaze, which was a very slight one. After turning in the alarm he was driven back. When the inmates first awakened they saw the dining room on the third floor of the annex ablaze. This must have been very soon after Dr. Wilson made the discovery, but the fire spread with amazing rapidity and soon involved both buildings.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

The names of the killed are:

Kate L. Strong, Salem, Oregon. Mrs. Lazarus of Chicago jumped from the second story of the rear building. William. Rausick, Milwaukee: Miss Kate Burns, Newport, Minn.; Frank Burns, Newport, Minn.; Maggie Arnold, Lancaster, Mo.; Arma Payne, Dexter, Minn.; Stella Specs, Macomb, Ohio; Minnie McDonald, Negaunee, Ohio; George Ellis, Kentucky; Mrs. Earb and daughter, Shelby, Ohio; Fannie Breeden, Memphis, Tenn.; Mortle Deckle, Fred Dockendorff, Stillwater, Minn.; C. H. Gorman, McDonald, Mich.; Arthur Bayless.

The injured were taken to St. Vincent's hospital, where, with the exception of those who were fatally injured, they are resting fairly well. They were not allowed to talk. The newspapers and particulars of the fire were kept from them. Five bodies were taken out this morning. They

WERE ROASTED ALIVE,

the skin having peeled off from the bones. In a few instances their faces were burned off. At Powers & Blackwell's were four unknown bodies. They were taken out of the building in their night clothes and there was absolutely nothing by which they could be identified. One was a woman with black hair and dark complexion. She can easily be identified by friends, as she was suffocated and not burned. Another woman, whose body was burned beyond recognition, was also taken to the morgue. Her feet were deformed, and are shriveled up from the fire. A man with a deformed limb, also there, can be identified.

The heroism of Fireman John Loucks will long be remembered. While the flames were shooting in forked tongues from the windows, facing on Illinois street, he ascended the extension ladder to the upper floor. As he reached the window sill he was met by Fireman Webber Robinson, who had pushed his way through the smothering smoke with a child in his arms. "Take this baby, Loucks, and let me breathe," sa'd Robinson, as he pushed his head into the open air. Loucks grasped the living load and started downward. He had descended but a few feet when the brave fellow missed his footing and fell head foremost, his leg catching in the rungs of the ladder and doubtless saving his life. He clung to the child pluckily, although his injury was a painful one, his limb being broken.

As he hung there the dense mass of people below turned away from the awful scene, thinking that Loucks would perhaps be obliged to loosen his grasp from weakness. Not so, however. He called for assistance, and in a twinkling he was reached by two other firemen, who carried the child safely to the ground and tenderly helped Loucks to an ambulance, which conveyed him to his home.

BRAVE FIREMEN.

Fireman Sam Hoyle, entered the burning building to help rescue the inmates. He found two women who were crying for help. Hoyle seized both and started for a window. When he reached it a ladder was near him but a few feet to one side. The flames and smoke were rapidly enveloping the brave fireman and his burdens. Quickly Hoyle pushed one woman out of the window and held her with his teeth by her night clothes. He held the other woman inside the room, hung himself out and drew the ladder to him with his foot and descended safely with the women.

The exact loss cannot be estimated, but it will aggregate at least $40,000.

An Opera House Damaged.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Special, Jan. 23.—To-day fire was discovered in the rear of the old opera house, and the blaze was making good progress, but in seven minutes from the time the alarm was sounded a powerful stream of water was being played upon the fire and it was soon put out. The lower story of the building was occupied by T. E. Richards as a billiard hall, cigar store and factory, and by the Knatvold Hardware company, with pianos, organs and buggies. The loss will amount to several hundred dollars, mostly covered by insurance. This is the fourth or fifth time the building has been on fire in the last few years, and it is feared there is a fire bug.

Cattlemen Must Pay.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, —Assistant Indian Commissioner Belt has written the agent for the Berthold Indians in North Dakota for a report upon the grazing interests of that reservation. The Indians have much more land than they use for themselves and the cattlemen in the vicinity have been in the habit of pasturing upon their lands and paying the Indians just what they chose, furnishing them with a cow or steer occasionally. It is Mr. Belt's intention to have regulations provided for grazing on these lands the same as are now in vogue in Montana and other grazing reservations, compelling cattlemen to pay the Indians stipulated sums for the use of the lands.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

SATURDAY JAN. 16.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Not in session.

MONDAY JAN. 18

SENATE.

Senator Davis to-day presented a petition of the State of Minnesota asking for the forfeiture of certain Hastings & Dakota lands in the western part of the state, claiming that the rights of settlers would be greatly enhanced were this action taken by congress.

The senate passed the house bill fixing the times for holding district and circuit courts of the United States in the Northern district of Iowa.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Peffer, proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to elect president and vice president of the United States by direct vote of the people.

By Mr. Wilson, for the classification of clerks and other employes of first and second class postoffices and to fix their salaries.

By Mr. Allen, giving to the State of Washington 5 per cent of the proceeds of public lands in that state.

By Mr. McMillan, for the building of two revenue cutters for service on the great lakes. (Appropriates $257,000.)

HOUSE.

Mr. Reilly of Pennsylvania presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the secretary of the treasury to inform the house what amount of money has been appropriated and available under the act of October 25, 1890, relating to the World's Columbian exposition, and about what amount of the money appropriated has already been expended.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Loud of California, to absolutely prohibit the carrying of Chinese into the United States, whether subjects of the Chinese empire or otherwise.

By Mr. Stout of Michigan, reducing the duty on sewing thread.

By Mr. Snow of Illinois, granting lands to honorably discharged soldiers of the War of the Rebellion.

By Mr. Newberry of Illinois, that hereafter no pension shall be paid to any person not a citizen and a bona fide resident of the United States.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

Bills appropriating $400,000 and $300,000 for public buildings at Spokane Falls and Tacoma, Wash., respectively, were reported favorably to the senate.

The senate passed the bill to aid the South Dakota school of mines; also that granting a section of land to the Yankton asylum; also that to provide a public building for the postoffice in the National Park.

Pettigrew's bill to compensate the Crow Creek Indians for lands taken was reported favorably today with an amendment striking out the section donating personal property in addition to cash compensations.

HOUSE.

The house passed the bill fixing the time for holding terms of the circuit and district courts for the Western district of Wisconsin.

The bill to regulate the public printing came up as unfinished business in the house yesterday, and, after being attacked by Messrs. O'Neill, Chipman, Bankhead and others, and being defended by Mr. Richardson, it was laid on the table by a vote of 135 to 102, thus disposing of the measure.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 20.

SENATE.

The senate to-day passed bills authorizing public buildings as follows: Grand Haven, Mich., $50,000; Deadwood, S. D., $200,000; Stillwater, Minn., $100,000; Salem, Ore., $100,000; The Dalles, Ore., $100,000.

Senator Davis reported favorably today from the committee on military affairs, Senator Casey's bill restoring Thomas H. Carpenter to his position as captain in the regular army and placing him on the retired list.

HOUSE.

Mr. Springer of Illinois today introduced his free wool bill, and it was referred to the committee on ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted by the house yesterday calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of all goods imported into the United States from the Dominican republic and from Porto Rico, dutiable or free. Also a statement of all goods exported to these countries for 10 years prior to the passage of the McKinley act.

Representative John Davis, one of the Kansas Alliance members, introduced a service pension bill yesterday with income legacy and land tax attachments as means of raising the treasury revenue to pay the pensions.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

SENATE.

Mr. Peffer spoke to-day in advocacy of the bill introduced by Senator Stanford to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a circulating medium.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the drawbacks paid to importers of tin plate under the provisions of the McKinley bill.

Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, reported the code of the Fifty-second congress adopted by the committee. In explanation he said the rules in the main were those of the Fiftieth congress, the changes being very few. He said that the committee would ask consideration of the report next Monday.

FRIDAY JAN. 22.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Cheatam, the only black man in the present congress, a representative from North Carolina, has introduced the Blair bill. Cheatam proposes, as did Blair, to distribute the appropriations among the states in proportion to the illiteracy shown by the census reports.

An Eccentric Lady's Wardrobe.

An eccentric lady of property, who resided alone in Dudley, recently died. She had quite a mania for possessing drapery and millinery goods. The sale of her effects included 20 dozen underclothing in silk, satin, wool, and linen; 31 embroidered petticoats, 66 silk, satin, and white skirts; 150 pocket handkerchiefs, 150 pairs of gloves, 40 night-dresses, 60 pairs of sheets, 9 dozen bolsters and pillow linen, 30 eider-down quilts, 4 dozen cooking aprons, 7 dozen pairs of stockings, 14 umbrellas, 36 pairs of boots, 40 dresses, and 33 shawls.

Handicapped by Crankery.

WASHINGTON, Special.—The uniform grading of grain is one of the schemes agitated before congress, and several bills have been introduced looking towards making a national grading law. Whether anything can be accomplished in the matter is still doubtful. The Farmers' Alliance men who have introduced the bills have coupled the usual fanatical legislation with them and will probably insure their defeat.

Boston Hears a Rumor.

BOSTON, Special.—A telegram from Washington says that news reached the president yesterday from Santiago that a cabinet crisis was impending, and that the Montt government was in danger of overthrow.

ABOUT OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BRIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Lawyer's Ghost—A Revengeful Little Bird—Explanations of Foreign Weights—Hard Things to Say—Polite Boys.

The Lawyer's Ghost.

A lawyer and a bishop, perhaps the bishop should come first, were talking, and this was the manner of their talk:

"I have become thoroughly convinced," said the lawyer, "of the existence of nocturnal apparitions, for I have seen one!"

"Dear me!" exclaimed the bishop. "I am very curious. Relate the story."

"I will, my lord, I will," said the lawyer. "It was between the hours of eleven and twelve, I had gone to bed, and was just falling into my first comfortable sleep, when I was wakened by a strange creaking noise. It sounded as if some one was walking up stairs! The steps sounded nearer and nearer, slower and slower; solemn and measured they were, and presently they halted at my door. I drew the sheet over my head, and lay there trembling, not daring to move.

"Something," continued the lawyer, "entered my room, and threw the sheet over my face. I felt rather than saw a faint yellow glimmering light. I could not move at first, but I presently managed to gain a little courage. I drew the sheet cautiously down from my face, and—looked!"

"Well!" cried the bishop, excitedly.

"In the center of the room," said the lawyer slowly, "stood a tall old man. He seemed gaunt and worn with age or hunger, and his long gray beard hung half way down his breast. He was dressed in a queer loose cloak with a cape, and he wore a broad leather band about his waist. In one hand he held a peculiarly shaped lantern, from which flowed the yellow light, making strange ghostly shadows on the wall behind him. In the other hand he held a staff; the look of which was unpleasant. He stood still in the middle of the floor, looking at me. Presently I said, 'Whence art thou?' What dost thou require?'

"And what did he say?" cried the bishop, fixing his eyes upon the odd expression of the lawyer's face.

"He said"—replied the lawyer, speaking in a hoarse whisper—"he said: 'I beg yer pardon, sur. I'm the watchman of the street, sur; an' I thought 'twould be best for me, sur, to come up an' tell yer that yer front door stood open! If ye do be lavin' it that way, sir, it's bad luck ye'll have before the mornin'!'"

A Revengeful Little Bird.

In spite of the poet, "birds" do not "in their little nests agree," but, like some people, they have a general reputation for amiability, without at all deserving it. But it seems difficult to believe that anything with so small an allowance of brain as a bird has could find room in its cranium for ever so small a bit of memory, and even meditate and carry out a plan of revenge. Yet this is known to be a fact.

Years ago, said an English writer, I found in my garden a nest of the shrike. The young birds, four or five in number, were nearly fledged. Having heard a good deal of the predatory habits of the tribe, I was going to wring their necks. I had put them on a hedge, and they sat quite still, but looked so proud and self-possessed, and the dark, glittering eyes that were bent upon me with an expression of indignant surprise, said so plainly, "Have we not as good a right to live as you?" that my conscience smote me and I could not find it in my heart to kill them.

I walked away to call my daughter and show them to her and when I came back they were gone.

One morning last year I was in the garden looking at my roses, when I felt something hit the back of my head. Turning round not a little startled, I saw a bird flying up to the top of a high tree. When it had got there, it said, "Check!" Very soon afterward it came down again, flapped its wings against my head as it had done before, flew up to an opposite tree, and repeated its "Check!" At the first glance I had seen that it was a shrike.

Since then, and for several days, I could never show myself bareheaded in the garden of a morning without being assaulted or saluted in the same manner, and I soon got quite accustomed to it. When my head happened to be covered I was left alone; and neither my gardener nor any other frequenter of the garden was attacked. It is clear that the bird must have been one of the nestlings of the preceding spring or one of their parents, and that it remembered me probably as the disturber of its peace, not with any feeling of gratitude, however, for having spared a life I might have taken, for it evidently hit me as hard as it could, and there was an unmistakable sound of revenge in its cry.

He Marked Him.

It is only the dishonest trickster who depends upon chicanery and so-called "sharp practices" to achieve success in business. The true business man builds upon honesty and integrity, knowing that with such a foundation the success he attains will not fail at last.

Of Thomas P. Cope, the famous Philadelphia merchant, this characteristic incident is told.

A person highly recommended, approached the Quaker merchant one day, and invited him to embark in a certain joint-stock enterprise. In a careful exposition of the matter he made it appear that the scheme was likely to succeed, and that the stock would instantly run up to a liberal premium, on being put upon the market.

"Well," said Mr. Cope, "I am satisfied upon that point; I believe it would do as thou sayest. But what will be the real value of the stock?"

"Why, as to that," answered the speculator, "I cannot say"—implying by his manner what he thought—"but that is of no account, for all we have to do is to sell out, and make our thirty or forty per cent profit."

"I'll have nothing to do with it! I'll have nothing to do with it!" was the prompt indignant reply.

"And from that day," the upright merchant afterwards declared, in relating the occurrence, "I marked that man, and shunned all transactions with him."

Watching the Trifles.

"Take care of the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves," is the burden of the famous old saw, and conveys a truth that, wisely applied, leads to independence and competency. Lord Althorpe, the well-known English statesman, evidently was a firm believer in the trite saying; at any rate, his actions bore the impress of painstaking care and rigid honesty, which is better than all the old sayings in the world.

Althorpe was one of the most honored and loved of the Whig leaders in Parliament. He never introduced a bill into Parliament until he had thoroughly examined its minutest provisions.

On one occasion he was looking over the accounts of an agricultural society before signing his name as president. He detected an error of three pence in the balance-sheet, and refused to sign the statement until the error was corrected. He spent four hours going over the accounts again, to remove the error, saying to a friend:

"One three pence may swell into a hundred pounds next year if we neglect it."

Accuracy and Greatness.

The wonder of Professor Agassiz's knowledge was the completeness of it. That is the secret of the power of all great naturalists. They see what escapes the observation of others, and are able to discover the meaning of slight differences that ordinary men have not noticed at all. A young artist once called upon Audubon, the great student of birds, to show him drawings and paintings. Audubon, after examining the work, said, "I like it very much, but it is deficient. You have painted the legs of this bird nicely, except in one respect. The scales are exact in shape and color, but you have not arranged them correctly as to number." "I never thought of that," said the artist. "Quite likely," said Audubon. "Now upon this upper ridge of the partridge's leg there are just so many scales. You have too many. Examine the legs of a thousand partridges, and you will find the scales the same in number." The lesson shows how Audubon became great—by patient study of small things.—Sel.

Polite Boys.

George and Henry Grafton, to fill their time during vacation, and to make a little money, set up a candy and pop-corn store with their parents permission, in an unoccupied shop on the village street.

"Now," said George, we shall have a good many ladies among our customers, and it won't do to let the men smoke in here."

"Oh no!" said Henry: "we'll put up a big sign, 'No Smoking Allowed.'"

"I guess we'd better be a little more polite in our notice," said George, "so that we shan't offend any of our smoking customers."

The boys put their heads together to invent a polite "no smoking" notice; and at last, with a pleasing sense of having done exactly the right thing, hung up the following neatly lettered inscription:

Customers will pleas take Notise
That if they wish to smoke in Here
They will pleas either Extinguish their
Pipes or else Go Out-Doors.

Explanations of Foreign Weights.

The rates of exchange and price of gold here are to be taken into account in forming a comparison between foreign markets and our own:

English.—In round numbers, count for a pound sterling marked thus (£), $4.84; for a shilling, marked thus (s.), 24 cents; for a penny, marked thus (d.), two cents.

Continent of Europe.—A franc, composed of 100 centimes, marked thus (f.), is 19 cents; five centimes are equal to one cent. In France a kilo is about 1 1-5 pounds. In Austria a florin, equal to 60 kreutzers, is worth .48 cents. The German florin is 40 cents. In Prussia a thaler, equal to 30 silver groschen, is worth 71 cents. In Hamburg a marco bank, equal to 16 shillings, is worth 36 cents. In Holland a guilder or florin, equal to 100 Dutch cents, is worth 41 cents. A Holland centner is equal to about 109 pounds, a Prussian centner to 103 pounds.

Hard Things To Say.

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers; a peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked. If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepers, where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?"

"Thou waft'd'st the rickety stiff over the mountain-height cliffs, and clearly saw'st the full-orb'd moon."

"When a twister twisting, would twist him a twist,
For twisting a twist three twists he will twist,
But if one of the twists untwists from the twist,
The twist untwisting untwists the twist."

"Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round; a round roll Robert Rowley rolled round. Where rolled the round roll Robert Rowley rolled round?"

"Bandy-legged Borachio Mustachio Whiskerituscus, the bald but brave Bumbardino of Bagdad, helped Abormilque Blue-Beard, Bashaw of Balmendeb, to beat down an abominable Bumble Foafshaw."

What Chauncy Forgot.

"Mamma!" called Chauncy running up the back steps; "mamma! I forgot somefin!"

Mamma was busy putting the dining-room to rights. What could Chauncy have forgotten? His lunch? No, for the little red lunch-basket was gone off the hook. His mittens? No, they were on his hands. His handkerchief? No, that was in his pocket.

Chauncy had forgotten to kiss mamma good-by!

"It's such a long time 'fore 'leven I fought I couldn't wait," said he, plaintively; "so I tole the teacher I forgot somefin, and she said she'd 'scuse me if I wouldn't be so careless again,—and I tole her I wouldn't."

It was a very happy little boy that tripped lightly back to school.

"Did you find what you forgot?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, free of 'em," said Chauncy.

WHAT IS THEOSOPHY?

The spiritual yearnings of the present day which give rise to this question are, to a certain extent, an answer to it. They represent that element of the human mind which recognizes itself as a part of Eternal Truth, and seeks, by further knowledge, to discover its relation to the whole.

It is this knowledge—yearned for and sought by mankind in all stages of its history—that Theosophy is offering to the world to-day; the knowledge of the soul, its nature, possibilities, and ultimate attainments; of the universe in its manifold parts and differentiations; of That which we can only feel to be beyond knowledge, the Source, Life, and Consummation of all things.

The ground thus covered by Theosophy embraces the whole range of human enquiry. It rewards the most earnest searchings into the great Trinity of Mystery by indicating the true relation of the parts to the Whole, and the lines along which this relation is effected. If Theosophy is world-wide in its application, it is wide also in definition. The answer lies in the inner consciousness of all who seek it, in proportion to each man's spiritual receptivity, will Theosophy be to him in its divinest significance. As a definition of its highest and most abstract side, we may speak of Theosophy as the recognition and conscious growth of soul-life; the wisdom that comes of growth; the gradual unfolding and realization of the possibilities of being.

It is looking into the nature of the Self, and a reading, in that inner light, of the mystery which finds in the Self the secret and spring of the universe.

Hence the man who has realized the germs of a superna! existence has found the answer he seeks to the question, "What is Theosophy?" He has found the beginnings of himself, and Theosophy is the recognition of that Self in all its boundless potentialities.

Such is the soul or ideal of Theosophy, which, to many minds, would be void of meaning. A subject is, to us, what we have the power of making it, and those who limit the Universe to their own narrow vision, and Truth to the extent of their undeveloped intuition, will cling to the body of Theosophy and ignore the existence of its soul. This body, or set of doctrines—Theosophy in its intellectual aspect—has come to be regarded, by many inquirers, as the whole extent of the subject. Aroused by the increasing prominence of certain doctrines relating to the history of the Universe and Man, they have carnalized them into a creed, whose principles are said to undermine all rival religions, thus giving prominence to the form at the expense of the ideal.

For the sectarian element enters, in no way, into the conception of Theosophy.

It claims to be the underlying principle of all religious systems, yet everything that is inculcated in the form of doctrine is subservient to, and useful only as the means of expressing, the fundamental idea.

In attempting a more concrete definition of Theosophy we encounter a philosophy so vast and harmonious as to justify at once the conviction that its foundations are laid on Everlasting Truth.

Among the central ideas, we notice a fundamental law of thought—that of Agreement in Difference, or Unity in Differentiation; coincident with this law—that by which its operation is effected—is the dual principle of involution and evolution. On these two lines the whole philosophy unfolds itself. It postulates the existence of one all-pervading, eternal and only Reality—Spirit—in which lies hidden the Universal Ideal, or Fore-Thought of all things.

From an absolute and unutterable Source, whose profundity is impenetrable even by the highest light of consciousness, the Universal Thought is projected through various planes of subjectivity, becoming, from the unmanifested, or ideal prototypal Cause, the manifested, objective effect on that plane where the ideal is realized in matter. The subjective and objective planes are co-related, since the unity of Spirit must be manifested in all stages of its evolution. As on the highest plane, the nameless Cause and its Effect are blended in one unmanifested ideal, so, on the lowest, when the ideal is brought down into visible form, it becomes its own effect: it realizes itself.

The secret, then, of the universe is the manifestation of the Divine Mind or Universal Self-Consciousness, through various grades of objectivity. Descending ultimately into gross matter, it passes through every stage of material existence to its highest development in man. In him the Kosmos recognizes its crowning effort; the life stream (now conscious mind) has but one stage further to ascend before it realizes the goal towards which it has been working. The full completion of this goal lies in a culmination of consciousness beyond even the highest conception of humanity to-day—a consciousness of which we can only say that its attainment is the whole purpose of the Universe.

Theosophy teaches that all things animate and inanimate have, in varying degrees, the germs of this consciousness, and that what we call growth or evolution is the moving of the World-Soul up through various phases of manifestation; assimilating and expanding every vestige of life-consciousness, until it is garnered into the ultimate storehouse of Divinity.

We, individualized rays of the Divine Mind, must evolve until we have realized and become the ideal with which we started. This ideal involves the persistence of the individual life-stream through repeated earth-lives—each one the strict result of the deeds of the former, and receiving by an impartial and immutable law, the exact conditions of existence for which the soul has fitted itself in the past.

Thus, through many stages, the universe realizes itself—ever one, yet in various grades of manifestation—ever unfolding, yet doomed to battle with the forces, by means of which it grows. Students of Theosophy, more, perhaps, than any others, are brought face to face with the deep mystery of Being. For them Nature has a comprehensiveness which completely outmeasures the wisdom of the wisest human systems, since it includes them all, and yet remains unapproachable.

Though compelled to stand uncovered before the profound unknowableness of Life, Theosophists can yet claim, by the application of their fundamental principles, a clearer insight into the purposes of Nature than has been attained by other schools of thought. They see in the mystery of Being a conception that includes also the idea of non-Being—the condition of absolute and limitless Existence of which Being is but a transitory stage, and towards which it can advance only by effort.

The evils of matter, then, do not, in reality, mar the progress of the Universe; they support its life by giving it the means whereby to win its immortality. Nature can make no mistake. Suffering is good, and failure is good, and the waste places of this stage shall be the paradises of the next, for the Universe is ever unfolding from its divine germ, and all that appears in it, having pre-existed from everlasting in the Ideal Mind, must be a part of the divine process.

In recognizing the vast unfolding of an ideal consciousness, on the same lines as those by which a plant unfolds from its germ, we perceive a fitness and a harmony in all things, which those are apt to miss who view the Universe from one of its transient stages only. The Theosophical keynote of agreement in difference, conjoined with the endless evolution of the One Principle, unlocks many an otherwise fast-closed door. It establishes, moreover, a system of ethics on a thoroughly philosophical basis.

Teaching that, though the potencies of differentiation are varied, Spirit is one in its essence and in every phase of its manifestation, it inculcates the principle of unity and altruism as the essential of a Theosophical life.

No other point is insisted upon, for in the recognitoin of Brotherhood and Love lie all the Law and the Prophets. Theosophy sees in this all-pervading principle, as applied to ethics, the nucleus of force which shall revolutionize the world.

It is the road along which the Universe moves in its slow, grand march towards perfection, and they who realize their oneness with the Whole, in purpose and end, must mold their lives in accordance with its laws.

Selfishness or separateness is the absolute destroyer of the purposes of nature. In the lower kingdoms it is necessary as a means of acquiring unity, knowledge, and a firmer basis of existence; in mankind who has entered upon a larger life, the bestial should be lost in the divine, the sense of separateness in the nearer vision of the Whole.

Such is an imperfect outline of the philosophy of Theosophy—the record of a divine Universe issuing from a divine Source and journeying towards a divine Ultimatum, the Alpa and the Omega of all things.

IN PIERCING WEATHER.

Cold Lodgings for Bill and his Partner that Icy Night.

It was a whistling cold night outside. Every incomer brought with him a rush of chilled air that caused the occupants of the rear seats to shiver and scowl reproachfully, for the atmosphere of the mission room had reached an almost tropical warmth. In the of center the left aisle stood a great, old fashioned stove, and close beside it at the end of one of the long, hard benches, sat two ragged and frowsy men.

Upon the platform a stout and placid-faced woman was reading a selection from some religious book, but the two men stared hard at the clock which ticked upon the wall above her head, and seemed to follow the onward sweep of the slender minute hand with their entire attention.

At last one of them leaned over and spoke to the other in a hoarse whisper:—

"Only t'ree minits more, Bill," he said. The wind charged upon the windows and nearly rattled them out of their sashes. Bill shivered suggestively and gazed regretfully at the glowing stove.

"Wot's it t'nite, Bill?" queried the first, "area or wun uv them crockery barrels down Barclay Street?"

"I uster know a cellar nex' ter a bakery," reflectively answered Bill, "where it wus warm, but sum cuss has spiked der door."

The minute was but a few seconds from 9:30, and the singers were clearing their throats for the final psalm. Bill drew so close to the fire that his tattered sleeve began to smoke.

"Shall we work der station hus?" queried number one.

"Nixey. Dere sendin' der lodgers up."

"Try a truck den."

"'Twon't do needer. Der duck wat sleeps out t'nite gits froze."

"Well, wot's left?"

"Jes! hoof it aroun' an' wait fur mornin!."

The singing was over and the unkempt congregation began to shuffle streetward. Bill and his partner lingered lovingly around the stove and indulged in anticipatory shivers until the attendant began to turn out the lights. Then with a muttered oath or two, they drifted out.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Fifty-Five Pounds for a Love Letter

The letters of John Keats—especially his love letters—always fetch high prices. That from which the following extract is made was sold two years ago for £55. It is a charming letter, and in perfect condition. It is addressed, of course, to Fanny Brawne:—"Sweetest Fanny,—You fear sometimes I do not love you so much as you wish! My dear girl, I love you ever and ever, and without reserve. The more I have known you the more have I lov'd. In every way. Even my jealousies have been agonies of Love, in the hottest fit I ever had I would have died for you. I have vexed you too much. But for Love; Can I help it? You are always new. The last of your kisses was ever the sweetest, the last smile the brightest, the last movement the gracefulest. . . . You uttered a half complaint once that I only loved your Beauty. Have I nothing else then to love in you than that? Do not I see a heart naturally furnished with wings imprison itself with me? . . . . My mind has been the most discontented and restless one that ever was put into a body too small for it. I never felt my mind repose upon anything with complete and undistracted enjoyment—upon no person but you. When you are in the room my thoughts never fly out of the window."

NOT TO HIS LIKING.

How Charley Criticized a Smoking Jacket Intended For Himself.

A tired little woman was shopping one day last week at the counter of one of our large clothing houses, and a cross-looking man with her was trying on a smoking jacket under her directions.

"Do you think Jack would like this one, Charlie?" she asked, then she said in an aside to the salesman, "Jack is my brother."

"He's an ungrateful dog if he doesn't," growled the impatient model, who was her husband, as anybody with half an eye could see.

"It is very cheap," she said, "and not lined with satin all through. Would you wear it?"

"Would I? Just try me. Do you suppose that any man that had appreciation wouldn't be glad to get such a garment?" and he picked up the disputed fabric in his thumb and finger.

"He's just your size, and it fits you splendidly. But I intend to spend more money on a smoking coat; this is so cheap."

"More money? Why you have everything requisite, good cloth, fine fit; what more do you want? That's enough for a smoking coat for any man living."

"Yes, I suppose so. Well dear, I'll take it. And you need not wait any longer," and she smiled sweetly as a great load was lifted off her mind.

Outside her husband meets a chum.

"Great scheme, Fred. I've just been fitted for a smoking jacket that my wife is going to send to her brother. I wouldn't be seen dead in the thing, but it will suit him all right. Got it cheap, too, which is another advantage."

Meanwhile the wife was saying to the salesman in the clothing store:

"If you'll be kind enough to keep it until the day before Christmas I will have it sent up then. My husband will be so surprised when he finds it was for him!"—Detroit Free Press.

$200 A WORD.

John M. Butler Given Probably the Highest Fee Ever Paid.

It is not often a piece of legal advice costs $200 a word, but yet this recently happened in this city. Not long ago Morris Butler, son of John M. Butler, who had just arrived home from an evening party at 2 o'clock in the morning, heard a carriage drive up to the house, and a moment later answered a ring at the door bell. A young man of handsome face and energetic manner blurted out, without ceremony:

"What states can cousins legally marry in?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Butler, as soon as he could recover from the effects of his visitor's bluntness, "but I will ask father."

He went up stairs and, after much knocking, aroused his father.

"Father," said he, "what states can cousins legally marry in?"

"Kansas," was the single word in response, between what sounded suspiciously like snores.

Mr. Butler returned down stairs:

"Well, what does he say?" asked the visitor.

"Kansas," replied young Mr. Butler, laconically.

"Thank you!" The door was closed and the young visitor was gone.

Nothing further was thought of the incident until a recent mail brought Mr. Butler a certified check for $200 for "legal advice" from his hitherto unknown client. This is probably the highest rate per word ever paid for legal advice. It divides into $100 per syllable and $33.33 per letter.—Indianapolis News.

SHADOWS OF VENUS.

A Simple Experiment for Observing the Veins of the Eye.

Purkinja discovered a very simple and highly entertaining experiment by means of which the retina, with all its veins and blood vessels standing out in relief against it, can be thrown into the air before one's eyes. It is called the arborescent figure, from its likeness to a many branched tree, and is produced in the following manner:—

In a dark room at night move a candle backward and forward before the eyes, and these being fixed on the walls beyond. After a few seconds the air will assume a reddish appearance, and running over it in all directions may be seen the veins and blood vessels in bold relief, while toward the center of the figure there rises up a dark trunk, from which the veins branch out on all sides.

The trunk is visible where the optic nerve enters the eye, and this experiment is chiefly interesting to the student as proving that the parts of the retina which actually receive and produce the sensation of light must lie behind the blood vessels, since these cast their shadow onto it, and we are enabled to see them, as we see any other object, externally.—Chambers' Journal.

A Misplaced Coroner.

"Yes," remarked the Coroner, "we are often put to considerable embarrassment by mistakes. We were rung up recently and instructed to 'come at once; the man is dead.' A deputy was hurried to the house. 'Where is the man?' he asked of a weeping lady, who answered his knock at the door. 'Upstairs, in the bedroom,' she sobbed.

"He went to the room and found a man in bed. 'Who are you?' asked the man. 'I'm the Coroner, and I'm looking for the corpse.' 'Good God!' yelled the sick man, 'I'm not dead yet; I want the doctor.'

"It turned out that the messenger rang up the coroner's office instead of the doctor's and that his message should have been, 'come at once, Mr. —— is dying.' The man did not die, but he got a shock which he'll remember for the rest of his life."—Chicago Herald.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
RHEUMATISM,
Lumbago, Headache, Toothache,
NEURALGIA.
Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost-bites,
SCIATICA.
Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

"CHAMMIE" COULDN'T SEE IT.

One Instance Where the Principle of "Promotion" Failed to Succeed.

Two little bootblacks stood looking wistfully in the show window of a Clark street cigar store one afternoon. They were typical street arabs, with all the tough ways and bad habits of their class. They wanted to smoke, and their eyes were bent upon a box "cabbage-leaf" cheroots which were labled "two cents each."

"Say, Chammie," said the taller arab, "I t'ink I'd injoy a bloody good smoke just now."

"I'm wid yer," replied "Chammie," smacking his lips in anticipation of a cigar.

"But yer see, de on'y trouble wid me is dat I'm plum broke."

"Is dat so? Well I've got two cents."

"Give it ter me, den.

"What fur?"

"Why, ter buy wan ob dem air sheroots, in course."

"But I wanter smoke too."

"N so do I."

"How kin both of us do it?"

"I'll tell yer wat tu do. Yer must give me de two cents an' we'll organize a stock company. Yer see you is de capitalist. I'm de inventor; so yer give de coin to me, den I buys de cigar and yez becomes a stockholder. See?"

"Yas,"

"An' yer smokes it, don't yer?"

"Yas, but don't yer see, I'm de organizer, so in course I smokes de cigar."

"What'll I do?"

"Why, you're de stockholder, yer kin spit. See?"

A ONE-ENDED DIALOGUE.

The Editor Got Himself Into Trouble Through the Telephone.

The crimes editor was at the telephone trying to gather in an item about a sudden death, says the Detroit Tribune.

"Is this Dr. Sawkins?"

"Oh, it's Dr. Ratcinski, is it? Well, doctor, how did the man die?"

"This ain't the doctor at all, and your name is what?"

"You're the man that died? How can that be?"

"Oh, you saw the man before he died. Well, who are you?

"Is your name Kolasinske, or Pomerinske?"

"Breckinride? Is that you or the man that died?

"Beg pardon, but what is the name of the man who died?

"Thompson? A relation of——?

"Oh, he had no relations? Well, was he dead when the doctor found him, or did he die afterwards?

"The doctor didn't leave him till he was dead? Till he was dead, the man or the doctor?

"His funeral is to-morrow. (Aside.) I wish it was your funeral.

"You want the coroner to come there right away? This ain't the coroner."

With a long V-shaped sigh that sounded like the last undulating plunk of a sinking soul, the crimes editor hung up the telephone and crept wearily back to his den, as one who would say: "Oh that I had died while yet a mere child."

A Mother's Terrible Crime.

LONDON, Special.—A dispatch from Nottingham states that a widow named Castings, who had a milliner's shop on the principal street of that place, murdered her two children to-day. After killing her children the woman committed suicide. Mrs. Castings used a coal hammer in carrying out her fiendish plan, and with it she had battered the heads of her victims so that they were hardly recognizable.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

A GRAY PARROT.

He sits behind his cloister bars
As grave as Solon;
He looks, like Kepler, at the stars;
He's one of those who never speak
Until they've stopped to think; his beak
A semicolon.

In him all lighter thoughts are sunk;
His cares are higher.
He lives as doth a tonsured monk;
He merely eats to praise the Lord,
Like some Franciscan of the cord,
Or poor Grey Friar.

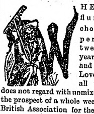
No flaneur he, or vain quidnunc,
Or idle tattler;
Learned and critical as Brunck,
He'll chew a metaphysic stalk
In silence—and he liked to talk
As well as Littler.

His eyes are like the palmers' beads
With which in Latin,
They told their prayers and pious creeds,
Their "Pater" and "Magnificat,"
Their "Aves," "Credos," and all that,
At eve and matin.

He envieth not the bold game-cock
With all his harem;
He shunneth all the sex en bloc
(They turn the mind from prayer). As fits
A holy hermit, so he sits
A censor morum.

—WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

"QUITS."



WHEN one is fluffy-haired, cherry tempered and twenty-three years of age—and little Lady Loveday was all three—one does not regard with unmixed rapture the prospect of a whole week with the British Association for the advancement of Science. But Sir James had been elected President for the year, and his wife, as in duty-bound, was obliged to accompany him.

The town of Mudchester, with its forest of tall chimneys and its gloomy pall, may possibly represent the sinews and strength of England, but it is not exactly an ideal place in which to spend the early days of September. Elsewhere there are blue skies, heather-clad moors and grouse on the wing, but Mudchester, for some inscrutable reason, preserves the same gray and depressed appearance year in and year out. Sir James Loveday, however, full of the temporary importance which attaches to the eminenent scientist who is President of the year, was delighted with the whole thing, and especially proud of showing off his pretty young wife to his scientific collegues, whose spouses, though uniting in their persons the manifold virtues of the British matron, could hardly lay claim to either epitlet. He had only been married a year. They had met on a homeward bound Cunarder, and though this peculiar ship had beaten the record, there had been time enough for Sir James to become enamored of Miss Lena Gardner, who finding no one younger to her taste on board, had smiled on the elderly scientist until he had offered her his name and fortune. She was a sensible young woman, with a nice appreciation of the good things of this life, and, in six weeks from the time of their landing at Liverpool, they were quietly married in London.

Quite a little murmur of admiration and a notable craning of masculine necks greeted Lady Loveday as she made her appearance in the Town Hall of Mudchester on the night of the opening address. It was her first introduction to the scientific world, and men of science, much like other men, are not apt to appreciate good looks. In her white brocade mantle, a boa of ostrich feathers encircling her pretty throat, and some diamond arrows thrust through her blond hair, she looked a radient vision of youth and beauty in the crowd of ill-dressed gawky women who made up the feminine portion of the audience. Devotion to the toilette forms no part of the programme of the ladies who attend meetings of the British Association, the advancement of science being more important in their eyes than the plaiting of hair and wearing of gold. And so Lena was able to make a little sensation. She entered the large hall alone, for Sir James was already in his place on the platform, and was even giving the preliminary cough which precedes the opening address.

"By Jove!" said a bronzed young man to himself—a young man who had strolled in late, and now found himself at the very back of the vast hall—"if that isn't Lena! Odd that I should see her the first week I arrive in England! What the deuce is she doing here? Wonder if she has forgotten? Well—it's three years ago."

The opening address was an enormous success, as it always is. During the week the popular enthusiasm, cooled by many scientific lectures, may abate; but on the opening night no judge on the Bench is surer of a laugh than the eminent scientist who opens the meeting. The mildest jokelets are received with rapture, the feeblest smiles get a round of applause. Lady Loveday was surrounded by admiring chemists, biologists, and botanists by the time the large audience was filing out.

"You'll come with our expedition on Thursday, Lady Lovejoy, won't you?" urged a thin young professor from a Scotch University, whose appearance suggested the suspicion that he had recently come out of an eye-hospital.

Lady Loveday smiled and made up her mind to the inevitable. After all, he was only a little worse than the rest. All the young men at the meeting wore turn down collars, and coats which had apparently been made for somebody else.

"I shall be delighted," she said in her most cordial tone. "Where are you going, and what are you going to do to improve me?"

"Oh, it's an expedition down a salt mine. We shall have to take you down in a bucket. You won't mind, will you?" urged the weak-eyed young man eagerly.

"Not at all, if you will insure the rope not breaking."

But all the same, when Thursday arrived, and Lena found herself alone at the railway station—for Sir James had a committee meeting that morning, and could only join her later on in the day—she felt somewhat depressed at the prospect before her. There was a large and somewhat weird-looking crowd on the platform. A slight drizzle was falling, and the young ladies of the party had unanimously elected to appear in bag-like waterproof garments, though, to be sure, their male kind ran them hard in the matter of curious raiment. Most of the travellers had invested in paper bags full of Bath buns, for an expedition with the British Association is generally fraught with peril in the matter of supplies. The weak-eyed young man was in a state of excitement bordering on delirium. Lady Loveday sighed as her eye ran over the mass of pushing, perspiring, bemackintoshed human beings on the platform.

"There isn't a soul here that I want to speak to," she thought, settling into the comfortable corner-place which the youthful professor had secured for her; and then, as her eye caught the square-shouldered back of a check-coated man in the distance, she added mentally: "That looks like a nice man. His hair is cut beautifully short, and he's got a brown neck and a properly ironed collar. He reminds me of poor Dick."

But, directly after, the train steamed out of the station and Lady Loveday's reminiscences came to an end. She had to make conversation with her cicerone for the day and a whole carriageful of other people. By the time they had arrived at the pit's mouth and were waiting their turn to go down, Lena was not sure that she wanted to engage in such a perilous experiment.

Only about a quarter of the trainful of people could be accommodated under the shed which covered the shaft, the rest were waiting outside. Finally, however, she was jammed with some seven or eight other people, including her scientific admirer, in the baize-covered bucket, and was emptied out, after an uncanny descent through a black void, into the brown-walled cavern at the bottom. The mine had been decorated with thousands of candles in honor of the event, and each visitor was provided with a tallow dip stuck into a wooden handle. Down in the depths of the mine the Scotch professor waxed confidential, not to say tender.

"This man is getting a bore," thought Lady Loveday; "I must really evade him somehow;" and with another turn of the rock she managed to slip away from him. Candle in hand, she followed a group of people in front of her. Presently one of the party—the young man whose back she had seen on the platform stopped, and, with an action which she recognized at once, struck a match, stooped his head, and lighted a cigarette.

"Why, it is Dick!" she murmured; and just then he turned and saw her. "I thought you were in—Afghanistan," she went on hurriedly, as he stood gazing at her.

"So I have been, for the last two years. That frontier business took longer than I thought. And you?"

Lady Loveday blushed and looked down. Here was an adventure after her own heart. She was a curious mixture of practical worldliness and theoretical sentimentality. She had liked him, handsome, penniless Captain Bramwell, more than any man she had ever known, and he—well, she was quite aware that he had worshipped the very ground she had trod on. But all that was three years ago, and in three years there are many changes.

"I saw you the other night," he continued presently; "you came in an awfully fetching cloak, with a white fluffy thing around your neck. I've been trying to find you out ever since, but nobody that I asked could tell me anything about Miss Gardner."

Lady Loveday smiled. He did not know of her marriage then? The caprice took her not to tell him just yet—she wanted, woman-like, to see if he had remained faithful all these years.

"O, I am such an insignificant person in the midst of all these bigwigs."

Dick smiled back at her—he had a charming smile—and they wandered along together, each with a tallow dip flickering and sputtering, and fitfully lighting their handsome young faces. She had not altered one bit, he said; and she declared he was as brown as a Hindoo, and would have to be scraped white. Time flies when old lovers meet, and nearly an hour had gone before Dick had told her that he had come down to the Association to read a paper in the geographical section. Would she come and hear it? Of course, of course she would! Poor old Dick! Why, he was just as hard hit, she firmly believed, as ever.

When they at length got back to the bottom of the shaft, there was not a soul to be seen. The awful truth began to dawn upon them that they had been left behind. How easily that might be, with the five or six hundred people who had come with the excursion, they both saw at a glance. What was to be done? Nothing—absolutely nothing. Lady Loveday turned greenish white as she leaned against the rock.

"Sir James," she moaned—"Sir James would never let me die like a dog in a hole."

"Sir James?" said Dick, surprised. "You mean the President? Is he a great friend of yours?"

"He is—O my poor Dick!—he is—my husband!" she faltered, not daring to look at him now. Captain Bramwell gave a little whistle and turned away. What a farce, and how like Lena the whole thing was! Lady Loveday did not see him smile.

"Forgive me!" she murmured, stepping nearer to him, and laying a caressing hand on his arm. She was very fond of the drama, and that was always what they said in plays, when the lover came back from India and found the heroine faithless.

"My poor child," he answered gravely, "I'll forgive you anything—as long as we ever get out of this infernal pit."

Lena could hardly conceal her disappointment. Was it possible—actually possible—that he did not care, that he did not remember? It couldn't be, he had loved her too well! He must be pretending, just to look as if he were indifferent.

They waited a long time, and it was 4 o'clock before the whirr of the bucket was heard coming to their relief. An explanation of Captain Bramwell's equanimity with regard to her marriage was afforded Lady Loveday on their arrival at the top of the shaft. Hurrying towards the pit's mouth was seen Sir James, accompanied by a pretty girl in blue, a girl whose naive delight at seeing Captain Bramwell was obvious to all the bystanders.

"And who—who is the exuberant young woman in blue?" queried Lena, with not quite a pretty smile.

"That, dear Lady Loveday," said Dick quietly, as he handed his companion out on to terra firma, "that is my wife!"—The London World.

AROUND ABOUT THE FARM.

AGRICULTURAL READING OF INTEREST AND VALUE.

Artichokes for Swine—A Subsoiling Experiment—Wheat Harvesting in California—Comparative Yield of Corn—Keeping Butter.

Artichokes for Swine.

Farmers who want a cheap, easily raised and yet excellent food for their swine can find it in the red or Brazilian artichoke. Among the advantages enumerated as belonging to this crop not the least is that it can be planted in either fall or spring, as is most convenient, and that when the work is once done it stays planted indefinitely. Then, unlike most other crops of useful plants, artichokes require little or no cultivation except what they get from the industrious rooting of the hogs, who, as one authority says, will cheerfully do both the cultivating and harvesting at the times and in the way that will do the most good. The yield is enormous, and the roots are a wholesome corrective of the system, so that it is said a pig pastured on artichokes with cholera would be an astonishing curiosity.

The planting of an artichoke field, and its subsequent culture until ready for the swine, does not involve very great labor. The best place for it is a piece of low land, with a deep, rich soil, near a brook. It should be deeply plowed when not too wet, and thoroughly harrowed. The seed, about six bushels to the acre, should be planted after the frost is out in the spring and before June, in drills three feet apart, and a foot apart in the rows. The tubers should be cut like potatoes for spring planting, covered with not less than three inches of soil, and afterwards rolled. If not convenient to plant in the spring, it can be done in the fall, from about the middle of October to the middle of November but in fall seeding experience has shown that the best results are obtained by planting the whole tubers.

When the plants are three inches high in the spring, it is advantageous to run the cultivator between the rows in order to check the growth of weeds, although the artichoke is enough of a weed itself to triumph over most opponents in the struggle for existence.

With the weather favorable during the summer—that is, if there has been a good supply of rain—the crop will usually be ready for the swine by the latter part of September; but in a season too dry for vigorous growth it is better to postpone their onslaught for two or three weeks. They may then be allowed to forage until the ground freezes. After the frost is out of the ground in the spring, they may be turned in again to root until the beginning or middle of June.

It is calculated that after a season favorable for growth an acre will supply ample forage for forty head of swine, and still leave enough roots in the ground for re-seeding.

Although artichokes do not form a complete food for swine they will answer very well for a time in the fall and spring without other food.

A Subsoiling Experiment.

As we have often suggested, every farm ought to be to some extent an experiment station. The facts learned in this way are doubly valuable—first, because they stimulate the mind of the experimenter, and, second, because the discoveries made have a direct local bearing. Experiments made at a station may or may not indicate what is needed on a particular farm; but experiments on that farm, if intelligently conducted, show what can be done right there on that identical piece of land.

And one of the experiments that it would be well to make would be that of subsoil plowing. There is a wide difference of opinion among intelligent farmers as to this matter. Some are strongly opposed to it as not only useless but actually injurious, while others with equal insistence maintain that it is essential to the best results in farming.

Both, no doubt, are right, but are reasoning from different points of view. Some soils require subsoiling, others do not, and that is the simple basis of the difference of opinion with regard to it.

But it cannot always be determined, without trial, whether any particular soil will be benefited, by subsoiling or not. And here comes in the local application of the experiment station idea.

A method of doing this, as suggested by the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is as follows:

Plow and subsoil two or three strips about two rods wide, from sixteen to twenty inches deep, across the field selected for the experiment, and let the remainder of the field be plowed to the usual depth and not subsoiled. The surface preparation of both should be the same before planting.

Then plant the entire field at once, or in sections, but so that each planting will cover at the same time the subsoiled and unsubsoiled parts, and give exactly the same cultivation to the entire field while the crop is growing. Keep a careful record of the varying conditions of the weather and note the differences, if any, in the growth of the plants, and, after harvesting, the difference in the yield and quantity of the grain.

By such an experiment as this the utility of subsoiling on his own land may be practically ascertained by every farmer. If the difference in the amount and quality of the crop should not be great enough to pay for the increased cost of subsoiling, all the theorizing in the world will not justify the expense. But the operation has so often proved a source of increased profit that no farmer should be satisfied until he has tested it for himself and definitely ascertained that on his farm, at least, it costs more than it comes to.

Wheat Harvesting in California.

But the last two years have witnessed another development of machinery in California wheat culture. Steam power has been successfully applied, and a very great reduction in cost has been made. In the summer of 1889 a large number of field engines built here, on California designs, were in the fields with astonishing results. The largest of them cut a swath of 40 feet, and harvested the crop at a cost for running expenses of less than 25 cents per acre, as against $1.75 of the old system. The same engine is expected to plow, carrying 12 or 20, or even 40 plows, and, since it is a road engine, it will haul the crop to the nearest station or landing at less expense than if hauled with horses. The price of such an engine, with the harvester and thresher, is from $5,000 to $8,000 at present, but this cost, it is said, will soon be reduced. From the talk among wheat-growers, two or three years will witness the introduction of steam on the large ranches. The engines are "straw-burners;" or, when plowing, wood can be used. Coal is very high on the Pacific coast, and therefore coal-burning engines will never be profitable here. I have asked wheat raisers what they thought would be the cost of plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting and delivering at the station, if these steam engines do what is expected. They answer: "About $1 an acre, on the easily farmed lands, and not more than $2 anywhere." This, then, is the way that California can successfully meet the competition of India, Russia, Siberia and the Argentine Republic.—American Agriculturist.

Comparative Yields of Corn.

A correspondent of the National Stockman says that in testing some 20 varieties of corn in which the preparation of soil, planting and cultivating were the same as well as the character of the soil, he found the yield varied from 33 to 83 bushels per acre, Pride of the North, a small early variety with a stalk of 10 feet and ripening July 15, and the Mastodon, a large variety with a stalk of 13 feet and ripening the first week in August, representing the extremes. The Iowa King, from E. S. Teagarden, Boone, Iowa, and a speckled corn from G. T. Petit, Oneida, Kansas, both contributors to your columns, ranked very high as heavy croppers and in the desirable qualities of medium corn. The yield and adaptability of different varities of corn in any section are questions of close attention and experiment. Every farmer should at least set aside an acre of ground that is uniform as to all necessary points in corn culture and then plant the same number of rows to a half dozen varieties of corn, giving them equal and impartial care. A half pound or pound of seed each, will not be very expensive. Part of it may easily be secured by exchanging with farmers in other sections. The experiment will be a grand object lesson and in many ways full of instruction. Look about for seed now and be prepared for it next spring.

Keeping Butter.

The best method for keeping butter for any length of time is to store it in barrels, under brine in the granulated form. New, clean whisky or pork barrels should be used, filled to within 18 inches of the top with brine strong enough to float an egg, and the butter then put in and covered so as to keep it at least four inches beneath the surface of the brine. Butter packed in this way has kept sweet for 18 months or more. Under our present conditions of manufacturing and market it, of course, rarely occurs that there is any need of keeping butter for such a time, but in putting up butter for export, especially for shipment to countries south of us, this or a similar plan might be adopted for keeping it in good condition. We have a good chance just now for building a trade with our southern neighbors, and it would pay to take extra pains to procure it by getting our butter to them in better shape than any other that they receive.

Short Rows.

To winter leeks, dig, remove dead leaves and cut top down one-half and store in trenches like celery.

Resolve and plan and do better farming next year than you did this. Let progress be your watchword.

Mice don't like camphor. Put a little of it with the seeds which you are going to winter.

To be successful in farming as much system and forethought is required as for any other occupation.

Celery should not be handled when frosted. Let it thaw out in the ground and dig it only when dry.

Charcoal where the fattening swine can get it at will is a good thing. It keeps down acidity of the stomach and promotes digestion.

Farm Life, published at Rochester, New York, offers $100 to any farmer or gardener who will produce an odorless onion. The editor says he believe it can be done.

Watch your farm expenses and be sure that your income always exceeds your expenditure. In order to know your standing, you will have to keep an account book, of course.

If your barn has big knot holes or cracks on the north or west sides, stop them, for sufficient air for ventilation can get in from warmer sides. Keep the stock warm and it will save feed.

When the cow gets choked with an apple or turnip push the obstruction down into her stomach. The best thing to do this with is a piece of inch rubber hose, the bore being filled with a three-quarter inch rope. This makes a flexible instrument, yet stiff enough for its purpose.

If men who wish to destroy Bermuda grass will procure the seeds of the broad leaf upland dock (Rumex) next spring, take a pick and dig little holes in the Bermuda grass lawn, say two feet by two feet, plant the dock seed in January or February, the dock will smother and destroy the last vestige of grass during the summer.

Grafting wax can be made by melting and boiling together carefully three pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax and one pound of rendered beef tallow. When well incorporated by boiling together for a few minutes, pour into cold water and pull and work after the manner of candy making. The proportions of the ingredients vary according to the weather and the degree of pliability desired.

Went by Contraries.

A smart little woman got into the street car the other day with a baby in her arms, says the Arkansaw Traveler. It lay as still as a lamb. Soon however, it changed its course.

It began a loud tune. The mother took the baby and stood it straight up in her lap. It yelled just the same. She hugged it too her bosom. It yelled right along. She stroked it and soothed it. Still louder yells. She boxed its ears. Prolonged and spasmodic yells.

She then changed her plans. She cleared a space all around, set the baby down, loosened the bands about neck, gave it plenty of room and then said, in her most persuasive tone:

"Now, dearie, let it go as loud as you can."

Baby never uttered a sound.

"I thought you wouldn't,' she said. She took it up in her lap, the gentlemen resumed their seats and the car trundled on.

"The tree of deepest root is found, least willing still to leave the ground" and this could once have been most truly said of chronic pain of any sort. But after the lapse of so many ages, a sovereign remedy has been found in Salvation Oil, every provident householder should keep it.

When is a young man making love and not making love? When he is pressing his suit.

It is with infinite satisfaction that I state the fact that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been long used in my family and always with marked success. R. F. Jarvis, Chief Eng. Fire Dep. Petersburg, Va.

A wealthy grandfather always receives the respect and veneration due to old age.

With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain and with perfect safety. Try the remedy, it cures Catarrh.

My son has been afflicted with nasal catarrh since quite young. I was induced to try Ely's Cream Balm, and before he had used one bottle that disagreeable catarrhal smell had all left him. He appears as well as any one. It is the best catarrh remedy in the market.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from her nose. Two physicians prescribed, without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and, much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning N. Y.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed, Gives Relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

A man will put his best foot forward if he has a sore toe on the other foot.

In the bright lexicon of speculation there is nothing so uncertain as a sure thing.

Urban Population is the subject of the fourth of the Lessons from the Census, by Hon. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, in the Popular Science Monthly. It shows just how much ground there is for the current apprehension in regard to the increase of the slum population of cities. The paper will appear in the February number.

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Some one says the age of a political party may be told by its rings.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

With a politician the check is mightier than his word.

Dyspepsia

Caused me almost untold suffering. I felt miserable and nervous. My stomach would hardly digest bread and milk. But soon after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I had a better appetite, and could not only eat well but had

No Distress Afterward.

I am so glad I am better, for I feared I never should get well. My nursing baby, too, seems to be better than ever, and I tell folks

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makes him strong, and that he gets more of it than I do. He is 10 months old, plump and fat, and weighs 30 pounds." MRS. F. B. LEONARD, Soughtage Street, Louisville, Ky.

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LOVE FOR A DAY.

CHAPTER X.—CONTINUED.

"Nellie—I will not call you 'darling' since it grieves you—will you try to listen to me? For the sake of old times and the old dear love, let me tell you all that has happened. You will judge me mercifully; you were always kind, and I—oh Nellie, I am not happy! I am the most miserable man in the whole wide world. If I were happy, if I came to you in the insolence of a prosperous love, if my face were bright and my heart light, then, ah, then you would have reason to spurn me, to hate and despise me! But you have a true woman's heart, my lost love; and women are always pitiful, always merciful. Listen, Nellie, before you judge me. Mind, I am not excusing myself—even in my own eyes I am a pitiful fellow. But you will hear and judge."

The wild tumult of passion was dying down; the rapture and ecstasy of happiness, followed by the passion of despair, had exhausted me. I sat down again on the grass; my strength failed me. I leaned my head against the trunk of a tree; the wind brought the odor of the lilacs to me fresh and sweet. I grew calm with the serenity of despair. I would listen to all he had to tell me, and then rise up and go from him.

My thoughts grew confused, everything was dim and indistinct in my sight; and when I came to the real consciousness of what was passing, Mark was kneeling before me, holding my hands tightly clasped in his, and speaking in a clear, low voice.

CHAPTER XI.

"When I went away, Nellie," said Mark, "I did love you with all my heart. Do you remember how my father teased us, and called my love 'lad's love'?"

"And said it would die as soon," I remarked.

"It was a lad's love, Nellie, but it was honest, eager, and true. You filled my heart, and I had no thought save for you. I would have given up going to India, but my father was not willing. Would to heaven that I had! I left England, Nellie, in the hope of returning at the end of four years and making you my wife. My father's death was a blow to me. I should have come back then, but I could not throw up my appointment. I shall tell you the candid truth, Nellie; I will not hide one word, one thought from you. During the first year of my absence, I loved you as truly and dearly as ever. You were never out of my thoughts by day or by night. I lived for you. The second year—ah, Nellie, if I wound you, I wound myself more deeply!—the second year I found myself thinking more of my work. I had been promoted, and the difficulties of my profession engrossed me. I thought less of you but I loved you just the same. I own that some little coldness crept into my letters; that at times I missed a mail; but my heart was true to you. One thing that had an evil influence over me was the constant 'chaffing' of my comrades. It was strange that the cry of 'lad's love' should be used in India as it had been in England. They laughed at the number of letters that came in your dear hand writing, Nellie. They laughed at the number I sent away. They said that it was 'lad's love,' that in a few years time I should laugh at it, that all the boys suffered from it; and, though at times I blushed over it, yet my heart was always true to you, Nellie."

He stopped and looked into my miserable face. I could not keep my lips from quivering, and my eyes were heavy with unshed tears.

"Nellie," he said, "have you heard any news—anything about me?"

"Not one word since you wrote last," I replied.

"Then," he said, with some little hesitation, "you do not know what name I bear now?"

"Your own, I suppose," was my listless reply.

"Yes, my own, but it is a new one. Is it possible, Nellie, that you do not know who I am and why I am here?"

No suspicion of the truth came to me; indeed nothing was further from my thoughts.

"How can I know?" was my impatient answer. "I have never heard any one mention your name.

He was silent for a few minutes, and then continued slowly—

"I know not which part of my story is the hardest to tell. It was in the beginning of the third year of my absence from England that a strange event happened. It was so unexpected, so bewildering, that for some time I seemed to lose my senses; and you know, Nellie, that I was in many respects what my father called me—merely a lad. I was so dazzled and bewildered that I forgot all I ought to have remembered. My first thought was of you, and I ought to have written to you; but I let two or three mails go without writing, and I intended to surprise you. I had to go to England at once, and I knew that I could reach you as soon as my letters could. I did a strangely careless thing: I left no address, forgetting that you would probably go on writing. I thought I should soon see you. Nellie, do you follow me? Do not look at me with such sorrowful eyes. You see that up to this time, the third year of my absence, I had done nothing specially worthy of blame. I had been shy and self-conscious about my love, when I ought to have been bolder and more courageous. I had allowed my time and thoughts to become engrossed in my profession, at the expense of my love; and I set sail from India, still thinking more of your surprise and delight than of anything else. But, Nellie, I have not told you what the strange event was. Can you not help me, Nellie? Can you not guess what called me back to England and to you?"

"How should I? You may tell me safely; nothing can hurt me now Mark. I have realized the fact that you are married; nothing more remains."

"I hate myself for having to tell it," he said, his face flushing; "but, Nellie, I was only a lad, and the news completely bewildered me. Do you remember that once when we were together I asked you about your friends and relatives? You replied that you were almost alone in the world; and I told you that, while I had some very wealthy relatives and some very poor, I knew but little of either. There had never been any correspondence, nor even the slightest acknowledgment of any kind. My father was a most peculiar man; he did not like his poor relations. His dislike was not caused by their poverty, but because they had offended him many years before, and he had never forgiven them. As to the rich members of the family, he was too proud to seek to know them; nor could he allow me to speak of them; they took no notice of us, nor we of them. Lord Severne—Baron Severne is the proper title—of Severne Court and my father were second cousins."

In one moment I saw it all.

"You are Lord Severne, Mark?" I cried.

"Yes, it is so, Nellie; I am Lord Severne," he said gravely.

"And Lurline—your wife is named Lurline," I said.

"Yes, my wife is named Lurline. Now you understand. I did not know that you were here, Nellie. I never dreamed of seeing you when I came out this morning. I am here as Lady Yorke's friend and guest; Lurline is with me."

He stopped, thinking perhaps that I should speak; but what had I to say? Words were useless.

"Now you know what has happened, Nellie," he continued. "In the third year of my absence this news came from England—Lord Severne of Severne Court was dead, the brother who should have succeeded him was drowned in returning from Italy, and the two sons of his brother, the heir, died from fever at school—two generations swept away. My father, had he lived, would have been Lord Severne; he was the next heir, and both title and estates are entailed. As my father was dead, I was the next heir. My father had never given me to understand that there was the most remote possibility of our succession. I do not believe he ever thought of it himself; he was only second cousin, and at that time Lord Severne was a strong healthy man, his brother the same, and the boys at school gave every promise of a long life.

"Now all was changed; they were dead; and, as I was the nearest of kin, I became master of Severne Court and Baron Severne. Nell, as truly as there is a heaven above us, my first thought when I heard this news was of you. 'What will my Nellie say?' I cried aloud; and I felt proud to think that I could make my fair and beautiful love Lady Severne.

"If I had written one line to you, then all would have been different—my life and yours; but I was restless and excited. I had so much to think of, so much to do. I was pleased, proud, agitated, but not untrue to you then, Nellie, I swear it, not untrue.

"The letters sent by Messrs. Norton and Son were most peremptory in their summons. I must return at once. Fortunately there was a young Englishman who could without difficulty take my place, and I was free. My friends and comrades were honestly pleased with my good fortune, and we parted on excellent terms. Nellie, when I started in the 'Queen of the Seas,' bound from Bombay to London, my thoughts were all of you. Oh, my true love, my lost love, how shall I tell you what happened then?

"I deserve to be shot as a traitor, as a coward," he continued, with passionate bitterness. "When I look back I cannot think what folly, what madness possessed me. I am sure that my good fortune had in some measure turned my brain.

"On the second day that I was on board I began to take an interest in my fellow-passengers. My romantic story was known amongst them—how from a simple engineer, glad to earn an income of a few hundreds, I had suddenly and quite unexpectedly come into possession of a title and estates worth sixty thousand per annum. On the second day of the voyage I walked about the deck amusing myself with the novel sights and sounds, when, Nellie, I saw one of the most beautiful women I had ever beheld in my life—beautiful as a dream or a vision, but, ah, Nellie, not half so fair and winsome as you!

"I had seen but little of women. I had never been thrown much into their society. I hardly remembered my own mother; sisters and cousins I had none; you and your mother were the only two with whom I had ever been on friendly or intimate terms. I loved you. I understood your simple noble nature; I knew your true earnest character; but I was perfectly ignorant of the acts of women. I thought they were all like you; their caprices, fascinations, charms, arts, and intrigues were all unknown to me. Never was prey more easily caught. I hate myself when I think of my own folly.

"The beautiful woman was walking up and down the deck; her veil was thrown back, and the sea-breeze had brought a lovely bloom to her face. Her graceful carriage, so free, so stately attracted me first.

"I saw her lay her hand on the rail. She was looking over at the passing waves; the hand was white as a snowdrop; a wedding-ring shone on it, with broad bands of diamonds and sapphires. 'She is married,' I thought. Then little as I understood the mysteries of a lady's attire, I perceived that the coquettish line of white defining the form of her beautiful head was a widow's cap.

"'Who is that lady?' I asked of Captain Luttrell.

"His eyes brightened, as did the eyes of every other man on board, when they rested on her.

"'She is a Mrs. Nugent,' he replied—'a young widow returning to England. Her husband, Captain Vere Nugent, died a few months since. I will introduce you to her;' and the next moment I was bowing before a beautiful young widow, who seemed still a child."

CHAPTER XII.

"Lurline is my wife now, and I will not say one word against her. I will not even say that I could do so. She was certainly the most beautiful, the most fascinating woman I had ever seen. She looked so young that it was almost impossible to believe that she had been a wife and was a widow; but I knew afterward that she was at least ten years older than we thought her. I will not describe her to you; you will see her and judge for yourself.

"Nellie," continued Mark, "there is as great a difference between you and Lurline as between a simple natural lily of the valley and a gaudy artificial camellia. I saw it afterward; but at first she took my senses captive, and held them in thrall. I remember how she puzzled me, how I watched her. One of the first things that struck me was the subtle odor of sweet violets that seemed to envelope her. Everything belonging to her—her sables, shawls, books fans, gloves—everything had the same sweet odor of fresh violets. That charmed me. Oh, Nellie, I was a rash foolish coward, but I never thought of loving her, and I never dreamed of marrying any one but you! Every man on board was in love with her; but she favored me and I was weak enough, young and foolish enough to be flattered by this preference, to feel proud and delighted when the little court of admirers had to make way for me, when she laid that white gemmed hand of hers on my arm, dismissing the rest with a little nod of the head, saying, 'I will accompany you, Lord Severne. I should like a quiet promenade.'

"It pleased me to mark hot angry jealousy in other men's eyes; it pleased me to note how they envied every mark of preference which this beautiful woman showered upon me. Still, Nellie, I never dreamed of being false to you.

"At first I was attracted by her great beauty, her fascination, her low sweet voice her nameless charm of dress and manner, then by her decided, open preference for me shown at all times and in all places.

"I never thought that rank, title, or money had anything to do with it; I believed it was myself alone that she cared for. Ah, Nellie, perhaps even a stronger man than myself might have succumbed! I shall never forget the nights on the ocean, with the stars like golden meteors in the sky, the sea dark, silent, mysterious and solemn. Such nights they were—the sea and sky so calm, and that beautiful face looking into mine! Ah, Nellie, you taught me love, and it will never die; she taught me passion, and it is dead!

"I began to forget you, my darling. I must tell you the whole truth. The memory of the sweet face under the lilacs grew fainter; the passionate beautiful face of the woman who showed this marked preference for me almost maddened me for a time.

"There can be no excuse for me, Nellie. I offer none. But remember that for the first time in my life I was flattered by all the subtle flatteries that a clever and beautiful woman could use. The balance of my reason was gone. She had roused passion that yet was not love in my heart. I was driven on by the anger of those whom she slighted for me; and one night—one fatal night, when the moon was shining brilliantly, and the sea was calm as a lake—we stood together at the end of the vessel. Her fair white hand stole into mine; her beautiful face was raised to mine, pale with emotion, her eyes glistening with tears. I forgot you, Nellie; I forgot honor, truth, and loyalty. I bent down to kiss her, and—Well, I cannot tell you how it happened. I am speaking the truth, Nellie, I would not hide one thought from you. I feel sure that when I bent my head to kiss her I had no thought of asking her to be my wife; but before another half hour had passed I had promised to marry her, and—Nellie, love, listen—from that moment to this I have never had one single happy moment—not one. There could be no drawing back—no hesitation even, for I found the next day that the whole of the passengers knew that Lord Severne and the beautiful Mrs. Nugent were engaged.

"Weak, cowardly, disloyal—ah, yes I know I was all that! But I have suffered horribly. From that hour to this I have been a miserable man, for I found out that it was you I had loved after all, and that the love of the lad was better than the passion of the man. There were times when I resolved on telling her, but it would have been useless. She had decided on marrying me, and I knew that my intentions were quite secondary to hers. When it was too late, my heart went back to its first allegiance. I found my engagement to this woman of the world a very business like matter. There was no nonsense, no delay. We were married three weeks after the 'Queen of the Seas' reached London.

"Ah, Nellie, you have suffered, but my pain has been greater. My conscience gave me no rest. Night and day your image was with me, night and day my folly and cowardice were ever before me. I longed, yet dreaded to see you. If I had known that your mother was dead, and that you were waiting for me in the old home alone, I should have gone to you, no matter what had happened; but your letter did not reach me."

"It was returned to me," I interposed.

"As soon as my affairs were settled," he continued, "I went abroad. Lurline preferred it. She said she never cared to live in England and, in truth I was indifferent on the subject, knowing that no place could ever be the same to me again. At Mentone we met the Yorkes, and I liked them very much. I was a miserable, haunted, gloomy man. My wealth brought me no happiness, because I had lost you. I found rest in talking to Lady Yorke. She seemed to think I had some great sorrow in my life. I do not suppose I should have returned to England, at least for some years, had not imperative business compelled me to go to Severne Court a few weeks ago. Oh, Nellie, there are some disappointments too bitter, too great for words! I shall return to Italy; I cannot live in England."

"Why?" I asked.

His face clouded, an angry gleam came into the eyes which had been full of pain and despair.

"I cannot tell you why, Nellie, but my life is blighted. I cannot stay anywhere for long."

"Shall you ever live at Severne Court?" I asked.

"Never," was the gloomy reply. "The punishment of my folly is that I shall be a wanderer on the face of the earth."

"But why, Mark—why?" I cried, beginning to forget my own trouble in his.

"There are some things that a man cannot speak of," he replied, "cannot even think of, or lay bare to his own heart. This sorrow of mine is one of them."

"Then, Mark," I could not help saying as I looked sadly at him, "you have ruined all the happiness of my life without securing your own."

"That is just what I have done, Nellie. Between the remorse I feel at the loss of you and the sorrow of my secret, I am the most miserable man in the world."

Ah, Mark, my lover, I read in your face that your folly had cost you dear! We sat in silence for some time, the wind stirring the lilac-branches and bearing to us sweet gusts of perfume. We had not been there an hour, and already it seemed to me an eternity. I knew that we must part. Time was passing, and I should be wanted. Then the full force of my misery rushed over me like a lava tide. How could I ever take up the duties of life again? My heart and soul had no strength, no life. Where should I turn for help or comfort? For alas! I had given my whole heart to a man who had married another and had forgotten me!

"Mark, what shall I do with the rest of my life?" I asked wearily. "I cannot die just because I wish to die. I am like a ship without a rudder. Love of you, whether living or dead, has hitherto filled my life. What am I to do?"

"I cannot tell, Nellie," he replied. "Are you happy here with Lady Yorke?"

"Yes—as happy as I could be anywhere without you," I replied.

"Then do not go away. We will do that, not you. We will remain for a few days; then I shall say that I am summoned to the Court on business. Nellie, forgive me for what I am going to say. All I have in the world ought to have been yours—and I have such abundant wealth; let me give you what will keep you in comfort and affluence."

I could not be angry; his eyes were full of tears, and his lips quivered.

"No," I replied, gently, "you must not do that, Mark. I do not care for money. I would rather have had one true word of love from your lips than all the money you possess."

"I should be so much happier, Nellie, if you would let me do this. Let me buy for you a pretty little home. In the midst of my misery, let me have the one gleam of comfort that you have no worldly cares."

"No!" I cried, with quick impatient scorn. "Can you not understand that I would rather—a thousand times rather—die of hunger by the roadside than accept even one crumb of bread from your hands?"

"Will you ever forgive me?" he said. "In the years to come, when you remember that I am—ah, a thousand times!—more unhappy than you, and when you remember that I can find no comfort because it is all my fault, will you not try to forgive me? Think of me as you did; forget this interval of folly and falsehood. Think only of Mark with his honest 'lad's love;' forget Mark, the man who failed you—will you, Nellie?"

TO BE CONTINUED.

FROM THE PHONOGRAPH.

How a Man Felt When He Heard His Words Repeated.

Up town there is a phonograph, and the man who is running it is a hotel owner, says the Lewiston Journal. He had a caller Tuesday whose "dander" was up. The room was quite full of people, and the caller had an insane desire to give his man "a piece of his mind." He did so. He berated him up hill and down. He didn't leave him, as he expressed it, in any kind of shape. All the time the object of the attack had on the counter by his side the phonograph, in action, only the caller didn't know it. When he had finished the Lewiston man said:

"Are you done?"

"Yes, I am done," was the reply.

"Just one moment," was the rejoinder; "I want you to hear what you said," and the merciless phonograph was reversed and the record pronounced through the machine so that he could hear it.

A blush overspread the caller's face. He listened in wonder and surprise. As oaths and epithets flowed out of the machine, the exact reproduction of his own vituperation, he moved away, and when all was done a man more sheepish and ashamed could not be found. Said he, after a moment's thought, turning to the Lewiston man: "I have had a valuable lesson. No man who would talk like that in public has any right to be considered. I want you to pull that record, as you call it, off from that machine and give it to me. I'll pay for it."

It was done, and the caller stood by the counter uttering apologies and whittling into pieces the wax cylinder that contained his remarks.

To Jerusalem by Railroad.

To speak of going to Jerusalem by railroad has a curious sound, but the experience will be common enough before long. There seems to be little doubt that the line from Joppa, now in course of construction by a French company, will be finished in the spring, or that it will prove a good paying investment. The company, at all events, expects to make large profits after paying the shareholders a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. It appears that more than forty thousand persons land at Joppa every year in order to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and other spots celebrated in sacred history. The number of steamers and other vessels putting into the port of Joppa with passengers and merchandise is more than eight hundred a year. An evidence of the recent rapid growth of the traffic may be found in the fact that Joppa has trebled its population within the past thirty years. Tourists will be able to take a return ticket between that port and Jerusalem for 20 francs; and what is more, they will be able to do the journey in a far less time, with infinitely more safety than hitherto. The railroad managers expect a great rush of tourists to the Holy City from all parts of the civilized world.—New York Post.

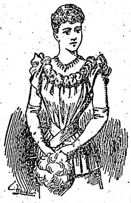
WOMAN AND HER SPHERE.

GOSSIPY MATTERS TO INTEREST THE WOMEN.

Some Interesting Talk About New York and Paris Fashions—Other Matters About the Home and Kitchen.

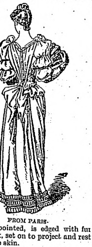
About What to Wear.

For small dances the corsage most generally adopted leaves the shoulders covered, and is cut down in a square or with the rounded "virgin" neck. Short sleeves are reappearing in evening dresses, after having been little more than a name for some years, and are full puffed, and a trifle long. Silk muslin is the favorite thin material, and besides the charming plain tints there are some pretty effects in printed chine and broche patterns; others are striped, and still others are watered. But the prettiest are those with chine designs in delicate elusive effects. Ribbons are in great favor for young ladies' dresses. A charmingly simple gown for a young girl to wear at a dancing reception is of white silk muslin. Three white satin ribbons border the skirt, the lowest serving as a hem, and these are crossed by perpendicular straps of the same ribbon, terminating in flat loops. The full round corsage a la vierge is girdled by three ribbons, the lowest at the waist and two above, and the puffed sleeves are gathered to a ribbon band.



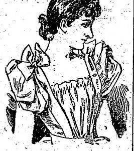
A PRETTY DEBUTANTE.

The trimming preferred by very elegant women for evening gowns is rich fur in very narrow bands. One or three rows border the bottom of the skirt all around, not merely at the front and the corsage, whether fully decollete or only cut down square, round, or pointed, is edged with fur at the neck, set on to project and rest against the skin.



FROM PARIS.

Something about gowns for January debutantes will be of interest. The white bengaline shown in the first sketch was cut after a fashion possible only to a slender figure, and even then, though pretty in its frank simplicity, probably not the most becoming, with a sacque bodice, gathered to the half-low round neck, belted with lapping ribbons at the waist, and falling just below the hips all around. For garniture it had a circle of the new chenille about the top of the bodice, quite as effective and acceptable as feather trimmings and much less costly. The short sleeves are nothing more than fanlike flaring plaits of the bengaline crossing the tops of the arms. White gloves, to come just above the elbow, and a white fan were laid out to go with this gown.



OF WHITE CAMEL'S HAIR.

A little more elaborate but not necessarily much more expensive is the gown of which a back view has been sketched, as affording a little variety from the reign of fronts with insipid faces, to which last season's library of fashion plates invariably treats the world feminine. This dress was brought from abroad to be worn by a pretty blonde who is making her entrance into her own pleasant circle of New York society at a somewhat later age than is chosen commonly for a debut, a silvery cashmere, hesitating between white and gray, and made with a French skirt finished at the bottom with three tiny ruffles of silvery velvet with rows of narrow gold galon run between. The ruffles are not more than two inches each in width, and the effect of the device is quaint and in this instance, at least, most piquant.

The skirt is cut, if any clever girl will venture on a duplication, of six straight widths, each seventeen and three-quarters inches wide. The half low, pointed bodice is finished with a velvet ruffle at the waist gathered to a heading and with a thread of gold galon run below. The skirt is caught up under a rosette on the right side, and in the middle of the back the breadth is lifted and fastened above the narrowing frills whose meeting point is hidden beneath the bouffant puff of the odd drapery. The bodice arrangement is the same back and front, a pointed vest of lace, outlined at the top with galon and with a gold spark flickering out down the middle. The sleeves, which reach the elbows, are three full puffs of lace gathered with galon.

The subject of the third sketch is a home-made dress for the daughter of an artist.

A soft white camel's hair was the fabric decided upon after three mornings spent in consultation, and two more days brought an agreement as to the pattern; the simple waist with the pretty gathered tucker of white silk across the bosom, and the dainty bretelles, shoulder knots and and belt of white ribbon. It showed her arms and her rounded neck and throat, yet was high for prudery, and the skirt was straight and untrimmed and just cleared the floor.

The mother braided the heavy hair in the low knot behind her ears, but it was the artist father who broke two creamy roses from one of the bunches that had been sent her and tucked one above and the other just below the coil.

Young girls do not wear long dresses with propriety; their gowns should barely touch the floor behind. The skirts should be made perfectly plain in front, but full enough behind to hang gracefully. It is most thoroughly in accord with the fashion of the hour to choose fabrics wide enough to be made with only one seam and that behind. Slippers and gloves are chosen carefully to match the color of the dress. The tan tints that ruled so long with toilets of any and every description are now hardly seen; blue gloves, green gloves or even pink gloves are accepted by foolish folk fashionable in preference. With long sleeves two-button gloves are the best form, but with elbow-sleeves the world of frills and furbelows still smiles on mousquetaires.

The Whistling Girl.

The whistling girl does not commonly come to a bad end, Quite as often as any other girl she learns to whistle a cradlesong, low and sweet and charming, to the young voter in the cradle. She is a girl of spirit, of independence of character, of dash and flavor; and as to lips, why, you must have some sort of presentable lips to whistle; thin ones will not. The whistling girl does not come to a bad end at all, if marriage is still considered a good occupation, except a cloud may be thrown upon her exuberant young life by this rascally proverb.

Even if she walks the lonely road of life she has this advantage, that she can whistle to keep her courage up. But in a larger sense, one that this practical age can understand, it is not true that the whistling girl comes to a bad end. Whistling pays. It has brought her money; it has blown her name about the listening world. Scarcely has a non-whistling woman been more famous. She has set aside the adage. She has done so much toward the emancipation of her sex from the prejudice created by an ill-natured proverb which never had root in fact.—Harper's Magazine.

A Really Robust Maiden.

A review reporter was shown a shoe at the store of the Cowles mercantile company recently, made for a member of the fair sex, that for size caps the climax. The shoe is number 23, and measures 16 inches in length. Now, kind reader, don't jump at the conclusion that this is merely a ballroom slipper belonging to some Butler young lady. It isn't. Neither was it manufactured for Sam Oldham's best girl—in fact for none of the fair daughters of our favored city.

The shoe was made for the famed Miss Ella Ewing, of Fairmont, Mo., who is only 18 years old and whose weight is 325 pounds. Her height is 7 feet and 10 inches, and she is said to be a robust sample of our Missouri maidens. Miss Ewing has returned to her home at Fairmont after an absence of several months. We would suggest that Miss Ewing be sent to the world's fair 1893 as an advertisement for our prolific state.—Rich Hill Review.

Ladies and Tobacco.

One reason why there is so much smoking in public places where ladies and children, as well as men, congregate, is because of the moral cowardice of the average American. He will allow the filthy nuisance to be perpetrated almost anywhere and at any time without remonstrance, simply because he is afraid of abuse or of ridicule. In this respect he compares very unfavorably with the Englishman. Another cause is the entire want of will among the ladies. If every woman to whom tobacco is a nuisance—and that means ninety-nine out of every hundred—would make her feelings plainly known when necessary, matters would improve amazingly. They are not backward in expressing themselves forcibly in almost all other matters, but when it comes to tobacco they say often they like it, which is rarely true.

Borax for Colds.

Try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal cold in the head. Try taking your cod-liver oil in tomato catsup if you want to make it palatable. Try a cloth wrung out from cold water put about the neck at night for sore throat. Try an extra pair of stockings outside of your shoes when traveling in cold weather. Try walking with your hands behind you if you find yourself becoming bent forward. Try a saturated solution of bicarbonate soda, baking soda, in diarrhœal troubles; give freely. Try a newspaper over your chest beneath your coat, as a chest protector in extremely cold weather.

LENGTHENING LIFE.

Moltke's Maxim "Temperance and Work" Furnishes the Means.

Dr. Ebstein, of Goettingen, delivered a long discourse on this subject, from which we take the following: The question as to the natural duration of life is first to be answered. According to the latest discoveries the average length of life, in the natural order of things, is from seventy to seventy-five years. Women live somewhat longer than men. The mortality among children, particularly less than a year old, is very great. From the age of puberty till the fiftieth year, the death rate is small, from that time it becomes greater each year. Too great an old age is a questionable blessing, because a renewal of youth can be reached in no way whatever. It is evident, therefore, that the normal limit of the age of man is that which is attained without bitter breaking down and suffering. The first condition is a good foundation, a descent from parents physically and mentally healthy. Of further importance is suitable maternal care of the child. Then comes the school and military training for the increase of the powers of resistance. In advancing life, a proper activity must not be neglected. "An unused life is an early death." The correct means toward reaching a good old age were given by Moltke when that question was going the rounds. These were "Temperance and work." Not only temperance in eating and drinking, but the same must be practiced in every direction. A great number of deaths in the prime of life occur through accidental wounds. (In business and industrial life, and in war.) Another part on account of so-called constitutional illnesses, which are generally the result of some innate physical defect of the human body. These can always be combatted. A third part result from contagious diseases. The danger of infection can generally be met by capable measures of defense. The art of lengthening human life has made little advance up to the present time. The age of man, in the average, has become no greater. Also the common principles of long life have been substantially the same in all times, only the relationships of culture and differing eras imply different occurrences and details. The speaker also insisted that the use of alcohol is entirely unnecessary, and that the danger of shortening human life is not to be found in the greatness of intellectual work, but in its unsuitable organization.—Cincinnati Volksblatt.

ABOUT BIRDS.

The Barnyard Fowl Unlucky and the Turtle Dove Sacred.

In many parts of Saxony the peasants will not raise chickens, even though they could double their investment many fold. They call the male of the barnyard fowl the "bird of ill omen," from a notion that he "crowed for joy" at the time of the crucifixion.

The majority of sailors on the Atlantic ocean religiously believe that the frigate bird can start at daybreak with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and roost the same night upon the American coast. Ornithologists say that under favorable conditions the frigate bird will make 200 miles an hour.

In Sweden the turtle dove is looked upon as sacred. The Swedes call it "God's bird" and "Noah's bird," from a notion that it is the same species of bird that the commander of the Ark sent out to bring back tidings of a receding flood.

In France the quail is called the Bird of Prophecy; this from an idea that the number of his calls foretells the price of wheat. If he calls twice without resting the farmers expect but 2 francs per bushel for his grain, if the bird calls four times he expects to realize twice the price which two calls insures. In olden time a bird called the "phœnix" was thought to live in the deserts of Arabia. His lease of life was said to be 500 years, at the end of which time he built a nest of spices and fanned it into flame with his wings. The flame reduced the bird to ashes, out of which he sprung to live another 500 years. Richardson says that he had fifty orifices in his beak, through which he sung melodious airs.

The raven was also one of the chosen birds of mediæval superstition. Knapp calls him

The hateful messenger of heavy things,
Of death and dolour telling.

Dayton speaks of

The greedy raven that doth call for death.

—St. Louis Republic.

TO SEE THE WIND.

Anybody Can Do It If They Stand in the Right Place.

"Pigs can see wind," is a country proverb of some age, and is, perhaps, a tribute to the understanding of an animal that, while nominally the stupidest of brutes is really one of the smartest. But anybody can see the wind if he will stand in the right place, asserts the New York Recorder. They say that if you will hold a broad-bladed knife or any other piece of polished metal at a slight slant toward the breeze and look along its windward surface you can see the air flow up and fall off on the leeward side. Perhaps so, but you can see it for a certainty on the Western plains on an average summer day. When the sun is well up, say from noon until 2 o'clock, and the earth is getting pretty warm, the heated air rises from the whole country.

The dryness of the atmosphere seems to make it especially elastic, and as you look off toward the horizen it seems alive with vibrations. These little waves cause a stratum of aberration that amounts to obscuration, so that you do not see things through them but only sky reflections, as on water, and as the bright blue color shows at the foot of the hills and woods it resembles a lake spread there, with the hills and woods jutting into it as capes and dotted over it as islands. This is the famous mirage of the plains and the desert that deceives raw travelers with a promise of water.

If, however, the stratum of rising air has no hills behind it you can see the wind blow through it, because it sets it rippling and flowing and causes apparent distortion in the more distant ground surface. When the day is warm, the heat reflection considerable and the wind moderate you can see the air waves move as easily as you can see wheat bend before the breeze.

The true mirage, which results from magnifying these conditions of rising air and a colder stratum and that brings objects into view that are below the horizon—a phenomenon identical in process with the distortion that makes the submerged part of a stick seem to bend when it is thrust into water—this mirage is less often seen here than on the seaboard. And there has been some tall lying about it there. Next to the moon hoax there never was a bigger fraud than the one perpetrated on innocent believers by a man who has just been up in Alaska, and who swore that back of Muir Glacier was a permanent mirage reflecting the spires and roofs of a city in the sky. Some men said that there must be a city hidden in an unexplored valley to the eastward, and all kinds of fairy stories about lost tribes and civilized Indians and treasure towns were invented to fit the case.

But one day a man who was born in Bristol, England, saw the photograph of the city in the air that the liar was exhibiting, and he recognized it as his native place. The liar had taken a plain, everyday photograph of Bristol and had smeared and softened the edges as they do in vignette portraits. Since his downfall permanent mirages are not slated among the attractions free to buyers of excursion tickets to Alaska.

A Hint for Brides.

A novel wedding fancy was recently inaugurated by a fashionable bride in New York. She carried an unusually large bouquet, and just before leaving for the honeymoon she untied her flowers, which proved to be eight separate posies, fastened with different colored ribbons. Each of these was presented to a bridesmaid, and one of these concealed a wedding-ring which would indicate the next bride. The idea resembles the custom of putting a ring, thimble and money in the Christmas pudding, marking the finder's lot, respectively, as matrimony, spinsterhood, or wealth.

White Poplars and Lightning.

M. Oovaroff, a Moscow scientist, has discovered that when lightning strikes a forest the white poplar (populus alba) is the first to attract it. He came to the conclusion that the tree can be used as a natural lightning-rod and he submitted a memoral to the minister of the interior advocating that the planting of a white poplar before every house in a village be made obligatory upon the peasants to prevent fire by lightning.

The Sham and the Real.

Every good thing has its imitators, every genuine article its counterfeits. The Ammonia and Alum Baking Powders sold over the counters are no more like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, than the paste is like the real diamond, or a counterfeit is like one of the old master's genuine paintings.

When greedy and merciless manufacturers claim their adulterated and harmful baking powders are as good as Dr. Price's, they know they are not telling the truth. These people know they are destroying the stomachs and the complexion of the consumers, and there are many grocers recommending such powders over their counters—knowing same to be injurious and worthless—simply to make a large profit.

Dr. Price, a concientious physician, has spent a lifetime in perfecting and popularizing his Cream Baking Powder, the only Pure Cream Tartar Powder now to be obtained.

Multitudes of imitators all over the land have sprung up, not to imitate the purity of Price's Cream Baking Powder, but to see how cheap they could make their counterfeits and hoodwink the public.

Some use Ammonia and others Alum, but all these shams cry in chorus, "Buy this, its just as good as Dr. Price's and much cheaper.

Price's Cream Baking Powder is the standard for purity and perfection the world over, and is beyond comparison.

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Popular Talks On Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

In my last contribution I took up the subject of Copyright, with reference to how, by whom and on what it may be obtained. A few words on the subject of Infringement of Copyright may not be without interest and profit to the general reader.

What is an infringement?

It may be said that if so much of a work be taken that the value of the original is sensibly and materially diminished, or the labors of the original author are substantially, to an injurious extent, appropriated by another, such taking or appropriation is sufficient in point of law to maintain the suit. It is not necessary that the whole or even the larger part be taken, to constitute invasion of a copyright.

Copying is not confined to literal repetition, but includes the various modes in which the matter of any publication is adapted, imitated or transferred, with more or less colorable alterations to disguise the piracy. It may be incorporated into some larger work and and be none the less an infringement, as if an encyclopedia were to contain a copyrighted article, or part of an article of another author. "The true test," says one case, "is to ascertain whether the defendant has in fact used the plan, arrangement, and illustrations of the plaintiff as the model of his own book, with colorable alterations and variations only to disguise the use thereof, or whether his work is the result of his own labor, skill and use of common materials and common sources of knowledge open to all men, and the resemblances are either accidental or arising from the nature of the subject."

It is an infringement, even though an improvement on the original. The test then is whether the copy is substantially the same as the original. Courts have several times defined a copy to be that which comes so near to the original as to give to every person seeing it the idea created by the original.

The same principle holds good in regard to maps, charts, pictures, musical compositions, etc. It is hard to say what is an infringement of a map. Where the subsequent map appears to have been substantially copied from the original, except in scale and color there is an infringement. In the case of music, even though the copy be adapted to a different purpose, if the original may still be recognized by the ear, it is an infringement, and this so even if "variations" be added. Copying a copyrighted engraving by means of photography is an infringement.

If a book infringe to a slight degree, as by embracing a small part of a copyrighted work, together with much original matter, the equitable remedy is a suit for the damage suffered, and not an injunction to restrain the issue of the publication. Although a copyrighted book cannot be copied, still a "fair use" of the book, as by quotations for criticism, review, etc., is not prohibited. Recourse must be had to the decisions of courts as to what is "fair use."

It must be such use as will not cause substantial injury to the proprietor of the first publication.

NATURALIZATION.

One may be a citizen of a State and not a citizen of the United States. Compliance with State laws of naturalization do not make a man a citizen of the United States. This power is vested solely in Congress, and yet, strange to say, one may not be a citizen of the United States and yet vote for a Senator or member of Congress, and should the power to choose a president by any chance be thrown into Congress, as indeed it may under the Constitution, there is given to persons not citizens of the United States, indirect influence in the choice of the President. This comes about by the Constitution declaring that electors of members of the lower house of Congress, have the qualifications requisite for electors of the lower house of the State Legislatures. So that in order for an alien to vote for a Member of Congress, and indirectly for a Senator or President, it is only necessary for him to be able to vote for a member of the more numerous branch of the State Legislature. The State may prescribe what qualifications it may see fit for State citizenship, but Congress alone can make an alien a citizen of the whole country. It is difficult, in view of what has been said, however, to see wherein lies the distinction between the privilege of a citizen of the United States and a citizen of one of the States. One privilege at least the State could not confer, that is, she could not give him as a citizen, a title to those privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States which the federal constitution guarantees and secures.

We will state briefly who may be naturalized under the laws of the United States. Any alien friend who is a free white person or a person of African nativity or descent, who has made the legal preliminary declaration, and who has resided for the five years next preceding his application, in the United States, and for one year next preceding such application, in the State or Territory in which the court sits to whom he makes application, and who, during that time, has been of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order of the same, may become a citizen of the United States. This excludes Indians, Mongolians, half Indian blood, and Chinese. A married woman may be naturalized without the concurrence of her husband.

There are five classes of privileged persons.

First, minors. Children of naturalized citizens, under age of twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, are deemed citizens if dwelling in this country. Minor children of foreign parents, whose mother, after the death of the father, marries a citizen, become citizens. Children of citizens, who are born abroad, are citizens of the United States. In regard to the five years qualification, a portion of this time may be years of the applicant's minority; in such case, the previous declaration of intention is not necessary if he make a declaration at the time of his admission, and proves and declares on oath that for two years it has been his intention to become a citizen.

Second, wives of citizens. An alien woman of the race or class entitled to naturalization, who marries a citizen, becomes by that act a citizen. If makes no difference if she is less than twenty-one years of age. When an alien is naturalized, his wife thereby becomes a citizen, though she may never come to the United States until after his death. This latter statement is, however, questioned in some courts. A discussion of the three remaining classes of privileged persons will be found in our next paper.

Our Duluth Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Jan 22.—The new iron mines on the Mesabi Range continue to attract the attention of the Duluth people and especially of the iron men. The first wonderful stories of the great richness of these new found deposits are borne out by the later developments. The work of opening new locations is being prosecuted with vigor by a good many companies and generally with good results. A week ago a party of Southern capitalists interested in the Cincinnati mine, with Messrs. John McKinley, A. E. Humphreys and S. T. Hale of this city, were here to investigate that and other properties. I had the good fortune to make the trip to the new range with them. The mines are reached by a twelve mile ride from the Duluth & Iron Range road at Mesabi station, and a twelve mile sleigh ride with the thermometer hovering around 29 below zero was a new experience for most of the men who made the trip. There was enough pleasure on the ride to more than compensate for the discomforts from the cold, and if there had not been, every one would have been amply repaid by the wonderful revelations at the mines.

Four of the mines, the Cincinnati, Canton, Bewabic and Hale were visited and examined. After inspection of any one of them there would be no doubt of the value of the newly opened deposit of ore. Taken altogether they show an amount of ore never before found on any range in this country.

The developments so far have all been by test pitting, and on each property from three to thirteen pits have been put down, with the result every time of finding a good body of ore. The Bewabik on which the most work has been done, has up to date showed up the largest amount. On one of its four "forties" there is known by actual measurement to be about 9,000,000 tons, and on the four there are probably not less than 20,000,000 tons. The Cincinnati, in which the controlling spirits are A. E. Humphreys, John McKinley, Judge J. T. Hale and Geo. E. Milligan, the latter of Parkersburg, W. V., has twice the amount of land the Bewabik owns, and the test pits so far show just as rich a deposit, so it may be said to have even a greater body of ore available. The Hale and the Canton each are showing up fine bodies of ore. All this ore is a red hematite Bessemer running from 60 to 65 per cent metalic iron. The ore formation so far shows that for a long time at least the mining will be very cheap, probably costing less than 50 cents a ton. As the ore lies it is a vast stock pile, needing only to be stripped and lifted out with a steam shovel. It can be delivered to furnaces in Duluth for about $2 a ton, and this means a marvelous development of the iron and steel industry here. The McKinley mine three miles farther west was not visited, but the reliable reports that come from there show that at least in the quality of the ore it is more than the equal of the other mines. One result of the visit of these Southern and Eastern capitalists, some of whom are interested in the Tennessee and Alabama iron fields, was the organization of the Chicago Iron company, a strong concern, which has secured about 800 acres between the Canton and Bewabik and the McKinley and on which preliminary work shows the same ore formation to exist. A large outside interest has been created in these new iron fields and men are coming from every section to investigate them. The two railroads which will reach the range are rushing their surveys and the clearing of the rights of way and by August both will be constructed. The Duluth, Mesabi & Northern has 65 miles to build and the Duluth & Iron Range 13.

HAYS.

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters, Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

World's Fair Notes.

The Lord Mayor of London, it is announced, will form a committee to raise the sum necessary to send to the Exposition a selected number of representative working men from London, with a view of their making reports on the industrial exhibits there. Similar action was taken in case of the last two Paris expositions.

Indiana's building at the Exposition will be French gothic in style, and constructed entirely of Indiana material. It will measure 100x170 feet, and in realty will be a $100,000 structure, though, on account of the donation of a large part of the material entering into its construction, its cash cost will be only about $30,000.

A grand dedication ball, probably in the Auditorium, on the night of Oct. 13, 1892, will conclude the exercises dedicatory to the Exposition buildings. Many representatives of foreign countries are expected to be present, and the event will be, to an extent, international in character. The committee on ceremonies has selected the following patronesses and managers:

Patronesses—Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. A. C. McClurg, Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. Wm. Armour, Mrs. Hobart C. Taylor and Mrs. Robert W. Patterton, Jr.

Managers—Mr. N. K. Fairbank, Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. Norman Williams, Mr. Franklin McVeagh, Mr. Lambert Tree, Mr. Hobart C. Taylor, Mr. T. Harvey Bradley, Mr. F. M. Whitehouse, Mr. Huntington W. Jackson, Mr. A. C. Honore, Mr. Arthur Ryerson and Mr. Mr. George Armour.

The second volume of "Tales From Town Topics" has appeared, with the announcement in the preface that the first volume enjoyed a "phenomenal" sale, and that the publishers expect the new book to prove quite as popular. It is doubtless true that a large body of the public buys with considerable avidity a book that is known to contain stories told with a French degree of freedom, and, so long as literary purity is preserved and a romantic brilliancy exhibited, and lapses into unconventional moral attitudes are smiled away, "Tales From Town Topics, No. 2," contains some rather startling pages judged under austere rules, but the book is seldom stupid, and can be read by broad-minded men and women without seriously influencing the health of their souls. [Town Topics Publishing Co., 21 West 23d street, New York.]

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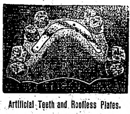

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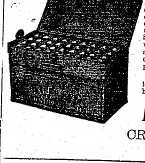

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, January 28, 1892.

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Our Washington Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1892.

There have so far been two occasions in the House of Representatives at this session, where a straightforward and patriotic Republican sentiment clashed with what is known as Democracy. In the first, the Democracy triumphed, and prevented the sending to Russia, at government expense the contributions of patriotic Americans to Russian sufferers by famine. The Republicans were as one for this small testimonial to an ever friendly government, and, though the Democracy was divided, enough of their bulky majority voted against the appropriation to defeat it. This slap in the face of the only government on earth that has always been friendly to us was a most ungracious and unpatriotic thing.

The next contest was over the Holman resolution, which virtually limited appropriations this year to the carrying on of department work. Nothing was to be voted for the thousand things, outside of routine, that have been recognized as part of the government's needs from the days of Jefferson to those of Cleveland. In this contest there was a transient Republican triumph, as Mr. Holman's resolution was withdrawn. But it came up again the day after, and was adopted. As passed, it pledges the United States to give or pay nothing to the World's Fair at Chicago, to United States' creditors who have been left in arrears by the inevitable friction that comes with the movements of a great government, and to the increase and improvement of the navy. In various ways, outside of these, the Holman resolution, if carried out in its terms, would cripple the United States in its dealings with their own citizens and in their relations with foreign powers. Of coure the letter of the resolution will have little to do with the actual legislation of the session. Harbors and rivers will be improved, necessary public buildings erected, the naval vessels completed and new ones commenced, and the United States continue to make themselves respectable abroad as well as at home, notwithstanding the Holman resolution. The two hundred and thirty-six Democrats in the house may vote wildly and foolishly on an abstract proposition of economy, but when the local, national and international needs of the nation come before them for consideration and vote, they will act and vote intelligently. Mr. Holman seems to be a man who thinks a people of seventy millions, with railroads, steamboats, electrical appliances, and all other modern improvements will be content with the stage-coach methods of a hundred years ago. He will find his mistake before the session closes—long before it closes.

There is no real and serious complaint about the census of 1890 except that comes from New York City. New York State does not complain. No state complains. No really American community complains of the general accuracy and fairness of the enumeration made. The unavoidable mistakes here and there are criticised, as they should be. But these Democrats of New York who believe that New York State is solidly Democratic now are seriously thinking of proceeding in Congress, in some way unknown to the ordinary mind, against Mr. Porter, the present superintendent of the census. As Governor and Senator Hill has New York City in his vest pocket, New York State in his overcoat pocket, and expects the nation to meet him next summer at Harlem Bridge, it is supposed that he is at the bottom of the new raid on Porter and the census of 1890. The special object he has is not understood. He may believe that he is the only man who can take a census, as he is the only man who ever created a Legislature.

If there are any Union soldiers who have not decided to visit Washington at the September reunion this year, they may get information that will influence them by addressing a note to Harrison Dingman, Washington, D. C. He is secretary of the general committee, and will respond to any call.

A Pioneer In Fact.

Grand Forks Daily Herald:—Jack Bunnell, one of the oldest engineers on the Great Northern, and who pulled the first train across the bridge into Grand Forks is now pulling the passenger between here and Devil's Lake. The old time boys will remember a clock was presented to Jack by his friends here in honor of his piloting the first locomotive into the city, which he probably carries in his cab to this day.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court, Special Term, Jan. 21st, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of William G. Cooke, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of H. E. Cooke, administrator of the estate of William G. Cooke, deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by this Court, on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1892.

By the Court: C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[41-43]

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

—OF THE—

Crookston Mercantile Company.

For the purpose of organizing a corporation under Title 2, Chapter 34, General Statutes, 1878 and acts amendatory thereto, the undersigned hereby associate ourselves together and adopt the following Articles of Incorporation.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be the CROOKSTON MERCANTILE COMPANY, and the general nature of its business shall be, the carrying on of a general wholesale and retail grocery, fruits, confectionery, cigars and tobacco business and such other general mercantile business as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II.

The principal place of business of said corporation shall be in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

ARTICLE III.

The time of the commencement of said corporation shall be the first day of February A. D. 1892, and the period of its duration shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE IV.

The amount of the capital stock of this corporation shall be fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred ($100) dollars each, and the same shall be paid in at such times and in such manner as shall be required or determined by the Board of Directors, and at least twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars of the said capital stock shall be sold or subscribed for and forty per cent. of that amount shall be actually paid in before said corporation shall commence business.

ARTICLE V.

The highest amount of indebtedness of said corporation shall at no time exceed the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming this corporation are as follows:

Peter M. Ringdal, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
Fred Anderson, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
Lewis Ellington, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
John R. McKinnon, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
Elias Steenerson, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
H. Steenerson, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.
H. A. Mason, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

ARTICLE VII.

The names of the first Board of Directors are as follows, to wit:

Fred Anderson, Peter M. Ringdal,
Elias Steenerson, H. A. Mason,
John R. McKinnon.

ARTICLE VIII.

The government of said corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors of not less than five directors to be elected annually by and from the stockholders as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE IX.

The annual meeting for such election shall be held in the City of Crookston on the first Tuesday of February of each year, and until their successors are elected and qualified such directors shall continue to be such directors, and the directors shall at their annual meeting to be held immediately after the annual meeting of the stockholders, elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, but the office of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same person, and until the next annual meeting of the stockholders as aforesaid Fred Anderson shall be President; H. A. Mason shall be Vice President; P. M. Ringdal shall be Secretary and P. M. Ringdal shall be Treasurer, and in case of a resignation of any of such officers or directors or their inability to act, their office shall be filled by the remainder of the Board of Directors at a meeting called and held for that purpose, and if for any reason the annual meeting for the election of officers shall not be held at the time specified, it may be held at any time that the directors may appoint for that purpose and at such place as they may designate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands and seals this 9th day of January A.D. 1892.

Signed and Sealed in presence of
E. M. STANTON,
F. E. MISSEN,

FRED ANDERSON, (seal)
P. M. RINGDAL, (seal)
LEWIS ELLINGTON, (seal)
H. A. MASON, (seal)
ELIAS STEENERSON, (seal)
HALVOR STEENERSON, (seal)
JOHN R. MCKINNON, (seal)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF POLK. } ss

On the ninth day of January A.D. 1892, personally came before me a notary public in and for said County, Peter M. Ringdal, Fred Anderson, Lewis Ellington, John R. McKinnon, Elias Sternerson, Halvor Steenerson and H. A. Mason to me known to be the identical persons who executed the foregoing instrument, and each of said persons acknowledged the execution thereof as his free act and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

E. M. STANTON,
Notary Public, Polk County, Minnesota.
(seal)

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS,
County of Polk, Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 11th day of January A. D. 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book E of Misc. on pages 104-6.

JOHN LOCKEN,
Register of Deeds.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
Department of State.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 12th day of January A. D. 1892 at 11 o'clock a. m. and was duly recorded in book D 2 of Incorporations, on page 142.

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-two and 49-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Boulie and Melvina Boulie, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of August, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the twentieth day of August 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 393.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and ninety-six and 4-100 dollars (496.04), with interest on four hundred and eighty-one (481) dollars thereof, at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half of the northwest quarter (s½ nw¼) and lots three (3) and four (4), all in Section two (2), of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred ninety-six and 4-100 dollars ($496.04) and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars Attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and 25-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Napoleon Gonyea, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the third day of November, 1890, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 54 of mortgages, on page 345.

And whereas the said, The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars ($650.83) with interest on six hundred and forty-two (642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the northeast quarter (w½ ne¼) and the west half of the southeast quarter (w½ se¼) of section thirty (30), of Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 7th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 18th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed and delivered by Ida D. Van Tuyl and John E. Van Tuyl, her husband, mortgagors, to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company," mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1889, with a power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 265, and whereas said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars and interest thereon from its said date at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, due and payable on the first day of January in each year. And whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable January 1st, 1891, and default having also been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable on January 1st, 1892, and both of said defaults still continue, and no part of said principal has ever been paid. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage are such that if default be made in the payment of principal sum secured by said mortgage or interest thereon when the same becomes due, then the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall thereupon become due and payable at once.

And whereas both by the terms of said mortgage and the election of said mortgagee hereby made the whole amount secured by said mortgage both principal and interest accrued to this date is now due and payable.

And the amount now claimed to be due and which is due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage, including interest in accordance with the terms of said mortgage is the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine and 95-100 dollars. And no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained which by reason of the defaults aforesaid has become operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter, both of the above described tracts being in Section ten (10), Township one hundred and forty-nine (149), Range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and containing 160 acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on Tuesday, the 23d day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due upon said mortgage according to the terms thereof, and interest and fifty dollars attorney's fees as provided by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 4th, 1892.

Union Central Life Insurance Company,
Mortgagee.

Chas. P. Barker,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
618 Guaranty Loan Building,
Minneapolis Minn.
[38-44]

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication, January 21st, 1892.)
(Last publication, March 3rd, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and thirty and 16-100 dollars, interest which is due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alphonse Paridis and Elmira Paridis, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of October, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 52.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 Dollars, with interest on nine hundred and twelve ($912) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 18th day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34) Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 18th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [40-46]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Thursday, Jan. 14th 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Feb. 25th 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty and seventy one hundredths Dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas Plante and Mary Plante his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the First day of June, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of July, 1889, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages on page 470.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars ($956.14), with interest on nine hundred and forty (940) dollars, thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half of the south-east quarter (n½ se¼) and the north half of the south-west quarter (n½ sw¼) of section thirty four (34) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Seventy-one and seventy eight one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Luc Jenot and Elenore Jenot, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of December, 1888, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the seventh day of December, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 57.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of Ten Hundred and seventy-eight and fifty-eight dollars, ($1078.58), with interest on Ten Hundred and Seventy ($1070) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south-east (se) quarter of section nineteen (19) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Ten Hundred and Seventy-eight and fifty eight one hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, Jan. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on February 29th, 1892 viz: Tosten L. Oleson, Hd. No. 12,259, for the S W¼ Sec. 14, Twp. 147, Range 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Knut S. Akre, John Ellingson, Halvor Ellingson, Edward Ramsey, all of Neilsville, Minn.

[40-45] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

Northern Pacific

BETWEEN

Winnipeg, Gilby, Drayton, Grafton
Grand Forks, Crookston,
AND ALL POINTS

EAST AND WEST.

There is nothing better than the service on
THE DINING CAR LINE
Through Pullman Sleeping Cars Daily between points
IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY
—AND—
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
PACIFIC COAST TRAINS
PASSING THROUGH
Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana
Idaho, Oregon and Washington
CARRY COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
First and Second Class Coaches,
Pullman Tourist and
Free Colonist Sleeper
AND ELEGANT DINING CARS

THROUGH TICKETS are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and west, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.
East bound.
Passenger 7:10 p. m. | Freight 9:20 p. m.
West bound.
Passenger 8:20 a. m. | Freight 8:00 p. m.

For rates, maps, time tables or special information, apply to C. A. Sharkey, Agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Crookston, Minn., or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosuse Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Jan. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and eighty-five one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Martin Thompson and Ann G. Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 242.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and ninety-two and eighty-one one hundredths dollars, ($692.81), with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars, thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty (20) of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and 85-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Mesedalen and Kari Mesedalen, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the tenth day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 246.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, ($692.81) with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section seventeen (17), Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
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M. LeGUEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
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The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

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Polk County Journal.

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SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$6 00
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2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
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4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

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The Hail Fund.

It will be observed that the hail list is growing some, but yet not as rapidly as it should if any substantial aid is to be furnished. In order to afford relief in the most urgent cases about 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 of barley and from 1,500 to 2,000 of oats are required. If you wish to contribute to this fund and it is not convenient for you to come and see us you can write upon a postal card the amount you are willing to contribute and your name will be put upon the list.

See the old reliable dealer, M. R. Brown, if you want to buy a team this spring.

The Demand Of Justice.

New York Press.

American patriotism has not degenerated in a long interval of peace. The public sentiment in favor of exacting reparation for the cowardly murder of our seamen at Valparaiso is overwhelming. It is evident that Congress, regardless of party lines, is prepared to support the administration in the most vigorous measures. The President's message is eagerly awaited both in the Senate and the House. The recommendations which it contains will undoubtedly be acted upon at once. The action of the government in ordering the squadrons of Admiral Gherardi and Admiral Walker to concentrate their forces at Valparaiso indicates that the forthcoming ultimatum to Chili will be backed up by the entire available power of the United States navy.

The time for conciliation and forbearance has passed. Chili has had ample time to afford reparation, and she has refused even to consider the question of making amends. Her persistent course of insult and defiance, following the murderous assault of her citizens and officials upon American seamen, has left no alternative but an appeal to force.

Talk of arbitration by any European power is futile and foolish. The report that Great Britain has officiously tendered her services as a mediator in the dispute is without confirmation. While England has a historic reputation for interference in the affairs of inferior countries, it is improbable that she would venture to offer interposition be- the United States and Chili. Such interference could not be tolerated, much less entertained by the American people. Chili must settle her account directly with the United States. We have nothing to do with England in the matter. The United States needs no foreign instructions as to the course to be taken in defending her national honor.

The case is one that does not admit of arbitration. The United States requires an apology from Chili for the unprovoked murder of our unarmed seamen, the punishment of the assassins and the payment of satisfactory indemnity to the families of the murdered men. This is what simple justice demands. We have asked for nothing more. We will accept nothing less. If we are to have peace it must be peace with honor. In its infancy the United States went to war with France and with Great Britain because of their maltreatment of American seamen.

Those who think that at the present day this country will allow its faithful sailors to be barbarously slaughtered without exacting full reparation for the outrage know little of the history and the spirit of the American nation.

World's Fair Notes.

A collective exhibit of sanitary appliances and methods of sanitation, and of all that pertains closely to them, is to be made at the Exposition. The various state and municipal boards of health will work in conjunction to that end, numerous representatives of those organizations having so decided at a recent convention in Chicago.

The Blue Grass League, of Iowa, embracing the southwestern counties of the State, has decided to construct a "Blue Grass Palace" at the Exposition.

The fine geological collection made by the late Prof. Worthen, State Geologist of Illinois, will form part of the Illinois, will form part of the Illinois exhibit at the exposition. The State World's Fair Board has purchased it for $8,000.

The Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, according to present plans, will deliver the oration dedicatory of the Exposition buildings, on Oct. 12th, 1892.

The London Polytechnic Institute expects that its plans for bringing artisans and others of limited means to the exposition will result in enabling 1,500 or 2,000 such persons to visit Chicago at a total expense of something like $125 or $130 each for the round trip.

The United States Potters' Association has applied for 32,000 square feet in the manufactures building, and announces its intention of making an exhibit that will not be surpassed by any showing made by the famed potteries of Europe.

The Columbian Navigation Company has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000 for the purpose of running steamboats to Jackson Park during the exposition for the accommodation of visitors. It is believed that many thousands of visitors will prefer the lake route in reaching the exposition.

The Chemical National Bank, of Chicago, has been granted the privilege of establishing and operating a bank on the exposition grounds. It will afford to exhibitors and visitors all the conveniences and safeguards of a metropolitan bank, including safety deposit vaults.

Secretary Dickinson estimates that $125,000 will be necessary for the expenses of the national Commission for the year ending June 30th, 1893, divided as follows: two meetings of the Commission, $30,000; salaries, $50,000; rent, $5,000; board of control and committees, $1,000; stationery, printing, etc., $10,000; expenses connected with admission of foreign exhibits, $20,000.

It is the intention to have one room in Delaware's exposition building fitted up in colonial style, with hangings, pictures and furniture of that period. Among the exhibits in this room it is proposed to show models of three celebrated colonial churches—the "Old Swedes' Church," in Wilmington, founded in 1699: Barratt's Chapel, near Frederica, which was founded in 1780, and where, in November, 1784, Rev. Dr. Thomas Coke, Francis Asbury, afterwards first Methodist bishop in America, met with several others and planned the organization of the Methodist Church in this country; and Christ Church, Broad Creek.

The colossal statute of the Republic, which will stand on a pedestal rising from the basin in front of the administration building, is being modeled in Paris by Daniel C. French, the New York sculptor. It will be a female figure seventy-five feet high.

Water for the Exposition grounds will be supplied from two pumping stations having a combined capacity of 64,000,000 gallons a day. The largest of the two has a capacity of 40,000,000 and constitutes the exhibit of the Worthington Pump Company, which puts in the entire plant, costing $250,000, free of expense to the exposition.

A project has been inaugurated to have an international rifle shoot at Chicago at some time while the exposition is in progress. It is proposed that picked teams from the U. S. Army and national guard compete with teams from other nations.

A "Columbian Catholic Congress" will be held at Chicago at the time of the exposition, beginning, as now planned, On September 5th, and continuing five days. It is expected that fully 5,000 delegates from dioceses in the United States alone will be present, and that the number from European countries will be very large and will include many noted dignitaries of the church. It is hoped that Pope Leo XIII. himself, will accept an invitation to be present, and to open the Congress. It is believed that the gathering will be the greatest and most representative in the history of the church. The progress and standing of the Catholic church in America and throughout the world, and the social and economic questions embraced in the Pope's recent encyclical will be presented and discussed.

The Thomson-Huston Electric Companies are planning to make a united exhibit at an expense of $500,000. They want to occupy 20,000 square feet of space.

Chew Yu Ling, representing commercial parties in china, has arranged to conduct a tea pavilion on Midway Plaisance, and has applied for 1,000 square feet of space in the manufactures building in which to exhibit Chinese silks, embroideries, etc.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the exposition buildings, Oct. 11, 12 and 13, 1892, are to be very elaborate and impressive. The committee having the matter in hand will devote $300,000 to that purpose. It is expected that the President of the United States and his Cabinet, many of the Senators and Congressmen and Governors of the States, numerous representatives of foreign governments, and 10,000 militia and several thousand regulars will be present. A dedication ode and marches, written for the occasion, will be rendered with full choral and orchestral accompaniment. Patriotic and other music, a dedicatory oration, a pageant of symbolical floats representing the "Procession of the Centuries," and magnificent displays of fireworks will be among the chief features of the programme.

The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers has decided to make a united exhibit at the fair.

On the three evenings during the exercises dedicatory of the exposition buildings, October 11, 12 and 13, fireworks to the value of $25,000 will be displayed. The contract has already been let.

Nearly $1,100,000 of insurance is now carried on the exposition buildings and electric plant. The amount will be increased from time to time as the construction proceeds.

Japan has appropriated $630,765 for its representation at the exposition. A splendid Japanese exhibit is assured.

Visitors to the exposition can, if they choose, drink Waukesha water on the fair grounds at one cent a glass. A company owning one of the principal springs at Waukesha has been awarded the contract for furnishing the water, which will be piped from that place to Chicago, about 100 miles, and be served at 300 places on the fair grounds. Plenty of Lake Michigan water will be obtainable free, of course.

The Chamber of Commerce at Salt Lake City, Utah, and the national commissioners and lady managers of the territory have circulated a petition asking that the legislature appropriate $100,000 in aid of an exhibit at the world's fair.

The Wisconsin world's fair board has issued a circular to the farmers of Wisconsin asking them to exhibit the very best products of their farms at the county fairs and state fairs of this year, as the exhibit for the world's fair will be selected, to a considerable extent, from the cereals and other farm products which are awarded premiums at those fairs.

The world's fair board of Kansas is promoting a plan whereby it is expected that the expense of erecting the exposition building for that state will be borne by school pupils. The proposition is to have all of the schools in the state observe a "World's Fair Day," by holding an entertainment with music, recitations, tableaux, etc., to which a small entrance fee will be charged. The proceeds are expected to be sufficient to pay for the state building. Over the main entrance of the structure it is proposed to have the words: "Erected by the School Children of Kansas."

Popular Talks On Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

NATURALIZATION.

In our last we talked on the subject of naturalization, as to where the power is vested and who may be naturalized. We found that there were five privileged classes, and two of these—minors, and wives of citizens—were specially referred to. The three last classes of privileged persons are: 1st, The widow and children of one who has made the preliminary declarations, but who dies before his admission to citizenship; 2d, Aliens in the military service of the United States; and 3d, Seamen. As stated in the preceding talk, the alien must make a preliminary declaration of his intention to become a citizen. Now, when he has made this declaration, but dies before his admission as a citizen, his widow and his children become citizens upon the taking of the oath prescribed by law. As to the second class, the declaration of intention is not required from the alien who is over 21 years old and has honorably discharged from the military service of the United States. All that is required of him is that he prove one year's residence previous to his application. He is required also to show good moral character. It has been held in a federal case that this law does not apply to marines, but the law has been held to include the navy as well as the army in at least one case, arising in New York. We do not know that the matter is entirely settled. Inasmuch as the law does not specify as to what races are included under the term "alien," it is thought that there are no qualifications as to race required, and that the discharged soldier or sailor may be admitted to citizenship without regard to his race. Third, as to seamen: In order for the foreigner who is a seaman to become a citizen, he must declare his intention to become such in a competent court, and must have served three years on board of a merchant vessel of the United States subsequent to the date of the declaration, and must produce a certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time, together with the certificate of his declaration of intention to become a citizen. A seaman who is a foreigner, after making his declaration, and after serving three years, is deemed a citizen for the purpose of manning and serving on board a United States merchant vessel. Such seaman is for purpose of protection as an American citizen, deemed such after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen. It is held that none of the provisions of the law as to seamen as above referred to, apply to sail or steam vessels engaged in the coast trade, except the coast trade between the Atlantic and Pacific; nor in the lake going trade touching at foreign ports or otherwise; nor in the trade between the United States and the British North American possessions; nor in any case where the seamen are by custom or agreement entitled to participate in the profits or result of the cruise or voyage. The law does not apply to naval service.

We shall in our next treat of the proceedure in obtaining naturalization, including preliminary declaration of intention, the application, proof, certificate, record, etc.

Try M. R. Brown for a goood team of working horses or mares.

Our Washington Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1892.

The newspapers of the country of all political shades are still discussing the action of the New York Senate in the passage of the enumeration bill, and it is a question that cannot be too fully discussed or commented upon. The facts are well known to the public, that a bill having been introduced to provide for an enumeration, and still unprinted, a Democratic Senator drew out of his pocket a substitute and a vote was forced upon this without discussion, while three Republican Senators who refused to vote were suspended and are still suspended and their names not called because they refused to vote on a bill they had never heard read. The Democratic papers which have the least pretension to fairness are denouning this action everywhere. Even the New York World, a most partisan newspaper, says of it: "The action of the majority in requiring Senators to vote on an important bill which they had not been permitted to see, and because they declined suspending them from the rights of membership in that body to which they were legally elected, was unprecedented, unwarranted and dangerous." It continues that "if such a policy were persisted in, no new apportionment could secure the Democrats a Legislature next fall." That is true. The people of the State of New York intend to rebuke this conduct by electing a Republican Legislature to replace the men who have so grossly violated all rules of decency.

The Sage of Corsicana, Roger Q. Mills, has so acted for the last few weeks that the title heretofore bestowed upon him ought to be changed and he should be denominated hereafter the Mad Bull of Corsicana, for he acts very much like a bull in a china shop. It was stated in several of the papers that he would, when Mr. Springer's bill came from the committee on Ways and Means, offer as an amendment the Mills' Bill, better known as the dark lantern affair, which was prepared when Mills was chairman of the committee on Ways and Means in the Fifteenth Congress. Mr. Mills was interviewed on this subject and he did not deny but what he should make this move. If he does the probabilities are that this session of Congress will last into October to the great disgust of many new members who would like to be at home trying to secure a re-election.

It is not known to every one that, under Section 1,218 of the revised statutes of the United States, no man who was in the civil or military service of the late Confedaracy or of any of the States belonging to it could, in the event of war, take service in the armies of the United States as a volunteer with any rank higher than that of a private. Even if the distinguished commanders of the Confederate army were alive and war was declared they would have to, if they served at all, serve in the ranks. An effort will be made in this Congress to repeal this statute.

The democratic committee held its meeting in Washington on the 21st and Chicago was selected as the place for holding the next democratic convention and the 21st of June as the time. It is generally understood at Washington that Chicago was selected through a combination made by Hill, Gorman and Brice and there is a very vigorous kick upon the part of some of the delegations that were here trying to secure the location elsewhere.

The democratic mountain, consisting of Messrs. Crisp, McMillan and Catchings, has labored over the rules of the new House for about six weeks and the little mouse has crawled forth. The democrats want to adopt some of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, but, after having so vigorously denounced them, they could hardly do this but came as near it as they possibly could in one or two things. The very men who clamored so in the Fifty-first Congress for free debate have prepared a rule and offered it to the Fifty-second which, if adopted, will be as effectual in cutting off debate as any of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress. There is no doubt but what the rules will be adopted on Monday, though one distinguished Democrat says he shall move to strike out portions of them and substitute the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, because under the rules offered, not only will debate be strangled, but no business permitted except what the committee on Rules desires.

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LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,
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W. E. SLOCUM. - - BROADWAY.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, February 4, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 69.
1 Northern 62.
2 Northern 59.
3 Northern 56.

John O. Buhn was in from Mentor on Saturday.

Mrs. E. E. Baggs went over to Grand Forks on Monday.

Fred Sargeant is getting fixed in his new rooms in the Reckett Block.

Levi Myers, the lumber king of Fosston, was in the city on Saturday last.

Al Vine is fixing up a room in the new Reckett Block for a meat market.

Louis Ellington took a run up to McIntosh on Tuesday—ground-hog's day.

Wheat opened out on Monday at 71 for 1 hard. A slight drop since our last report.

Eli Austin has gone to Battle Creek, Mich., for a course of treatment in the sanitarium.

Mrs. Bert Duntley was taken very ill last Saturday but was very much better on Monday.

Tom Morris is getting into his new shop in the Reckett Block this week. It will be a daisy.

Mr. Anderson, of the Tribune, got his right forefinger severely pinched in the engine on Monday.

Ole P. Renne was up from Rindal on Tuesday and called in to make The Journal man happy.

The young folks of the Presbyterian church go out to S. M. McKee's this evening for a social time.

Fred Davis was called home from school on Monday by the serious illness of his parents, who live at Euclid.

The new Commercial Hotel to be built next summer, will be the finest hotel in Northern Minnesota, it is said.

The new Reckett block begins to look like business with the tenants taking possession of their elegant new quarters.

Mr. A. E. Brush came over from Grand Forks on Tuesday and took the train for his home at Angus on Wednesday morning.

Tom Wallace dropped into our den last week to chip in 20 bushels of barley for those who suffered by hail. Tom's heart is in the right place.

Charles Spurgeon, the celebrated English preacher, passed away on Monday at the age of 58 years. Mr. Spurgeon was one of the deepest thinkers of the age.

On Tuesday morning Peter Cornelius came in after Dr. Dunlop to go out to see his little daughter who was very sick. The doctor pronounced it a case of pleurisy.

You bet that ground hog could see his shadow on Tuesday, all right enough, if he was fat enough to cast a shadow, so s'pose we must look out for six weeks good solid winter yet.

Theodore Greenhalgh went out to Maple Lake this week after some fine seed wheat he had secured out there. The idea of changing seed wheat once in a while is a good one.

John L. Hanson died of La Grippe last week and was buried on Saturday. He was for many years a resident of this city. His brother came up from Superior to attend to his affairs.

Theodore Greenhalgh reports the arrival of a fine boy at his house on the 22d ult. The cigars we sampled when he made the report last Saturday were of the best brand obtainable in the city.

There is a rumor to the effect that one of our dentists is soon to take a partner. We are not going to tell which one it is as we promised not to—and it may not be so. How is it Doc, Henaultway?

The Journal regrets to learn that our old friend, H. F. Elfrink, of Argyle, has La Grippe. We know how to sympathize with the victims of that disease having been through that mill ourself. It is no funny business.

Hon. Wm. Carlton passed through the city on Tuesday evening en route for his old home in Wisconsin where he is summoned to testify in a law-suit. Carlton says they are all looking for a big immigration into Polk County next spring.

O. D. Rood, the city laundry man, is putting in a new 16 horse power steam engine in order to keep up with his growing trade. Rood is one of those hard-working men who deserves success—and we are glad to note this evidence that he is attaining it.

Joseph Tagley was down from Woodside last Saturday and was among those who dropped in to encourage us with the remark "keep'er a coming," and dropped his nickel in the slot for that purpose. John reports lots of wood up that way ready for shipment.

Chris Houston desires to call attention to the notice of the meeting of Crookston Alliance, which is to be held on Saturday afternoon next at two o'clock and urge upon all members the great importance of being in attendance as business of importance is to be brought before the meeting.

The Ladies Relief Corps gave a fine banquet in the I. O. O. F. banquet room on Tuesday evening. Receipts about $75.

Geo. Vine gets another carload of hogs from below this week. For choice meats of all kinds go to Vine's Robert street meat market.

A. M. Childs will open an office in this city as soon as he can make arrangements and deal in life insurance for the New York Life folks.

Crookston Alliance will meet on Saturday, Feb. 6th, at the city hall at 2 p.m. A large attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted.

At the Congregational church next Sunday the pastor will preach at 11 a. m. on "Christians Riding after the Hon. Mr. Satan's Four-in-Hand." S. S. at 12:5; J. S. C. E. 3:30 p. m.; union services in the evening. Rev. O. H. Elmer will preach at 7:30. All cordially invited to these services.

The Mable Snow Company that give one of their pleasing and entertaining performances at the Grand Opera House in this city on Tuesday, February 9th, is said to be one of the strongest and best attractions of its kind on the road and no doubt the house will be packed, as Crookstonites have not seen anything quite in this line of amusement for some time.

Chas. S. Attix, of Mentor, spent the Sabbath in the city. From Mr. Attix The Journal learns that the Maple Lake Improvement Co. will commence operations at once by putting up and filling an ice house near the site for the new hotel which is to be completed in time for the coming season. The company will put in sufficient money to make the resort a success from the start.

The following clipping, relating to the death of the brother of Mr. M. E. Bartlett, of this city, was taken from the local paper published at Uvalde, Texas, the home of the late C. E. Bartlett:—

"Mr. C. E. Bartlett died at the residence of Mr. Joe Brown last Monday night at 10:45 o'clock. He had been a resident of this country for nearly twenty years and always stood high in the estimation of the people who knew him. He served several years in the ranger force, and has since been engaged in the sheep business. His unexpected death Monday night was a painful shock to his many friends here.'

Jos. Laframboise and J. B. Sauve are doing good business in Ontario, at least we should judge so from the reports we see of them in every paper in the province. These papers are filled with the reports that Laframboise and Sauve give them of the crops of Polk County, and they freely predict that those gentlemen will be accompanied by a large colony when they return home in the spring. Similar reports come from others who are proclaiming the wonders of this country in other places, and it does look like Polk County would see an immigration similar to that of the seventies. Well, let 'em come. We have lots of good land awaiting their arrival.

Edward Lanctot dropped in last week just as The Journal was going to press and added to our hail list 20 bushels of oats and 20 bushels of barley. This week the list has grown considerably, but yet it falls far short of reaching the demand. Several new cases have been called to our attention, some of which are in urgent need of help—who cannot go on without it, and while we have set our stakes at nothing less than seed and feed for all who were struck, we shall not be satisfied unless we succeed in supplying the most needy. Is it possible that Polk County farmers will allow a few of their number to be driven to the wall for the lack of only about 1,000 bushels of wheat, about the same amount of barley and perhaps 2,000 bushels of oats? Minnesota contributed most nobly to the starving poor

IN RUSSIA,

sending a whole shipload of flour to their assistance, and that was well; but here we have a few cases among us that need a little aid just as badly as do those poor Russian peasants, only not nearly as much of it, and the work, it seems to us, goes fearfully slow. If every farmer in the county would put in only a few bushels there would be more than enough; or if one or two farmers in each town would spend a few hours among his neighbors in procuring subscriptions the work would be easy and the amount soon raised. Let us take hold of this work in earnest and then for the future let us not rest until a system of hail insurance is devised that shall render all aid in this manner unnecessary in the future. Why, we know farmers enough in Polk County who are perfectly able to pull this thing through and we believe perfectly willing to do so, if they would take hold of it. A postal card and a minute's time is all that is required to inform The Journal what you are willing to contribute to this cause. Shall we hear from you?

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

WANTED!

Two or three men to work for me in Polk County. $4 to $12 per day, sure. If you are idle or working for small money now is the time. Any one can do the work and make big wages. Particulars free. Address,

W. Albert Lanctot,
[41-48] Crookston, Minn.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,
14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

LOST.

Near Beltrami, Polk Co., Minn., one note for Six Hundred Dollars, ($600.), give by A. Boddy to H. B. Budd, with interest at 10 per cent per annum, drawn on Jan. 3rd 1892, due in 90 days. all parties are hereby cautioned against buying said note as payment has been forbidden. H. B. Budd.
[41-43]

Left-Over-Remnant-Sale

—AT—

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S.

DRESS GOODS.

Cheviots, Homespuns, Ladies Cloths, ... 1¼ to 6 yards long.
Dress Flannels, Black Goods, Wide Wale Diagonals, ... 40 in. to 45 in. wide.

SILKS.

CHINA, SURAH'S, PRINTED, PLAIN BLACKS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, ... The CHEAPNESS will ASTONISH You.

DOMESTICS.

PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, WHITE GOODS ...... May Be Just What You Want.

REMNANTS OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES IN ABUNDANCE.

S. B. Palmer was up from Lockhart on Wednesday and gave The Journal a pleasant call. That Mr. Palmer's heart is in the right place is evidenced in the fact that, though he lives in Norman County, his name is added to our hail list. He has taken the agency for the Lewis gasoline engine, and our readers will doubtless hear more from him later.

J. B. Bren dropped in on Tuesday to encourage us a bit and succeeded in doing it. Bren Bros. run a threshing machine every fall, but last fall they broke all threshing records by pounding out 92,000 bushels of grain in 60 days. They put up their machine about Dec. 31st, but expect to start it again as early in the spring as it is possible to run, in order to finish out what is left up there, which is about 20 per cent. J. B. says he threshed many 30 bushel crops of wheat and says the crop was the best general average he ever saw raised in that neighborhood.

Goodwin Leppert, of Wylia, dropped in last Thursday to put that subscription ahead a peg and contribute 10 bushels of oats for the victims of hail. Good enough. We should like to hear from others up that way and secure enough contributions to make a load, or several. Mr. L. says that there is a good bit of threshing yet to do up that way and this fact, no doubt, is one reason why our hail list grows so slowly.

Comrade John Lyndall, was up from Norman County on Saturday and dropped $1.50 in the till to help us along. Comrade Lindall applied for a pension several years ago but as yet gets no shekels. He has an excellent case and will get the money after awhile, and when he does it will be a goodly wad. Adjutant Carruth, of Col. Cobham Post, put a spoke in his wheel that will do him good, as he does for every deserving comrade.

DO NOT FORGET THE

60--DAYS--60

IT WILL INTEREST YOU
—IF YOU WISH—
To Save Money.

MARKED DOWN Red Figure SALE

OF CLOTHING
And Gents' Furnishing Goods,
AT THE BOSTON
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.

A number of our friends have kindly remembered us on subscription during the past week for which we feel very grateful. Many others have written us that they will attend to the matter when they thresh—for all of which we are duly thankful. We are aware that some have been unable to thresh and we have tried to be very patient this fall, though very much needing all that is due us to enable us to settle our losses by hail and to add to our outfit certain machinery that our large and steadily growing list renders absolutely necessary. We do not intend to put on any frills with the money we receive, but we intend to devote every cent of it toward making a better paper, and this is for the interest of our patrons. We do not intend to be cross in this matter nor do we expect our patrons to accomplish impossibilities, for as we simply ask them to do all they can for us this fall (which we consider reasonable) and if each one will do that we promise that he will not regret it.

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to The Journal or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-American Bank, Crookston, Minn:

The Journal	$ 5.00
B. C. Jorgenson	10.00
O. H. Richardson	10 bushels barley.
Frank Bivins	10 bushels seed wheat.
W. G. Lytle	10 bushels seed wheat.
Lewis Ellington	$5.00.
E. Lanctot	10 bu. oats, 10 bu. barley.
Thomas Wallace,	20 bu. barley
Goodwin Leppert (Wylia)	10 bu. oats.
Hayes Bros.	20 bu. wheat.
Earnest Mueller	20 bu. barley.
Ben Geroux	2 " "
K. Hanson	4 " "
Ole Olson	2 " wheat.
E. W. Johnson	50 cents.
Will Himmelsback	10 bu. barley.
S. B. Palmer (Lockhart),	10 bu. potatoes.

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for market garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000.

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings, 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Topnship. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad sta- partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Lowell can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full sett Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $3,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

Big Attraction Coming.

The Mabel Snow Opera company holds forth in the Opera House, Tuesday evening, February 9th. This show is well spoken of by the press in general. There are twenty-five members in the company, and they are all artists in their profession. The entertainment they give never fails to draw crowded houses after the first night. The following is an extract from the Minneapolis Tribune in regard to the company: "Mabel Snow's Spectacular Burlesque company made a hit at the Pence and greatly pleased the large audience. It is a very neat, clever and compact performance. The opening act, The Artist's Models, represents some of the masterpieces in sculpture in a most pleasing manner, the songs are catchy and the jokes really funny. In the olio hits were made by Kherns and Cole, two very comical Dutch comedians; the Griffith sisters, a duo of French high kickers, who threatened to raise the roof; the Alicotes, very clever sketch artists, and the Ahems, two very daring gymnasts. The burlesque called Adam and Eve created roars of laughter, while the pretty young (really young this time) girls in marches, songs and dances, choruses, etc., were nice to look upon and listen to."

Let The Good Work Go On.

Since last issue The Journal has received letters by the score, mostly on the subject of subscription, and as a personal reply in each case would require more time than we can spare we make this general reply. The Journal has only asked for fair and square treatment from its friends, and no person, with a spark of manhood left in him can object to that. We have always made great efforts to accommodate our friends, cheerfully carrying them along when they could not pay, even when we have had to borrow money to do so, and now that the time has come when The Journal really needs the help of its friends we do not think it unreasonable to expect them to make extraordinary efforts in our behalf and we shall be satisfied if convinced that they are doing so, and everyone in that class need have no fears of our making them extra expense or trouble. In 1890 our statements were not sent out until December; in 1891 they were sent out early in October, yet our receipts last year were very much greater than they have been so far this, and 1890 was not nearly so good a crop year as 1891 was, but the promises we are receiving are encouraging and we are led to hope that our collections will be satisfactory which they certainly will if our patrons will show a disposition to do their best for us. We have done the best for them that our facilities will allow and we are ambitious to do better for them and are making arrangements to obtain greater facilities for our work and need the help of all to accomplish it. If every one in arrears could chip in the amount due we could easily accomplish our designs and we do not deem it unreasonable to ask such to write us just what they will be able to do for us so that we may know just what to depend upon. We shall give all such a reasonable time to respond before we proceed to extremidies so that no one can accuse us of taking an unfair advantage. We certainly do not wish to wrong any one, and no one who intends to deal squarely and honestly by us need have any fears, but we would like to know from each one personally what he intends to do.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 30, 1892:

Adams, Miss Mary
Conlon, James
Eakun, Jay A
Mortenson, Even
Bryant, C E
Dinnerson, Mrs Karen
Hooen, Joseph
Farr, Paul

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

J. V. E. WYATT

Undertaker,

BROADWAY,

Crookston, - - Minn.

Carries a full supply at all times.—Always ready to attend to calls and take full charge if necessary.

—o-o-o—

Can supply anything in the line of

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, Etc., Etc.

Give Me a Call.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

THE CHILIAN FUSS.

President Harrison's Message on the Trouble With the Chileans Goes to Congress,

With Its Proof That the United States Has Been Repeatedly Insulted by Chile.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The following is the full text of President Harrison's message on the Chilean trouble sent to congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my annual message, delivered to congress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts then in the possession of this government touching the assault in the streets of Valparaiso, Chile, upon the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, on the evening of the 16th of October last, I said:

"This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chile was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed or further needless delay intervene I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may be necessary."

In my opinion the time has now come when I should lay before the congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chile from the time of the breaking out of the revolution against Balmaceda, together with all other facts in the possession of the executive department relating to this matter. The diplomatic correspondence is herewith transmitted, together with some correspondence between the naval officers for the time in command on Chilean waters and the secretary of the navy, and also the evidence taken at the Mare Island yard since the arrival of the Baltimore at San Francisco. I do not deem it necessary in this communication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or of the evidence. A brief restatement of the international questions involved and of the reasons why the responses of the Chilean government are unsatisfactory is all that I deem necessary.

EGAN'S ACTIONS APPROVED.

It may be well at the outset to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or in Chile in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chilean affairs, from the outbreak of the revolution until this time, discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position or that could justly be the occasion of serious animadversions or criticisms. He has, I think, on the whole, borne himself in very trying circumstances with dignity, discretion and courage and has conducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness.

It is worth while also at the beginning to say that the right of Mr. Egan to give shelter in the legation to certain adherents of the Balmaceda government who applied to him for asylum has not been denied by the Chilean authorities, nor has any demand been made for the surrender of these refugees. That there was urgent need of asylum is shown by Mr. Egan's note of Aug. 24, 1891, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago, and by the evidence of Capt. Schley as to the pillage and violence that prevailed at Valparaiso. The correspondence discloses, however, that the request of Mr. Egan for a safe conduct from the country, in behalf of these refugees, was denied. The precedents cited by him in the correspondence, particularly the case of the revolution in Peru in 1865, did not leave the Chilean government in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees and seemed very clearly to support Mr. Egan's contention that a safe conduct to neutral territory was a necessary and acknowledged incident of the asylum. These refugees have very recently, without formal safe conduct, but by the acquiescence of the Chilean authorities, been placed on board the Yorktown and are now being conveyed to Callao, Peru. This incident might be considered wholly closed

BUT FOR THE DISRESPECT

manifested toward this government by the close and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises, which was maintained during most of the period of the stay of the refugees therein. After the date of my annual message and up to the time of the transfer of the refugees to the Yorktown, the legation premises seem to have been surrounded by police, in uniform, and police agents or detectives, in citizens' dress, who offensively scrutinized persons entering or leaving the legation and, on one or more occasions, arrested members of the minister's family. Commander Evans, who by my direction, recently visited Mr. Egan at Santiago, in his telegram to the navy department, described the legation as a "veritable prison," and states that the police agents or detectives were, after his arrival, withdrawn during his stay. It appears further, from the note of Mr. Egan of Nov. 20, 1891, that on one occasion at least these police agents, whom he declares to be known to him, invaded the legation premises, pounding on its windows and using insulting and threatening language toward persons therein. This breach of the right of a minister to freedom from police espionage and restraint seems to have been so flagrant that the Argentine minister, who was dean of the diplomatic corps, having observed it, felt called upon to protest against it to the Chilean minister of foreign affairs. The Chilean authorities have, as will be observed from the correspondence, charged the refugees and the inmates of the legation with insulting the police; but it seems to me incredible that men whose lives were in jeopardy, and whose safety could only be secured by retirement and quietness, should have sought to provoke a collision which could only end in their destruction, or to aggravate their condition by intensifying a popular feeling that, at one time, so threatened the legation as to require Mr. Egan to appeal to the minister of foreign affairs.

THE BALTIMORE ASSAULT.

But the most serious incident disclosed by the correspondence is that of the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso on the 16th of October last. In my annual message, speaking upon the information then in my possession, I said: "So far as I have yet been able to learn, no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity."

We have now received from the Chilean government an abstract of the conclusions of the fiscal general upon the testimony taken by the judge of crimes in an investigation which was made to extend over nearly three months. I very much regret to be compelled to say that this report does not enable me to modify the conclusions announced in my annual message. I am still of the opinion that our sailors were assaulted, beaten, stabbed and killed, not for anything they or any of them had done, but for what the government of the United States had done, or was charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders. If that be the true aspect of the case, the injury was to the government of the United States, not to these poor sailors, who were assaulted in a manner so brutal and so cowardly. Before attempting to give an outline of the facts upon which this conclusion rests, I think it right to say a word or two upon

THE LEGAL ASPECT OF THE CASE.

The Baltimore was in the harbor of Valparaiso by virtue of that general invitation which nations are held to extend to the war vessels of other powers with which they have friendly relations. This invitation, I think, must be held ordinarily to embrace the privilege of such communication with the shore as is reasonable, necessary and proper for the comfort and convenience of the officers and men of such vessels. Capt. Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso, Sept. 14, the city officers, as is customary, extended the hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew. It is not claimed that every personal collision or injury in which a sailor or officer of such naval vessel visiting the shore may be involved raises an international question; but I am clearly of the opinion that where such sailors or officers are assaulted by a resident populace, animated by hostility to the government whose uniform these sailors and officers wear, and in resentment of acts done by their government, not by them, their nation must take notice of the event as one involving an infraction of its rights and dignity; not in a secondary way, as where a citizen is injured and presents his claim through his own government, but in a primary way, precisely as if its minister or consul or the flag itself had been the object of the same unprovoked assault.

The officers and sailors of the Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso under the orders of their government, not by their own choice. They were upon the shore by the implied invitation of the government of Chile and with the approval of their commanding officer; and it does not distinguish their case from that of a consul that his stay is more permanent or that he holds the express invitation of the local government to justify his longer residence. Nor does it affect the question that the injury was the act of a mob. If there had been no participation by the police or soldiers in the cruel work, and no failure on their part to extend protection, the case would still be one involving international rights.

BLOODY WORK.

The incidents of the affair are briefly as follows: On the 16th of October last Capt. Schley, commanding the United States steamship Baltimore, gave shore leave to 117 petty officers and sailors of his ship. These men left the ship about 1:30 p.m. No incident of violence occurred, none of our men were arrested, no complaint was lodged against them, nor did any collision or outbreak occur until about 6 o'clock p.m. Capt. Schley states that he was himself on shore and about the streets of the city until 5:30 p.m.; that he met very many of his men who were upon leave; that they were sober and were conducting themselves with propriety, saluting Chilean and other officers as they met them. Other officers of the ship and Capt. Jenkins, of the merchant ship Keweenaw, corroborate Capt. Schley as to the general sobriety and good behavior of our men. The Sisters of Charity at the hospital to which our wounded men were taken, when inquired of, stated that they were sober when received. If the situation had been otherwise we must believe that the Chilean police authorities would have made arrests. About 6 p.m. the assault began, and it is remarkable that the investigation by the judge of crimes, though so protracted, does not enable him to give any more satisfactory account of its origin than is found in the statement that it began between drunken sailors. Repeatedly in the correspondence it is asserted that it was impossible to learn the precise cause of the riot. The minister of foreign affairs, Matta, in his telegram to Mr. Montt, under date Dec. 31, states that the quarrel began between two sailors in a tavern, and was continued in the street, persons who were passing joining in it.

The scene at this point is very graphically set before us by the Chilean testimony. The American sailors, who after so long an examination have not been found guilty of any breach of the peace, so far as the Chilean authorities are able to discover, unarmed and defenseless, are fleeing for their lives pursued by overwhelming numbers and fighting only to aid their own escape from death or succor some mate whose life is in greater peril. Eighteen of them are brutally stabbed and beaten, while one Chilean seems from the report to have suffered some injury, but how serious or with what character of weapon, or whether by a missile thrown by our men or by some of his fellow rioters is unascertained.

The pretense that our men were fighting "with stones, clubs and bright arms" in view of these facts is incredible. It is further refuted by the fact that our prisoners when searched were absolutely without arms, only seven pen knives being found in the possession of the men arrested, while there were received by our men more than thirty stab wounds, every one of which was inflicted in the back and almost every contused wound was on the back or back of the head. The evidence of the ship's officer of the day is that even the jack knives of the men were taken from them before leaving the ship.

CONVINCING PROOF.

As to the brutal nature of the treatment received by our men, the following extract from the account given of the affair by the La Patria newspaper of Valparaiso of Oct. 17 cannot be regarded as too friendly:

"The Yankees, as soon as their pursuers gave chase, went by way of the Calle del Arsenal toward the city car station. In the presence of an ordinary number of citizens, among whom were some sailors, the North Americans took seats in the street car to escape from the stones which the Chileans threw at them. It was believed for an instant that the North Americans had saved themselves from popular fury, but such was not the case. Scarcely had the car begun to move when a crowd gathered around and stopped its progress. Under these circumstances and without any cessation of the howling and throwing of stones at the North Americans, the conductor entered the car and seeing the risk of the situation to the vehicle ordered them to go out. At the instant the sailors left the car, in the midst of a hail of stones, the conductor received a stone blow on the head. One of the Yankee sailors managed to escape in the direction of the Plaza Heelright, the other was felled to ground by a stone. Managing to raise himself from the ground where he lay, he staggered in an opposite direction from the station. In front of the house of Senor Mazzini he was again wounded, falling senseless and breathless."

No amount of evasion or subterfuge is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work. It should be noticed in this connection that the Americans arrested after an examination were during the four days following the arrest every one discharged, no charge of any breach of the peace or other criminal conduct having been sustained against a single one of them. The judge of crimes, Foster, in a note to the intendente, under date of Oct. 22, before the dispatch from this government of the following day, which aroused the authorities of Chile to a better sense of the gravity of the affair, says: "Having presided temporarily over this court in regard to the seamen of the United States cruiser Baltimore who have been tried on account of the deplorable conduct which took place, etc."

AMERICAN SAILORS VINDICATED.

The noticeable point here is that our sailors had been tried before Oct. 22, and that the trial resulted in their acquittal and return to their vessel. It is quite remarkable and quite characteristic of the management of this affair by the Chilean police authorities that we should now be advised that Seaman Davidson, of the Baltimore, had been included in the indictment, his offense being, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that he attempted to defend a shipmate against an assailant who was striking at him with a knife. The perfect vindication of our men is furnished by this report; one only is found to have been guilty of criminal fault, and that for an act clearly justified.

As to the part taken by the police in the affair the case made by Chile is also far from satisfactory. The point where Riggin was killed is only three minutes walk from the police station and not more than twice that distance from the intendencia, and yet, according to their official report, a full half hour passed after the assault began before the police were upon the ground. It has been stated that all but two of our men have said that the police did their duty. The evidence taken at Mare Island shows that if such a statement was procured from our men it was accomplished by requiring them to sign a writing in a language they did not understand, and by their representation that it was a mere declaration that they had taken no part in the disturbance. Lieut. McCrea, who acted as interpreter, says in his evidence that when our sailors were examined before the court the subject of the conduct of the police was so carefully avoided that he reported the fact to Capt. Schley on his return to the vessel.

HATRED FOR THE YANKEES.

The evidences in existence of animosity towards our sailors in the minds of the sailors of the Chilean navy and of the populace of Valparaiso are so abundant and various as to leave no doubt in the minds of any one who will examine the papers submitted. It manifested itself in threatening and insulting gestures towards our men as they passed the Chilean man-of-war in their boats and in the derisive and abusive epithets with which they greeted every appearance of an American sailor on the evening of the riot. Capt. Schley reports that boats from the Chilean war ships several times went out of their course to cross the bows of his boats, compelling them to back water. He complained of this discourtesy and it was corrected.

That this feeling was shared by men of higher rank is shown by the incident related by Surgeon Stitt, of the Baltimore. After the battle of Pacilla, he with other medical officers of the war vessels in the neighborhood gave assistance to the wounded in the hospitals. The son of a Chilean army officer of high rank was under his care, and when his father discovered it he flew into a passion, and said he would rather have his son die than have Americans touch him and at once had him removed from the ward. This feeling is well concealed in the dispatches of the foreign office. The Chilean boatmen in the bay refused even for large offers of money to return our sailors who crowded the mole to their ship when they where endeavoring to escape from the city on the night of the assault. The market boats of the Baltimore were threatened and even quite recently the gig of Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, was stoned while waiting for him at the mole.

A PREMEDITATED ATTACK.

The evidence of our sailors clearly shows that the attack was expected by the Chilean people, that threats had been made against our men, and, that, in one case somewhat early in the afternoon, the keeper of one house into which some of our men had gone closed his establishment in anticipation of an attack which he advised them would be made upon them as darkness came on.

In a report of Capt. Schley to the navy department he says: "In the only interview that I had with Judge Foster, who is investigating the case, relative to the disturbance before he was aware of the entire gravity of the matter, he informed me that the assault on my men was the outcome of hatred for our people among the lower classes because they thought we had sympathized with the Balmaceda government on account of the Itata matter, whether with reason or without he could of not admit, but such he thought the explanation of the assault at that time. Several of our men sought security from the mob by such complete or partial changes in their dress as would conceal the fact of their being seamen of the Baltimore and found it then possible to walk the streets without molestation. These incidents conclusively establish that the attack was upon the uniform, the nationality and not upon the men.

WHY THEY HATE US.

The origin of this feeling is probably found in the refusal of this government to give recognition to the congressional party before it had established itself, in the seizure of the Itata for an alleged violation of the neutrality law, in the cable incident and in the charge that Admiral Brown conveyed information to Valparaiso of the landing at Quinteros.

It is not my purpose to enter here any defense of the action of this government in these matters. It is enough for [illegible]

IS TOO BASE TO GAIN CREDENCE

with any one who knows his high personal and professional character. Recurring to the evidence of our sailors, I think it is shown that there were several distinct outbreaks, [illegible] so nearly at the same time as to cause this confusion. The La Patria, in the same issue from which I have already quoted, after describing the killing of Riggin and the fight which from that point extended to the mole, says:

"At the same time, in other streets of the port, the Yankee sailors fought fiercely with the people of the town, who believed to see in them incarnate enemies of the Chilean navy."

The testimony of Capt. Jenkins, of the American merchant ship Keeneewa, who had gone to Valparaiso for repairs and who was a witness of some part of the assault upon the crew of the Baltimore, is strongly corroborative of the testimony of our own sailors, when he says that he saw Chilean sentries drive back a seaman seeking shelter, upon a mob that was pursuing him. The officers and men of Capt. Jenkins' ship furnish the most conclusive testimony as to the indignities which were practiced toward Americans in Valparaiso. When American sailors, even of merchant ships, can only secure their safety by denying their nationality, it must be time to readjust our relations with a government that permits such demonstrations. As to

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE POLICE.

the evidence of our sailors shows that our men were struck and beaten by police officers before and after arrest, and that one at least was dragged with a lasso about his neck by a mounted policeman. That the death of Riggin was the result of a rifle shot fired by a policeman or soldier on duty is shown directly by the testimony of Johnson, in whose arms he was at the time, and by the evidence of Charles Langen, an American sailor not then a member of the Baltimore's crew, who stood close by and saw the transaction. The Chilean authorities do not pretend to fix the responsibility of this shot upon any particular person, but avow their inability to ascertain who fired it. Further than that it was fired from a crowd.

The character of the wound, as described by two surgeons of the Baltimore, clearly supports his opinion that it was made by a rifle ball, the orifice of exit being as much as an inch or an inch and a quarter in width. When shot the poor fellow was unconscious and in the arms of a comrade, who was endeavoring to carry him to a neighboring drug store for treatment. The story of the police that, in coming up the street, they passed these men and left them behind them, is inconsistent with their own statement as to the direction of their approach and with their duty to protect them, and is clearly disproved. In fact, Riggin was not behind but in front of the advancing force and was not standing in the crowd, but was unconscious and supported in the arms of Johnson when he was shot.

FAR FROM AN APOLOGY.

After summarizing the correspondence up to a certain point, the president says:

The communications of the Chilean government in relation to this cruel and disastrous attack upon our men, as will appear from the correspondence, have not in any degree taken the form of a manly and satisfactory expression of regret, much less an apology. The event was of so serious a character that if the injuries suffered by our men had been wholly the result of an accident in a Chilean port, the incident was grave enough to have called for some public expression of sympathy and regret from the local authorities. It is not enough to say that the affair was lamentable, for humanity would require that expression, even if the beating and killing of our men had been justifiable. It is not enough to say that the incident is regretted, coupled with the statement that the affair was not an unfrequent occurrence in ports where foreign sailors are accustomed to meet. It is not for a government to seek for words of small or equivocal meaning in which to convey to a friendly power an apology for an offense so atrocious as this.

In the case of the assault by a mob in New Orleans upon the Spanish consulate in 1851, Mr. Webster wrote to the Spanish minister, Mr. Calderon, that the acts complained of were "a disgraceful and flagrant breach of duty and propriety," and that his government "regrets them as deeply as Minister Calderon or his government could possibly do;" that "these acts have caused the president great pain and he thinks a proper acknowledgment is due to his majesty." He invited the Spanish consul to return to his post, guaranteeing protection, and offered to salute the Spanish flag if the consul should come in a Spanish vessel. Such a treatment by the government of Chile of this assault would have been more creditable to the Chilean authorities; and much less can hardly be satisfactory to a government that values

ITS DIGNITY AND HONOR.

In our note of Oct. 23 last, which appears in the correspondence, after receiving the report of the board of officers appointed by Capt. Schley to investigate the affair, the Chilean government was advised of the aspect which it then assumed and called upon for any facts in its possession that might tend to modify the unfavorable impressions which our report had created. It is very clear from the correspondence that, before the receipt of this note, the examination was regarded by the police authorities as practically closed. It was, however, reopened and protracted through a period of nearly three months. We might justly have complained of this unreasonable delay, but in view of the fact that the government of Chile was still provisional, and with a disposition to be forbearing and hopeful of a friendly termination, I have awaited the report which has but recently been made.

On the 21st inst I caused to be communicated to the government of Chile by the American minister at Santiago, the conclusions of this government after a full consideration of all the evidence and of every suggestion affecting this matter, and to these conclusions I adhere. They were stated as follows:

First—That the assault is not relieved of the aspect which the early information of the event gave to it, viz: That of an attack upon the uniform of the United States navy, having its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to this government and not in any act of the sailors or any of them.

Second—That the public authorities of Valparaiso flagrantly failed in their duty to protect our men, and that some of the police and of the Chilean soldiers and sailors were themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults upon our sailors before and after arrest. He (the president) thinks the preponderance of the evidence and the inherent probabilities lead to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by the police or soldiers.

Third—That he (the president) is therefore compelled to bring the case back to the position taken by this government in the note of Mr. Wharton of Oct. 23 last, and to ask for a suitable apology and for some adequate reparation for the injury done to this government.

MATTA'S INSULTING NOTE.

In the same note the attention of the Chilean government was called to the offensive character of a note addressed by Mr. Matta, ex-minister of foreign affairs, to Mr. Montt, its minister at this capital, on the 11th ult. This dispatch was not officially communicated to this government, but as Mr. Montt was directed to translate it and give it to the press of this country, it seemed to me that it could not pass without official notice. It was not only undiplomatic, but grossly insulting to our naval officers and to the executive department, as it directly imputed untruth and insincerity to the reports of the naval officers and to the official communications made by the executive department to congress. It will be observed that I have notified the Chilean government that unless this note is at once withdrawn and an apology as public as the offense made I will terminate diplomatic relations.

The request for the recall of Mr. Egan upon the ground that he was not persona grata was unaccompanied by any suggestion that could properly be used in support of it, and I infer that the request is based upon official acts of Mr. Egan which have received the approval of this government. But, however that may be, I could not consent to consider such a question until it had first been settled whether correspondence with Chile could be conducted upon a basis of mutual respect.

MUST COME TO TIME.

In submitting these papers to congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand I desire to say that I am of the opinion that the demands made of Chile by this government could be adhered to and enforced.

If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we must protect those who in foreign ports display the flag, wear the colors of this government, against insult, brutality and death, inflicted in resentment of the acts of this government, and not for any fault of their own. It has been my desire in every way to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with all the governments of this hemisphere. We do not covet their territory, we desire their peace and prosperity. We look for no advantage in our relations with them except the increased exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyzes their development, and are always ready to give our good offices for the restoration of peace. It must, however, be understood that this government, while exercising the utmost forbearance toward toward weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers and to its humblest sailor, when made the victims of wantonness and cruelty in resentment, not of their personal misconduct, but of the official acts of their government.

Upon information received that Patrick Shields, an Irishman and probably a British subject, but at the time a fireman of the American steamer Keweenaw, in the harbor of Valparaiso for repairs, had been subjected to personal injuries in that city, [illegible]

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 25, 1892.

AT LAST IT IS ENDED

The Trouble Between the United States and Chile a Matter of History.

Another Message From the President Announcing That Chile Had Come to Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following is the president's message transmitting the additional Chilean correspondence to congress:

Washington, Jan. 28.—To the senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith additional correspondence between this government and the government of Chile, consisting of a note of Mr. Montt, the Chilean minister at this capital, to Mr. Blaine, date Jan. 23, a reply of Mr. Blaine thereto, of date Jan. 27, and a dispatch from Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr. Pereira, the Chilean minister of foreign affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine of Jan. 21, which was received by me on the 26th inst. The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, though dated Jan. 23, was not delivered at the state department until after 12 o'clock meridian of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt notified to me until late in the afternoon of that day.

The response of Mr. Pereira to our note of the 21st, withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Mr. Matta, of the 11th ult., and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan. The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is so conciliatory and friendly that I am of the opinion that there is a good prospect that the differences growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this government by the usual methods and without special powers from congress. This turn in the affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to the congress and to our people. The general support of the efforts of the executive to enforce the just right of the nation in this matter, has given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our people. Should it be necessary, I will again communicate with congress upon the subject.

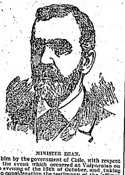
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CHILE'S APOLOGY.

The Little Republic Comes Off the Perch Very Gracefully.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The reply to Secretary Blaine's ultimatum of Jan. 22 was received from Senor Pereira, minister of foreign affairs, under date of Jan. 25, but was not received in Washington until the following day. The note is as follows:

The undersigned has had the honor to receive your excellency's communication, dated the 23d inst., received in this department the 23d, and the duly authenticated copies of the instructions which the honorable secretary of state at Washington has sent to your excellency by cable under dates of the 21st inst. and the 23d of October, 1891. In the instructions of the 21st inst. the honorable secretary of state informs your excellency, Mr. Harrison, after carefully examining all that has been submitted to him by the government of Chile, with respect to the event which occurred at Valparaiso on the evening of the 16th of October, and, taking into consideration the testimony of the officers and crew of the vessel, the Baltimore, and of others who witnessed the event, has arrived at the



MINISTER EGAN.

FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS.

First—That with regard to that assault there has been no change whatever made in the character given to it by the first reports of that event, to wit; that it was an attack upon the uniform of the navy of the United States, which had its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility toward the government, and not in any act of the individual sailors belonging to it.

Second—That the public authorities of Valparaiso evidently did not do their duty in protecting these sailors, and that a part of the police and some Chilean soldiers and sailors rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on the sailors of the United States before and after the latter were arrested, and that he believes that Riggin was killed by the police or the soldiers; and

Third—That he is consequently compelled to carry the question back to the state in which it was placed by the note of the Hon. Mr. Wharton, dated Oct. 28, and to ask for suitable satisfaction and some adequate reparation for the injury done the government of the United States.

The honorable secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, regrets that the government of Chile has not from the very first appreciated the gravity of the question raised, and that it has attributed to it no other importance than that of an ordinary quarrel between sailors, adding that no government which respects itself can consent to civil or military persons employed in its service being maltreated or killed in a foreign territory on account of resentment, for acts which it may have committed, or which may be imputed to it, without

REQUIRING ADEQUATE REPARATION.

The Hon. Mr. Blaine in this connection recalls the fact that the government of the United States has voluntarily recognized this principle and has acted accordingly when any injury has been committed by its people against any one holding an official position in a foreign country in consequence of acts which had aroused resentment. In such cases the United States has never sought words of little weight or ambiguous meaning in order to make reparation, but has condemned such acts in vigorous and energetic terms, and has never refused to give other adequate satisfaction. The honorable secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, states, moreover, that it is not his intention to discuss the details of the incident of October, but only to set forth the conclusions at which his government has arrived. The honorable secretary of state says: "We have given every kind of opportunity to the government of Chile to offer explanatory or extenuating circumstances, and we have given due consideration to the fact that the government of Chile, during a great part of the time which elapsed since the 16th of October, has been in a provisional situation."

He then adds that he is directed by his excellency, Mr. Harrison, to say that he has been compelled to take notice of the instruction as sent by Mr. Matta, minister of foreign affairs, to the Chilean minister in Washington, under date of Dec. 11, because, although they were not officially communicated to this government, they received the greatest possible publicity, and that, consequently, he demands the immediate withdrawal of the said instructions as to those parts which he considers offensive, and adequate satisfaction, in order that the diplomatic relations between the two nations

MAY NOT BE INTERRUPTED.

Without any intention of opening a discussion as to the facts referred to by the communication which I have extracted, and confining himself to the first part of the instructions of the honorable secretary of state, the undersigned must state to your excellency the regret with which the government of Chile sees that his excellency, the president of the United States, finds reason to continue to regard the incident of October as an attack caused by a hostile feeling towards the uniform of the navy of the United States, [illegible]

TO OFFER SUCH REPARATION

as might be due. The preliminary examination [illegible] the independence with which the judicial authorities must act, has compelled the government of the undersigned to delay, greatly to its regret, the settlement of the difficulty pending with your government, and a spontaneous offer of reparation for any injury done to the sailors of the Baltimore, and that might be attributed to Chilean soldiers or sailors, or that might affect the responsibility of Chile in view of your communication, and, considering that up to date it has been impossible for the trial initiated by the judge of the criminal court of Valparaiso to be decided, the undersigned regards it as his duty to declare once more that the government of Chile laments the occurrence of Oct. 16, and, by way of showing the sincerity of his following and the confidence he has in the justice of his cause, he declares his willingness to await the decision of the examining judge, and proposes to the United States government that the case be submitted to the consideration of the supreme court of justice at Washington, to the end that that tribunal, with its learning and impartiality, may determine, without appeal, whether there is any ground for reparation, and in what shape it should be made. The undersigned would remind you, referring to the conduct of the Valparaiso authorities, that it appears from the preliminary examination that they sent without delay to the scene of the conflict all the forces at their disposal belonging to the special guard of the Intendencia and to the police. Swanson, Coze, Nicholls, Darony, Honies, Cunningham, Williams, Talbot, Hallard, Hodge, Butler, etc., seamen belonging to the crew of the Baltimore, stated to the interpreter of that vessel that the object of the police in arresting them was to shelter them from any attempt at attack

BY THE EXCITED PEOPLE.

The undersigned thinks that the action of the police in this matter should be considered with a due allowance for the civil war which had recently been brought to a close. The body was not yet properly organized, nor did it have the force that was required to put down a disorder of such proportions in a short time."

In this connection it is proper to recall the words used by the honorable secretary of state at Washington in his note addressed to the Marquis Imperiall and bearing date of May 21, 1891: "There is no government, however civilized it may be, however great may be the vigilance displayed by its police, and however severe its criminal code may be, and however speedy and inflexible may be its administration of justice, that can guarantee its own citizens against violence growing out of individual malice or a sudden popular tumult."

This was precisely the situation of the administrative authorities at Valparaiso on the occasion of the occurrence which took place in October.

The undersigned hopes that the foregoing will convince the honorable secretary of state that the government of Chile attaches due importance to the question now under discussion. That he does not for a moment hesitate to

CONDEMN IN VIGOROUS TERMS

the act committed on the 16th of October, or to offer such reparation as is just, and that he has not neglect the opportunity to express these sentiments before now, since, on various occasions and through the present plenipotentiaries of both countries, he has forwarded explicit declarations on the subject to Washington. The undersigned takes the liberty to recall the fact that five days after he had taken charge of the department of foreign relations he addressed to the minister of Chile in the United States a telegram which, in the part relating to this matter, says:

"Express to the United States government what has already been stated, adding all the data that are known in the most correct and amicable form. Express to the United States government very sincere regret on account of this unfortunate incident, which, although not strange in the ports of the world, this government doubly laments owing to its sincere desire to cultivate friendship with the United States."

If the United States government should not accept the foregoing explanations as satisfactory, notwithstanding that the judicial authorities hold the guilty parties responsible for the disorder of Oct. 16, the undersigned must recall the circumstance that the government of Chile, through the medium of its minister in Washington, has expressed the desire to submit any misunderstanding to decision by arbitration by any power or tribunal which may be indicated to it; and, in fact, arbitration was suggested in conference with the minister of Chile in Washington on the 30th of December. There is, therefore, submitted to the honorable secretary of state and the department of foreign relations at Washington the designation of either the supreme court of justice of the United States or a tribunal of arbitration to determine the reparation which Chile may have to make for that lamentable occurrence.

THE MATTA LETTER.

As for the dispatch addressed under date of Dec. 11 to the Chilean minister in Washington by the minister of foreign relations of the provisional government, the undersigned submits that there could not be on the part of the government of Chile the purpose to inflict any offense upon the government of the United States with which it desires ever to cultivate the most friendly relations. Consequently the undersigned deplores that in the telegram there were employed through error of judgment the expressions which are offensive in the judgment of your government, declaring in fulfillment of a high duty, courtesy and sincerity toward a friendly nation, that the government of Chile absolutely withdraws the said expressions, the undersigned trusts that this frank and explicit declaration, which confirms that which had already been made to the honorable secretary of state in Washington will carry to the mind of his excellency, Mr. Harrison, of his government, that the people of Chile, far from entertaining a feeling of hostility, have the lively desire to maintain unalterable the good and cordial relations which up to the present time exist between the two countries, a declaration which is made without reservation, in order that it may receive such publicity as your government may deem suitable.

With regard to the suggestion made touching the change of the personnel of your legation to which the instructions of the honorable secretary of state refers it is incumbent upon the undersigned to declare that the government of Chile will take no positive step without the accord of the government of the United States, with which it desires to maintain itself in friendly understanding. The undersigned brings this already long communication to a close in the assurance that he has therein set forth everything that can fully satisfy your government. The government of Chile cherishes the conviction that the relations with the government of the United States should be sincerely and cordially maintained under the shelter of the mutual respect, and that good understanding which are based upon the just and equitable appreciation of the facts and in the appreciation to be given to the spontaneous declarations made on either side. The undersigned, moreover, declares that in presenting its explanation his government finds its inspiration in the words of the instructions which you have quoted and which you assure the government of Chile that the president is not disposed to exact or ask anything which your government would not under the same circumstances spontaneously concede.

MONTT CALLED DOWN.

Secretary Blaine Corrects Some of the Minister's Mistakes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Blaine, replying to Minister Montt's note, says that Mr. Montt has made some mistakes. He says that the offer of arbitration was never conditional and exact, for had it been he (Mr. Blaine) would have insisted on it being reduced to writing, as it would necessarily have been laid before the president for consideration, and he would never bind his government by verbal agreements. As to the Matta note Mr. Blaine says:

By your own statement you evidently attempted to justify the Matta note. I certainly could not have accepted your language, and never did accept language of that kind as an apology sufficient for the case. The Matta note was highly discourteous to the president and the secretary of the navy, imputing to them untruth and insincerity. Such language does not admit of conditional or contingent apology, which you offered. It could be apologized for only by a frank withdrawal. You always contended that it was a communication between officers of your own government and that it was not proper for this government to take any cognizance of it. You quoted the well known declaration in the Hulzmann case in regard to the message of a president to congress not being subject to criticism in a foreign country. You did not see the great difference involved by your government sending the Matta circular to all the legations of Chile and requesting its several ministers to publish it; so that Chile was not only responsible for the discourteous language, but for its publication throughout the civilized world.

Allotting Lands to Indian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Noble has ordered the agents now in the field to proceed as soon as possible to the allotment of lands to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in the western part of the Indian Territory. It is the secretary's purpose to have everything in readiness, if possible, for the opening of 3,000,000 acres of surplus lands on or about April 1.

May Cause a Rate War.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—General Passenger Agent Hibbard, of the Soo line, issued notice to-day that beginning next Monday the rate from St. Paul to Detroit, via Mackinaw, will be reduced to $12.50. This action, it is feared, will precipitate a general rate war.

WHATEVER YOU DO.

Do It to the Glory of God, Says Dr. Talmage in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The Church and the Sabbath are Only the Armory Where We Are to Get the Weapons.

Brooklyn, N. Y., [Special.]—Dr. Talmage's sermon was on the topic on which he is never tired of insisting, and which, more than any other, constitutes his message to this generation—the application of religion to the affairs of daily life. His text was taken from I. Corinthians 10, xxxi, "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

When the apostle, in this text, sets forth the idea that so common an action as the taking of food and drink is to be conducted to the glory of God, he proclaims the importance of the affairs of our life. In all ages of the world there has been a tendency to set apart certain days, places and occasions for worship, and to think those were the chief realms in which religion was to act. Now, holy days and holy places have their importance. They give opportunity for the especial performance of Christian duty, and for regaling of the religious appetite; but they cannot take the place of continuous exercise of faith and prayer. In other words, a man cannot be so much of a Christian on Sunday that he can afford to be a worldling all the rest of the week. If a steamer put out for Southampton, and go one day in that direction and the other six days in other directions, how long before the steamer will get to Southampton? It will never get there. And though a man may

SEEM TO BE VOYAGING HEAVENWARD

during the holy Sabbath day, if, during the following six days of the week, he is going toward the world, and toward the devil, he will never ride up into the peaceful harbor of Heaven. You cannot eat so much at the Sabbath banquet that you can afford religious abstinence the other six days. Heroism and princely behavior on great occasions are no apology for lack of right demeanor in circumstances insignificant and inconspicious. The genuine Christian life is not spasmodic; does not go by fits and starts. It toils on through heat and cold up steep mountains and along dangerous declivities, its eye on the everlasting hills crowned with the castles of the blessed.

I propose this morning to plead for a religion for today.

In the first place, we want to bring the religion of Christ into conversation. When a dam breaks, and two or three villages are overwhelmed, or an earthquake in South America swallows a whole city, then people talk about the uncertainty of life, and they imagine that they are engaged in positively religious conversation. No. You may talk about these things, and have no grace at all in your heart. We ought every day

TO BE TALKING RELIGION.

If there is anything glad about it, anything beautiful about it, anything important about it, we ought to be continuously discussing it. I have noticed that men, just in proportion as their Christian experience is shallow, talk about funerals, and graveyards, and tombstones, and death-beds. The real, genuine Christian man talks chiefly about this life, and the great eternity beyond, and not so much about the insignificant pass between these two residences.

My friends, the religion of Jesus Christ is something to talk about with a glad heart. It is brighter than the waters; it is more cheerful than the sunshine. Do not go around groaning about your religion when you ought to be singing it or talking it in cheerful tones of voice.

Again I remark: We must bring the religion of Christ into our employments. "Oh," you say, "that is very well if a man handle large sums of money, or if he have an extensive traffic; but in my thread and needle store, in my trimming establishment, in the humble life that I am called to, the sphere is too small for the action of such grand heavenly principles." Who told you so? Do you not know that God watches the faded leaf on the brook's surface as certainly as he does the path of the blazing sun. And the moss that creeps up the side of the rock makes as much impression upon God's mind as the waving tops of Oregon pine and Lebanon cedar; and the alder, crackling under the cow's hoof, sounds as loud in God's ear as the snap of a world's conflagration. When you have anything to do in life, however humble it may seem to be,

GOD IS ALWAYS THERE

to help you do it. If your work is that of a fisherman, then God will help you, as he helped Simon when he dragged Gennesaret. If your work is in drawing water, then he will help you as, when he talked at the well-curb to the Samaritan woman. If you are engaged in the custom house, he will lead you, as he led Matthew sitting at the receipt of customs. A religion that is not good in one place is not worth anything in another place. The man who has only a day's wages in his pocket as certainly needs the guidance of religion, as he who rattles the keys of a bank, and could abscond with a hundred thousand dollars.

I think that the church of God and the Sabbath are only an armory where we are to get weapons. When war comes, if a man wants to fight for his country he does not go to Troy or Springfield to do battling, but he goes there for swords and muskets. I look upon the church of Christ and the Sabbath day as the armory, a place and time where we go to get armed for Christian conflict; but the battle field is on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. "St. Martin's," and "Lenox," and "Old Hundred" do not amount to anything unless they sing all the week. A sermon is useless unless we can take it with us behind the plough and the counter. The Sabbath day is worthless if it last only twenty-four hours.

Again, we need to bring the religion of Christ into our commonest trials. For severe losses, for bereavement, for trouble that shocks like an earthquake and that blasts like a storm,

WE PRESCRIBE RELIGIOUS CONSOLATION;

but, business men, for the small annoyances of last week, how much of the graces of God did you apply? "Oh!" you say, "these trials are too small for such application." My brother, they are shaping your character. They are souring your temper they are wearing out your patience, and they are making less and less of a man. I go into a sculptor's studio, and see him shaping a statue. He has a chisel in one hand and a mallet in the other, and he gives a very gentle stroke—click, click, click! I say, "Why don't you strick harder?" "Oh!" he replies, "that would shatter the statue. I can't do it that way; I must do it this way." So he works on, and after a while the features come out, and everybody that enters the studio is charmed and fascinated. Well, God has your soul under process of development, and it is the little annoyances and vexations of life that are chiseling out your immortal nature. It is click, click, click! I wonder why some great providence does not come, and with one stroke prepare you for heaven. Ah, no. God says that is not the way. And so he keeps on by strokes of little annoyances, little sorrows, little vexations, until at last you shall be a glad spectacle for angels and for men. You know that a large fortune may be spent in small change, and a vast amount of moral character may go away in small depletion. It is the little troubles of life that are having more effect upon you than great ones.

Now, be careful and let none of those annoyances go through your soul unarraigned. Compel them to administer to

YOUR SPIRITUAL WEALTH.

The scratch of a sixpenny nail sometimes produces locked-jaw, and the clip of a most infinitesimal annoyance may damage you forever. Do not let annoyance or perplexity come across your soul without its making you better.

Our national government does not think it belittling to put a tax on pins, and a tax on buckles, and on shoes. The individual taxes do not amount to much, but in the aggregate to millions and millions of dollars. And I would have you, Christian man, put a high tariff on every annoyance and vexation that comes through your soul. This might not amount to much, in single cases, but in the aggregate it would be a great revenue of spiritual strength and satisfaction. A bee can suck honey even out of a nettle; and if you have the grace of God in your heart, you can get sweetness out of that which would otherwise irritate and annoy.

Again, we must bring the rligion of Christ into our commonest blessings. When the autumn comes, and the harvests are in, and the governors make proclamation, we assemble in churches and we are very thankful; but every day ought to be a thanksgiving day. We do not recognize the common mercies of life. We have to see a blind man led by his dog before we begin to think ourselves of what a grand thing it is to have eye-sight. We have to see some one afflicted with St. Vitus's dance before we are ready to thank God for the control of our physical energies. We have to see some wounded man hobbling on his crutch, or with empty coat sleeve pinned up, before we learn to think what a grand thing God did for us when he gave us healthy use of our limbs. We are so stupid that nothing but the misfortunes of others can rouse us up to our blessings. As the ox grazes in the pasture up to its eyes in clover yet never thinking who makes the clover, and as the bird picks up the worm from the furrow not knowing that it is God who makes everything, from the animalcula in the sod to the seraph on the throne, so we go on eating, drinking, and enoying, but never thanking, or seldom thanking; or, if thanking at all, with only half a heart.

I COMPARED OUR INDIFFERENCE

to the brute; but perhaps I wronged the brute. I do not know but that, among its other instincts, it may have an instinct by which it recognizes the Divine hand that feeds it. I do not know but that God is, through it, holding communication with what we call "irrational creation." The cow that stands under the willow by the water course, chewing its cud, looks very thankful; and who can tell how much a bird means by its song? The aroma of the flowers smells like incense, and the mist arising from the river looks like the smoke of a morning sacrifice. Oh, that we were as responsive! Yet who thanks God for the water that gushes up in the well, and that foams in the cascade, and that laughs over the rocks, and that patters in the showers, and that claps its hands in the sea? Who thanks God for the air, the fountain of life, the bridge of sunbeams, the path of sound, the great fan on a hot summer's day? Who thanks God for this wonderful physical organism—this sweep of the vision—this chime of harmony struck into the ear—this nervous tissue—this rolling of the crimson tide through artery and vein—this drumming of the heart on our march to immortality? We take all these things as a matter of course.

But suppose God should withdraw these common blessings! Your body would become an Inquisition of torture, the cloud would refuse rain, every green thing would crumble up, and the earth would crack open under your feet. The air would cease its healthful circulation, pestilence would swoop, and every house would become a place of skulls. Streams would first swim with vermin, and then dry up, and thirst and hunger, and anguish and despair would lift their sceptres. Oh, compare such a life as that with the life you live this morning with your families about you! Is it not time that, with every word of our lips and with every action of our life, we began to acknowledge these every-day mercies? "Whether ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

TAKE THIS PRACTICAL RELIGION

I have recommended into your every-day life. Make every day a Sabbath, and every meal a sacrament, and every room you enter a Holy of Holies. We all have work to do; let us be willing to do it. We all have sorrows to bear; let us cheerfully bear them. We all have battles to fight; let us courageously fight them. If you would go right you must live right. Negligence and indolence will win the hiss of everlasting scorn, while faithfulness will gather its garlands, and wave its sceptre, and sit upon its throne, long after this earth has put on ashes, and eternal ages have begun their march. You go to your home and attend to your little sphere of duties. I will go home and attend to my little sphere of duties. Every one in his own place. Our every step in life shall be a triumphal march, and the humblest footstool on which we are called to sit will be a conqueror's throne.

Polk County Journal

CROOKSTON, . . . MINN

President Diaz says the Garza uprising is simply a speculator's scheme to depress Mexican bonds. In other words, it is a bear movement. It would seem to be proper for Diaz to propose a bull fight.

And in the parliament of Italy there was a personal row the other day. Ex-Premier Crispi charged Premier Rudini with knuckling to France, and the charge was denied and resented. Really the effete parliaments of Europe are waking up.

Mrs. Mona Caird, who is not at all a particularly brilliant writer, and whose celebrity really grew out of a "catchy" phrase, "Is Marriage a Failure?" is about to publish a novel. It is to deal with socialism. She is also collecting for publication in book form her essays on marriage.

The latest story about Bruiser and Boozer Sullivan is that Francis Murphy has succeeded in getting a blue ribbon on him. Now the big fellow is making temperance speeches in the dives of Tacoma. It would be interesting to know just how keen an appreciation of humor John has.

If all the locomotives in the United States were coupled together they would make a train of solid iron and steel over 300 miles long. Add the passenger cars and we would have 300 miles more of wood and iron; this would give us a gigantic passenger train 600 miles in length, counting both engines and cars.

A circus ostrich died the other day in Cincinnati, and in its stomach was found an $800 diamond the bird had plucked last summer from a man's shirt front. The stone was undigested, and its genuineness is undisputed after a crucial test of that kind. Anything an ostrich can't digest must be all wool and a yard wide.

The proprietors of an enterprising bakery firm in Detroit neatly turned the tables on the banks which had refused to take deposits in small change. The pennies were saved until there was demand enough to make the banks buy them at a premium. The banks scorned to take care of the pennies so the pennies took care of themselves.

Mrs. Edward C. Rutledge, who recently died at Statesburg, S. C., was the daughter of William Lowndes, who Henry Clay said was the wisest man he ever knew. Lowndes during the war of 1812 was recognized as the founder of the United States navy. At the time of his death, in 1822, he was a prominent candidate for the Presidency.

A bill introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies empowers the Government to dissolve any association having a majority of foreign members or a foreigner among its directors. It is aimed only at religious orders, but injures literary, scientific and charitable societies, as they will be compelled to exclude foreigners.

Tewfik Pasha, the late Khedive of Egypt, had but one wife, and the notices in the dispatches of his harem refer to the companions and servants of his wife. In this respect he set his subjects an example that is said to have done much toward the uplifting of Arab women. The Khedive's widow is a short, portly woman, good-natured and rather good-looking, but of somewhat limited education.

Harvard and Yale have been famous for their rowing matches and foot-ball games for some years. They have now struck upon a novelty. They are going to have an "oratorical contest." Such amusements as that have heretofore been relegated to the smaller colleges. It is gratifying to know that our great universities still have longings for mental as well as musclular science.

Boston has a Dante scholar of local repute who follows the unscholastic but progressive occupation of an electric car conductor, and chats about the gloomy Florentine with women on the way to their Dante class. Boston papers "point with pride" to his learning, but in doing so they really confess the degeneracy of the Old Bay State, which a few years ago had in Elihu Burritt a humble blacksmith whose erudition was really something to marvel at.

The late Cardinal Manning was a tall, gaunt man, with a vigorous frame and a large head that was almost completely bald. He had a face that bore the impress of old Roman firmness, and he looked like the picture of a great churchman of old. He was a teetotaler, unlike many of his predecessors, and ate only enough to keep body and mind in a healthy condition. There was absolutely no ostentation about him. When he was made Cardinal an influential member of his flock said to him: "I would like to see your Eminence riding in something better than that shabby old brougham." "Ah!" replied the prelate with a twinkle in his eye, "when cardinals went about in fine carriages they generally went to the devil."

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

The senate committee on elections decides in favor of Dubois of Idaho.

The World's Fair is to have a postoffice large enough to supply hourly mails to 160,000 exhibitors.

Acting Secretary Spalding has decided that a Chinese woman who marries an American citizen is entitled to admission in the United States.

PERSONAL.

Archbishop Ireland's attitude on the school question pleases the pope.

Ex-Senator Ingalls is erecting a building at Atchison in which he intends to practice law, associating himself with his son, Ellsworth.

An interesting guest at a Baltimore hotel the other day was Prince Augustin Iturbide, the adopted son and heir apparent of the unfortunate Mexican Emperor Maximilian.

Mme. Ratazzi is now somewhere between 60 and 70 years of age. The granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte, she was accounted in her day the most beautiful woman in Paris.

Solomon Hanes, one of the most prominent men in Ohio and a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, died at his home fifteen miles east of Wapakonetta, Ohio, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

CASUALTIES.

The train robber who was wounded in Missouri dies of his injury, bringing a most extraordinary career of crime to a close.

Thirty-nine horses were destroyed by a fire which broke out in the basement of George Darby's livery and boarding stable, 826 Broadway, N. Y. Losses, $30,000.

Cedar Bluff College for women was burned at Franklin, Ky. The 60 inmates were not hurt. They are mostly pupils from Kentucky and Tennessee.

The towboat George W. Stone sunk at the lower incline, Cairo Ill. It is supposed to have sprung aleak. It lays in about 50 feet of water. Her watchman is missing. The boat will probably be raised. It was owned by the Huntington Towboat Company of Cincinnati, and valued at about $20,000.

A serious as well as peculiar collision happened at the union depot at Omaha by which three Burlington engines were smashed, entailing a loss of $20,000. A light engine had backed into the depot ahead of an accommodation train. The switch was left open and a through train dashed into the engine, telescoping it with the accommodation and demolishing the three locomotives. Two trainmen were hurt.

THE WICKED WORLD.

Patrick Boyle was hanged at Edwardville, Ill., for the murder of John Meunch Aug. 12 last.

Memphis has a very sensational tragedy, a prominent young society lady killing another with a razor.

William Earle, the St. Paul diamond robber, who conducted his own defense, is convicted.

At Chicago recently, charges of fraud and conspiracy were made in a petition filed in the Superior court by Edward A. Filkins, receiver of the insolvent bank of S. A. Kean & Co.

Ex-County Treasurer Likens was arrested at Basset, Neb., and is now in jail charged with embezzling $7,533.60 of the county's funds. An expert accountant has unearthed this amount and expects to find more. Likens, it is alleged, speculated in Chicago corn too heavily, with the above result.

The jury in the action of Edward S. Stokes against John Mackay and Hector D. Castro at New York were decided by Judge Ingraham, of the supreme court, to find a verdict in favor of Mr. Stokes for $75,000, with interest from Dec. 20, 1888. This is the full amount that Stokes claimed.

Cashier W. P. Robinson, of the Farmers' bank at Hope, Kavy county, has mysteriously disappeared. The creditors grew frightened and attachments were issued for claims amounting to about $6,000, while there are as many more yet to come. The loss will probably be total unless, as some surmise, Mr. Robinson is detained from home by foul means.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Frenchman devises a rival to the whaleback style of war vessels.

A half-million-dollar fire occurs at Columbus, Ohio.

Barges are swept out to sea with sixty New York laborers aboard.

The Grand Duke Constantine, an uncle of the czar, is dying. He was born in 1827.

France has concluded commercial arrangements with all the powers except Spain.

The Chester (S. C.) cotton factory was burned. Loss, $220,000; insurance, $150,000.

The thirty-third anniversary of the birth of Emperor William was appropriately observed throughout Germany recently.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the great London preacher, has had a relapse and is confined to his bed. He is unable to write.

Three Americans are jailed in Mexico charged with irregularities in locating mines.

At Oakland, Neb., Johnny Bock, aged 12, killed his brother, aged 10, while playing with a loaded shotgun. The boy's head was blown to pieces.

The Ferdinand street branch of the Boston Electric Light company was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance, $108,000.

The editor of a paper called Gaiete at Paris has been sentenced to imprisonment for three months, and to pay a fine of 300 francs for the publication of an immoral article.

Father Debongnie, the widely known rector of Ste. Anne De Beaupre, better known as the "shrine of St. Anne," is dead in Montreal.

At Chicago Mrs. Fanny Wise was fatally burned in extinguishing flames that spread from an open grate to the clothing of her 8-year-old child. The little one burned to death.

There were several quite severe shocks of earthquake felt in various parts of Italy recently, which caused a panic in the more crowded quarters of the cities, and did some damage, but no lives were lost.

The entire central part of Beverly, W. Va., was burned recently including the court house. The county records were nearly all saved; but with great difficulty. Over 500 people practically lose their homes.

The troubles between the governor of Mendoza and the legislature have resulted in a serious outbreak. Many persons have been killed or wounded. The national government has sent a commission with full powers to restore order.

While two painters named Wenck and Woods were painting a furnace cupola at the Black Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburg, the scaffold upon which they were standing gave way, and they were precipitated to the ground, a distance of 50 feet. Both were fatally injured.

The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The driebund powers have been discussing the next conclave. The Austrian cardinals will be instructed to combine with the Italian and endeavor to elect a pontiff likely to establish a modus vivendi with the quirinal. With this view the driebund seeks the support of Spain and Portugal.

The influenza is so prevalent in Saxony that energetic measures have been adopted to prevent, so far as possible, the spread of the infection by means of public assemblage. With this object in view the authorities have ordered eight colleges and a large number of larger schools to be closed until the wave of disease subsides.

In the Perryman libel case at London, the jury gave verdict for the crown, finding that the libel of Sept. 5 was untrue. The foreman of the jury agreed with Mr. Perryman's counsel, that finding is tantamount to branding Mr. Pulbrook as an unscrupulous attorney, and that his name ought to be struck off the rolls. Sentence was postponed until the next sessions.

The representatives of the various trades in London are arranging for a great public demonstration in support of the measure proposed by Wm. Randal Cremer, M. P., for the Shoreditch vision of London, looking toward negotiations with America for a general treaty of arbitration. The object of the demonstration is to call public attention to the benefits expected to be derived from such a measure.

THE RAILROADS.

The Kansas railroad commissioners order a reduction in freight rates.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the week ending Jan. 21 were $347,000, as against $293,000 for the same period last year, an increase of $54,000.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Tommy Callaghan of England is knocked out in fourteen rounds by Cal McCarthy in New Orleans.

The fight at Pastime club in San Francisco between page and Duncan was very unsatisfactory, being but little more than a walk-around. The battle was awarded to Page in the fifty-fifth round.

THE TOILERS.

There is trouble between the flint glass combine, known as the United States Glass Company, and their employes and a general strike may result.

Delegates from 23 large cities between Pittsburg and Omaha, have organized the International Metal Polishers' Union. The constitution adopted permits the acceptance by unions of Knights of Labor cards and asks the Knights of Labor assemblies to recognize union men. Labor men say this is the commencement of the amalgamation of both bodies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thousands of Idaho cattle are starving to death.

The case against "Heretic" Briggs is dropped for the present.

Wolves are unusually ravenous and destructive in the vicinity of Black River Falls, Wis.

The third annual convention of city and borough superintendents of public schools in Pennsylvania has convened.

The steamer La Normandie, collided with and sank the tug which had been towing her. Five persons were drowned and one was seriously injured.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the national saengerfest to be held in Reading, Pa., next summer, have selected July 25, 26, 27 and 28 for the dates.

Fraud is charged in connection with the settlement of the affairs of S. A. Keane & Co., the insolvent bankers of Chicago.

A committee is appointed by the Ohio legislature to investigate the charge of bribery in connection with Senator Sherman's election.

The Western Sugar Refining company, of San Francisco advanced its rate one-eighth cent a pound on all grades in large lots. This is the first change in sugar product since Jan. 2.

Twenty deaths occurred from grip in Jefferson county, Ohio during five days. In Richmond township 100 families are reported with one or more cases.

The New York senate finance committee has decided to report favorably without ammendment Cantor's bill appropriating $300,000 for the state's exhibit at the World's Fair.

Creditors of Richardson's bank, Lake Geneva, Wis., met and ascertained that the liabilities of the defunct concern are $105,000 and assets only $83,000, of which $20,000 is worthless paper.

Indian Agent A. Sacatin, of the principal Indian Agency of Arizona, says 100 Pimas have died in the past three weeks of grip. The epidemic is spreading through the Pahagos and other adjoining tribes.

It has been practically decided that no more sky-scraper structures can be erected in Chicago. A sub-committee of the city council voted to recommend that no permits be issued for new buildings exceeding 150 feet in height.

The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science has decided to send a relief expedition for Lieut. Peary and his party. Prof. Alexander Heilprin will lead the expedition which will leave New York about June 1 next.

The thirty-third degree of Masonry was conferred upon Hon. T. W. Palmer, president of the world's fair commission, in Chicago, and was made the occasion of a notable gathering of prominent Masons of the country.

A. Peabody & Co., wholesale dealers in diamonds at 182 Broadway, New York are reported in financial difficulties and have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors. The liabilities are estimated to be $75,000; assets, $70,000.

State Auditor Henderson of Indiana has issued a list of the insurance companies not entitled to do business in Indiana on account of various non-conformations to the insurance law of the state. No Northwestern companies are on the list.

In the presence of the army officers of the department of the Missouri stationed at headquarters in Chicago, Gen. Miles presented Capt. Frank D. Baldwin with a bronze medal awarded by congress for conspicuous bravery in two engagements during the late war.

The Gliddon & Joy Varnish Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, filed an involuntary petition in insolvency against the Henry M. Richardson Company, manufacturers of children's carriages at Leominster, with Boston offices in Exchange Building. Debts about $173,000; assets estimated at $175,000.

The Marquette Club of Chicago, will give its sixth annual banquet at the Auditorium Hotel on Feb. 12. Among those who are expected to respond to toasts on that occasion are Senators Cullom and Wolcot, Henry Cabot Lodge, J. J. Ingalls, J. P. Dolliver, Gen. Ben. F. Butterworth and Gen. Runnels.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

A Pine City special says half of the logs to be cut this season have been hauled to the stream on which they will be rafted. The cut is far in excess of any season's work.

John Adamson, a brakeman on the Great Northern freight train, fell from a car at St. Cloud, striking his head on the rail. He will die.

Fire broke out the other night in Robinson's drug store at Pipestone. The fire department succeeded in getting the flames under control, but the stock is almost a total loss.

H. T. Budd's barber shop at Northfield was burglarized recently, some one making an entrance with a false key. Thirty-six dollars and six razors were stolen.

Diseases of various types especially typhoid fever, is prevalent at Park River, three adult funerals from the Arlington house in a single week.

Kandiyohi county's contribution to the fund for the starving Russians has now been forwarded to the proper authorities. It is the amount of 75,735 pounds—nearly four car loads—of flour.

The friends of Andrew Thompson, of St. Olaf, who dropped dead in B. N. Johnson's office at Fergus Falls, while talking about his land contest, have demanded an inquest, claiming that there was trouble. The coroner has gone to investigate.

Nicollet county has contributed 14,700 pounds of flour to the Russian relief fund. This amount was sent to Minneapolis by W. G. Gresham, who was appointed to receive contributions by Gov. Merriam.

James Becker, a dealer in boots and shoes at St. Cloud, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, naming John Schaefer as assignee. The liabilities are said to be $2,500 with assets of $3,500.

Several of the bondsmen of the defaulting county treasurer, McKenna of Waseca, have gotten together and jointly paid the judgement recovered against them by the board of county commissioners on the official bond, compromising the same at $6,600.

Thomas Trussel, a graduate of the State University, who has been teaching the district school at Champlin, has been forced to resign by the board of education because he whipped the children too promiscuously. He is succeeded by a Mr. Lynch.

Joseph Ondracek and family while returning from church at Glencoe, were struck by a train on the Great Northern between Silver Lake and Hutchinson. Ondracek's son and team were killed and the others injured.

G. C. Cooley a general merchant of Heron Lake made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Assets $15,000, liabilities, $18,000 to $20,000. L. F. Lammers was made the assignee. This is the first general assignment made in this town.

Frank Wachhot has sold his general merchandise business, at Glencoe, to C. F. Brass, who will take possession soon. Mr. Brass has been a partner in the firm of C. Henry & Co., and has recently dissolved partnership.

The new 50-barrel roller mill that was built last fall by E Siskron, of Minneapolis, was sold to T A Baker, formerly head miller of the Washburn mills at Anoka. The mill has a large custom trade and manufactures first-class flour.

Mrs. John Crain, an aged widow of 74 and pioneer of Spring Valley, dropped dead of heart disease on the street while on her way to Belva Lockwood's lecture. She was accompanied by her son Charles and before he could summon a physician she was dead.

A banquet was tendered the Hon. H. D O'Phelan, of Winnipeg the other evening at Graceville by a large number of prominent citizens as a token of the high esteem in which he is held for the valuable aid he rendered during the earliest days of that city to help make it what it now is.

The family of August Johnson of Plainview report that they think that their daughter Tillie has eloped with a former boarder named Robert Williams. Williams left some days ago, claiming he was going to Milwaukee, but bought a ticket to Dundas, Minn., the girl followed a day or so after.

Much excitement prevails over the robbery at Dawson the other night. A young man 16 years old, arrested recently and lodged in the county jail at Madison, turned state's evidence, accusing W. D. Sumner, a well-to-do and prominent business man, as his accomplice. Sumner was arrested and placed under $1,590 bonds. In default he was placed in jail at Madison.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Eastern men negotiate for the purchase of a large tract of land in North Dakota.

J. Christianson has been appointed postmaster at Ojata, Grand Forks county.

An Indian at Fort Yates, kills another Indian with whom his wife had been intimate, and commits suicide.

Snavely brothers, who were arrested at St. John, Rollette county, for selling liquor without a license were examined at Devils Lake before United States Commissioner McClory and discharged.

Lewis Burke, of Crystal, was arrested charged with the seduction of Ann Westall, aged 17, of the same town. Burke is married and has two children. His family lives at Langdon. He will be taken to Crystal for trial.

The assignee of the lately defunct Farmers and Merchants' State bank of Ellendale made his first accounting to the depositors, when each received 25 per cent of his original deposit, together with 7 per cent interest since the date of the failure. The general impression is that the depositors will in time be paid in full.

County Auditor Anderson of Grand Forks comes out on top regarding the sale of public school lands in which he and the state board of university and school lands have been in dispute. Gov. Burke wired Anderson authorizing him to publish the list according to law and to publish in whatever paper he sees fit.

More than 600 threshing machine boilers were inspected last season in Grand Forks, Walsh, Pembina, Cavalier and Nelson counties. This is official. Yet with all these facilities it is reported that nearly one-third of the crop of this district is yet unthreshed, and that more than one-third of this year's product is yet in the hands of the farmers.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Efforts are made for the establishment of a national park in the Black Hills, S. D.

Grip is ruler at Elk Point. One hundred cases is a fair estimate in the immediate vicinity. Business and schools are crippled.

David Gramberg, sixteen years old who was accidentally shot by his father at Webster died.

The motion of defendant for leave to amend his answer in the Baroness Destuer's divorce case at Sioux Falls was argued before Judge Aikens and denied. The case was set for hearing Feb. 8.

At the rain convention at Doland a representative of the Artificial Rain Company of Goodland, Kan., was present. A committee of five from five counties was appointed, and has decided to have a trial rain at this place between April 15 and 30.

A Hecla special says: Eisenhood, sheriff of this county arrested here today Wallace Walker and Chas. Walker for stealing 400 bushels of wheat from W. A. Ward, Aberdeen. The prisoners were taken to Aberdeen.

Word has just reached Kimball of a fire at the home of John W. Myers, a farmer 10 miles north of there. Only Mrs. Meyers, a woman neighbor, and a little boy were there. The women burned their hands badly and then caught terrible cold from exposure in the zero weather. There was no insurance on the house.

Charles Meyers, dubbed "Cole Younger" for his habit of carrying a gun, was arrested near Ludden, charged with stealing 400 bushels of wheat belonging to William H. Bennett, of Minneapolis. He was brought to Aberdeen and will be examined. About half of the wheat has been marketed. The rest was recovered.

WISCONSIN.

An attempt is made to blow up and burn the house of a judge at Chippewa Falls.

Fire destroyed the residence of Mrs. Valentine Brown of Neenah with a loss on house and goods of $1,200.

Herman Hungar, employed at Louis Ourthel's camp at Rice Lake, had his left leg crushed by a log rolling on it.

Advices from the logging camps are to the effect that grip is very prevalent and rapidly spreading, although few deaths have occurred. Quite a number of cases are reported in Chippewa Falls.

Wells & Son, sewer and paving contractors made an assignment at Appleton to H. D. Ryan. The liabilities are $31,000; normal value of assets, $44,000; actual value, $18,000.

W. S. Halley, the young man accused of embezzlement while employed by the West Superior Iron and Steel Company, and who announced his intention to plead guilty to the charge, was sentenced by Judge Roberts to a year in the penitentiary.

The trial of John Fertig at Ellsworth, charged with the murder of Robert Spalding, Nov. 17 last, closed, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judge Bundy sentenced him to the penitentiary for life.

D. McDonald, superintendent of bridges and buildings of the Northern Pacific, fell under the wheels of a moving train at Brule and his remains were horribly mangled. Supt. McDonald was forty years of age, an old employe of the company and has a family at Brainerd.

A sad accident occurred at Perron's camp, a few miles east of Clear Lake. A young man, 18 years old, named Ole Johnson, of the town of Cylon, was engaged in loading a long log on to his sleighs when it fell and crushed his head, killing him instantly. His remains were taken home.

A horrible accident happened at a funeral in the town of Rosendale, near Fond du Lac. The team of horses attached to the hearse became frightened, broke from the control of the driver and dashed away. The hearse was reduced to splinters and the casket was broken. The remains were lifted into a farmer's wagon and carried to the cemetery.

IOWA.

David Eades, a pioneer citizen and one of the oldest employes of the Burlington road, died at Creston, aged 61 years.

Charles Bainhill was sentenced at Burlington to two years in the penitentiary for robbing a freight car.

Burglars made a raid on the Union Bank of Wilton, fifteen miles west of Newport. They opened the safe and got away with $4,000 in paper, silver and gold.

The grand jury at Dubuque indicted Hansen and Lee for murder in the first degree for the killing of Street Car Driver Lochner last fall.

H. B. Stibbs died at Cedar Rapids of diabetes after a lingering illness at the age of 54 years. He had been a resident of that city for nearly 30 years.

Grace Episcopal church at Cedar Rapids burned to the ground recently. The fire started in the basement from a defective furnace. Loss $50,000.

Col. John O'Keefe, widely known in Iowa as the leader among the anti-Prohibition Republicans, has received notice of the death of his aunt, Mrs. Bridget Hess, at Melbourne, Australia, who bequeathed him £1,500.

John Norris pleaded guilty in the United States District court at Keokuk, to robbing the postoffice at Clarksburg, on the night of Dec. 21, and was sentenced to the penitentiary. He belongs to an organized gang of postoffice robbers.

The grip continues its ravages at Lyons and at Clinton. There are hundreds of cases, especially in the latter city. Deaths are few in Lyons, but many have occurred in Clinton, and for 24 hours 12 deaths from that cause were reported in and near that city.

A Creston special says: Seven claimants have turned up for Mulligan's estate, including one from St. Louis who claims to be a son by a mismated Tennessee marriage and one who claims Mulligan is an assumed name and that he was a deserter from the Union army and a member of Quantrill's Missouri guerrillas. All their stories are pretty well authenticated. The body of Mulligan is still held for proof.

MIXED THOSE BABIES UP.

Queer Predicament of a Priest at a St. Louis Christening.

One of the queerest incidents that ever befell a Catholic priest in the performance of his duties occurred at the old Cathedral not more than a week ago, and was witnessed by a large crowd who were viewing the decorations. The baptismal ceremony was being performed at the font and the recipients of the sacrament were a pair of lusty-lunged twins. One of the youngsters had come into the world weakly and was baptized instantly by an attendant. The priest got wind of the matter, and when the time came for performing the ceremony asked the godmother which was the regenerated babe. Consternation reigned supreme. The twins had got hopelessly mixed, as usual, and the similarity of appearance rendered identification impossible. The nurse was called in and eyed the babies for birthmarks, and gave it up in despair. The priest ended the dilemma by giving both the youngsters conditional baptism, and the family went home satisfied.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

What He Did

Contractor—"Did you offer that alderman a hundred pounds, as I directed?"

Secretary—"Yes, sir."

"How did he act?"

"He looked insulted."

"What did he say?"

"He said I ought to be in jail."

"What did he do?"

"He took the money."

SPURGEON IS DEAD.

England's Most Celebrated Preacher Breathes His Last at Mentone.

The Czar Said to Have Resolved Upon the Re-Establishment of Serfdom.

London, Feb. 1.—Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon died at Mentone at 11:05 to-night. Mr. Spurgeon's end was painless. He remained unconscious to the last. His wife and Dr. Fitz Henry and Mrs. Thorne were present when he died.

At the services held to-day in the Metropolitan tabernacle, of which Mr. Spurgeon was pastor, the auditorium was packed. Rev. Mr. Pronson and others offered earnest prayers at these services and read to the congregation telegraphic bulletins from Mentone. The papers contain long memoirs and obituary notices on Mr. Spurgeon. The Standard appears with a mourning border. It compares the dead pastor to Martin Luther. The Telegraph characterizes him as a great, fearless minister. It adds: "All agree that he leaves a void that will be filled with difficulty."

REV. CHARLES H. SPURGEON.

THE MEMPHIS MURDERESS.

Conflicting Theories as to the Motive of Miss Mitchell's Crime.

Memphis, Feb. 1.—This was Miss Mitchell's and Miss Johnson's first Sunday in jail. Crowds of people crushed through the corridors eager to see the young ladies. At an early hour a Presbyterian preacher went to Miss Mitchell's room and asked to pray for her, but the young lady does not put much faith in the efficacy of prayer. Miss Johnson, being a Catholic, the preacher's offer to pray in her behalf was respectfully declined. An Evangelist went to the jail and preached to the prisoners almost in ear-shot of the young ladies, referring to Miss Mitchell as an awful example as to what false ideas of right and wrong would drive people to do.

The attorney general will attempt to show that Alice Mitchell either killed Freda Ward to avenge herself on Miss Ward's sister, Mrs. Valmer, or that there had been a misunderstanding between the slayer and her victim and that Miss Mitchell, moved by hate, killed her. One of the theories of the state is that there is a man in the case. The attorney general will prove her love for flirting by the recitation of several of her escapades, the principal of which was her meeting several young men in an out-of-the-way part of the city.

The state has several detectives at work and they have already unearthed some damaging facts. One of these is that when Miss Mitchell slew Freda Ward a man was seen following Misses Mitchell and Johnson in a buggy. When Alice Mitchell leaped into the buggy. After the commission of the crime this man drove rapidly away. On the following morning he left the city and has been tracked to New Orleans. It is thought that it was he to whom Miss Mitchell on Sunday night communicated her intention of killing Miss Ward.

The attorneys for Miss Mitchell will at once put in a plea of insanity. If Miss Mitchell be sent to the asylum then Miss Johnson will have to fight for her life alone. This afternoon Miss Johnson said that Miss Mitchell kept her in ignorance as to her intentions, and when she left the buggy to cut the Ward girl's throat, she informed her that she intended once more to kiss Freda good-bye.

There is a young lawyer here who says that some time ago he received a letter from a young lady inclosing a fee and asking him if, under the common law, one woman might marry another. He was directed to mail his reply to a certain postoffice address. He did as requested, and after the tragedy discovered that his client was Miss Mitchell.

YOUNG MEN IN TROUBLE.

Arrested on Serious Charges and Brought to Minnesota.

Kokomo, Ind., Special Telegram, Feb. 1.—Yesterday the sheriff of Marshall county, Minnesota, came here and arrested William and Wesley Kinder, sons of Joseph Kinder, one of the most highly respected and prominent men in this vicinity. Last summer the Kinder boys bought a threshing machine in this city, and with a number of others with whom they went into partnership shipped it to the wheat regions of the West, returning home after the season's run. It is charged that the boys in purchasing the outfit deposited forged security, some $1,500, and that before leaving Minnesota for home they borrowed $800 on the machine, giving a lien on the same, alleging that the outfit was free of encumbrance. The young men were taken to Argyle, Minn., to-day by the officer, where they will be held to answer to the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The forgery charge will be pushed later, after the first charge has been settled.

The boys have heretofore stood well here, and the revelations created great surprise. The young men were badly broken up by their arrest and at first protested innocence. They have hitherto borne irreproachable characters, and their arrest created a genuine sensation.

Uncertain and Unknown.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Enormous exertions have been made to have all consignments of foreign goods to French buyers passed over the frontier before to-night, as the new tariff goes into operation to-morrow. The Temps speaks deprecatingly of the new tariff, saying that French trade now finds itself confronted by the uncertain and the unknown. The Liberte and other journals speak of the tarif in a similar vein.

May Be a Complete Wreck.

London, Feb. 1.—The accident to the British man-of-war Victoria, which went ashore on the Greek coast, is worse than at first reported and the vessel is in danger of becoming a complete wreck. She is considered one of the finest armor-clad battle ships and the loss of such a vessel would be a most serious blow to the navy.

A Prominent Manitoban Dead.

Winnipeg, Man., Special Telegram, Feb. 1.—John B. Mather, one of Winnipeg's most highly respected citizens, died to-day of typhoid fever. He was prominent in politics and sporting circles and was for years an alderman and president of the Manitoba Curling association. The remains will be taken to Toronto for interment.

For Letting Him Go.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Sheriff W. T. Hill of Davidson county and his bondsmen are to be served with a process from the United States court. It informs the sheriff and his bondsmen that they are defendants in a suit for $25,000 damages, brought by the government. The damages are claimed on account of the escape of Thomas Boalen, the celebrated mail robber, from the county jail last November. In endeavoring to arrest Boalen the government expended $15,000. Boalen is still at large.

A Jamestown Ball.

Jamestown, N.D., Special Telegram. One of the largest private parties ever given in this part of the state occurred to-night at the opera house. Nearly three hundred guests, many from a distance, accepted the invitation of the Jamestown gentlemen who gave the ball. Sickness prevented Gov. Burke's presence. Music was provided by a full orchestra from the East.

A Dakota Murderer Captured.

Philadelphia, Special—Sheriff Weaver of Pierre, S. D., arrived at Plainfield, Cumberland county, Pa., yesterday and arrested J. W. Lafevre, who is carged with the murder of Miss Mary Gardner in May last in that state. The reward for Lafevre's capture was $5,000. He was taken to South Dakota last night for trial.

THE LAST WORD.

Text of Blaine's Dispatch Accepting the Chilean Apology.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The following is the reply, addressed to Minister Egan, sent by Secretary Blaine to the Chilean government's note of apology of the 25th instant:

"I am directed by the president to acknowledge the receipt of Senor Pereira's dispatch of the 25th instant. It has been communicated to congress and has given great pleasure to the people of the United States and to the executive department, as it restores the correspondence between the two republics to a basis of cordiality, and makes, as he believes, a full and honorable adjustment of all unsettled matters easily attainable. The president notes with gratification the expressions of regret for and condemnation of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore offered by Senor Pereira, and congratulates the Chilean government upon the frank and prompt withdrawal of the Matta circular and upon the spirit of justice displayed towards Minister Egan. You will assure the Chilean government that the president will be glad to meet, in the most generous spirit, these friendly overtures.

"Believing that the subject of reparation for the assault upon the seamen of the Baltimore is now capable of adjustment between the two governments by the usual diplomatic methods, the president postpones, for the present, any discussion of the suggestions made by Senor Pereira as to the other methods, not doubting that the sense of justice of Chile will enable the two governments to speedily and honorably make a full end of the whole matter."

HORSE THIEVES.

An Effort Will Be Made to Break Up the Entire Gang.

Helena, Mont., Special Telegram, Feb. 1.—War on horse thieves will soon be vigorously begun in Southwestern Montana and Northern Wyoming. Detectives have been with the gang and they are now located, together with 1,000 head of stolen stock. A posse of thirty stockmen struck their trail and news of an engagement may be expected at any time. But this is only the beginning of the war of extermination, which will be waged as relentlessly against the horse rustlers as it was against the cattle thieves. To carry it out, each round-up district will have a separate organization, but all working in harmony.

A fund of $20,000 is being raised, and with this the growers believe they will be able to put a stop to horse stealing in the state. Agents will be kept at all the shipping points in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, and every possible outlet guarded. Unless the rustlers soon dispose of the horses they have corralled in Wyoming near the Montana line and scatter a big force will be upon them, and the result will be a pitched battle, for which the stockmen will be prepared. The rustlers are strongly entrenched in the mountains, and will fight to the last ditch. Their operations have extended from Washington to Pierre, S. D.

Edward Deakin of that city says that five hundred animals have been run off from the ranges in that vicinity within the last few weeks, and it is known that many animals stolen in Washington have been driven east through Montana in the year past, notably fifteen head of fine horses belonging to Lafayette Wright of Sprague, Wash., as they were afterwards identified at Valley City, Dakota.

A year or so ago D. A. G. Flowers of this city lost four hundred head of horses at one time and not a trace of them has ever been had. The past summer the complaints have come from all over Montana, especially from growers in the Eastern part of the state and in Custer county. Advices from that section say that Tom Kent, a well known grower, lost four hundred head last season. Other growers also lost largely.

NEGRO VS. DAGO.

Miners Get Drunk and Fight, Two Being Fatally Hurt.

West Newton, Pa., Feb. 1.—A riot occurred between Italian and negro coal miners at Smithton, a small mining town near here, last night, in which two men were fatally wounded and a third so badly hurt that he will lose a leg. A dozen others were slightly injured. A score or more of miners assembled at the saloon and soon all were drunk. A fight was started and all were ejected from the saloon. As soon as they were outside the negroes opened fire on the Italians and a riot ensued. The fight lasted twenty minutes. Revolvers, knives, razors and billies were used with terrible effect. When the fight had been quelled three men were lying on the ground and blood was flowing from the wounds of others.

Those seriously injured are: Charles Beinza, Italian, shot in the groin, will die; Louis Anderson, an American, spectator of the fight, hit in the neck by a stray bullet and may die; Thomas Newport, a bystander, shot in the leg, necessitating amputation. The injuries of the others are unknown, as they were hurried away, and four were captured at Whittsett station. They were locked up to await the result of the injuries of the wounded. The assault on the Italians was unprovoked, and indignation against the negroes runs high.

A LA SCHNEIDER.

The Vienna Horrors Nearly Paralled by a German and His Paramour.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—A case resembling that of the Schneiders, the horrible details of whose crimes have just shocked the world as revealed in court in Vienna, has come to light in Magdeburg. As in the Schneider case, the victims in the present instance were serving women.

A man named Erbe and his paramour, a woman named Buntrock, have been arrested on a charge of making way with a young woman named Klags, daughter of the steward of an estate near Magdeburg. It is alleged that Erbe and his female accomplice lured the girl to Hanover on pretense that she was desired to accompany a family of that city on a trip to Italy. At Hanover, where the girl was a total stranger, it was comparatively easy to filch her small stock of funds and put her out of the way without leaving a clue to direct suspicion towards the murderers; at least this is what the police expect to prove was done, and they also claim to have evidence that the first victim of the couple was a woman named Kasten of Magdeburg, and those two were not the only ones robbed and murdered by the imitators of the Vienna monsters.

Hostile to Salvationists.

Paris, Feb. 1.—A band of members of the Salvation army met with a highly hostile reception on the Boulevard des Italiens here to-day. There were a number of scuffles between roughs and Salvationists.

Shot by an Officer.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Harry De Greayer, a well known local contractor, who was shot last evening in Golden Gate by Mounted Policeman Harper, died to-day. The policeman claims that De Greayer was driving too fast and when remonstrated with he pulled a pistol and fired, and in self-defense the officer shot him through the left shoulder. The wounded man stated before his death that the officer fired first, and that he only drew his weapon after he had been shot. This is corroborated by several eye-witnesses.

An Absolute Divorce Granted.

Milwaukee, Wis., Special.—Mrs. Margaret Lynde, daughter of Prof. Eissfeldt of St. Paul, yesterday secured an absolute divorse from her husband, ex-Ald. Tilly Lynde, son of ex-Congressman William Pitt Lynde. The court allowed Mrs. Lynde to resume her maiden name. Mrs. Lynde's charges against her husband were dissipation and failure to support. Lynde fell heir to several hundred thousand dollars, but lost it all on the board of trade and in gambling dens. His wife was compelled to join an opera company to gain a livelihood. The couple moved in the finest society and the case has caused a great flutter in social circles.

THE grievance committees of the trainmen and conductors on the Union Pacific system, which have been in session at Omaha for two weeks, are nearly to the end of their labors, and it is intimated that they will ask the railroad company to change a number of rules governing trainmen.

You can't always judge by appearances. The man who wears a diamond pin may be really wealthy.

Burns or wounds should be attended to carefully, especially in cold weather. We would recommend Salvation Oil for such cases. All druggists sell it for 25 cents a bottle.

The dark ages are the ones that elderly spinsters refuse to divulge.

"All alone, unheard, unknown—he makes his moan"—in a fifth-story bedroom. The reason is obvious, he is suffering every thing with a cold and hasn't got out to step across the street for one small bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

There is much at stake when a faction organizes a rump.

THE LADIES.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, make it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

There is a tide in the affairs of men which if not skillfully dodged at the proper time drowns them.

All That is Needed.

In our physical needs we want the best of anything required, and we want all that is required to be done, to be done promptly and surely, and those in pain, especially, will find all that is needed in what is herein recommended. Mr. T. J. Murphy, 61 Debevoice pl., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Having been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for some time past and finding no relief, I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which I found very efficacious."—Miss Clara Alcott, Mahwah, N. J., writes: "I bruised my limb and it became greatly swollen and stiff. I used two bottles of a patent linament which did not relieve me. A physician was called who ordered the limb to be poulticed, and he gave me medicine internally, without benefit. I then got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. It acted like magic." Mr. Lorenzo Buck, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., Mich., says: "I had chronic rheumatism for years, contracted during the war. After sitting or lying down, at times, I could not get up, from stiffness and pains. At work my strength would give out, then I would pass through a sickness of several weeks. I had to walk with a cane and was at one time so ill I could not lie down without terrible pains in back and limbs. I tried St. Jacobs Oil; next morning got up out of bed without assistance. To-day I'm a new man and walk without a cane."—Mr. A. H. Cunningham, Perryopolis, Fayette County, Pa., writes: "My wife was sorely afflicted with lame back for several years. She used innumerable liniments, but experienced little relief until St. Jacobs Oil was used. I can confidently say we owe her cure to its wonderful effects and would not keep house without it."

You can't measure a girl's love by its sighs.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

It seems a paradox, but the close fellow seldom gets tight.

For nervous prostration take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Is a man never home because his sins find him out?

Sudden changes of weather cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Keep your temper and your temper will keep you.

A Hearty Welcome

To returning peace by day and tranquility at night is extended by the rheumatic patient who owes these blessings to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay the use of this fine anodyne for pain and purifier of the blood an instant beyond the point when the disease manifests itself. Kidney trouble, dyspepsia, liver complaint, la grippe and irregularity of the bowels are relieved and cured by the Bitters.

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The smallest is the best in pills, other things being equal. But, with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, nothing else *is* equal. They're the best, not only because they're the smallest, and the easiest to take—but because they do more good. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels in a way the huge, old-fashioned pill doesn't dream of. Think of, trying to *regulate* the system with the ordinary pill. It's only good for upsetting it.

These are mild and gentle—but thorough and effective, no pain—no griping. One little pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic. The best Liver Pill known. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

Put up in sealed vials—a perfect vest-pocket remedy, always convenient, fresh and reliable.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. It's a plan *peculiar* to Dr. Pierce's medicines.

You pay only for the good you get. Can you ask more?

Tutt's Tiny Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body or exposure in malarial regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the invalid.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

DEAD.

Oh weary eyes! that oft did weep,
Closed now; rest well in dreamless sleep.

O tired hands! that did their best,
Lie still—be folded into rest.

Oh heart! so torn with love and pain,
Thy troubles ne'er can come again.

Oh busy brain! so full of thought,
Thy work is ended; all is naught.

Oh feet! that trod life's stony road,
There's rest for you 'neath grassy sod.

O fragile body! sad and worn,
Rest thee—ah, rest thee from life's storm.

And thou, oh soul! that wing'st thy flight,
From earth's dark prison into light—

Great gain, oh soul! be thine for aye—
From earth's dark night to endless day.

—Chambers' Journal.

STORY OF TWO BIRTHDAYS.

IT is a sweet face upon which the man is gazing tenderly, very sweet indeed. The cheek is whiter than the pillow beneath it, the hair waves prettily back from the wide forehead, the dark eyes are full to overflowing of a happiness as beautifying as it is complete.

"And you are quite sure he looks like me?" she is saying eagerly. "Draw the cradle closer, Fred, closer yet, and look attentively. Now, tell me just what you think."

"I think—oh, I can't tell you half I think, dear." His voice is a trifle unsteady, and the hand her fingers clasp lightly is shaking nervously.

"Always to be with us," the low voice goes on; "ours to watch and tend and hold within our hearts. Our boy—my boy—ah! God is very kind. And the beautiful, serious eyes will soon learn to read our hearts, and our faces, the baby fingers will hold us tightly, and the tender lips we kiss will teach wonderful things, for heaven's own wisdom is in a child's imperfect speech, and the little hands—dear little hands! I feel like weeping for very joy when I think of them."

He lifts one baby fist and kisses it softly.

"I will teach him all the fair and good things of life and guard him from all evil. Think of the little white soul, Fred. Is it not terrible to think of the world touching it?" The smile fades from her lips, and for a moment her eyes meet the sorrowful ones of the Madonna.

"But our boy will grow up good, and pure, and true," she goes on earnestly. "He will be clever, too. I want him to be, don't you?"

"Indeed I do."

"He will be a student, a man whom the people will reverence, a writer of books, or it may be, a great minister, and the whole world will be glad because he was born to us this Christmas time. I am going to be so economical now that I have his future to look forward to; I am going to be so careful."

"Of yourself, I hope." He laughs. Then she comes back to the beginning of the conversation.

"And to think he should look just like me! They say he has even the little ridge in his nose that I have, and the same curve to his eyebrows." She laughs softly, and draws her husband's face down close to hers. "I—I am rather pretty, Fred?"

"Rather, yes."

"But I really wished him to have red hair, dear."

"Never mind. The world at large hasn't your predilection for red hair. I think if you realized all that my fiery locks have meant to me you would be relieved that baby's hair is brown."

Her answer is to press her lips to the close cropped head so near.

"We must hunt a name for him the next thing," says this young father, in quite a business tone. "We might call him Cyrus, after his rich old bachelor uncle. He—"

"No, no," she protests; "Uncle Cyrus is not a good man, Fred. I wonder if you will laugh when I tell you what I wish to call this child of ours. It sounds very much like a bit of 'Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress,' and I dare say few will understand. But he came to us this Christmastide—the bells were ringing the very hour of his birth. He seems set apart in my heart as something holy, and I wish—now, don't even smile, my darling—I wish to call him 'Christian.'"

He does not dream of smiling. "If you love the name, I love it with you," he whispers.

"They say the fairest child born of love may grow up into an evil man or womanhood now." Her voice is deep and thrilling in its earnestness. "When we lose a prized thing, the gift of one we loved, we search and watch for it again, and if we find it, though soiled and battered almost beyond recognition, we prize it in our heart of hearts and hold it even dearer than it was before—dearer, not fairer, mind. And I've been thinking, dear, that this babe is heaven's Christmas gift to you and me. If it happens in the coming years that he is lost in any maze of sin, in any mire of wrongdoing, you—you will remember, dear."

Her hand is still in his, and the firm clasp and the solemn earnestness of his "I will" suggests a covenant.

Whence comes it, this wonderful flood of tenderness surging through his heart, bringing the unwonted moisture to his eyes?

His son and hers. He stoops to lay his first kiss on the soft pink face, and as he does a tear slips from his cheek and splashes on the little hand. A great warm sunbeam, the first of the new day, creeps noiselessly in and lays its radiant face above the sleepers. Ah, little one, a holy baptism is thine—a father's tear, God's yellow sunlight!

* * * * * * *

Was ever anything quite so soft, and warm and white?

And to think that only yesterday the great elms stood naked and ashamed before their old-time enemy, the wind, and their old-time mistress, the sun. How the wind flouted them, to be sure! No tyrant in the old fierce days of warfare ever took such vast delight in the ignominy of a fallen foe, stripped and set up as a mark for public scorn, as did that biting, boisterous wind of yesterday! And the sun, forgetting former graciousness, veiled its warmth and held aloof.

But nature seldom neglects her children for any length of time. She came last night with the shadows, and, after listening to the sobbing and grieving, shook from its folds her softest, thickest ermine robe, and spread it tenderly over each naked, throbbing breast, and above each tossing, restless arm.

It is so still to-day. Upon the snow-clad highway leading to the village no traveler goes as yet. But one has traversed it since the day broke, for all the way from the solitary station to the gray house on the hill there is the footprints of one who came "from a far country."

Such irregular, faltering steps they must have been, judging from the zigzag path out-lined in the snow.

Up in that room facing the east a woman is kneeling beside the bed, sobbing out disjointed sentences of endearment, clinging passionately to a wasted hand, devouring with her gaze the face upon the pillow.

Such a wreck! He is not more than 20, this man, worn out, weary unto death. His hair waves up from the wide forehead, his dark eyes, hollow and bloodshot, are still very like the tender ones of the woman beside him, and when he speaks we notice that his voice is soft and plaintive as hers.

"My birthday, is it not?" he says, brokenly. "I remember you used to call me God's Christmas gift. Oh, mother! mother!"

The wasted fingers cannot press back the flood of hot and bitter tears. Her arms are about him now, her face is pressed to his. "My boy, you are his gift to me today." How exultant her tone! "I remember as though it were but yesterday, my pride and joy and thankfulness, when I held you first close to my heart and knew you mine—my own. But to-day far transcends that other day, and if my tears fall with yours, why they are but tears of happiness."

"But, my father? How can—" A knock comes on the closed door, a voice calls, "Mary may I come in?"

She draws the curtains before the bed and opens the door for her husband. He is rather stern, this gray-eyed man of 45, but his face softens as he notes her agitation. "Is it not a beautiful day?" he remarks. It is three years now since either have said the simple words, "A merry Christmas."

"It is a beautiful day, a glad day," she returns softly, "a day of rejoicing. Twenty years ago our gift from heaven was a white-souled babe, was it not?"

He bows with averted face.

"Do you remember that morning? I know you do. We planned his future out for him; he was to be wise, and good, and great; and I said—you remember, dear—if we lose the gift of one we love we search and wait for it again, and if we find it, though soiled and battered beyond recognition almost, we prize it in our heart of hearts."

"But why speak of this to-day?" he says brokenly.

"And I said," she goes on, "if in the coming years our boy is lost in any maze of sin, in any mire of wrong-doing, you will remember. You have never forgotten?"

"No, never!" he answers; "though God knows there is bitterness in remembering."

"Come!" she says, and throws the curtains back. "That day I showed you a white-souled babe; to-day I show you one who was 'dead, but is now alive, one who was lost, but now is found!'"

Just for a moment the memory of the heart-break caused by the erring one makes him cold and unforgiving; then he gathers the trembling hands into his own and holds them close. The cathedral chimes come softly from the distant village; outside the clouds are scattering. "My boy! My boy!" he cries, and stoops to kiss the wan white face; "what happiness is this!"

Through the window a great warm sunbeam steals; a new-born child receives once more that holy baptism—a father's tears—God's yellow sunlight!—Jean Blewett in Chicago Times.

A PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

A Scene not Usually Witnessed by Man Described by An Old Cruiser.

"Wal, some strange things air seen by a feller when he haint got no gun, as the sayin' goes," said the lank cruiser with the blonde whiskers, as he sat down on a stump and lighted his pipe. "Trees fall in the forest, thet hev stood fer years through ragin' storms, when ther aint no wind, en many things happen thet air curious to behold. Last year, 'bout this time, I were travelin, through the timber en the brush were so dry thet it cracked loud enough to hear it a mile so I took no gun as didn't 'spect I'd see nothin' in such a time. My feet got warm from walkin' en I went down a ravine to the creek en sat dangling my feet in the waters with my shoes off mind.

Well, I hedn't been there long when heard a mighty noise, growlin' and snarlin' like a pack of mad dogs, en 'fore I hed time to run, a bar hove in sight, come right down the ravine en run round a saplin' two or three times as though chasin' its tail."

Here the man with the blonde whiskers puffed meditatively for a moment and gazing at the smoke as it rolled from his pipe, he continued:

Wal then it lay down en sort o' wound itself round the saplin' en begun to claw its own back, like mad."

Taking a few huge puffs to gain time.

En began to bite en git madder en madder, en growl en scratch, till the sight were sickening, then it begun eatin itself en the more it et the madder it got, by gosh twant five minutes before there want nothin' left of thet bar but its mouth, he hed taken hisself fer another bar thet he had a grudge agin' en fore he found out his mistake he swallowed his self whole. I wouldn't hev believed it possible if I hedn't seed it with my own eyes.

Lets go down that ravine now en set on the runway till Bill comes along.—JONATHAN QUILDRIVER.

A Delicate Subject.

"It is a delicate subject with us," says a Western editor, "but we are very much embarrassed financially and as free from money as a frog is of feathers. If some of you folks that owe us on subscription could have a photograph of our empty st—pockets, you would hustle a dollar or so and change the picture. Our cash receipts have been so light the last month that a Hessian fly could cast them up in ten seconds. We dislike this contraction of the currency very much, and you, one and all, should extend a hand to help us out of the money panic we are undergoing. P. S.—Don't forget to have your silver in your hand when extended."—Northwest Magazine.

TO INTEREST THE FARMER.

PRACTICAL HINTS ABOUT FARM WORK.

Laying Out the Farm Garden—More Than Hard Work Necessary—The Profitable Hen—Repairing Fences.

Laying Out the Farm Garden.

One of the important features of a well-regulated farm is a good kitchen garden of ample proportions. It should be carefully cultivated, and should contain a sufficient variety of vegetables to supply the farmer's table, early and late, with an abundance of the best the season affords.

With such a source of supply at command womankind would find no difficulty and much satisfaction in presenting wholesome and palatable dishes for the family consumption, with less amount of meat than would otherwise be required—a distinct gain, in point of healthfulness, especially when the meat, as is too often the case, is fat pork.

In order that the kitchen garden may be what we have described it, and be easily and economically cultivated, it should be laid out in such a way that the greater part of the work can be done by horse power.

A small inclosure, hopelessly run to weeds, and containing nothing really worth attention, is not what we contemplate, but a large area, proportioned to the needs of the family (and not without a "weather eye" to the sale of fresh "garden sass" to less favored neighbors), of the best land the farm affords—not too far away, however, from the house.

This space should be well manured and brought by repeated working to the finest possible tilth. It should not be thought a waste to put the best manure, and plenty of it, on this land, for it will return good interest in one shape or another. Then lay it out in long rows, as straight as they can be made, and of varying widths, according to the habit of growth of the plants.

A plan which lies before us, has been carefully thought out, and may serve as an indication (subject, of course, to modification according to taste) of how such a plot should be divided up. The part assigned to vegetables is four rods wide, and as long as may be desired. Around three sides is a wall or turning ground eight feet wide. This may be graveled or—as we have seen it—sodded; or, winter squashes might be planted in a part or all of the space without seriously interfering with the cultivation.

On the fourth side is a row, five feet wide, of asparagus, artichokes and rhubarb. Then follow, in successive rows: 1. Parsnip, salsify and early peas, followed by winter spinach, 5 feet; 2. Peas, 3 feet; 3. Early potatoes, followed by celery, 3 feet; 4. Early lettuce, etc., from hot bed, radish, cress, mustard, followed by turnip, 3 feet; 5. Onions, 1½ feet; 6. Lettuce, endive, parsley, sweet herbs, 1½ ft.; 7. Bush beans, 2½ ft.; 8. Beets and turnips 2½ feet; 9. Early cabbage and cauliflower, 2½ feet; 10. late cabbage, 3 feet; 11. Early sweet corn, 3 feet; 12. Late sweet corn and summer squash, 4 feet; 13. Tomatoes and pole beans, 5 feet; 14. Cucumbers and musk-melons, 6 feet; 15. Watermelon and winter squash, 8 feet.

To this we should add, for localities as far north as it can be grown, the dwarf okra, excellent for soup, and the common nasturtium for pickles.

In another plot there should be all the varieties of berries, currants and grapes, and of course, plantations of cherry, plum, pear, peach, and apple trees. None of these should be in the vegetable garden, as they would interfere with cultivation and give too much shade.

With such a garden and such supplies of fruit the farmer's table could be, with care in cooking and with abundance of milk, cream, fresh butter, etc., made as attractive as a Delmonico spread, and a great deal more wholesome.

More Than Hard Work Necessary.

The men who make the most money on the farm are not, generally, the ones who work hardest, or who put in the most hours in the field. There is more than hard work that influences for success on the farm. It is not necessary that the farmer should be a slave to drudgery and hard labor. Neither is it necessary for him to make himself the biggest hog on the farm. Intelligence, with a knowledge of how to manage, counts for more on the farm than with any other class of labor. The greatest reason of failure on the farm may be traced to ignorance of how to plan and manage properly the farm operations. The next prevailing source of dissatisfaction grows out of laziness, and it is so closely related to its leader that they are often hard to distinguish one from the other.

Life, energy and ambition are necessary properties in the make-up of the farmer. Such a person will see the importance of system and will proceed to arrange a place for everything and see that it is in its place when not in use. He will have a time to go to work and a time to quit; a time to feed and a time to water; in short, everything will be systematized in a way to accomplish the most in the least number of hours. The social features of life will not be neglected and the family will share a portion of his time. The long winter evenings will be spent in reading and discussing subjects of interest to farm and household, as well as learning something of what is going on all over the world.

There is no business that affords better opportunities for cultivating irregular hours, and running fifteen hours into a day's work than farming, if permitted to be prosecuted without a system. The disposition to greed is almost sure to follow this plan of farm management, and man then practically places himself a rival with the largest hog on the farm and surrenders all prospects and advantages for enjoyment to the one object, that of accumulating wealth. Such farmers are neither a credit nor an advantage to any community.—Omaha World-Herald.

The Profitable Hen.

The profitable hen may be a Brahma, Cochin, Plymouth Rock, Leghorn, Hamburg, or any other of the good breeds. On the other hand, the Brahma, the Cochin, Plymouth Rock, Leghorn, Hamburg, or a hen of any of the good breeds, may be an unprofitable one. First, the breeds, and then the care. In selecting the breed to obtain the greatest profit, the climate is a matter of importance; if the climate is cold, the Leghorn and Hamburg would not be the profitable selection; then again the purpose for which they are raised is a matter of importance. If it is for market we wish to breed poultry, the Hamburg would be unprofitable, or even the Leghorn unless it be used to cross with some larger breed, says Western Poultry Breeder. Having selected the breed to suit the climate and purpose, the next consideration is the care; this matter of care extends over a period which includes the mating, gathering and selection of eggs; incubation, rearing, and keeping after maturity—if kept for market, egg or breeding purposes. As a pre-requisite to the raising of the profitable hen, the proper mating of only vigorous parents is of great importance. The imbecile hen is not profitable. The eggs must not become chilled nor be old when used for incubation, or else the vigor of the forthcoming hen will be impaired. Use only fresh eggs. The young chick must be kept dry and warm or its vigor will be lessened. The food must be varied. Provide pure water and plenty of sharp grit, in order that the chick be kept vigorously growing until it reaches maturity. The hen thus reared and properly cared for is the profitable hen.

Repairing Fences.

Among the first items of farm work that usually have attention in the spring is the building or repairing of fences. Our own plan is to attend to this in the fall, so that there will be no possibility of its interfering with work that has to do directly with the production of crops. We do not intend now, however, to discuss the best time for doing that work, but to ask whether so much of it is really necessary. About the heaviest tax we have to pay on our own farms in the way of an expenditure that brings nothing back is the labor and material employed in fence-building; but we have got so accustomed to cutting our farms up into little fields that it is hard to overcome the practice. We see adjacent fields grown to corn and wheat and meadow, with strong fences between them, as if the owner was afraid that one crop would encroach on the territory of the other. The theory is, we believe, that he may want to pasture one of the fields at a season when there is a standing crop in another. but if he does so the chances are very much against his getting value enough from it to pay for maintaining the fences. Then there is the waste land of the fence row—no small item, and the fence row is very apt to be a harbor for weeds, and time is required to keep them down that ought to be given to the cultivation of crops. These things may have all been said before, but we want to bring them fresh to your mind just now, so that before you rebuild those fences you may stop and ask yourself if they can not better be wholly dispensed with. Some day we shall get to the point of keeping our cattle up, to the greater economy both of land and feed, and then we shall be able to do away with our fences wholly.—Philadelphia Inquirer

About Poultry.

Poultry in health need no medication. Patent nostrums sold as "egg food "condition powders," etc., to be fed to poultry to make them more prolific, are humbugs. "The whole need not a physician, but they that are sick," is as true of fowls as of men. Healthy fowls need to be kept healthy and the only way to do that is to feed them wholesome food, wholesome water, and protect them from inclement weather. All medicine is foreign to the digestive apparatus of healthy creatures. The surroundings may be sickly and need medical treatment. Filthy houses, nests and runs should be purged by mechanical means, altered with disinfectants, and toned with tonics. Or, what amounts to the same in English, clean up with rake and hoe, burn with fire, whitewash with lime and sprinkle with carbolic acid or sulphuric acid, fumigate with brimstone, and cease not until everything is pure and sweet; then keep them so. These are the prime conditions of health in the poultry yard.—Texas Farm and Range.

Valuable Hints.

Small turkeys sell better than the larger carcasses. It requires about a year and a half to produce a twenty-five-pound gobbler, hence the large birds are not as tender as those that are smaller.

Good shelter during the winter means that less grain will be needed. It is cheaper to keep up the animal from the outside than from the inside. When cold, cattle burn feed for fuel. Then they make no gain upon it.

The experiment of burning old strawberry beds over while the ground is frozen has given good results to those who have practiced it. The plants come out thick and strong in the spring, and some growers maintain that it is equivalent to having a new bed of young plants.

It does not pay to feed potatoes to stock unless they are very low in price. In proportion to the amount of solid matter in potatoes—they being composed mostly of water—they are expensive, and should only be substituted for grain as an article of diet in promoting the condition of animals by a change of food.

The best way to prevent sheep from getting cockleburs in their wool is to kill the weeds before they produce burs.

Texas sheep raisers can produce mutton cheaper than those of any other state, and can compete with the best in wool.

The old practice of feeding a farrow cow everything she will eat to fatten her, and milking her until she is sold, is a good one that might be followed with profit by many a family now going without milk.

VIRTUE OF PEELED ALMONDS.

An English Physician Upsets the Common Opinion of the Dainties.

An English physician is till this moment the sole authority for the statement concerning the nutritive value of peeled almonds. "I seldom go my rounds," he says, "without taking a little packet of almonds with me, and I find I am carried on for hours without so much as remembering that I have missed my tea or luncheon." He does not advocate their wholesome qualities except indirectly, but he will doubtless find many ready disciples to his theory.

Peeled and browned and salted almonds are a much-prized dainty, hitherto indulged in with caution under the impression that they were most pernicious in their effects upon the digestive organs. A few seasons ago, in Washington, the serious illness of several society women was alleged to have been caused by persistent almond munching, and the discussion evoked at that time created a prejudice against the crisp and toothsome edible. If we have been mistaken all these years, the gayety of the future, at least, is added to.—New York Times.

Fast Eating.

And irregular meals are causes of Dyspepsia, which will soon become incurable except by careful attention to diet and taking a reliable stomach medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"Owing partly to irregularity in eating, I suffered greatly from dyspepsia, accompanied by

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I took two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and entirely recovered, much to my gratification. I frequently have opportunity to praise

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"For three years I suffered with dyspepsia, growing so bad that I was completely broken down in health. After taking six bottles of

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I gained strength and appetite and was restored to my former health." JOHN E. RUSSELL, Clerk at Commercial Hotel, Brookville, Penn

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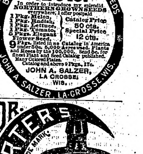

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LOVE FOR A DAY.

CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

I could not help it—doubtless it was very undignified; but, when I saw the pain on the honest face, the humble sorrow in the dear eyes, when I saw Mark distressed, grieved with the misery of a life-time on his face, I forgot my wounded love for one short moment. How could I refuse him anything to whom I had never said "nay"? How could I refuse him pardon when he asked it with tears in his eyes? He had marred my life, ruined my happiness, made every hope bankrupt; but I loved him still. I held my hands to him; I tried to smile, although the raining tears blinded me.

"I will forgive you Mark," I said "Ah, my dear, I could not, if I would, be angry with you! We must never meet again, Mark. The wide world must be ever between us two who were once to be always together; a deep grave lies between us, and in it I must bury my love; but I forgive you, even as I hope to be forgiven."

He held my hand in his for a moment; and then said, with tears that did not shame his manhood—

"My dear lost love farewell!"

I knew what he meant. It would be better for him, better for me, that we should meet as strangers. He would be leaving in a few days and we should see each other no more. Better so!

Trembling, fainting, dazed by my own misery, I dared not go back to the house just then, lest any one meeting me should ask what ailed me. I had a strange, vague idea that I had changed my own identity, and that the sorrow stricken woman walking by herself under the summer trees could not be Nellie Chester.

That evening Lady Yorke came to my room. She was always kind and considerate to me.

"You have not been well today, Miss Chester. Masham tells me that you have had one of your bad headaches. Are you better? You look very pale and changed in some way. I came to ask you if you would bring your music to the drawing-room this evening. It would be a great help to me."

I thought for a few moments before I answered her. I could crush down my own pain and anguish, for I had plenty of self-control; and I longed to see Mark's wife. How the words pierced my heart—"Mark's wife!" I kissed the white jeweled hand laid so kindly on my shoulder, and said what was true—that I would do anything to please Lady Yorke.

"If you feel tired," she said, "do not join us for a little while; come later on. And, Miss Chester, make yourself look nice. We must not let Lady Severne think herself the handsomest woman in the world. Bring some of your best songs. Lord Severne is very fond of music."

I knew that. Had I not sung to him a hundred times by the river and in the woods?

That evening it seemed to me that I was about to rival Mark's wife. Was it foolish or wicked that I went to my box for the long plain blue silk dress that Mark liked, and that I made the most of my golden hair, that I found some white roses for it, and that I tried to look bright and happy while my heart was dead?

I need not speak of the other guests. My story deals only with Mark, and Mark's wife. Lady Yorke introduced me to all her visitors. I had gone to the drawing-room before the gentlemen had left the dining-room. I could not have entered with Mark looking at me. I remember no names, no faces; my whole soul seemed waiting until we reached Mark's wife.

"Lady Severne," said the clear voice by my side; and, raising my eyes, I saw Mark's wife—the most beautiful, brilliant, dazzling woman I had ever beheld.

She had the vivid bloom of a carnation, a face of exquisite Grecian type, a wide low brow, straight dark eyebrows, lovely mouth, though the lines and curves were rather proud than tender, a beautiful chin with a delicious dimple. As I thought of Mark kissing those lovely lips, the pain in my heart was more bitter than death. A superb woman, with dark blue eyes and dark hair, she was dressed in white velvet, relieved by a rich bordering of purple heart's-ease; a diamond necklace clasped the white firm throat, a diamond cross lay on her white breast: and the very moment I stood before her I noticed the sweet odor of violets.

Mark's wife! She looked at me with a kindly smile; and then I noticed that there was something peculiar in her face. I did not like it, beautiful, brilliant as it was. There was a vague inexplicable something—a metallic brightness in the eyes, a hard peculiar color on her cheeks. Love for Mark, interest quickened by affection, made me wonder, and, as I looked at her, so beautiful, so brilliant, I asked myself, What was his sorrow? What was the secret that clouded his life? What was the mystery that sapped all the pleasure and happiness of his existence? What could it be?

Lady Severne drew aside the folds of her velvet dress, and asked me to take a seat beside her.

"Lady Yorke tells me that you have a beautiful voice, Miss Chester," she said, "I hope you will sing for us. Lord Severne is fond of music."

Long before her fair face had wiled Mark from me I knew that. What would she say if she knew that I was Mark's first love, that—Ah, what nonsense! Was I mad? Mark was no longer for me. She talked to me kindly enough for a few minutes. I felt, rather than knew, that there was something strange about her, but I could not define it.

The gentlemen came in. My only hope lay in not looking at Mark. I was keenly, painfully conscious of his presence. I knew where he went; when he spoke, I heard no other sound. But my eyes never sought him. Even when Lady Yorke introduced me to him, I never saw him; but five minutes afterward, when I went to the piano, the music fell from my nerveless hands. Ah, woe was me! The first song I found was this—"Remember and Forget."

"I sat beside the streamlet:
I watched the waters flow,
As we together watched it
One little year ago.
The soft rain pattered on the leaves,
The April grass was wet—
Ah, folly to remember!
'Tis wiser to forget.

"The nightingales made musical
June's palace paved with gold;
I watched the rose you gave me
Its warm red heart unfold.
But sight of rose and song of bird
Were fraught with wild regret—
'Tis madness to remember;
'Twere wisdom to forget.

"I stood among the gold corn—
Alas, no more I knew!—
To gather gleaner's measure
Of the love that fell from you.
For me no gracious harvest.
Would God we ne'er had met!
For, cruel as remembrance is,
'Tis harder to forget.

The streamlet now is frozen,
The nightingales are fled,
The corn-fields are deserted,
And ev'ry rose is dead.
I sit beside my lonely fire,
And pray for wisdom yet,
For calmness to remember, or
For courage to forget."

There was no sound in the room as the last notes died away. I knew they had gone straight to Mark's heart, for he left the group of ladies with whom he had been talking, and went to one of the great bay-windows. The May sun had set, and the light was dead in the sky.

Lady Yorke's voice broke the spell. She was asking for her favorite, and the words came readily to me—Virginia Gabriel's beautiful song, "Ruby:"

"I opened the leaves of a book last night—
The dust on its cover lay dusk and brown;
As I held it toward the waning light
A withered flowerlet fell rustling down.
'Twas only the wraith of a woodland weed
Which a dear dead hand in the days of old
Had placed 'twixt the pages she loved to read
At the time when my news of love was told;
And memory sweet, but as sad as sweet,
Swift flooded mine eyes with regretful tears
As the dry dim barebell skimmed past my feet,
Recalling an hour from the vanished years.
"Once more I was watching her deep fringed eyes
Bent over the Tasso upon her knee,
And the fair face blushing with sweet surprise
At the passionate pleading that broke from me.
Ah, Ruby, my darling, the small white hand
That gathered the harebell was never my own,
But faded and passed to the far-off land,
And I dreamed by the flickering flame alone.
I gathered the flower and I closed the leaves,
And folded my hands in silent prayer
That the reaper Death, as he seeks his sheaves,
Might hasten the hour of our meeting there."

Was I dreaming, or did my own voice die away in a wail of pain—die in a long-drawn bitter sob?

Lady Yorke was near me, and I saw tears in her eyes.

"One more, Miss Chester," she said. "Your songs are so sad and so sweet, they take me out of this world. One more, if you are not too tired."

I had forgiven Mark not very long since; but the longing was upon me to make him feel, to pierce his heart with some little of the anguish which had pierced mine. Never mind what I suffered, if I could send my words flying like barbed arrows across the room.

I looked at him. The handsome profile stood out clearly and distinctly. He stood gazing through the long windows at the night-sky. Ah, yes, I would sing him into feeling. And this was my song—

A DEAD LOVE.

"Down deep in my heart in its last calm sleep,
A dear dead love lies buried deep;
I clasped it once in a long embrace,
And closed the eyes and veiled the face
I never again might see.
I breathed no word and I shed no tear,
But the onward years looked dark and drear,
And I knew, by the throbs of mortal pain,
That a sweetness had fled which never again
Would in life come back to me.
"And dreams of the past, like roses, still shed
Their fragrance around my cherished dead;
While tears that ever are falling unseen,
Like soft summer rain, keeps its memory green
As the turf of the church-yard sod.
And weeping and watching I pray and wait
That an angel may open the golden gate;
For I think that the love of long ago,
Though cold and dead to me here below,
Will be mine in the rest of God."

There was a little stir in the room when my song was finished. The last words rang through my brain—"Will be mine in the rest of God." I had touched him. All those other men and women were nothing to me—only shadows. They had no identity. I saw moving figures, I heard voices, but to me Mark was there alone.

I saw a quiver of pain pass over his face. I had made him feel. Then, so true, so weak a woman was I that I longed to cross the room and kiss the pain away. The odor of violets came to me; Lady Severne was standing by my side.

"How exquisitely you sing, Miss Chester! You make me long for things that I have quite forgotten. How differently we should all live if we could lead our lives over again!"

The brilliant face was softened; the hard metallic light had died from her eyes. I liked her better in that moment than I had before. Then I heard Lady Yorke asking Mark to sing. I remembered the rich cheery voice that had trolled out many love songs.

"You never refused to sing for me in Italy," said Lady Yorke; "why refuse here?"

"Lord Severne has a beautiful voice and a perfect ear," Lady Severne remarked, turning to me.

It comforted me just a little to remember that I had known that long before she did. An uncontrollable trembling came over me, for Mark stood by my side.

"Will you play Lord Severne's accompaniment?" asked Lady Yorke.

"I would rather not," I replied.

"I will," said Lady Severne; "I like to play for him."

Was he thinking of her or thinking of me? Not of me. He could not sing such words to me now; for the song he had chosen was Sullivan's beautiful "My Dearest Heart."

"All the dreaming is broken through;
Both what is done and undone I rue.
Nothing is steadfast nothing is true,
But your love for me, and my love for you,
My dearest, dearest heart!
"When the winds are loud, when the winds are low,
When the roses come, when the roses go,
One thought, one feeling, is all I know,
My dearest, dearest heart!
"The time is weary, the year is old,
And the light of the lily burns close to the mold;
The grave is cruel, the grave is cold,
But the other side is the city of gold,
My dearest heart, my dearest heart!"

The lights and the flowers, the fair faces and jewels, swam before me. It seemed to me that I was faint and ill with the odor of violets. I went from the piano to the other end of the room. I could sing no more that night. A tall jardiniere, filled with exquisite white hyacinths, which stood near afforded me shelter, and from behind the white fragrant flowers I could see and hear all that passed. Lady Yorke came to me there, and said that I must rest.

"You musical people take so much out of yourselves" she said. "You throw your whole souls into your songs. Look at Lord Severne. Who is his 'dearest heart,' I wonder?"

"Lady Severne," I replied quickly.

But Lady Yorke shook her head.

"This is a marriage I cannot understand," she said slowly; "but I begin to see what Lord Severne's secret is."

I would have given worlds for courage to ask her to explain her words, but I did not dare to do so.

She left me, and I watched husband and wife. There was something between them—some shadow. She seemed to me half afraid of him. He regarded her closely. He was ill at ease if she said much, if she laughed or attracted much attention. He reminded me of some one who had the care of a froward child always on the point of breaking out into mischief. They never looked at each other with eyes of trust or love. I had not watched them one half hour before I felt and saw that Mark was wretched.

What could it be? Lady Severne was beautiful, graceful, elegant, and well-bred. What could be wrong with her? There was something, I felt sure.

Later on that evening, when I sat with aching heart and tired eyes, longing for the hour of dismissal, Lady Yorke came to me again. "You look so tired, Miss Chester," she said. "I will not ask you to sing."

We both glanced across the room to where Lady Severne, in her white velvet and diamonds, was the center of a laughing group.

"How beautiful she is!" I said: The words seemed to be wrung from me in very bitterness of heart.

"Yes," said Lady Yorke. "It is a strange thing that the canker always eats the heart of the fairest rose;" and then, seeming vexed at her own words, she hastened to change the subject.

When she had done, I looked long and earnestly at Mark's wife. What could be wrong with this beautiful woman? Nothing with her moral character, or she would not be here at Westwood. With all her nonchalance and indifference, there was no prouder woman living than Lady Yorke. She would not have associated with a duchess who had a blot on her character. There could be nothing of that kind. I saw no blemish in Lady Severne's manner. She was lively, animated, but not "fast;" she was witty and clever but not "loud." I lost myself in conjecture. Only one thing was plain to me—there was something wrong with Mark's wife, and between them there was no love.

The days that followed were busy ones. The month of May was bright and warm. Lady Yorke enjoyed picnics, and several were organized. Whatever flirtations were going on had no interest for me; I saw only Mark and Mark's wife. He and I never spoke, we never exchanged even a look; we were as perfect strangers. The only time we broke through our rule of silence was when he told me that he hoped I would forgive the intrusion of his presence, but that he could not leave Westwood so soon as he had intended, Lady Severne was not willing.

I did not go to any of the picnics. Lady Yorke seemed to understand that I was neither well nor happy just then, and she was very kind to me. I noticed that once or twice Lady Severne was absent. She remained at home while the others went, and on those days I saw uneasiness on Lady Yorke's face and misery in Mark's eyes. On these occasions Lady Severne remained secluded in her own room, and her maid in strict attendance upon her.

That maid, Martha Glyde by name, was a puzzle to me. Prim, reticent, never using two words where one word would suffice, kind, but with never a smile on her face; gentle, yet with a certain grim manner—to me she soon became a living mystery. I thought it so strange that a young and beautiful woman like Lady Severne should prefer a grim, old-fashioned, elderly person like Martha Glyde to a young and pretty maid with a fresh face and quick, tripping footsteps. Moreover, I was not sure in my own mind that Lady Severne did like her.

The woman always assumed a tone of authority that I thought most unbecoming.

As yet I suspected nothing. I had no tangible reasons for any of the shadowy fears that surrounded me. I had watched Lady Severne with eyes and instincts sharpened by love and jealousy, but I saw nothing wrong.

One morning—it was almost the last in May, and the June roses were beginning to bloom—a picnic was arranged. Many of the county families had been invited. Lady Yorke had resolved upon giving an entertainment which should not soon be forgotten. A first-rate military band was one of the chief attractions, and every one looked forward to the day with delight. It had been decided to visit the old Abbey of St. Ninian—a magnificent ruin only a few miles from Woodheaton, and a favorite place of resort.

I was with Lady Yorke in her boudoir half an hour before the time for starting; she was telling me about her letters, when Lord Severne came to the door. Seeing me there, he did not enter. Lady Yorke went to him, and he spoke in a low tone of voice to her. I could see that they were both angry and amazed. Then Lady Yorke spoke in a soothing voice, as if she were trying to comfort him. Shortly afterward he went away, and she returned to the writing-table, with a crimson flush on her face, and an angry gleam in her eyes. I saw that her hands trembled so that she could not hold her pen. She flung it impatiently upon the table.

"You must write this for me, Miss Chester," she said quickly; "I am vexed and grieved;" and she walked to the window, and stood for some minutes looking out.

I knew that it must be something about Mark's wife—my instinct told me so—but I could not solve the mystery. On the previous night she had been unusually gay and animated. Indeed Lord Severne had hovered near her, as though he feared her high spirits might "carry her away." What then could be wrong this morning? His voice, when he spoke to Lady Yorke, was full of pain.

I was right; for, when the long line of carriages started with their loads of gay pleasure-seekers, Lady Severne was not there, and her husband's dark handsome face was clouded and distressed. I was weak enough as I watched him from afar off, to stretch out my hands to him with a longing cry.

"Oh, Mark, my dear lost love, what has gone wrong with you?"

Wells Advocate

CHAPTER XIII.

Lady Yorke had left me very busy. I had many letters to write; I had several gifts of food and clothing to send away, some music and books to select, and I promised, if possible, to visit a poor woman who lay ill in one of the cottages outside Woodheaten. More work was before me, I feared, than I could get through, but I began with a good will. I tried hard to keep my thoughts from wandering, but they would stray to Lady Severne. Why had she not made one of the picnic party? She had so often talked about St. Ninian's Abbey and wished to see it. Why had she remained at home? She could not be ill, or we should have heard of it, and I remembered that Lord Severne and Lady Yorke had spoken in anger rather than in sorrow. It was perfectly clear that there was a mystery, but what was the nature of it I could not imagine. TO BE CONTINUED.

A New Dispensation.

Now when he had milked the kine and his wife had strained the milk into pots made of clay,

The farmer sat himself down and, putting his hands into his pocket, sought for a shekel.

And behold he found none.

Then he said unto his wife: "Why is it that we have so few shekels? Work I not hard from early morn till dewy eve? Yet the shekels disappear as fast as I take them in and I get me none to lay away for a rainy day."

Then his wife answered and said unto him: "I also have been thinking of these things lately and I fear me we are not walking in the right dairy path, in the one that leadeth to a pocketful of shekels. Let us therefore take some good farm papers and learn the uttermost of this business."

And he taketh his wife's advice and subscribeth for a few papers.

After a few months he beginneth to see wherein he had been making mistakes.

And he sayeth to his wife "Let us hasten and do exactly as the papers teach," and they hastened.

Then he selleth all the kine which were poor milkers and investeth of the shekels in a new dairy outfit, and had enough left and to spare to purchase several tons of good feed wherewith to nourish the rest of the herd.

He resolveth to keep winter dairy and breedeth his cows with that object in view.

He maketh granular butter and wrappeth it in parchment paper.

He selleth his butter to persons living afar off in a large city, and he getteth twice as much for it as he got in times past for his buttermilk flavored butter.

He raiseth the heifer calves from his best kine which he has bred to a bull whose name is recorded in a herd book.

He groweth crops for soiling when the drouth comes, and be talketh of building a silo.

His wife resteth and regaineth her strength, by reason of the more convenient dairy machinery her husband had bought.

His children became acquainted with store clothes and go to school, while his big dog churneth the butter.

He worketh not so many hours as heretofore but the work he now doeth is profitable.

Now, when he putteth his hand into his pocket it graspeth many shekels.

He layeth by shekels abundantly in a bank, that when he getteth old he will be provided for.

His wife also employeth a servant girl and findeth time to grow some flowers.

He improveth his farm and keepeth the house newly painted.

Yes, verily, he becometh a model dairyman, chief among the men of that country, and he so enlighteneth his neighbors that they seeing his prosperity, do likewise, so the whole land floweth with milk and fatness.—National Stockman.

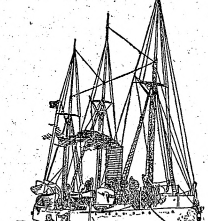
A Queen's Life Insurance.

Emma the Queen Regent of Holland has insured her life for the sum of three millions of florins, which amount is to be paid to the young Queen Wilhelmina, if she survives her mother.—La Gazette de Bruxelles.

ROME'S FAMOUS CORSO.

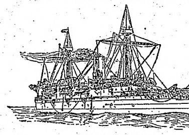
A Street That Carries the Memory Far Back Into the Past.

Of all the historic streets the great cities of the world possess, none can surpass if indeed any can vie with, the so-called Corso of Rome. Shorn as it is now of its ancient and mediaeval glories, it is haunted by trains of memories which consecrate it to every student.



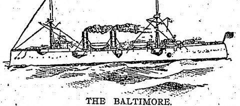
ARGUMENTS FOR PEACE—THE YORKTOWN.

In our times, even in Rome, upstart rivals, of modern growth—and one in particular, that Via Nazionale—assume to compare with it. It exceeds it in length and in breadth; it has many modern arts and graces and conveniences that the narrow and dear old Corso lacks. Larger and newer buildings are ranged along its sides. Broader paths for foot passengers have there been constructed.



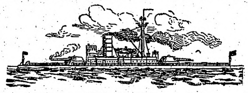
THE CHARLESTON.

Gayer shops, with larger windows, flaunt their goods and invite the world of purchasers. Tramways have there been laid down, and the sound of the trumpet from the tramway omnibuses warns the carriages and foot passengers to clear the road. All is new, modern, and the birth of to-day.



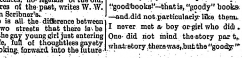
THE BALTIMORE.

But there are no memories there, no gleams and visions of old days and customs and persons such as cling about the narrow lengths of the old and world-famous street. There are no haunting spirits, no historic reminiscences, no legends of the old, no figures of the past, writes W. W. Story in Scribner's.

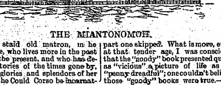


THE PURITAN.

There is all the difference between these two streets that there is between the gay young girl just entering into life, full of thoughtless gayety and looking forward into the future and the staid old matron, in he serene age, who lives more in the past than in the present, and who has delightful stories of the times gone by, and the glories and splendors of her youth. the Could Corso be incarnated, with what delight should we hang upon her lips and listen to her old-world tales, and live over with her the long-vanished past!



THE MIANTONOMOH.



THE MONTEREY.

The best of society is not always the best educator.

The Population of the World.

Professor Hermann Wagner and Dr. Supan have given the following estimate of the population of the world, according to the latest statistics. In Europe—excluding Iceland, Nova Zembla, and the Atlantic Islands—there are 3,756,850 square miles of territory, inhabited by 357,379,000 persons, giving a density of 92 persons to the square mile. In Asia—without the Polar Islands—the corresponding figures are 17,044,182; 825,954,000; 48. In Africa—excluding Madeira, etc.—they are 11,277,325; 163,953,000; 14. In America—excluding the Polar Islands—they are 14,801,400; 121,713,000; 8. In Australia—the Mainland and Tasmania—they are 2,971,440; 3,230,000; 1. In the Oceanic Islands they are 733,120; 7,420,000; 10. The total area of these continents is 52,315,147 square miles, with a population of 1,479,729,400, and a total density of 28 to the square mile.

Good Books or Penny Dreadfuls for Children.

"Good books for the young"—that is a stock phrase. "The influence of vicious literature upon the masses"—that is another. Then there is that black bogey, "the penny dreadful." When I was young—I am not ashamed to own it!—I read everything. I read every "penny dreadful" I could lay my hands upon. I read "good books"—that is, "goody" books—and did not particularly like them. I never met a boy or girl who did. One did not mind the story part, what story there was, but the "goody" part one skipped. What is more, even at that tender age, I was conscious that the "goody" book presented quite as "vicious" a picture of life as the "penny dreadful"; one couldn't believe those "goody" books were true.—All the Year Round.

No domestic animal should ever be kept in a dark stable. Give plenty of good wholesome sunlight. The eyes of many animals are permanently injured by the sudden transitions from inner darkness to outer sunshine.

HOW TO SET A TABLE.

Delmonico Tells How a Table Should Be Set and Arranged.

"Learn first," says Delmonico in an article in the Ladies Home Journal, "how to set a table. A round table is better than a square table, if the dining room is large enough to permit it. If not, then the ordinary oblong extension table must be used. The round table is much more preferable and easier to seat people at; besides, it gives a suggestion of the famous 'King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.' A few prominent society ladies still cling to the old-fashioned long, narrow table. Mrs. Astor, for example, still uses that style of dining-table in order that her famous gold dinner set may be placed to the best advantage. Mrs. August Belmont, on the contrary, prefers an oblong table, and the decorations for an elaborate dinner are carried out to make the shape more pronounced. Flowers should never be absent from the dinner-table. No matter how homely, they add to the picturesqueness of the feast.

"Let us see how a table is set for a fashionable dinner party. On the table is first placed a thick flannel cloth, the thicker it is the better as it prevents noise of the dishes as they are placed on it. Over this is spread a snowy-white damask tablecloth, bearing the family crest or coat-of-arms. Sometimes over this is placed still another, of elaborate embroidery and lace, lined with pink or yellow satin, as taste dictates, or whatever color is to predominate at the dinner. The plates are first placed upon the table. As these are to remain until after soup is served, they are always the handsomest in the gold or china sets, as the case may be. Don't crowd. Each guest should be allowed a space of two feet or twenty-six inches if the table will admit of it, and the plates placed at equal distances apart. Place two dinner forks to the left of each plate; also an oyster fork with prongs resting on the edge of the plate. On the right must be a dinner knife and a spoon for soup. The glasses are arranged at the right of each guest on a line with the inner edge of the plate. The water glass is set next to the plate. Then glasses for whatever other beverages are intended to be served. A glass, whether of water or any other liquid, should never be filled more than three-quarters full."

How the Rooster Flaps His Wings.

William Hamilton Gibson, who is a trained observer of plants and animals, satisfied himself some time ago that a rooster makes the flapping noise that accompanies his crowing by striking his wings together over his back. The popular notion is that the bird produces the noise by striking his wings against his hard, fat thighs. Mr. Gibson discussed the subject with a farmer once, and the latter laughed at the artist's idea and said: "I've been brought up among chickens, and I guess I know how a rooster flaps his wings." "Very good," said Mr. Gibson, "but just watch your own fowls for a week, and tell me what you think then." The scornful farmer promised, and returned at the end of the week with the humble confession that Mr. Gibson was right.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Wrong doing begins with wrong thinking.

People who never ask any questions never learn very much.

It is easier to run with the crowd than it is to walk by yourself.

A life that helps others is always widening and deepening itself.

There isn't much faith in the prayer that doesn't look for an answer.

Everything we ought to do is duty; we owe somewhere all we ought to do.

It is more difficult to dissimulate the sentiments we have than to simulate those we have not.

It comes so much easier to forgive those who have caused us suffering, when we learn that we, too, have made others to suffer.

Do everything else in a rush, if you must, but eat slowly. This advice is old, but you will live to be the same if you take it.

We have learned that conscience whispers to each one "I ought," and that it does so because what we ought to do is good and right.

Remember we may not always know the right, and that is why we must study it. But let our intention be for the right, even though we may make a mistake.

Pleasing in company is the only way of being pleased in it yourself. Sense and knowledge are the first and necessary foundations for pleasing in company; but they will by no means do alone, and they will never be perfectly welcome if they are not accompanied with manners and attentions.

THE SECKEL PEAR.

It Grew for Fifty Years Without Having Been Tasted.

"He who discovers a new dish confers a greater benefit on mankind than he that discovers a new star," says a famous writer, and the majority of persons would be willing to accept the statement without dissent, says the Youth's companion.

Five miles from Philadelphia, at the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, there is a fine old place, once known as the Lawrence Seckel estate, afterward the property of Stephen Girard.

In the time of the Seckels the abundance and variety of its fruit, especially its fine pears, made the place famous. Not many years ago there was still standing in a corner of the grounds an old pear tree—a very patriarch among the trees, and the most celebrated of them all.

For more than half a century the fruit of this tree was not tasted. No one thought of eating the insignificant pears—not much larger than marbles—and the tree was condemned as worthless, while its fruit rotted on the ground or was eaten by cows or goats.

Mr. Seckel, Lawrence's father, threatened many times to cut down the tree, but years passed and it stood, biding its time. How it came there or who planted it no one knew. Lawrence Seckel came into possession of the estate, and the pear tree, being in a sense an ancient landmark, was allowed to stand, although the owner had it in his mind to cut it down some time.

One afternoon in early fall Mr. Seckel was returning from a long walk and chanced to pass beneath the worthless tree. He stood for a minute resting in its shade. Suddenly a pear dropped, struck him upon the head, from which he had removed his hat, and rolled into his open palm.

Half automatically he fumbled the fruit between his fingers and was in the act of throwing it away when it occurred to him to bite it. "Ah, the flavor of that pear," Mr. Seckel used to say in telling the incident, "I had thought myself a connoisseur in pears, but I had never tasted the equal of that aforetime despised little fruit."

Thus was the Seckel pear discovered. That year the pears were not left to rot on the ground or to feed cows and goats. They became the favorite on Mr. Seckel's table. Scions from the tree were soon in demand, and the Seckel pear has now become a favorite.

FASHIONS AT HOTELS.

How to Behave Yourself When Away From Home.

Always leave the water standing in the wash-bowl when done with it.

Fill up your coat pockets with hotel stationery; it will help to advertise the hotel.

Look over the papers and books on the news-stand without any intention of buying anything.

Suck the soup from off the end of the spoon. The harder you suck the further you can be heard.

Step up to the bootblack stand and brush yourself or black your own boots, thereby saving a dime.

If anything is mislaid or lost in a hotel it is proper to accuse the chambermaid or other help of pilfering.

It is proper to wash your mustache in the finger-bowl, there being no law by which you may be stopped.

Stand in front of the counter and publicly proclaim that you think the hotel is about the worst you ever saw.

Stick your feet upon the writing desk in the reading and writing room next to your neighbor who is endeavoring to write.

It is proper to ballast your coat-tail pockets with oranges, apples and a general supply of fruit when leaving the dining room.

Invite chums to your room and keep up such a racket during the night that no one in rooms adjoining can get a moment's sleep.

Tell the waiter he is the stupidest fool you ever saw, and be sure you speak loud enough, so that others can hear you all over the dining room.

Photographer—"Is there any particular way in which you would like to be taken?" Mr. Sim Johnsing—"Yes, sah. If dere's no dejection, I'd like to be taken a light cream color."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

A mother was calling the attention of her little boy to the moon, which was to be seen clearly, but pallidly, in the early afternoon. "Why, you can't see the moon in the day time!" replied the youngster. "Oh, yes you can—there it is over the trees!" The little fellow looked and had to admit the fact that he saw it, but he added, "Tain't lighted, anyhow.—Babyhood.

Ammonia and Alum Officially Condemned.

INDIANAPOLIS IN THE WAKE OF OTHER CITIES.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is Pure.

IT CONTAINS NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS.

(See Report of Indianapolis Board of Health, on Baking Powder November 4, 1891.)

AMMONIA AND ALUM NOT FITTED FOR FOOD.

Dr. Latz, chemist to the Board of Health, who made the investigation of the Baking Powders on the market, at the request of the Board says: "Physiologists of high standing consider Ammonia and Alum deleterious substances unfitted for use in food."

These are the brands condemned by the Board of Health: *Royal, Climax, Atlantic and Pacific, Kenton, Crown, Sea Foam, Bon Bon, Early Rising, Queen, Regal, Ruckelhaus, Forest City, Calumet.*

Dr. Latz, City Chemist also says: "Dr. Price's Baking Powder, contains only such ingredients as a Pure Baking Powder ought to be composed of and I recommend the same to every housekeeper as pure, wholesome and effective."

(Signed)

PETER LATZ, City Chemist.

Proceedings of the County Board.

AT THE MEETING CONVENED JAN. 22ND.

Financial statement read and ordered published.

County orders and warrants paid in 1891 examined and destroyed.

The bids of the following named banks, as depositories of the county funds, were accepted and bonds approved, viz: 1st National Bank of Crookston, Merchants National Bank of Crookston, 1st National Bank of East Grand Forks, and Bank of Fisher, all 3 per cent on daily balances and the Citizens' Bank of McIntosh, 4 per cent.

The bids of the Scandia-American Bank of Crookston, the 1st National Bank of Red Lake Falls, and the Bank of Fertile were accepted provided the said banks furnish suitable bonds and present them at the next meeting.

Application of W. F. McLennan, of Angus, for correction of personal taxes was granted.

The bridge committee reported in favor of building an iron bridge at Thief River Falls at a cost of $7,800, that being the bid of the Wraught Iron Co., of Canton, Ohio, and auditor and chairman were authorized to enter into contract with said company for the work.

Commissioner DeMers offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Be it resolved by the board of county commissioners of Polk County, Minn., that the sum of $3,000 be appropriated out of the county road and bridge fund and that the bonds of Polk County for the sum of $3,000 be issued and sold for the purpose of constructing and building an iron wagon bridge across the Red Lake River at Thief River Falls in said county, and said amounts so appropriated to be used together with the sum of $1,000 appropriated by the village of Thief River Falls, and the sum of $450 appropriated by the Legislature in the year of 1891, and be it further

RESOLVED—That we approve of the location of said bridge as recommended by the committee.

A. C. Rhinehart offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

Whereas, pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota and approved on April 21st, 1891, that the board shall issue the bonds of Polk County in the sum of $3,000 for the purpose of building a bridge across Red Lake River at Thief River Falls in Polk County, therefore be it

RESOLVED—That the county auditor be and is hereby directed to advertise for bids for said bonds, the bonds to be issued in series of $1,000 each and to run for ten years.

The bond of Christianson Bros., abstractors, referred back asking a proviso to be inserted as follows: "and to make good any losses which persons or corporations might suffer through any errors of consequence appearing in the abstracts furnished by said Christianson Bros., as such abstractors."

The appointment of W. N. Dixon as assistant supt. of schools was approved.

The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED—That the report of the county surveyor, locating the Crookston and Gentilly county road be accepted, and the County directed to record said road in accordance therewith, and, be it further

RESOLVED—That the county commissioners do hereby assess and determine the damages sustained by reason of the location and establishment of said Crookston and Gentilly county road, over the lands of the following owners, and do hereby assess and award the same as follows, viz:

To Edward Lanclot, on lot 1, section 25, Tp. 150, R. 46, $20.

To Charles Olson, on lots 4, 5 and 6, section 24, Tp. 150, R. 46, $1.

To Frank Lefevre, on south ½ s w ¼ sec. 24, Tp. 150, R. 46, $1.

All other owners having released damages as it appears on file in auditor's office.

Petition of Ole Mortenson and others for attaching secs. 29 and 30 in Tp. 154, R. 49, and sec. 25 in Tp. 154, R. 50 to school district No. 207 was granted.

The following resolution was offered and adopted, viz:

RESOLVED—That that portion of sec. 1, Tp. 150, R. 49, lying north of Red Lake River, be, and the same is hereby detached from Bygland township and attached to the town of Huntsville, in accordance with a petition on file and acted upon favorably at a previous meeting of this board, it appearing that proper notices having been given the chairman of supervisors of the respective towns named of this proposed change in the boundaries of said towns and no remonstrance having been filed by either of the towns affected, it is hereby ordered that the portion named above be hereafter recognized as part of the town of Huntsville.

Register of deeds John H. Locken submitted the following report:

Total number of instruments filed in said office during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1891, 4,001, as follows, viz:

Warranty, bonds and quit claim deeds	1,340
U. S. patents	226
Receiver receipts	122
Miscellaneous	399
Real estate mortgages	815
Satisfactions of mortgages	625
Assignments of mortgages	193
Certificates of foreclosure sales	281
Total cash receipts from Jan. 6th 1891 to May 1st 1891	$1,521 40
Paid for clerk hire	640 00
Postage and stationery	48 00
Bal. proceeds for 4 months	858 90
	$1,521 40
Total cash receipts, May 1st 1891 to Dec. 31st 1891	2,865 95
Clerks' salaries	1,136 00
Bal. net profits 8 mos	1,729 95
	2,865 95

The following bills were audited and allowed:

Wm. Marin, labor assisting county surveyor	$ 5 00
Wm. Marin, making a book case and truck	12 00
A. Halverson & Co., boarding Murley and McGurk	15 00
John Flesch, taking prisoners to county jail	10 40
Charles Kindler, constable fees	17 50
McKinnon Bros., coal and wood for county hospital	45 42
John Evenson, emptying vault under county jail	50 78
Alderman & Sylvester, hardware and work for county jail	50 78
John Larson, nightguard at county jail from Oct. 23rd to Dec. 31st, 1891	114 94
J. O. Brandt, undertaker's fees on "Little Chief"	7 00
E. A. Vineland, examining of the body of "Little Chief"	10 00
A. McEachran, holding inquest of "Little Chief"	10 20
Brown Tracey & Co., blanks and 1 set Kelley's statutes	22 30
V. D. Carruth, postage and express	5 25
Dr. A. Nelson, services on Andrew Nelson bill of $117.00 allowed at	13 00
Dr. A. Nelson, services on John Nelson	10 00
Dr. A. Nelson, services on Skaar, Nelson & Thorpet bill of $38.00 allowed at	11 00
Dr. A. Nelson, services N. Sundo bill of $48.00 allowed at	12 00
O. L. Hamery, surveyor's fees	12 00
P. Bodine, 4000 county bill blanks	18 00
Dr. C. E. Dampier, visits to county prisoners	6 00
Arny Grundysen, paid John Larsen for nightguard at Co. jail, Jan. 1, 1892 to Jan. 8	10 60
Arny Grundysen, boarding prisoners	54 84
Arny Grundysen, sheriff fees	81 45
Arny Grundysen, sheriff fees	107 70
A. R. Holston, cash advanced on fare	2 50
Gunder Haraldson, two days on surveying with team	7 00
S. O. Brandt, justice fees	1 95
S. H. Bang, cleaning vault under jail	7 00
D. F. McDonald, cleaning sidewalk	4 00
J. O. Brandt, justice fees	2 55
John Ross, janitor's work	22 00
Charles Myers, constable fees bill of $15.40 allowed	12 00
C. U. Webster, postage and express	3 65
A. C. Rhinehart, comr. per diem and mileage	41 20
C. P. DeMers, comr. per diem and mileage	54 20
M. E. Kirsch, comr. per diem and mileage	34 20
Paul Felix, labor on the Crookston and Gentilly road	5 00
Nap Gauron, labor on the Crookston and Gentilly road	5 00
Joseph Netzer, boarding hospital janitor	5 00

The bills of James Cambell, T. H. Knickerbocker and John Evenson ($7.00) were rejected.

The following report of Supt. of schools was read and ordered published.

To the Board of County Commissioners of Polk County,

Gentlemen: I beg leave to submit the following report of schools in this county:

No. of scholars entitled to apportionment	5,451
Of these attending independent and special districts	1,128
Leaving in attendance on common school districts	4,323
Number of scholars not entitled to apportionment	2,114
Of these attending independent and special districts	194
Leaving in attendance on common school districts	1,920

FOR SCHOOLS OF MORE THAN ONE DEPT.

Entire No. of scholars enrolled in each term:	
Fall	1,496
Winter	1,802
Spring	1,639
Average daily attendance of fall term	1,044
Average daily attendance of winter term	1,244
Average daily attendance of spring term	1,071
Average length school in months	8 8-9
" number months of school voted for coming year	91.9
No. teachers, each sex in each term:	
Fall, males	8
" females	27
Winter, males	8
" females	30
Spring, males	9
" females	30
Average monthly wages of teachers, for year, males	$67 18
Average monthly wages of teachers, for year, females	41 22
No. of teachers who have taught in one district continuously the past three years	10
No. who have taught two but less than three years	12
No. who have taught one but less than two years	16
No. independent district	8
No. special "	1
Common school districts having more than one department	5

COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICTS OR THOSE OF ONE DEPARTMENT.

Entire number of scholars enrolled each term:	
Fall	2,516
Winter	1,908
Spring	4,085
Average daily attendance each term:	
Fall	1,459
Winter	1,010
Spring	2,401
Average length of school in months	5 8-9
Average length of school in months voted coming year	6
No. teachers, each sex, each term:	
Fall, males	17
" females	96
Winter, males	26
" females	37
Spring, males	21
" females	114
Average monthly wages of teachers for year:	
Males	$36 08
Females	32 40
No. teachers who have taught in one district continuously the past 3 years	4
No. teachers who have taught in one district continuously two, but less than three years	16
No. teachers who have taught in one district continuously one, but less than two years	52
No. common school districts	209

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR ALL DISTRICTS.

Receipts.	
Cash on hand at beginning of year	$33,520 86
Rec. from school funds, fines, estrays and licenses	22,870 53
Rec. from local one mill tax collected	5,299 47
Rec. special taxes collected	51,225 90
Rec. bonds sold	22,546 06
Rec. from all other sources	13,279 79
	$148,760 61
Per Contra.	
Paid for teachers' wages and board	$51,538 37
Paid for wood and school supplies	6,359 32
Paid for repairs and improving grounds	3,634 00
Paid for new school houses and sites	7,552 20
Paid for bonds and interest	22,546 64
Paid for library books	162 10
Paid for other purposes	6,481 64
Cash on hand at end of year	50,486 34
	$148,760 61
No school houses built, frame 9, log 2, total	11
Value of new school houses built	$ 9,278 56
Whole number school houses:	
Frame	151
Brick	2
Log	33
Total	186
Value of all school houses and sites	174,211 00
Value of all seats and desks	15,819 00
Value of apparatus	8,163 00
Aggregate indebtedness	77,706 68
Number of districts included	169
No. of visits made by county superintendent	166
No. of districts not visited	43
No. of first grade certificates granted:	
Males	5
Females	3
Second grade certificates:	
Males	16
Females	45
Third grade certificates:	
Males	12
Females	68
Rejected	20
Examinations held, spring, 4; fall, 4.	
No. of scholars between 5 and 8 yrs.	1,682
" " " 8 " 16 "	3,621
" " " 16 " 21 "	336
" school houses in natural grove	60
" having trees about them	99
Institutes held	1
Enrollment at institute	109
Average number of voters present at annual meetings	10

V. D. CARRUTH,
Co. Supt. Schools.

Dated, Crookston, Jan. 22, 1892.

Our Duluth Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Feb. 1.—Two events of much interest to our people and to a considerable number outside have occurred the past week. They were the visit here of the members of the Northwestern Retail Lumber Dealers' association and the talk to the citizens, by Jas. E. York, the well known iron man, upon the making of steel in this city.

The lumbermen numbered over 300 and came from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. They were given a reception by local lumber manufacturers and dealers and the Jobbers' union. Before arriving here on Thursday they visited the big Cloquet mills and one or two logging camps. While here they looked over the big saw mills at West Duluth, and saw not only two or three of the latest improved mills and some of the largest, but also two iron factories where saw mills are made. Duluth is so important a lumber center that this visit was an appropriate one. Unlike most other lumber centers this one is becoming more important every year, and it is to this city and the immediate vicinity that much of the Northwest as well as a considerable portion of the East must look in the future for their lumber supply. The industry is constantly increasing and is a most important factor in the growth of Duluth. What it will become may be seen by the information given by well informed men, that there are to-day in the Duluth district, most of it directly tributary to the city, about 6,000,000,000 feet of standing pine. The visitors went away well pleased with their day's visit and its results. They were not only entertained, but also proved in their minstrel performance good entertainers.

Mr. York is the patentee of a valuable method of making structural steel, and is one of the most foremost men of his line in America. He has recently organized a company to manufacture the steel, and is looking to Duluth as the most desirable location of the big plant he and his associates will erect. He consented to address our people on the subject of iron and steel making especially in regard to Duluth as a great iron center. After a history of the development of the iron and steel trade, he compared the cost of manufacturing at different points. He showed that it was much cheaper to manufacture pig iron from the Lake Superior ores than from the Alabama, for one ton of the former is equal to two of the latter. Chicago produces pig iron from Lake Superior ores at $14 a ton, and Duluth can produce it cheaper. He said "The recent discoveries in the Mesabi Range are of great interest to Duluth. I have been informed by a reliable gentleman that contracts can be made for ore at Duluth that will not only permit the successful manufacture of iron and steel, but will permit the shipping of pig iron to both Chicago and Pittsburg." Mr. York sketched the history of the making of Bessemer steel and the grand results of Bessemer's invention, which had enabled the production of steel rails at $30 a ton, had doubled the carrying capacity of freight cars and lowered the rates of freight 50 per cent in 20 years. His process, the open hearth, was equally important. The Bessemer cannot utilize scrap steel that comes back into the market and 75 per cent of this material comes back. He is satisfied that he can buy steel scraps at Duluth $4 a ton cheaper than at Pittsburg. After showing where he would find a market he closed by saying: "If the products of Lake Superior manufactured into steel give a value of $200,000,000, you can form some idea of the possibilities of this location when this material is put into many diversified articles that take in the use of wood and steel."

HAYS.

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'------The Hustlers,

GREAT SALE OF

REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

Cloaks and Shawls
—o—AT—o—
Tremendous Reductions.

Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK
—IS—
ON DISPLAY

THE FAIR
DEPARTMENT STORE,
Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney- t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

Farmers' Egg Cases.

Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Opera House Block,

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., February 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on March 11th, 1892, viz: ALFRED SAVARY, Hd. 14,686, for the n½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob R. Barb, Frank Robert, Edmund M. Walsh, Christopher Hanson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[42-47] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, Jan. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on February 29th, 1892, viz: Tosten L. Oleson, Hd. No. 12,259, for the S W¼ Sec. 14, Twp. 147, Range 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Knut S. Akre, John J. Ellingson, Halvor Ellingson, Edevart T. Ramse, all of Nellsville, Minn.

[40-45] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS
(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)
REAL ESTATE
Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.

— OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET, —
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

DENTISTRY

Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.
BY NEW PATENT.

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases. This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all. This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on me before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

STUDY LAW
AT HOME.
Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to
J. COTNER, Jr., Sec.,
No. 80 Whitney Block
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE
Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U. S. Coms'r.
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all business pertaining to our profession.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.
WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor.

Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations. ☞ Farmers custom especially invited.

Terms $1.00 per Day.

DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Merchants' Bank.
☞ Professional calls by day or night.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS. Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana.

NEW TOWNS. 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES. Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways. New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines. These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - $12,700

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, E. D. Chase, F. D. Childs,
Geo. Q. Erskine, R. B. Northrop, A. A. Miller,
E. M. Walsh, John Moore, W. H. Crosby,
Chas. E. Sawyer.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, February 4, 1892.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South............	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

FOR PRINCIPAL POINTS IN

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
MANITOBA,
MONTANA, AND
PACIFIC COAST.

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de..........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de......CROOKSTON......de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de......Grand Forks......de. 6:20 p. m.
2:30 p. m. ar..........Helena..........de. 11:00 a. m.

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.

Daily, except Sunday.

Depart 7:30 a. m.....................................Arrive 6:45 p. m.

FOSSTON BRANCH.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Depart 7:30 a. m.....................................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Depart 10:45 a. m.....................................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of a special meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday January 6th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

ROLL CALL.

Aldermen present—Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Walker, Steenerson, Cromb.

Aldermen absent—Buhn, Childs, Jennings, Marlette, Schmidt.

CALL OF THE ACTING MAYOR.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Jan. 26, 1892.

A special meeting of the City Council will be held at the city hall at five o'clock p. m. to-day, to make arrangements to purchase a jail site and park, and provide for the payment of the same.

JOHN CROMB,
President City Council,
Acting Mayor.

At a special meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 26th day of January 1892, Alderman Walker offered the following resolution, which was seconded by alderman McGlogan:

Resolved, that the city purchase the following described parcel of land for a jail site and park purposes, for the sum of eight thousand four hundred dollars, viz.: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of Second Street, in the city of Crookston, Minnesota, if extended, with the westerly line of the right of way of the Duluth, Crookston and Northern Railway; thence northerly in a curved line to the right, with a radious of 766 77-100 feet and along said right of way line two hundred and four (204) feet; thence westerly in a straight line to a stake at the southwest corner of the land described in deed from M. O. Zwickey to Martha A. Wright, which deed is of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, in book 47, page 285, of deeds; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to said northerly line of said Second Street, if extended eleven (11) feet; thence easterly on a line drawn parallel to said northerly line of said Second Street, if extended forty (40) feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to said northerly line of said Second Street if extended one hundred and fifty (150) feet to said northerly line of said Second Street, if extended; thence easterly along said northerly line of said Second Street if extended one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet to the place of beginning.

And resolved further, that the city officers be, and they are hereby instructed to issue the orders of the city payable out of the Improvement Fund for the purchase price of said tract of land, in the sum of eight thousand four hundred dollars, upon the delivery of a warranty deed for said tract of land by the owners thereof, Scott and Braley, to the City Clerk for the use of the city.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Walker, Cromb.

Steenerson asked to be excused.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 26th day of January, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 26th day of Jan. 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Acting Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

M. R. Brown, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, has probably sold more horses in this county than any other man ever did. He came to Crookston in the fall of 1878, and after a thorough examination of the then village and surrounding country concluded to make Polk County his future home and, investing every dollar he had in the world he thus identified himself with our interests in as substantial a manner as a man can. He has ever been zealous in any movement calculated to enhance the interests of the county putting in many a dollar in the effort to enlighten outsiders upon the advantages of this county as a place to reside and has been instrumental in bringing many people to the county, and he tells us that he expects next spring to see more than ever before. He early saw the necessity for good teams here and having advantages for buying such that not everybody possesses, he has been able to bring into the county horses that no one need be ashamed to own. Being a great lover of a good horse he is seldom deceived in one, and a horse, to meet his approval must needs be all horse. He takes especial pride in the business and when Mr. Brown recommends a horse to be "all right" you can come pretty near betting that that horse is all right. As usual, Mr. Brown will be prepared this spring to supply the demand for good horses in Polk County and THE JOURNAL takes great pleasure in recommending its readers to go and see what he can do for them when they need a team of good work horses or mares. In case you buy of Brown and should happen for any cause to be disappointed you always know where to find him. When you buy of foreign dealers you don't always know where to find them if you should happen to want them bad.

HUBBARD ITEMS.

HUBBARD, Jan. 27, 1892.

The farmers held a meeting at the Fossos school house a short time ago for the purpose of discussing the advisability of buying Mr. Kolden's stock of merchandise and starting a co-operative store. Owing to the severe weather very few were present. They will probably hold another meeting in the near future.

Miss Tilda Berg, who taught the fall term of school near the post office, is now attending the Normal school at Moorhead.

Union Sunday school services every Sunday in the school house near John J. Ellington's, at 2 p. m. Come and learn what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.

Miss Matilda Johnson closed a very successful term of school in district 19 last Friday and has been engaged for the spring term at an advanced salary.

A Norwegian school was started here on Monday last by an experienced teacher.

NEILSVILLE.

Good Market For Oats

Having had a fine oat crop swept away by hail in few minutes time we are obliged to buy oats to supply our farm teams, and we will be glad to pay the highest market price to any who are owing us several years subscription. We shall need about 1000 bushels and will take them as fast as offered. Bring on your oats and get your receipts.

[33-tf]

Work Horses & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Jan. 21st, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of William G. Cooke, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of H. E. Cooke, administrator of the estate of William G. Cooke, deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered that said account be examined, and petition heard, by this Court, on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1892.

By the Court:
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[41-43]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-two and 49-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Boulie and Melvina Boulie, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of August, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the twentieth day of August, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 393.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and ninety-six and 4-100 dollars, (496.04), with interest on four hundred and eighty-one (481) dollars thereof, at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half of the northwest quarter (s½ nw¼) and lots three (3) and four (4), all in Section two (2), of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred ninety-six and 4-100 dollars ($496.04) and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars Attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.

[39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and 25-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Napoleon Gonyea, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November, 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the third day of November, 1890, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 54 of mortgages, on page 345.

And whereas the said, The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars ($650.83) with interest on six hundred and forty-two (642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the northeast quarter (w½ ne¼) and the west half of the southeast quarter (w½ se¼) of Section thirty (30), of Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.

[39-45]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 7th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 18th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed and delivered by Ida D. Van Tuyl and John E. Van Tuyl, her husband, mortgagors, to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company," mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1889, with a power of sale therein contained; which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 265, and whereas said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars and interest thereon from its said date at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, due and payable on the first day of January in each year. And whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable January 1st, 1891, and default having also been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable on January 1st, 1892, and both of said defaults still continue, and no part of said principal has ever been paid. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage are such that if default be made in the payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage or interest thereon when the same becomes due, then the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall thereupon become due and payable at once.

And whereas both by the terms of said mortgage and the election of said mortgagee hereby made the whole amount secured by said mortgage both principal and interest accrued to this date is now due and payable.

And the amount now claimed to be due and which is due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage, including interest in accordance with the terms of said mortgage is the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine and 95-100 dollars. And no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained which by reason of the defaults aforesaid has become operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter, both of the above described tracts being in Section ten (10), Township one hundred and forty-nine (149), Range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and containing 160 acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on Tuesday, the 23d day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due upon said mortgage according to the terms thereof, and interest and fifty dollars attorney's fees as provided by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 4th, 1892.

Union Central Life Insurance Company,
Mortgagee.

Chas. P. Barker,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
613 Guaranty Loan Building,
Minneapolis Minn.

[38-44]

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE, IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication, January 21st, 1892.]
[Last publication, March 3rd, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and thirty and 16-100 dollars, interest which is due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alphonse Paridis and Elmira Paridis, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of October, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 52.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 Dollars, with interest on nine hundred and twelve ($912) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 18th day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34) Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1892

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 18th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.

[40-46]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Thursday, Jan. 14th 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Feb. 25th 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty and seventy one hundredths Dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas Plante and Mary Plante his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the First day of June, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of July, 1889, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages on page 470.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of the said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars ($956.14), with interest on nine hundred and forty (940) dollars, thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half of the south-east quarter (n½ se¼) and the north half of the south-west quarter (n½sw¼) of section thirty four (34) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.

[39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Seventy-one and seventy eight one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Luc Jenot, and Elenore Jenot, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of December, 1888, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the seventh day of December, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 57.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of Ten Hundred and seventy-eight and fifty-eight dollars, ($1078.58), with interest on Ten Hundred and Seventy ($1070) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum; from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south-east (se) quarter of section nineteen (19) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Ten Hundred and Seventy-eight and fifty eight one hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.

[39-45]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, Jan. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on February 29th, 1892, viz: Tosten L. Oleson, Hd. No. 12,259, for the S W¼ Sec. 14. Twp. 147, Range 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Knut S. Akre, John Ellingson, Halvor Ellingson, Edward Ramsey, all of Neilsville, Minn.

[40-45]

HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

DR. LENOX's Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

Northern Pacific

BETWEEN

Winnipeg, Gilby, Drayton, Grafton
Grand Forks, Crookston,
AND ALL POINTS

EAST AND WEST.

There is nothing better than the service on

THE DINING CAR LINE

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars Daily between points

IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY
—AND—
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

PACIFIC COAST TRAINS
PASSING THROUGH

Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana
Idaho, Oregon and Washington

CARRY COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
First and Second Class Coaches,
Pullman Tourist and
Free Colonist Sleeper
AND ELEGANT DINING CARS

THROUGH TICKETS are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and west, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

East bound.

Passenger 7:10 p. m. | Freight 9:20 p. m.

West bound.

Passenger 8:20 a. m. | Freight 8:00 p. m.

For rates, maps, time tables or special information, apply to C. A. Sharkey, Agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Crookston, Minn., or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosuse Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Jan. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and eighty-five one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Martin Thompson and Ann G. Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 242.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and ninety-two and eighty-one one hundredths dollars, ($692.81), with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty (20) of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.

[39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and 85-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Mesedalen and Kari Mesedalen, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the tenth day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 240.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, ($692.81) with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section seventeen (17), Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.

[39-45]

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.

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Historical Society

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.
DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.
TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum
VOL. XV. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 11, 1892. NO. 43

Polk County Journal.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
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2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
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NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

McIntosh Times: The Scandia Alliance of Knute township is on record as the first alliance in this vicinity to contribute to the relief fund for the starving Russians. The alliance is a small one but its members contributed 149 bushels of wheat and $16.25 in cash. The wheat was ground into flour free of charge at the McIntosh roller mills, and was shipped yesterday over the Great Northern Railway Line which carries all shipments to the relief fund free.

That was, indeed, a very laudable thing to do, but would it not have been fully as much so to have devoted it to those in our own county who lost all their grain in the hail storm of last summer? Of course, we have but few who were unable to provide for pressing wants, but it is a fact that there are some who, had they not been helped, would have been in as bad a condition as the starving Russians, and while the immediate wants of such have been attended to, they still lack for seed and feed for their teams. The object of THE JOURNAL fund is to provide seed and feed for those extreme cases and at the rate at which the list is growing we are confident that we can accomplish it—by next fall. We would really like to see grain enough subscribed by March 1st to supply their needs. Will we see it?

St. Paul Globe, Feb. 2d.

Ex-Senator, Halvor Steenerson, of Crookston, spent yesterday in St. Paul looking after some legal matters. Mr. Steenerson was teased by many of his friends over his reported combination with the Sage of Nininger, but to all he declared he was not guilty.

"I am after no office and I am not making any combinations with Donnelly or any one else," he said with a smile. "I have too good a business at home to think of officeholding, and I propose to stick to it."

"But you are reported to be an Alliance man?"

"I shall read all the platforms next year," replied the Crookston statesman, "and then vote as I think best."

"What do you think of Senator Davis' chances of succeeding himself in the senate?"

"I think he ought to go back. He is an able man and deserves a re-election. He will have to make some big gains in the next election for members of the house, but if there is any doubt about his being returned it is time for good men to get out of politics."

"How many republicans will be sent to the house from Kittson, Marshall, Polk, Norman, Clay, Becker, Otter Tail, Grant, Douglas, and other counties in the western part of the state, Mr. Steenerson?"

"Well," remarked the tall pine of the Red River Valley, "there were but few in the last legislature from these counties, and I am of the opinion that the farmers have not been losing much of their strength."

Importing Industries.

New York Press.

The McKinley law continues to act as an efficient agent in bringing about the importation of industries. The additional duty which it imposes on satins, foulards and the finer grade of cottons has had the natural effect. A huge mill for the manufacture of these goods is to be erected in Adams, Mass. The capital of the new manufactory will be $1,000,000, and it will give employment at American wages to 800 persons. The new enterprise will create a profitable home market for the American sea island cotton. It is one more illustration of the tendency of a wisely framed tariff to develop home manufactures along new lines.

Why Chili Apologized.

New York Press.

The fact grows plainer every day that but for the uncompromising attitude of the United States government and the vigorous preparation for action by the United States navy the Chilian apology for the murder of our seamen and the open insult of the Matta circular would never have been made. Cable dispatches show that the war party in Chili was powerful and bitterly aggressive. The navy and the half savage masses, who have been trained to think Chili the strongest nation on either American continent, were bent on war. Only the conviction on the part of the Chilian Government that all the vast resources of the United States would be called into play if necessary to enforce the just demands of the Republican administration of Washington brought about the tardy offer of redress. There is good reason for believing that up to a comparatively recent date the Government of Chili entertained the idea of forcible resistance. The desparate attempts of Chilian agents in Europe to buy a squadron of powerful warships and their extensive purchases of ammunition and materials of war abroad confirm this idea. If the administration had shown the slightest sign of faltering in its determination to maintain the honor of the nation and secure the safety of American sailors in foreign ports, if the whole American nation had not unmistakably indicated its purpose to support the administration, the Chilian oligarchy would have continued to defy the United States, reparation for the foul wrong to our flag would have been contemptuously refused and American citizenship abroad would have been made, not a shield, but an invitation to insult. The Chilians did not yield until the United States government had made preparations for promptly concentrating a formidable fleet in Chilian waters and the certainty of the President's message to Congress was as well known in Santiago as in Washington.

These are facts which no amount of partisan misrepresentation can obscure. Peace with honor is the direct consequence of the unvarying Republican policy of maintaining the national dignity and the rights of American citizens at all times and under all circumstances; and the three men to whom the gratifying result is chiefly due are Benjamin Harrison, James G. Blaine and Benjamin F. Tracy.

The New French Tariff.

New York Press.

At midnight last night the new French tariff went into force. Hereafter the leading republic of Europe will stand side by side with the great American republic in the ranks of protection. The French tariff is eminently and essentially protective. The increase of revenue is, of course, important, but the principal aim, and the one chiefly discussed in the Legislature, while the tariff was under discussion, was the protection of French industries from foreign competition. The French tariff is avowedly intended not merely to build up industries, for in the competition of skill France need not dread the rivalry of any other nation. The simple fact is that the French people, exceeded by none in business energy and in thrift, have decided that the welfare of the workingmen and workingwomen of France demands that they shall be protected against the labor of other countries, and in this decision France is in line with nearlye very other civilized nation in the world except Great Britain; and even in Great Britain the protective sentiment is rapidly gaining headway.

Chili.

New York Press.

The terms upon which the United States Government will consent to regard the controversy with Chili as closed have been made public. They are simple, definite and eminently just. The United States accepts the withdrawal of the Matta note and the apology tendered by the Santiago government for the murderous assault upon our seamen at Valparaiso. The amount of pecuniary indemnity to those dependent upon the murdered men is to be decided by friendly negotiations between the two governments.

The dispatch sent to Mr. Egan shows the desire of the President and his Cabinet to make reparation as easy as possible for Chili. Having won the main point at issue the United States can well afford to deal magnanimously with the smaller republic. There is no wish in this country to humiliate Chili unduly. The administration will undoubtedly show as much generosity in settling the final terms of the affair as it did courage and firmness in insisting upon the vindication of the nation's honor and full atonement for the insult to the flag.

Popular Talks On Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

NATURALIZATION—THE PROCEDURE.

Having in former talks discussed in whom the power of naturalization is vested and who may be naturalized, we shall now consider the procedure; and first as to the preliminary declaration of intention. Before an alien can become a citizen, he must take certain steps, prescribed by the federal laws, the first of which is, that he shall declare upon his oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or before a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or before a Court of Record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen, and he must declare that he renounces his allegiance to any prince, potentate or state, and particularly naming the prince or state whereof he is at the time a subject or citizen. This declaration must be made at least two years prior to the time of his admission to citizenship. It has been held that the declaration may be made before city, police and county courts of the various states, when such courts are courts of record and have a clerk. In a case arising in Tennessee, a Probate Court was held incompetent. In admitting aliens, State courts in the part they take, act as United States courts, being a sort of agents of the government for this purpose. The declaration may be made before the clerk of the court under the law and not necessarily before the court itself. It was held in a federal case that a clerk of the United States court had no authority to take the alien's declaration at the private residence of the party and for that purpose to carry the records of the court from the clerk's office to such residence. After a foreigner by birth has thus declared his intention to become a citizen, he is regarded as having secured to himself and his children, who are minors, the rights of a naturalized citizen, except so far as pertains to voting. The declaration having been made, must be recorded and the original affidavit, or a copy properly certified by the clerk or deputy clerk, attested by the court's seal, is competent evidence of the declaration. After the declaration of intention to become a citizen has been properly made and recorded and two years has elapsed, final proceedings may be had for admission to citizenship. These proceedings must be had before such court as described above.

In the first place, an alien must declare on his oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States. That he renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate or state, particularly naming the prince, potentate or state, of which he was before a citizen or subject, and he shall renounce any hereditary title or order, if he has borne any such title, or been a member of any order of nobility. This oath when taken confers the rights of citizenship and an order of court in admitting him is not essential. He must take the oath at the time of his admission. It is not sufficient that he took both oaths at the time of his giving notice to become a citizen. He must, of course, prove that he has made a preliminary declaration, which is to be proved by the record, and that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where the court sits for one year, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. It should be noted that the oath of the applicant is in no case allowed to prove his residence. It must be proved in court by the testimony of witnesses. The oath of an alien, as to his good moral character, should be corroborated by other evidence. One alien cannot vouch for another. All the proceedings, including the court's action thereon, must be recorded and the record is conclusive evidence of the fact recited. The naturalization of an alien confers upon him the privileges of a native citizen, save only such as withheld from him by the Constitution of the United States. The principal disability is the following: Under article two, it is provided that "No person, except a natural born citizen, etc., shall be eligible to the office of President."

THE COMMON LAW.

How many of the readers of this question understand the meaning of the oft-used phrase, "the common law?" We say, "Such and such is the rule at common law;" "The common law is so and so, but statute law is otherwise." I fear the vast majority of people, including a very respectable number of practicing lawyers, do not know the full import of the phrase, if, indeed, they even have a tolerable idea of its meaning. The reason for the failure to comprehend it is easily found. It is not something that may be defined. Justice Swayne denominated it "reason dealing by the light of experiece with human affairs." Blackstone called it, "Nothing else but custom, arising from the universal agreement of the whole community," or, in another place, he says, it is "Custom handed down by tradition, use and experience." It is something that grows and expands with new ideas of right and justice. The common law of one country may not be the common law of another country. We are accustomed to use the phrase "the common law" as referring to the common law of England, because, when our ancestors came to this continent they brought with them this common law, and claimed it as their right. What was this common law of England, and what can now be said to be the common law of the United States? In the earliest days of the history of law in England, we find certain laws recognized and in force throughout more or less extended districts, the origin of which is obscure. They are generally customs of immemorial usage grown to be recognized and enforced as law. They have originated thus as edicts of kings or enactments of councils or legislative bodies, records of which are lost in the obscurity of the past. These well established usages became authenticated by the decisions of judges from the earliest days, modified and enlarged to suit the growth of ideas and the emergencies of advancing civilization. They form the great body of the English law, finding their authority not in parliamentary enactments, but in their immemorial and continued usage and the sanction of courts from the earliest days.

When our ancestors landed on these shores they brought with them the common law of England, and adopted it so far as it suited the conditions of their new life. The war of the revolution grew out of the infraction on the part of the Government of England of the common law rights of the colonists, who, although colonists, were none the less Englishmen. Up to the signing of the Declaration of Independence the common law of England was as much a part of our system of jurisprudence as it was that of Great Britain. Strictly speaking, the United States has no common law. The Constitution declares that the judicial power of the United States extends to all cases arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties. There was no principle which pervades the Union and has the authority of law that is not embodied in the Constitution and acts of Congress. However, as the common law was the substratum on which the Constitution was founded, we must go to the common law for a definition and an interpretation of its terms.

All of the States, with the exception of Louisiana, have adopted the English common law as its local law, subject to statutory alterations, and only to such extent as suits its conditions. This will effectually answer the complaint of many who cannot see the necessity in the study of the law or of spending so much time on study of the common law of England from the Commentaries of of Blackstone. When it is remembered that this magnificent body of unwritten law (so-called because in its origin not so far as known the subject of legislative enactment) was the law of the colonies prior to the Revolution, was the birthright for which the great war for independence was fought, is the source of the interpretation of our constitution, our laws and our treaties, in so far as they use words and expressions to which the common law alone gives a meaning, became the law (subject to statutory changes) of all but one of the States of the Union. We are prepared to assign it the place it deserves in the estimation of the student—the foremost and best.

Our Washington Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

It seems to be decided, as far as a majority of the Democrats in the House can decide anything, that the "McKinley Bill" shall be attacked in detail. For instance, a New England Democrat will present a bill demanding free hides and free wool. He will do this because his constituents have the plant and can make shoes and clothing from the imported articles and charge a larger profit for the product than they could upon the raw material. As that really bright man in Ohio, Governor McKinley, says, they wish to drop the tax from the wool on the sheep's back and keep it on the purchaser. Mr. Springer, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, has ideas of this kind also. He wants to have salt made free of import duty. Of course, in a matter of this kind, the expense to the individual is nothing, and so, for the sake of the argument, it is well enough to admit that Mr. Springer's bill, if made law, would save a cent a year to each householder in the United States. But, if this is a matter of principle, and if the Democratic party is a party of principle, why should not some of these things appear in the party platforms, instead of coming up for discussion in the House to disturb business, when there is no possibility of such schemes becoming law?

If there is one thing more than another that has given the Republican party solid and enduring support among the people, it is the straightforwardness with which its platforms are written. The Republican party believes in protection, for example, and says so every four years, and nominates a protectionist for President and elects him. The Democratic party in its platform, as in its present course in the House of Representatives, shuffles and equivocates. It has not had a manly declaration as to tariff in any platform since the rebellion. It doesn't dare to have one. By shifting and evasion it catches at times the support of dissatisfied Republicans or secures alliance with bodies of undetermined men in various States, and gains an occasional victory, as in Kansas two years ago, and as in the national when Cleveland was elected. But beyond the talk of "tariff reform," which may mean much, little or nothing, as the local conditions happen to be, the party really has nothing to go on. The present session of congress will show, doubtless, the twenty odd meanings that individual Democrats give to the wards "tariff reform," and will open the eyes of tens of thousands of voters, especially in the West, who have been led away in the past.

As a matter of news, important or otherwise, it may be stated upon authority that the Alliance in Congress is reduced to three members—Simpson, Watson and Otis. The others go directly to the Democracy, or, rather, stay there. The three named, if going that way, are more deliberate in their movements. Anyway, however, all the influence they have is Democratic.

There is a movement in Washington which has hardly taken form as yet, but which has an appearance of vitality, to give vigor and tone to "Civil Service reform." The machine reform has gone on regularly for years, but the work has not really been satisfactory even to the friends of the present commission. Whether from lack of general support, from incapacity or unfitness of members, or from other cause or causes, their has been dissatisfaction. The idea is to put new men in charge and in otherwise popularize the reform idea.

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Everything in my line fresh from the wholesaler at the VERY LOWEST LIVING RATES. Give me a Trial.
W. E. SLOCUM. - - BROADWAY.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, February 11, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 70.
1 Northern 69.
2 Northern 63.
3 Northern 59.

Somewhat colder this week.

Ed. Walsh was in St. Paul last week.

See those elegant dress goods at Sture's.

Geo. M. Swift was down from Mentor on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Anglim have gone to St. Paul on a visit.

Sture sells creamery butter at 25 cents per pound.

See the jolly Cleveland Minstrels to-morrow evening.

Sture has everything you need to keep house with.

Charlie Rapp was down from St. Hilaire this week.

Judge Montague spent some time in St. Paul last week.

Considerable Snow Tuesday afternoon—and evening.

The editors of the State are in session in St. Paul this week.

G. H. Palmer has moved his office into the Reckett block.

Charlie and Will Attix came in from Mentor on Monday evening.

J. G. McGrew went to Fertile last week to prosecute liquor cases.

The train on the Northern Pacific was four hours late on Monday morning.

The U. S. Land Office is removed into the Reckett block on Second St.

E. E. Abbott, of Mentor, gave this office a pleasant call on Monday evening.

Call and see that fine line of dress goods now on display at Sture's in the opera block.

A. M. Childs has secured rooms in the Reckett block, over Tom Morris' jewelry store.

Cleveland's Minstrels will appear at the Opera House on Friday (to-morrow) evening.

Gus Felsing was in from Maple Lake last week and made THE JOURNAL a pleasant and profitable call.

Wheat started in on Monday morning at 70 cents for 1 Hard. The best informed look for higher prices soon.

Iver Krohn has decided to go to his farm at Rindal until spring and may conclude to be a granger for awhile.

Work upon the new railroad bridge was commenced this week and will be pushed until the bridge is completed.

H. G. Mitchell, of Woodside, came down with a carload of wood on Monday evening, remaining over Tuesday.

Geo. Vine gets another carload of hogs from below this week. For choice meats of all kinds go to Vine's Robert street meat market.

Hib. Palmer has been under the weather—but that don't signify, you can't down a lawyer and keep him down.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church meets with Mrs. Fegan Thursday afternoon of this week.

On the 9th inst. Senator W. D. Washburn introduced a bill for an appropriation of $75,000 for a public building in this city.

The Mabel Snow Company drew a large house at the Grand on Tuesday evening. The performance as a whole was light.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Copeland arrived on Sabbath morning on a visit to friends in the city. Mr. C. was formerly a resident of this city.

T. G. Thompson and Charlie Robbecke returned from St. Paul on Sunday morning where they had been doing jury duty for five weeks.

A very enjoyable time was had at the M. E. church parlors on Friday evening of last week. The sociable was a financial as well as a social success.

Our pleasant weather took a tumble to itself and came up cooler and more confident this week. We may now confidently expect spring to arrive—sometime.

The Northern Pacific contemplate a change in time at an early day. They also talk of putting on a day train which would be a great convenience to our business men.

The ladies of the Congregational church society organized a raid up to John Wyand's on Monday evening. An enjoyable time is reported. About 70 people enjoyed the outing.

Walt Lee went to Minneapolis last Friday to see about the new machinery and on Saturday wired head miller, F. W. Bugg to come down. Bugg went down via N. P. on Saturday evening.

We need a little help from some of our subscribers just now and we will make it pay you large returns on the investment. Let us hear what you can do, please, those who have not reported.

The masons had a pleasant sociable at the lodge rooms on Saturday evening. After work the call was sounded from labor to refreshment in the dining hall and a good social time enjoyed by all.

Owing to the fact that the glass in the M. E. church windows were badly broken upon their arrival the work of putting them in must be delayed until they can be sent to the factory for repairs.

Charlie Jefferson's little boy was severely hurt on Sunday by a runaway. Comrade Jefferson informs us that the little fellow sustained no serious injury, and save various and sundry scratches is all right.

M. R. Brown will be ready by Saturday to show you as fine a lot of horses and mares as were ever brought to this market. Go to his new stables on Main street and look them over. It is better to deal with reliable home dealers than with transients.

Farmers are thinking this year. This fact gives the ordinary scheming politician the shivers but everybody interested in good government is not worrying for when men begin to think and plan then you see that good government follows.

The Kramer case, from Mentor, on trial before Probate Judge Benson on Tuesday, resulted in sending Kramer back to his claim. The doctors could not find sufficient indications of insanity to warrant them in sending the man to the asylum.

Sheriff Grundysen went down to Stillwater on Monday evening after W. E. Munsell, who was court reporter for Judge Mills during Capt. Von Bornstad's absence. It is alleged that one or two orders which Munsell cashed for services were irregular.

Mr. M. R. Brown left for a business trip to Iowa on Friday evening of last week. He expects to return this week with a carload of fine solid work horses and mares to supply the demand of all those needing good horses for the spring's work. Before you buy see what Brown has.

E. O. Flanders returned last Saturday from his trip to New York in the interests of immigration and by next summer sometime we suppose there will be nobody living in the section he visited—they will all be happy Polk County grangers by that time. At any rate there will be lots of 'em here—if all come who said they would.

The annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Minnesota occurs next week in Minneapolis. Col. Cobham Post will be well represented. Should any of the comrades require reduced hotel rates they will find it to their advantage to address Ira De Camp at the Hotel Brunswick, Minneapolis. Ira will take care of the boys and do it right.

Wm. Wylia came down from Black River on Monday with a man whom he had found badly frozen near a haystack. He intended to put the man in the hospital, but, as that institution was not quite ready he has to be cared for elsewhere. The physician who examined the man expresses the hope that he will recover all right with possibly the loss of some fingers and toes.

Edward George and wife returned last week from a visit with his mother in Rochester. It will be remembered that Mrs. George was convalescing from a long siege of typhoid fever when she went and Ed. was also very much out of health, but we are pleased to know that both are now in excellent health and Ed. will now settle down to business with his accustomed vigor.

Geo. Bunzy and Frank Steelman came down on Monday evening bringing bringing the man Kramer, who was said to have been so badly frozen awhile ago, to have him examined before Judge Benson as to his mental condition. If the man was as badly frozen as reports indicated he has recovered in a wonderful degree as he is as lively and chipper as any man to-day.

Some men high in authority in Alliance ranks think they are completely fooling the farmers and just having everything their own way. Well, maybe they are—just now, but never mind, the farmers are thinking and it was a very wise and noble man who once said "you can't fool all the people all the time." Farmers are thinking and reasoning among themselves and no harm can come of that.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. have taken possession of their new quarters in the Opera house block and will be ready to supply the wants of all needing farm implements as soon as spring opens. They will begin to receive their goods at once and as they buy for spot cash will be prepared to give the largest discounts of any house in the Northwest. Mr. Larsen is well known to our readers, having done business here before.

The Message, which has been the organ of the Baptist church in this city, came out last week under its new management. R. H. Battey, the editor and proprietor, has had sufficient experience in editorial work to enable him to get up a very readable paper, which he is doing. The paper will be devoted to the interests of church work in the Northwest and we predict for it a successful career, and recommend JOURNAL readers to secure a copy.

Good Market For Oats

Having had a fine oat crop swept away by hail in few minutes time we are obliged to buy oats to supply our farm teams, and we will be glad to pay the highest market price to any who are owing us several years subscription. We shall need about 1000 bushels and will take them as fast as offered. Bring on your oats and get your receipts. [33-tf]

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

LOST.

Near Beltrami, Polk Co., Minn., one note for Six Hundred Dollars, ($600.), give by A. Boddy to H. B. Budd, with interest at 10 per cent per annum, drawn on Jan. 3rd 1892, due in 90 days. all parties are hereby cautioned against buying said note as payment has been forbidden. H. B. BUDD.
[41-43]

A SERIAL.

Webster says a serial is a publication appearing in a series or succession of parts. We think we will call this a serial. It may be of interest. It ought to be of profit.

DRESS GOODS.

Ginghams—Fifty pieces of Anderson's great productions, you know they have no equal, and to say that "we are stuck up" about the selection is just about the truth. Toille du Nord Ginghams, beautiful patterns,

12½ Cents.

WOOL SUITINGS.

In advanced spring styles, are already shown in considerable variety. The south window is full of them and only

25c yd. Well worth 35c.

DRAPERIES.

A few Chenille Portiers, 3½ yds. fringe top and bottom, but slightly soiled from exposure, at

$4.90 pair. Were $8 and $8.50.

WINDOW SHADES.

50 doz. genuine opaqe (not paper) shades, 6 feet long, 36 inches wide and mounted on Minette shade rollers, at

35c complete.

REMNANTS.

(Like broken candy in a jar) fill the counters. Can't help it, we give people what they want, nd someone will take the remants if they are cheap enough. Now is your time.

SHEETINGS.

10-4 bleached at	29c
9-4 " "	27c
8-4 " "	22c
10-4 unbleached "	25c
9-4 " "	22c
8-4 " "	20c
46 in. pillow casing	12½c

EMBROIDERIES.

We will now ask your attention to the

—EMBROIDERIES—

as you might be asked to partake of some choice bit of confection after a hearty meal, just to have a nice taste in your mouth, don't you see? Everybody says they are so dainty and beautiful. We knew it all the time.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Mrs. D. T. Herriott was in the city on Tuesday and THE JOURNAL acknowledges a pleasant call. Mr. Herriott was for a long time a prominent citizen of Polk Co., but is now a resident of New Castle, Pa. His wife is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. H. B. Budd, of Edna.

Attorney A. A. Miller is undoubtedly good authority on points of law and his counsel no doubt sound, but when it comes to piloting a sleighload of ladies out to John Wyand's he is off, 'way off. At least he was on Monday night, so far off that he did not reach Mr. Wyand's until about 10 o'clock, at which time he arrived from his wandering to and fro on the bleak prairie. As near as we can figure it he went about 'steen miles further east than need be, however, he kept going until he won his case.

They Made a Hit.

CLEVELAND'S MINSTRELS TOOK FARGO BY STORM SATURDAY NIGHT.

Grand Forks Daily Plaindealer:—"Cleveland's Minstrals gave a performance in Fargo on Saturday night to the largeest audience ever in the opera house; the "Standing Room Only" sign being displayed before seven o'clock. The show made the biggest hit ever made by a minstrel company in Fargo and the papers are enthusiastic in its praise. Owing to the lack of room the elaborate first part could not be properly staged, but at the Metropolitan the stage room is ample and the performance will be given in its entirity. The singing donkeys, Jack and Jill, created a furore."

The company appears in Winnipeg for the first three days of this week, appearing here on Friday next.

DO NOT FORGET THE

60--DAYS--60

IT WILL INTEREST YOU —IF YOU WISH— To Save Money.

MARKED DOWN Red Figure SALE

OF CLOTHING And Gents' Furnishing Goods, AT THE BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.

Writing to set that subscription one year ahead, comrade N. H. Fulton writes that he has just engaged with the Hawley Creamery Co. for his third year with them. Since Comrade Fulton took hold of that concern the Hawley creamery has proved a great success, its products gaining an enviable notoriety in the markets and proving a great benefit to the farmers in that vicinity. Comrade Fulton sends his regards to the members of Col. Cobham Post, and says he intends to join us around the campfire in June.

Strayed.

Saturday night, Feb. 6th 1892, one grey mare, nine years old, weight about 1,050 lbs., with white spot on left eye. Answers to the name of Kate. When last seen she had a pair of blankets and canvasses strapped upon her, also a halter on her head. Any information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. W. A. MARIN, Sec. 8, T 148, R. 5, Melvin P.O., Polk Co., Minn.

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to THE JOURNAL or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-American Bank, Crookston, Minn:

THE JOURNAL	$ 5.00
B. C. Jorgenson	10.00
O. H. Richardson	10 bushels barley.
Frank Bivins	10 bushels seed wheat.
W. G. Lytle	10 bushels seed wheat.
Lewis Ellington	$5.00.
E. Lanctot, 10 bu. oats,	10 bu. barley.
Thomas Wallace,	20 bu. barley
Goodwin Leppert (Wylia)	10 bu. oats.
Hayes Bros	20 bu. wheat.
Earnest Mueller	20 bu. barley.
Ben Geroux	2 " "
K. Hanson	4 " "
Ole Olson	2 " wheat.
E. W. Johnson	50 cents.
Will Himmelsback	10 bu. barley.
S. B. Palmer (Lockhart),	10 bu. potatoes.

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for market garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000.

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings. 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Topnship. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school. A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad sta- partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Lowell can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full sett Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $3,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

A traveling man, giving his name as H. Claudius, and claiming to represent A. Bauer & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, of Chicago, was arraigned before Justice C. S. Spendley on Wednesday of last week, charged with committing an unmentionable crime. The day was spent in examining witnesses behind closed doors and the case adjourned until Friday for summing up. On Friday the man was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. It is lucky for him that deed was not committed in some countries or he would have danced at one end of a tight rope ere this.

Mrs. F. L. Durand received a telegram last Friday announcing the dangerous illness of her father, and left for Wisconsin on Friday evening. Fred. went with her as far as St. Paul and remarked to our reporter: "While in St. Paul I tried to enlighten the natives down there as to the resources of the Red River Valley and succeeded in getting one man interested to such an extent that he returned with me, bringing his wife along to look the country ouer, and should he find it as I represented he may conclude to stay and grow up with the country. His name is Mr. George Copeland and I think he would make a right smart settler and our people up here would like him real well. His brother John (at my earnest request) a few years ago took a claim, built a house on it, plowed a good deal of it up (the land, not the house) and I have often heard him say that he made almost enough out of it to pay half of the expense of running it; but then, John had a railroad on his hands at the time—John always would fool with railroads, and he has now become President of one railroad—association. So far George seems to like this country real well and I have great hopes that he will settle down—somewhere."

(Communicated.)

EDITOR JOURNAL.—The Times in its last issue has an article on the advantages to be derived from a government ship canal from the great lakes to New York City. Such a work would be of incalculable benefit to the Northwest, as it would lessen the transportation of our wheat and flour more than one-half. but why build a canal from Lake Ontario to New York City? Why not deepen and enlarge the Erie canal from Buffalo to Troy? As compared with the expense of an entirely new canal, the cost would be trifling, and it would have the advantage of being shorter and all in American territory. By the other route we shall still be compelled to send our vessels via the Welland canal through British territory and subject to any amount of tolls the Canadian government might see fit to exact. Again, under existing treaties, but one war vessel is allowed on each lake. Should a war break out between England and the United States, (and such an event is liable to occur at any time) Great Britain, by her admirable system of canals, could send a fleet of ironclad war vessels to the lakes on short notice and our entire lake coast would be at their mercy. With the Erie canal enlarged so that vessels drawing from 15 to 20 feet of water could pass through, we could have a fleet on the lakes as soon as England and meet them on an equal footing. It should not be forgotten that during the last war with England, one of the most important if not THE most important naval battles, was fought and won by Commodore Oliver Hagard Perry on lake Erie. It is important that the United States have a system of defences for our lake as well as our sea coast. Buffalo, Chicago and Duluth with the minor cities and towns along the lakes need defences as well as Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other seaports. It seems to me that petitions from each congressional district throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas, as well as from all the lake cities should be forwarded to their representatives at Washington, asking congress to take some action in this matter immediately.

FAIRFAX FARMER.

WANTED!

Two or three men to work for me in Polk County. $4 to $12 per day, sure. If you are idle or working for small money now is the time. Any one can do the work and make big wages. Particulars free. Address,

W. ALBERT LANCTOT,
[41-48] Crookston, Minn.

Grand Opera House!

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Friday, February 12th.

First in All Things.
"The Big City Show."

W. S. CLEVELAND'S
CONSOLIDATED
THE EIFIEL TOWER OF MINSTRELSY

FRANK CUSHMAN,
ARTHUR RIGBY,
JOHN QUEEN,
JOHN H. BLACKFORD,
JAMES BOSTROM.

EUROPEAN HILTON MARVEL.

4—Emperors of Music—4

Edgar Wilson, Harry J. Howard,
P. E. Baer B. h. Carnes,
Earnest Sinclair, Chas. Gardner.

Girard Leon and his Singing Donkeys.
Watch for the Proper Caper Parade,
"THE OUTING OF THE SWELLS."

FOR YOU

For you, dear heart! the light—
God's smile, where'er you be,
And if He will—the night,
Only the night for me!

For you Love's own dear land
Of roses fair and free;
And if you will—no hand
To give a rose to me.

For you Love's dearest bliss
In all the years to be;
And if you will—no kiss
Of any love for me.

Thankful to know you blest,
When God your brow adorns
With the sweet roses of His rest,
I thank him for the thorns!
—Frank L. Stanton in the Atlanta Constitution.

MEMORABLE OPERATION.

As I entered the office of Dr. Sparkman, that gentleman had a bright-looking instrument in his hand, examining it. When the door slammed to, the doctor looked up and, with an exclamation of "at last you have arrived," had me take a seat. Then with increased haste he took up a piece of flannel and began rubbing the instrument, which I had now recognized as a sharp and keen-bladed knife of the kind generally used by surgeons. He appeared to be intent upon cleaning it and getting off any particle of blood which may have remained thereon from former operations.

Dr. Sparkman had a widespread reputation, notwithstanding he had one of the worst habits known to mankind, that of being an habitual cocaine-user.

His office resembled that of an apothecary shop, for the doctor was not only one of the best of physicians, but also a chemist, surgeon and druggist. When I came to his office this day, it was upon the receipt of a note which invited me to pay him a visit, as he wished to discuss certain questions of law which affected people of his occupation, he knowing that I, being well versed in law, was able to enlighten him therein.

"Now, Rathburn," he began when I had seated myself, "what could have possessed the law-makers to make such—but—never mind the law—I want your opinion on this," and at the same time he laid down the surgical instrument and stepping back to a case brought forward a vial in which was a whitish-looking fluid, and which he extended to me.

I gave the fluid a good look, and then placed it to my nostrils to find what odor it possessed. If there was any smell to it, my olfactories failed to ascertain it.

"What is it?" I asked, "and for what purpose is it used?"

I received no answer at first, for the doctor had returned to the table near his medical case, and was rolling up his sleeves. When he had laid bare his arm I saw innumerable scars. Then I realized what was contained in the vial. It was cocaine.

"Do as I do," replied the doctor, a very few moments after my question, "for I am going to give you a trial."

At first I felt like declining, but curiosity possessing me, I made up my mind to try it.

I did as he had—rolling up my sleeves—and displayed my bare arms.

The doctor came toward me. He drew forth a silver-plated syringe, placed it in the fluid which I held in my hands, gave the valve a slight pull, by suction filled it. He then placed the end of the instrument to my arm, making a slight puncture, forced the contents in to mingle with my blood. A moment thereafter he had treated himself likewise.

We then replaced our wearing apparel and took seats in the large arm chairs. The doctor then began relating incidents which he assured me were facts. They told of harrowing operations that had been performed by surgeons who were very particular friends of his.

"And do you know," he said, his eyes beginning to peer forward as if trying to catch an expression, whether favorable or not, that I should make, "that I'm going to perform an operation this very afternoon and in this very room, and that I'm going to ask you to assist me in it."

I gave vent to surprise and demanded the kind of operation it was to be. My answer was interrupted by a slight tap on the door. Though light it was made, the doctor, nevertheless, heard it, but he only turned his head and exclaimed: "Come in!"

The door opened and the form of a beautiful young lady presented itself.

"Well," said the doctor, "you're on time, I see. You can come in and take a chair."

As she was bid the lovely creature entered the room and took a chair, which resembled greatly the kind used by barbers, though this one was minus the head-rest.

Beholding this young lady, one became bewitched. Her auburn hair, flowing loosely down her back, captivated the beholder; her dark-brown eyes once cast upon an ogler scorched deeply; and her dimpled cheeks, tinted as if with the brush of an artist, tended to finish the makeup of a beauty.

What her purpose could be in visiting the doctor all alone, seemed to bother me no little. In my revery I was disturbed by the doctor, who, having risen from his seat and having retired behind his medical case remarked aloud:

"We will be ready for the operation in a moment, my dear Miss Staples."

It then became clear to my mind that the doctor intended using the instrument, which I saw him handling as I entered the room, upon this fair young creature. To be sure, this was the proposition, for did he not tell me a few minutes before she had entered that he intended peforming an operation this very afternoon, and in this very room? I would object.

Rising, I advanced toward the case, behind which was the door, and in loud tones began to denounce the scheme and to offer objections.

"Ah," coolly said the doctor, coming from behind the case and meeting me, "be not so hasty, my dear friend, be not so hasty. See what is to be done first. If we fail, we fail; if we succeed a fortune awaits us. Here, hold this," and he handed me a vial in which was another preparation—one of greenish color.

As I slightly inclined the vial the fluid would seek its level in a lazy sort of way, something like oils.

The doctor then brought forth a large sheet which he bound round the form of the young lady, from her neck down, leaving to view part of her neck, her head, and the long, flowing hair.

He then brought out the sharp knife again, and bade me come closer with the fluid. With a dexterous twist of the hand he had made an incision in the beautiful throat of the young lady, who, the moment the knife touched her flesh, gave only a slight sound of dissent. Pushing his thumb and forefinger within the incision he had made, he bent out the larnyx and held it with one hand, while with the other he began making other cuts with the knife. It took but a second, and leaving go the large vein and throat pipe, he held out toward me in both his hands the head. It looked quite natural, the eyes being still open.

"My God, Sparkman," I cried, "what have you done?"

"Now we see if it's a failure or not," was the answer he gave me.

He quickly set to work again. Taking up the part of the throat which hung over the front of the young lady he passed it through the cavity it had vacated in the head. Taking hold of the vial which I held he sprinkled the contents on the bare flesh of the neck. He then replaced the head. As if by magic it went together. He then covered up the body.

"Did it succeed?" I asked.

"In twenty minutes," he replied. "we'll find out."

Then we both settled in chairs and moments began to pass like ages. I kept my eyes steadily on the seemingly inanimate body of the young lady to catch, if possible, any slight movement it might make, thereby notifying us that we had succeeded. But the moments came and went, and the limited number had passed, and still the body did not move. I decided to wait another twenty minutes before asking more questions. Five minutes passed and the body was as still as it was at first! Fifteen minutes were gone and still no motion had crept into the body.

"My God, what have we done? My wife and children at home will never believe this. And I go to jail, perhaps to be hanged."

With the frenzy of a madman I sprang from my seat. With my hands clutching I tore my hair. My eyes began bulging.

Someone held my arms. It must be an officer. "No, sir," I loudly exclaimed, "I'll not go to jail. Watch out, or I will kill you. Don't dare attempt to arrest me."

Amid my wild gesticulation. I heard the soothing voice of the doctor. "Oh, Rathburn," he said, "you're all right. Oh, now, don't behave so badly. Nobody wants to arrest you. You haven't done anything. You've been dreaming."

Then I became calm and I opened my eyes. The room was just like it was when I took my seat after the injection.

Glancing at the clock and discovering I had been there just four hours, I silently buttoned up my coat, and without bidding the doctor adieu, took my departure for home.—Cincinnati Post.

As You Like It.

The reader may remember the story of that non-committal editor who, during a presidential canvass, desiring to propitiate all his subscribers of both parties, hoisted the ticket of "Gr—and—n" at the top of his columns, thus giving those who took the paper their choice of filling the gaps so as to make "Grant and Wilson" or "Greeley and Brown." A story of similar character is told of an army officer's mess in France. The period is that one of change and uncertainty following the downfall of the empire, before the present republic was completely established.

A brother-soldier from a neighboring detachment having come in, a bottle of wine was uncorked in his honor.

"Gentlemen," said the guest, raising his glass, "I am about to propose a toast at once patriotic and political." A chorus of hasty ejaculations and murmurs at once greeted him. "Yes, gentlemen," cooly proceeded the orator, "I drink to a thing which—an object that—Bah! I will out with it at once. It begins with an R and ends with an e."

"Capital!" whispered a young lieutenant whose commission came from the provisional government at Bordeaux. "He proposes the Republique, without offending the old fogies by saying the word."

"Nonsense! He means the Radicale," replied another, an old captain from Cassel.

"Upon my word," said a third, as he lifted his glass, "our friend must mean la Royaute."

"I see!" cried a veteran of Froschweiler; "we drink to la Revanche."

In fact, the whole party drank the toast heartily, each interpreting it to his liking.

No Vacancy.

It is not true that "The tailor makes the gentleman," but it is true that a gentleman cannot safely neglect the tailor's service, if he wishes people in general to take him for what he is. A man prominent in Canadian political life was somewhat too careless in this respect.

This statesman was once on his way to call upon a well-known gentleman in Quebec, and stopped an Irishman in the street to inquire the way.

"Can you tell me where Mr. Hunter lives?" said the statesman.

"It's no use your going there," was the unexpected reply.

"But do you know where he lives?"

"Faith, and I do; but it's no use going there."

The inquirer began to get angry.

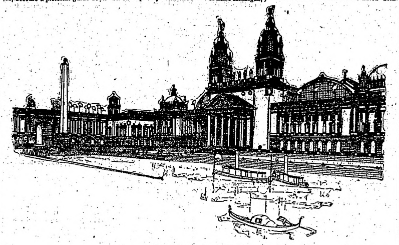
"I didn't ask your advice. I simply want to know where Mr. Hunter lives."

"Oh, well, he lives down that street yonder, the first house round the corner; but I tell you it's no use your going there, for I've just been there myself, and he's already got a man."

Mr. Hunter had advertised for a servant the day before, and the statesman, so the story goes, went at once and bought a new hat.

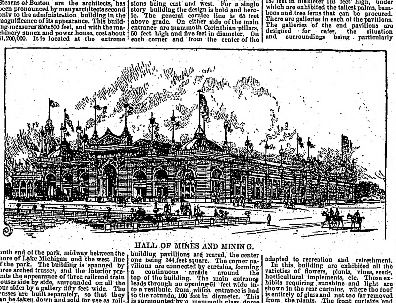
WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

As work on the buildings for the Columbian Exposition progresses, curiosity is naturally aroused as to what the buildings will look like. We give herewith cuts of five of the most prominent structures together with a brief description of each. These will interest especially four great classes of industry, the farmers, mechanics, miners and horticulturists, as well as giving anticipated pleasure to the thousands of Northwestern people who intend to visit the great fair. They will also if well studied, become a pictorial guide book which will furnish information to the envious eye when Jackson Park is visited.



THE MAC HINERY HALL.

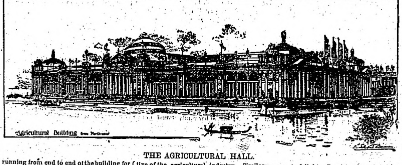
Machinery hall, of which Peabody & Stearns of Boston are the architects, has been pronounced by many architects second only to the administration building in the magnificence of its appearance. This building measures 850x500 feet, and with the machinery annex and power house, cost about $1,200,000. It is located at the extreme south end of the park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the park. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train houses side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a gallery fifty feet wide. The trusses are built separately, so that they can be taken down and sold for use as railroad train houses. In each of the long naves there is an elevated traveling crane running from end to end of the building for the purpose of moving machinery. These platforms are built so that visitors may view from them the exhibits beneath.



HALL OF MINES AND MININ G.

Located at the southern extremity of the western lagoon or lake, and between the electricity and transportation buildings, is the mines and mining building. This building is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide, and the architect is S. S. Beman of Chicago. Its architecture has its inspiration in early Italian renaissance, with which sufficient liberty is taken to invest the building with the animation that should characterize a great general exposition. There is a decided French spirit pervading the exterior design, but it is kept well subordinated. On each of the four sides of the building are placed the entrances, those of the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are sixty feet wide and twenty-five feet high from the ground floor and are lighted on the sides by large windows and from above by a high clearstory extending around the building.

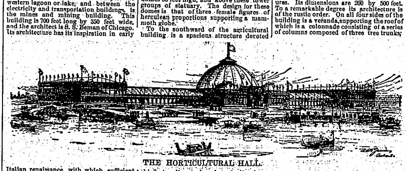
The main fronts look southward on the great central court, and northward on the western and middle lakes and an island gorgeous with flowers. These principal fronts display enormous arched entrances, richly embellished with sculptural decoration emblematic of mining and its allied industries. At each end of these fronts are large square pavilions, surmounted by low domes, which mark the four corners of the building and are lighted by large arched windows extending through the galleries.



THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

One of the most magnificent structures raised for the exposition is the agricultural building. The style of architecture is classic renaissance. This building is put up very near the shore of Lake Michigan, and is almost surrounded by the lagoons that lead into the park from the lake. The building is 500x800 feet, its longest dimensions being east and west. For a single story building the design is bold and heroic. The general cornice line is 65 feet above grade. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars, 50 feet high and five feet in diameter. On each corner and from the center of the building pavillions are reared, the center one being 144 feet square. The corner pavilions are connected by curtains, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the building. The main entrance leads through an opening 64 feet wide into a vestibule, from which entrance is had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome 130 feet high. All through the main vestibule statuary has been designed, illustrative of the agricultural industry. Similar designs are grouped about all of the grand entrances in the most elaborate manner. The corner pavilions are surmounted by domes 96 feet high, and above these tower groups of statuary. The design for these domes is that of three female figures of herculean proportions supporting a mammoth globe.

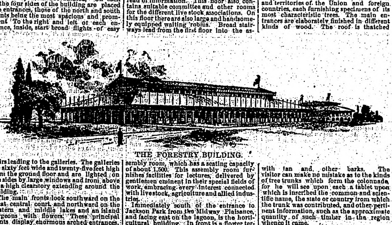
To the southward of the agricultural building is a spacious structure devoted chiefly to a live stock and agricultural assembly hall. This building is conveniently near one of the stations of the elevated railway. On the first floor near the main entrance of the building is located a bureau of information. This floor also contains suitable committee and other rooms for the different live stock associations. On this floor there are also large and handsomely equipped waiting rooms. Broad stairways lead from the first floor into the assembly room, which has a seating capacity of about 1,500. This assembly room furnishes facilities for lectures, delivered by gentlemen eminent in their special fields of work, embracing every interest connected with livestock, agriculture and allied industries.



THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and facing east on the lagoon, is the horticultural building. In front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for Nymphæa and the Victoria Regia. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its center forms a boat landing. The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 250 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connecting with the central one by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88x270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center of the pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter 116 feet high, under which are exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured. There are galleries in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafes, the situation and surroundings being particularly adapted to recreation and refreshment.

In this building are exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light are shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and space under the galleries are designed for exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it.



THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

The Forestry building is in appearance the most unique of all the exposition structures. Its dimensions are 200 by 500 feet. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of the rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree trunks, each 25 feet in length, one of them from 16 to 20 inches in diameter and the others smaller. All of these trunks are left in their natural state, with bark undisturbed. They are contributed by the different states and territories of the Union and foreign countries, each furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The main entrances are elaborately finished in different kinds of wood. The roof is thatched with tan and other barks. The visitor can make no mistake as to the kinds of tree trunks which form the colonnade, for he will see upon each a tablet upon which is inscribed the common and scientific name, the state or country from which the trunk was contributed, and other pertinent information, such as the approximate quantity of such timber in the region whence it came.

He Got the Lower Berth.

The smallest man in the state is not Superintendent Thomas Jefferson Charlton. All reports to the contrary, he is one of the heaviest men in the west. His weight is not altogether in his diameter, either. He is big up, big in brain and heart and every way. When he had sport it is colossal. Last night he boarded a sleeper to start for the Baltimore conference of charities. All the lower berths were taken. There was one upper berth, and Col. Charlton engaged it. He had the conductor point out to him the possessor of the ticket for the lower berth, same section. He was a slim, dudish young man.

"My friend," said the big man approaching the youth, "I am glad to become acquainted with you before bed-time. Are you a Christian?"

"Well—er—I don't know. Why?"

"The last man that slept under me was not, and I always felt some measure of remorse."

"Why?"

"I ought to have told him that I weighed 315 pounds. However, he carried accident insurance. I hope, by the way, that you carry a large policy in a good company. These upper berths are not insured. Still, it is only about a three-foot drop. What word shall I send to your friends?"

"Are you—can't I induce you to exchange berths with me? Really, I never could sleep in these close lower berths." The dicker was made and the hefty superintendent peacefully slept in the lower story, while the slim young man made scarcely an impression on the berth above.

Bishop Peck of the methodist church was as large a man as the talented Plainfield superintendent. Once he stopped off here and went to the house of a well-known citizen to spend the night. About the time he retired the family heard a crash of bed-timbers in his room. The husband rushed to inquire the state of things.

"Tell your wife," the bishop said, "if she does not find me here in the morning to look in the cellar."—Indianapolis News.

Kleptomaniacs.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

"What do you do with such people?" the reporter asked of a merchant.

"We send them bills for what they take, when we know them. If they are strangers we act according to circumstances. A few days ago a lady was in this store with her daughter—a beautiful little girl of twelve years. The child was seen slipping a roll of costly ribbon into her satchel. We spoke to the mother, who became indignant. She opened the satchel to convince us that we were mistaken, when it was found to contain three lace handkerchiefs, two pairs of gloves and the ribbon. All these articles had been appropriated."

"That was a plain case of stealing. What did you do?"

"We took the things back and said nothing. We can't afford to arrest wealthy people and injure our trade by making enemies among our rich customers."

"You were speaking of sending out bills for stolen goods; are they ever paid?"

"Always, where the person is a kleptomaniac. We never have any trouble in that way. I have known of stores which kept a regular list of kleptomaniacs. Whenever they lost anything they sent bills to all of them. As they all settled for the stolen goods, you can imagine that the business was quite a profitable one, can't you?"

Fish Diet.

A theory has been suggested that eating too much fish may be a cause of leprosy. In support of this fact is pointed out that this dreaded disease prevails chiefly in localities where fish are abundant and largely used as food. Leprosy is decreasing in all civilized countries, and is far less common in Europe than one or two hundred years ago. This may result from using less fish as food or from cooking it better. We are inclined to think that the latter is the true explanation. It is probable that fish, if at all injurious, is so only under exceptional circumstances. Long ago in England, as noted in Macaulay's history, working-men were fed largely on fish, in place of meat, and as times grew better they stipulated that they should only have fish a limited number of days per week. This popular prejudice against fish diet had no reference to its unhealthfulness, but only to the supposed fact that it was less nutritious and strengthening than meat. As compared with an exclusively vegetable diet this prejudice did not seem to exist. Fish are natural scavengers, living on smaller fish often of the same kind, and it is quite likely that they thus often get food that makes their flesh unfit to eat. In some kinds of fish this unwholesomeness is recognized, and they are rejected as food fishes.

The Snake Was Hungry.

Capt. T. J. Tucker, who lives just north of this city, is telling a remarkable snake story among his friends around town. It seems that the captain was fishing in Lake Ivanhoe and had been lucky enough to catch a pretty good sized trout. Thinking he would clean it before returning home he sat down on the bank of the lake and as he was washing the fish, with his hand in the water, he suddenly felt something pulling at one of his fingers. Imagine his surprise and consternation when, upon looking down at his finger, he saw a large moccasin snake had hold of it. With a sudden jerk he pulled his finger out of his snakeship's mouth, the only harm done being that considerable skin was scraped off in the act.—Orlando Record.

HIS HAPPY LOOK.

A Case Where He Made the Mistake of His Life.

"Say, boy!" called out an excited man, of middle age, rushing forth from one of the tall office buildings on Dearborn street one afternoon, "what will you take for your whole stock of those infernal things?"

The boy had been standing on the side-walk in front of the building all day, rasping a calliope whistle back and forth across his mouth, stopping only when somebody wanted to buy one and beginning again with renewed energy when the sale was completed.

He counted up the whistles he had on hand, made a rapid calculation and replied:

"I'll take a dollar 'naf fur de lot."

"If I buy all you've got will you go away from here and not come back any more?" asked the excited man.

"Sure! I go out o' de business."

"Hand'em over. Hold on! I want the one you're blowing, too. Here's your money."

"All right, boss. Here's de goods."

He turned over his entire stock, pocketed his $1.50 and disappeared.

The middle-aged man went inside the building with his load of calliope whistles, and a few minutes later he was at his desk near one of the front windows in the third story. The wooden whistles, broken to fragments, were in his waste basket, and a look of peace to which he had long been a stranger was on his face.

Fifteen minutes had passed away—fifteen quiet, peaceful, happy minutes.

Then a weird, horrible, agonizing yet strangely familiar sound broke on his ear.

He raised the window and looked out.

The sidewalk directly below was black with a struggling mass of boys. Each boy was loaded down with calliope whistles and each was blowing one of the instruments of torture with all his might. The uproar was frightful and getting worse every moment.

Then the peaceful, happy look faded out of that middle-aged man's face. He shut down the window, closed his desk, put on his hat and overcoat, went out of the building by the back stairs and faded away, presently in the gloom of Randolph street.

He had made the mistake of his life.—Chicago Tribune.

HINTS ABOUT LAMPS.

How to Take Care of Them and Have Them Burn Nicely.

To begin with the lamp should be cleansed and the lamp filled up every morning. Once a week the oil container should be thoroughly emptied out and the dirty oil thrown away.

Next see that the burner is clean. Whenever the lamp burns badly this should be at once looked to, as it is often the cause. If the burners are boiled for a few minutes in soda and water at regular intervals there will be little difficulty in the burning. Next see that the wicks fit exactly. For this purpose when new wicks are required the lamp burner should always be sent. Some people buy their wicks by guess, but this is a most foolish plan, for not only should the wick be of the right width, but it should also be of the right thickness, so that it will turn up and down easily and be in all respects a good fit.

Another thing to ascertain is if the wick is worn out. A lamp should have a fresh wick every month at least. Be careful before fitting in a new wick to see that the latter is perfectly dry. It should be placed for ten or fifteen minutes upon a hot pan before fixing it into the lamp, so as to remove any moisture. Soaking the wicks in vinegar and then drying them thoroughly prevents all chance of smoking, but of smoke there is little fear if the lamp is regularly and properly cleaned and trimmed. Be careful in trimming the wick not to let any of the charred part fall into the burner. This is a fruitful source of trouble.

Lamps with metal reservoirs are undoubtedly safer than those of glass or china, and the former, if upset, can be picked up and replaced before the oil can escape. Of course the oil must be of good quality. There is no saving, but, on the contrary, waste and some danger in poor oil. Bad oil clogs the wick and the burner, besides giving off an unpleasant and very dirty vapor. Under the title of petroleum or rock oil are also included paraffine and kerosene.

One more hint. Never turn down a lamp, allowing it just to glimmer. It is meant to burn with the flame at full height, and when allowed to smoulder in this way it will either smoke or smell, possibly both, and will most certainly heat rapidly and become a distinct source of danger.—Buffalo Times.

How to Manage Unruly Sheep.

See that the fences are well put up before the sheep are turned out. If they form the habit of getting out of a certain pasture it is not an easy matter to stop them, but if those same sheep are moved to a pasture where they are not acquainted they will very often lie quiet. A brush, rail, board or wire fence three to three and a half feet high, if made close enough, will usually stop sheep, but it will generally be necessary to top-pole a stone wall it it is four feet high. If sheep are not kept on both sides of the wall the poles should not be placed over the center but towards the side on which the sheep are kept. This will make it much more difficult for them to climb over. If fences be properly attended to and in season there will be very little trouble with unruly sheep.—J. D. Avery, in Farm and Home.

Luxurious Railways.

Mexico has certainly the most luxurious, if not the most comfortable, railway in the world. The rails of the Mexican Gulf Railway are laid on sleepers of Mahogany, and the bridges are built of white marble. On the west coast of Mexico there is another line which has sleepers of ebony and ballast of silver ore drawn from old mines beside the track. The reason for this extravagance is that the engineers had no other materials on the route, and found it cheaper to use these than import the ordinary plant.

Polk County Journal

CROOKSTON, - - MINN

THE first overhead trolley electric street railroad in England is under construction in the suburbs of Leeds by an American company.

ONLY one woman of the upper class in Egypt is permitted to see men. She is the widowed Princess Naza, for whom the Sultan has issued an order granting her that privilege.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, has a salary of $5,000, and the Mayor of Boston receives $10,000 a year. There is a movement to remedy this inequality by increasing the salary of the Chief Magistrate.

SENOR MOTA, a moral reformer who is Mayor of Mosquera, a town in the United States of Columbia, has decreed that women arrested for disorderly conduct in his bailiwick shall have their heads shaven before they are set at liberty again.

THE travel by water in Maine for the year 1891 amounted to over 2,000,000 persons. Of this the Casco Bay Steamboat Company carried 406,567, or about one-fifth of all. This shows the extent of pleasure travel in and about Portland harbor.

THE development of the science of electricity has created a demand for very fine wires. The platinum wires in incandescent lamps are drawn through sapphire plates, and the very finest plantinum wires are used in many delicate and sensitive electrical instruments.

ELI WHITNEY BLAKE, nephew of Eli Whitney, of cotton-gin fame invented the Blake ore crusher now in use all over the world. Like his uncle, he was robbed of the profits of his invention by infringements. Both inventors were born in Westboro, Mass., and both are buried in New Haven, Ct.

BARONESS BERTHA VON LUTTNER, of Austria, author of the book, "Away with War Weapons," and one of the principal delegates to the recent Peace Congress in Rome, has established a monthly magazine in Berlin for the purpose of promulgating her views regarding the uselessness of war.

THE exceeding brevity of obituary notices of the disreputable Grand Duke Constantine suggests the obsequies of the unpopular early settler. When painful silence prevailed in the house of mourning, where it was customary to extol the virtues of the departed, a German broke the silence by remarking, "Vell, he vas a goot schmoker."

NOT long ago a figurehead of a ship was picked up near a little island off the coast of West Australia, which from the course it was pursuing had evidently just arrived there. It was identified as belonging to a vessel that had been burned at sea near Cape Horn, at a point of 6,000 miles away, two years and a half before. So it had made an average of six and a half miles a day.

THE Emperor William, of Germany, before he came to the throne, was much given to skating, and was frequently seen on the ice with his wife. He would put one hand on her shoulder and she one on his, and then they would skate forward and backward. Their skill excited wide admiration, and the fashion they set was taken up by many other people.

THE cries of none of the animals approach more closely that of the human voice than those of seals when lamenting the loss or capture of their young. They emit a wailing and affecting cry, similar to that of a woman in deep grief. The cry of a wounded hare resembles that of a child in distress. Its piercing shriek can, on a still night, be plainly heard at a distance of more than a mile.

THE late John Sharp was the last of the old Mormon leaders and had been a resident of Utah forty years. Scotland was his native land, and he worked for years in the coal mines of that country. After joining Brigham Young's society he became a director or stockholder in many Mormon enterprises. Of the Deseret Bank he was President, and even of the Union Pacific he was a director. In the church he was a Bishop. His wives were three in number, and his family was large.

JUST how important to Chili are its nitrate beds shown by the output from them last year. Roundly this aggregated 1,000,000 tons, representing a value of $30,000,000. Upon this Chilli levied an export of duty of about $12,000,000. The beds are worked by about a dozen different companies and the titles to them are vested in these. Had Chili preferred war to an apology these fields would undoubtedly have been scenes of hostility. No more serious blow could have been struck at Chili's revenues than by checking the working of these beds.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

THE senate passes the Well and La Abra claims bills.

AN important rule proposed by ex-Speaker Reed is adopted by the house.

THE president has issued an order directing that the local land office at Folsom, N. Mex., be removed to Clayton.

THE comptroller of the currency has decided to pay an additional dividend of 20 per cent on the claims proved against the Maverick National Bank of Boston, Mass.

THE president has recognized Riccardo Motta as cousul of Italy at New Orleans for the states of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Florida.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British minister, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker signed a parcel post convention between the United States and British Guiana. The convention will go into effect April 1, 1892.

IN response to an inquiry made by the commissioner on Indian affairs in regard to alleged immorality among Indian girls, numerous replies have been received from the various Indian agents, the tenor of which is favorable to the moral character of the girls.

MR. MCCREA, of Arkansas, has prepared a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the amount of the land that is being patented to the Union Pacific railroad. He objects to having the company acquire title to vast tracts of public land while it is so largely in debt to the government.

PERSONAL MENTION.

SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE, the distinguished English physician, dies of bronchitis.

PRINCE ITURBIDE of Mexico has decided to postpone his marriage with the daughter of Senator Stanford of California owing to his mother's recent death.

MR. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipplıng and Mrs. Kippling's mother and sister will visit the United States early in the spring. The party will remain a few months in America and will then start on a tour of the world.

VON MOLTKE's sister, Frau Brocker, has just died at the age of 84. The field-marshal was wont to refer to her in letters as his favorite sister. Empress William sent a wreath to be laid on her coffin.

RUSSELL SAGE, JR., the favoite nephew of Russell Sage, is dead in New York. He was fifty-three years old and unmarried. He never recovered from the shock caused by the attempt upon his uncle's life by the bomb thrower.

JAMES MCCULLOUGH, the last-surviving son of the distinguished tragedian, John McCullough, died at the old homestead at Philadelphia. McCullough's daughter, Letitia, is now the only surviving descendant of the great actor and will inherit an estate valued at $60,000.

Imposing ceremonies marked the celebration of the silver jubilee of the taking of holy orders by Bishop Fitzgerald. At Little Rock, Ark., pontifical high mass was celebrated in the cathedral with Bishop Fitzgerald as celebrant. The jubilee sermon was preached by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

THE steamer Eider is stranded on the Isle of Wright and the passengers have a narrow escape from death.

Two families, Watkins and McGuffey, who started to Oklahoma from Cedar Glades, Ark., were frozen to death in the recent blizzard. Their bodies were found on the prairie near the Arkansas line.

A THIRTY-INCH water main on the corner of Warren and Tenth streets St. Louis bursted and flooded the cellars along Warren street to the river, about a distance of ten blocks. The damage will reach up into the thousands of dollars.

ONE of the worst fires ever known in Danvers, Mass., destroyed the shoe factory of Joseph E. Farrar, occupied by C. C. Farwell & Co. The total loss on the building is $15,000, partly insured; Farwell's loss, $70,000, insured for $50,000; Burn's loss, $20,000, insurance, $15,000.

FURIOUS storms, playing havoc with ship and shore property, are raging along the Baltic. The damage to property is enormous, and much loss of life is reported. Rostock and Swinemund are the worst sufferers among the ports. Scores of vessels have been wrecked and others are adrift in the ice and likely to be disabled

SINS AND SINNERS.

ITALIAN and negro miners in Pennsylvania fight with fatal results.

A MILWAUKEE boy of fifteen fatally stabs another boy of the same age.

A MILWAUKEE man kills his wife and himself.

HARRIS, the New York wife poisoner, has a remarkably bad record.

A GREEN BAY (Wis.) saloonkeeper shoots three men who had attacked him. One of the men is killed and another will die.

A SOUTH Dakota man, under sentence of death in Kansas for murder, secures his freedom under very peculiar circumstances.

Two young men wanted at Argyle, Minn., on charge of forgery, are arrested in Indiana.

Wills Howard, the famous Kentucky desperado who killed thirteen men in the famous Howard-Turner feud of two years ago, has been convicted of murder at Lebanon, Mo., and will hang.

HENRY H. YARD, who was involved with ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley and President Gideon W. Marsh in the wreck of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia, was held for trial recently in $20,000 bonds.

THE bank of Addison was robbed the other night. The robbers succeeded in opening the vault, but not the safe, and obtained $500 in currency and $200 in gold. From the appearance of things, the authorities are satisfied that it was the work of experts.

THE embezzlement cases of the Allegheny, Pa., officials have begun with David H. Hastings, market clerk, on trial. The trial of Mayor Wyman, for embezzlement and extortion, will be taken up as soon as Hastings' trial is over.

THE court martial of Maj. L. C. Overman, of the army engineering corps, upon the charge of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer in the misappropriation of funds entrusted to his disposal, began in Cleveland recently.

FRED NEEDICK, at Milwaukee, aged sixty-three, a tailor, quarreled with his wife over money matters, and then cut her throat with a razor. He tried to kill his twelve-year-old daughter, but she got away. Needeck closed the tragedy by severing his own jugular. Both are dead.

A DYNAMITE bomb was discovered on the Union Pacific tracks near West Kearney, Neb. The bomb had been placed on the switch in such a position that it would have exploded when struck by a train. Two boys found the bomb just before the east-bound passenger train was due, and removed the deadly missile, which was turned over to the police.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

M. GLADSTONE issues a manifesto to the English Liberals.

POPE LEO is getting the opinion of cardinals as to whether his successor should be an Italian.

THE czar intends to re-establish serfdom in Russia.

TWENTY persons lost their lives as a result of the election riots in Hungary recently.

The Moscow Gazette publishes an article, warlike in tone, in which it says the German colonists in Russia are the advance guard of the German army.

THE Westminster chapter will support the nomination of Mgr. Gilbert as archbishop in succession to the late Cardinal Manning. The meeting Feb. 13 will forward the nomination to the Vatican.

THE new imperial and Prussian loans, which together amount to 340,000,000 marks, will be issued on Feb. 9 at 83 marks and 60 pfennigs. A syndicate of Berlin bankers has been receiving subscriptions for the loan.

A NUMBER of historical documents of greatest and rarest importance and beyond all, pecuniary valuation, have been destroyed by a fire which ruined the contents of several rooms in the castle of Grand Duke of Baden.

Prince Augustus of Saxony, heir to the throne, entered Leipsic recently in state, accompanied by his bride. In the evening the students of the university formed a torchlight procession and marched through town singing.

A COMMISSION composed of the members of the American legation in Paris and a representative of the French government has drafted an extradition treaty between France and the United States for submission to Foreign Minister Ribot and United States Minister Reid.

A decree of divorce was recently granted Col. Gatacre by the divorce division of her majesty's high court of justice. Col. Gatacre charged his wife with adultery committed with George Fitzgerald with whom she went to America at the end of 1890 and returned on the steamer Majestic in May last.

THE latest details of the suppression of the Chinese rebellion on the border of Manchuria show that the imperial troops are carrying out their orders to exterminate the rebels. Several thousand insurgents were slain at Kon Tse, and those in the intrenchments near by were surrounded and slaughtered to a man.

PARISIAN tradesmen are already taking advantage of the new tariff law by effecting a general raising of their prices, even on French goods. Certain newspapers invite the public to impart to them the names of tradesmen who have advanced prices on all their goods, with a view of stopping the practice.

INTEREST in the case of Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne was revived at London by an assertion that that lady had decided to surrender herself to the police to answer the charges of perjury made against her in connection with the suit for libel she brought against Mrs. Hargreaves for charging her with the theft of a quantity of valuable jewelry.

A SAD occurrence marred the festivities on the occasion of the celebration at Blankenburgs of the German emperor's birthday. During the progress of a ball given by the officers of the garrison, a young lady fell to the floor, and before her partner in the waltz could raise her prostrate body she was a corpse. The physicians give the cause of death as tight lacing.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

The Wisconsin Central auditing department is to be removed to St. Paul.

Russell Sage loses his $1,000,000 suit against the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railroad company, in a St. Louis court.

JOHN JERVIS, yardmaster of the Great Nortnern at Minneapolis, has been appointed to the same position at St. Paul, O. O. Winter has been appointed to succeed him.

THE railroad and warehouse commissioners received a report of the gross earnings of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern Railroad company for the past year. The earnings were $54,252.60, a 1 per cent tax on which, amounting to $542.53, goes to the state.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

BOB COOK announces that it will be impossible for him to leave his business to coach this year's Yale crew.

JOE KENT, of South Brooklyn, and Tom Ryan, of Williamsburg, fought three rounds in a resort near Stamford, N. Y., for a purse of $50. At the end of the third round Kent refused to continue the fight, claiming that the time had been called a minute too soon in the third round. There was a free fight among the 200 spectators, when referee "Kid" Hogan awarded the contest to Ryan.

LABOR CIRCLE.

THE employes of the steel department of Moorhead, McCleane & Co. mills of Pittsburg, struck against an obnoxious rule, by which the men were compelled to remain at the mill from ten to fourteen hours, while some could finish their work in less time. The strike directly affects 300 men and indirectly 700 more.

OTHERWISE.

IT is again stated that Henry Villard will resign as president of the Edison General Electric company.

THE Niagara county (N. Y.) Democratic convention has elected a solid Cleveland delegation to the state convention.

THE dedication of the Conemaugh Valley memorial hospital took place in Johnstown, Pa.

THE anti-Pinkerton bill has passed the New York assembly. It prohibits the hiring of any private detective by corporations.

MR. SMITH, United States minister to Russia, furnishes a statement of the actual condition of the sufferers in that country, who number at least fourteen million.

EX-GOV. THAYER of Nebraska declines to vacate the governor's office. He asserts that he will be governor at least a month longer.

PRESIDENT CARTER's biography of Mark Hopkins, his predecessor as president of Williams college, is expected to appear a fortnight hence.

EX-CONGRESSMAN J. G. CANNON of Illinois, declines to run for governor, but will accept a renomination to his old seat at Washington.

At a meeting of the Pittsburg presbytery recently resolutions were adopted declaring that unless the world's fair was closed on Sundays and the sale of liquor prohibited on the grounds they would not visit the fair and would use their influence to prevent others from attending.

A STRANGE matrimonal alliance was brought to light through the testimony in the divorce case of Mary Jackson against William Jackson, at Belleville, Ill. The plaintiff was about fourteen years of age when she was married to the defendant, who is passed thirty, in East St. Louis, two years ago. She is white and the man is black. Her mother forced her to marry Jackson, the latter paying $300 for the girl. Divorce was granted.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

A St. Paul young man commits suicide.

A Democrat mayor of Duluth is elected.

Bishop McGolrick of Duluth is badly injured by a runaway.

Wilkin county's apportionment to the world's fair fund will be promptly raised. Supt. Hunt left here for Grant county.

A novel battle is in progress between a pretty girl school teacher and the school board near Northfield.

The largestock farm of Gen. M. S. Chandler in Featherstone has been sold to Henry Schwartan for $10,398.75.

The proposition to bond Wells for the purpose of erecting a city hall this season carried by a vote of two to one at a special election.

The county commissioners appropriated $370 as Crow Wing county's quota of the world's fair fund. Public sentiment was favorable to this means of raising the amount.

The death of Mrs. M. Brady occurred suddenly at Carlton. Deceased is an old resident there, and well known in St. Paul and vicinity. She leaves a large estate by will to her children.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has let the contract for a well 600 feet at Lake Benton. Prescot & Miles, of Sleepy Eye, are now there with an artesian well outfit and will commence drilling at once.

William E. Lee of Long Prairie secures a verdict of $1,600 against the Pillsbury Milling company in a test case involving infringement of a patent. Mr. Lee is thus enabled to collect perhaps a million dollars in royalties from Northwestern millers.

A car load of flour, containing 40,000 pounds, was forwarded to New York from Red Wing as the contribution of citizens of Goodhue county to the fund for the relief of the starving Russians. Other contributions will follow later.

Judge Farmer has appointed J. D. Sheedy receiver in the insolvency matter of Barclay & Albertson, general merchandise dealers at Le Roy. The liabilities of the firm amount to over $5,000, and the assets between $3,000 and $4,000.

John Tosney, a saloonkeeper at Northfield, was closed out by Sheeran & Filler, of Faribault, on an account of $300, and assigned to T. J. Dougherty. The exact amount of liabilities and assets is not known.

A Pine City special says: A hermit named Williams, who has inhabited this region for the past 20 years, has mysteriously disappeared. He was last seen on Sunday. His rabbit skin coat was found on the bank of a small creek. It is supposed he is drowned.

Albert Kovan, while oiling the gearing in his brother's feed mill, at Owatonna, was caught in the gearing and both arms run into the cogs, smashing them to pieces up to the elbow. His chest was also hurt badly. The probabilities are he cannot live.

The Madelia Board of Education let the contract for the new high school building to Messrs. Leck & McLeod, of Minneapolis, for $26,633 to be completed Sept. 1. This does not include furnishing. The whole will cost over $30,000. There is to be a large library and labratory.

A Knights of Pythias lodge was organized at Northfield with formal services. Delegations of the Knights of Pythias lodges from St. Paul, Faribault, Owatonna, Austin, Waterville and Red Wing were present at the ceremonies, and a very presentable showing was made.

John Wallingford, of Oak Valley, a well known farmer with a family, has been arrested on the charge of bastardy. A warrant was sworn out by Nettie Darling, or Nettie Taunt, a young girl, stepdaughter of G. L. Taunt. The case is to be tried at Perham.

The doctors examining Mrs. S. C. Soule at Mankato as to her sanity found not evidence enough to declare her insane, and she was released. She says she is not able to identify any of the gang except one who has a dark mustache, but will not do so now since she has been treated so meanly by the police and others.

Electricity for the first time in the history of Carlton lights the large saw mill plant of Paine & Co., and negotiations are now in progress whereby the streets of the village and some of the largest business houses will soon be furnished with arc and incandescent lights. Wires are already being strung for the purpose.

J. R. Guddis was arrested at Luverne for the theft of some grain. He was bound over under $300 bonds, and the same night left the country. The sheriff has received word that he has been arrested at Lake View, Sac county, Tex. It is not known yet whether he will return without requistion papers or not. If not, application will immediately be made to Gov. Merriam for the necessary document.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The sale of school lands at Grand Forks is set for April 6, the state board having postponed the sale till that date.

The unthreshed wheat in Walsh and Grand Forks counties is well stacked and will come out in good shape in the spring. Scores of horse-power threshing machines have been sold and are in use in North Dakota.

Robert Howard, of Walshville, about twelve miles north of Manvel, was aroused from sleep by the unusual barking of dogs, and going outside he discovered his granary on fire, and with much trouble he put it out. Examination indicated incendiary origin. A few nights afterward it was again fired and burned to the ground with a total loss of grain and some stock.

Judge Thomas, of the United States district court, rendered a decision at Fargo in the case of Lee Lum, a Chinaman, who has been in jail for several months for smuggling himself across the line from Canada. The judge decides that Lum must return to Canada. This decision differs from that rendered by Commissioner Spalding, which ordered that he be returned to his native country.

The Pembina presbytery met at Grand Forks for the trial of Rev. J. R. Crum, of Dunseith, charged with divorcing his wife for other than Scriptural grounds and marrying another woman. Rev. W. A. Brodwell, of St. Thomas, is moderator. The feeling is evidently against Crum. The divorce was procured on the ground of desertion. The facts are said to be that Crum deserted his wife, who, with her children, continue to reside at La Moure.

Mr. Bierly, agent at Hamilton of the Great Northern, and Brownie Sarver, daughter of Martin Sarver, merchant, eloped the other night and drove over to Emerson and were married. Mr. and Mrs. Sarver had ordered their daughter not to keep company with Bierly. She is seventeen years of age. Excepting one or two in whom Bierly put confidence, no one there knew of the escapade until long after.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Halvor Halvorson, a farmer, suicided by shooting on his farm near Yankton. His wife's first husband suicided by poison.

The Daily Gazette, a new Democratic daily, edited and published by W. W. Goddard, has appeared at Sioux Falls.

The statement from the register of deeds' office for Codington county shows that $89,000 of mortgages were paid during December, 1891, and January, 1892.

The supreme court granted a writ of error in Editor Sweetland's case, and the latter was released from jail on $100 bail. The hearing is to come off in April.

The chairman of the Democratic state central committee has called a meeting of the committee at Huron on the 24th inst., to call a state convention to elect delegates to the national convention.

The Black Hills' base ball league was organized at Deadwood by an association of well-known base ball men. The league will be composed of Deadwood, Hot Springs, Rapid City, Sturgis, Lead and Chadron, Neb.

Word has been received at Pierre, of the death of Dell Coy, of the Pierre Pioneer, the Democratic politician and prominent official there. He held positions of trust and was a large property owner. He died suddenly in Sac county, Iowa, at the home of his father.

Sheriff Wilson arrived at Rapid City, Mont., where he captured Charles G. Lincoln the runaway cashier of the Hill City bank. Lincoln's friends claim he is not a defaulter as charged by the bank. The woman and other facts in the case will be developed at the preliminary trial in a few days.

The state superintendent is in receipt of a number of inquiries from teachers over the state where schools have been closed on account of contagious diseases, asking if they can collect wages for time schools were thus closed. The superintendent holds that they can collect unless they have specially made an agreement to cover such an emergency.

A number of prominent stockmen in the vicinity of Pierre have recently received blooded horses from the East, which are to be put on the range with their big droves, to bring up the standard of their stock. While the stockmen of other states have met with big losses this winter from the severe winter, stock in western South Dakota was never in better condition, and no losses whatever have been reported.

WISCONSIN.

Jos. Lipke, of Butternut, was arrested on charge of attempting to poison Mr. Krause. He said he wanted to marry Mrs. Krause.

A way freight out of Ashland on the Omaha road was partly derailed three miles out of Ashland Junction and six cars were slightly damaged.

A Scandinavian named Gust Johnson was brought to the Clear Lake Union House, having been struck a terrible blow on the head by a flying skid at Perron's camp.

In Beloit college home oratorical contest, J. C. Burchard of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., and George R. Jenkins, Chicago, won first and second places respectively and will represent the college in the state contest, Feb. 26.

H. A. Young, proprietor of the flouring mill at Blair, was drowned. The board on the dam broke, precipitating him into the water, where he disappeared under the ice. He leaves a wife and two children. The body has not yet been discovered.

The mystery surrounding the sensational disappearance of Alice and Myrtle Hodge of Black River Falls was cleared up recently. They were traced to Beaver Dam, this state, where they were found in the care of wealthy relatives. No attempt will be made to force their return to their parents.

Andrew Turner, a farmer who resides in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn county, was arrested at his home and brought to Eau Claire to answer a charge of "beating" a board bill. When the case was called no one appeared against Turner, who was discharged. He will now sue for false imprisonment.

A candle and matches were found in the pocket of the man Belkhe, who committed suicide at Eau Claire. He was a dismissed employe and was heard to make threats against Mr. Walters, the owner of the Eau Claire brewery. Belkhe is suspected of having set fire to the building and then blowing his own brains out.

A tough character, who goes by the name of Wilson, was released from the county jail at Eau Claire, after serving a sentence for larceny. He was jailed again on the charge of breaking into Dell Lumber company's mill and carrying off a lot of tools, which he sold at a second-hand store. He is also accused of stealing a coat. He claims to be a printer, and says his home is in Chicago. He came here from Minneapolis.

IOWA.

The coroner's jury, after a two days' session, on the body of the tailor, Tietel, killed at Sioux City by being thrown down stairs from a dance hall held Barney Walker for manslaughter.

Burglars blew open the safe in Foxes' store Madison county, and secured $70, set fire to the building, which was totally destroyed with contents, and made their escape.

J. J. Winge, a butcher, was found at Sioux City unconscious from serious wounds. He was out collecting bills and has been traced to saloons as late as 9 o'clock. He was waylaid and slugged by parties of whom there is no trace.

The American Missionary Union of the Baptist Church held its annual meeting at Des Moines. Fully 300 delegates were in attendance, Secretary Mabie, of the union, presided. The exercises were in the nature of welcome speech.

A trio of postoffice robbers were sentenced in the federal court at Keokuk. Matt Andrews and James Murphy were fined $1,000 and given four and two years respectively at hard labor in the Ft. Madison penitentiary. John Craig was fined $250 and sent up for 18 months.

A stock company for the purpose of "aiding such people in Russia as may desire to make America their home, by organizing them in societies and loaning them money at 5 per cent per annum," has been organized in Burlington with an authorized capital stock of $50,000.

The Sioux City & Northern and the Winona & Southwestern are jointly surveying a line across northern Iowa from Osage to Lyon county. The Northern terminal system in Sioux City will give the new road entrance there via the Sioux City & Northern from the junction with the Winona & Southwestern in Lyon County.

A decision of the United States supreme court, in the case of the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad vs. S. T. Davis of Sioux City, confirms Davis' title to 160 acres of real estate in the heart of Sioux City. The land has been in litigation since 1856, and is now worth from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Stormy Jordan is in jail again at Ottumwa. The sheriff has had a mittimus for his incarceration for some time, but failed to serve it. The district court convened, and the sheriff got on to the fact that there was a movement on foot to have him suspended unless Jordan was put in jail, and so had him arrested. He occupies the living apartment and lives like a lord.

FALSE PRETENSES

Obtaining Money by Fraud Is the Charge Against a Mankato Prisoner.

An Insane Chicago Husband Literally Cuts to Pieces His Sick Wife.

MANKATO, Minn., Special, Feb. 6.—G. M. Dutton, charged with obtaining the signature of a prominent farmer of Mankato township under false pretenses, had an examination and was placed under $800 bonds to appear at the next term of the district court.

Ex-Mayor P'au, who assisted the county attorney in the matter, startled the prisoner and everybody else when he asked the judge to also hold Dutton on the charge of forgery in the second degree, which the judge accordingly did.

For some time the county has been infested with men who established agencies for a particular kind of wire fence. They made H. H. Studt an agent, and to bind the bargain he signed a paper to that effect. He was then handed what he supposed was a duplicate, and he signed that, too. A few days later it turned up at the Citizens' National bank here as a note for $120; but the cashier thought something was strange and would not cash it. The letter "H" was afterward added to the signature. All the farmers for miles around are interested.

FORGERY ALLEGED.

A Woodchopper Living in St. Paul in Trouble at Mankato.

MANKATO, Minn., Special, Feb. 6.—William King was brought before the municipal court judge to day, charged with committing forgery in the second degree.

During January he was at work in the woods of M. J. Ryan, near Smith's mills, as a woodchopper. One day he left camp, and going to the store of Ryan he wrote out an order and, it is alleged, signed the names of those assisting in chopping the wood, and presented it at Ryan's store. It was honored for $5 in cash and a pair of overshoes.

The boys in camp told Ryan they had not signed the order, and hearing this he had a warrant issued and put in the hands of Chief Yates, who learned that King was at St. Paul. He went there and found the defendant at the home of his parents. He was arrested and brought here. The prisoner was held to await the next term of the district court.

AN INSANE BRUTE.

A Sick Chicago Woman Cut Nearly to Pieces by Her Husband.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—To-day Patrick Hurst, a laborer, attacked his wife with a knife while she was sick in bed, stabbing again and again until he had slashed her thirty-eight times.

Many of the cuts were inflicted after the woman, succumbing to the frightful hacking, was dead. Hurst was arrested. He shows no concern and only says, "I killed her because she would not take care of me for the past twenty-five years." Hurst is believed to be insane.

BEATING HOTELS

By Representing Himself as the Son of Ex-Senator Rust.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 6.—A story was sent out from Chicago today that a young man who claims to be Paul Rust, son of Eau Claire's millionaire lumberman, had, with his wife, been performing strange antics in that city, beating hotels, etc. Ex-Senator William A. Rust was interviewed to-night in regard to the Chicago reports and said:

This story from Chicago is utterly absurd. My wife and the two sons, Lee and Paul, are in Boston. I have just received a letter from my wife, in which she speaks of the boys. I believe the fellow who has been going under my son's name is the same one who played the same trick a year ago. Paul is only sixteen years old.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.

A Father Keeps His Eloping Daughter From Her Husband.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—The story of the elopement of Bessie Chaffee two weeks ago with Charles Stowell, a young Springfield dude, still furnishes material for gossipers.

The young lady's father obliged her to accompany him to Rochester last week and he there applied to the Convent of the Sacret Heart to have her placed under charge of the sisters, but admission was refused her on the ground that she is a married woman. She was taken also to the state industrial school, but as she had committed no crime the angry parent was unsuccessful there, too. Then he took the girl home and today she was sent to an Eastern seminary. The young husband declares that he will follow his young wife and rescue her. He will shortly come into a fortune of $30,000.

For the last three weeks Miss Chaffee has been kept a prisoner in her father's house. The father's attempt to have the marriage annulled was unsuccessful. He swears that his daughter shall never live with her husband.

Violated the Revenue Laws.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Feb. 6.—Twenty-five saloonkeepers of the city are in a dilemma. It is alleged that they have been violating the internal revenue laws by failing to destroy stamps on empty packages, thus getting ahead of the government 90 cents on every gallon of whisky sold. Revenue Collector O'Neill of Burlington got wind of this, and secured the necessary evidence to indict the whole lot.

A Mayor Secretly Marries.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 6.—It was learned to-day that Mayor O'Keefe was secretly married Dec. 15 by Municipal Judge Calkins to Miss Allie Seachrist. The affair has been kept a profound secret and the news is the occasion of much interest.

Highwaymen.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 6.—Highway robberies are becoming frequent here of late. Two robberies occurred last night. A business man was stopped in the heart of the city by two highwaymen, who held revolvers at his head while a third emptied his pockets of $100 and valuable.

Receivers Not Included.

GALVESTON, Tex., Special—The state supreme court sitting here has rendered a most remarkable decision in the case of S. S. Turner vs. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, Cross and Eddy, receivers. John Turner's mother sued for damages for the death of her son, who was killed on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road. The case came before Williamson county on an appeal, and the judges decided that, inasmuch as the law mentions specifically as liable owners, proprietors, etc., and omits receivers, the latter cannot be held responsible for injuries inflicted nor compelled to pay damages.

Alice Wants to Hang.

MEMPHIS, Special—Miss Alice Mitchell, the slayer of Freda Ward, when informed yesterday by her lawyer that she would escape the gallows, grew frantic, and said that she looked forward to the day when she would be hanged as the happiest day of all. Beyond the gallows she believes that she will once more meet Freda. She became terribly despondent, and fears are entertained that she will commit suicide. She is watched by relatives.

The plea of insanity has been entered by her attorney. The taking of depositions of experts at a distance will consume considerable time, and the inquiry will not be held for some days.

Cut by a Razor.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special Telegram, —T. S. Knight, a barber, was seriously cut to-day by a colored man named Will Anderson, who was armed with a razor. Anderson was arrested and held for trial.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

SENATE.

The president's message transmitting additional Chilian correspondence was read. Mr Hale, calling up his resolution asking the secretary of state for information on the progress of reciprocity, addressed the senate on the subject.

Senator Hawley presented a petition from the centennial board of finance accompanied by the draft of a bill providing for the termination of its corporate existence.

HOUSE.

The president's message transmitting additional Chilian correspondence was read. The report of the committee on rules was again taken up and general debate followed.

Bills will be reported favorably to the house appropriating $25,000 for a monument a tPut-In-Bay, Ohio, commemorative of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the battle of Lake Erie, and $25,000 for a monument to William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of President Harrison at North Bend, Ohio.

FRIDAY JAN. 28.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

The entire day was consumed in debate on the rules.

SATURDAY JAN. 30.

SENATE.

No business was transacted in the senate to-day.

HOUSE.

Mr. Reed of Maine asked unanimous consent to introduce bills during the day but was refused.

Tributes of respect were paid by about a dozen members to the memory of Mr. Houk after which the house adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory

MONDAY. FEB 1.

SENATE.

Mr. Kyle gave notice that he would on Wednesday next ask the courtesy of the senate to make some remarks on his proposed constitutional amendment as to the marriage and divorce laws in the United States.

Senator Washburn presented a bill which may attract some attention later on. It provides for the incorporation of the Yellow-stone Park Company.

The senate today passed the La Abra claim bill, yeas 43; nays, 5.

The bill to establish a first order light-house on Northhead Cape Disappointment, Wash., was passed.

HOUSE.

Representative Simpson, of Kansas, introduced a bill yesterday to promote and encourage agriculture by authorizing the United States government to lend money on farm land at 2 per cent interest per annum.

A joint resolution requesting the president to return to Mexico the flags captured by the United States army during the Mexican war was introduced in the senate and house.

Representative Bushnell introduced in the house a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing as follows:

Section 1. Polygamy shall never exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to make all needful laws to enforce this article and punish its violation.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Arnold of Missouri demanding the recall of Minister Egan.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

SENATE.

Mr. Mitchell from the committe on privileges and elections made a report on the Clagget-Dubois contest for a seat in the senate from Idaho, declaring Mr. Duboise entitled to the seat. Mr. Vauer gave notice of a minority report.

Mr. Vorhees rose to a question of privilege and denied the report in a Philadelphia paper that the judiciary committee had been straining "senatorial courtesy" at his request by postponing action on the nomination of Judge Woods of Indiana.

Senator Casey of North Dakota introduced today the first petition from his state favoring the Washburn option bill. The petition is signed by S. S. Wiser, state senator; J. T. Walker, president of the Valley City Farmers' Alliance and thirty-five others, residents of Valley City, N. D.

HOUSE.

The house to-day resumed consideration of the new rules. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Reed, Mills, Springer and others. Nothing decisive was done.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

SENATE.

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States relating to marriage and divorce, heretofore introduced by Mr. Kyle, was taken up, and Mr. Kyle addressed the senate in support of it. The amendment proposes that congress shall have exclusive power to regulate marriage and divorce in the several states and territories.

Mr. Dolph, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back adversely various anti-Chinese bills introduced and referred at the present session, and reported in lieu of them a bill continuing in force for 10 years all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent.

Senator Sawyer introduced a bill to construe the act of February, 1887, allowing a pension of $37 a month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg, so as to allow to those persons the same rate of pension for each of the disabilities described.

The senate passed the bill for the creation of a fourth judicial district in the territory of Utah.

HOUSE.

The rules were under discussion to-day and the whole day was taken up in discussion.

Quick-Witted.

An actor now famous made his first appearance on the stage in a provincial city where theater-goers were accustomed to make their disapproval felt when an entertainer did not succeed in pleasing them.

He was young and nervous, and failed dismally in the part he was endeavoring to present, and soon found himself the target for an assortment of objectionable bric-a-brac. When the uproar was at its highest, one of his disgusted auditors flung a cabbage-head at him. As it fell on the stage the actor picked it up and stepped forward to the foot-lights. He raised his hand to command silence, and when his tormentors paused to hear what he had to say, exclaimed pointing to the cabbage-head.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I expected to please you with my acting, but I must confess I did not expect that any one in the audience would loose his head over it."

He was allowed to proceed without further molestation.—Harper's Magazine.

Looks Slim for Private Claims.

WASHINGTON, Special—All the private bills in the hands of the committee on ways and means were to-day directed to be reported back to the house for reference to various committees having jurisdiction of private claims. This was understood to indicate the determination of the committee not to give consideration to private claims during this congress.

Highwaymen.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Special—Highway robberies are becoming frequent here of late. Two robberies occurred last night. A business man was stopped in the heart of the city by two highwaymen, who held revolvers at his head while a third emptied his pockets of $100 and valuable.

SOME FARMING HINTS.

INTERESTING READING FOR SONS OF THE SOIL.

Animal and Commercial Manures. Hens Must Have Ground Shells—Wasted Fertility—Agricultural Items.

Animal and Commercial Manures.

The necessity of the use of the so-called commercial or artificial manures in farming and gardening operations increase every year. In many localities agriculture could not be carried on with profit without them.

Yet where it is possible to obtain good barnyard manure in sufficient quantity to maintain the fertility of the soil, nothing has yet been found, alone or in combination, to equal it. But let emphasis be put upon "good."

It too often occurs that the substances sent to the fields as a fertilizer has left the greater part of its value behind it in the barnyard or along the roadside into which the rains have leached most of its fertilizing elements. An animal manure that has been well cared for, and goes to the fields in the best possible condition is a fertilizer that can be depended upon to enrich the soil.

A Western gardener, who has for more than a score of years been experimenting with the different brands of commercial fertilizers, and with single chemicals, has found that barnyard manure, costing him not less than $2 a cord on the soil, is the best and cheapest fertilizer he can get. Good stable manure, he testifies, never fails to do what he needs, namely, to enrich his soil and make all kinds of crops grow very rapidly.

One of the serious difficulties in the way of depending upon barnyard manure is, of course, its scarcity. As the natural fertility of the soil decreases, the need of a larger amount of manure increases, and the farmer often finds himself short of a supply. Those whose farms are contiguous to a large town can generally obtain a supply, at considerably greater expense for hauling, etc., and thus eke out the stock from their own stables. But this lessens the profits of the farm.

In many cases it would be profitable to increase the stock of animals on the farm. This would not only enlarge the manure pile, but if the animals were well selected and well managed they could be made a source of profit. The addition of a small flock of sheep would be especially advantageous, as we have often pointed out in these columns.

It is, however, becoming more and more evident that, as the natural fertility of the soil diminishes and the supply of stable manure runs short, the artificial fertilizers must of necessity occupy a larger place in the farm economy.

How to use them to the best advantage will then become a problem of profound interest to the farmer and gardener, as, indeed, it already is to a large extent. The farmer of the future will need to be a keen observer of the results of his applications of chemicals to the soil, and something of a chemist himself, to insure success in his operations.

Hens Must Have Ground Shells.

One of the necessaries of the poultry yard is a good supply of oyster shells. Nothing furnishes so easily and so surely the requisite material for eggshells as these natural productions of the sea. Lime is supposed to be necessary to egg-raising, and there is a tradition that gravel (decomposed by the grinding to which it is subjected in that extraordinary machine, a fowl's gizzard,) helps largely in the formation of eggshells. But better than either of these, or both combined, are the above-named oyster shells; and it is a question in our mind whether the good which they accomplish in poultry economy ends with the round, firm, polished, white egg shell. To obtain the shells for use, those living in the neighborhood of large towns or villages can have them for the asking, at the back yards of hotels or restaurants, and very likely the owner will give you an old barrel in which to remove them from the premises. The only mill required for their grinding is a good-sized stone in each of your hen houses and a hammer in your hand; and you must be careful that the eager beaks of your fowls do not get crushed as well as the shells. Once, at least, in three or four days, you should add this to the other supplies; and even then, probably, a barrel will last 50 hens for a year or more.—American Poultry Yard.

Wasted Fertility.

When water in ravines is discolored by the drainage from the barn yards which border them somebody is paying dearly for his improvidence and laziness, says Drainage Journal. There may have been some excuse for first settlers locating their feeding yards in sheltered places along the streams, but the practice ought to have been abandoned long ago. The yards should be removed from the ravines and placed on high ground, and if such places are necessarily bleak shelter should be erected. Keep your stock confined to the yards and stables as much as possible and bed them well with straw or refuse from the hay stacks. Permit no prairie hay or straw to remain in the field because useless for feeding. Haul it into the yard to increase the size and value of the manure heap. Manure made and kept under shelter is worth double that made in the open yard, exposed to drenching rains which take away its most valuable elements.

A Little Farm Well Tilled.

Thousands of farmers are "land poor" and will remain so to the end of their weary lives. How absurd it is to pile up treasures in many times more land than can be properly operated. The wise and happy men are those who are operating small farms to their full capacity and enjoying life as they go along. Holding on to a a section or two may or may not be a good thing for one's children or grandchildren, but it certainly keeps many a man's nose to the grindstone continually. The number of acres properly worked that will insure the old folks a good comfortable living, allowing them to take a trip or some sort of recreation once every year or two, and a small surplus over the costs of educating the children, is the size of a farm to have. Many men who could easily be well-to-do, however, prefer to be always head and ears in debt in order to add more acres to their already too large holdings.—Drovers' Journal.

For Dairy Men.

The business of dairying is quite as important as the feeding and management of stock. Some men seem, however, to wholly ignore this point, and pay little or no attention to knowing the wants of consumers; to placing their products on the market in good shape, or to building up a reputation for themselves, so that their brands may acquire a distinctive value. No matter how well or how cheaply goods are manufactured, business principle must be brought to bear in disposing of them, if complete success is desired. A man may select his cows with care, breed them with judgement, feed scientifically, observe the most scrupulous care and cleanliness in manufacturing, and yet let the profit slip through his fingers because he does not put his goods upon the best market in the best shape. In fact, dairying is pretty much like any other branch of farming—it demands a combination of all good and wise qualities.

Raising Turnips.

An exchange thinks that if farmers would realize how many bushels of turnips can be raised from an acre, and their value as a substitute for hay in wintering sheep and cows, no one would be without at least half an acre. They can be raised without cultivation or hoeing, and are not an uncertain crop. Any fairly good piece of land, a clover sod from which the hay has been taken, will do. Make a well-harrowed seed bed. For an acre, mix thoroughly half a pound of seed with 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer and sow with phosphate attachment of a grain drill. Nothing more is necessary, except perhaps to roll the ground. Last year, from an acre of land situated near Fairport, N. Y., prepared as above stated, 1,050 bushels of turnips were taken.

Water Your Fowls.

Plenty of water is as essential to the health and productiveness of hens as food. Without it they cannot produce eggs, no matter how well cared for in other respects, and the water must be clean and fresh to be wholesome. In winter it should also be warm, as the taking of ice-cold water into the stomach chills the body, which should by all means be avoided. Farm and Fireside recommends that in order to avoid this wasteful loss of bodily heat warm water should be served to the poultry at regular hours the same as other stock, and in long troughs, at which all can drink at the same time. Then, after they have drunk until satisfied, the troughs should be emptied and so kept clean. The idea is a good one.

Cost of Carelessness.

It doesn't pay to be careless when dealing with live stock of any kind, especially with chickens. A poultryman in Maine found this out to his sorrow last year. He hatched out over eight hundred chickens last spring and they did well until about the size of robins, when two or three hundred came to an untimely end. Some were lost by skunks, for whose convention the coops were obligingly left open one night. Then a severe rain came on, the broods were not looked after, and there was another heavy deficit in the poultry account. These two bits of carelessness cost the owner from $150 to $200—rather a costly experience.

For Eggs and Flesh.

Many people are easily satisfied. If they get the fewest possible eggs from their common "dunghills" and the poorest flavored flesh they don't seem to mind, but take things as they happen along. To be content is wise, but contentment with the meager results of common stock is otherwise. If one has a flock of White Leghorns and treats them fairly, he will be pretty sure to be wisely content with his supply of eggs; if he desires meat no better birds can be found than Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes.

Agricultural Items.

Something does not come of nothing. The elements of the crop must be in the soil.

It is the last load of manure that feeds your crop. All before feeds the land.

The best and most excellent articles of food for poultry is wheat, or parched corn.

Poultry should be fed regularly, and a change should not be made in food too often.

Keep the barnyard cleared up. A nail in a horse's hoof may cause you more trouble than it would to keep the yard clean for a life time.

It is of no use to attempt to run a dairy properly unless the utensils are thoroughly cleaned. Rinsing is not enough. Use a little elbow grease.

The vast majority of cows will respond promptly to kind treatment. If a cow has mischief born in her, it is better as a rule, to get rid of her.

Burn nothing that can be rotted by plowing it down or burying it in the manure pile. One exception to this—weeds that have seeds mature enough to grow. Burn them root and branch.

The only safe plan for the poultry keeper is to be prepared for a cold and snowy winter, for it is the unexpected that happens.

Feeding steaming hot messes, red pepper, ginger, etc., subjects fowls to attacks of cold and roup. Be sparing with your stimulants.

AN EXPERIENCE AT DWIGHT.

How a Patient Felt While Receiving the Usual Treatment.

The following is the story told by a graduate of the Keeley Institution for the reformation of drunkards, as his experience in Dwight, as related by "Bourbon:"

"I went down on the jag train," said he, "and I tell you I had a jag on as big as a Kansas wheat rick. You see, I was afraid I wouldn't be able to get any whisky at Dwight, so after filling myself up to the collar button with budge I secreted four or five quart bottles about my personal premises. I had two in my grip and my pockets fairly bulged with booze. When I got to Dwight I was escorted to a hotel, where I found numerous sympathizing friends, who, however, refused to join in my libations, although they did not attempt to deprive me of my stock. The next morning I joined the procession to the shot-tower, where I received a dose of "dope" and a hypodermic injection of the gold cure in the arm. Whisky is given to each patient who desires it. In fact, no attempt is made to deprive him of his accustomed beverage. I kept up my 'toot' for two days, being gloriously full all the time, but taking my regular course of treatment.

"But on the third day came a frost, a killing frost, and nipped my enthusiasm in the bud. The first effect was a suspicion that somebody had surreptitiously inserted a dead mouse into my beloved whisky bottle. I held it up to the light, but couldn't see anything, and then concluded that I was simply not feeling well.

"On the fifth day I had a taste in my mouth like a diseased cat stuffed with Limburger cheese. I was afraid to go into society with my mouth, and was afraid it would have to be amputated. The doctor made matters worse by telling me I was all right.

"'It's a sign,' said he, 'that you are cured.'

"'But have I got to carry this morgue around with me all my life?'

"'Oh, that bad taste will pass away.'

"'Pass away? Why doctor, it has already passed away. It is so dead that it is beginning to spoil.'

"The doctor comforted me and I went out on the prairie and let the wild winds blow through the rafters of my mouth until supper time, when I felt better and ceased to weep over the remains of my breath. In ten days I was all right again, and could take a drink of water without being ready to swear that it had been strained through a soured hen's nest."—Mount Carmel Herald.

A GOOD AND CHEAP FOOD.

Hints About Whole Wheat and How to Cook It.

The structure of a grain of wheat is marvelous in symmetry and orderly as a fine piece of architecture. Protected by six coats, so as to keep for three thousand years, it incloses a body made up of polished germs and granules of starch and gluten inclosed by connective fibrous tissue in bundles or cells built on the principles of spherical geometry. Each bundle fits its fellow perfectly. The gluten cells which form the sixth coat are beautifully ranged around, and remind one of the lovely Norman arches in England. Under polarized light the starch becomes a thing of beauty and joy. When cooked properly starch does not polarize light. Hence a test of cooking.

When one considers the admirable protection coats of wheat, it seems strange to remove all these coats and expose the body, unprotected, so long before use as is done. We don't do so with potatoes, tomatoes, onions, etc. Hence, the idea that whole wheat cleaned is a good article of food. It is found that the flavor is excellent and appetizing even when eaten raw, as the old Roman soldier did, and got the full amount of mineral matter that our Creator intended should be got, when wheat was eaten. It saves money and health. Four parts of cold water to one part of whole wheat (cleaned in a smutting-mill) steamed in an all-double boiler for ten or more hours gently and continuously; then served with butter, cream or milk, and seasoned with salt, makes a dish of vegetable food fit for kings and queens or the sovereigns in a republic. In all eleemosynary institutions, hospitals, asylums, camps, ships or prisons, it is a concentrated and cheap diet, building up the nervous system, teeth and bones. Even dogs, who are carnivorous, fed on wheat, thrive, and fed on flour died in forty days. The objections to the hull I have found to be fallacious, after careful morphological examinations. The process of cooking may be shortened by cracking the whole wheat in a coffee-mill beforehand.

A Useful Coffin.

A writer in a Church magazine once found in a collier's cottage in Staffordshire a coffin used as a bread and cheese cupboard. Notwithstanding his wife's remonstrance, he told the story of the coffin as follows:—"Eighteen years ago," he said, "I ordered that coffin. The wife and me used to have a good many words. One day she said, 'I'll never be content till I see thee in thy coffin.' 'Well, lass,' I said, if that will content thee, it'll soon be done.' Next day I gave directions for to have the thing made. In a few days it came home: to the wife's horror. I got into it, and said, 'Now, lass, art thee content?' She began to cry, and wanted the 'horrid thing' taken away. But that I wouldn't allow. In the end she got accustomed to seein' it, and, as we wanted to turn it to some use, we had some shelves put in and made it into a bread and cheese cupboard. We have niver quarrelled since it came."

Kinds of Toothache.

For ordinary nervous toothache, which is caused by the nervous system being out of order or by excessive fatigue, a very hot bathe will so soothe the nerves that sleep will naturally follow, and upon getting up, the patient will feel much refreshed and the toothache will be a thing of the past. For what is known as "jumping toothache," hot dry flannel applied to the face and neck is very effective. For common toothache, which is caused by indigestion, or by strong, sweet acid, or anything very hot or cold in a decayed tooth, a little piece of cotton steeped in strong camphor or oil of cloves is the best remedy.

RUSSIAN DUST.

It Has No Equal in the World—Mud in Winter.

None but those who have seen it, breathed it and felt it would believe in the dust of a Russian village or a little town. It has no equal in the world save in the winter's mud of the same village. In the summer we look upon our ill-kept streets through a haze of golden mist—golden enough when the sun's rays streams through it, but which leaves a coating of gray powder upon furniture, floors, hair, face and hands. In the winter this dirt is converted into a mass of liquid mud, black, sticky, and tenacious, in which pigs wallow to their hearts content, and with which every passing vehicle so bespatters walls and houses that their original color becomes indiscernible! The back of our house opens upon a piece of waste ground overgrown with weeds, save where they have been beaten down by mounds of dirt, broken crockery and other refuse, but here a few kopecks and liberal use of tea speedily brought improvement. The lower classes in Russia, especially the servants, are delightfully good-natured. They are also for the most part very intelligent, though unhappily, their cleverness not infrequently degenerates into cunning; nevertheless, their idleness, their carelessness, their reckless indifference to truth, make them both difficult and trying to deal with. One is so delighted at first with their good temper and willingness to oblige; it is such a pleasure to look into their beaming faces and hear their ready assent to every proposition, but unluckily, nine times out of ten their readiness stops with their assent. You are so pleased with them, and they are so pleased with themselves, that they do no more. They are satisfied, though you are not. I am ashamed to acknowledge how often I have felt that a few blows would have soothed my irritated feelings, and I had often also felt additional mortification of perceiving that they not only expected these blows, but despised me for not inflicting them.—Murray's Magazine.

CONGRESS.

At Last Takes Action.

A bill has been introduced at Washington requiring all baking powders containing alum and ammonia to be so labeled. This is a step in the right direction, and has been long foreshadowed by the action of state legislatures, boards of health, food commissioners, etc., in the matter. The bill affords needed protection to the public, for the evidence as to the injurious effects of alum and ammonia is very heavy; but it will nevertheless be fought bitterly by the manufacturers whom it effects who are accustomed to sell their goods as "pure Cream of Tartar," "absolutely pure," etc.

The bill is something needed. If a maker uses a drug in his powder, the name of which he does not want to have printed on his label, it is prima facie evidence that there is something wrong. We hope the subject will be vigorously prosecuted all over the country, not only as regards baking powder, but also all other food adulterations.

The bill may incidentally benefit the makers of pure articles, but if it should, this is only an additional point in its favor.

How Victoria Is Informed.

The unofficial post of "queen's reporter" has become vacant by the removal of Lord Lewisham to the House of Lords. Since George III. required Lord North to send him a nightly account of the House of Commons debates, the sovereign has always been supplied with a special report, which has been invariably written by the leader of the House, except during Mr. Disraeli's last two years, when the late Lord Barrington did the work; and since 1887 it was confided to Lord Lewisham, in cosequence of Mr. Smith's reluctance to undertake it.

The parliamentary reports of Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone were all very bright and graphic, those of Mr. Disraeli being particularly lively and much resembling the political passages in his earlier novels. These are all preserved in the present library at Buckingham Palace, and it may be hoped that some day they will be published, for they form a complete House of Commons history during the present reign of the most brilliant and interesting description.—London Truth.

A Real New England Dinner.

We venture to say that a New England dinner should include roast turkey—a purely American dish—roast chicken, roast beef, venison, for the Pilgrims did shoot deer, chicken pie, baked beans and brown bread, Indian pudding, apple sauce, doughnuts, pears and grapes, walnuts and butternuts. And we venture to say, further, that if a vote were taken, nine-tenths of those present would prefer these comfortable, homely, and we also assert, healthy dishes, to the long succession of split up courses invented by French gourmands and spiced beyond any healthy palate's discovery of their constituent elements. Let Paris rule the kitchen for the Union Club and board of trade dinners; but when we sit down to a New England feast let us have at least something to remind us of our New England childhood.—New York Independent.

Took His Word for It.

School-ma'am, Boston.—I am told that Willie Brown uses improper language on the play-grounds. He may come forward.

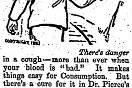
Willie Brown.—I didn't say no bad words.

School-Ma'am—Since Willie owns up so readily I will excuse him this time.

What He Did.

The Sunday-school Teacher—What did Adam do after leaving the Garden of Eden?

Pupil, reflectively—Please, ma'am, I think he started the express company.—Pittsburg Bulletin.



There's danger in a cough—more than ever when your blood is "bad." It makes things easy for Consumption. But there's a cure for it in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A positive cure—not only for Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma and all lingering Coughs, but for Consumption itself in all its earlier stages. It's reasonable. All these diseases depend on tainted blood. Consumption is simply Lung-scrofula. And for every form of scrofula and blood-taint, the "Discovery" is a certain remedy. It's so certain, that its makers *guarantee* it to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded. With a medicine that *is* certain, this can be done.

There's a cure for Catarrh, too, no matter what you've been led to believe. If there isn't, in your case, you'll get $500 cash. It's a bona-fide offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. There's risk in it, to be sure, but *they* are willing to take the risk—you ought to be glad to take the medicine.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

In one respect the ladies have a parallel. The spring chicken never tells its age.

In nothing has the wonderful improvement of modern machinery over the old appliances been more marked than in tools for drilling deep into the earth for pure water, and in no line of business is there as good a chance for an energetic man with a small capital to become independent. Any man can make money rapidly who is intelligent, energetic and has a small capital. The business is easily learned and the demand is absolutely unlimited. The profits are large when improved machinery is used. Great improvements have been made in this line within the past year or two, and Rogers & Ordway, St. Paul, Minn., carry a complete line of machinery suitable for any depth or formation. Any man who wants to learn more regarding this matter will do well to send to Rogers & Ordway for an illustrated catalogue, which will give him a more detailed description of the different styles of machines carried, as well as a list of Wind Mills, Pumps, Fittings, etc., which go with this business.

It is better to have one hand on the post office than both eyes on a foreign mission.

All Sorts and Conditions of Men.

No matter how widely at variance on other points, concede to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters sovereign potency in cases of malaria. This is the universal testimony from all classes. Chills and fever, intermittent, dumb ague and ague cake invariably succumb to it. So do dyspepsia, la grippe, constipation, biliousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble. Emigrants to and sojourners in malarious regions should provide themselves with this genial means of protection.

The man who ought to suit you well—your tailor.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul Minn.

A temperance lecturer is always backing water.

A howling swell—an ulcerated tooth.

Don't give up and say there is no help for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in head, since thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them.

I have been bothered with catarrh for about twenty years; I had lost sense of smell entirely, and I had almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so dim I had to get some one to thread my needle. Now I have my hearing as well as I ever had and I can see to thread as fine a needle as ever I did, my sense of smell seems to be improving all the time. I think there is nothing like Ely's Cream balm for catarrh.—Mrs. E. E. Grimes, Rendrill, Perry Co. O.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

A MAN spends half of his life in the Michigan penitentiary for a crime of which he was innocent.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE. KY. NEW YORK. N.Y.

A Full Stock.

A New York chemist was boasting, in company of friends, of his well-assorted stock in trade. "There isn't a drug missing," he said, "not even one of the most uncommon sort."

"Come, now!" said one of the bystanders, by way of a joke. "I bet that you don't keep any spirit of contradiction well-stocked as you pretend to be."

"Why not?" replied the chemist, not in the least embarrassed at the unexpected sally. "You shall see for yourself." So saying he left the group and returned in a few minutes leading by the hand—his wife.—The Comic.

Another Proof.

Sharp.—Do you see that mansion over there? That's where Thompson, the millionaire, lives. Another proof of the assertion that advertising pays.

Flat.—Ah, a merchant prince, I presume?

Sharp.—No; he's the owner of a newspaper.

AT Topeka, Kan., Frank McLain, who has been on trial several days charged with beating out the brains of his step-child, an infant, against a window sill, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

"Oh speak, ye ghosts of the dead, and say what killed you?" The answer came, borne on the fierce east wind: "Cold! cold! cold!" Then let us be thankful that since teen we have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Egotism is a man without a collar carrying a gold-headed cane.

Physicians' prescriptions have failed to reach many cases of rheumatism known to have been subsequently cured by Salvation Oil. That is the reason why the popular voice is practically unanimous in its favor. One bottle is usually sufficient.

Contentment is better than money and just about as scarce.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by the firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The fool that kills himself never mistakes the wrong person.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE New York chamber of commerce appeals to the country on behalf of the Russians.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

Chicago clergymen sincerely hope that the ballet is on its last legs.

La Grippe.

How to Avoid Its Attacks and How to Recover from Its Effects.

As la grippe is undoubtedly caused by some micro-organism carried in and by the air, the best general advice which can be given is to avoid exposure in inclement weather, and keep your strength up, your blood in good condition, and your digestive organs in regular action. These last three conditions can best be attained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which so happily meets the requirements that with its protection you

Need Not Fear La Grippe.

It has been wittily said that la grippe "keeps you sick fifteen days after you are well," so slowly is strength recovered. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been found of inestimable value in restoring desired vigor after la grippe and also after scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, and other prostrating diseases. The system finds in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the building-up qualities so much needed, through the life-giving properties it imparts to the blood.

Common Soap

Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP

DOES NOT.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

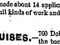
A single dose produces beneficial results, giving cheerfulness of mind and buoyancy of body to which you were before a stranger. They enjoy a popularity unparalleled. Price, 25cts.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns: no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, N. Y. City, N. Y.



MANY LIKE THESE.

NEURALGIA.—Bethany, Mo., Aug. 4, 1888: "Suffered for years with neuralgia, but was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil."
T. B. SHERER.

SPRAINS.—Constantine, Mich., Feb. 10, 1887: "Was troubled 30 years with pains in the back from strain; in bed for weeks at a time; no relief from other remedies. About 8 years ago I bought St. Jacobs Oil and made about 14 applications; have been well and strong ever since. Have done all kinds of work and can lift as much as ever. No return of pain in years.
D. M. REARICK.

BRUISES.—760 Dolphin St., Balto., Md., Jan. 18, 1890: "I fell down the back stairs of my residence in the darkness, and was bruised badly in my hip and side; suffered severely. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me."
WM. C. HARDEN,
Member of State Legislature.

WILSON'S 1892 PLANT, TREE AND SEED CATALOGUE. LIVE STOCK ANNUAL.

112 Pages, 200 Fine Engravings, Handsome Colored Plates. Full of useful and instructive information. Unquestionably one of the most reliable catalogues published. All kinds of guaranteed Garden, Flower, and Field Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Choice Roses, Flowering Plants and Bulbs. Thoroughbred Land and Water Fowls, Registered Pigs, German Hares, &c., &c. Sent free, on application. Address, mentioning this paper,

SAMUEL WILSON, SEED GROWER, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

When an office goes out and hunts up a man it frequently uses a microscope.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON and Finance Minister Foster leave Ottawa soon for Washington to renew the discussion with Secretary Blaine and arrange a basis for negotiations looking to reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

WILBUR FOLSOM, a traveling salesman, committed suicide a short time ago at Ironton, Ohio. He is said to have been a relative of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 195, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c., Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

BORE WELLS with our famous Well Machinery. The only perfect self-cleaning and fast-dropping tools in use. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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LOVE FOR A DAY.

CHAPTER XIII—CONTINUED.

I remember how calm the day was. The sunshine was delightfully warm; and, as the drowsy, musical hum of the bees as they worked busily fell on my ears, I thought of the beautiful line—

"The bee is betrothed to the broom."

The birds were silent; there was but a faint murmur of the wind; the house was strangely still. Many of the servants had gone to the Abbey to be in attendance. I could hear quite plainly the rush of the river in the distance, and the tapping of leaves against the window-glass. Once or twice I fancied that I heard a most unusual sound—whether it was a laugh, a scream, or a moan, I could not tell, for it was gone almost as soon as heard. I went down to the library in search of something that I needed for my writing. On the grand staircase I met Lady Severne's maid, Martha Glyde, and I felt sure that she had the key of a bedroom door in her hand. She was taking some soup, I thought, upstairs, for she was carrying a covered basin. Martha had always a grim smile for me. I was one of her favorites. I stopped impulsively.

"How is Lady Severne this morning?" I asked and the smile died in a moment. A hard, cold impenetrable look came into the honest face. "I am sorry she is ill," I continued.

"She is not"—"ill," the woman was going to say, I am sure; but she checked herself and substituted "well."

"I am sorry," I said; "for I knew she wanted to see St. Ninian's. What is it—cold or headache?"

"I must make haste," replied Martha, ignoring my question; "her ladyship is waiting;" and she brushed past me with far less ceremony than usual. "Good-morning, Miss," she added hastily, as though she knew she had been abrupt.

An hour afterward I had finished my writing and begun to pack the parcels of clothes that Lady Yorke had wished me to send away.

My rooms were in the part of the house called the "Queen's wing;" Lady Yorke's suite of apartments was in the centre of the building; while the rooms set apart for the guests were in the western tower. Some of the clothes I wanted were in one of the wardrobes in a spare room. Crossing the broad corridors that led to the western tower, I was struck by the unusual silence. There was no sound of visitors or servants, but profound stillness—no hurry of footsteps, no voices.

I went to the cedar-room, opened the wardrobe, found what I required, and was on the point of reclosing it, when I heard a sound that almost froze the blood in my veins.

Was it a cry, a shriek? I could not tell—only that it was unearthly in its horror. I knew by the sound that it must have come from Lady Severne's room.

Half frantic with fear, the next minute I was rapping at her door.

"What is the matter, Lady Severne?" I cried. "Are you ill? Are you hurt?"

There was a moment of deadly silence. I turned the handle of the door, and found that it was securely locked.

"Who is there?" Martha Glyde called out.

"It is I—Miss Chester. What is the matter," I replied.

"Nothing," was the curt reply

"But Martha, I heard Lady Severne scream. I am sure she is ill. Do let me in."

The next moment Martha had half-opened the door, and I saw her face; it was white and angry—yes, and alarmed.

"Miss Chester," she said—and the effort to speak calmly was a great one—"do not try to come in. You will only make things worse. Believe me, there is nothing the matter. Lady Severne is often hysterical. She is not ill; but she would be annoyed if she knew you were here."

I went away; but I retained my own belief that the scream I heard was not hysterical. I wondered if Mark's wife could be mad; but I was not aware that people could be mad one day and sane the next.

I found that Lady Severne did not leave her room that day; nor did she join the dinner-party. Lady Yorke apologized for her, saying that she had taken cold through being out on the terrace on the previous evening, but that she hoped she would be better on the morrow. I saw Mark's face twitch and his lips quiver, but he spoke no word. There was a murmur of regret: for several of the gentlemen present there could be no attraction that evening.

When the visitors retired, I remained to give Lady Yorke a report of all that she left for me to arrange, and then I told her of the unearthly noise that I had heard coming from Lady Severne's room.

She looked at me with a strange expression on her face.

"Did you really hear this yourself, Miss Chester?" she asked.

"Certainly, just as I have told you, Lady Yorke."

"Had any one been in those rooms, would they have heard it in the same fashion?" she asked.

"They must," I replied.

"Then," she said, speaking to herself rather than to me, "it must be seen to at once. Poor Mark!"

I did not like to say any more; but I went to my room more unhappy than ever about Mark, more puzzled than ever about the mystery surrounding his wife.

I looked forward with some curiosity to seeing her the next day; but at breakfast-time came the apology—Lady Severne did not feel well enough to come down-stairs. Mark's face was a study, yet no one seemed to notice it except myself. The knowledge that there was a mystery in the house was painful to me. Lady Yorke too seemed distressed—not merely anxious, but distressed. I saw tears in her eyes; and, when we were alone, she sighed frequently and deeply, as though she had something on her mind.

In the evening, just before the dressing-bell rang, to my astonishment Martha Glyde rapped at the door of Lady Yorke's boudoir.

She wanted "to speak to her ladyship most particularly," but she would not keep her long. I went away and left them together.

During dinner I saw that Lady Yorke was quite unlike herself, nervous, agitated, unequal to the occasion, and more than once she glanced imploringly at Lord Severne.

Dinner over, I was not much surprised when a servant came to say that Lady Yorke wished to see me in her boudoir at once. I went. I had never seen the mistress of Westwood look so sad or so distressed before.

"Just turn the key in the door, Miss Chester," she said. I want a few minutes conversation with you without interruption."

I did as she wished, and then stood before her, wondering at her agitation, her pale face, the sorrow expressed in her whole demeanor. She wrung her hands, began to speak, and then hesitated.

"The fact is," she said, "I am at a loss what to say or how to begin. I feel the shame and disgrace keenly, as though they were my own. I must tell you, but I don't know how."

"Is it—is it Lady Severne?" I asked.

"Yes," she replied. "Thank you for breaking the ice thus far: it is of her I want to speak. You asked me once if anything were wrong with her, and I told you. Yes the canker was always at the heart of the fairest rose; the worm always destroys the sweetest bud."

"I remember, but I did not understand in the least," I said.

"Probably not. Lady Severne is beautiful, charming, she has many admirable qualities, she is very popular; but there is one fatal drawback, so fatal that all the others are neutralized by it."

"What is it, Lady Yorke?" I asked anxiously.

"I am ashamed to tell you. They are almost the most horrible that can be said of a woman, but, they are unhappily tr.., Miss Chester. The fact is, Lady Severne drinks."

I recoiled as though she had struck me a terrible blow; but Lady Yorke looked relieved at having told her horrible secret at last.

"It is true; she drinks."

"But," I cried, aghast with horror, "she is a—a lady; it cannot be possible!"

"It is quite true, Miss Chester."

"Drinks!" Such a solution of the mystery had never occurred to me for one moment. If Lady Yorke had said, "She cheats at cards, she would rob her neighbor, she has committed murder"—even then I should not have felt so surprised. It was horrible to think that this beautiful woman, Mark's wife, should be guilty of so degrading a vice.

"But how is such a thing possible?" I cried eagerly. "Surely she could avoid it if she would?"

"I cannot tell. She says it is a disease that seizes her and holds her fast in its clutches. At times, for weeks together she is all that can be desired—a most agreeable, charming, fascinating woman, then for a few days she appears absolutely to lose all control over herself."

"But why do they let her have intoxicating liquors? Why not keep them from her?" I asked.

"They cannot. You may be sure that Lord Severne has tried everything, so has that faithful maid of hers, Martha Glyde. It is easier to soothe the paroxysms of the insane than to appease such a craving as hers. I have heard Martha say that when this horrible craving is on her, she will stoop to anything to get what she wants."

"How terrible!" I cried. "Oh, Lady Yorke, I wish I had not known it!"

"I am obliged to tell you," she said; "you may be sure that it is an unavoidable necessity. It is impossible that Lady Severne can remain in the western tower. Up to this present time no one in the house knows her secret, except her husband, Lord Yorke, Martha Glyde, you, and myself; but, if she remains in the western tower, every one must guess it. Martha Glyde told me that she has never been so bad as she is now, and she begged me to remove her to where she could be neither seen nor heard. Every one thinks that she is ill; and it will occasion no remark if I say that she has asked for a quieter, warmer room. I thought," continued Lady Yorke, "if you were willing, I would give her the room next to yours in the 'Queen's wing.' There she will be quite safe; and you are so kind, Miss Chester, you are so gentle and good, that this pitiful case must touch your heart. Will you see her sometimes? You did me good; you might do her good. You reclaimed me from a life of idle self-indulgence; you might reclaim her."

"I will do anything you wish, Lady Yorke—anything."

"It will be a great relief to me if you will help Martha Glyde to remove the unhappy woman. I do not want Masham or any of the servants to know it. I must return to my visitors. I shall trust entirely to you."

She hastened away, leaving me horror-stricken and bewildered. Oh, Mark, my dear lost love, it would have been better had you died.

CHAPTER XIV.

That was the solution of the mystery. That was the cause of Mark's watchfulness and misery, and of Lady Severne's peculiarities. From that originated the cold metallic light in the eyes that should have been so tender and lustrous. That was the cause of the hetic color that so often took the place of the dainty bloom. That was why a pretty bright young maid would have been quite useless—why the elderly woman kept watch and ward over her mistress. Of all the horrible fates that could have overtaken my poor Mark surely none could have been more horrible than this! All the anger died in my heart; there was nothing left but profound compassion. Now I could understand why he would not say anything to me about his wife. He might well look so worn and haggard. I forgot that he had deceived me, blighted my life; and my heart went out to him, not with the old love, but with a great pity and yearning. I would have given my life to save his wife and help him.

I will not dwell on the terrible scene that was enacted when Lady Severne was taken to her new rooms. I hope that I may never see such a sight again—such a leering smile, drooping heavy head, sullen eyes, and reeling figure.

"I am glad you know about it, Miss Chester," said Martha. "It is a heavy secret to carry all by one's self. At times I can hardly bear it. I told Lady Yorke you would be the right one to trust."

Partly from her and partly from Lady Yorke I heard the whole sad story. I am no advocate of total abstinence, although I have a horror of excessive drinking. I simply tell this sad story as it was told to me, and record the incidents I saw.

There is no need to go far back into Lady Severne's life. She was well-born, well-bred, married when she was very young, and went with her husband, Captain Nugent to India. When this horrible vice first took hold of her no one knew. There was some little rumor of it in India; but she was so young and so beautiful that no one believed it. It was not until she became Lady Severne that it attracted any attention. She said afterward that she took no more than other ladies—two or three glasses of wine at luncheon—perhaps a little champagne if she felt tired or "low:" a little more wine at dinner; and, during the evening, champagne at one party, sherry at another, and always brandy at night. She liked it; she was careless, and never thought about the consequences. More than once Lord Severne, seeing her glass filled and refilled, would say, "Be careful, Lurline, that wine is strong." She would answer laughingly, "I do not mind how strong it is if it sparkles." More than once he was distressed at finding bottles of brandy hidden away in her room. A bad habit grows quickly. The terrible day came when Lord Severne, returning home earlier than usual, found her—Ah, well, I cannot write the word! From that time all semblance of happiness ceased between them. They had been married only six weeks when he made the discovery. He decided at once what to do. They could never live at the Severne Court; the grand inheritance that had come to him was useless. He dared not make her mistress of the household; she was too far gone in her downward course for that. He could never make his home in England, where his misfortune must be made known at once. He could never know when or how the shame and disgrace might fall upon him. He took her to Italy, hoping by travel, novelty, and constant care to wean her from her weakness.

At first there was some slight improvement, and it was while that improvement lasted that they met Lord and Lady Yorke. But Lady Severne was not cured, and there were irregularities in her manner which made them think strangely of her, and prevented her from being a favorite with them. They liked Lord Severne exceedingly; they were attracted by his melancholy, which at first they did not understand. Lady Yorke exacted from Lord Severne a promise that when they came to England they would visit Westwood, and when business matters compelled Mark to return he kept that promise; but it was in fear and trembling. Lurline had assured her husband, as she had often done before she would keep a strict guard over herself; but again and again she had relapsed into her old habits. For during these long months, when she had plenty of money at her command, Lady Severne had gone from bad to worse. Her husband was at last compelled to have the assistance of Martha Glyde; but, in spite of all the care lavished upon her, in spite of all precautions, when these terrible fits came upon Lady Severne, she always managed to get that for which her heart craved. Nothing was of any avail—prayers, tears, advice, anger, all were useless. The beautiful and admired Lady Severne was a secret drinker, a woman who delivered herself to the bondage of an evil spirit, to the heavy yoke of a shameful habit. She bribed servants; she did things that in her better days she would have recoiled from doing. Yet so faithful was Martha Glyde, so loyal and thoughtful was her husband, that her terrible secret was hardly known. When Martha saw that a fit was inevitable, she locked her in her room, and gave out to the world that she was ill. At those times Lord Severne went almost mad with mortification and annoyance. There had been some terrible scenes once or twice, when Martha had been off her guard, and Lady Severne made her escape.

Lady Yorke, who had suspected in Italy what was wrong, now saw it plainly, and for the sake of the household Lord Severne had been compelled to tell her. She was distressed and grieved, but nothing could be done. Until Lady Severne came to her senses again she could not be removed. The only thing was to maintain the fiction of illness, and keep her secluded in her room. It was now three days since Martha Glyde, going one evening to put away her lady's jewels, found her insensible, and knew what had happened.

"We shall have a week of it," she said to me; "I know that."

"Surely not, if we keep everything from her?"

"That we cannot do. I have been sharp and diligent as a detective; so has my lord. You may baffle the cunning of a rogue or a thief, but never the cunning of a drunkard. His lordship was very unwilling to come here," Martha continued; "but Lady Severne promised faithfully to give no trouble in this way. She is fond o Lady Yorke, and she said it was so long since she enjoyed herself. The third day we were here his lordship said to me, 'Martha, I had better have died than have brought her here!' He talked to her, oh, so kindly! She cried and made all sorts of promises, but it was all in vain. Look at her now."

Lady Yorke told me much the same story, adding that Lord Severne's distress, when he was compelled to tell her the truth, was terrible.

"I am sorry for her," said Lady Yorke: "but for him my pity knows no bounds. He cannot go into society. If he takes her with him, he lives in constant fear; if he leaves her at home alone, his fear is greater still. His whole career is spoiled, his whole life blighted; he is miserably unhappy, and I see no hope or help for him. It is a milestone tied around his neck."

Her words were so many blows to me. The very novel of the discovery made me the more miserable. I could not help asking—

"If you knew of this, Lady Yorke, why did you ask her here?"

Yet the thought came to me that, if they had never come, I should have always believed Mark to be dead.

"I was not quite sure of it in Italy, and I never thought—I could never have dreamed—that it had reached this point. Honestly, much as I like and pity Lord Severne, if I had known the whole truth, I should not have invited them, nor would Lork Yorke have done so. I cannot tell you how unpleasant it is. Every moment of the day I am in anxious suspense and misery. What an expose it would be if any of the guests should get to know it! And in a large household like this it is almost impossible to keep such a secret."

"It is very difficult," I replied.

"You will do your best," I know, Miss Chester," said Lady Yorke, to whom anxieties of any kind were quite new. "Lord Severne has promised me that he will take his wife away as soon as she recovers, and I shall be glad."

"Where will they go?" I asked.

She looked just a little surprised at the question, believing them to be strangers to me.

"Somewhere on the continent," she answered. "He will never be able to live at that beautiful home of his."

"Why does he not send her away?"

"I suppose he would if she were always alike; but, you see, there are many weeks together when she is herself, charming and beautiful."

"Does he love her?" I asked abruptly.

"I think he did love her. My opinion is that he was carried away by her beauty, and married her in a sudden fit of impulse. I do not think she is the woman whom he would have chosen calmly. I do not think he loves her now. No man could love a woman addicted to that vice. He is very anxious, very unhappy; he smarts under the disgrace; he is always nervous and apprehensive; but I do not think he loves her."

Was it so much the better, or so much the worse?

Lady Yorke hastened away, and I was left to my own thoughts. Granted that it was Nemesis, granted that Mark had done wrong, it was a terrible punishment. It rendered all the gifts of fortune useless to him. I could sympathize with his difficulties. If he tried to put her away from him, it would only draw public attention to that which he was most anxious to conceal. It seemed to me that some noble motive actuated him. He had taken the hapless woman for better for worse, and he was trying his best. He gave her the shield, the protection of his name and his home

TO BE CONTINUED.

"CHARGE HIM IN THE BILL."

An Oil Baron's First Visit to Foreign Lands.

It was in the days when oil was first struck in Pennsylvania that one lucky possessor of some valuable land sold it at an excellent bargain. He had long had a desire to visit Europe, and as his present means enabled him to gratify his wish, it was not long before he was on one of the ocean liners plowing his way to the old world. He did England and Ireland in first-class style, acquiring a fund of experiences from contact with landlords and others that were certainly valuable, if only for what it cost him to acquire it. Learning what he did at the price among those who spoke his own language, it made him in a measure curious to see how the counterparts of these gentry would treat him in sunny France and Italy. The few inquiries he made did not reassure him that Gallic or Italian hosts were any less frugal or exacting than those of the British Kingdom, so that he not unnaturally judged from past experience that so much of his time as was not employed in sleeping would be chiefly occupied in opening his pocket-book and making various payments and donations more or less just to almost everyone he was brought in contact with.

Whether he was right or wrong in thus assuming that everything went so long as it was paid for, he could not possibly decide for some time. The theory that it was all right had carried him through Paris and other of the principal cities, after visiting which he had come to Marseilles. Here his eyes were delighted with reading the legend on a rather fair-looking hotel that English was spoken there. Entering, he found this statement only partly verified, as a knowledge of that speech was confined to the proprietor. Still as he had made out hitherto, this was nothing of a shock, although he soon found the petty extortions practiced upon him were. The slightest service was treated in the light of an item for the bill. Opening a window seemed to be made a memorandum of by the officiating waiter, and handing him a light for a cigar had the character of a special extra.

This went on for about half a day, when he had an altercation with an official whom he erroneously took for the man that blacked his boots. As neither understood the other too well, the traveler, possibly mistaking the garcon's natural vivacity for offensiveness, knocked him over a couple of trunks and down the stairs.

In a moment up rushed the proprietor.

"Mon Dieu, monsieur," he cried, "you have killed the waiter!"

"Killed him, did I!" was the somewhat surprised answer. "Oh, well, charge him in the bill."—Philadelphia Times.

How to Keep Dry.

For the girl who loathes rubber shoes or "gums," as the English call them, there is comfort in the fact that she can keep her feet warm and dry without them. A sheet of heavy or blotting paper, cut to fit the shoe, can easily be slipped in before the shoe is donned, and will be as efficient a protection as a cork sole; of course it will not keep your feet dry if you step in a puddle, but then neither will rubbers, and these latter retain the water they collect and give it ample opportunity to soak thoroughly into the leather.—New York Press.

IN WILDWOOD DELLS.

In wildwood dells, where shadows meet
In dim half-lights, and hours run fleet,
Daylong, thou hearest the charmed bee,
In snow blooms of the hawthorne tree,
Hum to the wind-tune's soft repeat.

The dawn unveileth darkingly;
And thou canst hear, half audibly,
The enraptur'd heart of nature beat
In wildwood dells.

The brook's low call from cool retreat,
The thrush's love-tale caroled sweet
From leafy ways—these tempted me,
In schoolboy days, to truancy,
And led my eager, tireless feet
In wildwood dells.

—M. ALFONTE in Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE DOCTOR'S CHARGE.

It is thirty years since I put my shingle up. I had a very little money, so had Matilda; we were desperately in love with each other—so much so that we really could not afford to wait so Matilda and I got married. I lay in wait for patients behind my office door. Like a hungry tiger (figuratively speaking) I cried aloud: "Ducky ducky darling, come and be killed." But they did not come. The ducks—I mean the patients—merely said "Quack!" (figuratively speaking again) and passed me by. They evidently looked on my shingle as a danger signal. But I soon got a large practice among the poor, and those who could not or would not pay. They appointed me their body physician. I need hardly add that it was a purely honorary post.

Now, there was a rich old maiden lady who lived opposite us; she was an eccentric but charitable old woman, and her name was Glumper—Clarissa Glumper. There was no chance of a woman like that coming to me for advice. Dr. Dulle was her medical attendant; he seemed to be everybody's medical attendant that was worth attending. My blood used to boil within me with indignation whenever I saw his mud-bespattered carriage and pair tearing about the neighborhood.

One afternoon, I saw Dr. Dulle's coachman pull up at Miss Glumper's door, and Matilda watched him through the blind.

"Jack," she said, excitedly, "he's only stopped five minutes; I timed him; and, oh, Jack! when he came out, he was as red as a turkey-cock. Perhaps he's apoplectic," added Matilda, with a wistful sigh. "Oh, Jack!" cried my wife, after an interval of a few moments, "there's the footman going post-haste for the medicine," and then she suddenly clutched my wrist, her face grew ashy pale, and she hissed, in a hoarse whisper: "Oh, Jack! he's coming here. Quick—quick!" cried Matilda.

In an instant she had carefully regulated my cravat. There was a tremendous ring at the door. Of course, as ill-luck would have it, Mary, our servant, was out, so, my heart beating wildly, I opened the door myself, and tried to look as unconcerned as possible.

"You're to come across to the missus at once," said the pampered menial, in a patronizing tone.

"Is it very urgent?" I said, looking at my watch.

"It's a matter of life and death," said the man, with a vulgar grin, which I could not understand.

"I will attend to it immediately," I said.

I had been smoking, so I took some tincture of cloves. Matilda sprinkled my hair and whiskers with eau-de-Cologne. I thrust my instrument-case into one pocket and my emergency case into the other, and then I tried to walk across the street in a dignified manner, and, of course, failed miserably. The footman, who was awaiting my arrival, was still grinning maliciously; he ushered me at once into the drawing-room, where, by the fire, sat an old lady in black, sobbing bitterly. It was Miss Glumper—the great Miss Glumper herself.

"Are you the young man of the name of Pestle?" she said.

"I am Dr. Pestle, madam," I replied, in my haughtiest manner.

"Quite so, quite so; I am sure I beg your pardon, Dr. Pestle," said the old lady, still sobbing copiously. "Dr. Pestle," she said, very solemnly, "are you a man of the world?"

A mystery—evidently a mystery. "Madam," I began, "I have never divulged a professional secret——"

"We are wasting precious time, Dr. Pestle," said the old lady, interrupting me; "I believe her to be sinking fast. She's all I have in the world, doctor. You won't mind seeing her, will you as a favor?"

"Madam," I began, "as a matter of common humanity——"

"She isn't human," she said.

The old lady was in deep grief, and she carefully lifted a shawl which covered something that lay upon the sofa. On the cushion was a fat pug-dog, panting convulsively.

"Dr. Pestle," cried the old lady, "only save my darling's life, and there's nothing I won't do for you! Is there hope?" she added, in a voice of agony.

"While there's life there's hope, madam." I said oracularly.

I whipped out my emergency-case and I attempted to administer a remedy to my unfortunate patient. The beast tried to bite me at once.

"That's a good sign, madam." I said; "a capital sign. He'll require care, great care," I added, "the greatest possible care; but we must do what we can for him."

"Dr. Pestle," said Miss Glumper, reprovingly, "Flora is a lady dog."

"Quite so, quite so, dear madam," I replied; "that's what renders the case so much more difficult. If, madam," I went on "I can have her under my own eye, I might be able to do a great deal for her," I said.

"We'll make up a bed for you, with pleasure," replied Miss Glumper. "I beg you'll not leave her for a single instant, Dr. Pestle. Expense is no object, I need hardly add."

"Madame," I said, in my best professional manner, "she needs absolute change of scene; rest, seclusion, and—er—the usual remedies," I added vaguely. "If you will permit me to remove the little patient to my own residence, all that human skill can do shall be done for her; otherwise," I added, and I looked unutterable things, "success is well nigh impossible."

Miss Glumper clasped her hands in agony. "It's so hard to part with her, doctor," she said.

"The matter is for your consideration, madam," I remarked.

"But may I come and see her?" exclaimed Miss Glumper.

"No, madam," I said, sternly; "the excitement of such interviews might prove fatal to the patient's life."

"Oh, Flora! Flora!" cried Miss Glumper, and she dropped upon her knees and kissed the patient's fat back. "Would you believe it, Dr. Pestle," cried the lady excitedly, "that Dr. Dulle actually declined to prescribe for the little patient. I've lost all confidence in Dr. Dulle," she said; and then rang the bell.

The footman answered it.

"Adolphus John," said his mistress, "you will take Flora to this gentleman's private residence; you will carry her with the utmost care. I will send my man every hour for tidings, Dr. Pestle," said the old lady. "I have trusted you, doctor," she said tragically; "see that you do your duty," and then, overcome by her feelings, she hurried from the room.

I accompanied Flora and Adolphus John to my own house. As soon as the man had left I began to consider Flora's case seriously. I determined to call in a consultant at once. I knew nothing about dogs; but I knew a man who did. After dark a person of villainous appearance presented himself at my back door. No sooner did he see the unfortunate Flora than he pronounced her case hopeless. "I'd have her drowned at once, sir, if I was you."

"You're quite sure the beast won't get over it?" I asked.

"She's as good as dead already," said the man; "she's got the 'yallers,' and her liver's gone to nothing."

I had never even treated a case of "yallers!" He did not seem in any doubt about his diagnosis.

"I could get ye a better nor she for the matter of fifteen bob," he added. "I know of a dawg as is as like her as two peas; they might be twins, for the matter of that."

"If you'll bring her tonight and she suits me, I'll give you a sovereign," I said.

I gave him half a crown, and, with a wink of thanks, he departed.

In about an hour Flora had passed away. I buried her secretly in the back garden; I did not breathe a word of what had happened to a living soul. About midnight the dog fancier arrived, bringing another pug dog in a bag, the very image of the deceased, but it was not so fat.

"Answers to the name of Popsy, gov'nor," remarked the man, "and I wouldn't be seen with her in Camberwell if I was you. D'ye tumble?"

I hastened to assure him that I did tumble. I gave him his sovereign and let him out.

All that night the new dog howled continually. We tempted it with the choicest viands, but the brute would not eat.

"She must be better to make all that noise," remarked Matilda.

"There is a marked improvement, my dear. What we have to dread is a relapse. In cases of—er—malignant yellows, solution of continuity frequently takes place."

Matilda was perfectly satisfied. "How dreadful!" she said.

My wife and I fed that beast for a whole fortnight as though we had been Chinese and were fattening it for the table. Each day I visited Miss Glumper and reported the patient's gradual improvement. "You'll find her much changed," I said; "the poor thing's terribly pulled down and the memory almost entirely gone. It has been a wonderful case," I said—"a wonderfully successful case; and, strange to say," I added in a pathetic voice, "I've got to love the little thing as though she were my own."

Miss Glumper took my hand and burst into tears; her heart was too full for words.

Of course Matilda and I always addressed the brute as Flora; but it was some time before she would answer to the name. At length, I brought home Flora to her expectant mistress.

"I shouldn't have known her," cried Miss Glumper, as she fondled the brute and fed it with slices of cold chicken. "Oh, Dr. Pestle, how shall I testify my gratitude to you? Pray let me know the amount of my indebtedness."

But I drew the line at taking her money. "Madam," I said, "I am only too glad to be of use to you."

"Doctor," replied the lady, "I'm eternally obliged."

For five-and-twenty years Miss Glumper's account was as good as a hundred a year to me. She left me a thousand pounds in her will: but she did more than that. "Dr. Pestle," she used to say to everybody, "saved a life that was very, very dear to me." Under the circumstances, it would have been my own fault if I had not, in course of time, managed to put together one of the tidiest little practices in the neighborhood.

BOOTH AS AN AMATEUR.

Recollections of His Cellar Theater in 1846.

Many people know of Edwin Booth's first appearance on the stage at the Boston Museum as Tressel in "Richard III.," but few know anything of his career as an amateur for several years prior to that time.

In 1846 he organized a theatrical company of his friends and relations. Though only 13 years of age, and by no means the oldest, his was the spirit that carried the organization through with success. Among the members of this group that afterwards became widely known were Wilkes Booth, his brother, John S. Clark and Somer Fieldbarrow.

The theater was the cellar of a residence on Exeter street, below Fayette street, in Baltimore, Md. At one end of the cellar was the stage, raised three feet from the floor, and at the other was the main entrance which was the large cellar window, reached by a ladder. The place was light and airy; the floor was strewn with sawdust and abundantly provided with benches.

The fact that the stairway to the cellar was used by the young Thespians as their entrance to the "green-room" made the entrance much more pretentions than it might otherwise have been.

Both the brothers, Edwin and Wilkes, were enthusiastic in their play acting, and did not confine themselves to tragedy, though Edwin was never more pleased then when in full regalia he could take the character of Jack Cade. Fieldbarrow was the great song and dance man, and Clark was the funny man when they gave negro minstrel shows. Even Booth had no objections to blacking his face with burnt cork and joining in with the chorus. Benefits were occasionally given for the various members.

Booth continued the amateur performances until the earlier part of 1849, at which time he began to study seriously for the stage.—Philadelphia Press.

THE MAGIC BOTTLE.

How Danial Slattery and the Village of Lackabeg Were Upset by It.

"The ignorance of the average peasant in Ireland in regard to simple remedies to alleviate pain is dense as a Newfoundland fog" said a resident of this city, who has recently returned from a trip through the southern and western portions of the Emerald Isle. "The common ills of humanity," he continued, "such as slight fevers, colds, rheumatic twinges and headaches are borne with the stoicism of the North American Indian. In some cases a physician has never entered the thatched cottage, even in times of direst stress. I had been suffering severely from catarrhal headache. To relieve it I bought a small heart shaped bottle of green glass, with a plated silver top, containing concentrated ammonia. I used it very carefully, for the preparation was strong. While seated in my hotel before a turf fire taking a sniff now and then of the ammonia and experiencing the usual relief, a brawny peasant named Daniel Slattery, from the hamlet of Lackabeg, came in. At sight of the bottle his curiosity was aroused. Said he:

"'That's a quare little bottle ye hav', sir!'

"'Oh, it is common in America,' I replied.

"'And do ye tell me so,' exclaimed Daniel with an accent of surprise. Fwhat good is it?'

"'It will alleviate headache.'

"'Usha, is that thrue? Shure and if ye were alin' me, sir, I hav' the headache meself?'

"'What kind of a headache is it? Nervous?'

"'Devil's the wan o'me knows fwhat kind of a headache is it, sir; but shure as nails is nails I hav' it right under me hair.'

"The truth was in all probability Daniel had never had the headache in his life. His object was to get hold of the little bottle. All the time the conversation was going on he had been looking longingly at it, and his fingers were itching to get possession of it. To prolong his suspense, and also to give him an exaggerated idea of the curative powers of the contents of the bottle, I took a dainty sniff at it, and then showed signs of lively satisfaction. Daniel sat on nettles. He squirmed with ardent desire to handle the bottle, and yet his sense of politeness restrained him from making a direct request for it. It was as good as a play to watch him. At last he became roused to such a pitch of desire that his scruples melted like butter in the tropics. He blushed like a school girl, stammered, and then, with an apologetic smile, blurted out:

"'Axin' yer pardon, sir, but w'u'd ye giv me a thrifle of a schmell o' the weeny bottle, till I see w'u'd it make me feel any betther!'

"I handed him the bottle and he received it with dainty touch, as if it had been a fragile flower. He held it up to the light, and looked through the green glass at its contents.

"'Faix,' he exclaimed, "the stuff in the bottle is granel'

"He unscrewed the silvered top and twirled it around on the end of one of his calloused fingers. When he had amused himself for a few minutes like a child with a new toy, he seized the bottle between his thumb and forefinger, raised it to his nostrils, and drew in a long breath. There was almost a vacuum in the room after that inhalation. He was seated when he made it. The effect was electrical. He gasped like a dying codfish, and rose to a standing posture. The tears ran from his eyes. The shock was so severe that his hair almost stood on end. He tried to speak, but for nearly a minute could only utter broken sentences. As he slowly recovered he raised his right hand as if about to strike me. Then he resumed his seat with a bewildered look and exclaimed:

"'Begorra, sir, it cured me intoirely!'

"By the time he had fully recovered an idea occurred to him, for his face brightened perceptibly. Suddenly he jumped to his feet and ran out of the door, with the bottle in his hand. He started for his home in Lackabeg, three miles away, as fast as his three-mile-an-hour donkey could pull the cart. The subsequent proceedings were related by a neighbor of Slattery's a few days later thus:

"That's a square bottle ye ara afther givin' Daniel Slattery, sir. He's afther playin' thricks wid it all over Lackabeg. Divil's the stroike o' work ded he do these three days, sir, but go around curin headaches wid it. There is ne'er a house, sir, but Dan wint in. 'I have a cure," says he, 'for ivery mortal pain in yeer body," says he, sober like a praist. All ye hav' to do is to sniff the little quare bottle and the pain is gone from ye like steam from the kettle,". Well, sir, he had thim fallin' down wid the fright he gev them, 'til he came to Michael O'Brien. Michael was that jarred and frekened by the shmell that he got that he let the bottle fall on the hearthstone and such mournin' as there was in Lackabeg bekase the bottle was bruk ye niver heerd before, sir. Faix ivery wan of O'Brien's family was on their two knees on the flure pickin' up little bits o' the broken glass. Ye haven't another wan o' the little bottles, hav' ye, sir?"—New York Sun.

He Didn't Look As If He'd Lie.

He was sitting on the lower deck of one of the Staten island rapid-transit ferry-boats. He was an old man, with a serious expression in his gray eyes, and his mouth above his snowy beard was thin and tightly closed. He did not look like a man who would joke upon any subject. He did not look like a man who would lie unless there was money to be made by so doing. Yet, according to the veracious New York Sun, this is a truthful account of what he said to acquaintance who came and sat near him. There were several horses on the boat, and a few words concerning one of them gave the old man a chance to unburden his mind. This is how he did it:

"Yes, sir; talkin' of horses reminds me of suthin' that happened to me t'other day when I was out ridin' with my little boy. We was in my buggy an' I was drivin' that old mare o' mine. You know that old mare. I've hed her now goin' on six year. Never was a kinder animal in harness than that mare. She ain't got no bad tricks an' she never hed. My old woman has driv her ever sence I got her, an' she never had no trouble o' no kind with her. Well, sir, I was drivin' her, as I was a-sayin', with my little boy last Thursday afternoon. Remember what a showery day it was last Thursday? Well, one o' them showers come up when I was a-drivin' an' I put the mare into a trot to git to shelter so's the boy wouldn't get wet. 'Make her go faster, pop,' says my little boy, an' I hit her a lick with the whip to sort o' hurry her up. First thing you know she was goin' at a two-forty gait an' I leant back an' put the whip away. Just then we ran over a tin bucket that was a-lyin' in the road, an' somehow or other the handle of the bucket got caught 'round one of the spokes of the buggy wheel an' went a-circlin' round with it. It made the durndest clatter I ever did hear, an' it like to have scart the wits clean out o' that there mare. She jest laid back her ears kin' o' snorted like, an' humped herself for all she knowed how. Go! I never seed the like in my life. She jest whizzed along, an' every time that old tin bucket pounded the ground she humped herself along faster. You bet my little boy didn't tell me to drive no faster then. He was scart as the mare. I took him between my knees an' helt onto him tight. Well, sir, I don't know what wouldn't a happened if it heedn't been that the tin pail fetched loose from the wheel, an' went a whizzen by my head toward the mare, an' I'll be gosh durned if it didn't hit her in the flank an' ketch onto her tail an' stick there. That's what it did. Then she did go. D'ye ever see any race horses a comin' down the homestretch in a close heat? Well, they wasn't a circumstance to the way that mare o' mine run last Thursday. She got right down close to the ground an' skimmed along the street like a lightnin' express on a down grade with all the brakes wide open. The tin bucket kept swingin' from side to side, an' hittin' her on first one flank an' then the other, an' at every lick she went faster. I do reckon she was a-goin most a mile a minute, when at last the bucket broke loose from her tail. Then I got a fresh hold on the lines an' sorter slackened her up, an' 'fore long she was a-trotting jest as nice an' easy as you please. It was the queerest thing that ever happened to me in all the years I've been a-drivin', and I don't want nothin' like it to happen agdin. The next time I see a tin pail a-lyin' in the road you can bet I'll give it all the room it wants. Hello! Here we are in the slip. I didn't think we was much past Gov'nor's island. I reckon we'd better be movin' to git off the boat."

And the old man shut his lips close together again and was lost in the crowd which was hastening to get up town from the battery. The man to whom he had been talking was standing stock still gazing after him and shaking his head slowly from side to side.

It Reached Him.

From the New York Evening Sun.

A woman just returned from Rochester tells of a letter which had just passed through the Rochester post-office. "Now, I saw the letter with my own eyes," she said, "and the address was as follows: 'To the Widow Mulrooney's son-in-law, who goes much into society on Throop Street.'" And such is the perfection of the postal service in Rochester that the Widow Mulrooney's son-in-law received the letter without much delay.

Why Dr. Price's Baking Powder is Superior to all others.

No great efforts are made by other manufacturers to procure and use pure materials.

It is true that one other company has the facilities, but its greed and cupidity induced it in an evil hour to use ammonia, in order to swell its profits. Hence the Price Baking Powder Company stands alone in its fight for a pure baking powder.

No other article of human food receives greater care in its production, or has attained higher perfection. Dr. Price's Cream is surely a perfect baking powder. Free from every taint of impurity. No other article used in the kitchen has so many steadfast friends among the housewives of America.

A letter, said to be written by James G. Blaine, declining to allow his name to be brought before the convention in Minneapolis next June, is going the rounds of the press. The candidacy of James G. Blaine for President has been, so far, more of the nature of a spontaneous demand for the man by the people than anything else, and we do not believe that Mr. Blaine will ever refuse to use his best endeavors in the interests of the people in any capacity in which they may call upon him to act. With Blaine, the success of the Republican party is reasonably sure; without his name at the head of the ticket success is problematical.

Red Wing Argus:—Rev. Conrad F. L. Risch died at his home near Huntingburg, Ind., on Tuesday, Ind., on Tuesday, Jan. 26th, aged 91 years, 1 month and 16 days. Mr. Risch was born in Germany, but came to this country in 1848, and settled in southern Indiana. He resided for over three years near Crookston, in this State, and was actively connected with the work of the Lutheran church until a few years ago. His wife and four children survive him, the latter being Mrs. Julia Spitzer, of Huntingburg, Ind., Henry Risch, of Euclid, this State, and Herman and Gustav Risch, of this city.

The answers we have received to our notice to delinquent subscribers, in our issue of January 28th, have been many and very satisfactory, yet there are a few who still remain as mum as oysters—they seem determined to force us to use extreme measures, at least their silence implies that much, and that is just what we don't like to do. We are compelled to incur considerable expense this spring in order that THE JOURNAL may keep up with and ahead of the procession and we have money enough due us on our list to PAY CASH for all the material we need if we should proceed to force collection of all long past due subscriptions. We do not imagine that we have one subscriber on our list who does not intend to settle his account some time, but the fact of our hail losses added to the fact that we are bound to put in added facilities in our work compels us to push our collections more vigorously than we ever have before, and compels us to find out from every one what he can do for us and no reasonable man can object to this request. If a person does not pay us but writes us stating when he can, or offers to give us negotiable paper, then we have something to bank on—we know what we can do and THAT is all we ask and that much we must insist upon. Every dollar received now will go right into the business to improve the paper and our patrons thus get the benefit of it. Let us hear from you, please.

The illustrations of the Review of Reviews is as timely in the February number as in any preceding issue. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Cardinal Manning. In the Progress of the World are portraits of Senators Cullom and Palmer, of Illinois, Lord Hartington, Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Collings, M. P., the late Price Albert Victor, the Princess May of Teck, the late Emile de Lavelaye, Mr. G. W. Childs and Mr. A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth of New York, and a striking likeness of Walt Whitman with a characteristic autograph post card. In the record of Current Events are portraits of the novelist Guy de Maupassant, the late Khedive, the new Khedive, and the late Wolcott Balestier. The cartoon department is as interesting as ever, and the character sketch of David B. Hill begins with a fine full-page portrait of Mr. Hill, which is followed by another striking likeness from a favorite photograph, and by portraits of Mr. Dana of the Sun, Mr. Howell of the Atlanta Constitution Senator Gorman, Mayor Grant of New York City, Mr. Richard Croker, the chief of Tammany, and a large number of striking cartoons reproduced for the most part from Puck and Judge. Portraits of Mr. Edgar and Col. Reeve of Minneapolis, of Count Tolstol and his daughter, and of Madame Novikoff accompany the article upon the Russian famine. The article upon the London Polytechnic and its Chicago excursion contains three portraits and ten other illustrations. Mrs. Humphry Ward's portrait accompanies the review of her new book, and the review of the first year of the "Darkest England" social scheme is well illustrated. Thus the Review of Reviews for February is a pictorial as well as a journalistic and literary review and summing up of the preceding month.

Cleveland's Minstrels.

The Grand Opera House will be occupied Friday evening, Feb. 12th, by Cleveland's Consolidated Minstrels. Everybody and everything are promised to be absolutely new, and not only to possess novelty, but genuine artistic ability. Manager Cleveland is always alive to the wants of the people, and he fully appreciates the facts of the case, that seeing the same old faces and hearing the same old gags is more than tiresome. This season he commences in a glow of unusual brightness with a great congregation of mirth provokers, singers and a host of foreign specialists. The stage settings and effects will be fully up to Mr. Cleveland's standard of sumptuous stagings. A special feature has been made of the vocal corps, which, it is promised, will eclipse any of Mr. Cleveland's former efforts. The sale of seats and boxes is now in progress.

Our Duluth Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Feb. 8.—The visit of Secretary Thompson of the Chamber of Commerce to Washington, in the interest of the lake channels and the harbors at the head of Lake Superior, has resulted in much good. His addresses before the congressional committees have been commented upon far and wide, and there is reason to believe that congress will not turn a deaf ear to our needs. A correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch says the figures of the lake commerce, indisputable as they are, have the fascination of a fairy tale.

The secretary of war has appointed Col. O. M. Poe, of the engineering corps, chairman of a board of engineers to examine the plans of the proposed bridge across the canal entrance to Duluth harbor. A hearing will be had either at Washington or Detroit.

Members of the Wellington Steel company of Findlay, Ohio, were here Saturday, looking for a site on which to erect works to replace their Findlay plant, which was recently destroyed by fire. The company wants 25 acres of land and is greatly attracted to Duluth by its splendid situation as an iron manufacturing point. The company will employ nearly 1,000 men.

Good progress is reported in the efforts to locate the New York structural steel works here, and it is probable that this great institution will find a home in Duluth.

Two new pits have been opened on the Cincinnati mine on the new Mesabi range and both show a fine body of ore. They are important as establishing a greater extent of the big ore bed than had previously been shown up. Nearly enough work has been done now to show that the Cincinnati has as large a body of ore as the Bewabik.

The contract for the building of the Duluth, Mesabi & Northern has finally been signed, and the contractors, Donald Grant and Foley Brothers & Guthrie have already begun to push things.

Wheat has again begun to move this way and receipts are running from 100 to 150 cars a day. As the time for the opening of navigation approaches this movement will be considerably increased.

Duluth has just gone through the turmoil of a very exciting municipal election. It resulted in giving the city a Democratic mayor, Chas. d'Autremont, and a Republican council. The new government will be a good one.

HAYS.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable semi-annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.
2. S½ se¼, and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.
3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.
4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

The Moorhead Institute for the Cure of Drunkenness and the Opium Habit

Is meeting with excellent success. It has treated several cases with satisfactory results and has several cases under treatment at the present time. The treatment used is "The Silver Ash" remedy by Dr. O. J. Gronendyke, of New Albany, Ind., and is proving all that is claimed for it, and Dr. Darrow and H. D. Scott, who have established the Moorhead Institute, consider themselves extremely fortunate in securing this remedy. They are responsible parties and guarantee a cure in all cases that are placed in their hands where directions are implicitly followed, and there is an honest and earnest desire on the part of the patient to reform. All patients placing themselves under the care of the Institute will be dealt with in an honest, straightforward manner and treated skilfully. Any who are addicted to the drink or opium habit, who desire to reform, will find this remedy a support that will sustain their resolution as nothing else will. Many have dear relatives or friends who are destroying their prospects in this world and their hopes of salvation in the next, by their unfortunate appetite. Let all such be assured that there is yet hope for them if they will make the resolve and faithfully try this remedy. Apply in person or address

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
Moorhead, Minn.

World's Fair Notes.

Director-General Davis has declared that all applications for space ought to be presented by July 1, 1892.

The French steamship line, Havre to New York, has agreed to return free all exhibits which it brings to the Exposition at regular tariff rates.

Herr Wermuth, the Imperial German World's Fair commissioner, has already received nearly 2,000 applications for space from the intending exhibitors of his country.

The California World's Fair state commissioners have authorized the formation of a Woman's Board. Each commissioner will appoint one member of this board. Each member is allowed $1,000 a year for travelling expenses.

The North Carolina legislature failed to make a World's Fair appropriation. Whereupon the state board of agriculture announced that it would undertake to provide all necessary means and superintend the collection of an exhibit that will be creditable to the state. It is the intention to have the state building at the exposition a reproduction of the state capitol.

Of the $5,000,000 of bonds, which the city of Chicago voted in aid of the Exposition, $3,000,000 have been sold in New York at par and accrued interest, and the Exposition treasury has been replenished accordingly. The terms of sale are regarded very satisfactory. They are equivalent to a premium of one-third of one per cent. on the first million, two-thirds on the second, and one per cent. on the third million.

The Exposition authorities have tendered to the shoe and leather manufacturers a site for their desired building in which to make a united exhibit of the leather industry. A site was selected twice before, but had to be withdrawn owing to changes in construction plans. The site now offered is near the lake shore, not far from the dairy building. There is little doubt that the leather men will accept the site and, if they do, they will put up a building 150x600 feet, costing $100,000.

The King of Italy has appointed a World's Fair commissioner. Italy, it is believed, will yet formally decide to participate in the Exposition. It is already assured that its participation, even if only informal, will be of no mean description. Exceptionally fine exhibits in sculpture and painting are promised.

A practical, working business college, which is purely an American institution, will be one of the exhibits at the Fair.

New South Wales has asked for 300,000 square feet of space.

The watchmakers of Switzerland, at a recent convention in Berne, decided to make an exhibit at Chicago of their finest and costliest watches, but not to attempt any competition with American manufacturers in cheaper grades. They have applied to the Swiss Council for financial and other aid to enable them to make a creditable exhibit.

In Colorado's exhibit will appear a very complete showing of the flora of the state. Miss Alida P. Lansing, who has been in charge of the matter, gathered more than 1,000 varities last summer, including fifteen or more which had never been classified.

A cablegram states that the French government is about to ask the chamber of deputies for an appropriation of 3,500,000 francs ($700,000) for the French exhibit at Chicago.

Georgia, like Texas and South Dakota, is trying to raise a large portion of its needed World's Fair fund through the instrumentality of the school pupils and teachers.

The Grand Rapids, Mich., furniture manufacturers will make a united exhibit and want half an acre of space, in which to display it.

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

Alliance Social.

There will be an Alliance social at the residence of Geo. M. Swift, Esq., at Mentor, on Thursday, Feb. 18th, to which all are invited. The object is to have a good social time and to raise some money for a campaign fund.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending Feb. 6, 1892:

Flowers, Herbert
Johnson, George
Wood, Anthony—2
Knudson, Mrs. H. Andrew
McMartin, James—3

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

Notice of Sale Under Decree.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. County of Polk—ss.
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Kari Sletten, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Ulsteen and Julie Ulsteen, Defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment and decree of the Court in the above entitled action, dated February 1st 1892, a certified copy of which has been delivered to me with instructions to enforce the same, I, the undersigned sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, shall expose for sale, as the law directs, at the front door of the District Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, on Friday, the 8th day of April, A.D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate and premises described in said judgment and decree, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty (20), township one hundred and fifty-three (153), range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk, Minnesota, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of such sale.

Dated February 5th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Crookston, Minn. [43-49]

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attor ney-t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'------The Hustlers,
GREAT SALE OF
REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.
BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.
Cloaks and Shawls
—AT—
Tremendous Reductions.
Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK
—IS—
ON DISPLAY
THE FAIR
DEPARTMENT STORE,
Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

J. V. E. WYATT
Undertaker,
BROADWAY,
Crookston, - - Minn.

Carries a full supply at all times. Always ready to attend to calls and take full charge if necessary.

Can supply anything in the line of
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, Etc., Etc.
Give Me a Call.

$75 MONTH $300
Do You Want
Employment ?

Cy which you can make from $75.00 to $250.00 per month—the amount depending on whether you work part or all your time, and on the amount of VIM and VIGOR and PLUCK and PUSH you put into the work. If so, it might pay you to write to us. WE'VE GOT SOMETHING THAT GOES, and there's room for a few more to come in. It won't cost you much to investigate—only a two-cent stamp. WE WANT A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE REPRESENTATIVE IN OUR COMMUNITY. EITHER MAN OR WOMAN. If you are interested we'd like to hear from you We'll show you where there's some money. All information by return mail. Then if you are not convinced, all right; there'll be no harm done—only YOU'LL MISS A GOOD THING. Aetter write at once. Address

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JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
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McKinnon Block, Crookston

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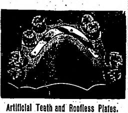

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BY NEW PATENT.
Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

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GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases. This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 189 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all. This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on e before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

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Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — LOW RATS.

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.

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Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, February 11, 1892.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

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TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

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7:40 p. m. de..........St. Paul..............ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de.......CROOKSTON.........de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de.......Grand Forks.........de. 6:20 p. m.
9:40 p. m. ar.........Helena.............de. 11:00 a. m.
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ST. VINCENT BRANCH.
Daily, except Sunday.
Depart 7:30 a. m..........................Arrive 6:45 p. m.

FOSSTON BRANCH.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Depart 7:30 a. m...........................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Depart 10:45 a. m..........................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

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Church and State.

New York Press.

Following close upon an editorial article in The Press, pointing to Cardinal Ledochowski as likely to be the chief adviser of the next Pope, the cable brought the news of the Cardinals appointment as Prefect of the Propaganda, an office made vacant by the death of the late Cardinal Simecni. This is one of the most important places near the Vatican, and the official occupying it has a broad authority in dealing with the United States, Great Britain and other countries in which the Catholic is not recognised as a state religion, and which are treated as missionary ground. The appointment will give to Cardinal Ledochowski unlimited opportunity for making himself known to the world in general and the Catholic world in particular, and thus preparing himself for a greater task should the future have such in reserve.

The position of the Papacy in Europe is extremely delicate. The state connection, which has been regarded as almost indispensable, is proving in many ways to be an embarrassment. In France, for instance, as shown in the recent prosecution of the Archbishop of Aix, the government assumes to treat the prelates and clergy as officials, subject to the same control and direction as others receiving pay from the public treasury. In Germany the church has succeeded, after many years of struggle in getting rid of the more oppressive restrictions imposed by the Falk laws, but even now an educational measure supposed to be chiefly for the benefit of Catholics and supported by the Kaiser, is meeting with powerful opposition. Dr. Miguel, the Kaiser's favorite Minister, who, however, is not willing to forget his Huguenot traditions, has, it is understood, resigned rather than to appear to indorse a bill so obnoxious to his religious principles, and the agitation throughout Germany threatens to be serious.

Austria has not deviated from the strict adherence to the Holy See, but matters are different in Hungary. There the government, indorsed on Friday at the polls, has taken a firm and determined stand against clerical independence, and apparently neither remonstrances from Rome, nor ecclesiastical influences at home, can swerve it from the course determined upon. In Italy, while reports are afloat of reconciliation between the Pope and the King, there seems to be no official assurance on the subject, and fuel is just now added to the long standing antagonism by a summons addressed to leading cardinals to testify in a civil court, a summons of which they have refused to take any notice. This incident does not look like conciliation.

In Russia the Catholics as well as the Jews are being persecuted. The government has issued orders that no new Catholic churches shall be built, and that when those now existing become dangerous for occupation they shall be closed. This, of course, means the gradual extinction of Catholic public worship. Besides, there is a good deal of actual individual persecution of Catholics in Russia, and members of that faith forced from their country by ill treatment have mingled with the tide of Jewish emigration.

Sweden, the most Protestant country in Europe, while barely prosecuting Catholic worship, has recently enacted a measure intended to prevent the spread of that faith. Spain, in its period of decay, adheres to the church of which it was the champion in its centuries of power. In Central and South America the Catholic church is more or less embroiled with the various governments on account of a former or existing state connection.

As a matter of fact the Catholic religion appears to flourish best in the United States and other lands where it has no relation whatever to the state, and where the support of the church is wholly voluntary. Here, religion unfettered, finds ready and liberal sustenance not at the hand of the state, but of worshipers who testify their devotion to the church by willingness to support it. After awhile. the moral which these facts convey may be studied to advantage in those countries where the church is still bound in subjection to the state.

In Good Time.

New York Press.

The alleged Democratic scheme to get up as a party dodge an international silver conference to be held during the World's fair has apparently fallen into the waste basket of the committee room and the party is marching on to the free coinage precipice at double quick speed. The World's fair silver conference deceived nobody except at first, for any man with eyes in his head could see at a second glance that it was only an effort to postpone a troublesome issue until after the Presidential election.

It is fortunate that the mask has fallen off so soon. If it becomes so plain nine months before election that nothing can be expected of the Democracy in the line of currency legislation except a crazy and dangerous determination to dify conditions and to follow theories framed in the interest of speculators and against the interest of the people, there is time to educate the people in the significance of this attitude before they are called on to vote.

The point that the Republican press of the whole country should keep on making and driving home in this: The silver speculators want free coinage without an international ratio expressly for the sake of the profit that will go into their pockets by virtue of the difference between seventy-five cents' worth of silver coined free of charge into "a dollar" and a real dollar, a dollar's worth of gold in the form of coin. Of course that is the very reason why the people should not want free coinage without an international silver treaty. Such a treaty would give to us a sound bimetallic currency by advancing the price of silver, so that the silver dollar agreed on would be really worth a dollar. Of course, in that event free coinage would be of no considerable profit to the big silver speculators. That's why they do not want it. But it would mean a good price and a steady market for the product of our great silver mining industry, as well as a currency in which the workingman could buy a dollar's worth of goods for the wages of a dollar's worth of work. The workingman has sense enough to know that if he is hired for $3 a day, legal tender money, and if there is free coinage without a treaty with other nations, he will be liable at any time to find that, in consequence of heavy gold exports, the price of what he buys today for his $3 will have been put up to $4. And he will still be getting $3 a day. Wages won't go up. Oh, no! And the butcher and the baker and the candlestick maker won't be allowed to say, "Your dollar is worth only seventy-five cents; we won't take it for more." They will have to take it as a dollar. But marking three dollar goods up to $4 will amount to the same thing.

The National Debt of the United States.

New York Press.

Estimating five persons to each family, census bureau calculations demonstrate that the federal debt of the United States amounts to $78.15 per family. On a similar basis of calculation the debt of Great Britain is $337.60 per family; of Austro-Hungary, $354.20, and of France, $581.75. Germany has no statistics from which to figure out accurately her debt per family, but the indebtedness is estimated at $400. It is one of the notable features of the financial stability of this nation that the national debt per family is so low, and it is the subject of comment that while the ratio of national debt to families has decreased steadily, the national wealth has been growing faster than that of any nation on the globe, and our capital and resources have improved more rapidly than those of any other nation.

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Jan. 21st, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of William G. Cooke, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of H. E. Cooke, administrator of the estate of William G. Cooke, deceased representing among other things that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law;

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by this Court, on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1892.

By the Court: C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.
[41-[illegible]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-two and 49-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Boulie and Melvina Boulie, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of August, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the twentieth day of August, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 393.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does herely elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and ninety-six and 4-100 dollars, ($496.04), with interest on four hundred and eighty-one (481) dollars thereof, at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half of the northwest quarter (s½ nw¼) and lots three (3) and four (4), all in Section two (2), of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred ninety-six and 4-100 dollars ($496.04) and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars Attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.
A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and 25-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Napoleon Gonyea, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the third day of November, 1890, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 54 of mortgages, on page 345.

And whereas the said, The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars ($650.83) with interest on six hundred and forty-two (642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the northeast quarter (w½ ne¼) and the west half of the southeast quarter (w½ se¼) of Section thirty (30), of Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.
A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 7th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 18th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed and delivered by Ida D. Van Tuyl and John E. Van Tuyl, her husband, mortgagors, to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company," mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1889, with a power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 255, and whereas said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars and interest thereon from its said date at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, due and payable on the first day of January in each year. And whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable January 1st, 1891, and default having also been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable on January 1st, 1892, and both of said defaults still continue, and no part of said principal has ever been paid. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage are such that if default be made in the payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage or interest thereon when the same becomes due, then the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall thereupon become due and payable at once.

And whereas both by the terms of said mortgage and the election of said mortgagee hereby made the whole amount secured by said mortgage both principal and interest accrued to this date is now due and payable.

And the amount now claimed to be due and which is due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage, including interest in accordance with the terms of said mortgage, is the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine and 95-100 dollars. And no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained which by reason of the defaults aforesaid has become operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter, both of the above described tracts being in Section ten (10), Township one hundred and forty nine (149), Range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and containing 160 acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on Tuesday, the 23d day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due upon said mortgage according to the terms thereof, and interest and fifty dollars attorney's fees as provided by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 4th, 1892.

Union Central Life Insurance Company,
Mortgagee.
Chas. P. Barker,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
618 Guaranty Loan Building,
Minneapolis Minn.
[38-44]

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication, January 21st, 1892.]
[Last publication, March 3rd, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and thirty and 15-100 dollars, interest which is due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alphonse Paridis and Elmira Paridis, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of October, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 52.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 Dollars, with interest on nine hundred and twelve ($912) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 18th day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34) Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 18th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.
A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [40-46]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Thursday, Jan. 14th 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Feb. 25th 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty and seventy one hundredths Dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas Plante and Mary Plante his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the First day of June, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of July, 1889, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages on page 470.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of the said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars ($956.14), with interest on nine hundred and forty (940) dollars, thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half of the south-east quarter (n½ se¼) and the north half of the south-west quarter (n½sw¼) of section thirty four (34) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.
A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Seventy-one and seventy eight one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Luc Jenot and Elenore Jenot, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of December, 1888, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the seventh day of December, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 57.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of Ten Hundred and seventy-eight and fifty-eight dollars, ($1078.58), with interest on Ten Hundred and Seventy ($1070) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south-east (se) quarter of section nineteen (19) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Ten Hundred and Seventy-eight and fifty eight one hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.
A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.
WM. HEIDRICH, - - - Proprietor.
Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.
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IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington.
Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.
We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., February 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 11th, 1892, viz: ALFRED SAVARY, Hd. 14,686, for the n½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob R. Barb, Frank Robert, Edmund M. Walsh, Christopher Hanson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[42-47] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, Jan. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on February 29th, 1892, viz: Tosten L. Oleson, Hd. No. 13,259, for the S W¼ Sec. 14, Twp. 147, Range 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Knut S. Akre, John J. Ellingson, Halvor Ellingson, Edevart T. Ramse, all of Neilsville, Minn.

[40-45] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Mortgage Foreclosuse Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Jan. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and eighty-one one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Martin Thompson and Ann G. Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 242.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and ninety-two and eighty-one one hundredths dollars, ($692.81), with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of section twenty (20) of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.
A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and 85-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Mesedalen and Kari Mesedalen, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the tenth day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 246.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, ($692.81) with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section seventeen (17), Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.
A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
Crookston, - - - Minn

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Livery, Feed and Sale Stables
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CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
I. O. O. F. [illegible] Crookston, Minn

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. XV. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 18, 1892. NO. 44

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 00	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening, February 9th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by president Cromb.

ROLL CALL.

Aldermen present—Buhn, Jennings, Childs, Jerome, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent—Marshall, Steenerson.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The committee who were appointed by the council to wait on the County Treasurer and get what money had been paid [illegible] the last settlement, reported that they had done so, and had secured the sum of $5,000.

The City Attorney presented a written opinion of the Attorney General on the question of liquor licenses. On motion the same was ordered spread on the records.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Feb. 9, 1892.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the city of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN:—In response to the desire expressed by your honorable body in its resolution of the last regular meeting, on the 13th ult., I wrote the Attorney General of the State requesting his opinion regarding the limit placed by the existing law of the state upon the issuances of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors by the city council. On the 15th ult. I received from Attorney General Clapp the letter which I herewith present to you. As we have in our city annual charter elections, the limitation specified in the opinion of Mr. Clapp applies to us and our licenses should be issued as be therein specifies.

Yours very truly,
MARTIN O'BRIEN,
City Attorney.

ST. PAUL, JAN. 14, 1892.

Hon. Martin O'Brien, Crookston:

DEAR SIR:—If under the charter of Crookston, annual charter elections are held, a license issued now would expire twenty days after the next charter election. Sec. 3, Chap. 5, Gen. Laws 1887, provides that no license shall be issued for a longer term than one year or for a period beyond 20 days after the annual election in such village or city next ensuing of the date of the license. The question has not been before the Supreme Court but some of the District Courts have held that the proviso should be construed as if it read "nor" where the word "or" is found.

Yours very truly,
MOSES E. CLAPP.

Moved by Alderman Childs, that the chief of police be instructed to inform all parties who hold licenses from the city of Crookston to sell intoxicating liquors, of the construction of the law placed on it by Attorney General Clapp. There being no second to the motion the president ruled that it was not before the council.

A communication was read from Alfred Savary relating to taking his team from the street and putting it in a livery barn on the 18th day of January. No action taken.

The finance committee reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Your finance committee beg leave to report on bills held in abeyance from last regular meeting as follows: That said bill number 815 is correct and should be paid, and bill of G. A. Ralph and the report of Justice Spendley be referred to the council without recommendation. Bill number 803 of J. E. O'Brien be allowed at $8.76, and bills number 818 and 819 of C. W. W. P. & L. Co. are referred back without recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,
A. C. SCHMIDT.
R. G. MARLETTE.

On motion the report was accepted and the bills reported upon favorably ordered paid.

A copy of a permanent injunction relating to the $50,000 bonds of the Duluth, Crookston & Northern Ry. was presented.

The bond of O. Ducharme as constable was accepted and approved.

Alderman Marlette offered an ordinance repealing chapter 3 of ordinances entitled "An Ordinance to Codify, Consolidate and Amend the General Ordinances of the city of Crookston, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances amendatory thereof."

AN ORDINANCE.

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held the 9th day of February, 1892, the following ordinance was offered by Alderman Marlette:

An Ordinance repealing Chapter III of an ordinance to codify, consolidate and amend the general ordinances of the city of Crookston:

The City Council of the city of Crookston do ordain:

SECTION 1. That chapter III of an ordinance of the city of Crookston, entitled "An ordinance to codify, consolidate and amend the general ordinances of the city of Crookston," and all ordinances and parts of ordinances amendatory of said chapter III are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take affect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared [illegible] Council.

Passed this 9th day of February, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 9th day of February, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Acting Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

A petition was presented relating to houses of ill fame in Chase's addition. On motion the same was referred to the ways and means committee.

New business then being in order, Alderman Childs offered an ordinance entitled "An ordinance relating to houses of ill fame within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston," which was taken from the table.

Alderman McGlogan moved to amend seconded by Alderman Jennings, that twenty-five dollars be substituted where fifty dollars appears.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Jennings, McGlogan, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—Buhn, Childs, Jerome, Marlette.

Amendment declared carried by the President of the Council.

Alderman Childs moved to amend the amendment, that the amount be placed at $45 instead of $25. No second.

Alderman Childs raised a point of order on the amendment which was that it should pass with a vote of a majority of all members of the council.

Chairman declared the point not well taken.

Alderman McGlogan offered the following ordinance:

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held the 9th day of February, 1892, Alderman McGlogan offered the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to houses of ill-fame within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston:

The city council of the city of Crookston do ordain:

Sec. 1. Any person or persons who shall within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston, keep a house of ill-fame, or house resorted to for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness; and all persons, male or female, who resort to such house of ill-fame, shall on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace of said city, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed ninety days, at the discretion of said justice of the peace.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to demise, let or hire, any house or other building, buildings or premises within the limits of the city of Crookston, to any person or persons for any of the purposes mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, and if any person shall knowingly offend against this section of this ordinance, he, she or they, upon conviction thereof, before a justice of the peace of said city, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution for every such offence.

Sec. 3. Any person, male or female, who shall, within the corporate limits of the City of Crookston, resort to any house of ill-fame for the purposes of prostitution or to associate with a prostitute or prostitutes, or who shall procure another to resort to any house of ill-fame for the purpose of prostitution or to associate with prostitutes shall, for each such offence on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace of said city, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution or by imprisonment not more than thirty days in the discretion of said justice.

Sec. 4. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in so much as they may be inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—None.

Upon this vote the president declared the ordinance carried.

Passed this 9th day of February, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 12th day of February, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Acting Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

Alderman Childs offered an ordinance entitled "An ordinance relating to disorderly houses within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston," which was taken from the table.

Alderman McGlogan moved to amend the ordinance, seconded by Alderman Walker, that the sum of $25 be substituted where $50 now appears.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Buhn, that the amendment be laid on the table.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Childs, Buhn.

Aldermen voting in the negative—Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Motion to lay on the table declared lost.

The vote on the amendment was taken and resulted as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Jenninngs, Jerome, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—Buhn, Childs.

Amendment declared carried.

Alderman McGlogan offered the following ordinance:

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held the 9th day of Februuary, 1892, Alderman McGlogan offered the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to disorderly houses within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston:

The city council of the city of Crookston do ordain:

Sec. 1. Any person or persons who shall within the corporate limits of the city of Crookston, keep a disorderly house for the practice of fornication, or for the resort of persons of evil name or fame, or who shall commit or suffer to be committed therein any immoral, immodest or other improper conduct or behavior, or any tippling, reveling, rioting or disturbance, calculated to disturb the neighbors or annoy travelers or the general public, and all persons who resort to such disorderly house for any unlawful purpose shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of said city, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution or by imprisonment not to exceed ninety days at the discretion of said justice of the peace.

Sec. 2. No person or persons within the limits of the city of Crookston, shall commit or suffer to be committed in any house or other building or premises by him, her or them occupied, any rioting, quarreling, fighting, reveling, drunkenness, or any other disorderly conduct, calculated to disturb the neighborhood or annoy travelers, or the general public; and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section of this ordinance, shall on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of said city be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment not to exceed ninety days as to the discretion of said justice may seem just.

Sec. 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in so much as they may be inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walk er, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—None.

Upon this vote the ordinance was declared carried this 9th day of February, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President City Council.

Approv ed the 12th day of February, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Acting Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Alderman Marlette, seconded by Alderman Buhn, that the bill of the C. W. W., P. & L. Co. for $2,030,-19 be paid. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Buhn, seconded by Alderman Marlette that the bill of the C. W. W. P. & L. Co. be allowed at the sum of $1,502.28. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Schmidt, seconded by Alderman Jennings that the bill of Geo. Ralph be allowed, amounting to $137, providing Mr. Ralph donate the maps to the city upon the paymen of the amount.

Alderman voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walker and Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

On motion Council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Our Washington Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1892.

The Democrats must be in desperate straits and recognize that fact when Mr. Fithian introduced a resolution with a string of whereases longer than the moral law, setting forth the necessity of putting agricultural implements on the free list. This, of course, is intended to capture the farmer vote, but does Mr. Fithian or any one else suppose that there is any farmer in the United States who is such an infernal fool as to believe that the putting of agricultural implements on the free list will lower the price of these implements. There never has been for twenty years and there never will be for a hundred years an agricultural implement imported into the United States. There is not a country that manufactures an implement, that if it was imported and a bounty offered for it, an American farmer would use. This kind of buncombe in Congress will not win any votes to the Democratic party, but it does show that the party is in a bad condition and knows it.

The question raised by Senator Stewart, sometime ago in the Senate, is now in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and will probably go very soon to the Supreme Court of the United States. Some time last fall three well known gentlemen offered a silver brick of the necessary fineness and weight at the Philadelphia mint and asked for its coinage into silver dollars, offering to pay the rates charged. The superintendent of the mint refused to coin this silver into money, saying that there was no law for it. An appeal was taken from his decision to that of the Director of the Mints at Washington, and he affirmed the decision of his subordinate at Philadelphia; another appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury and he made the same statement, and now the parties are in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia asking a mandamus from that court to compel Secretary Foster and Director of the Mints, Leech, to coin that silver into money; this brings up the whole question, and it matters not what the Supreme Court of the District decides, it will go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The withdrawal of the Louisiana Lottery from the fight in that State has not settled the differences between the Democratic party there. The lottery and anti-lottery tickets both continue in the field. The anti-lottery men have just received a large shipment of arms, openly sent to the chairman of their committee, and the chairman of that committee says there is no concealment and no attempt at concealment, that if the votes cast for their candidates are not counted they intend to see that they are if it requires arms to do it. This is very illustrative of Louisiana methods, and it may be that the Democrats, who a few years ago were engaged in shooting down the Republicans to prevent them from exercising the privilege of franchise, and who have since been swindling them out of their votes will now go to shooting each other and swindling, if possible, each other out of their votes. Retributive justice follows them close, and the overthrowing of law and the constructing of mob law, as has been done in Louisiana, always reacts.

The rules have been adopted in the House, and the Holman amendment, putting riders on appropriation bills along with the balance. The object of the Holman amendment is to put on the appropriation bills each one of Mr. Springer's little tariff bills, and in that way to force the Senate to accept them and the President to sign them. The Democrats of the House may prepare themselves to sit in session until the third of March, 1893 if this is their game, because if the Senate should give way and accept these appropriation bills with tariff repealing riders on them there is a man in the White House who will not give way, but will let the appropriations go until they come to him in proper form to be signed.

There has been a great deal of talk, and it was particularly the case during Gen. Grant's administration, of Republican nepotism. An examination of the record of the secretary of the senate shows that seven senators have their sons as clerks of the committees of which they are chairmen, and five of these senators are democrats, who hold the committee by courtesy, as the senate is republican. A further examination would show that several of the senators have their sons as private secretaries; one had his wife and some have their daughters. Of course it is no nepotism, because it is democrats who do it.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

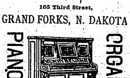
A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

KOPS BRO'S

105 Third Street,

GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS.



WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

G. G. HENAULT

Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN

OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,

CROOKSTON

CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

GIVE US A CALL

A. J. & A. McKINNON, - - Main Street, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,

—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—

PAINTS,

OILS AND

VARNISHES.

—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—

☞ WALL PAPER. ☜

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

TRY PEAKE,

THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,

FOR BARGAINS.

Drunkenness

CURED.

THE

Moorhead Institute

Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the

DRINK and OPIUM

HABIT.

Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms. Address,

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

C. SLATER. E. N. HILL.
H. ROTHERT, J. A. GEORGE.

Chase & Slater Law and Claims Co.,

1331 F Street, Northwest,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, all the executive departments and before Congress. Claims for Indian Depredations collected. Pension cases prosecuted. Patents promptly secured. Careful attention given to all classes of land cases. Liberal arrangements made with Local Attorneys or for transfer of cases.

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

Lee & Herrick's Best,	$2.65
North Star,	2.50
Fife,	2.15
Skip Jack,	1.15

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

BUY OF SLOCUM,

The Leading Grocer. The Best Goods for the Least Money.

SPECIALTIES | I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF | SPECIALTIES

TEAS, COFFEES, CANNED SALMON and CHOICE BUTTER.

—HAVE YOU TRIED MY— Wheat Germ Meal?

Everything in my line fresh from the wholesaler at the VERY LOWEST LIVING RATES. ☞ Give me a Trial.

W. E. SLOCUM, - - BROADWAY.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, February 18, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 71.
1 Northern 70.
2 Northern 64.
3 Northern 60.

Mrs. W. E. Slocum has been quite ill with tonsilitis.

Wheat dropped off a cent on Wednesday, opening up at 71.

Mrs. Geo. W. Tice, of Mentor, was in the city on Monday evening.

Mrs. Geo. W. Peake is convalescent from an attack of pneumonia.

The thermometer indicated 28 below at 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

The N. P. Express office has been moved into the the Reckett Block.

Only two more weeks of regular winter yet—but what will the spring time be?

If you want to borrow money call on J. W. Wheeler at the Scandia-American bank.

Fred Anderson has been getting up a lot of green elm sawed stove-wood lengths.

H. B. Parker, representing a Boston paper house, was in the city on Wednesday.

Mrs. Chris Houston, who has been sick for some days is reported convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Miller returned on Saturday morning from a short visit to Fargo.

Gilt edged farm loans wanted. Call on J. W. Wheeler at the Scandia-American bank.

Geo. Vine still continues to cut up corn-fed pork to the delight of his many customers.

See A. Humphrey's ad. elsewhere in this issue and write him for particulars on farm lands.

Wheat took a spasm and opened up three cents higher on Tuesday morning, reaching 72.

Wm. Price, of Edna, died suddenly at that place last week and was interred here on Tuesday.

W. C. Andrews, representing Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, of St. Paul, was in the city on Monday.

The Ladies' Relief Corps held a session at their hall in Odd Fellows' Block on Monday evening.

See the new ad of Larsen, Carpenter & Co. and give the boys a call when you want a square deal.

Alderman A. C. Schmidt was celebrating the arrival of a fine girl baby at his home on Saturday last.

Meetings are being held every night this week at the Presbyterian church and much interest manifested.

W. E. McKenzie, of The Times, went to St. Paul on Monday evening to attend the Democratic love-feast.

Ed. Bivens has been confined to his room with rheumatism for some days. Has had a pretty hard time of it.

Wheat opened out on Monday morning at 69 cents for 1 Hard. A gain of one cent on Friday's closing price.

S. L. Dobson returned last week from a trip below, enjoying the sights and scenes of Minneapolis by gaslight.

Miss Mabel Duntley returned from Euclid on Monday evening. She reports the sick ones at Mr. Davis' doing nicely.

Anton R. Erickson has been appointed special administrator of the estate of John L. Hanson, who died a few weeks since.

Mr. and Mrs. James McAnulty, of Dugdale, spent the Sabbath in the city with their children who are here attending school.

Go to Geo. Vine's meat market in Robert street for choice cuts. Geo. had one himself a week or so since but he don't sell that kind.

F. L. Hampson, formerly editor of the Norman County Herald, favored THE JOURNAL with a pleasant call on Friday of last week.

A consignment of exhibits for the Exposition—the first received from a foreign country—arrived at Chicago Jan. 26, from Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Copeland, after a pleasant visit with friends and relatives in this city returned to their home in St. Paul on Thursday.

Crookston Alliance held a regular meeting on Saturday last. But few were in attendance so no business of importance was undertaken.

Bert Duntley expects his brother from Michigan about March 1st. The young man, if he likes the country, will become a resident of Polk County.

It is announced that the imperial band of Emperor William of Germany will attend the Exposition, having already obtained permission to do so.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings and Mrs. J. V. E. Wyatt left for Minneapolis on Monday evening to attend the annual meeting of the Ladies Relief Corps in that city.

The prospects are that more building than ever before will be done in this city next season, and all of a permanent character. That is all proper and just.

Supt. V. D. Carruth and assistant Supt. Dickenson have been busy visiting schools. Last week they visited the schools on the east side.

Iver M. Johnson writes us to ask if the $3.00 sent us last month was received. It was received on Jan. 13th and our printed form of receipt sent in paper.

John Lester was on the sick list last week but is now all O. K. again. John says he was "clean out of his mind all day Sunday but has got it all back again."

Walter Lee brought up a span of fine steppers when he returned from Minneapolis last week. Also a new safe for the mill wherein he can deposit stake money.

Comrade Geo. Holt went down to Minneapolis on Tuesday evening to be present at the annual State encampment, to represent Col. Cobham Post therein.

Parties living along the railroad, however remote, need not hesitate about subscribing to our hail fund as arrangements for shipment are now being made.

Alderman & Sylvester have done so much business in the hardware line this winter that they have worn their floor all out and were obliged to lay new flooring this week.

The last issue of the Warren Register mentions the serious illness of T. R. Davis, an old-time resident of Warren, and this week the news that he is dead reaches THE JOURNAL.

Wheeler loans money on farm security. He is too busy to write up an ad for this issue, but if you will call he will not be too busy to tell you what he can do for you in that line.

Dept.-Sheriff M. Losey went out east after Paul Matthey, accused of selling mortgaged property. Matthey secured the services of Martin O'Brien to defend and his case was set for Wednesday afternoon.

C. L. Hanson was up from Valley on Tuesday. Mr. H. says farmers in his neighborhood have their threshing all done—got their plowing done last fall and are now ready for spring's work as soon as it comes.

Mrs. Rose has rented the whole of the third story of the Reckett Block, a portion of which she will use as a restaurant and the balance for sleeping rooms. She has gone to St. Paul to purchase furniture.

Mrs Bert Duntly went up to Euclid on Tuesday morning to see how the sick ones are getting along. Her father, Mr. M. Davis, has been very sick and the others more or less so; but they are reported very much better.

E. M. Walsh reports two important real estate deals this week. The Barnes property on Broadway to A. Chabot, and his lot on the corner of Broadway and Fletcher to Martin Finseth who will build a business block thereon.

Last week W. A. Marin advertised a lost horse in these columns and on Tuesday he came up after his horse, having found him by means of his ad in THE JOURNAL. He says it always pays him to advertise in THE JOURNAL.

C. C. Bartlett, formerly editor of the Fertile Journal, was in the city on Monday. Mr. B. is looking for a job in Polk County again. Having been away for two or three years he finds that there is no place like the Red River Valley.

It has been decided by the powers that be to hold the annual district encampment of the G. A. R., which was voted to this city at Moorhead last June, on July 4th, 5th and 6th next. Crookston will do herself proud on that occasion.

Very interesting revival services are in session at the Presbyterian church this week. They are union evening meetings by the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, Rev. Messrs. R. H. Battey and O. H. Elmer preaching alternate evenings.

Policeman Ellingbo was kept busy on Tuesday night taking care of the exuberant spirits that did much abound. Ellingbo comes as near being a whole police force as one man can. When he sees a noisy crowd, faith he surrounds them and runs 'em in.

The Scandia American bank folks have been re-arranging the interior of the bank with a view to the better accommodation of their growing business. They have not lost sight of artistic points in the deal and neatness and beauty still reign supreme.

C. P. Swanson was down from Bray on Friday of last week. He has purchased a horse-power and will put in the balance of the winter threshing, or so much of it as is necessary to complete what remains to thresh, which he estimates at one-fourth of the full amount raised.

Commissioner L. P. Hunt will be in the city next week to see about raising our proportion of the World's Fair fund. It shouldn't be a hard matter to do, as every other place where the call has been made has responded promptly and Crookston should not be behind in the good work.

Next Sunday, Feb. 21st, at the Congregational church, Mr. Battey will preach at 11 a.m., subject: "What is it, Lord?" Sabbath School after the sermon. Union services in the evening, Rev. O. H. Elmer preaching the sermon at 7:30. All kindly invited to attend church here next Sabbath. Come early and join heartily with us in the singing.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

To all of those who so promptly responded to our last week's statements with the cash we return our warmest thanks, as well as for the kind words spoken. If the responses continue so favorable we shall accomplish our desires without being obliged to make trouble nor expense for any. We certainly do not WISH to do that.

E. M. Walsh is preparing for a lively real estate business this coming season. If you would see the list of names he has you would think he intended to sell a farm to every man in the United States and Canada. He went down to Minneapolis to talk city lots with some monied men there and has several important deals under consideration.

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

A SERIAL.

Webster says a serial is a publication appearing in a series or succession of parts. We think we will call this a serial. It may be of interest. It ought to be of profit.

DRESS GOODS.

Ginghams—Fifty pieces of Anderson's great productions, you know they have no equal, and to say that "we are stuck up" about the selection is just about the truth. Toille du Nord Ginghams, beautiful patterns,

12½ Cents.

WOOL SUITINGS.

In advanced spring styles, are already shown in considerable variety. The south window is full of them and only

25c yd. Well worth 35c.

DRAPERIES.

A few Chenille Portiers, 3½ yds. fringe top and bottom, but slightly soiled from exposure, at

$4.90 pair. Were $8 and $8.50.

WINDOW SHADES.

50 doz. genuine opaqe (not paper) shades, 6 feet long, 36 inches wide and mounted on Minette shade rollers, at

35c complete.

REMNANTS.

(Like broken candy in a jar) fill the counters. Can't help it, we give people what they want, nd someone will take the remants if they are cheap enough. Now is your time.

SHEETINGS.

10-4 bleached at	29c
9-4 " "	27c
8-4 " "	22c
10-4 unbleached "	25c
9-4 " "	22c
8-4 " "	20c
46 in. pillow casing	12½c

EMBROIDERIES.

We will now ask your attention to the

—EMBROIDERIES—

as you might be asked to partake of some choice bit of confection after a hearty meal, just to have a nice taste in your mouth, don't you see? Everybody says they are so dainty and beautiful. We knew it all the time.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

The Best is Always the Cheapest

THE DOWAGIAC

SHOE DRILL,

With the Direct Spring Pressure and Solid Bottom Shoe is copied by many but eqalled by none. It runs lighter and lasts longer than any Drill on earth. We have also the

RUSHFORD WAGON

"Good lumber and bone dry," Columbus and Racine Buggies, Grand Detour and Scandia Plows, Boss Harrows, Minneapolis Binders, Walter A. Wood Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines, Hay Rakes, Garden Tools, Road Wagons, Carts and a

FULL LINE OF REPAIRS.

Give Us A Call and Let Us Make Your Acquaintance.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

T. H. Bjoin's Old Stand, Opera Block. CROOKSTON.

A. R. Holston:—You may say to your readers that I have so many cases on hand just now that I shall be unable to attend the St. Louis convention and I am looking for a good substitute to send in my place. I must attend to the business whereunto I was elected if I have to neglect every convention what there is.

Writing in response to our statement of last week a McIntosh friend says: "I regret not having remitted for THE JOURNAL which is an ever welcome visitor to our household. ' I think you have more patience than many ordinary mortals." Thanks, friends. Like all ordinary mortals we like to be appreciated.

Last Friday evening the Epworth League of the M. E. church gave a social in the church parlors. A large number were present and and enjoyed a fine program. Especial mention should be made of the recitation of Miss Hill, who delighted the audience, and all wished for another opportunity to hear her.

Our list for hail sufferers grows slowly but the prospects are more encouraging as we know of several who will chip in later. Meanwhile any who feel like helping out a goood cause can drop us a postal card stating the amount they are willing to contribute and their name will be added to our list. Let the good work go on.

OATS WANTED.

S. L. Dobson wants to secure all the oats in Polk County that are suitable for his business, for which he will pay the highest market price.

Hugh Thompson:—How does your hail list prosper? I had made up my mind to give 40 bushels of wheat to the Russian sufferers but I believe THE JOURNAL is right on that question that charity should begin at home and so what I do this year will be done for our own citizens. You may put me down for 25 bushels of wheat as a starter and if you need it later I will raise my ante. We certainly should encourage all who have the ambition to go ahead and raise grain.

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to THE JOURNAL or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-American Bank, Crookston, Minn:

THE JOURNAL	$ 5.00
B. C. Jorgenson	10.00
O. H. Richardson	10 bushels barley.
Frank Bivins	10 bushels seed wheat.
W. G. Lytle	10 bushels seed wheat.
Lewis Ellington	$5.00.
E. Lanctot, 10 bu. oats,	10 bu. barley.
Thomas Wallace,	20 bu. barley
Goodwin Leppert (Wylia)	10 bu. oats.
Hayes Bros	20 bu. wheat.
Earnest Mueller	20 bu. barley.
Ben Geroux	2 " "
K. Hanson	4 " "
Ole Olson	2 " wheat.
E. W. Johnson	50 cents.
Will Himmelsback	10 bu. barley.
S. B. Palmer (Lockhart),	10 bu. potatoes.
Hugh Thompson,	25 bu. seed wheat.
E. M. Walsh, 10 bu. oats,	10 bu. barley

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for market garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000.

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings, 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Topnship. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad station, partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Louisville can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 8 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full sett Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $6,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

Mrs. C. Snyder received a telegram on Monday announcing the serious illness of her father, and together with her husband left for the old home on Monday evening.

An auroral display was witnessed last Saturday night that has seldom if ever been excelled. At about 6 p. m. a broad crimson belt spanned the heavens from the northwest to the southeast forming a bow of beauty indescribable. We notice by the papers that the same phenomenon was witnessed in many states, more or less vividly. It was a sight long to be remembered.

A weary individual sought shelter in a storm porch on Tuesday night about 10:15, where he lay sweetly sleeping until policeman Ellingbo could be hunted up when he was given more comfortable quarters. It took about one hour and fifteen minutes to find a policeman, as Robinson was sick and Ellingbo was busy on another case. He rounded 'em both up.

A man named O'Brien was brought down from Fosston on Monday evening under arrest, charged with having set fire to a bed upon which he was sleeping. The Fosston tangle-foot must be red-hot for not long since we read of an Indian who loaded up with it and was burned up before he could be rescued and now comes this case where a man's breath sets the bedding on fire.

Judge Benson went down to Fergus Falls last week and brought back O. A. Larson who was committed to the insane asylum last May. He says the hospital is the best conducted of any in the State, and the patients are in excellent hands. They seem to regard the Superintendent, Dr. Bartlett, very highly. A large addition is nearly completed, and when ready, about 200 patients from St. Paul will be received.

Read the manly letter of President Mitchell, on our last page. Mr. Mitchell makes some very wise and timely suggestions in connection with the efforts being put forth to secure seed and feed for those who lost their crops last season by hail. If every sub-alliance should act upon this suggestion the work would be light and the amount donated by each need not be very large. Here is an opportunity for practical work. Shall it be improved?

Cleveland's Minstrels drew a big house on Friday evening and gave a fine entertainment, but had to cut down their program fearfully to allow them to leave on the N. P. train at 10:15. The management should not contract with any show that has to leave that soon as their patrons pay for the whole program and are entitled to it—good or bad—entire and the result will be that people will not go for fear they will not get what they pay for. We have mentioned this before.

Not long since THE JOURNAL published a circular letter from parties in New York offering to sell counterfeit money and elsewhere in this issue we re-produce an account of how they came out, taken from the Minneapolis Evening Journal. People are not giving away fortunes in this day and age of the world and whoever is fooled by these captivating circulars is not wise. If these chaps had the kind of money they claim to have they could dispose of it to better advantage than by selling it at such discounts.

The ladies of the Relief Corps are making preparations to give a grand ball on the evening of Feb. 25th, at McKinnon's Hall. It is known that next year the annual G. A. R. Encampment will be held in this city and the object of this ball is to provide funds for that affair and every citizen of Crookston, who takes a pride in his city, should help on the good cause by buying at least one ticket. Every other place where the Encampment has been held has done itsself proud and Crookston must not be behind.

One of our city papers not long since repeated the rumor that Will Kops had gone insane over business matters. Elsewhere we give space to a letter letter from C. DeBruyn Kops, Will's father, which shows how much truth there is in the rumor. It is singular how such reports obtain. We clip the following from the Hot Springs Graphic. We also note in the list of arrivals at the ten hotels that the list of arrivals at the Hotel Pullman leads the list in number. There don't seem to be anything very "crazy" about this showing:

"The Hotel Pullman is doing a business that is a very flattering tribute to the enterprise and growing popularity of its manager, Mr. W. C. Kops. For the past month its accommodations have been taxed and the prospects bid fair to a continuation of its present era of prosperity."

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

Taken Up.

Came to my place on Feb. 3d, one light sorrel horse with white face and three white feet. Owner can recover by proving property and paying expenses of keeping and advertising. JOHN JOHNSON, Town of Kertsonville. [44-49]

Here It Is.

To the man who labors with his hands, physical trouble is a very serious thing. It is not merely the pain he endures, racking and tormenting as it is, but the prospective loss of time, money and place haunts him and aggravates his suffering. He is bent on having prompt relief and sure cure. He wants the best and the proof and here it is: —Mr. W. H. Schroeder, Gilbertville, Iowa, stated April 10, 1884, that he had used St. Jacobs Oil in his stables for horse complaints and upon himself for rheumatism, and had found it the best remedy he had ever tried. Again Feb'y 11, 1887, he writes: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and sore back, as stated, and it cured; and for burns and bruises it does its work as recommended to do. I always keep it in the house and recommend it to my neighbors." —Mr. John Garbutt, 656 Minna St., San Francisco, Cal., writes: "Some time back I sprained my knee and suffered agony until I tried St. Jacobs Oil. The result was a speedy and permanent cure." —Miss Ida M. Fleming, 7 S. Carey St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I had been afflicted for two years with neuralgia, and tried every means to get rid of the tormenting disease. I had been given so much quinine that my nervous system was seriously injured. I was advised to use St. Jacob's Oil, which I did, and it relieved me entirely.

THEODORE GRIM, a prisoner in the county jail at Milwaukee awaiting trial in the federal court on a charge of selling liquor to the Indians in Oconto county, hanged himself in his cell.

A CONDITION of lawlessness prevails at Sioux City, Iowa.

THE LADIES.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, make it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

A bar in the river and a bar on shore have the same name, because water is scarce in both places.

He Bobs up Serenely

From bed whose liver is all right. The bilious subject arises slowly, wearily, with a sensation of languor and nausea after a night of unrest. His skin and eyeballs are sallow, his right side bothers him, his tongue is furred, he has sick headache. His department of the interior needs the reform brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading remedy for biliousness, constipation, malaria, nervousness, kidney troubles, and more recently for la grippe.

Why is it that editors who "prefer a pipe to a cigar" make a specialty of accepting cigars?

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It is proper for an old toper to speak to his drunken companion as his booze-um friend.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

The cold wave appears to have arrived in unbroken packages.

COPYRIGHT 1891

A woman "run-down," overworked, weak, nervous and debilitated—that's a woman that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made for. It gives her health and strength. All woman's weaknesses and all woman's ailments are cured by it. It's a legitimate medicine—not a beverage; an invigorating, restorative tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, free from alcohol and injurious drugs. It imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

For all functional irregularities, periodical pains, organic displacements and uterine diseases, it's a positive remedy.

And a *guaranteed* one. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case, the money paid for it is refunded. No other medicine for women is sold on these terms. That's because nothing else is "just as good." Perhaps the dealer will offer something that's "better." He means that it's better for *him*.

CHILD BIRTH
MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

LITTLE BOY BLUE BEREAVED.

Little Boy Blue has lost his mother—
Nevermore will he find another
This side of Happy Land;
O Earth, be kind to little Boy Blue,
He has need of tender friends and true,
Though he does not understand!

His eyes were the last blue skies she saw,
And his little heart was filled with awe
As they led him away from her;
But now there are tears in those azure deeps,
As Boy Blue back to his mother creeps
And she does not smile or stir.

O loving mothers of other Boy Blues.
'Tis the saddest thing in the world to lose
Your darlings out of your sight—
And yet it is better that they should go
Than be left, like little Boy Blue, below
To grieve for you in the night.
—TOM MASSON.

HER SON AND HIS.

THE snow had been falling all day long, and the dark November weather had changed the streets of Paris to dismal drains for the melting flakes.

An omnibus stopped at the head of Prony street, and from its aristocratic interior stepped a 12-year-old boy with a morocco sachel under his arm. He ran to the door of an elegant house, and the next moment was clattering up the marble steps to the vestibule.

"Is mother home?" he asked of the servant, as she helped him off with his wet overcoat and leggings.

"No," was the answer. "Her ladyship has not come in."

"And my sisters?"

"Miss Christine and Miss Yvonne are in the reception-room with Diana and their dolls."

In the reception-room he found Christine seated before a cheerful fire.

"Oh, how glad I am that you have got home!" she cried, throwing her arms about his neck. We are so lonely! Father went out after breakfast, and mother about the time you left for school. Father came back with some cakes, but he went right out again."

I have been thinking of father and mother all school time. Something is wrong. Have you not noticed Christine?"

"Mother seemed a little put out with father. But this is nothing new. I have noticed that this long time."

"Yes cried little 6-year-old Yvonne. "I have often seen papa crying when I caught him in the study and put my hands over his eyes. Ever since the lady in red—"

"What is that she is chattering about?" interrupted the boy, with a superior air.

Yvonne was touched in her feminine weak spot. "I know better than you, for I was with mamma. We were coming out of the Louvre shops, and I had my baloon—that one you broke—"

"You should say burst," said her brother.

Taking no notice, the child went on with her story:

"Then mamma said to Firmin, 'I am going to walk across the Palais Royal; have the carriage for us before the Bourse.'"

Christine and Gaetan looked at each other, hardly able to keep from laughing. But Yvonne kept on with her reflections.

"I know what I saw, at any rate. And when we met papa with the lady in red, mamma drew me away and squeezed my wrist so hard she hurt me."

"What lady in red?" exclaimed Christine.

"There, now!" cried Yvonne, "perhaps you'll believe me. And the lady had an elegant bonnet and a gold veil, and a silk parasol, and, and—"

But Gaetan jumped up suddenly, exclaiming; "Don't listen to her nonsense! Why should not papa walk with a lady in red if he wants to? There are plenty of ladies who come here on mamma's Thurdays, and she and pa don't get angry over them."

"Of course not," said Christine.

The hours crept on, the Greek theme is written and Ovid is in a fair way to be converted into bad French, when loneliness proves too much for Gaetan's philosophy, and he gets up to rejoin his sister by the fire.

Just then several quick sharp peals of the bell were heard, and a young and beautiful woman made her appearance. The children had hardly finished a stormy but affectionate welcome to their mother, when the door again opened and their father came in. He received the children's caresses in an abstract way, and, turning to the Countess said with some emotion:

"Clotilde, we must arrange our affairs immediately. Take the children out and come back here, I beg you."

"As you like," she said.

Left alone, Count Bellefontaine took the code from the table and opened it at articles 1448 and 1449, and read: "The wife who has obtained a decree of separation from bed and board assumes the free control of her property. She must contribute to the expense of educating the children of the marriage. If her husband has no property, she must bear the whole of this expense."

He closed the book and leaned on the mantel with his back to the fire, "I don't care for the money but the children. None of them are to go with me. The judge so ordered, and they are to be brought to see me once a month. As if I was no longer their father, because—No consideration! Temptation, passion, weakness . . . never taken into account, and then in three years divorce—unless Clotilde should forgive. She'll never do that, for she has chosen this course."

"Thank you, Clotilde. You have not kept me waiting. Here are the keys of my secretary. You will find cash and title-deeds all safe."

"And how about yourself? How are you to live? Though I have been wronged, I bear your name, and can not permit you to suffer."

"I thank you Clotilde, for your commiseration, but I can not accept it at your hands."

"So, having broken your faith, you wish now to play the magnanimous!"

"Remember that I have been defeated. I am punished enough."

"That is so. But that punishment weighs upon me too, and more heavily than you can imagine. The sight of my ruined home, the publicity of all, and the scandal afloat."

"You were inflexible."

"My dignity was at stake, sir!"

"Say your pride."

"Yes and my hate. I could not forgive you for giving me a rival."

"A rival! I have told you a hundred times how it was. You were off in the country, nursing your mother. You had all the children, and there I was alone in Paris for months, with nothing to do and bored to death. Then the opportunity came.

"However, enough of this. I shall say nothing further than is necessary, and I hope you will spare me any more recriminations. But promise me that you will not try to alienate the children from me. For I am still their father!"

"I promise."

"Very well. I have only to bid good bye. You have judged me strictly, and have given me blow for blow. I can't complain, for the law is on your side. Will you call the children and let me kiss them before I go?"

"Certainly."

The Countess left the room, returning presently with the girls.

"Are you going away?" exclaimed Christine in alarm, clinging to him.

The Count faced about and saw Yvonne sleeping heavily in her mother's arms.

He drew her close to him and gently kissed her.

"Yes," he answered. "I am going on a journey, a rather long one, little girl, but I shall be back soon, and find you quite grown up."

As the two little girls left the room Gaetan rushed in. He brushed by the Countess, gathered up his books and exercises, and hastily bundled them into his satchel.

"Are you not going to kiss me?" asked his father. "Don't you know that I am going away?"

"Wait till I get my things," he said. Then he took the satchel and fastened it on his father's valise by the straps.

"What are you doing, Gaetan?" asked the Countess. "Did I not tell you that your father was in haste?"

Gaetan straightened himself up and turned toward his mother, saying in a tone of resolute defiance: "I must certainly take my books, for I am going with father!"

In vain the countess held out her arms to him. He only cried still more vehemently: "No, no; I do not love you. I heard you drive papa away."

His father tried in turn to draw him toward his mother, saying gently: "My boy be reasonable; you are causing your mother much pain."

But in the middle of his nervous fury the boy suddenly sank to the floor and lay at his length upon the carpet, crying over and over again: "Papa, papa," as though his heart would break.

The Count lifted him and placed him in the great arm-chair, and his mother in great agitation, kneeling by his side. But with a violent movement of his arm the boy pushed her rudely away.

"Who could have told Gaetan such stories?" asked the Count.

"Nobody has told me anything," said Gaetan through his tears. "They took us into dinner, but I saw John packing a valise, and I came back. The door of the room was open, and I got behind the screen. And when I heard mamma scolding you, and found she had taken her keys I made up my mind not to love her, and to go away with you."

"My boy, you did very wrong to listen, and you did not understand what your mother said. Be quiet, and believe what I tell you. I have given her the keys because I am going away."

"Come, my dear Gaetan, papa is telling the truth. He will return in a few days."

"Why do you say that mamma? I heard father say he would never return, even to come and see us. Besides, Yvonne warned us. She has often caught papa crying in his study."

"Ah!" said the Countess. "You wept! Why did you hide that, and let me think you wrapped in your proud insensibility?"

"Because you would have laughed at my distress, and I would not give you the pleasure of seeing my tears."

Both parents were now kneeling by the side of their boy, and the Countess was gazing into her husband's eyes as though she would read his very soul.

"You see very well that I must go with him," said the boy. "You will have Christine and Yvonne, and it is not fair to leave him alone."

"So you refuse to stay with me?" said the Countess.

"Yes, because you are so mean."

"And suppose I give the keys back to your father and make him stay here?"

"Oh, my dear good mamma!"

The boy had passed one arm arouna his mother's neck, his other one being still around his father's, so that he held them both in one embrace.

"Then, mamma, as you have made him cry, kiss him and then I will kiss you with all my heart."

"Clotilde!" begged the Count, overcome, "for our boy's sake!"

"Yes! And for yours, too," sighed the Countess, letting her head fall upon her husband's shoulder.

DYING BY INCHES.

How a Man Felt Who Suffered from Progressive Paralysis.

A Los Angeles physician told us the other day, says the Pomona Progress, that the most trying time in all his experience was during the past five weeks, when he stood hopelessly by and saw a poor ranchman near Puente die by inches of what is known as progressive paralysis.

The patient was first taken in one big toe. In a short time the limb was paralyzed to the knee. Two physicians were called, and all the known remedies were applied to stay the progress of the deadening attack, but in vain. Hour by hour death moved on its victim. The patient was propped up in an armchair and fully realized his condition. He awaited the end with the coolness and bravery of a martyr. As the lines of death crept nearer and nearer his heart he made calculations as to how much longer he could live. He said: "Now it has reached the body," indicating the exact place with his finger. In a little while he said: "It has reached the bottom of my lungs." Another short wait and he said faintly: "It has reached my heart," and he fell over dead!

SOME TIMELY FARM TOPICS.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

The Advantageous Hot Bed--Oatmeal for Poultry-- Kindly Shelter--Pumpkins and Pump-- General Farm Hints.

The Advantageous Hot Bed.

The hot bed is one of those inexpensive little conveniences which every farmer may have if he will, without very much trouble. And the advantage of having one in starting cabbage cauliflower, lettuce, radish, tomato, celery and other plants, and in getting an early supply of lettuce for the table, well compensates for whatever expense and care is involved in providing one.

The best situation for a hot bed is one where a building, close fence, or other obstruction breaks the full force of the wind, and where the full heat of the sun may fall upon it.

For heating material manure fresh from the horse stable should be used, mixed, if they can be procured, with about an equal quantity of forest leaves. Five or six wagon loads of this material, placed in a compact heap, will soon heat up, especially if under cover of a shed where it is protected from cold until it begins to heat.

One method of making the hot bed is to stack fermenting manure on the surface, building it up regularly and solidly, and taking care to distribute the long and short manure evenly. The pile should be two and a half feet high, with square, solid sides, and should be two feet wider and longer than the frame of the hotbed. A better plan is to dig a pit two feet larger each way than the frame and pack the manure evenly in it. After this is done the sash should be put on and kept close until the heat is again active in the manure. A thermometer should be used to ascertain the degree of heat generated.

Different plants require different degrees of heat, so that it is well to have two or three compartments, each with its own sash. Thus cucumbers, egg-plant and peppers do best in a temperature warmer and moister than the hottest room, while tomatoes require somewhat less heat, and cabbage, cauliflower, radish, lettuce and celery need still less. If only one sash is used, the plants requiring the greatest heat may be placed in the center, and the others nearer the outside, where they can be more readily cooled off by raising the sash.

Should the bed prove to be very hot, an increased supply of water will be required. Care should be taken to have it fully up to blood heat. It will also be necessary to have the sash open longer through the day.

Until all danger from frost is over, it is indispensable to have a supply of mats or shutters to cover the frames at night. Straw mats can readily be made by tying ropes of long straw together with twine. It is also necessary to see that the beds are properly ventilated during the day, as the heat of the sun, added to that of the manure, will raise the temperature too high for the safety of the plants. No exact rule can be laid down with regard to this point, which must be learned by observation and experience—sometimes at the cost of failure. But when the management of a hotbed is once well understood, it is a very useful bit of knowledge.

The soil suitable for a hotbed should be light and fine. It should be sifted to remove all stones lumps and rubbish. The addition of leaf mold, such as is to be found in the woods, of decomposed leaves and sand, improves the soil, while sohagnum moss, thoroughly dried and sifted is better still added in the proportion of two or three quarts to each peck of soil. A rich soil is not necessary for starting plants from seed, but it needs to be fine and light.

Plants may also be started to great advantage in window boxes in the house, or cold frames may be used if the hotbed is too much trouble. This is simply a hotbed without the packings of manure. It is not surprising what a high degree of heat may be obtained in this way, but great care must be exercised not to lose at night all that is gained by day, for which a thick covering is indispensable. For those who can afford it, and the cost is not or need not be great, a greenhouse with a hot-water system of heating is a great convenience and a source of pleasure. One who had a taste for such employment will soon master the details of management and make the greenhouse one of the most delightful adjuncts of the farm.

Pumpkins and Pump.

Many dairymen in this section learned, for the first time, during last fall's drouth the value of pumpkins in milk production. One raised more than forty top-box loads of exceptionally nice quality in a 12-acre cornfield and got a good crop of corn besides. His pastures were all dried up when the corn was fit to cut and he began feeding pumpkins to ten cows and followed it up three months. The pumpkins were stored in a feed passage in a basement stable out of the way of frost, and mostly fed in the barnyard. The seeds fell out when the pumpkins were crushed and were eaten by swine, which also consumed any pumpkin the cattle left. He estimates that these pumpkins were the equivalent of 200 bushels of corn; and I found it capable of demonstration, as he feeds 8 qts. per cow daily of cob-meal since the pumpkins were gone.

While this man and many others found it paid to feed pumpkins, others let many go to waste and I can see on many fields the remains of them, in some cases an acre or more. It might reasonably be asked: Why raise a crop to waste, when it is so easily harvested and with a little care kept until consumed. I have now in cellar several sound pumpkins that have been there over three months, and I have known pumpkins to be thus kept until March. I do not know what effect growing pumpkins has on succeeding crops, but I have never been able to see that it diminished the corn grown with them.

Pumpkins are not only relished by cattle but greatly lessen their desire for water; a cow fed two or three good pumpkins a day will require two or three gallons less water. Perhaps this is the reason they are called pumpkins, because they in a measure usurp the functions of that dairy assistant, the pump! By the way, isn't it about time to drop the usual spelling of this word and spell it phonetically—punkin? Squashes are more valuable than pumpkins as cow-feed and when they drop to half a cent a pound are cheaper to use than millfeed. Both squashes and pumpkins may be grown by suburban residents who have no cornfield, in odd corners around the barnyard, in the hotbed, etc. I have known two vines of the cheese pumpkin to produce a wagonload; they came up by chance in a hotbed after it had completed its earlier mission.—L. B. Pierce, in New York Tribune.

Oatmeal for Poultry,

"Bozzy's" famous report to Dr. Johnson's sneer at Scotchmen for eating the grain fed to horses in England—"that is the reason there are such fine horses in England and such fine men in Scotland"—was a deserved tribute to one of the most wholesome and nourishing of grain foods. It is good not only for horses and men, but for poultry also. In reply to an inquiry as to whether it pays to buy oatmeal at 4½ cents a pound to feed to chicks, an exchange says it does pay, and pay well, to buy the meal at $7.25 to $7.70 per barrel, of the same quality as is used for the table. Chicks fed with a ration composed in part of oatmeal will lay on flesh more rapidly, and when mature will weigh one or two pounds more than if raised on corn meal or other food less nutritious than oatmeal.

The special value of oatmeal is that it builds up the chick from the very beginning, and every experienced poultry raiser knows the importance of steady growth from the word "go." Mr. Wright, in his "Practical Poultry Keeper," remarks that the best food for chicks "is decidedly oatmeal," but thinks it too high-priced for general use, except for valuable broods. He still advises it, however, for the first week, in order to lay a good foundation. But the writer above referred to says that the total cost of the oatmeal used last year, in connection with other food, was only five cents per chick—certainly not an extravagant addition to the cost, especially if one to two pounds per chick and earlier maturity were accomplished by its use.

Kindly Shelter.

As I look out of the window at the wintry landscape and realize what comfort and protection my home and stock derive from the now magnificent rows and groups of stately evergreens that stand a beautiful and never-failing barrier to winter as well as summer storms, I wonder why more farmers do not avail themselves of the kindly shelter afforded by a few rows of our common and hardy evergreens. They are now offered so cheaply and with very little care and attention grow so rapidly, and add so much to the beauty and value of the farm, that they are certainly among the best investments for a little money and time that can be made on the farm.

So with a grove that is planted for the timber that is always in demand on the farm. There is a never-ceasing demand and use for small straight timber for posts, bars, fencing, small buildings, sheds, etc.; for this use larch is the best. It grows rapidly and does not expend its strength in making branches, but in a straight, symmetrical trunk. Planted in rows 5 ft. apart and 3 ft. in the row, about 3,000 will grow on an acre. If planted where protection is needed, an added benefit is derived. Such a grove, planted and cared for at small expense, would in ten years be a source of profit, and the more as it gets older for fenceposts. Nothing will bring better return than a grove of red cedar.—Germantown Telegraph.

General Hints.

It is poor policy to keep pigs of all ages and sizes together.

The best butter in all the world naturally can be sadly injured by the use af very poor salt.

During the six months ended December 31, 1890, this country shipped abroad 205,163 cattle, valued at $16,484,638. A gain of nearly two million over the same period in 1889.

Be careful not to feed to many roots to the breeding ewe. Roots are largely composed of water and too much cold water all understand is injurious to the ewe.

It is of the utmost importance that the breed of sheep selected shall be fitted to the conditions under which they are to be kept, else the wool will necessarily be affected.

The winter season is the time for the accumulation of knowledge on bee culture, as well as on other topics. The winter is also the proper time to prepare hives, making and painting them for summer use.

The ambition needed among farmers is not to be lawyers, doctors nor politicians, but to be better farmers. When this ambition is general, agriculture will look up and taxation be more evenly distributed.

Keep a cheerful spirit, stop all wastes, study the possibilities of your family and the demand of your market, and take courage, for we must make the best of the times that are here if we are to succeed.

The use of the horse as a motive power throughout the country is rapidly diminishing. During the past year more than 25,000 horses have been taken from the numerous street car lines in the country.

Better farming is to be secured by more intelligent effort on the part of the individual. Better laws can be had only through the organized efforts of the producers at the caucuses, conventions and polls.

The descendants of a single wasp number as much as 30,000 in one season. November is the fatal month which kills them off, except two or three females, on whom depends the perpetuation of the race.

There's many a slip between the pulpit and the church door.

"What makes that joy, that merriment?
Rheumatic pains, neuralgic gout,
Salvation Oil has put to rout—
Salvation Oil, for healing sent,
Salvation Oil, the liniment.

The man who goes out by himself and drinks five cent whisky is a sin-nickle fellow.

They sat under the moonlight, with clasped hands trying to guess "what star would be their home when love became immortal" but soon, alas how soon she caught a cold and they had temporarily to stop guessing. They cured her however, with one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Why is a good speller in a school like a glass of champagne? Because they both go to the head.

Coughs and Hoarseness.

The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

Put a rich man on a mule's back, and the mule with throw him just as quickly as he would a beggar.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

In spite of their proverbial slowness, telegraph messengers go about with a great deal of dispatch.

For billious affections take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist St. Paul, Minn.

Four of the leaders of the recent anarchist attack at Xeres have been sentenced by the court martial by which they were tried to be executed Feb. 9.

A Big Profit
$200 Realized on an Investment of $2

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MARIE.

DURING the "Reign of Terror" in France one dark morning an unusual number of the aristocracy had been marched forth and countless heads rolled from the block. A gaping multitude stood by and wild shouts rent the air as the aristocracy were thus butchered. Among the assembled multitude that morning were two females. One of them were plainly clad, while a cloak was thrown around her, with which she kept her features nearly concealed. But a close observation would betray the fact that the woman had been weeping. Her eyes were inflamed and red, and she gazed eagerly upon the platform, while a shudder passed over her frame as each shock of the glittering knife severed the head from the body of someone who had been unfortunate enough to fall under the ban of the bloody leaders. The face of the woman was very beautiful, and she was young—certainly not more than 16 or 18 years of age.

The other female was quite different in character. Her face was fair, but there was a brazen expression about it. She was clad in rags, and as each head fell she would dance, and in various ways express her delight, and then exclaim:

"There falls another aristocrat who refused me charity when I humbly sued to him!"

Each expression of the kind would create a laugh from those who heard her. But any thoughtful person must wonder how one so young could have become so depraved.

The first female watched this creature for a few moments, and then pressing her way to her side, she laid her hand upon the shoulder of the wretch, and whispered:

"Would you like to become rich at once?"

The female in rags turned about, with a look of surprise, burst into a loud laugh, and then replied:

"Of course I would."

"Follow me and you shall be."

"Enough. Lead on."

It was with considerable difficulty that the females extricated themselves from the crowd; but they did so at length, and then the first female asked of the other:

"What shall I call you?"

"Oh! I'm called Pauper Marie."

"You live by begging?"

"Yes; but what's your name and what do you want?"

"My name is Marie, the same as your own."

"Are you an aristocrat?"

"It does not matter. If you know where we can find a room, lead me to it, and you shall have gold."

The pauper led the way into a narrow and filthy street, and then down in a cellar, and into a dark and filthy room.

The other female could not but feel a sickening sensation creep over her, but she recovered herself. After contemplating for a time the apartment, and what it contained, she asked:

"Are you well-known in Paris?"

"Yes. Everybody knows Marie the Pauper."

"Are you known to Robespierre? If so, I want to make a bargain with you."

"I am. What do you wish?"

"You see my clothing is better than your own, and I wish to exchange with you. I want you to consent to remain here, and not to show yourself at all, for a short time, or until I come to you again. As recompense for aiding me I will give you a thousand francs, and when I come back I will give you a thousand more. As security for my return take this ring."

The lady drew a diamond ring from her finger and gave it to the pauper. Then she handed her a purse containing gold.

The girl appeared a little puzzled, and asked:

"Well, what are you going to do with my dress?"

"I want you to put it on and go where I first met you."

"Oh, I understand now. You want to see the chopping go on, and you are afraid you will be taken for an aristocrat if you wear that dress. You want to represent me."

"Yes. I want to look as near like you as possible."

"Well, that won't be very difficult. Your hair and eyes and even your mouth is like mine. Your face is too white, though. But you can fix that with a little dirt."

They exchanged dresses, and soon the young rich and noble Marie de Nantes was clad in the rags of Marie, the Pauper of Paris.

The history of Marie de Nantes was a sad one. Her father and two brothers had fallen victims to the remorseless fiends of she revolution and a third and last brother had been seized. But of his fate she was ignorant, although she expected that it would be similar to that of her other relatives. He had been torn from her side but a few hours before.

After the exchange had been made the pauper looked on the stockingless and shoeless feet and ankles of the lady and said:

"That will never do. Your feet are too white and delicate. Let me arrange matters."

In a few moments Marie was prepared, and in the filth and rags she merged into the street.

She now took her course back toward the guillotine, and at length reached the square where the bloody work was still going on. Gradually she forced her way through the crowd, and nearer and nearer she came to the scaffold. She even forced a laugh at several remarks she heard around her, but those remarks sounded strangely.

Now she stood within a few feet of the platform.

She swept it with her eyes. Her brother was not there.

The cry was now raised:

"Here comes another batch."

Her heart fluttered violently, and she felt a faintness come over her as she heard the tramp of the doomed men approaching.

The crowd opened as the body of men passed.

Marie gazed among them. A low cry escaped her.

Her brother was there. But he walked proudly and fearlessly forward, and ascended the very steps which led to the block.

Up to this moment the strength of poor Marie had failed her, and she was unable to put her resolve into execution.

But now a sister's love swelled up in her breast, and she recovered her strength. She sprang forward, bursting through the line of guard, and ran up the steps. Grasping her brother by the hand she cried:

"What does this mean? It is only aristocracy that are to die."

"Away, woman!" exclaimed one of the executioners.

"No. I will not go away until you tell me why my brother is here and thus bound."

"Your brother?" was the echo.

"Yes, this is my brother."

"Well, who are you?"

"I am Marie. Don't you know me?"

"The Pauper?"

"Ay! I look like one, don't I?"

"But this man is not your brother."

"It is. Ask him—ask him."

Young Antonio De Nantes had turned a scornful glance upon the maiden, but a light passed at once across his face as he murmured:

"Oh my sister!"

"Is this your brother?" asked Robespierre of the supposed pauper, advancing near her.

"It is."

"But his name is down differently."

"Then you are mistaken. He is my brother. Ask him."

"Does Marie speak the truth?" asked Robespierre.

"She does," was the brother's reply.

"And you are not De Nantes?"

"I tell you I am her brother."

"Why did you not tell us this before?"

"I attempted to speak but was silenced."

"But you might have declared yourself,"

"You would not have believed me."

"But your dress?"

"It belonged to an aristocrat. Perhaps to him for whom I am taken."

Robespierre advanced close to young Nantes and gazed earnestly into his face. Then he approached Marie, and looked steadily in her eyes for a short time.

It was a moment of trial for the poor girl. She trembled in spite of all her efforts to be calm. She almost felt that she was lost when the human fiend, whose word was law, turned and said:

"Release the man."

The chains were instantly removed, and Antonio De Nantes walked down from the scaffold followed by his sister, while the shouts of those around rent the air, for they supposed it was a commoner who had thus been saved.

The young man worked his way through the crowd as rapidly as possible, leading Marie.

They had scarcely escaped it before the poor girl fainted, from the intensity of her feelings. The brother scarcely knew what to do, but a hand was laid upon his arm and a voice said;

"Bring her to my room again. She will be safe there."

The brother conveyed her to the apartments of the pauper, and then asked of her:

"Have you seen the female before?"

"Yes, I know all about it," returned the pauper. "She borrowed my clothes to save her lover. She has done it and I am glad." Before the noble sister returned to consciousness the brother had learned all. When she did so they both sought secure quarters, after rewarding the beggar girl as had been promised,

"Do you think Robespierre was really deceived?" asked Marie De Nantes.

"I think not," returned the brother.

"Then why did he order your release?"

"He saw your plan. He admired your courage. Could a friend have done more?"

"Perhaps this was the case. But if so, it was a deed of mercy, and the only one that man ever did."

"You are right."

Antonio De Nantes was not again arrested, and lived happily with that sister who had so nobly imperiled her own life to save him by representing the Pauper of Paris.

ACTING OUT A DREAM.

Some Extraordinary Somnambulistic Freaks of a Young Lady.

A young lady who is treasurer of a mission band in one of our Sunday schools, and who had about $5 of the band's money in her possession, quietly performed a feat the other night that was quite dangerous, says the Huntington, Pa., Journal. The lady referred to rose at a late hour, dressed herself, went to the bureau where she had placed the $5, and took it to a little room in the house which the family did not occupy. Gathering together a few old skirts, she wrapped the money up in them and then securely tied it with a string and placed it in a dark, hidden corner.

After this was accomplished she went into her brother's room, took his loaded revolver and started for the yard. It is not known just how long she was out of doors, but the next morning the revolver was found in a barrel at the rear of the lot. When the revolver was discovered in the barrel it dawned upon the young lady that perhaps some person had been in the house and taken her mission money, and she quickly went to the bureau where she had the money concealed. On reaching the drawer she found that it had disappeared. A thorough search was made and the money found in the place above mentioned.

SUCCESS ON THE STAGE.

Fanny Davenport Says a Girl Must Be Good to Win.

The girl who wants to succeed on the stage owes nearly every thing to herself, writes Fanny Devenport in the Ladies Home Journal. She must, first, learn how to carry herself amid all forms of temptation. She must have that difficult little word in our language, "No," constantly on her tongue, and know how to use it. She must be strong enough to resist presents and resent flattery. She must rise above the overtures of strangers. Her art must be uppermost with her, first, last and all the time. She must be an actress because of her art, not for the flattery and attention it may bring her. Success comes from hard work, not from time spent in listening to the soft words of friends and strangers over a late supper. After the performance is the time for rest; not for play. I have always been proud of one fact—that in all my career on the stage, extending now over twenty years, I have never been late at a rehearsal. I can see where it helped me; and it will help any aspirant, who goes on the stage, to have a principle and stick to it.

LOVE FOR A DAY.

CHAPTER XV.

I hope I shall never have another such experience. It was too terrible. Watching and caring for a madwoman must be bad enough; this was worse. Strange to say, the hapless lady took a fancy to me. Looking at her, so changed, so repellent, I could not believe that she would ever be the same attractive woman again. But Martha said "Yes;" in a day or two she would recover herself, and no one on seeing her would have the least suspicion. This was the worst and the longest fit she had ever had.

There were times when she knew me, and times when she did not.

"You are Miss Chester," she said to me. "I like Miss Chester—a sweet face and a beautiful voice. Have they told you about me."

"They have told me that you are very ill, and I am here to help you get better."

"I shall never get better," she said, and that was the most sober and sensible interval she had.

At times she would cling to me wildly, crying out that I must get something for her; that they were keeping her there in prison, trying to starve her. Horrible paroxysms!

Poor Mark! This was the end of all his honors, happiness, and ambition! How I thought of him! How I pitied him! How I longed to comfort him! It seemed to me that never had a life been so cursed.

Lady Severne did not improve. The visitors were beginning to feel anxious. Lady Yorke was beset with inquiries. Was she really so ill that she could see no one? Why not have a doctor? A feverish cold did not last all this time. Was Lady Yorke sure there was nothing infectious—quite sure? It was a strange thing. Lady Yorke was at a loss how to parry such inquiries.

"I wish they would go," she said to me; "I am sure it will be found out."

Yet she, as well as I, saw how impossible it was to remove Lady Severne just at present.

One night I was very tired, and had gone earlier than usual to my room. It was fatigue that made me forget the door. Worn out with sorrow and dismay—grief about Lady Severne, distress for Lady Yorke, and sorrow inexpressible for Mark—I fell into a deep, dreamless sleep.

I was awakened by the consciousness that some one had stealthily entered my room, and was trying to find me. I am courageous by nature. If a thief had disturbed me I should have felt no fear, but this was no thief. A thick, muffled, hoarse voice whispered, "Miss Chester!" Then I felt the heat of a fevered breath on my face, and I knew that Lady Severne was there.

I rose hastily and turned up my lamp. A crouching, horrible figure was clinging to me. I could hardly believe that this was the beautiful Lady Severne, who held all men inthralled by her charms.

"You must get up," she said. "You are the only person in this house who is kind to me. You must get up and fetch me a bottle of brandy. I must have it."

It would be better, I thought, to take her a bottle of poison.

"I must have it," she continued. "I mean to have it. I know what is going on, although I am shut up. I know proud, refined Lady Yorke would not like her household raised during the dead of night by one of her guests clamoring for something to drink. She would not like it; but, if you do not give me what I want, I will beat the doors down, I will stand in the hall and scream until the whole house is raised."

A pretty dilemma! A nice visitor! I thought to myself: but I did not let her see my dismay.

"Where is Martha?" I asked, wondering how she had escaped, and thankful beyond all words that she was here with me in the "Queen's Wing," rather than in the western tower with the visitors.

Lady Severne laughed—and I think that laugh was the most horrible sound I ever heard in my life.

"Poor old Martha!" she said. "She is off her guard. She fell asleep, and I took the key. What will she say when she wakes? Now, Miss Chester, am I to raise the roof from the house, or will you get what I want?"

"Neither," I said. "I am stronger than you. If you attempt to scream or make a noise, I shall prevent it, even if I hurt you. You will go back to your now room, and remain there in quiet."

I was quite uncertain how my experiment would succeed. I was prepared to see her spring at my throat, as she had at Martha's a few days since, to see her beat the doors with horrible cries, as she had on the previous day, when Martha was compelled to send for Lord Severne.

I looked at her steadily and calmly. Gradually the wild eyes fell before mine. I know that, if I could assert and maintain my authority over her then, I should keep it—and I did so. I took her back to her room, and the prayer that rose to my lips every moment was "Heaven help Mark!" If this was his life, if these were the scenes to which he was accustomed, this creature, hardly human now the companion of his life, then indeed had he need of Heaven's help and pity.

I contrived to get her back safely to her room, and to wake Martha, who was horrified at her carelessness; but, as she told me with tears in her eyes, she was worn out. Never can I forget the night that followed. I could not describe it. To me it had the horror of an Inferno. I cannot tell what would have happened if Martha had not consented, at last, to give her some brandy.

The next night Martha was so worn out that I persuaded her to go to bed. Nothing else could restore her, and I promised not to leave her unhappy mistress for a moment.

"You will have a terrible night, Miss Chester," said the grim woman. "I shall not mind that, Martha, if you have a good one," I answered.

I found Lady Severne inclined to be quiet and to talk rationally. There was something of sullen defiance about her at first, but it died away when I had been some little time with her. I tried to interest her, and to make her forget the horrible craving for stimulant that was destroying her. She became more like herself.

It was about four in the morning—a lovely June morning, bright with sunshine, and with dew, fragrant with the odor of lily and rose. During her fits Lady Severne never went to rest like a rational being. That made her so difficult to manage. She would sit up all night and sleep in the day. A sudden gleam of gold shooting into the room showed me that the sun was rising. I drew aside the hangings and opened the window, letting in the sweetness and freshness of the morning air.

"Dear Lady Severne, do come here for one moment," I said.

She came and stood in silence by my side. I saw her look at the brilliant, beautiful tints of the morning sky, at the fresh tender beauty of the green trees; and then her eyes wandered round the room. The glasses, the bottles, the garish light of the lamp, the confusion and disorder, how they contrasted with the bright, pure heavens and the clear light of day! I knew that the contrast had touched her; I felt that the peaceful influences of the morning had reached her. The wind, which was like the breath of roses, seemed to change her face as it swept over it. She put her arms round me. "I am so tired," she said.

I took her in my arms and laid her head upon by breast—a lost unhappy woman, I knew, but still, Mark's wife. The warm tears were falling then from her eyes.

"How kind you are to me!" she said. "I am so tired that I could sleep forever, I think. Tell me something; Say to me some of the beautiful words that you sing."

There came into my mind one of those poems that my mother had loved—one she had often repeated to me—one which, when she lay dying, she had asked me to say once again for her. I shall never forget my surroundings as Lady Severene preferred her request—the bluesky flushed with rosy light, the green earth waking up to summer life, the dark background of the room that had been like a prison, the beautiful, yet haggard face that lay upon my breast, and the tears that fell like rain. I told her that what I was about to repeat was my mother's favorite, and that it was called "An Angel's Song."

"You have the face of an angel," she said, looking up at me, "with that golden light upon it;" and she listened to every word.

"I know I have heard them sing, child
And I know that they spoke to me,
With my mother's arms around me,
While I sat on my mother's knee.
And she told me of love that saved us,
And a Father we had on high,
And a grave that we need not fear, child,
And the soul that can never die.

'Again, when I walked with the loved one—
You remember the loved one, dear,
And the smile that is gone from among us,
And the voice we no longer hear?—
The voice was so tender and earnest,
That joy was too deep for mirth,
And the heart was too full for speech, child
And heaven came down on earth—

"Not a drop in the cup seemed wanting
The thirst of a life to fill,
And further and fainter the song died out,
But I heard the angels still.
I think it will not be long, child;
They are bidding me home at last,
To the place where the joy of the future
Shall be linked on the love of the past,
Where the houseless shall seek a shelter,
The lonely find a friend—
There the heart's desire shall be granted
That hath trusted and loved to the end."

Tears are the dew of heaven, the poet tells us. Tears fell from Lady Severne's eyes upon my dress and hands. She was clinging to me, wildly crying out that she wished she had been a better woman, that she loathed her sin, that she loathed herself. Would I show her the way to that heaven where angels sung? What could she do to atone to Mark? What could she do to regain her lost youth and goodness? She clutched my arm as she cried out—

"A demon holds me in his grasp—take me from him!"

Then, with tears of regret and repentance, utterly exhausted she fell into a deep sleep with her head upon my breast.

And I? Well, I knew so little of the hold this terrible vice takes of its victims that, as I held her closely clasped in my arms in the light of the morning sun, I thought she was saved, and tears of gratitude filled my eyes. I thought the sweet influences of the fair summer morn had spoken to her heart, that grace from heaven had fallen like dew upon her soul.

I let her sleep as long as she could, and then Martha came back. We laid her down pale and exhausted, on her bed. I whispered my hope to the old nurse. She said—

"Please Heaven! But I have seen her ladyship repent before now, and found her worse than ever a few hours afterward."

Despite these words, I had a hope.

"Further and fainter the song died out,
But I heard the angels still."

CHAPTER XVI.

My hope was vain. A few days afterward Lady Severne was, to use the nurse's phrase, worse than ever. The blow that Lady Yorke had feared fell; the terrible expose which she had dreaded came. She came down to dinner, and was careful what she drank. There was relief on Mark's face and on Lady Yorke's. On the third day an awful occurrence happened. Whether Martha was tired, off her guard, or in ignorance of what was going on, I know not. Perhaps Lady Severne had deceived her. I know only the results. Martha dressed her ladyship for dinner, and Lady Severne asked for a favorite dress of hers, a handsome white and gold brocaded satin. Martha was delighted that she should take so great an interest in appearance; that was always a good sign. She evidently did not perceive anything wrong in Lady Severne, or possibly the mischief was done after she left her. We were all in the drawing-room, waiting for the dinner-bell. Lord Severne was talking to Captain Forrester, more at ease and less anxious than I had seen him for many days; and Lady Yorke looked as though a great load had been taken from her mind. Some one had just inquired if we should have the pleasure of seeing Lady Severne at dinner, and Lady Yorke had answered, with a bright smile, that she was much better and would certainly join them, when the door opened, and we saw her standing on the threshold, saw the gleam of white and gold, saw the light in the diamonds, the graceful figure, the white jeweled hands. Alas, alas, how shall I tell it? In one moment I saw what was the matter—so did Mark and Lady Yorke; and we all three hastened toward her. Her face was ghastly, her eyes were wild, and a leering smile hovered on her lips. Half conscious herself that she was not able to move, yet with a mad defiance of her own feelings, she tried to walk with a dignified step into the room and, before one of us could save her, she had fallen upon her face to the dismay and distress of every one present. In less than a minute, Lord Severne had raised his wife in his arms and borne her away.

Lady Yorke, with a presence of mind I have never seen equaled, but with a face white as death, turned to her guests.

"Lady Severne has fallen over her train," she said quietly. "I wish those long sweeping trains were out of fashion; they are very dangerous."

There was a polite murmur of regret, but no one spoke. Whether any of those assembled there knew the truth, had really seen and understood her condition, I cannot tell. No one mentioned her name or spoke of her after that.

The same evening Mark, with an effort for which I admired him, returned to the drawing-room and spoke of his wife. His visit to Westwood, he said, had been a pleasant one, but he was afraid the air did not suit Lady Severne. She had not been well since her arrival, and he thought it would be better for them to go.

I believe every heart in the room ached for him; he looked so anxious and so sad. There were a few words of regret from the visitors, a kindly-expressed hope that Lady Severne would soon recover. Not one word of suspicion was breathed; but there was a strange quiet. No one talked much; we had no music, no singing. One or two spoke of leaving Westwood, and there was over all an indefinable shadow and gloom. Later on Mark, addressing me almost for the first time, said—

"Nellie, see—there are several people out on the terrace enjoying the moonlight. I want to say good-by to you. I shall never see you again. Will you come?"

I went. My heart was filled with anguish and despair, a horrible restless pain. He was going away—Mark, who had been my lover—in distress and sorrow, and we were never to meet again.

We stood together, as we had so many times before, in the bright moonlight, and Mark raised his haggard face to mine.

"You know my secret now, Nellie?" he said.

"Heaven help you, Mark!" I answered, with tears.

"You have been very good to my unhappy wife; you have been your own self—generous, noble, forgiving. I believe, Nellie, that if any one could do her good, it would be you. She loves you, she seems to have a certain faith and trust in you." He looked at me wistfully. "I dare not ask you—you would not, of course—you would not in any way take charge of her—travel with us? Ah, no—I am mad to think of such a thing!"

Yet to refuse him was the hardest thing I had ever had to do in my life.

"No, I could not do that. The wide world must lie between us, Mark, for evermore. I will think of you, but see you again—never!"

"You are right, Nellie, and I have no reason to complain. It is all my own fault. I have paid a bitter price for my weakness and folly—only Heaven knows how bitter; man can never tell. I deserve to suffer!"

"What shall you do?" I asked, looking with loving, longing eyes at the dark handsome face, so humble and so sad.

"I shall do my best, Nellie. After tonight I have done with the world. I will never visit nor receive visitors again; I have finished with society. I cannot bear the disgrace; but I shall do my best for my hapless wife. I broke one vow: I will not break another. It was for better, for worse; and it is for the worse. I shall take her away from England, find some place where there are few temptations, and take the greatest care of her. There is no hope, I fear; but I will do my best until the very end. I fastened the yoke around my own neck; I must bear it with patience and courage. I say good-bye to all that is bright in life to-night, Nellie. I would rather die a thousand deaths than risk such a scene again. I am going from light to darkness. There is one thing only that can make me less sad and less sorrowful."

"What is it, Mark?" I asked, with fast-falling tears.

"It is this, Nellie—that before I go you will say you forgive me. The burden of my life is a heavy one, and the heaviest part of it is the sorrow that my mad folly has brought upon you. Say you forgive me. Let me take into my dreary exile that knowledge, that it will be to me a gleam of happiness, the only one that can reach me after my cowardice, my weakness, my folly, my betrayal of your faith and trust. Oh, lost love of my youth, oh, true love of my heart, forgive me, forgive me!"

He was kneeling at my feet. Was it wrong, when, I saw his white face so full of anguish, his eyes so full of pain—was it wrong to bend over him, to put my face for one minute near his, to kiss him, with my whole soul on my lips; while I said—"I forgive you, dearest love! Good-by!"

The last sound I remember was the terrible, passionate sobbing of a strong man, and then came to me a merciful oblivion.

They left Westwood early the next morning. How the removal was managed I never heard, and I was too sick at heart to inquire.

I spent the next two years with Lady Yorke as happy as I could ever be in this world, helping her in all her good deeds and works of charity, thinking always, with a sorely aching heart, of Mark.

We heard nothing of him. He never wrote. He had kept his word; he had cut himself adrift from every social tie and from the world.

I asked Lady Yorke if she had received any letter from him. The answer was always "No," but we often spoke, when we were quite alone, of the beautiful, hapless woman who was worse than dead.

One morning Lord Yorke looked up from his paper.

"Louise," he said, "here is news. Listen. 'At Nice, the 18th inst., after a long and lingering illness, Lurline, Lady Severne, aged twenty-seven."

"How young to die!" said Lady Yorke.

And I wondered if the long and lingering illness had been sent to help to purify that poor sinful soul, in which, after all, there had been a yearning for good. Had she gone

"Where the houseless shall seek a shelter
The lonely shall find a friend—
Where the heart's desire shall be granted
That hath trusted and loved to the end?"

I never in all the after-years asked how she died. The only thing told me was, "She died in peace!" and I know how great is the mercy of heaven, how perfect this pardon for sin.

Mark came back to me, not then, but two years afterward, and asked me again to be his wife.

"I know, Nellie," he said, "that some women of a nature lower than yours would punish me now, would take their revenge, would send me away broken-hearted and wretched, would give me back pain for pain, would delight in heaping scorn and contempt on me. You might do so, Nellie; I am at your mercy. If you send me away I cannot complain; but, as there is mercy in heaven, there should be mercy on earth. Love, my love, take me; help me to be a better man; help me to be noble and strong! My life is in your hands, Nellie; will you say me nay?"

How could I, when I had loved him, and him only, all my life? How could I, when every glance, every word of his was dear to me, How could I, when my heart, my love, were his, as they had always been? I did not say him nay. Mark knows best what I said.

I am Lady Severne now, with fair children growing round me, and I love my husband just as much as I did when we met and parted under the lilac-trees. I love him so well and so dearly that I pray I may die looking on his face.

The only reference to the past that Mark ever made was one day when he took me in his arms, and said—

"Nellie, my love for you was never 'Love for a day,'"

THE END.

The Rich Man's Thought for Girls.

The worth of five minutes, of ten minutes, of half an hour or even of an hour, is often underestimated, for so much can be done or learned in a very little time. Some time the plea is "I don't know how the time goes because I haven't got a watch," and this lack of a watch is something I want to tell you about. Mr. George W. Childs who has more than any other man in this country, interested himself in the education of women, the education in more senses than one, for he is having them taught how they may support themselves, gives a prize every year at Bryn Mawr College. When he thought of this a medal came naturally to his mind; then he remembered that except as souvenirs they were of very little use, being worn for awhile and then put away, perhaps occasionally exhibited. So with great wisdom, Mr. Childs decided that a little gold watch warranted to keep good time and suspended from a suitable chain would, after all, be the wisest thing to give, and so this is what the child's prize at Bryn Mawr College is. It is worth working for, because telling you of your exertions in the past, it encourages you to make fresh ones for the future. And then, too, the quiet little tick-tick reminds you continually that time is flying away and that you mustn't let it get the best of you. The minute hand says, "Make the most of me;" the hour hand says, "How have you filled up the time since I last touched a figure?" Wouldn't it be a good thing if in more colleges the sensible watch, with its practical suggestions, took the place of the useless medals?—Ruth Ashmore.

A General Equipped "en Bete."

Among other types described by Gen. Marbot of this period (1799) is that of Gen. Macard, commanding a division of cavalry. "He was one of those officers raised by hazard and by their courage, and who, while of real value before the enemy, were not less incapable, from their want of instruction, of holding high rank. This singular person—a real Colossus, of extraordinary bravery—when about to make a charge at the head of the cavalry, was accustomed s'habiller en bete, as he called it.

He divested himself of his coat and shirt, leaving only his breeches, his boots, and his plumed hat. Thus naked to the waist, he exposed to view a trunk as hairy as that of a bear. Once equipped en bete, clenching his sabre, he rushed on the foe, swearing like a pagan, but he seldom came to close quarters, for the singular and terrible sight of this half-naked giant covered with hair, and who presented himself with yells, so terrified his foes that they flew on all sides, thinking they had to do with a wild beast."

Marbot gives illustrations of the extreme ignorance of this man. "It must not be supposed," he adds, "that all the officers in the army of Italy were like him; it contained in its ranks a great number of men distinguished by their education and their manners; but at this time it also included some chiefs who were very much out of place in the superior ranks. They were weeded out by degrees."—The Contemporary Review.

Bearing the Bell.

This old-time phrase, signifying to take the lead in anything, or to win a prize, is said to have originated in the early part of the seventeenth century, when it was the custom to award a small golden or silver bell as a prize to the successful rider at horse-races.

In Dudley Lord North's "Forest of Varieties" one may read:

"Jockey and his horse were by their masters sent
To put in for the bell;
Thus right, and each to other fell intent,
They are to run, and cannot miss the bell."

A RACE FOR COTTON.

An Incident of the Old Shipping Days in New York.

Edward Knight Collins was a great naval architect as well as shipping merchant, whose career was, on the whole, more noteworthy than that of any man engaged in similar pursuits. This public-spirited citizen, son of Captain Israel G. Collins, the owner and commander of a ship that traded between the United States and England, was born on the 5th of August, 1802. His mother, Mary Allan, a niece of Admiral Sir Edward Knight, of the British navy, dying ten days after the birth of her only child, the infant was reared by his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Small, of Truro, Cape Cod, whose kindness and affection Mr. Collins remembered with gratitude to the day of his death. In his fifteenth year, after a course of study at Sandwich, Cape Cod, and Elizabethtown, New Jersey, he entered as a clerk at No. 41 South Street, New York, the store of Messrs. McCrea and Slidell, the latter gentleman a brother of the Confederate minister John Slidell, who was captured on board the Trent by naval officers of the country he had disowned. For five years afterward Mr. Collins was making trips to the West Indies as super-cargo for John F. Delaplaine, sharing in the profits of the ventures of his new employes, and experiencing several hair-breadth escapes from pirates and two disastrous shipwrecks on the coasts of Cuba and Florida, so that when, in 1825, he became the partner of his father in the firm of Israel G. Collins and Son, on the north corner of South Street and Burling Slip, he was fully equipped for a notable commercial performance which may be called the foundation of his subsequent prosperity. The ship Canada, a regular Liverpool trader, had arrived in New York, after a short passage, with the news of a great rise in the price of cotton in England, and a number of speculators forthwith combined to buy all the cotton they could find. Several merchants, also seized with a similar purpose, determined to send an agent to Charleston, South Carolina, and at one o'clock on the day of the Canada's arrival proceeded to the office of I. G. Collins and Son, and asked the junior member of the firm to act in that capacity. A few minutes' reflection was enough to enable him to accept the appointment, and in reply to their question, "How soon can you start?" he said, quietly: "As soon as I can charter a pilot-boat and ship provisions and crew—about three hours. I will be ready to sail at four o'clock this afternoon."

"But the regular Charleston packet leaves at that hour, and the speculators will go out by her, and get there before you."

"Gentleman," was the reply, "I will go in the way I have named, or not at all."

Enough said. At precisely four o'clock, from the pier at Burling Slip, the packet hauled in her hawsers, and the pilot-boat, under command of E. K. Collins, cast loose her moorings, the vessels proceeding down the East River together, much to the amusement of the speculators on board the packet, who mercilessly chaffed the "boy," as they called him, for his temerity in attempting to beat them. But Collins, being an accomplished navigator, and sailing in a boat of so light draught that it could keep close to shore and take full advantage of tides, currents, and land-breezes, was soon out of sight of the merry-andrews, and reached Charleston long enough in advance of them to buy all the cotton in that city and on the Cooper and Ashley rivers, to arrange his exchanges, make out his invoices, and set sail for New York in his saucy little craft. She was crossing the bar homeward bound, with her whip at the mast-head, when the packet and the speculators hove in sight, and as the two vessels passed each other within speaking distance, an eye-witness relates that the would-be-cotton-buyers on board the bigger one laughed this time the other side of their mouths. That was certainly a splendid start for a young business man of twenty-three years.—Harper's Magazine.

She Spoke In Her Sleep.

Strange case of jealousy and bloodshed has come before the assize court of the department of the Nord, France. Some weeks ago a man living in the neighborhood of Valenciennes was sitting after dinner with a young woman, with whom he was on very affectionate terms, when suddenly she dropped off to sleep. During her nap she had a dream, and presently her lover heard her call out: "Charles, save me! Eugene is coming!" As the young man rejoiced in the name of Eugene his suspicions were aroused, and, shaking the dormant beauty roughly by the arm he awoke her and demanded an immediate explanation. Thus taken by surprise the girl made a full confession, and her companion, beside himself with fury, pulled a revolver out of his pocket and fired three shots at her. She was removed to the hospital in a very critical state, but although it was impossible to extract two of the bullets, she has recovered, and during the trial she made light of the affair, declared that she had forgiven her lover freely, and begged the court to allow him to return home with her. Moved by her supplications, the judge was merciful, and the impetuous Eugene was condemned only to three months' imprisonment.

HONEST "TRAMPS."

A Doubting Woman Has Her Faith Reestablished.

Two tramps applied at a Congress Street, east, residence early one morning for something to eat, and offered to clean the sidewalk of snow in the way of payment. They did the work well and received the promised food. Then they asked for the loan of the shovel and old broom which they had used in cleaning the sidewalk, saying that they had the promise of a job of cleaning a sidewalk in the next block. Mrs. A. kindly consented, although nine out of ten would have refused. An hour passed, and the tramps did not return. The lady felt that she had lost a brand new snow shovel, and her confidence in human nature was much shaken. As the afternoon wore away she was unmercifully "guyed" by other members of the family for trusting tramps, and the feeling of loss settled into a conviction. The blow to her philosophy of trust in human nature was felt more keenly than the absence of the shovel.

After dark, however, a ring at the door bell brought her face to face with one of the tramps.

"Say, missus," he said, "here is them things you let me take, an' I'm sorry we kep' 'em so long. You see, we could not get the jobs done fast enough. There was lots of work, and we wanted to make a pile. Can't I pay you something for the use of the things?"

Mrs. A. was delighted, and of course refused to take any money. The poor fellow left, after pouring out profuse thanks and apologies.

"Who says there are not honest tramps—men who find it almost impossible to get work?" the gentle lady is now inquiring triumphantly.

A Novel Proposition.

The Pioneer Press Co., of St. Paul, Minn., makes some remarkable offers in connection with its weekly edition. Election time is approaching as well as seed time. Of course every household desires the Weekly Pioneer Press during the campaign, and the publishers propose to reciprocate by giving their subscribers a benefit in the seed line. Following are their offers of northern grown, tested seeds furnished by L. L. May & Co., the leading northern growers:

Offer No. 1—"Ladies' Collection"—Every one sending $1.10 will receive the Weekly Pioneer Press one year and a collection of flower seeds, amounting at catalogue prices to $1.10. Included in this offer are Pansy, Nasturtium, Sweet Pea, Poppy, Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox, Forget-Me-Not, Snap Dragon, Candy-tuft, Silene, mixed, etc. 13 packets in all.

Offer No. 2—"Vegetable Garden"—Every one sending $1.20 will recieve the Weekly Pioneer Press one year and 20 packets of garden seeds, prepaid. Every gardener needs this offer. Included are Onion, Cabbage, Beet, Lettuce, Tomato, Radish, Corn, Parsnip, Pea, Cucumber, Turnip, Pepper, Water and Musk Melon, Celery, Carrot, Cauliflower, Endive, Spinach and Leek seeds are included. The seeds alone cost $1.40 at regular prices.

Offer No. 3—"Novelty Package"—This package includes the seasons' novelties in both vegetable and flower seeds and are offered for the first time now. The package and Weekly Pioneer Press one year for $1.30. All postpaid. The catalogue price of this seed is $1.95. We have taken this offer and recommend it highly. The flower seeds included are Phlox, Pansy, Chrysanthemum, Balsam, Aster Nasturtium, and Dianthus. The vegetables, Onion, bean, Lettuce, Water Mellon, Cabbage, beet, radish and Parsnip. All new varieties.

Offer No. 4—"Surprise Box"—For $1.10 we will send the Weekly Pioneer Press one year and this assortment, the seeds alone costing $1.15. This is destined to become a favorite offer. Included are Cucumber, Beet, Onion, Pea, Tomato, Cabbage, Lettuce, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Nasturtium, Morning Glory, Verbena and Aster.

All charges are prepaid and seeds ordered will be sent promptly. Old and new subscribers are included in the offer.

It you don't want seeds send postal for new book and picture premiums. Address all communications to

The Pioneer Press Co.,
St. Paul Minn.

GOOD LUCK.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is often called the Good-Luck Baking Powder.

Owing to the fact that good luck always attends the use of Dr. Price's, it is not essential to use it the moment it is mixed nor is it required to have the oven always just so as in the case with ammonia or alum powders. It is not luck after all, but the exact accuracy and care exercised in the preparation and combination of all the ingredients of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Competent chemists are employed to test the strength and purity of each ingredient. Nothing is trusted to chance. Hence; it is always uniform in its work.

House wives never fail to have "good luck" in making most delicious bread, biscuit, pastry and cakes that remain moist and sweet. Only Baking Powder that contains the white of eggs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact, the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

MINNESOTA EDITORS

Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Minnesota Editorial Association at St. Paul.

Granville S. Pease of Anoka Elected President for the Ensuing Year.

The Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' association began their 25th annual convention in St. Paul on the 10th. President Hall called the convention to order and immediately began the delivery of his annual address, in concluding which he said:

> Let us also establish feelings of brotherhood and lines of co-operation which will result in pleasanter social relations and secure additional business advantages.

Treasurer D. Ramaley read his report, which showed a balance on hand of $50.04. Messrs. R. C. Gottry, F. A. Day, S. P. Jennison, F. C. Neumeier and Soren Listoe were appointed to act as the committee on resolutions. The delegates at the same time were requested to hand in to the committee any and all resolutions that they were desirous of submitting. Messrs. Irving Todd, E. A. Paradis and L. Osborn were appointed as a committee to receive the names of those wishing to attend the next convention of the national association at San Francisco. In connection with this matter, B. B. Herbert, of the National Journalist of Chicago, explained the arrangements for the meeting of the national association at San Francisco.

Mr. Ramaley, who, at the last meeting, had been appointed as a committee of one to ascertain if the form of the advertisement of the tax list could not be simplified for the benefit of country editors, reported that there seemed to be no disposition on the part of those having it in charge to make the change. The only hope, in his opinion, was legislation. A motion was made that the annual meetings hereafter be held in the latter part of each February after the county printing has been assigned, but it was decided to refer the matter to a committee for action. After the matter at hand had been thoroughly discussed the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Fred N. Van Duzee, of the Rock County News, read a paper on "The Relation of the Editor to Politics." The substance of the paper is given below:

> The modern and popular conception of politics is not that promulgated by the lexicographer, i. e., the science of government, but in a more restricted and etymological sense, politics is the science of getting the offices, getting all there is in them when obtained, and holding on to them as long as possible, and it is from this standpoint that the editor in common with the rest of mankind considers it. Is it not literally true that the words of ex-Senator Ingalls, "Purity in politics is an iridescent dream?" That this state of affairs is curable as long as men are constituted as they are, I doubt. Purity in politics will probably come along with many other needed reforms, when the millenium arrives. That it can be ameliorated and improved I have no doubt. If you agree with me then comes the pertinent question. What is the relation, or better, the duty of the editor to politics as he finds it? That we have a duty to perform is plain, and if there is any part of our social existence that needs reform any more than our politics it has yet to be discovered. We cannot avoid or shirk the duty. Let us endeavor to make officeholding more honorable, and we cannot do this by adhering strictly to party lines in our support of a ticket, particularly in local, municipal or county affairs. Let us be more independent, and as Col. Pat Donan advised a year ago, "Let us stop puffing peanut politicians."

Gen. S. P. Jennison, of the Red Wing Republican took the floor and began a very interesting and lucid discussion. He favored the ideas promulgated by Mr. Van Duzee, and considered them able ones and worthy of endorsement. He thought it should be the duty of every editor to remain pure in his politics and incorruptible, also do his duty toward his fellow man. An editor whose vote could be purchased would, it seemed to him, sell himself just as readily. As to holding office, the general held that it was the editor's privilege to do so, provided he could secure one.

J. L. Stack read a paper on "The Relations of the Advertising Agency to the Country Paper," the following is a substance of his remarks.

> Is the general advertising agent of any benefit to the country publisher? If not, why not? If the publisher is ambitious to enlarge his field by having foreign advertisements appear in his columns, then the advertising agent is the link which brings him in contact with the outside world of advertisers, of whom the publisher would not hear, were it not for the agent.
>
> Furthermore, the hustling advertising agent is constantly creating new advertisers; hence it is the duty of the publisher to protect him by allowing him the regular agent's commission from any figure quoted directly to advertisers.
>
> The manner in which the average country publisher conducts the business department of his paper can be materially improved. He has, usually, no fixed advertising rates which are consistent with his paper's actual paid-in-advance circulation.
>
> The average country publisher values the advertising space in his publication at a certain price per inch, whether the purchaser is a local or a foreign advertiser. This is an injustice to the latter.
>
> There should be a distinct price for each class—the local and the foreign advertiser—full rates to the former and a discount to the latter. The rate to the foreign advertiser should be materially less than that charged the local merchant, and the publisher could arrange a schedule of rates on this plan without doing an injustice to either.
>
> The reason for this difference of rates is one that must be apparent to every thinking man. The foreign advertiser can hope for a very small proportion of returns compared to the home merchant, who is practically addressing his friends and neighbors and has every benefit coming from such advantage.
>
> Then, too, the foreign or general advertiser necessarily uses a large list of papers of general or national circulation, and by advertising in the local papers he is covering some of the ground which these other papers reach.
>
> The net rate to the advertising agency for foreign advertisements should not exceed, on yearly orders with electrotypes furnished, one-third of a cent per agate line for each thousand paid circulation, and this rate should always be maintained. The public should never, under any circumstances, quote to the advertiser the same net rate which he quotes to the advertising agency.
>
> If the publisher adopts and maintains this course, the advertiser will gladly pay the rate for foreign advertising, and there will be no ridiculous offers to the country publisher—that is, no more than are at present made to the metropolitan paper. Adhere to such rates, under any and all circumstances, and you will be saved, not only annoyance, but the loss of business which you would otherwise secure.
>
> The following is an illustration of the present relations existing between the advertising agency and the country publisher:
>
> The agency has the country publisher's rate on file, which is, say, $12 per inch per year, net. The agent divides this price by two, takes off 25 per cent commission, and the order goes forward to the country publisher at $4.50 net, with a request for a prompt acceptance, or at least an early reply.
>
> My experience has been in cases of this kind that about one-third of the publishers will accept the price offered; one-third will return the order offering to accept it at a trifling advance, say a total of $5, and the other third will consign the order to the waste basket unanswered, feeling insulted, perhaps, that the agent should offer what seems to them such a ridiculously low price, and perhaps at the same time confiding to their desks a wish that the advertising agent was in heaven.
>
> Who is to blame—the publisher or the advertising agent? Gentlemen, I say unmistakably the former. Why? Because the country publisher can and should adopt a fair scale of advertising rates for his foreign patrons, and under all circumstances maintain these rates, and the most important feature of all, allow the advertising agent his commission from the rate quoted the advertiser direct.
>
> But this does not imply any necessary antagonism of interests as between the publisher and advertising agent. The publisher's interests will be best and most permanently subserved by uniting his efforts with those of the advertising agency, *proving* to the advertiser that for the consideration he asks the columns of his publication offer an ample equivalent.
>
> The publisher must never lose sight of the fact that the shrewd and successful advertiser places his newspaper advertising through a reputable and responsible advertising agency. That agency will secure for its client the greatest value for the money to be expended, both in extent and quality of circulation.
>
> It matters not to the agent whether he places the advertisement in one paper of 10,000 circulation or in ten papers of 1,000 each, and it rests with the individual publishers whether they shall share in the money invested or allow one of their number to secure it all.

A LENGTHY DISCUSSION

followed the reading of the paper. L. Osborne, of the Glyndon News, started the ball rolling by a somewhat lengthy speech.

B. B. Herbert, proprietor of the National Journalist of Chicago, read a paper, "A Review of the Quarter Century." Mr. Herbert is an old-time Minnesota editor and was at one time president of the state editorial association, and his remarks were listened to with profound attention and interest. His paper was of the reminiscent sort, reviewing as it did the work of the association for the past twenty-five years, and he brought out a number of interesting incidents connected with the members individually and as a whole. The association was organized on Feb. 20, 1867, and since that time there had been a quarter of a century of success and sunshine. When he had concluded the meeting was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

In the evening the delegates were tendered a banquet which was followed by an informal dance.

SECOND DAY.

Owing to the mild though delightful dissipations of the night before the editors were a little late in getting to work yesterday, so that when the meeting was called to order in Litt's hall the attendance was small. As the forenoon advanced, however, the delegates dropped in one by one, and were soon engaged in the general discussion and business of the hour. The initial number on the programme was the reading of a paper on "The Country Correspondence of a Country Paper," by Elmer E. Adams, of the Fergus Falls Journal. Mr. Adams handled the subject in a masterful manner, demonstrating to his auditors that he knew what he was talking about. Country correspondence, he held, was one of the most important adjuncts to the rural editor's prosperity, and he believed that a quarter of a column of home news was worth a page of matter about China and Turkey. W. B. Mitchell, of the St. Cloud Journal-Press, and Joseph Leicht, of the Winona Westlicher Herold, were among those who discussed the merits and demerits of Mr. Adams' reasoning.

"THE ANNUAL ROW"

was the title of a paper read by W. C. Whiteman, of the Ortonville Herald-Star, and the subject related to the present system of awarding the county printing. He was of the opinion that the question should be solved by the legislature, and that the entire matter of county printing should be taken out of the hands of politicians and turned over to the people themselves. This paper created considerable discussion, and in the ensemble the editors coincided with the ideas promulgated by Mr. Whiteman.

Under the caption, "Independence in Journalism," V. C. Seward, of the Stillwater Messenger, delved into the fallacies of editorial partnership, and remarked facetiously that he hoped the time would come when country journalism would be independent of parties, type founders, paper manufacturers and spring poets. In discussing this subject Gen. Jennison said that it was nonsense to suppose that a politician-editor wrote political stuff simply because he was paid for it. The independent sheet was also up for the highest bidder, while the party sheet could only look to one. The last paper of the morning bore the somewhat gruesome title of

"JOURNALISTIC SUICIDES."

The literal meaning of the term was, however, not touched upon, the title being used as a simile and the paper itself dealt with the business branches of country newspapers and the occasional lamentable failures of the same, through inexperience on the part of the publishers and the eventual demonstration of the philosophy of the survival of the fittest. Mr. Gottry's advice to all was to "Get a Bonus."

Before the meeting closed an invitation was received from A. J. Meyers of the Lake City Sentinel to spend the annual outing at Lake Pepin, while Mr. Joubert of Litchfield wanted the editors to visit Brightwood again. The selection of a place was left to the executive committee.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

began at 2 o'clock and but very few chairs were empty. No time was wasted in preliminaries inasmuch as the majority of the delegates were anxious to conclude the business, so as to catch the evening trains for home. E. C. Huntington of the Windom Reporter was hurried to the platform and read his paper on "The Business End of Country Papers." Although the topic was a somewhat prosaic one, the paper was a scholarly one replete with valuable suggestions.

Carl S. Eastwood, of the Heron Lake News, followed Mr. Huntington, and discoursed on the subject, "Newspapers and the Public," demonstrating to the convention that the way to run a newspaper is to eschew all indulgence in personalities, and print a "clean, crisp" paper. When Mr. Eastwood had finished L. P. Hunt, of the Mankato Free Press, asked the privilege of saying something on

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

This was accorded him, and as Mr. Hunt is superintendent of the state exhibit at the Columbian exhibit he was able to regale the editors with something entertaining on the subject. It was desired, he said, that the newspapers of Minnesota should be creditably represented at the air, and it would be apropos of the convention to appoint a committee to look after the details. In referring to the work of the state commission Mr. Hunt said:

> There have been a great many unjust criticisms made by people throughout the state on the work of the commission, but I think we have not been fully understood. The members of the commission receive nothing for their work, and they did not expect anything when they undertook the work. But we know that the $50,000 appropriation is not enough to represent the state properly at this great exposition, and therefore we have made this appeal for more funds to the people. I hope all you editors will place the matter before the people in its true light, for it all lies in their hands whether Minnesota is properly represented or not.

The convention decided to appoint a committee of seven editors, one from each congressional district to look after the newspaper exhibit, and later a resolution was adopted endorsing the actions of the state commission and pledging to aid in securing enough more funds to make the amount, together with what the legislature appropriated, $100,000.

THE NEXT MEETING.

When the question of fixing the time for the next meeting came up, a delegation from the Minneapolis Press club, Messrs. C. L. Smith and Herbert Connor, extended an invitation to the association on behalf of the club, to hold the next business meeting in the Flour City. This precipitated a lengthy and rather heated controversy, inasmuch as the constitution declares that the meetings were to be held in St. Paul, and several were in favor of amending it, so that any place in the state could be selected at the discretion of the association. The general sentiment was that St. Paul was the proper place to hold the meetings and one or two gentlemen stated that their objections to Minneapolis were that the city was too small. The whole matter finally ended in the committee on constitution amending the constitution so that St. Paul was designated the place to meet on the years that the legislature is in session, and the time fixed as the third Thursday in February. On other years the convention will be held at any place the convention decide. While the above amendment was passed, the by-laws so fix it that it cannot go into effect for one year from the time it was offered.

NEW OFFICERS.

It did not take long to finish the business of electing officers, for each one was nominated and then elected by acclamation. The roster of officers now stands as follows:

President, G. S. Pease; first vice president, Soren Listoe; second vice president, C. C. Whitney; third vice president, Bronson Strain; recording secretary, E. A. Paradis; corresponding secretary, Harry E. Ives; treasurer, D. Ramaley; executive committee, C. P. Stine, N. S. Gordon, William Hinds.

"Old" Pease, the new president, was called upon for a speech and responded with a few remarks in his own happy style and the retiring president spoke feelingly of his long connection with the association. The secretary was directed to send greetings to Maj. Newson, present United States consul to Malaga, and F. S. Verbeck of Chicago, both of whom are members of the association. W. D. Joubert, of the Litchfield News-Ledger, presented the association with a group picture of the association when it was first formed in 1867, and received the hearty thanks of the convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions as a grand finale to the meeting presented its report, which included many appropriate resolutions offered by various delegates and the association as a whole. The report was adopted unanimously. One resolution regarded adequate representation at the world's fair as a matter of vital importance, and favored the erection of Minnesota buildings on the fair grounds from materials produced in the state. Another thanked the daily press of the city, the Press club and kindred institutions for the entertainment furnished at the Windsor, also the Press club for the free use of its rooms and privileges, and other courtesies. Manager Frank L. Bixby, of the Grand, came in for a portion of the editors' overflowing thanks for the free use of the hall and the entertainment furnished the ladies at the theater. Among the other resolutions was one favoring a meeting for the purpose of effecting a closer business organization; another demanding legislation protecting the people from exorbitant express rates, and a third recommending the charging of usual advertising rates for the publication, by papers, of party tickets, and calls for conventions, caucuses and public meetings.

The meeting came to a close at 4 o'clock. For a few minutes there was a confusion of hand shaking and leave taking, then the hall was empty and the twenty-fifth annual convention of brainy men was again one of the things of the past.

The following is a list of the editors in attendance:

A. C. Buck, Sibley County Independent; C. R. McKinney, North St. Paul Sentinel; James Ruane, Slayton Gazette; C. E. Graham, Waseca Radical; C. S. Eastwood, Heron Lake News; John Lawson, Northfield Independent; H. G. Fisher, Long Prairie Leader; W. C. Whiteman, Ortonville Herald and Star; A. B. Allen, Jackson Republican; J. A. Henry, Janesville Argus; A. H. Bronson, New Richland North Star; F. W. Johnson, New Ulm Review; William B. Reed, Hastings, ex-editor; W. F. Talboys, Glencoe Register; T. J. Price, St. Paul Record; Luther Osborne, Glyndon News; W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud Journal; R. W. McKinstry, Faribault Republican; A. C. Belyea, Elbow Lake Herald; F. C. Neumeier, Stillwater Post; W. Powers, N. W. Oddfellow; William Hinds, Shakopee Argus; H. G. Day, Albert Lea Standard; Bronson Strain, Battle Lake Review; S. Listoe, Nordvesten; L. Baker, Globe; G. S. Pease, Anoka Union; Alvah Eastman, E. C. Gottry, Pine County Pioneer; J. A. Johnson, St. Peter Herald; J. S. Dobson, Northwestern Newspaper Union; L. P. Hunt, Mankato Free Press. B. B. Herbert, National Journalist; E. A. Paradis, Midway News; W. R. Edwards, Tracy Republican; D. C. Lightbourne, Norman County Index; Frank A. Day, Martin County Sentinel; C. C. Whitney, Marshall News-Messenger; Irving Todd, Hastings Gazette; H. L. Peterson, Litchfield Review; C. H. Spencer, Atwater Press; E. L. Peet, Minneapolis Spectator; S. A. Phillips, Duluth Short Line; C. S. Schurman, West St. Paul Times; Hugh Whiteley, Morris Sun; Frank Meyst, Kellogg Newspaper Union; C. P. Stine, Northwestern Printer; D. Fichthorn, St. Peter Tribune; G. A. Loehl, St. Peter Tribune; H. P. Hall, St. Paul News; V. C. Steward, Stillwater Messenger; Hiram Smith, Stephen Leader; J. H. Manchester, Lake Benton News; N. S. Gordon, Austin Transcript; W. D. Belden, Caledonia Argus; A. B. Lange, Duluth Scandia; J. G. Hamlin, Blue Earth City Post; A. A. Caswell, Anoka Herald; S. P. Jennison, Red Wing Republican; E. V. Smalley, Northwest Magazine; D. Ramaley, A. O. U. W. Guide; J. Q. Adams, St. Paul Appeal; W. C. Whiteman, Ortonville Herald-Star; E. C. Huntington, Windom Reporter; E. S. Eastwood, Heron Lake News; Ben Houghtaling, Mazeppa Tribune; A. T. Whitman, Flandrau Herald; F. M. Van Duzee, Luverne News; J. L. Stack, St. Paul Advertiser; Joel Heatwole, Northfield News.

CONVICTING THE WITCHES.

The Ideas of Justice Prevailing in the Good Old Days.

One of the theories of the age was that the Devil set his mark upon each of his servants that witches were all marked," says Winfield S. Nevins in the February New England Magazine. "A jury of the sex of the accused was appointed to examine the body for such marks. It often happened that some excrescence of flesh common to old people, or one explainable by natural causes, was found. One such was found on the body of Goody Nurse, and reported to the court, all but one of the jury agreeing to the report. Rebeca Preston and Mary Tarbell knew that the mark was from natural causes. The prisoner stated to the court that the dissenting woman of the jury of examination was one of the most anceint, skillful, and prudent, and further declared, 'I there rendered a sufficient known reason of the moving cause thereof.' She asked for the appointment of another jury to inquire into the case and examine the marks found on her person. The jury of trials returned a verdict of not guilty. Thereupon all the accusers in court 'cried out' with renewed vigor and were taken in the most violent fits, rolling and tumbling about, creating a scene of the wildest confusion. The judges told the jurymen that they had not carefully considered one expression of the prisoner, namely, that when one Hobbs, a confessing witch, was brought in as evidence against her, she said: 'What! Do you bring her? She is one of us.' The jury retired for further consultation. Even then they could not agree upon a verdict of guilty. They returned to the court-room and desired that the accused explain the remark. She made no response, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

DRUNKENNESS AND SALOONS.

Localities in Which Saloons Are Least Known are not the Most Sober.

The belief that drunkenness decreases with the decrease in the number of licensed liquor stores is a favorite hobby with certain people. This theory has again exploded, this time in England. The Essex Standard has compiled from recent return tables showing the ratio of convictions for drunkenness to the number of public houses in a group of counties and boroughs in the eastern part of England. The remarkable fact that, with one or two exceptions, the greater the number the licenses, the lower the proportion of convictions for drunkenness.

For example: Cambridgeshire, with the large number of 4.5 licenses per 1,000 of the population, had only 0.7 of drunken convictions per 1,000 souls. The borough of Norwich, too, with the still more generous allowance of 6.4 licenses per 1,000, had only 0.43 of drink convictions. Yarmouth, on the other hand, has the pre-eminently large number of such convictions of 5.6 per 1,000 with only 3.6 licenses per 1,000 inhabitants.

In many places the decrease in the number of licensed places has brought about the establishment of larger and more enticing gin palaces, with a more varied and larger stock of intoxicant beverages. In this way intemperance has frequently increased on the diminution of license. The same experience has been made in this country in cities, notably so in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in which high license has reduced competition in the sale of liquor to a minimum.—American Brewer and Distiller.

At the Head.

Excellence is after all a matter of comparison. A boy of six years who attends a private school where prizes are given on all sorts of provocations, but who as yet had never earned a prize, came home one afternoon and exhibited proudly one of these rewards of merit.

"Good!" said his mother; "but how did you get it?"

"I was first in natural history," said the boy.

"Natural history, at your age! How did it happen?"

"Oh, they asked me how many legs a horse had."

"And what did you say?"

"I said five."

"But a horse hasn't five legs, child!"

"I know it, but all the other fellows said six!"

BOUND TO PASS.

Washburn's Anti-Option Bill Certain to Get Through Both Houses.

Senators Will Not Dare to Vote Against It, Though Opposed to It.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb 13.—The agricultural committee of the senate desires to get hold of the Washburn option bill if possible, and to this end reported in favor of the resolution authorizing a committee to investigate and report upon the depression of the price of agricultural products.

This committee desired to have control of the bill when it was introduced, but in order to have the judiciary committee pass upon its constitutionality Senator Washburn had it referred to that committee. It is probable that the investigation carried on by the agricultural committee will give it information that will make it possible to take charge of the bill.

Unless the sentiment changes materially, the bill is certain to pass both houses. It is a measure that senators do not care to vote against, even if they believe its provisions are not all they should be, on account of the capital that would be made against them by their political opponents if they should fail to pass the bill designed, as this is claimed to be, for the benefit of the agricultural classes.

The senators will not take the responsibility of defeating it because they see that it will only be another whip in the hands of their opponents, who claim that they are now too far from the people and are trying to make it as hard for the people as they can. Then those who think it should be materially amended may not interpose objections to it.

TRULY A TRIBUTE.

An Ex-Confederate Eulogizes the Martyr President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The annual dinner of the Union League Club of Brooklyn was given at the club house to-night. The club at the same time celebrated the birthday of Lincoln. The attendance was large and addresses were made by Hon. John S. Wise of Virginia to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln;" Hon. John C. Burroughs, "A Government of the People;" Hon. W. Hepburn, "How Shall We Extend the Labor Field of the United States," and Hon. Z. P. Pangborn on "The Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln and Its Lesson for Us To-Day." Mr. Wise said in part:

> How long ago it seems since Abraham Lincoln lived and died. Never before have men seen a nation, first rent asunder in doubtful fratricidal strife, then reunited and so hurried forward that all factions forget their bitterness; all acknowledge that the results reached were best of all; and in which the actors in its bloodiest tragedies, forgetting the passions which stirred them of old, became calm philosophers upon the causes and results of their own struggles. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln, I pictured in boyish fancy as the elevation of a bad man by an insane faction, with a cruel Quixotic purpose. The idea that he or his followers could or would prevail against the power of the South seemed to me utterly preposterous.
>
> I laughed in my heart as a school boy in the springtime of 1860 at the thought that anything could uproot and destroy the whole social and political fabric by which I was surrounded. Within five years from that time I stood upon the same spot a paroled prisoner of the army of the dead Confederacy. The outbreak of the war released Mr. Lincoln from every pledge that he had given to the South while endeavoring to maintain peace. He had the unquestioned right to proclaim the freedom of the slaves as a war measure. None but a bold, strong, independent nature would have assumed all responsibilities for the danger which the step involved to himself, his friends and to his cause. Looking at its consequences, friend and foe alike, now concur that it was a matchless stroke of a master hand.
>
> Lincoln will be remembered for all time to come by friend and foe alike, as the great, sad, almost lonely helmsman in the Union in the hour of its peril, who steered by the unfailing light of a single constellation; who, never veering a point, was always guided by his self-made chart, "with malice toward none and charity to all."

The Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—Pensions granted to-day:

Minnesota—Original: Oscar E. Lawson, John Doyle, Henry Hamlin, A. G. Swetland, James Whalen, William Adams, Gustavus A. Glader, William Henry, George Coustans, John Schaefer, Ira H. Sanford, George E. Wilcox, Willoughby T. Vaughan, Eber K. Whiting, John Moriarity, Harvey H. Billings, F. Oostermann, Michael Doyle, James Tatro, Frank L. Kendall, William Crowley, Samuel Moore, Leander Watson, Christian Olsen, John F. Diegler, Leander H. Lane, A. A. Laflin, P. Gilmore, William N. Herrick, C. Cowan, C. H. Whipple, E. J. Sutherland. Additional: Loren B. Smith. Original widows, etc.: Eleonora Hummel.

North Dakota—Original: E. V. McKnight, Samuel Collard.

South Dakota—Original: Levi Fishbeck, John W. Thompson, George C. Lindley, A. J. Roberts, John H. Riskmire, George C. Beebe, Aaron Iverson, A. T. Bridgeman, George W. Hail.

Lured by Fraud.

HAMILTON, Ont. Feb. 13.—T. C. Ryan of Columbus, Ohio, connected with the treasury department at Washington, is here looking into the affairs of a concern which has induced Canadians to go to the United States by making misrepresentations to them. About 230 were sent over from Canada, among them an old soldier named James Whitley, who was induced to go to the United States and had to walk back home. The treasury department is proceeding against the company for violation of the alien contract law.

A Small Bit of Each.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—W. J. Dwyer of Logan county, N. D., is in the city and has secured Senator Casey's aid in having established a mail route from Napoleon to Elmira, with service twice a week and the establishment of a postoffice.

The house passed the military academy appropriation bill, having reduced it $65,000.

On motion of Mr. Pickler March 12 was set apart by the house for the delivery of eulogies upon the late J. R. Gamble of South Dakota.

The Canadian reciprocity commissioners had another conference with Secretary Blaine and Gen. Foster to-day. The preliminary negotiations will probably conclude in a few days.

The Accused Alleghenians.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Ex-Mayor Richard T. Pearson of Allegheny, who was charged with embezzlement while in office, was acquitted. Mayor Wyman, who was convicted yesterday of extortion, was at his office to-day exercising all his prerogatives.

Enthusiastic Republicans.

ATWATER, Minn., Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—The Local Republican club was re-organized to-night. It starts out with a membership of sixty-five. Hon. D. F. Reese of St. Paul addressed the meeting. Hon. Henry Feig also made a speech, followed by A. F. Norden.

Perrin Now in Charge.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Special Telegram, —Frank L. Perrin of Madison has accepted the editorship of the Chippewa Herald, the Republican weekly organ of this county. The Herald is the late Gen. George C. Ginty's paper, and has been ably edited by Mrs. Ginty since her husband's death, nearly two years ago.

The Hop and Barley Duty.

WASHINGTON, Special—There is practical unanimity among the Democratic members of the ways and means committee in favor of the bill of Representative Fitch of New York reducing the duty on barley and hops, and there is little doubt that this measure will be favorably reported to the house.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Famine prevails in several districts in India.

Arrests of anarchists are being made in Berlin almost daily.

Efforts to reorganize the collapsed wrapping paper trust are being made.

The agitation against live cattle imports is gaining dangerous strength in England.

The examination of witnesses in the Delamater bank cases began at Meadville, Pa., yesterday.

The report that the troops in garrison in Montevideo had revolted is without foundation.

The total loss by the fire in the opera house block at Monmouth, Ill., is $150,000; insurance, $55,000.

The Chicago police raided several gambling dens Thursday night and arrested about 100 gamblers.

The French and Russian squadrons in the Mediterranean are about to make a joint visit to the Levant.

Judge Dundy has appointed Ellis L. Bierbower as receiver of the American Water works plant in Omaha.

The Morgan line of steamers, which was removed from the Galveston and New York trade last fall, will be replaced in thirty days.

Henry Welcome has been installed master of Fidelity lodge of Free Masons in London. He is the first American to be thus honored.

Mr. Gladstone has sent a letter to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in which he pays a high tribute to the character and worth of the late duke of Clarence.

Two Americans have been murdered near El Paso, Tex. The bodies were naked and covered with blood. Some believe the murder to have been done by renegade Mescalero Indians.

North island, New Zealand, has been shaken by severe earthquakes, which are supposed to be connected with a violent eruption of Mount Ngasnhoe. The flames from the volcano reach a great height.

Gov. Chase has prepared a proclamation to the people of Indiana, setting forth the deplorable condition of the starving people of Russia and asking that generous contributions be made for their relief.

The London Times says that it doubts whether Blaine, in spite of his apparent renunciation, will resist an appeal from the Republican party should it appear that Harrison is losing any of his popularity.

The British chamber of shipping has adopted a resolution in favor of Great Britain negotiating a convention with the United States to prevent the "crimping" and desertion of British sailors in American ports.

The kaiser has given it to be understood that he is as anxious to build up the German navy and maintain the standard of the army and that in the event of the war he wishes the navy to take the aggressive.

The grand jury in New York yesterday returned an indictment for forgery in the second degree against Edward M. Field. It is alleged he forged the name of E. Moore to the bill of lading for 71,282 bushels of wheat.

Eugene Johnson, southern traveling correspondent of the Kansas City Sunday Sun, has been found guilty of criminally libeling citizens of Dallas, Tex., in the Sun, and sentenced to one year on the county chain gang, $700 fine and costs.

James Couch, one of Chicago's pioneer settlers, and owner of the Tremont House property, was killed Wednesday, missing his footing in alighting from a street car, and being run over by a heavy wagon following. He was 92 years old.

Near Monterey, Butler county, Alabama, Thursday, Tom Traweek, sixteen years old, a white boy, shot and killed Bill Thomas and Jim Jackson, two negro men, in self-defense. One of the men had knocked Traweek's four-year-old brother down with a shovel.

By a vote of seventy-three to three, the Maryland house of delegates has adopted a resolution expressing as the sense of the house that the national house of representatives should act upon the tariff question in harmony with the "broad lines" marked out by President Cleveland's message of 1887 and the Mills bill.

A TYPHUS SCOURGE.

A Large Number of Typhus Fever Cases in New York City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The typhus scourge upon which the board of health stumbled yesterday is increasing hour by hour. No man can tell its extent at this writing. In the early morning hours ten new cases were found in the East side lodging houses that shelter exiled Russians from the famine districts, making sixty seven in all up to that time.

At noon nine more cases were found in houses in the most densely populated district and among the poorest tenants, and that the plague will spread, despite the efforts now making by the health authorities to suppress it, there seems little doubt. The nine houses known to be infected are under police surveillance. The authorities have forbidden all communication with the rest of the world.

The Pope Interested.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The pope gave a special audience to-day to Thomas B. Bryan and his son, Col. Charles P. Bryan, the Chicago world's fair commissioners. The pope said he would be delighted to take part in the exposition and would contribute as far as possible to the success of the undertaking. He assured his hearers that he was moved in the matter by a special love and admiration for the American people, and said that he would issue a pontifical letter embodying the sentiments he had expressed. Mr. Bryan afterwards had a conference with Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, in which arrangements were made in regard to the details of the exhibits which the Holy See will send to Chicago.

Bichloride of Gold Did It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—James Fair, son of ex-Senator Fair, died here to-day. His death is attributed by his doctors directly to bichloride of gold treatment. "Jimmie" Fair was among the first to try it. He declared it had effected a cure, but his friends noticed his listlessness. The doctors say strychnine which enters so largely into the bichloride treatment affected his heart. Several similar cases have occurred here. The dead boy's father is the wealthiest man in San Francisco, being probably worth $20,000,000.

Secured His Money.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—B. F. Daugherty of Duluth, a contractor upon the harbor improvements at that city, was in Washington to-day and called upon Senator Davis in reference to a claim he had against the government for work performed in which there had been considerable delay about the payment. Upon going to the war department accompanied by the senator the matter was soon fixed up and vouchers drawn for $8,500 for the Duluth gentleman.

To Be Left to the States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house committee on irrigation has decided to leave the question of interstate waterways to the states to settle for themselves. The disposition of the committee is to turn all the arid lands over to the states without restrictions.

The Hop and Barley Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There is practical unanimity among the Democratic members of the ways and means committee in favor of the bill of Representative Fitch of New York reducing the duty on barley and hops, and there is little doubt that this measure will be favorably reported to the house.

Naval Demonstrations.

LONDON, Special—There is something portentous in the simultaneous assembling in the Levant of the fleets of the great powers. Since it became known that the French and Russian squadrons in the Mediterranean are going to Alexandria orders have been sent to the Austrian admiral Rorschidt, now at Smyrna, to sail with his five war ships for the Piræus, where he will be joined by two Italian ironclads and a division of the German squadron. Within a fortnight the united squadrons of the dreibund will be within cooperating distance of the English fleet at Alexandria. If France's design is to impress the khedive with a naval demonstration England and her allies are ready to make a more impressive demonstration.

THE YOUNG FOLKS CORNER

USEFUL READING FOR BRIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE.

A Ghost Story—The Jingle-Lesson—Not Complimentary—Good Infantile Theology—Humorous Young Folks.

A Ghost Story.

BY ONE OF OUR BOYS.

CHAPTER I.

"Mammy," said Jim, one day, "I's gwine to go chicken huntin' tonight—you see if I doan."

"Law sakes, does you know what you's talkin' 'bout, boy? Doan you know yit dat dem people over yander has ghosts?"

"Well, mammy, if you doan talk funny; dem people ain't thinkin' of sech a thing. Dar's Dorsey what been over thare the other night, and he says he neber see enny yit, and he got fore chickens and sole 'em."

"Well, thin, chile," said mammy, "go (for fried chicken was her greatest failing), but doan you come home with a ghost story, or you'll skeer ole mammy haf to deef."

CHAPTER II.

Any one who was out about 12 o'clock that night might have seen a very woolly-headed negro boy going by with a sack slung across his back. He kept chuckling to himself and would say: "Think of mammy bein' afeard of ghosts; I neber see anyone sich a coward."

When he reached the place he had started for, he climbed cautiously over the fence, and went to the chicken house. He easily got in, and as this was not his first experience in chicken stealing he got the chickens without making a noise. Putting five in a bag, he started to return home, but had gotten no more than half way across the yard when with a scream, he dropped the bag.

"Law, a marcy! Law, a marcy! I's killed. Help, help!" came from him in terror-stricken words, and Jim ran as fast as his legs would carry him.

CHAPTER III.

Such a thumping at the door. Mammy was awakened by it. She had intended sitting up to wait for Jim, but had fallen asleep, and do you wonder she was startled, being awakened so rudely? She thought the ghosts had come after her, but just then she heard a trembling voice calling, "Oh, Mammy, Oh, Mammy, please let me in, I'll never go out again at night. Do, Mammy, do?"

"Is that you Jim, calling Mammy?"

"Yas, Mammy, it's me."

"Well, come in then. Whare's the chickens?"

"Doan talk 'bout chickens, there's a ghost following me. Lock the door."

"Oh! Jim has you really seen a ghost?" and mammy fell to the floor. Jim grabbed the key from her, locked the door and stood there shivering. Soon mammy opened her eyes, and Jim told her to go to sleep, and he would tell her 'bout it tomorrow.

CHAPTER IV.

"Jim, has I been dreamin' 'bout ghosts, or has I really heard 'bout dem?" said mammy, next morning.

"No, mammy, you neber dreamed it, but I tole you 'bout it, I see it with my own eyes, and I neber am goin' to steal enny more. I see two real ones with clubs in tharehands. I tell you I was skeered. I jist know they's gwine to haunt us, and I neber kin live in peace enny mow. What's I gwine ter do? Let's go an' see them."

Mammy agreed to this, and what was their astonishment to see only scare-crows. But, said Jim, "I'se gwine to stick to my first resolution for ebber, 'neber to steal enny more.'"

The Jingle Lesson.

Kitty sat out under the sweet-apple tree in the golden October moontide, crying real salt tears into her Primary Arithmetic.

"Now, what's the matter, Kittyleen?" asked big brother Tom, coming out with his Greek Grammar under his arm. I supposed you were eating sweet apples and studying, and I came out to do so, too, and here you are crying."

"It's — this — dreadful — multiplication-table!" sobbed Kitty, "I can't never learn it, never!"

"Hard?" asked Tom.

"Oh, it's awful! Harder than anything in your college books, I know. It's the eights this afternoon, and I can't learn 'em, anyhow."

"Don't you know how much eight times one is?" asked Tom, picking up a sweet apple and beginning to eat it.

"Yes, of course. Eight times one is eight. I can say up to five times eight all right."

"Can you? Well, that's encouraging, I'm sure. Let's hear you."

Kitty rattled it off like a book. "Five times eight is forty"—and here she stopped.

"Oh, go right on?" said Tom. "Six times eight is forty-eight."

"I can't said Kitty. I can't learn the rest. I've tried and tried, and its no use."

"Do you learn so hard?" asked Tom. "Now hear this, and then repeat it after me as well as you can:

'When I go out to promenade
I look so fine and gay,
I have to take a dog along
To keep the girls away.'"

Kitty laughed, and repeated the nonsense word for word.

"Why, you can learn!"

"But that has a jingle to it. It isn't like the dry multiplication-table."

"Let's put a jingle into that, then,

'Six times eight was always late;
Hurried up, and was forty-eight;
Seven times eight was as cross as two sticks,
Had a nap and was fifty-six;
Eight times eight fell onto the floor,
I picked it up and 'twas sixty-four;
Nine times eight,—it wouldn't do,
I turned it over and 'twas seventy-two,'"

"Did you make it all up, now?" asked Kitty, in wonderment.

"Why, yes," laughed Tom.

"Oh, it's splendid! Let's see, how is it?" And she went straight through it with very little help. "Ten times eight is eighty. That one's easy enough to remember."

"And now, said Tom, when she had the jingle well learned, "say the table aloud and the jingle in your mind as you go along."

Kitty tried that, and in a very few times made it a success. With the ringing of the first bell she was ready to start to school, with those "dreadful eights" all perfect.

"You're the best Tom in the world?" she said with a good bye kiss. "And I don't believe there's another boy in college that could make such nice poetry."

Tom laughed as he opened his Greek Grammar.—Youth's Companion.

Humorous Young People.

"Now little boy," said a Columbus teacher, "what does the word 'worship' mean?"

Silence all around.

"Jimmy, what does 'worship' mean?"

"Dunno!"

"Why, how dumb! What does your papa do just before going to bed?"

"Oh! now I know. He goes into the pantry'n takes a drink out'n his bottle."—Columbus Post.

Mamma—Johnny, what do you say to the lady for the cooky?

Johnny, munching away,—I say it's a good one—has the old maid got any more?—Epoch.

His Mother—Tommy, why are you always fighting?

Tommy—'Cause I want peace.—Epoch.

They stood in the darkened vestibule of a double-flat house up-town. It was a late hour and a cold night, but these were nothing—it was he and she, and they were young and stood very closely together. Time had no show alongside of opportunity.

"You don't love me a bit," she said.

"Love you! I worship you, sweetheart—darling!" The blonde head was brought against the manly breast for the 15th time and a soft, clinging kiss was planted where it would do the most good.

"Break away!" came hoarsely from the feminine debris.

"What did you say, dearest?"

"Come off!" in a half-smothered whisper.

"Why, darling! I never heard you use slang before. Don't—"

"I never said a word," she declared.

"I must have been—" And a terrible dread overcame her.

"I never thought—" he began regretfully.

"You did—yes you did!"

"Why, who's that?"

Both young people suddenly started away from the wall against which they had been leaning, and stared at the two ranges of bright letter-boxes and owlish speaking tubes.

"Will you never come off down there?"

"Oh! plague on it! That's Johnny," said she, with deep disgust. "Our speaking tube's out of order—I forgot."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Little Boy—Mamma, the cat has eaten that seed I gave to the canary this morning.

Mamma—Cats don't eat bird seed. You must be mistaken.

Little Boy—No, ma'am. It was in the bird.—Good News.

Not Complimentary.

A certain Mrs. Malaprop, who lives in a large eastern city, is noted for her skill in unconsciously embarrassing other people, while she herself remains perfectly at ease. Not long ago she was introduced to two sisters, young ladies who had long been known to her by name, though she had never met them.

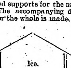
"Now, my dears," she said, addressing them collectively, with her usual bland smile, and regarding them earnestly through her glasses, "I have often heard of the bright and the handsome Miss Ratcliffe. Now, I am so glad to meet you both, and I want you to tell me at once which of you is the bright and which the handsome one!"

On another occasion she was dining with her nephew and his young wife, who had just set up housekeeping. The dinner did not go off quite so smoothly as the young couple had hoped, and the cooking was by no means perfect. The hostess unwisely began to murmur apologies, and her husband joined in, half-laughing, with references to his wife's youth and inexperience.

"Don't say another word, my dear children," interrupted their kind-hearted guest. "I can assure you I've eaten a great deal worse dinners than this in the course of my life; a great deal worse. Yes," she added, meditatively, "I've eaten some pretty bad dinners, you may be sure!"

A Meat Refrigerator.

A refrigerator for keeping meat in the summer may be made in this way: An icehouse is made in the usual manner on a dry air-tight foundation and with double walls filled in with sawdust, and a central chamber of the size required is built inside in the same manner. The roof above should be supported sufficiently to hold up the ice, and a galvanized iron floor is laid over the refrigerator to put the ice upon. A drain is needed to carry off the water of the melting ice, which wastes considerably in this case, and the drain must have an air trap. The needed supports for the meat are put in. The accompanying diagram shows how the whole is made.



Good Infantile Theology.

A four-year-old girl once asked: "Mamma, do you love God?"

"Yes."

"Does every lady love God?"

"Not as much as they ought to."

She thought a few minutes, and said: "Well, if they don't love him as much as they ought to, it's spoiled."

Orthodox infant.

The same little girl was one day looking over a book of Washington Alston's sketches, and when she came to Ithuriel with his spear, asked, "Mamma, is that God?" "No, dear." "Why, yes it is; you said that God was a spirit."

Her young brother once had a whitlow on his fingers, and one day in the midst of his play, called out, "Mamma, my finger has 'sploded."

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

AUTHORS who write books for boys are said to make the most money. And yet the author of the "Old Sleuth" library is not a man of mark in the literary world.

THE present governor of Oklahoma could barely read and write when he was 21 years old, and now experts can barely decipher his writing. He is a lawyer.

THE suit of Mrs. Forence Nash of London against Ali Khan, son of an Indian prince, for breach of promise, resulted disastrously to the lady. Ali Khan't be made to fulfill his promises, although the testimony plainly showed he made them.

MRS. GLADSTONE is said to be hardly inferior to her husband in energy and industry. She has always been interested in charity and church work and in politics, and has at the same time maintained close watch upon her household affairs and her children.

ADVOCATES of cremation do not find that their pet idea is making rapid strides toward popular favor, but they are a hopeful body and claim that some progress is being made. According to Lieut. Totten, however, the time when cremation will be universal is not so far off as the skeptical may desire to believe.

EVEN in leap year it is not quite prudent to go through the marriage ceremony as a joke. The law does not appreciate jocularity. A St. Louis young lady wishes the fun had not taken that direction. Even Dakota divorces are not to be had under ninety days.

IT is a tradition in Austria that has more than the force of law, "that if an unmarried man destroy the eye of an unmarried woman, he must within two twelve months make that woman his bride," or "mourn where'er he go, his days full of woe; in life or death he shall know no rest, his body accurst, his soul unblest; woe to him on earth or air; woe to him fore'er and e'er."

NEWFOUNDLAND and Labrador are almost at a standstill in the matter of population. The census returns show a population of 200,000, the increase in seven years being only 4,100, or about two and a half per cent. In the seven years preceding the increase was over twenty-two per cent. Unwise trade restrictions seem to have stimulated emigration.

THE committee appointed by the American Newspaper Publisher's Association to investigate the plan of machine composition has made a report in which typesetting by machinery is declared to be absolutely practicable and very much cheaper than hand composition. For ordinary newspaper work machine composition is strongly recommended.

THE City Council of Berlin, Germany, is considering the advisability of closing the halls for the lodgings and feeding of the unemployed. Similar halls for women were closed some time ago, as they were frequented almost exclusively by disreputable persons. The men's halls are said to shelter mostly tramps and theives.

IN midsummer some humming birds stray as far North as Canada, but after November they are hardly ever seen anywhere in the United States east of California Sierra, and probably pass the winter in Northern Mexico, in the evergreen forests of Tamaulipas, for instance, where the wild oranges and musk-lianas are covered with their finest flowers at New Year.

LEAST attractive among the insects which give light are the so-called "electric centipedes"—black crawlers with many legs which have been likened to serpents' skeletons in minature. They move in a snake like fashion, forward or backward, leaving behind them a bright track of phosphoric light. However, they are most accustomed to appear in the daytime, when the illumination they afford is not visible.

THE late Randolph Rogers, the celebrated American sculptor, was one of the sleek and portly men that Cæsar liked to have about him. His shoulders were broad, his chest immense, and it was said of him once that if his work had ever been subjected to criticism he had laughed and grown fat over it. He was a man of simple habits, genial in manner and entirely devoid of snobbery.

THE venerable Dr. Backus, of Schenectady, who for forty years was a pastor in that city, and who died recently, became entirely blind about ten years ago; and even while laboring under this affliction he occasionally preached from his old pulpit, and officiated at funerals. Subsequently his eyes were operated upon successfully, and he regained his sight. During the active period of his career he occupied a high place in Presbyterian councils.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

SECRETARY BLAINE indignantly denies the report that he will leave the cabinet.

NEGOTIATIONS in regard to reciprocal trade with Canada are formally opened in Washington.

MR. BLAINE formally announces that he will not be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

An amendment to the interstate commerce law which means the disintegation of that act is deemed certain to pass the house.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER issues an order which will more than double the present number of money order offices in the United States.

A CLAIM for $40,000 damages has been filed against Chili by Andrew McKinstrey, a member of the crew of the American steamer Keeweenaw, when the latter was arrested and so terribly maltreated by the Valparaiso police.

PERSONAL.

JOHN JAY KNOX, ex-controller of the currency is dead.

ADJT. GEN. MCCLELLAND of Pennsylvania died at Harrisburg.

MRS. L. H. ROGERS has just died at Adger, Ala., at the age of 106.

COL. JAMES AUGUSTUS GRANT, the African traveler, died at Nairn, Scotland.

EX-PRESIDENT Cleveland is to deliver an address at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 22.

SIR JAMES CAIRD, the well known writer on agricultural subjects, died in London recently.

REAR ADMIRAL ANDREW BRYSON, U. S. N., retired, died at his residence in Washington in the seventieth year of his age.

MINISTER LINCOLN denies in the most positive terms that he is or intends to be a candidate for the presidency.

DR. NEWTON MORTON, inventor of the reclining chair for railway cars, died at Kansas City, aged 53 years.

IT is charged that Gen. R. A. Alger was dismissed from the army during the war. Gen. Alger, in a partial denial, casts reflections upon the veracity of the late Gen. Custer.

LLOYD TEVIS will retire as president of the Wells-Fargo bank, San Francisco, next August on account of old age. He has been president of the bank for twenty-one years, and is worth from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

CASUALTIES.

MEMPHIS has a million dollar fire.

THE Hotel Royal, in New York, is burned, and about thirty lives are lost.

A DISASTROUS fire occurs in Cincinnati.

Columbus, Ohio, is visited by a large and probably fatal fire.

Stephen Shinder, a Brennan, Tex. farmer, fell from a wagon, striking on his head. His neck is broken, but he has fair prospects to recover.

FIRE destroyed a large hotel at El Paso, Tex. All of the two hundred guests escaped, but many were rescued by firemen. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $100,000.

THE Polynesian, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, ran ashore near Cape Horn. The passengers were taken ashore without difficulty. The vessel is not thought to be damaged.

James Couch, one of Chicago's pioneer settlers, and owners of the Tremont House property, was killed recently, missing his footing in alighting from a street car, and being run over by a heavy wagon following. He was 92 years old.

AT Scranton Pa., Catcher Michael Logan, of the Scranton base ball club, made a misstep in chasing some roughs who had stoned him and two companions, and tumbled 100 feet from the Delaware, Lackawana & Western railroad bridge into the gully beneath, being dashed to instant death.

Carolina Garner, the fifteen-year-old daughter of a coal miner, living at Federal station, a few miles south of Pittsburg, was frightened to death by two men chasing her. She ran into the house and fell on the floor in convulsions from which she never recovered. The men were recognized and the coroner held them for manslaughter.

A SPECIAL from Eaton, Ohio, says. The boiler at the saw mill of Jacob H. Kissling, six miles north of here exploded killing two men, William Kissling, the son of the proprietor, and a hired man named Shiverlecker. Young Kissling was blown to pieces and only portions of his body can be found. Mr. Kissling, the proprietor of the mill, was also badly injured.

THE WICKED WORLD.

MADE insane by the grip, a St. Paul man shoots himself with probably fatal result.

Hedspeth, the notorious Missouri train robber, is captured in San Francisco.

AN insolvent firm's treasurer is arrested in Minneapolis on the charge of embezzlement.

O. F. WAGENER, an architect, was stabbed in the McGlynn house at La Conner by Milas Gallagher, a Seattle capitalist. Gallagher was sent to Mt. Vernon for trial by the superior court.

HERR LANGE, assistant cashier of Okester's bank at Manheim, Germany, has absconded, after having, it is alleged, uttered forged bills to the extent of 250,000 marks.

IT is stated at Bangor, Me., that the grand jury has indicted every rumseller in the city. There are over 200 of them, and it is expected that there will be a general exodus of such tradesmen to avoid appearance in court.

THE death of Padlewski, the nihilist, at San Antonio, Tex., grows daily in mystery, and it is now almost certain that the assassin of Gen. Silverstoff, instead of being a suicide, was the victim of the czar's vengeance.

AT Denver, a suit has been commenced by the receiver of the American Water Works company to call President C. H. Venner to account for $205,000 in bonds of the Denver company. The charges in the case are both grave and vigorous. This suit is in retaliation of the one brought against Mr. Sullivan by Mr. Venner.

EUGENE JOHNSON, the Southern traveling correspondent of a sensational paper, whose office of publications was recently changed from Kansas City to Chicago, was found guilty of criminally libeling citizens of Dallas, Tex., in the columns of his paper. He was sentenced to one year on the county chain gang, $700 fine and costs.

AT Sault Ste. Marie, Wm. O. Coulter, whose sensational confession, inspired by religious conversion, of the murder of his father, attracted much attention throughout the country, was brought before the circuit court here and pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury. This offence was committed during Coulter's trial for the murder of his father.

FOREIGN.

THE British parliament reopens.

THE new German loans have been poorly covered.

RUMORS are current in London and Liverpool of impending difficulties in the corn and cotton trades owing to a serious decline in prices.

RUMORS are current in Vienna that a revolution has broken out in Servia. The Servian minister in Vienna says there is no truth in the rumors.

Intelligence has been received of the capture by brigands of M. Vidal, the French explorer, who was traveling with a caravan of Kirghiz merchants to Yarkand, in Chinese Turkestan.

THE last memorial service over the remains of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was held in London recently. The Metropolitan tabernacle was crowded and the services were very impressive. The burial took place in Norwood cemetery.

ADVICES from Guatemala received at the city of Mexico state that Guatemalan military officers are provoking street brawls, and that it is feared that it is the intention of President Barillas to declare a state of siege and so continue in power.

THE pope, in another letter to the archbishop of Paris, enjoins the immediate withdrawal of the electoral catechism, and declares that any political exhortations on the part of the clergy are a distinct encroachment on the province of the civil power, whether monarchical or republican.

SENSATIONAL rumors are current to the effect that the Greek steamer Embericos, which was recently wrecked off the Scilly islands, foundered, during a mutiny of the crew, in which the captain and some of the officers were murdered in a fight with knives to secure one of the boats after the accident.

THE Norwegian storthing was opened recently. The speech from the throne promised bills dealing with literary and artistic copyright, the building of new harbors, the supervision of labor in factories, the institution of accident and old age insurance, and the reduction of duties on articles of general consumption. The budget shows a good surplus.

THE four anarchists sentenced to death by court-martial at Madrid for leading the mob in the attack made a short time ago upon the city of Xeres will be garroted there. The executions will be made public, and a majority of the shops will be closed. The workingmen's associations are agitating for a general suspension of work on that day.

THE RAILROADS.

TROUBLES multiply in the Western Traffic association.

THE Omaha has contracted for 250 more box cars in addition to the 500 already ordered.

IT is reported that a large number of forged tickets of the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West road have been sent to the Northwest.

THE board of rulings of the trunk Line and Central Traffic Association has appointed a general passenger agent to investigate all matters referred to him by the association lines.

IT is stated that when the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal property is completed Albert Fink, the former trunk line commissioner, will be offered the presidency of the new corporation.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE Western league has adopted the Reach ball.

MIKE KELLY is still anxious to play in New York.

Paderewski, the pianist, is said to be a pool fiend.

Tommy Warren, as a fighter, is now supposed to be dead.

HOSMER will probably handle the regatta at Erie next August.

Sparring matches will be permitted in Providence, R. I., hereafter.

MAHER and Fitzsimmons are both reported to be getting in fine trim for their coming mill.

Ives doesn't like the date of the Schaefer match. He wants it March 23 instead of March 10.

MITCHELL and Slavin were roundly hissed each night during their recent engagement in St. Louis.

THE entry list of the Chicago dog show, includes 133 St. Bernards, 56 great Danes, 44 mastiffs, 52 pointers and 117 setters.

THE Chicago club is reported to have offered Pfeffer and Wilmot to Louisville in exchange for Tom Brown and Canavan.

Henry Boyle, the pitcher wants to run the Indianapolis club in the Western association. He thinks he can make it a success.

THE TOILERS.

THE United Mine Workers' association has refused to send delegates to the People's party convention in St. Louis, Feb. 22.

FORTY-EIGHT contract laborers were returned to Europe from the immigrant station at Ellis Island. The total number returned during the week was 121.

AFTER a conference the St. Joe & Grand Island road has granted the demands of the men, thereby averting a threatened strike. The schedule provides for the payment of three cents a mile and thirty cents an hour for overtime.

THE wholesale discharge of Adams express messengers continues on Pennsylvania railroads. The only way that the men can account for their removal is that they joined the union of express messengers. The dismissals may result in a strike involving other railroad employes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIANS will charter a steamer to take supplies to Russia.

THE Minnesota Humane society holds its annual meeting in St. Paul.

REPUBLICAN members of the Iowa house resolved in caucus to stand by prohibition.

A MINNEAPOLIS man is heir to a fortune in the shape of an estate in Michigan.

A TYPHUS fever scourge of alarming proportions rages in New York city.

A BILL is to be introduced in congress imposing so heavy a tax upon cigarette manufacturers as to suppress it.

ARCHITECT ADLER makes a report on the Minneapolis convention hall, and says that it will be the finest in the country.

A RECEIVER is appointed for the Western Farm Mortgage Trust company, Denver. The liabilities are heavy.

THE liabilities of the failed Deming & Silver City bank, in New Mexico, are $252,000. The bank officers expect to resume in ninety days.

THE official count of the city election at Salt Lake City shows an average Liberal plurality of 1,882, and an average Liberal majority over all of 1,840.

A DISGRACEFUL quarrel occurs at a funeral at Council Bluffs, Iowa, because a priest objects to the body of a dead soldier, wrapped in stars and stripes being taken into the church.

IT was learned at St. Louis from the headquarters of the American Tobacco company, alias the cigarette trust, that no more rebates will be paid, and that a return to the old system will be had.

By a vote of seventy-three to three, the Maryland house of delegates has adopted a resolution, expressing as the sense of the house that the national house of representatives should act upon the tariff question in harmony with the "broad lines" marked out by President Clevelands message of 1887 and the Mills bill.

THE supreme court of Idaho decided the case of the Mammoth Mining Claim vs. the Lackawanna mine at Wardner, Idaho, in favor of Mammoth claim. The suit involves the ground claimed by the Sullivan mine, and the decision is adverse to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company, and in favor of John M. Burke & Co., owners of the Mammoth claim.

GOV. BOYD, of Nebraska is acting on the theory that he has been governor all the time, and has instructed all his old appointees to resume their duties in the several departments of the state. In most cases this has been done. It is probable that bills for their services for the time when they were dispossessed will be presented to the next legislature.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

A Red Wing special says: Contributions are coming in which insure the shipment of another car load of flour from here for the suffering Russians.

Congressman Hall's bill providing for a $50,000 public building at Red Wing excites much favorable comment in that city. It was unexpected.

Elias Danielson, a farmer from North Dakota, visiting north of Mabel, while intoxicated undertook to sleep out doors and froze to death. He leaves a family.

Oscar Griswold, a young farmer living in the southern part of Pine county, fell from a load of hay, breaking both arms and the left shoulder bone in the fall.

Mrs. P. S. Lobdell committed suicide at Mankato by taking a dose of strychnine, which she purchased Jan. 28. It is believed by many that her mind has not been in a sound state for a number of years.

The body that was found at Duluth on the lake front, washed up by the waves, has been identified as that of a stonecutter named James Cassidy, who has been missing since last fall.

Anton Altman, of Fairfax, was arrested and brought to Winthrop on a charge of bastardy preferred against him by Minnie Clofs. She will also sue him for $3,000 damages for breach of promise.

Hon. John Carlin of South Stillwater, dropped dead recently of heart disease. He was 75 years of age and has resided in this county 25 years. A wife and two daughters survive him.

B. F. Holman, aged 64, was found dead in the timber beside his team near Spring Valley. His death was probably caused by heart trouble while lifting a heavy stick. He served a term in the legislature some years ago.

Henry Marker, aged twenty-six, disappeared mysteriously from Red Wing the other morning. The gravest fears are felt. He was a sufferer from influenza, and, possibly becoming insane, wandered away unconsciously.

In the town of New Hartford, two of the school trustees gave a traveling Methodist preacher permission to hold a series of revival meetings in the school house. This is objected to by the remaining trustee on the board, and steps are likely to be taken to stop the preaching.

The board of control of the Winona District Epworth league met in the Wesley M. E. church at Winona and transacted business. The next district meeting will be held in Spring Valley April 1, 2 and 3. An address was delivered by Rev. Thomas Hornby of Spring Valley during the evening.

Front street, Tracy, gets the prize in the location of the postoffice, and will put up a building for its occupancy, renting the same to the department for the sum of $100 per year. This settles the question as to whether the burned Front street district will be rebuilt, and building will begin early in the spring.

The most elaborate affair of the kind ever given in Sauk Center was the banquet given by the business men of the city to State Senator Henry Keller, in token of their appreciation of his worth as a citizen and of his many good offices in behalf of the city. Upwards of fifty of the prominent gentlemen of the place participated.

News has just been received at Brainerd of the good luck of the family of the late Judge E. N. Donaldson, of this city. The widow of Robert Stuart, of New York city, was a cousin of the judge, and at her death bequeathed to him $20,000, which will now go to his heirs. The estate was valued at $5,000,000.

Lumber dealers at Albert Lea, who are members of the combination, have reduced rates a dollar a thousand, and are cutting each other's prices. This is the result of the prosecution instituted by the Standard, which caused the indictment of the officers of the Lumbermen's association, and on which warrants have been issued for their arrest.

It is now stated at Hokah that Judge Farmer has hinted that he will not object to having his name go before the people of the First district as the Republican candidate for congressional honors. The campaign in that section will be very exciting for congressman, as will also be the election of a judge for that judicial district to succeed Judge Farmer.

The Merchants Bank of Moorhead has closed. It is a private bank, H. A. Bruns and T. C. Kurtz forming the partnership. It is believed that on liquidation depositors will receive from 60 to 70 per cent of their deposits. Public sympathy is largely with Mr. Kurtz. A petition has been signed by the creditors and sent to Judge Mills requesting the appointment of receivers, including the name of T. C. Kurtz. The deposits aggregate $173,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Gov. Burke appoints J. C. Gipson to succeed G. Kanouse on state normal board.

The ordinance granting a franchise to the new gas company at Grand Forks passed its final reading without alteration. Work is to be commenced by June 1. The plant is to be in operation Dec. 1.

A. Duchon, a farmer living near Michigan City, has lost over six hundred sheep out of a flock of two thousand since Dec. 1. Competent judges say it was caused by feeding rusty oat straw.

A new board of trade has been organized at Valley City and is working in fine shape. Its officers are: Hon. J. J. Dobbin, president; John Holmes, vice-president; J. J. Barclay, secretary; Arthur Miller, treasurer.

The Bismarck chamber of commerce completed its organization by electing officers as follows: President, Harvey Harris, vice president, J. R. Ganer; secretary, Gerald Pierce; assistant secretary, Dr. W. O. Dupuy; treasurer, L. C. DeGraff.

A train was badly wrecked two miles north of Conway. Five freight cars, the baggage car and the passenger coach were ditched. One lady and her child were seriously injured. The cause was rotten ties, permitting the rails to spread.

Bob Arnott, a German, was found dead in his house at Bismarck. He lived alone, and was drunk for a week before. He locked his door and would not allow any one to come in. An inquest was held, and the verdict was death from excessive drinking.

At a meeting of the Bismarck city council an ordinance was passed fixing the license of billiard and pool rooms at $20 per month, and a resolution was passed instructing the chief of police to close up all places where intoxicating liquors are sold. It is suspected that this action is a blind for an attempt to collect revenue from the illicit saloons which the authorities will not suppress.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Davenport Milling company will open an elevator at Clear Lake.

A New state bank is being organized at Clear Lake with a capital of $25,000. John Swenson of Canby, Minn., will hold a majority of the stock.

Minnie Newton, daughter of a leading merchant at Wolsey, met her lover at Running Water where the serious knot was tied and they are now living on a farm in northeastern Dakota.

Five hundred and twenty-three dollars in cash, contributed from the Russian farmers located in the vicinity of Yankton were sent recently direct to Northern Russia to the famine sufferers.

The Vermillion W. C. T. U. at its last meeting appointed a committee for each drug store in the city, with instructions to make a list of those purchasing liquor on affidavits last month. The work has begun, and shows some strange features.

At the preliminary trial Charles G. Lincoln, cashier of the Hill City bank, of rapid City, offered no defense and was bound over to the next grand jury. The general opinion is that he will be acquitted and that others are really the guilty parties.

Harry Pattee, living six miles west of Big Stone City with Chester Kingsley, his brother-in-law, has always been considered a harmless lunatic, but while Kingsley was out watering horses he went into the woodshed and cut his throat. He is not expected to recover.

J. M. Bunker, late of the Iowa division of the Milwaukee, has been appointed superintendent of the James River division, with headquarters in Aberdeen and arrived the other morning with the superintendent of the Hastings & Dakota division and other officials to assume his duties.

Rev. Dr. Shelland, pastor of the M. E. church at Aberdeen, and his wife have received their appointments as superintendent and matron, respectively, of Indian schools on the Sisseton reservation. The appointments take effect the 21st inst. The superintendent receives $1,000 and the matron $720 per annum.

The business men of Kimball have formed a banking corporation and applied to the secretary of state for permission to organize under the name "Kimball State Bank." The capital stock is $5,000. W. H. Wyant will be cashier of the bank. The building formerly occupied by the Farmers and Traders' Bank, which went out of business a year ago, has been rented.

WISCONSIN.

John Bantin, of the town of Utica, Winnebago County, died at the age of 82 years.

Martin Christianson, of Racine, had his leg broken by falling on the pavement.

The death is announced of John Comeford, of Madison, at the age of 69 years.

Mrs. Ferdinand Voight, of Appleton passed away at the age of 35 years.

A new 1,600 candle power arc dynamo has been received by the Electric Light Company at Appleton.

Frank Mealey, a well-known young man of Racine County, died at his home in Waterford, aged 31 years.

The marriage is announced of Miss May Webb, of Shullsburg, to William Ott, of Hampton, Ia.

Ransom Gaylor, pioneer of Winnebago County, died at his home in Oshkosh, aged 91 years.

John Mosher, an old resident of Racine County, died at his home in Racine, aged 51 years.

Miss Charlotte C. Hass was united in marriage to Henry Colwell, both of Appleton.

L. C. Parkhurst, a blind inmate of the county poor house, at Ashland committed suicide by cutting his throat. Parkhurst was to be taken to Millwaukee to have his eyes doctored.

Theodore Grim a prisoner in the county jail at Milwaukee awaiting trial in the federal court on charge of selling liquor to the Indians of Oconto county, hanged himself in his cell.

In the United States court at Millwaukee Ambrose M. Otis, ex-postmaster at Coleman, Marinette county, who was found guilty of robbing registered letters, was sentenced by Judge Jenkins to five years imprisonment in the state prison.

Charles Larzelere, the defaulting treasurer of Langdale county, who left Antigo about a year ago $9,000 short in his accounts, has been arrested by the sheriff of this county at Carrington, N. D. He will be brought to Antigo as soon as the necessary requisition papers can be secured.

Gardener Smith, who was formerly bookkeeper and cashier for C. Overby, of Rice Lake, was arrested at Fremont, by Sheriff Speed. He now lies in jail at Barron to await his examination, charged with theft and embezzlement by Mr. Overby. Smith is a young married man. This is not his first offense.

The jury in the case of the state vs. John Blazen at Ashland, returned a verdict of not guilty. Blazer was charged with murder, his victim being John Bredson, who was shot a few weeks ago. The shooting was admitted by Blezer, who claimed it was done in order to protect the honor of his home.

IOWA.

E. R. Lloyd died at his home in Mason City. He was an old settler and one of the most prominent capitalists. He was a member of the first city council and was also a member of the board of supervisors.

It is reported that marble has been found in large quantities and of fine quality near Bonaparte, a few miles west of Keokuk. Missouri parties have secured the privilege of developing the quarries.

William Hebener, a well-to-do farmer of Augusta township, near Burlington, committed suicide the other night. The deed was prompted by domestic trouble. He was the father-in-law of County Surveyor John Nan.

A new invention in the way of a safety passenger car has just been patented by J. A. Yerger, of New Hampton. The top of the car above the ventilators is so arranged that as soon as the car turns up on its side it is thrown off, allowing a means of escape for the occupants in case of wreck.

Among railroad men in Mason City it is the opinion that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road will extend their line from Chamberlain to the Black Hills this summer. Their land grant expires this year, and they will probably not let the advantage pass.

The draw span of the new Burlington railroad bridge across the river at Burlington was swung successfully the other night, and none too soon, as the river rose 34 inches and the vast field of ice above the bridge moved out. The draw is now safe from any gorge of ice and the railroad men are happy.

To the astonishment and disappointment of a large crowd of spectators and attorneys in Judge Casey's court at Burlington the attorneys of Portlock on trial for the murder of James Andrews, entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter, thus concluding the trial. Judge Casey will sentence Portlock to the Anamosa penitentiary for eight years, the extreme limit for manslaughter.

The supreme court room at Des Moines was the scene of an unknown and unusual occurrence. Application was made for admission to practice by one of the oldest and most widely known men in the state, George W. Jones, of Dubuque. He was presented to the court by Judge Wright and took the oath. Gen. Jones is 90 years of age.

IOWA WHITE CAPS.

A Farmer Taken From His Home and Hanged to a Tree Till Nearly Dead.

His Wife, Who Witnessed the Terrible Scene, May Die From Fright.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—An example of White Capism which broke out in the country several miles north of this city last night has wrought the farmers in that neighborhood up to a high pitch of excitement. Late last night three men, wearing white masks and otherwise disguised, rode up to the house of W. L. Morris, on the Fitzgerald farm, and knocked on the door.

Not suspecting anything wrong, Mr. Morris descended from his bed room and opened the door. Before he could make any resistance he was seized by the three ruffians, who threw him down, tied his hands behind him and took him into the woods about a quarter of a mile away. Arriving there a rope was made fast about Mr. Morris' neck and the other end thrown over the limb of a tree and the victim drawn up.

Almost senseless, he was dropped to the earth, and, after being warned to leave the country within twenty-four hours or suffer the penalty of death, the assailants took their departure and left him to get back home as best he could. Mr. Morris is not seriously injured, but his wife, who had been aroused by the knocking at the door, and who had heard the struggle and seen her husband bound and carried off by his masked assailants, was completely prostrated and is lying in a critical condition.

Some arrests are likely to be made to-morrow, which will effectually put an end to white cap atrocities in this region.

POISONING SUSPECTED.

Peculiar Circumstances Surrounds a Death at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—To-day the particulars of a suspicious poisoning case were brought out. About two weeks ago an attempt was made to poison Charles Krause, a German farmer living near Butternut, and suspicion points to Julius Lepke and Mrs. Krause as the perpetrators. Last evening Krause was found at his home dead, all evidence pointing to death from poisoning. Krause lay on the bed with his hands folded on his breast and a Bible laying on a chest beside him. A letter was found saying he had taken poison. At the time Mrs. Krause was at Butternut, and when the time came to go home she refused to go unless accompanied by her father and mother, which fact puts a peculiar light on the case.

Another peculiar circumstance is that the letter which was found was written with ink and on letter paper dated the same day. A diligent search proved that not a sheet of paper, pen or ink could be found in the house. These facts are looked upon as a mystery by the neighbors, who suspect foul play.

CONTRARY TO INSTRUCTIONS.

Prejudice Influenced the Verdict in the Gurnee Case at Eau Claire.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—The question of admitting Daniel C. Gurnee to bail pending the argument of the motion for a new trial, which argument is set for the 23d, came up in the circuit court to-day.

District Attorney Frawley, called upon by the court, said that there was no Wisconsin statute authorizing it. The judge said that if the prisoner was to be bailed at all there ought not to be any delay about it. Finally the matter was deferred till to-morrow.

Judge Bailey said, incidentally referring to the verdict of the Gurnee jury, that the verdict was directly contrary to the charge of the court and was evidently dictated by passion and prejudice; that juries should understand first and last that the court would decide upon questions of law; that where passion and prejudice swayed juries, as in this case, the rights of no one were safe, "and this will not be permitted," his honor added, "in my court. This is supposed to mean Gurnee will get a new trial.

FUNDS MISSING.

A Bank President at Moorhead Arrested Charged With Stealing.

MOORHEAD, Minn. Feb. 13.—Henry A. Bruns, president of the Merchants' bank, is under arrest, charged with defrauding depositors and his bank out of over $80,000. The complaint against him was made by George Engendahl, bookkeeper of the bank for the past eight years.

Thomas C. Kurtz, cashier of the bank and half-owner of it, is not implicated in the swindle. It is charged that Bruns in the past four months has been drawing funds from the bank and losing it buying wheat options in Chicago.

The amount of money in the vaults of the bank is about $100,000, whereas there should be over $200,000 according to the bank's books. The trial will come up before Judge Mills to-morrow.

An Editor Shot At.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 13.—John F. Carrere, political editor of the Spokane Sportsmen and formerly of St. Paul, was shot at last night by A. C. Edwards. Edwards' son is editor of the Weekly Regulator, who is under indictment for publishing indecent literature. Edwards, Sr., met Carrere and accused him of saying he was backing his son. Carrere denied it, and hot words followed, and Edwards pulled his gun and fired, but missed. A companion of Carrere wrenched the pistol from Edwards and beat him into a state of insensibility. More trouble is feared on Edwards' recovery.

The Governor Somewhat Slow.

YANKTON, S. D., Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—Chairman Peemiller, of the Democratic state central committee received a letter to-day from Chairman Clough of the Republican state committee, in which the latter states that he deems it essential to the state world's fair exhibit that Gov. Mellette show more energy and determination in getting the legislature together and insisting on an immediate appropriation. It is urged that the three state central committees meet in joint session and call upon the governor to get a "move on himself." To this proposition Chairman Peemiller agreed and suggested Feb. 25 as the date and Huron as the place for holding such joint session.

Perrin Now in Charge.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Special Telegram. —Frank L. Perrin of Madison has accepted the editorship of the Chippewa Herald, the Republican weekly organ of this county. The Herald is the late Gen. George C. Ginty's paper, and has been ably edited by Mrs. Ginty since her husband's death, nearly two years ago.

The Hop and Barley Duty.

WASHINGTON, Special—There is practical unanimity among the Democratic members of the ways and means committee in favor of the bill of Representative Fitch of New York reducing the duty on barley and hops, and there is little doubt that this measure will be favorably reported to the house.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

The house went into committee of the whole on the census deficiency bill, a great many of the members took part in the discussion.

Mr. Sayers offered an amendment appropriating $115,514 for the subsistence of the Sioux Indians and calling upon the secretary of the interior to report to the house the names of all employes under the direction and supervision of the Indian bureau.

The latter clause of this amendment was the first general legislation to be incorporated upon an appropriation bill; but no objection being made, the amendment was adopted. The committee having arisen, the bill was passed.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

The house did not meet today until a quarter to 1 o'clock. The attendance of members was not large, as the day was devoted to the delivery of eulogies, addresses being made by Messrs. Meredith, Edmunds, Tucker, O'Ferrall, Wise, Hermann, Washington, Herbert, Wilson (W. Va.), Cummings, Cowles, Elliott, Breckinridge (Ky.) and Culberson.

The resolutions were then adopted and the house out of respect to the memory of the deceased adjourned.

MONDAY FEB. 5.

SENATE.

Senator Washburn presented a petition from citizens of Fillmore county, Minnesota, urging the passage of the option bill.

Senator Paddock presented the memorial of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce against the Washburn option bill.

Senator Wilson presented two Iowa petitions in favor of the option bill.

Senator Casey introduced an amendment to the urgency deficiency bill, appropriating $5,000 to be expended in making a survey of the lands in the diminished Ft. Berthold reservation, which are to be allotted to the Indians.

Senator Davis introduced a bill granting the Duluth & Missaba railroad the right of way through the Fond du Lac Indian reservation.

Senator Hansbrough's bill creating judicial districts in North Dakota was favorably reported.

HOUSE.

Representative Pickler's bill clearing up the difficulty in connection with the site of the Yankton asylum has been favorably reported.

Representative Hall introduced a bill for a public building at Red Wing, $50,000; also bills for the relief of Charles Wiedewitsch and Mary Shumate.

Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, from the committee of interstate and foreign commissioners, introduced a bill to allow railroad companies to give special rates to commerical travelers.

Representative Enochs introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the cost of a survey for a ship canal from Cleveland, on Lake Erie to Portsmouth on the Ohio river.

In the house, Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, reported favorably from the committee on judiciary, a bill to require judges of the United States to give an opinion on the questions of fact.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

SENATE.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a joint resolution extending to the presidents of the American republics, to the kings and queens of Spain and others to visit the World's Fair.

Senator Washburn introduced a bill for a public building at Crookston—$75,000.

Senator Washburn presented resolutions of the Stillwater Chamber of Commerce indorsing the action of the Missouri River Improvement Association. He also presented the resolutions of the St. Paul Board of Trade favoring a canal between Lake Superior and the Mississippi river.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States and it was (with copies of correspondence) referred to the committee on finance.

HOUSE.

Mr. Powers, of Vermont, called up and the house passed the bill introduced by Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, placing the secretary of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Baron, of New York, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill to promote the safety of national banks. House calendar.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, offered a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the right of the secretary of the treasury to employ the $100,000,000 gold reserve for current expenditures. Referred.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, from the committee on military affairs, reported back a bill authorizing the detail of army officers for special duty in connection with the World's Fair. Calendar.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill, and after considerable discussion the committee rose and the house adjoined.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

SENATE.

Senator Casey has introduced an amendment intended to be offered to the urgency deficiency bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to survey the lands within the diminished Fort Berthold reservation in North Dakota, or at least a portion of them, so that the Indians on that reservation may take their allotments in severalty.

Senator Gibson, of Maryland, took the oath of office.

Senator Squire, from the committee on public buildings, reported a bill appropriating $500,000 for a public building at Seattle, Wash.

HOUSE.

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five members to investigate the methods of business in the bureau of pension.

The Bland free coinage silver bill was today reported to the house with the recommendation of the majority of the committee on coinage, weights and measures that it do pass.

Mr. Stone, from the committee on war claims reported favorably the bill to reimburse California, Oregon and Nevada for moneys expended in the suppression of the rebellion. California is under the bill entitled to $2,451,369, Oregon to $224,526 and Nevada to $404,000.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11

SENATE.

Senator George offered a resolution instructing the committee to report a bill requiring the issue and keeping in circulation legal treasury notes to an amount equal to $100 per capita of the population of the United States, and increase of such issue every year so as to keep pace with the yearly increase of the population.

Senator Gibson introduced a bill to improve the navigation and to afford ease and safety to the trade and commerce of the Mississippi river, and to prevent destructive floods, appropriating $16,000,000.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Representative Scott, of Illinois, introduced a resolution instructing the ways and means committee to report a bill for the repeal of the provisions of the McKinley bill providing for a bounty on sugar.

The military academy appropriation bill was taken up and occupied the remainder of the day.

Assets and Liabilities.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Special, —Q. A. O. Bergeren, assignee of A. Lidstrand of Cannon Falls, has filed a statement of assets and liabilities. The assets amount to $2,901.71, and consist of a stock at Cannon Falls valued at $1,185 62; a stock at Evansville valued at $750.59, and various book accounts to the amount of $965.50. The liabilities amount to $7,481.45. The creditors having claims of $500 or more are: Clement, Barn & Co., Chicago, $1,972.50; Goodyear Rubber company, St. Paul, $584.37; Powers Dry Goods company, $501.17; Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, $884.23; Tarbox, Schliek & Co., St. Paul, $630.65.

FRAUD RUN DOWN

"Green Goods" Operators Caught at Their Own Game.

A MINNESOTAN'S DETECTIVE WORK

HE ANSWERS THEIR SUMMONS TO MEET THEM IN NEWBURY, N. Y.

ACCOMPANIED BY A PINKERTON.

THE SWINDLERS ARRESTED AND SENT TO JAIL—THEIR PURPOSE EVIDENTLY WAS ONE OF ROBBERY.

Minneapolis Journal.

BRAINARD, Feb. 13.—The country in the northern part of the state, and especially in this locality, is being flooded with circulars from "green goods" men, nearly every man in this city having received one during the past four weeks. These circulars purport to be of a strictly confidential character and lead the recipient to believe that he has been singled out by the writer through some mutual friend as the person to handle counterfeit money.

Edward Mahan, a gentleman who formerly resided in Brainard, but who is now located at Little Falls, received one of these circulars and a short time ago concluded to answer it out of curiosity. Accordingly he telegraphed in Cipher to J. S. Stone, 178 E. 120ts st, New York, as directed, and as soon as the mail could bring it came the answer enclosing a $5. $2 and $1 bill. The instructions told Mr. Mahan to come on immediately and he would be met at Newburgh, N. Y., where the business would be transacted in a certain room at a hotel named in the letter. Mahan was to telegraph to the New York address again as soon as he reached Buffalo, and when he reached Newburgh he was to know the man by his hat and a telegram which he was to have in his hand with large characters thereon written in green ink.

After getting this letter, his curiosity was greatly aroused, and he thought that he might be able to run these thieves down for the public benefit. He took the $5 bill to a national bank, and with his day's deposit he shoved it under the window, but the cashier did not detect anything wrong with it, and Mr. Mahan called his attention to it, saying he was a little suspicious of the bill, but it was thoroughly examined and the bank expert pronounced it genuine. However, he did not leave it. That night he telegraphed the Pinkerton detective agency at Chicago the facts, and received word back to come on there immediately, which he did the next day.

Stopping only between trains in Chicago, where he was joined by a detective, the two journeyed east. At Buffalo, Mr. Mahan followed the instructions and telegraphed ahead that he was coming, and the detective disguised himself, it being understood that they should keep apart from that time until the final windup came. At Newburgh, he got off the train and walked along the platform, when he was suddenly jostled and, looking around he saw a man who said, "Excuse me, I thought I knew you," and in his hand was this telegram with the "green ink" characters, by which he was to be recognized. The two walked along and entered the hotel together and the fellow said to him: "I'm sorry, but the old man couldn't get away and you will have to go down to New York and see him, if you have the money and are prepared to do business." They ate breakfast and the capper paid for it and also for tickets to New York, to which place they journeyed together, but without speaking, the instructions being for Mahan to keep 100 feet behind on their way from the car to the "business" place. In the meantime the detective was keeping a reasonable distance behind the two.

The capper wound around among the buildings in the vicinity of the river and finally started down a narrow alley, and here the detective hailed two policemen, who were given the tip. Mahan followed his man down the alley and when he saw him walk up a plank and unlock the door of a warehouse, which rested on piling over the river, his heart almost failed him, but as he saw the detective in the vicinity he went in and the door was shut behind him, and he found himself in a large unlighted room. His situation was not an enviable one, but with a gun in each coat pocket he thought he would be able to hold his own for a short time.

Just as the capper called to his confederate in another room, the policemen broke open the front door and the two men tried to escape, but were captured. There was nothing in the building that indicated a "green goods" establishment, neither of the men having any money on their persons, nor could any trace of such a thing as a counterfeit bill be found. Each of the men had a good-sized slugshot, which was the only weapon they possessed. The men were tried and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary on the charge of using the mail for swindling.

Mr. Mahan fully thinks that their game was to get him into the building and there he was to be knocked down and robbed, as he had telegraphed them he had $500 to invest, and he feels a certain degree of satisfaction to think he got out of it as lucky as he did, and also that he didn't undertake to run the "green goods" men to earth alone.

(Communicated.)

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 11th, 1892.

ED. CROOKSTON JOURNAL,—

DEAR SIR:—An anonymous report has been circulated in your city concerning my son "Will." The report states him to be insane in Cincinnati, owing to business troubles. The fact is Mrs. Kops, with our youngest boy Frankie and myself, have been his guests, for the past eight weeks in Hot Springs, at the popular Hotel Pullman, of which he is the successful manager. This hotel, although not the largest, is certainly one of the best conducted in the city and commands the most desirable patronage. It is the most centrally located of any and does the "commercial business" when the big resorts close for the season. No one here but has a good word for the Pullman and its popular manager. Among our fellow guests while here we had the pleasure to number several from the Northwest: P. B. Baker, Barnesville, conductor on the N. P.; Chas. Leonard, Grand Forks, traveller for a Minneapolis grocery house; Mr. Egge, Minneapolis, ex-sheriff of Hennepin Co.; also a Mr. Woodruff, St. Paul, connected with a silk house. The hotel accommodates 150 guests. We are now on the point of returning home and report a very pleasant sojourn here. The weather has been delightful, with indications of a change at present. Kindly refute the unfortunate report which has gained publicity in Crookston, and call attention to the fact that the "paper" in which it first appeared could easily have ascertained whether the report were true or false by writing to us at Grand Forks and thereby could and should have avoided causing us this annoyance.

Very respectfully yours,

C. DE BRUYN KOPS.

A Novel Proposition.

The Pioneer Press Co. of St. Paul, Minn., makes some remarkable offers in connection with its weekly edition. Election time is approaching as well as seed time. Of course every household desires the Weekly Pioneer Press during the campaign, and the publishers propose to reciprocate by giving their subscribers a benefit in the seed line. Following are their offers of northern grown, tested seeds furnished by L. L. May & Co., the leading northern growers:

Offer No. 1.—"Ladies' Collection."—Everyone sending $1 10 will receive the Weekly Pioneer Press one year and a collection of flower seeds, amounting at catalogue prices to $1.10. Included in this offer are Pansy, Nasturtium, Sweet Pea, Poppy, Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox, Forget-Me-Not, Snap Dragon, Candytuft, Siline, mixed, etc. 13 packets in all.

Offer No. 2—"Vegetable Garden"—Everyone sending $1.20 will receive the Weekly Pioneer Press one year and 20 packets of garden seeds, prepaid. Every gardener needs this package. Onion, Cabbage, Beet, Lettuce, Tomato, Radish, Corn, Parsnip, Pea, Cucumber, Turnip, Pepper, Water and Musk Melon, Celery, Carrot, Cauliflower, Endive, Spinach and Leek seeds are included. The seeds alone cost $1.40 at regular prices.

Offer No. 3—"Novelty Package"—This package includes the seasons' novelties in both vegetable and flower seeds. and are offered for the first time now. The package and Weekly Pioneer Press one year for $1.30. All postpaid. The catalogue price of these seeds is $1.95. We have taken special pride in the makeup of this offer and recommend it highly. The flower seeds included are Phlox, Pansy, Chrysanthemum, Balsam, Aster, Nasturtium, and Pianthus. The vegetables, Onion, Bean, Lettuce, Water Melon, Cabbage, Beet, Radish and Parsnip. All new varieties.

Offer No. 4—"Surprise Box"—For $1.10 we will send the Weekly Pioneer Press one year and this assortment, the seeds alone costing $1.15. This is destined to become a favorite offer. Included are Cucumber, Beet, Onion, Pea, Tomate, Cabbage, Lettuce, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Nasturtium, Morning Glory, Verbena and Aster.

All charges are prepaid and seeds ordered will be sent promptly. Old and New subscribers are included in the offer.

If you don't want seeds send postal for new book and picture premiums. Address all communications to

THE PIONEER PRESS CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.

The thing to do, if you want a good all round magazine, is to subscribe for Peterson. It will only need a glance through the March number to convince every woman of this. Peterson is the newest old magazine extant, and is nowaday one of the handsomest as well as one of the very best. "Posed For Her Picture," is the portrait of a child so lovely that she will win every heart. "A Windy Day," is a striking contrast in subject though equally attractive in its way. The celebrated French astronomer Camille Flammaron, contributes a brilliant paper called "News From Other Worlds." "Something About Aprons," is a useful and entertaining article. There are two excellent serials and "A Chapter on Clocks," is a charming paper and the illustrations of quaint time pieces most interesting. Fashion and Household departments are alike full and complete. Terms two dollars a year. Address Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

In sending out our statements last week it seems that we sent to one or two who had written us in November. We thought we had kept perfect tab on all from whom we had previously had a satisfactory understanding, but it yet seems to be true that mistakes will happen in the best regulated families. We trust our friends will overlook our zeal in view of what we desire to accomplish. Our statements last week were designed to remind some of a fact that they seem to have quite overlooked and also for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with a few whose subscriptions have become moss-covered worse nor the old oaken bucket you read about, that hung so well, (we'll wager it "hung" no better nor longer than some we wot of,) and we want to say right here that we propose to get better acquainted with some of them, in a quiet, friendly way, if they will allow it or by requiring them to meet us in some office in Crookston hereafter to be designated, if we must, for we are DETERMINED to place our business in somewhat more satisfactory shape and we are determined to get a new press and power to run it,

AND PAY CASH FOR IT,

if it is in the power of man to do it, and we want to do it peaceably and in a friendly way if we can possibly, but WE PROPOSE TO DO IT or know why we cannot. We have an idea that there is enough due us from parties whom we imagine could just as well pay as not if they chose to accomplish our desires, and all we propose to do is to try and find out how near right we are in that.

Money, Not Food.

IS WHAT SUFFERING RUSSIA WANTS, ACCORDING TO A CONSUL.

ST. CLOUD, Feb. 28.—Geo. A. Freudenrich, the Swiss consul at Odessa, Russia, under date of Jan. 4, replies thus to the inquiries of his wife, who is here, concerning the famine in that country: "Yours of Dec. 29 came duly to hand a couple of days ago. As far as the starving Russians in the northern provinces are concerned, they are starving merely for the want of proper organization on the part of the authorities. Plenty of grain was raised in the south of Russia to feed the whole country, and if they had provided cars in time things would have been different. All along the northern Caucasius thousands of bushels of wheat are rotting (or were a few weeks ago) in sacks, waiting for transportation, while in the north hundreds of cars were sidetracked doing nothing. Such is Russia and ever has been. I say, on the contrary, don't send any provisions, but send money, and that to the committee of which the hereditary prince imperial, Nicholas, oldest son of the czar, is the head. Provisions will not be taken care of, and will be wasted after reaching Russia. There is plenty of wheat in the country to keep all the mills going if the wheat was only properly distributed around to the places where it is needed."

SONS OF VETS, TO ARMS!

The time for the Annual Encampment draws on apace; the young ladies of the Relief Corps are organizing a drum corps for the event and what are you doing for the cause? Wake up! Fall in! Re-organize your camp and get ready to join the big procession. Since the camp was first organized many, who were then "kids" are now on deck ready to join. Hi, there, Capt. Glenn, Lieut. Mason, Lieut. Mix, get a move on you or the drum corps will be ready to drum you out of camp first you know. Seriously now, the boys should catch on again and organize another camp. We believe there is plenty of material to be had for a good strong one. What do you say, boys?

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending Feb. 13, 1892:

Desuran, John Bennett, Lary Larson, L. J.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 15th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 10th, 1892, viz: TOM SANDEM, Hd. 12411, for the sw¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Gustav Christianson, Gitle Stromstad, Olaus Anderson, Bernt Bentson, all of Edna P.O., Polk Co., Minn.

[44-49] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.

MONNY
On Real Estaee
MONEY
On Approved Chattels,

Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Second Street, Crookston Minn.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $12,700

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashi

DIRECTORS:

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REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'------The Hustlers,

GREAT SALE OF

REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

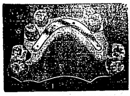
Cloaks and Shawls
AT
Tremendous Reductions.

Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK
IS
ON DISPLAY
THE FAIR
DEPARTMENT STORE,
Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.
BY NEW PATENT.

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT
GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all.

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on us if you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS.
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

Work Horses -
- - & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

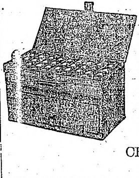
The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Opera House Block.

DO NOT FORGET THE
60--DAYS--60

IT WILL INTEREST YOU
—IF YOU WISH—
To Save Money.

MARKED
DOWN
Red Figure
SALE

OF CLOTHING
And Gents' Furnishing Goods,
AT THE BOSTON
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
J. RAE BUEHLER, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, MINN

STUDY LAW
AT HOME.

Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to J. COTNER, Jr., Sec., No. 80 Whitney Block DETROIT, MICH.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 20 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

NORTHERN
PACIFIC R.R.

THE
Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

CROOKSTON
STEAM LAUNDRY
O. D. ROOD, Prop.,
SECOND STREET, NEAR ASH,
(Opposite Commercial Hotel.)

I have just added New Machinery and Facilities for doing

Washing and Ironing

Upon the Shortest Notice in the Best Manner and upon the Most Reasonable Terms.

All Those Wanting
FAMILY WASHING
Done will find it to their interest to call at the Laundry. Goods called for and delivered.

See the old reliable dealer, M. R. Brown, if you want to buy a team this spring.

Try M. R. Brown for a goood team of working horses or mares.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

J. V. E. WYATT
Undertaker,
BROADWAY,
Crookston, - - Minn.

Carries a full supply at all times. Always ready to attend to calls and take full charge if necessary.

—o-o—O-o-o—

Can supply anything in the line of

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES,———
———MOULDINGS, Etc., Etc.

Give Me a Call.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Crookston, February 18, 1892.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

FOR PRINCIPAL POINTS IN

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
MANITOBA,
MONTANA, AND
PACIFIC COAST.

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de..........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de........CROOKSTON........de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de........Grand Forks........de. 6:20 p. m.
2:30 p. m. ar..........Helena..........de. 11:00 a. m.

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.
Daily, except Sunday.
Depart 7:30 a. m.....................Arrive 6:45 p. m.

FOSSTON BRANCH.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Depart 7:30 a. m.....................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Depart 10:45 a. m.....................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

(Communicated.)

EDITOR JOURNAL.—I have noticed for some time past that you have been trying to enlist the sympathies of the citizens of Polk County in a substantial manner to aid our unfortunate fellow farmers who have suffered the the loss of their entire crop by hail, or so nearly an entire loss as to prevent them from cultivating their farms the coming season without aid; and that you suggested that the Alliance take the matter up. While I fully recognize the propriety and justness of that suggestion, I have no authority to request the Alliance to take any action. But, in the interest of those who have suffered the loss of their crops by hail and will be unable the coming season to work their farms unless they receive aid, and believing that our unfortunate fellow-citizens should first receive our sympathies and aid before extending them elsewhere, I would therefore recommend that each sub-Alliance in the county appoint a committee to solicit and receive, not only from the members of the Alliance but from all citizens in their respective localities, contributions of seed, feed or money to help those that otherwise would suffer severely, or entirely lose their homes. it would require but little from each one to enable the unfortunates to once more having bright prospects of retaining their homes, which are so dear to all.

H. G. MITCHELL,
Pres. Polk Co. Alliance.

HUBBARD ITEMS.

HUBBARD, Feb. 13, 1892.

One of the pleasantest surprise parties of the season was the one that met Elling Ellingson and wife on their return from Albert Lea. We voice the sentiment of this community when we say, welcome home again.

L. S. Kolden has sold his building, stock of general merchandise and good will to Kolden & Onstad, of Crookston. We regret Mr. Kolden's departure and wish him success in whatever he may undertake.

Ole G. Fossos, one of our most successful farmers, is spending the week at the county seat.

J. O. Sundet, of Crookston, is in this neighborhood selling gravestones.

John Swanson and Ole Benson, from the southern part of the state, are visiting their old friend, John J. Ellingson.

E. W. Johnson, of Edna, was calling on friends here last week. Come again, Ed.

The farmers of this township and the business men of Crookston would be greatly benefited by a graded road from here to the county seat.

A few wise young men and women are taking advantage of the winter term of school in district 5.

Barney and Fly receive all of Pete's affection now while his sweethart is away.

NEILSVILLE.

Good Market For Oats

Having had a fine oat crop swept away by hail in few minutes time we are obliged to buy oats to supply our farm teams, and we will be glad to pay the highest market price to any who are owing us several years subscription. We shall need about 1000 bushels and will take them as fast as offered. Bring on your oats and get your receipts.

[38-tf]

An Old City.

Old cities are not common in the West. In the eastern states of the Union are places which boast quite a respectable antiquity for the New World, but outside of the original thirteen colonies, most cities have been founded within the last half century. A notable exception among the larger western cities is St. Louis. The first recorded settlement, in the way of laying out a town, was by Pierre Laclede Liguest, a Frenchman, in February, 1764. At the time he supposed he was taking possession of the site in the interest of his native country. It was not until some months afterwards that he learned of the Treaty of Paris, in the previous year, by which the territory west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain. In 1800 it became French again, until the financial necessities of Napoleon compelled him to sell it to the United States for $12,000,000, a purchase for which Thomas Jefferson was roundly abused at the time. Now St. Louis is one of the most beautiful, prosperous and stately cities in the Union. To reach it, for business or pleasure, The Burlington, with its line skirting the Mississippi, is the only route worth considering. For rates, tickets, maps and time tables, apply to your home ticket agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Popular Talks On Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

There are few persons but are effected directly or indirectly by the mercantile or commercial agency. It may be said to wield a powerful influence in enlarging or restraining the business of the country, in the making and unmaking of credit upon which business largely rests. Its influence, extent and power have become so great that few people can act independent of it without more or less serious results. It has become so powerful and so useful a part of modern business life that a statement of the law regarding it and its relations to the general public may be interesting and profitable. And first a few words with respect to the history of the American system of mercantile agencies. It originated, says Errant, with a commercial traveller by the name of Church, who at first kept notes of information acquired on business trips which he permitted others to use, but eventually devoted himself to this work alone in the employ of certain New York houses. His success suggested to Louis Tappan the idea of establishing the first mercantile agency at Few York in 1841, which was shortly followed by Woodward & Dusenberry's Commercial Agency. Tappan's venture finally developed into the R. G. Dun & Co. agency. The "improved mercantile agency," organized a few years later than Tappan's, by J. M. Bradstreet, was finally incorporated as "The Bradstreet Company," and was the first concern to publish a book of rating. Special agencies, confining their reports to particular lines of business, have become numerous. In England such establishments are known as trade protection societies.

The business of a mercantile agency consists in collecting and furnishing to subscribers information relating to the credit, character, responsibility and reputation of merchants, and so extensive has become the system that no one, no matter how mean and humble is his little shop, but has his "size" taken, his business photograph struck off and kept for display in the agency books. Many questions of law have arisen of public interest respecting the rights and duties of the agency and how far it may go in thus entering upon a man's premises and taking notes with which to make up his credit proportions. We shall in future papers treat first of agency reports as "privileged communications;" second, as to contracts which limit the agency's liability for negligence; third, as to the liability of one who informs the agency, that is where one makes false representations of his solvency or where the representations are made by third parties.

(To be continued.)

WANTED!

Two or three men to work for me in Polk County. $4 to $12 per day, sure. If you are idle or working for small money now is the time. Any one can do the work and make big wages. Particulars free. Address,

W. ALBERT LANCTOT,
[41-48] Crookston, Minn.

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

Notice of Sale Under Decree.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Karl Sletten, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Ulsteen and Julie Ulsteen, Defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment and decree of the Court in the above entitled action, dated February 1st 1892, a certified copy of which has been delivered to me with instructions to enforce the same, I, the undersigned sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, shall expose for sale, as the law directs, at the front door of the District Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, on Friday the 8th day of April, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate and premises described in said judgment and decree, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty (20), township one hundred and fifty-three (153), range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk, Minnesota, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of such sale.

Dated February 5th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Crookston, Minn. [41-6]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-two and 49-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Boulie and Melvina Boulie, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of August, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the twentieth day of August, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 53 of mortgages, on page 393.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and ninety-six and 4-100 dollars, (496.04), with interest on four hundred and eighty-one (481) dollars thereof, at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892,, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half of the northwest quarter (s½ nw¼) and lots three (3) and four (4), all in Section two (2), of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred ninety-six and 4-100 dollars ($496.04) and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars Attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and 25-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Napoleon Gonyea, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the third day of November, 1890, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 54 of mortgages, on page 345.

And whereas the said, The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars ($650.83) with interest on six hundred and forty-two (642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the northeast quarter (w½ ne¼) and the west half of the southeast quarter (w½ se¼) of section thirty (30), of Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892,

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee,

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 7th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 18th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed and delivered by Ida D. Van Tuyl and John E. Van Tuyl, her husband, mortgagors, to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company," mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1889, with a power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 265, and whereas said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars and interest thereon from its said date at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, due and payable on the first day of January in each year. And whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable January 1st, 1891, and default having also been made in the payment of the sum of forty-eight dollars interest due and payable on January 1st, 1892, and both of said defaults still continue, and no part of said principal has ever been paid. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage are such that if default be made in the payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage or interest thereon when the same becomes due, then the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall thereupon become due and payable at once.

And whereas both by the terms of said mortgage and the election of said mortgagee hereby made the whole amount secured by said mortgage both principal and interest accrued to this date is now due and payable.

And the amount now claimed to be due and which is due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage, including interest in accordance with the terms of said mortgage is the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine and 95-100 dollars. And no action or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained which by reason of the defaults aforesaid has become operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter, both of the above described tracts being in Section ten (10), Township one hundred and forty nine (149), Range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and containing 160 acres of land; together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on Tuesday, the 23d day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due upon said mortgage according to the terms thereof, and interest and fifty dollars attorney's fees as provided by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 4th, 1892.

Union Central Life Insurance Company,
Mortgagee.

Chas. P. Barker,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
618 Guaranty Loan Building,
[38-44] Minneapolis Minn.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE, IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication, January 21st, 1892.]
[Last publication, March 3rd, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and thirty and 16-100 dollars, interest which is due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alphonse Paridis and Elmira Paridis, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of October, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 52.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained: and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 Dollars, with interest on nine hundred and twelve ($912) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 18th day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34) Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 18th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [40-46]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Thursday, Jan. 14th 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Feb. 25th 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty and seventy one hundredths Dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas Plante and Mary Plante his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the First day of June, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of July, 1889, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages on page 470.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of the said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars ($956.14), with interest on nine hundred and forty (940) dollars, thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half of the south-east quarter (n½ se¼) and the north half of the south-west quarter (n½sw¼) of section thirty four (34) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892,

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Seventy-one and seventy eight one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Luc Jenot and Elenore Jenot, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of December, 1888, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the seventh day of December, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 57.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained: and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of Ten Hundred and seventy-eight and fifty-eight dollars, ($1078.58), with interest on Ten Hundred and Seventy ($1070) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south-east (se) quarter of section nineteen (19) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Ten Hundred and Seventy eight and fifty eight one hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.

WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor

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D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., February 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 11th, 1892, viz: ALFRED SAVARY, Hd. 14,656, for the n½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob R. Barb, Frank Robert, Edmund M. Walsh, Christopher Hanson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[42-47] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, Jan. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on February 29th, 1892, viz: Tosten L. Oleson, Hd. No. 12,259, for the S W¼ Sec. 14, Twp. 147, Range 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Knut S. Akre, John J. Ellingson, Halvor Ellingson, Edevart T. Ramse, all of Neilsville, Minn.

[40-45] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Mortgage Foreclosuse Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Jan. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and eighty-five one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Martin Thompson and Ann G. Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 242.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and ninety-two and eighty-one one hundredths dollars, ($692.81), with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of section twenty (20) of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee,

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and 85-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Mesedalen and Kari Mesedalen, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the tenth day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 246.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, ($692.81) with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section seventeen (17), Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-45]

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.

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Shelf and Heavy

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Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

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Polk County Journal.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch....	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch......	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches...	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches...	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches...	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches...	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
1 column..	9 50	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Grand Forks Herald: The schism in the alliance camp over the binding twine trust seems to widen. Jerry Simpson is after Loucks, Wardell and Crose, of the South Dakota Alliance, in this vigorous fashion:

The alliance made a narrow escape from getting into the hands of a gigantic trust. In my opinion there were men in the alliance anxious to sell the order for a consideration, and because I ferreted out their scheme and exposed them, they have followed me with deadly enmity ever since. H'd this cunningly devised scheme gone through, as some persons conspired that it should, what a spectacle the alliance with its motto, "death to combines," would have presented to the world? The National Union's name is "Dennis" to use a common expression, as far as the alliance is concerned, and no one need vex their souls because they fear that the order has fallen into the hands of knaves and fools.

Jerry doesn't say whether Loucks, Wardell and Crose, who still defend the twine trust, and acknowledge their connection with it, "in a business way," are knaves or fools, but in Jerry's judgment the South Dakota alliance must have fallen into the hands of one or the other of these delectable classes of worthies.

Our Duluth Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Feb. 17.—That business has been improving here very much of late is very evident. Merchants all report trade good, all the manufacturing establishments are running on full time with good orders ahead, the wheat trade is larger, and money is easy. Architects report their business excellent and that present conditions indicate a large amount of building during the coming summer.

There was quite a good sale of lots yesterday in the new town of Merritt, which has been started in the midst of the big new mines on the Mesabi-range, the Cincinnati, Canton, Biwabic, Kanawha and Hale. The purchases were mostly by parties who will erect business houses there. The growth of iron mining in that locality will demand a large town, and this one seems sure of a great future. It will be to the Mesabi what Tower and Ely are to the Vermilion, Hurley, Bessemer and Ironwood to the Gogebic and Negaunee and Ishpeming to the Marquette range.

The continued bright reports from the new mining country keeps public interest aroused and there is much buying and selling of iron stocks. It was feared at one time that the rich deposits there and the splendid chances for money making might lead to an epidemic of wildcat companies, such as passed over the Gogebic in its early days. This is hardly possible now. People are more conservative than they used to be, and more prone to investigate. It so happens, too, that nearly all of the land in the iron belt is owned by strong men, financially, or by companies, who purchased it for the pine timber, and these parties are very generally refusing to sell or lease to any but good, solid parties, who will not countenance wild booming and speculation.

A party of capitalists from Louisville, Cincinnati, Chattanooga and other places interested in the Cincinnati and Chicago mines, reached here to-day and will go to the Mesabi to-morrow to examine their properties. The work on the former mine shows that it has about 1,000,000 tons of ore in sight, with every prospect of making as rich a mine as now exists anywhere. The Chicago will be developed at once. Its land is about as valuable as there is on the range and it has a large amount of it. Several of the new mines will be ready to ship ore as soon as railroad connection is made.

HAYS.

Queen Margaret, of Italy, has promised to loan her famous collection of rare laces for exhibition at the Fair.

Scientific Miscellany.

EXPERIMENTING WITH COLD.

The laboratory of Prof. Pictet, at Berlin, is designed for the investigation of the effects of cold. The refrigerating machinery, driven by several powerful engines, keeps the objects under observation at any temperature between 20 degrees and 200 degrees below zero as long as may be required. The cooling is effected by the evaporation of liquids, and is divided into three stages, each with its special apparatus. For the first stage is used the mixture of sulphurous carbonic acids known as "Pictets fluid," which is condensed at a pressure of about two atmospheres in a spiral tube cooled by water. Oxide of nitrogen (laughing gas) is the liquid chosen for the second stage. It is condensed at a pressure of 10 or 12 atmospheres in a tube kept at about 80 degrees below zero by the action of the first circuit. For the third stage air is employed, and passes into the liquid state at a pressure of 75 atmospheres when the temperature is kept at 135 degrees below zero by the other circuits. The evaporation of the liquified air gives a cold of about 200 degrees below zero. Absolute zero is placed at 273 degrees below zero C., but Prof. Pictet regards 255 degrees below zero as about the lowest attainable artificial temperature. One of the effects of great cold has been the conversion of quicksilver into beautiful fern-like crystals. Glycerine also has been crystalized; and cognac has been given by freezing the peculiar mellowness commonly attained only by long keeping. The most important result thus far, however, has been the purification of chloroform, the crystals that form in the commercial chloroform at about 86 degrees below zero being almost absolutely pure.

MAGNESIUM LIGHTING.

A new magnesium lamp, devised by M. Dronier, burns without attention for regular periods of 24 hours. A pound of magnesium is consumed in about 100 hours, giving a light equal to that of 130 pounds of candles, 80 pounds of petroleum, or somewhat more than 100 cubic yards of gas. The advantage is offered of freedom from risk of fire. The present running expense of the lamp exceeds 30 cents an hour, but with the anticipated great reduction in the cost of the metal, lighting by magnesium may be made fairly economical.

PROJECTED RAPID TRANSIT.

The schedule time for cars on the proposed electric railway between Vienna and Buda-Pesth is expected to be 75 minutes for the entire distance of 150 miles. As planned, the road will have two main power stations, with 100 sub-stations, but with only three or four stopping. Each car will be about 130 feet long, fitted with four bogie trucks, and an electric motor at each end will receive current through contact wheels running on conducting rails. The ends of the cars, to diminish air resistance, will be shaped like those of a ship.

POWER FOR SMALL BOATS.

The novel feature of a new electric boat, the idea of a French engineer, is a sea-water battery. The zinc and copper plates are under the boat and can be raised or lowered by pulleys, serving as a kind of keel while at the same time driving a propeller by means of a motor.

THE MAGIC OF MODERN SCIENCE.

In a paper on "The Ignis Fatuus of Photography," Mr. A. Adolphe mentions the following as among the specialties which modern men of science are seeking as a means whereby their results may be indirectly turned into gold. 1. The artificial production of the diamond from carbon, which means the crystallization of carbon. 2. A prevention or cure for epilepsy and consumption. 3. The complete combustion of coal, of which but 5 per cent is now available. 4. Photography in natural colors. 5. The direct utilization of solar heat, and the ebb and flood. 6. The production of "attar of roses" from worthless substances. Even the alchemist's original dream of direct and genuine transmutation is being revived, for the indications are increasing that the present elements are not the simple substances they have been supposed, and should gold prove to be a compound its artificial production would be but a question of time.

JAPANESE LACQUERING IN EUROPE.

The juice of the lacquer tree (Rhus vernicifera) is the natural varnish upon which depends the famous lacquer work of the Japanese. Specimens of this tree were brought from Japan 16 years ago and planted in the Botanical Gardens at Frankfort, where they have flourished and have yielded seeds from which thrifty young trees have sprung. This place now has 34 healthy trees 30 feet high. To determine whether the juice is affected by its changed condition, Prof. Rein has sent samples to Japanese artists for trial, and is having comparative analyses made by eminent chemists. If the reports are favorable it is expected that the lacquer tree will be quite extensively planted in Germany, and that Europeans will be instructed in the lacquering of wood by some worker from Japan.

WEIGHT OF LIGHT.

Prof. Oliver J. Lodge calculates that the impact of light-waves from the sun produces a pressure on the moon's surface of about 1,000 tons. In a total eclipse of the moon this force is withdrawn, but since the total attraction of the sun on the moon is to be estimated in millions of tons, this slight apparent diminution gives no appreciable effect. Upon a very small body, however, the pressure of solar light might be equal to, or even greater than, the attraction of gravitation. Such a body need not be infinitely minute, but of a size comparable with that of a grain of dust. It is conceivable that the dropping off of comets' tails on their approach to the sun is due to this action.

REMAINS OF BIRD GIANTS.

Bones recently found in New Zealand are estimated to represent 500 specimens of the moa. This immense wingless bird, now extinct, seems to have been hunted and eaten by the early inhabitants of New Zealand, and is believed to have stood at least 10 feet high. Madagascar had another giant wingless bird, whose eggs—10 or 12 inches in diameter, three times the size of those of the ostrich—have been discovered.

Immigration.

New York Press.

There are immigrants and immigrants. Sweeping condemnation of those who come to this Republic to better their condition is absurd, and it would be equally as absurd to deny that a proportion of the immigration is undesirable. Emigrants seldom belong to the higher social class in the countries from which they depart. Unless they are assisted paupers they seldom belong to the lowest. It requires something of energy, ambition and aspiration to tear loose from one's native land and seek more favorable circumstances under a foreign sky, and perhaps among people of a different tongue. The worst of the population of any country are more disposed to vegetate than to emigrate. A Scottish poet pictures the Highland lad reclining on his native heath, reflecting on his bleak and hopeless surroundings and exclaiming:

> "I'll hie me ower the heaving wave,
> And win myself a name,
> And in a palace or a grave
> Forget my Hieland hame."

That boy had an ambition above his fellows, and he was the type of a valuable immigrant. He might never achieve a palace, but he would be very likely to become an excellent citizen and win a comfortable home. Such immigrants are far more common than is generally supposed. From Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia and other countries they come, and have been coming these many years, and they have had no small share in building up the American Rebublic to be the most prosperous nation in the world.

We also receive many of the undesirable kind. As a rule these do not emigrate with any intention of permanent citizenship. They come to make what money they can and then go back to live in the land of their origin.

"Put none but Americans on guard," ordered General Washington, in a time of peculiar peril, "or foreign born soldiers who have families in the country to whom they are known to be attached." This, after all, is the true test for the foreigner who seeks the advantages this Republic affords. Is he prepared to make it his permanent home, to take an interest in its welfare and qualify himself to do his duty as a citizen? In a word, does he wish to become an American in all that the term implies? If so, and he is morally and physically qualified, he ought to be welcome.

Country Newspapers.

The Century.

Although country editors are nearly always poor, there are plenty of persons who believe that half the paragraphs in a country newspaper are paid for with enormous bribes. There are always two sides to every question, and whichever side an editor falls on, the partisans of the other accuse him of being "bought." It is little wonder, therefore, that the editor is seldom a popular man; I never knew one who was, and I never knew one who was not often accused unjustly. Probably the people believe in bribes to editors because it is a very rare editor who does not accuse his opponent of being a bribe-taker, creating a prejudice against themselves and their calling. Lazy and incompetent editors nearly always explain the success of their more vigorous opponents by declaring that they carry on a system of blackmail. I once visited a large city the newspapers of which I had long admired almost with reverence, and was surprised to hear a citizen say that what the city really needed was better papers; they would bring "eastern capital." Every citizen of a country town wants his locality "boomed," to the end that he may sell his fifty-dollar lot for five hundred; he can appreciate how a really good paper might aid him in this, and because his lot does not advance in value as he thinks it should, he has a grievance against the editor. He longs for an editor with some "snap" in him. I don't know what "snap" means, but I know this is the quality usually thought to be lacking. There are more great men in every country town than really exist in the entire nation, and if they are not recognized, the local papers are of no account. I was once bothered a good deal by a certain man who said he could clean more chickens in an hour than any other chicken-cleaner in the world, and he wanted the fact mentioned. Men who are never suspected of greatness by other people accuse themselves of it to the editors, and when they refuse to mention this greatness, they are told that their columns contain a great deal of stuff not half so interesting. It has occurred to me that when a citizen of a country town becomes drunk, the first thing he does is to hunt up the editor to tell him what is the matter with the community.

An Elastic Month.

The month which closes next week we may call elastic, because every fourth year it is stretched to accommodate an extra day. A good many hundred years ago it was found that the solar year was about 365¼ days in length, and that occasionally it would be necessary to add a day in order to keep up the average. Forty-nine years before the birth of Christ, the extra day was assigned to February as being the shortest month, 28 days. In the original arrangement of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, January, March, May, July, September and November consisted of thirty-one days each, while February had twenty-nine, and April, June, August and December were thirty-day months. In leap years February had thirty days. When Augustus Cæsar came to the throne, he felt affronted that the month of August, named for him, had not so many days as July, called after Julius Cæsar. Accordingly he issued a decree that August should have thirty-one days, and consequently February was shortened to twenty-eight in ordinary years. This is leap year, and hence the above may be interesting, but we wish further to say that be the months long or short, the elegant fast trains of The Burlington leave most of the principal cities of the West every day in the year. For tickets, rates, maps, etc., ask any railroad ticket agent, or apply to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul Minn.

The Anarchists of Xeres.

New York Press.

The people of the United States have just cause to abhor the enemies of society who are called by the name of anarchists. They are as dangerous foes of liberty as an Ivan or a Nicholas, for they would destroy the fabric of orderly government, without which true liberty is impossible. Here there is no excuse for their teachings or practices, and popular opinion demands and approves the sternest measures in compelling their obedience and punishing their violation of the laws of the land.

But the Spanish anarchist, so-called, seems to be a different sort of person. In Spain a widespread popular sentiment is evidently in sympathy with the agitation against established authority, and the four men executed at Xeres were regarded as martyrs by hundreds of thousands of their countrymen. In the leading cities of Spain shops were shut and workingmen remained away from their daily employment in order to protest against the action of the government in putting these men to death. Manifestly the victims represented a powerful force that threatens the foundations of the Spanish monarchy.

The common people of Spain are thoroughly discontented. They are ground down with poverty and taxes. Their political privileges are but the shadow of a free constitution, and they have not been educated to a calm and law-abiding assertion of their rights. Bound for years under a haughty despotism, their awakening is not a gradual vindication, as in England and Germany, of the power and deserts of the masses. It is a violent and angry movement, accompanied by such acts as have brought about the tragedy of Xeres. Instead of preventing, the punishment of these men seems more likely to hasten the inevitable revolution.

Monarchy presents its most absurd aspects in Spain, where a child in short clothes is the nominal chief of the state; and it may be added that the Spaniards owe no loyalty to a system which has reduced their country from immense wealth to comparative penury and which continues to saddle an already overburdened state with a throng of unnecessary office-holders.

Members of the Farmers' Alliance in Kosciusko County, Ind., at a recent meeting in Warsaw, decided to assess themselves weekly to provide a fund to defray their expenses for a visit to the World's Fair. About 400 farmers and their wives will compose the visiting party.

Iowa, in its exhibits at the exposition, will show the various forms in which corn products are useful as food, and also the processes of their preparation.

H. Gloster Armstrong, of London, is in Chicago, making application for space upon which to show a reproduction of the Tower of London, or rather the most interesting portions of it, such as the "White Tower," "Beauchamp Tower," "Tower Green," "Traitors' Gate," etc. He represents a company willing to expend $250,000 in the enterprise.

The Illinois state exposition Board has set apart $40,000 as a special fund for the encouragement of live stock exhibits at the Fair. The fund is apportioned as follows: horses, 37 per cent; cattle, 30 per cent; hogs, 15 per cent; sheep, 12 per cent; poultry, 6 per cent.

The Sultan of Turkey has consented to the erection of a mosque at the Exposition grounds for the religious services of Mohammadans who attend the Fair. It is reported that $3,000 will be expended in its erection.

The bureau of music has issued letters of invitation to all the important choral societies in the larger cities asking them to co-operate in forming the grand chorus of 2,000 voices, which will render standard oratios at the ceremonies dedicatory of the Exposition buildings.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21; and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

KOPS BRO'S

105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS.

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

G. G. HENAULT

Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN

OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,

CROOKSTON

CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

GIVE US A CALL

A. J. & A. McKINNON. - - Main Street, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,

CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

☞ WALL PAPER. ☜

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
FOR BARGAINS.

G. SLATER. E. N. HILL.
H. ROTHERT. J. A. GEORGE.

Chase & Slater Law and Claims Co.,

1331 F Street, Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, all the executive departments and before Congress. Claims for Indian Depredations collected. Pension cases prosecuted. Patents promptly secured. Careful attention given to all classes of land cases. Liberal arrangements made with Local Attorneys or for transfer of cases.

Drunkenness CURED.

THE

Moorhead Institute

Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the

DRINK and OPIUM HABIT.

Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms. Address,

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

Lee & Herrick's Best,	$2 65
North Star, - -	2.50
Fife, - -	2.15
Skip Jack, - -	1.15

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

BUY OF SLOCUM,

The Leading Grocer. The Best Goods for the Least Money.

SPECIALTIES | I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF | SPECIALTIES

TEAS, COFFEES, CANNED SALMON and CHOICE BUTTER.

HAVE YOU TRIED MY Wheat Germ Meal?

Everything in my line fresh from the wholesaler at the VERY LOWEST LIVING RATES. ☞ Give me a Trial.

W. E. SLOCUM, - - BROADWAY.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, February 25, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard - 71.
1 Northern 70.
2 Northern 64.
3 Northern 60.

District court convenes next Monday.

Pat Russell has moved into the new Reckett block.

Chas. Westerberg has rented the Scandinavian hotel.

Clerk of the court, Nels Muus, went to St. Paul last week.

There will be lots of fun at the races on the ice to-morrow.

W. C. Lee has been purchasing city property heavily of late.

Rev. S. H. Barteau, of Stephen, was in the city a few days last week.

Bert Bivens was down from Argyle to spend the Sabbath with the folks.

Monday was an extremely warm day and the snow disappeared rapidly.

Andrew Eiken has purchased the Hurlbut property on Huston Avenue.

Don't forget the Ladies' Drum Corps Ball, at McKinnon's Hall, this evening.

Judge Benson went up to McIntosh last Friday and spent the night with friends.

Gilt edged farm loans wanted. Call on J. W. Wheeler at the Scandia-American bank.

Geo. Vine still continues to cut up corn-fed pork to the delight of his many customers.

County Attorney Holston started for St. Louis on Friday evening of last week to attend the convention there.

Pat Casey, of Parnell, was adjudged insane before Judge Benson last week and sent to the asylum at Fergus Falls.

The steppers were out in force on Monday. Everybody who has a speedy horse had him out on the ice trying to beat everybody else.

The Queen City Band gave one of their pleasant open air serenades on Saturday evening. That begins to look like summer time.

Those horses at Brown's are going off like hot cakes. He sold 8 head on Monday and it wasn't such an awful good day for sales either.

Will Waggoner, of Fisher, bought a span of fine young mares of M. R. Brown on Monday. They go elsewhere to look but they go to Brown to buy.

J. J. Ide comes to the front with seed grain for the unfortunate ones who lost their crop by hail, and says he will do some rustling in his neighborhood for them.

Call at Brown's stables and see those choice working mares he brought home with him last week. Two carloads of them and he intends to keep the market supplied fully.

S. Engebritson, of St. Hilaire, dropped in on Wednesday morning to condole with us in our grip business. Says the big crops of last year put the farmers in pretty good shape up that way.

Mr. Hallock, of Edna, chips in his mite this week for the benefit of the hail sufferers. There is room for many more on that list. Let us hear from you by card or any convenient way.

Real estate in the city seems to be enjoying quite a boom in these days. Property is changing hands at very good figures compared with that of a few years past and yet it is not high.

The editor of THE JOURNAL had an attack of La Grippe on Monday. Dr. Just was called who prescribed "Homœpathic Soup." After having got away with that we feel purty gude, thank you.

The Devil's Auction drew a big house at the Grand on Tuesday evening. Although the company left on the Northern Pacific train, they gave their full performance. The train was held for them.

R. A. Harris, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., was in the city last week selling a patent rigging to keep the cold out of houses. Mr. H. was once a jeweler, and knows something about the business yet.

Andrew Eiken has accepted a position with the Crookston Mercantile Co., and his smiling countenance may now be seen behind the desk in Anderson & Ringdahl's. Andrew will make friends wherever you put him.

From a letter received from comrade E. A. Bradish, formerly of Fisher, we should judge that he does not like it down there in Wisconsin. Better come home, comrade Bradish, and catch on with our coming spring boom.

John Quisnell, one of the supervisors of Grove Park, was in the city this week in the interest of the Kramer estate. John has been supervisor in that town for several terms and we are told that he makes an excellent official.

Only a few more of those horses at Brown's, but more on the way, to arrive next week. Several, who expected to buy out of this lot, and thought they would wait a few days to give the horses a chance to recuperate after their trip, were surprised to find when they did go, that they were nearly all sold. When you want Brown's horses you want to be in time.

Go to Geo. Vine's meat market in Robert street for choice cuts. Geo. had one himself a week or so since but he don't sell that kind.

Wheeler loans money on farm security. He is too busy to write up an ad for this issue, but if you will call he will not be too busy to tell you what he can do for you in that line.

M. R. Brown returned last week with two carloads of choice grade Percheron mares which he now offers for sale at his new stables on Main street. They are as fine a lot as we have ever seen brought to this country and if you want a choice team you will do well to go and see them.

Tom Harris:—"It begins to look like an early spring but I don't know but it would be best for the country after all to have a late spring—in that case very much land could not be put in and it would have to be summer-fallowed. This would mean better crops for a long time to come.

The Sheriff's office has been kept busy looking after the wayward ones of late. Dept. Sheriff Losey is, comparatively speaking, a "light-weight," but they don't want to play him for a spring chicken. He'll be very liable to fool 'em as he did several good sized husky fellows not long since.

Mr. Welter, who recently purchased the Herriott farm at Beltrami was in the city on Monday, and after looking the field all over carefully went to M. R. Brown and bought four fine young mares. Mr. Welter is a new man in Polk County but it seems that he knows good horses when he sees them.

The jail at Fosston took fire and burned up on Saturday last. A drunken man had been put in during the morning hours and it is supposed that he set the bedding afire in attempting to light his pipe. After the fire died out the body of the man—what remained of it—was taken out and the coroner summoned.

D. McMillan, of Edna, dropped in to see THE JOURNAL man on Monday to set that subscription ahead a peg and also to add his mite to our hail list. That list begins to loom up encouragingly but there is lots yet to if we accomplish our object. Let them come in as long as there is a patriotic man in Polk County.

S. L. Dobson: "It would be a good thing if farmers would dispose of the oats they are raising and secure only the White Russian or side oats which are longer, heavier and better every way besides yielding far more per acre. They would make money by making this change and many of them are already doing it."

Rev. R. H. Battey will occupy his pulpit, morning and evening, next Sunday at the Congregational church. Morning sermon, "Christ in His Church;" evening, "Alpha and Omega." Very cordial welcome extended to all. Strangers invited. Time of service 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Invite your friends to this church and come yourself.

G. F. Carpenter: "Look here a minute, I have a local for you. Larson, Carpenter & Co. are cleaning their windows. This is the first opportunity we have had since we moved in, having been kept busy adjusting things and selling machinery. What lines are selling best, oh, drills mostly, but we are selling some wagons and everything else we carry and we anticipate a great rush later on. So we propose to be ready for business as fast as it comes."

Joe Jarvais came up from Fisher on Monday to pay his personal taxes and that duty performed he went around to Brown's stables to see those horses THE JOURNAL has been telling about. He was so well pleased that he bought a fine span of mares to take home with him. He had no idea of buying when he went in, but those were too good a thing to miss. We notice that where an old settler wants anything in horseflesh he always goes to Brown, whom every old settler knows to be perfectly reliable.

A communication from a Mentor correspondent contains the following: "A fine display of fireworks took place on Maple Lake Saturday night last. Crookstonites have been wishing for a general "clean-up" of fish houses to give the fish a chance to replenish the lake. We believe they got their wish Saturday night. It seems the fishermen were more careless than usual, leaving much fire in their stoves, which caught into their furniture and, the wind being favorable, and cleared all the fish houses off Maple Lake. We havn't heard so far of any deaths in the fire."

In "The Millionaire," which is to be presented at the Grand Opera House, Crookston, Thursday evening, Feb. 25th, Dan'l Sully has found a play worthy of his abilities as an actor, and one which furnishes him an excellent opportunity to display to effect his notable success as an Irish dialect comedian. In this play he aims at and accomplishes what no other Irish comedian has succeeded in doing, namely, portraying faithfully the type of Hibernia's sons that we meet with in the every-day walks of life, exhibiting, together with the well-known wit and geniality a refined sentiment and lofty purpose that are not sufficiently credited on the stage to a nationality which possesses each to a marked degree. All next week, Criterion Comedy Co.

If you want to borrow money call on J. W. Wheeler at the Scandia-American bank.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

Oleveland Ain't In It.

BY FRED W. DAVIS.

Cleveland run agin' Blaine once afore,
And Cleveland came out ahead on the score,
But ye bet yer boots it'll be so no more
'Cause Grover ain't in it.

We've had but one dem. in twenty-eight years,
And that's why the parties are so by the ears,
But this time, to everyone, it kinder 'pears
That Grover ain't in it.

Last time they kept it a-goin' 'bout free trade,
But this time, you bet, they'll be put in the shade,
Where they'll enjoy their free lemonade.
Grover ain't in it.

I tell yer what, it's a mighty big shame,
Insignificant Cleveland to run 'gin' Jim Blaine;
It'll be a disinterested campaign
'Cause Grover ain't in it.

Try M. R. Brown for a goood team of working horses or mares.

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

—("We have no trash, don't keep it.")—

STILL
AT
IT.

25 pieces, BEST QUALITY, 5-4 Table Cloth	25c
30 doz. Genuine Opaque Window Shades, (3x6)	35c
10 pieces Cheviot Shirting	7c
15 pieces Outing Flannels	6c
10 pieces Black Brocaded Satine	25c
25 pieces Shirting Prints	5c
2 pieces 36 in. Hemp Carpet (best quality)	20c yd

Fontaine & Anglim.

The Best is Always the Cheapest

THE DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL,

With the Direct Spring Pressure and Solid Bottom Shoe is copied by many but eqalled by none. It runs lighter and lasts longer than any Drill on earth. We have also the

RUSHFORD WAGON

"Good lumber and bone dry," Columbus and Racine Buggies, Grand Detour and Scandia Plows, Boss Harrows, Minneapolis Binders, Walter A. Wood Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines, Hay Rakes, Garden Tools, Road Wagons, Carts and a

FULL LINE OF REPAIRS.

Give Us A Call and Let Us Make Your Acquaintance.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

T. H. Bjoin's Old Stand, Opera Block. CROOKSTON.

On Thursday evening of last week Mr. L. P. Hunt met a number of our citizens at the city hall and gave them an address upon the needs and intentions of the committee. He stated that Polk County's share of the $100.000 the commission is trying to raise is $1,100 and after he had talked awhile a committee was appointed to get signatures to notes amounting to $600. While the whole amount could have been secured by pledge right there and then, it was decided better to raise $600 in Crookston and the balance in the different villages of the county so that all could have an opportunity to help along the good cause.

Last Sunday was an interesting day at the Congregational church as about every Sabbath is. But especially were the evening services worthy of mention. The Presbyterians were present, pastor and people, and the church parlor was crowded at the young people's meeting at 6:30, while the audience room was completely filled an hour later for the regular evening worship. Rev. O. H. Elmer delivered a very plain and forcible gospel sermon on the subject of "Harden not your hearts." An excellent feature of the services was a wide-awake musical service led by Mr. D. E. Jones, of Minneapolis, and supported by about a dozen of resident musicians. some said it was the finest singing they had heard in Crookston churches for years, and a number rendered by Mrs. Adams was highly appreciated. Mr. Battey conducted the services and several made a public profession of religion when he made the appeal for any to do so for the first time.

For Sale.

I have for sale at my farm, 6 miles northeast of Crookston, a few choice young mares ready for farm work or driving purposes. Call early for choice.

[45-tf] S. M. McKee.

OATS WANTED.

S. L. Dobson wants to secure all the oats in Polk County that are suitable for his business, for which he will pay the highest market price.

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to THE JOURNAL or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-American Bank, Crookston, Minn:

THE JOURNAL	$ 5.00
B. C. Jorgenson	10.00
O. H. Richardson	10 bushels barley.
Frank Bivins	10 bushels seed wheat.
W. G. Lytle	10 bushels seed wheat.
Lewis Ellington	$5.00.
E. Lanctot	10 bu. oats, 10 bu. barley.
Thomas Wallace,	20 bu. barley
Goodwin Leppert (Wyha)	10 bu. oats.
Hayes Bros	20 bu. wheat.
Earnest Mueller	20 bu. barley.
Ben Geroux	2 " "
K. Hanson	4 " "
Ole Olson	2 " wheat.
E. W. Johnson	50 cents.
Will Himmelsback	10 bu. barley.
S. B. Palmer (Lockhart),	10 bu. potatoes.
Hugh Thompson,	25 bu. seed wheat.
E. M. Walsh,	10 bu. oats, 10 bu. barley.
D. C. Hallock, (Edna)	5 bu. barley.
Jake Ide	15 bu. oats, 15 bu. barley

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for market garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000.

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings, 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Topnship. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school. A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES. Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad station partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Louisville can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 9 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full sett Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $3,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

Homeopathic Soup.

Take a robin's leg,
Mind, the drumstick merely,
Put it in a tub,
Fill with water nearly;
Set it out of doors
In a place that's shady;
Let it stand a week;
Three days, if for a lady;
Drop a spoonful of it
In a five-pail kettle,
Which may be made of tin,
Or any baser metal;
Fill the kettle up,
Set it on a-boiling.
Skim the liquor well
To prevent it oiling;
One atom add of salt,
For the thick'ning one rice kernel,
And use to light the fire
The Homeopathic Journal.
Let the liquor boil
Half an hour, no longer;
If 'tis for a man
Of course you'll make it stronger;
Should you now desire
That the soup be flavoury,
Stir it once around
With a stalk of savoury.
When the broth is made
Nothing can excel it;
Then, three times a day
Let the patient smell it.
If he chance to die,
Say 'twas nature did it;
If he chance to live,
Give the soup the credit.

—Edinburgh Medical Review, 1857.

Fergus Falls Daily Journal:—The Criterion company played to a large house and made an excellent impression Friday night in "Under the Gaslight," and will undoubtedly have a much larger house to-night, which it deserves. Among the actors are several of unusual strength and ability. To-night the play is "The Wedding March," a brilliant comedy which always pleases the audiences. Among the specialties, which will include several musical novelties, Miss Mabel Davidson will give a skirt dance on roller skates. Miss Seymour, the leading lady of the troupe, has traveled with Maggie Mitchell and Joe Jefferson, and is an actress of fine ability.

Will be at the Grand Opera House for one week, commencing Monday, Feb. 29th.

Leander Richardson's play of "The Millionaire," which will be seen at the Grand Opera House, Thursday, Feb. 25th, gives Dan'l Sully an opportunity to do some excellent work, and this opportunity Mr. Sully improves. The part of James O'Brien is strongly drawn and effectively presented. It is a different type of Irishman from that usually seen upon the stage and shows the son of the Emerald Isle rounded out by a residence in this free country, and what it is possible for industry, shrewdness and straightforward dealing to accomplish. The dialogue of the whole play is well written, and teaches a good, wholesome lesson of the necessity of honor in business as well as in the social relations of life. "The Millionaire" was seen here last year and was greatly liked by our theatre-goers. All next week, Criterion Comedy Co.

R. Kramer, the man who was brought before Judge Benson not long since, to be examined as to his sanity, died on Saturday of last week on Judge Benson's farm in Grove Park. A short time after his return to his home in Grove Park he was taken sick and managed to get to Mr. Benson's farm, where he was put to bed and given proper care. After his death the sum $112.10 was found carefully sewed into his clothing, about $70 being in gold. This is the case that not long ago the Times hauled the people of Grove Park over the coals about, claiming that they allowed their paupers to freeze to death. It would seem that the old man was something of a miser instead of being the poor abused pauper represented. He was a man about 76 years of age of whose past life little if anything is known, and whether he was entirely sane or not is a question that will never be settled. However the poor old man has gone to his rest and will in the future trouble no one.

THE MARCH MESSAGE.

JOURNAL readers are interested in good things. Their attention is therefore called to the forthcoming March issue of "The Message," which we hope to place in their hands March 1st. The former issues of "The Message" have consisted of eight 4 column pages, 15 inches long. The March number will have twelve, 4 column pages, 16 inches long. Very few additional advertisements have been inserted, but over FOUR FULL PAGES OF CHOICE READING MATTER have been added. Three other churches have joined the federated helpers of "The Message" this month, making seven in the church calendar for March. Rev. J. J. Edwards, pastor of the Crookston M. E. church, tells Message readers how to live the triumphant life in his excellent article upon "Growth." Some stirring thoughts suggested from real life will interest temperance workers. A few other selected articles fairly burn in one's breast as he reads. Now, friends, "The Message" is zealously Christian and religious in word and influence, but not a whit sectarian. Its prime motive is to herald the good work of all Christian laborers in this region and give them all, irrespective of creed or church preference, hints and thoughts of helpfulness. All JOURNAL readers are most earnestly asked to subscribe for "The Message" and thus help thousands to greater gladness and victory in doing life's constant labor successfully, and help us to make this wideawake religious Monthly of the Red River Valley a yet greater success. Sample copy free by writing to or calling upon the undersigned.

R. H. BATTEY,
Crookston, Minn.

St. Jacobs Oil

AFTER 22 YEARS.

Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888.

From 1863 to 1885—about 22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.

A BUSHEL OF PETITIONS.

A Little Blunder That Made Trouble for the Sad-Eyed Editor.

The editor could not see that the man was trying to still a tempest in his bosom when he came in but never let on.

"Good morning," he said, with affluent politeness.

"I believe," replied the visitor, stifling his emotion, "that I sent you a communication yesterday beginning with these words (reading from a slip of paper:) 'Colonel Brown received a bushal of petitions from churches and temperance societies asking that the saloons be closed etc:"

"Yes, sir, You did," assented the editor, "and I was glad to print it in—

"But you didn't print it sir," interrupted the irate visitor.

"I beg your pardon, colonel," dissented the editor; "you will find it I think, on the first page. I have not read it, but I saw the heading of the article."

"Well, sir, read it now," and the colonel fiercely thrusted a copy of the paper at him. "Read, sir, read," he went on, wildly quoting: "'Colonel Brown received a bushel of potatoes from churches and temperance societies.' Think of that, sir. A bushel of potatoes! What in the name of justice, truth and equity has a bushel of potatoes got to do with it?" And as the colonel raved and ranted, the editor looked at the cold, cruel type standing out in horrid relief and was utterly speechless.—Detroit Free-Press.

Resemblance Between Husband and Wife.

It is by no means a new theory that a man and woman who have been married a great many years grow to resemble each other, not only in manner and voice, but actually, as to features and expression. Quite recently the photographic association of Geneva has been investigating the truth of this theory by the aid of the camera. The photographs of seventy-eight elderly or very old married couples were taken, and an equal number of family groups. The result proved quite satisfactory to holders of this theory, inasmuch as in twenty-four cases the resemblance between husband and wife was much greater than that between brother and sister, and in thirty cases more it was fully as great. The failure of the other twenty-four old couples to realize the expectations of those interested in the matter is supposably due to "incompatibility of disposition," which time was apparently unable to combat in its effects.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D 1886.

{ SEAL. } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It is all very well for an engine to have an eccentric rod, but it should not have an eccentric engineer.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

A WREATH OF ROSES.

Idly the maiden's fingers weave
A gleaming crown of roses red,
And singing soft the while, she lays
The fragrant burden on her head.
For their swift death she does not grieve.
Nor sorrow o'er such sweetness fled,
As threading sunny woodland ways
She listens for her lover's tread.
Enwrapped in bliss her soul reposes:
Ah! little she recks of the griefs of roses.

Alas! the fairest hopes deceive!
She cannot dream what power dread,
With hand uplifted, by her stays,
To pluck her in the roses' stead!
E'en while her breast with love doth heave
She droops amid the blossoms dead;
And to our dim, affrighted gaze,
Despair, of helpless terror bred,
An awful unknown fate discloses,
To whom a girl's no more than roses.

ZOE DANA UNDERHILL in Harper's Bazar.

IT CURED HER.

IT was during the third month of the engagement that Nina came to me and told me that she had decided to go on the stage.

I had known them both from childhood. Jack and I used to play marbles together, and Nina and I used to go coasting together, so I felt quite a brotherly interest in them. I had seen from the start that Jack was in love with Nina, and that Nina was in love with Jack. And, in truth, I had engineered "the deal," as they called their engagement. Jack, being an artist, needed just such a woman as Nina to look after him; a quiet, gentle little woman just the wife for a dreamer.

I once thought that Jack was anything but practical. But my mind has changed, and this is how it all came about.

As I have said, it was during the third month of their engagement that Nina electrified us all by deciding to become an actress, as she said: "I do not intend to go to Jack without a cent in my pockets. He is an artist. Artists, young artists, do not have over much money. There's no reason why I should not help to take care of the family."

Then she told me that she had already been to see the theatrical man, and had been engaged for the star part in the new opera at a fair salary.

And almost before I knew what I was about, I had promised to see all the newspaper men and have the Sunday papers filled with news about her. Then she left me, and in a moment I was in my great coat and on my way to Jack's studio. I found him walking up and down, waving a pink note in his hand, raving like a madman, kicking his easels and his paints all over the floor.

"Just listen to this, will you," he exclaimed, after I had satisfied him that I had nothing to do with Nina's going on the stage, and then he read me the letter she had written to him. It was in effect what she had told me. Their marriage was to be postponed until she had made a success and they could live in comfort. She was sure, she said, that Jack would see it in the same light as she saw it. But it was quite apparent to me that she had reckoned without her host; and it was quite necessary for him to tell me that he didn't "see it in that light, not by a——," but why quote further.

"Well," said I, after he had calmed down a little, "what are we to do about it?"

"Do?" he cried, rising from his chair and drawing himself up in such a dignified manner that despite the situation I almost laughed at him, "I will command her as her future husband to give up this foolish idea; this insane idea. I will show her how in going upon the stage, she will ruin not only her social standing but will also insult me."

"And have you any idea what effect that will have upon her?"

"The desired effect, to be sure."

"It will not. It will make her, if anything, the more determined to do as she has decided. She will quote to you the names of numerous women who are actresses and still retain their good name. She will tell you that she would rather be insulting you than becoming a burden upon you. Besides, she is stage-struck, and that is a disease incurable except by time. How old is Nina? About 18?"

"Yes."

"You were stage-struck at that age, I know I was. Every man is and very few women escape."

"Well!"

"And now the only thing to do is to let her go ahead and take the chances. If she makes a failure of it she will give it up, you may be sure."

"But suppose she makes a hit?"

"Then your life will be ruined."

The blow was cruel. For a moment he hung his head. I thought I saw the lump in his throat. Then he looked up. There was a resolution in his eyes.

"She shall not succeed," he said.

I knew then that he had thought out some scheme.

"Anything that I can do to help you?" I asked.

"Yes; do as she asks you. Have all the papers filled with nice notices about her."

"But that will"—

"Never you mind. Do as I ask of you, please, and leave the rest to me. Encourage her, make her think that she is a great actress—that the world is waiting for her debut. All will end well, I am sure."

• • • • • • • • •

The next Sunday the papers were filled with Nina, and soon they began to put out the bill-posters with full-length pictures of her. I saw her but seldom, and then she talked of nothing but her ambition, how she was getting along. I saw Jack once. He seemed in excellent humor, and told me that everything was going on just as he wanted it.

Finally the night of the debut came around. The boxes had been sold at auction and great prices had been realized. All the city was talking about Nina; the papers were devoted entirely to her. Jack sent me some seats and asked me to be on hand early. I had an early dinner and was at the theater half an hour before the time for the curtain to go up.

The house began to fill up early and by the time the overture began there was hardly an empty seat to be seen. I did not see Jack, so determined he was behind the scenes.

The curtains went up. Nina came out and did quite well. Her voice was far better than I had expected, and she did not appear nervous. In fact, I was indeed surprised when, after the first act, there was no applause at all.

I went behind the scenes. Nina met me. She looked uneasy and frightened.

"They are so cold. I am afraid," she said.

Jack, from the other side of the room, winked his eyes at me, and I said nothing.

The curtain went up on the second act. The house remained as quiet as death until after Nina's solos, when there was a buzzing noise and a person in a parquet began to hiss. Nina turned deathly pale, and I thought she would faint. Jack came over to me and slapped me on the shoulder.

"The cure has begun," he said gleefully.

The act went on. The audience had already begun to dwindle and half the seats were empty. Nina looked as white as a ghost and trembled so that I thought she would fall in a faint.

The act ended. The curtain fell. Instantly there went up such a chorus of hisses and cat-calls and groans that I will remember it to my dying day.

The last act was never finished. The curtain was rung up and rung down hardly five minutes later. Nina fainted dead away on the stage, and even then the hissing did not stop.

"She has had enough of it. The cure has done its work," cried Jack to me, as he rushed on to the stage, and, picking her up in his arms, carried her to her dressing-room.

Half an hour later I heard him thanking half a dozen young men, who met him at the stage door, and saw him hand them several bank notes.—Warren R. McVeigh.

SAVED FOUR UNION SOLDIERS.

The Colonel Took Pity on Them, Seeing Them About to Die.

"Did I ever tell you how I once saved the lives of four Union soldiers?" said Colonel William Green Sterett the other day. "Well, you see," he continued, "it was this way. John Miller—of course you know John—showed me a six-shooter which is a sort of heirloom in the family. His brother gave it to John, and their father gave it to John's brother, and a fellow-soldier in Morgan's command gave it to their father.

"One day during the war the original owner of the pistol was riding along the road alone when six Yankee soldiers took after him. He lit out as fast as his horse could go but the Yankees kept gaining on him. His horse was fatigued, he having just gone a long journey, and the Yankees' horses were fresh. After they had gone about a mile, the Yankees gaining all the time, the Morgan man dashed around the bend in the road, jumped off his horse, and took to the hills.

"In a minute or two the Yankees turned the bend and they too dismounted and took after the fleeing Confederate. They came up to him, but in such a place that their numbers were no advantage. The Morgan man leveled that six-shooter, every chamber being loaded, and killed—

"Right here," concluded Col. Sterret, "I looked at John in a plaintive manner. I knew John intended to kill all six of those Yankees with the six shots in the pistol, and I sort a took pity on 'em. I didn't say a word; I just looked at John appealingly." He hesitated, and then said: "He killed several of 'em and then made his escape. That's how I saved the lives of at least four Union soldiers."—Washington Post.

SHE WON HER POINT.

And Her Husband Gave Her Carte Blanche for Expenses.

"Mary," he said, as he scowled at her over the breakfast table.

"John," she replied, fearlessly.

"Mary," he said, "what kind of a breakfast do you call this?"

"I call it an excellent one," she returned bravely.

"You do!" he exclaimed, "Well, I don't! I think a little variety occasionally would be a good thing. Do you realize that this is the third morning this week that we have had corned-beef hash?"

"Certainly, John."

"And that we had corned beef for dinner yesterday and cold corned beef for supper?"

"Of course, John. You wanted me to run the house as economically as I could."

"Yes, but—"

"You said that the amount of meat consumed in this house would bankrupt a bank president."

"I know; but I—"

"And that I ought to plan with more regard for the expense."

"Certainly, certainly, Mary; but hang it all—"

"I've been following your instructions."

"But I don't like corned beef!"

"I know it; John," she said in a business-like way. "That's what makes it last so long. It keeps expenses down splendidly, and, if you want—"

"I don't!" he exclaimed, "I don't! Let them run up! You've got too good a business head for anything outside of a boarding house"—Chicago Tribune.

Don't Wear Ear-Muffs.

Ear-muffs are bad things for the ears. Habitual wearing of artificial protection makes the interior of the ear unnaturally warm, and on removing the muff the cold-air penetrates the interior of the head and is apt to cause trouble. The man who habitually wears ear-muffs will be certain to take cold in his ears should he happen to forget one and go out without them, and ear-ache and abscesses are a common result of these protectors. Persistent use of them is almost certain, sooner or later, to bring on trouble with the ear and possibly with the hearing also.—Globe Democrat.

He Was Used to It.

"Pshaw," he said, "there's a great lot of foolish talk about that crank blowing up Russell Sage because he didn't give him a million dollars."

"You wouldn't like that sort of thing pretty much, would you?" inquired the man next to him.

"Like it? Of course not," he replied, "but I wouldn't be raising such a row about it. My wife blows me up every time I refuse to give her a dollar. I'm used to it."

FOR AND ABOUT FARMING.

INSTRUCTIVE MATTERS FOR INDUSTRIOUS FARMERS.

Beginning With Bees--Scab of Potatoes and Roots--Hens or Pullets for Laying?--To Tell Good Seeds from Bad.

Beginning With Bees.

There is wonderful difference between the honey yields of different localities; one man may report: "I never had a greater crop;" while another will say: "My bees have done scarcely anything." There are localities where comb honey cannot be profitably produced, and others where it will not pay to run for extracted honey; in most cases a judicious combination gives best result. Comb-honey is largely sold by its appearance; therefore choose a location where honey plants are such as to produce the finest and best honey. If possible, locate near large alfalfa fields; or where the mountain sides are covered with the different species of sage, or in places where California lilac abounds. An apiary should be located in a valley, so as to give the bees a greater range of flight. The swarming tendency is more or less governed by position of the apiary. If well shaded, and along some river bottom swarming can be controlled very easily. If in a mountain or foothill country, you will have abundance of swarms, and the main difficulty in locations like this is to keep them from swarming too much. To get stocked up with bees better go to some successful beekeeper up with the times, and purchase from him three or four colonies in movable frame hives. It is best not to start with too many, but learn as you go.

The debated question. "Which bees to start with?" is of little moment to a beginner. After you find out your location, then try the different races until you find one that suits you. Some races of bees do well in one location some in another. After getting your bees home and on their permanent stands, read some good book on beekeeping and suscribe for one or more good papers. I think a bee journal of more importance than a bee book, because the journal is constantly presenting the new and valuable discoveries made by the most progressive apiarists of the day. Bee culture could only be learned by study and practice. Learn the principles from the books and papers, then practically apply them; visit some successful apiarist. One visit will sometimes be worth a good many dollars to a beginner. After you are started well study your market; try and build up a good home market. Sell nothing but a good article, thoroughly well ripened, and in a neat, attractive shape. Try and have all your honey first class. Honey should be left in the hives until thoroughly evaporated and all sealed up. Do not extract before it is all capped. Try and use a one-sized frame throughout the apiary; two or more sized frames are a great bother.—Pacific Rural Press.

Scab of Potatoes and Roots.

Extended experience with the scab leads the North Dakota Experiment Station to the following interesting conclusions: Scabby "seed" tubers under ordinary circumstances produce a deceased crop. 2. Seed potatoes free from scab upon soil free from the disease will produce healthy potatoes. 3. The disease germs can remain in the ground from one crop to another. But not the least interesting is the demonstrated fact that by soaking the seed in certain chemicals before planting an undiseased crop can be grown from the scabbiest potatoes, provided the soil be free from the scab germs. The point, is to kill the adhering germs and not retard the growth of the tuber, and for this the treatment recommended is with corrosive sublimate—Mercuric bichloride. In the first place the seed to be treated should be thoroughly washed in a vat of running water or in a tub by frequently changing the water. Only the fairest of potatoes should be retained.

For the treatment obtain a barrel and place in it 13 gals. of water. Dissolve 2 ozs. of the sublimate in 2 gals. of warm water, add this to the barrel and stir for a time. Into this solution place the washed potatoes for an hour and a half. The liquid can be used for further potatoes. After the treatment the tubers can be cut and planted in the usual manner. The substance employed is a strong poison and great care needs to be taken in its use. A similar scab is found on beets of various sorts and as it is probably the same, it is unwise to raise potatoes on the same land successively if they are scabby and it follows that beets should not follow scabby potatoes. It is probable that other root crops are infested with the fungous disease, and likewise it is to be expected that other preventatives will be found effective.—Dr. Byron D. Halsted.

Contrast of Cellars.

A cellar built with too little expense is generally a costly adjunct as long as it lasts. The walls are often not thick enough or properly mortared to make them durable and frost-proof. A mere breaking of joints without using mortar in the middle of the wall will not hold it firmly together. A poorly built cellar, while it lasts, incurs a necessity for banking every autumn, when a quantity of manure or straw is placed between the house and an unsightly fence surrounding it. The following spring this must be drawn away and a general scraping given to the ground it occupied. Provides a harbor for rats and mice and the killing of all the grass near the house are among the inferior effects. The contents of the cellar are liable to freeze in very cold weather unless a fire be kept burning, which incurs expense, bother and danger.

The modern cellar wall is built about 2 ft. thick and mortared throughout above a line 4ft. from the bottom. The top is extended to the floor above, against which it is snugly pointed. No banking outside and no stove or frost inside. Windows double-pane, well puttied and fitted remove the necessity of a candle on entering. It is important to give the ground surrounding the house a good grade and provide eave troughs for the house, also the earth in contact with the wall may become saturated with water, admitting frost more readily than a merely moist soil and increasing the liability to heave the wall inward. A cement floor that may be readily cleaned with mop or broom and that excludes vermin is a welcome improvement. The destruction in a single year of fruits, potatoes and vegetables by rats and meadow-moles would go far toward meeting the expense of a floor to exclude them.—Clark M. Drake.

To Tell Good Seeds From Bad.

The Germantown Telegraph gives a test for the vitality of seeds which we do not remember having seen in print before. Corn is taken as the sample, but the facts are true of all grains. All seeds may be divided into three parts, the germ, the body and the skin. The germ is the part which contains the life principle—the part which sprouts, and is therefore the life of the seed and of the future plant. On the vigor and perfection of the germ or chit depends the value of the seed. The body is the reserve fund of the germ, which supports the embryo sprouts, both top and bottom, or stem and root, until the root is advanced enough to feed upon the soil. During this process the body is generally absorbed entirely to support the plant. The skin of a seed is merely for protection; it protects the interior from undue moister and minor enemies. The germ is of amber color, about the consistency of old cheese, and cuts under a knife exactly like cheese. The body is harder, of various colors, and much less susceptible to attacks of water or insects. These are the characteristics of well-ripened seed, and are invariable. If the seed is caught by frost before becoming ripe, the chit crumbles to a fine powder and becomes dead. So the test of good seed, sure to grow, is the cheesy character of the germ; a very simple thing, easily tested with a sharp knife, and infallible.

Hens or Pullets for Laying?

Whether to retain the old hens or to hatch early pullets is one of the unsettled questions in keeping poultry, says Poultry Yard. The fact is both the old hens and pullets may be preferred, according to circumstances. That the pullets seem to excel the hens at times is true, but the matured hen is better for breeding purposes than the pullet. The hen, after she begins to lay, will often grow fat and remain so on a very small quantity of food. It is difficult to reduce a fat hen except by actual starvation, especially with some breeds, and this is the difficulty, though unknown to some, that induces them to discard her for the pullet, as the pullet from doing double duty of laying and growing, does not fatten so readily. The chicks from eggs produced by hens are nearly always stronger and more vigorous than those produced by pullets, and the hen lays a larger egg than the pullet. The claim that the hen will not lay as many eggs the second and third years as the first is not true. The hen simply fattens more readily as she enters her second year and becomes aged. If fed judiciously, she should cost less than the pullets and lay more eggs, as well as retain her vigor till she is five or six years old.—Western Rural.

Worms at the Root of a Rose.

The small white worms that infest potted plants and eat the roots are the young of a small black fly that breeds in manure or rich soil. The flies may be seen about the roots on the surface of the soil, and are most easily destroyed by pouring strong tobacco water on the earth. There is no need to repot the plants if this remedy is applied. It may be needed more than once, and any flies seen should be caught and killed. The flies, or rather the grubs, are generally brought in the manure. Another remedy is to dip the pot completely under water at a heat of 100 deg. or as hot as the finger can be kept in it for a second. This will drive out or kill all kinds of worms, and especially earth worms, which are often injurious to plants growing in pots. It is advisable when choosing the soil for such plants to sift it and examine it carefully for these pests, and see that it is free from them. The first indication of the presence of these pest is the yellowness of the leaves and their dropping from the stems.

Short Rows.

It is estimated from very reliable sources that this season Virginia had 100,000 acres of land devoted to tobacco culture.

Eggs from a filthy and vile-smelling hen house can not be really fit to eat. The quality of eggs is affected both by the food and surroundings of the hens.

A correspondent says that in saving seed corn there are five points to look at: Length of ear, depth of grain, smallness of cob, well fitted ends, and a good place to keep it.

The Country Gentleman says an Albany county farmer placed on each bale of hay shipped, the information that it was grown on gravelly loam and was free from dust and chaff—with name and address, and for this got $1.50 above the market price.

There are some ways, at least, in which more protection would help the farmer. If he would protect his cattle from cold, storms and winds, his poultry from vermin and his tools and machines from sun and rain, it would increase his income and reduce his expenses.

When cuttings are being rooted by amateurs in small tin or earthen vessels, placed in sunny windows, the process can be forwarded by painting the receptacle black. The color absorbs the heat and imparts it to the sand or earth, thus facilitating the starting of the roots.

Do not allow the sheep to be out long in rain or snow. When the fleece gets filled with either, it takes a long time to dry out and a great deal of animal heat to dry it out, and that heat requires extra feed to keep up. A heavy fleece thoroughly saturated with water is a heavy load for the animal to carry about.

The Time to Spring.

"I wonder why Congressman Springer is making himself so promiscuous and so numerous," observed the Horse Editor.

"It is his prerogative," replied the Snake Editor.

"Because he happens to be a member of the Ways and Means Committee, I suppose."

"No; that isn't it."

"What is it then?"

"Because it's leap year."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"You won't suit me at all," as the man said to the tailor who refused him credit.

The parcel clerk gives the business wrapped attention.

If it is true that philosophers are wise men, then Dr. Bull, of Cough Syrup fame, must have been one of the greatest of philosophers.

Every man is sometimes a bait on some other man's hook.

An exchange states that the male wasp does not sting. Before investigating the truth of this assertion, we would advise our readers to secure a bottle of Salvation Oil.

A man in a peck of trouble is in a measure to be pitied.

A Grand Endowment.

To invigorate is to endow with health. This is conferred upon the feeble, the nervous and the dyspeptic by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great enabling medicine. It recreates, as it were, the ability to digest and to sleep. It aguments the appetite, and, since it increases the power of the system to incorporate food as part of its substance, it tends to remedy leanness. Malaria, kidney complaint, la grippe and liver complaint are cured by the Bitters.

A man full of spirits is not naturally given to sober reflection.

The disagreeable operation of forcing liquids into the head, and the use of exciting snuffs are being superceded by Ely's Cream Balm, a cure for Catarrh and colds in the head.

I have been a great sufferer from Catarrh for ten years; could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely; it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

A knotty problem—the highest possible speed for ocean vessels.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Everything has to pay up sometimes; even the little chickens have to shell out.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 15 cts. Sold only in boxes.

The only way to get a hen out of the garden is to go slow but shoo'er.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

'Tis bad to be cut by old friends, but it's worse to be dropped by the sheriff.

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A ringing noise in the ears, headache, deafness, eyes weak; obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, bloody and putrid; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Not all of these symptoms at once. Probably only a few of them.

That's Catarrh.

A medicine that by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties has cured the most hopeless cases. One that will cure *you*, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing. A medicine that doesn't simply palliate for a time, but produces perfect and permanent cures.

That's Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A cash payment of $500, not *by* you, as you might expect, but *to* you, if you can't be cured. It's an offer that's made in good faith, to prove their medicine, by responsible men, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy.

That's the kind of medicine to try. Doesn't it seem so?

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Tutt's Tiny Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

give tone and strength to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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112 Pages. 200 Fine Engravings, Handsome Colored Plates. Full of useful and instructive information. Unquestionably one of the best and most reliable catalogues published. All kinds of guaranteed Garden, Flower, and Field Seeds. Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Small Fruits. Choice Roses, Flowering Plants and Bulbs. Thoroughbred Land and Water Fowls, Registered Pigs, German Hares, &c. &c. Sent free on application.

SAMUEL WILSON, SEED GROWER, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

After the Grip

"A Walking Ghost" Was What They Called Mrs. Rumrill.

Mrs. Susie C. Rumrill, of Royalton, Vt., voluntarily writes: "For years I had gastric dyspepsia, and recently had the Grip. I got into such a serious condition that I had fits, during which time I could not think collectedly or talk without forgetting what I was saying. I could not sleep, had no appetite, and people said I looked like a walking ghost, I was so pale. When I laid down I

Could Not Breathe

with any comfort. Something suggested to me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before the first bottle was gone I had quite an appetite which increased until I could eat well without any distress or disturbance afterward. I have taken six bottles, the color has come back to my face, I have no fits, can breathe well when lying down, and am perfectly well. I am more than thankful for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS.—The best liver invigorator and general cathartic. Gentle, efficient.

Common Soap
Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.
IVORY SOAP
DOES NOT.

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va. ④

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist and Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

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Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 195, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c., Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

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Send 50 cents to pay postage on our Daily Market Report and Special Letter of Advice; for one month. We can make you lots of Money. Agents wanted. Address, S. H. WOOD & CO., Investment Brokers, 212, 213, 214 and 215 Wright Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

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We have discovered a positive and permanent cure for CATARRH, DEAFNESS, CONSUMPTION (first stages) BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all diseases of the throat and lungs; to introduce it in once, we will send medicines for THREE MONTHS TREATMENT FREE. We send medicines not prescriptions, and all we ask is that you recommend our treatment after you are cured. The first applicant will obtain the free supply. Address Drs. Moore & Co., 259 W. 7th St. Cincinnati, O.

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In order to introduce my splendid NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS everywhere, I offer postpaid
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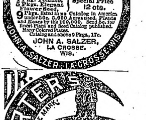

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ONE FINE MORNING.

One fine morning he and she
Met as people often do;
"May I go your way?" said he;
"Yes," and like a rose she grew.
"Long this chance I've sought," he said,
"Long my love for you I've hid.
Do you like me, pretty maid?"
And she answered that she did.

One fine morning, then, they met,
Eyes in temper were cast down;
Lashes with teardrops wet,
Smiles had fled before the frown!
Both were right, and both were wrong!
Neither the fault would admit!
So they quarreled, and, ere long,
Parted and the rest of it!

One fine morning—such is life!
Meeting, they forgot the past!
Only tender words were rife,
Only loving looks were cast;
Ne'er again did tempers rise,
Sweetness held its reign instead!
And, it may not cause surprise,
One fine morning they were wed.

—EDWARD OXENFORD.

HITTIE SLOCUM T. W. AND S

BY EMMA P. VEEDER.

THE law firm of Mann & Boise were in need of a typewriter and stenographer, and in answer to their request Miss Slocum had been sent them from a well known school.

The girl was a study in brown. Hat, gloves and wrap were of the same warm color, and the smoothly coiled hair, and bright eyes seemed made to match the dotted veil that was tucked tightly under the hat.

"You are just in time, Miss Slocum," remarked the Senior, as he pointed to a chair. "The work has accumulated rapidly, and a long brief must be put into the printers' hands as quickly as possible."

"I am ready for it, sir," and commonplace as was her answer, it set the grayhaired lawyer wondering where he had heard that voice before.

Miss Slocum removed hat and wrap, gave her curly hair a pat and poke, warmed her hands before the open fire, and seated herself at the typewriter.

The Senior called the Junior into the private office, and in a voice that meant to be stern, said: "No nonsense about her. I don't approve of women about an office, but—well don't be a fool over her, my boy. This is business—simply business."

Hubert Boise looked calmly into his partner's face. "I understand perfectly, sir. I have seen pretty girls before. I shall not fall in love with our typewriter."

Meanwhile the click, click of the little machine had kept regularly on, and the girl had hardly lifted her eyes from her work. Before lunch time quite a pile of correctly written pages were laying on the Senior's desk, and the firm looked them over delighted. "After lunch you may take up the brief, Miss Slocum, and while you will no doubt find it dull work, yet you may find it in a way interesting, for, come to think, the name of one of the parties is the same as yours."

When at the close of the noon hour Miss Slocum reached the office she found that she had been needlessly prompt. Seating herself before the fire she looked about the office. "Very handsomely furnished! Comfort and elegance combined. Wouldn't mamma have laughed could she have seen my brave entree into the presence of the most noted criminal lawyer in the state! Who knows now, but that the poor old bachelor was as badly frightened as I was, and how exceedingly dignified is the honorable Junior. Well! I'll work the mortgage off, and some new clothes on, and then I'll go home to mamma."

The Junior reached the office first, supplied Miss Slocum with copy, adjusted the window shades, offered her the "noon edition," which she politely refused, and then went to his den to smoke and think.

Hittie Slocum was a typical American girl. Fair of face, graceful in manner, sparkling in conversation, sympathetic in sorrow, helpful in suffering and proud as she was true. Her father had died during the war, and was buried on some Southern battle field. Her mother had come West, invested her few hundreds in a little home and had taken a few pupils, educating her son and daughter at the same time. The son, a crippled lad, was the sunshine of the home, and to provide him with the needed medical aid, and the delicacies he craved the house had been mortgaged.

It was only a small sum, but to the daughter it seemed a load that was crushing the life and youth out of her. After months of persistent study she had secured the position for which she had strived, and as her fingers flew over the keys the clickety-click was to her the sweetest music. The following week was a busy one, and Saturday night found a great pile of pages ready for the Senior's last reading. Monday the long brief was finished.

"You have seemed much interested in your work," remarked the Senior as he saw her lay the pages in order. "Did you ever know anything of this Slocum?"

"Yes; I am sure he is George D. Slocum I once knew."

"Well, if we could find him or his heirs it would be hundreds of dollars in our pockets and thousands of dollars for them."

"Mr. Mann, will you tell me where you have looked for Mr. Slocum, or his heirs?"

"We looked everywhere. It seems that before the was Slocum married a neice of Gov. Blank, of Kentucky, moved to New York State, and from there went to a litte West Virginia town. He went into the army, and was never heard from. His wife must have died and without children, for we cannot find any clue to anything that will help us to keep this distant relative from claiming everything."

"Miss Slocum, can you help us?" Mr. Boise had watched the varying expressions of her face as she listened to the Senior, and felt confident that the strained voice and enforced calmness betokened more than a passing interest in the matter under consideration.

"I think if I might spend the night at home I could bring you some information that would prove interesting if not helpful."

"Go, by all means," quickly responded Mr. Mann, as he handed her a check for two weeks' wages, "bring us all the information you can and we will see that you are suitably rewarded."

The Junior hurried onto the street to call a cab, and had stopped to purchase a basket of choice fruit and a cluster of spicy carnations. In less than an hour Miss Slocum was seated in the cab, the Junior opposite, the carnations tucked into her belt, and being driven at a furious pace to the railway station.

Mr. Boise was evidently a little surprised at himself, and seemed to try to apologize for his presence by urging her to bring an array of facts that would settle any law suit in the land. She listened patiently, but her thoughts had flown ahead to the mother and brother who would be so glad at her unexpected visit. She also felt confident that in a certain trunk she would find papers that would prove interesting to several persons, among them the kindly old man in the up-town office, and the handsome gallant who was acting as her escort.

Mr. Boise found her a comfortable seat, gave her the evening paper, asked her on what train she would return, lowered the window, said a dozen things about the weather, and then, as the train gave a sudden jar, handed her the fruit, saying, "For your mother, with the firm's compliments. Goodbye, Miss Slocum."

The tea-table was set for supper. A bright fire was burning in the little open stove, and before it knelt a woman whose silver hair did not disguise the youthful face that flushed in the firelight, looked almost girlish.

"Mother, if Hittie were here we would have peach jam on our toast, wouldn't we?"

"No, George, it shall be peaches and cream," and Hittie had stooped down and kissed the boyish face, while the mother rose hastily to greet her daughter.

"How did you come? How do you like it? How long can you stay?"

"On the cars.—Very much.—Back to-morrow," laughed the happy girl. "Now you're answered, and while Dearest cuts up the lovely peaches that were sent her with the firm's compliments, I'll get the butter and cream and set the tea a-steeping."

The carnations were put in a dainty vase in the center of the table, the white grapes and purple plums lay cool and tempting on a plate of fine china, the toast was hot and brown in its rack of silver wire, and while the meal was a simple one three happy faces were bowed a moment in silent thanksgiving before they began their repast. What a long talk these three had after the supper dishes were put away, and Hittie asked questions innumerable concerning the father she so indistinctly remembered, and of the home where they had lived before coming West! She had heard the story often, but tonight it seemed harder to bear than ever before, and she held her mother's hand tightly as they wept over the unknown grave of their soldier dead.

When Hittie had said good-night and closed the door of the room behind her, she went at once to a little trunk that had been put in her clothes-room. Carefully she looked through package and bundle, and put upon paper some items that were indisputable. Carefully she re read:

George Denham Slocum, born 1827. Father's name, Frank Slocum. Mother's name, Mary Denham. Bought and lived on a farm nine miles from Louisville, Ky. Both parents buried on the old farm. George D. Slocum married Mehitable Blank, of Kentucky, June 4, 1857. Two children were born, Mehitable and George, Jr. The old farm should have belonged to George D., but his father died without a will, and his mother, old and feeble, let the farm on shares. She died soon after George was reported dead, and Mrs. Slocum, alone and without means, moved to a little Western town, where she had supported her children by teaching.

When Miss Slocum reached the office that September morning, and laid upon the Senior's desk the little package containing a few photographs, a certeficate of marriage, and the written items as we have given them, the hand Mr. Mann took in greeting was cold, and trembled in his fatherly grasp. Mr. Boise speedily made his appearance, and as he said "good morning," noticed that one bright carnation was fastened in the pin at her throat. Whatever thought of a sentimental nature may have entered his brain was speedily dispelled by the long, low whistle from the Senior as he said quickly: "Tell us how you came by this. Do you know who George Slocum was—or is?"

"Mr. Mann, George Slocum was my father, and he sleeps upon an unknown grave upon some Southern battle field."

There was a moment's silence, and the kindly old man held out his hand. "There is no doubt but this will change everything—everything for you, my dear. I think I will run down to Cooperville and see your mother, and if she wishes to retain us as her lawyers —Well this is strange—that our stenographer should hold the evidence in this case."

"Could not this business be arranged without troubling mamma? I so wish it might," Hittie urged, but after the long talk that followed, it was decided that Mr. Mann should present matters to Mrs. Slocum, and secure any facts or papers she might possess. Mr. Boise should go to Louisville, visit the old farm, look up the titles and see the persons who so anxiously were contesting their rights to the Slocum estate.

Hittie had written her mother that Mr. Mann was coming to the village on business and would call upon her, and she greeted the dignified lawyer in a manner that charmed him.

After a few moments' conversation he asked: "Mellie, after twenty years have you forgotten Rufus Mann?"

Slowly the color crept up to the border of waving hair. "I have always remembered you, Rufus."

The business matter received its share of attention, and George had a long talk with the distinguished lawyer who had played with his mother when they were both "little fellows," and who had drawn her to and from school on his sled when the snow was deep and days cold.

The claim was not a matter of easy settlement, and the long fall days grew shorter and the winter snows were piled high about the little cottage at Cooperville before the Senior made his second visit. This time Hittie came with him, and the four ate supper in the little dining-room, and the mother looked as fair as her daughter as she poured the tea and laughed merrily as the Senior told stories "of the days when we were young."

There were numberless papers to sign and questions to answer, and still the great tangle could not be straightened. Hittie worked faithfully in the office. The "awful debt" had been removed and many little comforts added to the cottage.

Mr. Boise had been at times "distressingly polite," as Hittie wrote to her mother, but since his return from Louisville a very pleasant friendship had been established, "and matters are very much nicer," so the lassie thought.

Just before Thanksgiving the long-disputed title was found, and the little suburb of Louisville known as Oakenwald, was thrown into a panic over the announcement that no resident held a clear title to the property they called their own. Churches, schools, stores, factories and residences all were on land belonging to George D. Slocum and his heirs.

Careful management was necessary on the part of the Northern firm in order that they might collect the rental for twelve years, and supply correct titles in the place of the worthless ones. But on the evening before Thanksgiving, and two years after the beginning of our little story, the paper had been signed and the money safely deposited. On the morrow Hittie and the "firm" were going down to the cottage for Thanksgiving dinner.

When Mr. Mann handed over the paper and bank-book to Mrs. Slocum the brave little woman could hardly control her sobs, as she realized that the thousands of dollars were rightfully hers. But as they sat in the twilight after dinner, the little group listened to the story of Mr. Mann's life, his losses and triumphs, and then once more was told the story of Mr. Slocum's going from home and never returning. Just then George remarked: "Mother, we should have a man to look after all that money." And when Mrs. Slocum took the boy's hand in hers and laid it on that of her friend of long ago, she said: "Yes, dear, and here is the Mann."

Hittie and the Junior went out into the winter twilight together. Down the long village street, and then back across the fields, over the little bridge. They stopped a moment in the darkened hall and listened to the pleasant hum of voices in the little parlor.

"Mamma I'll tell you how we will arrange this, George may have the Mann, but I love Boise best."

At the Telephone.

"Hello, are you there?"

"Well?"

"I want a thousand."

"I know lots of people in your fix."

"I say I want a thousand."

"So do I."

"Don't get impudent, Miss."

"Don't let that keep you awake at nights."

"I want to know if you're going to give me a thousand."

"What for?"

"Because I want it."

"Well, if you get it before I do, ring me up."

"Are you going to give me a thousand?"

"Wouldn't a hundred do?"

"No. I want a thousand or nothing."

"Well, don't bother me if you do; I'm no saving's bank."

"Will you or will you not give me what I ask for?"

"You are either insane or trying to be funny."

"I think the shoe is on the other foot."

"I shall ask you once more, will you give me number one thousand—Brown, Jones & Robinson?

"Oh, you want the telphone number one, three noughts? Why didn't you say so before?"

The Right to Fresh Milk on Sunday

A great religious question has just been decided in the island of Arran, where Robert Kelso, a farmer and an elder in the Free Kirk, was admonished by his church session for supplying fresh milk to the Duchess of Hamilton on a Sunday. The minister held that as the Jews of old only received fresh manna six days in the week, the Duchess had no right to expect fresh milk on seven. But the elder was contumacious, and appealed to the presbytery. He argued that his milk was not manna, or miraculous, and perversely refused to remain fresh for twenty-four hours. The presbytery took this view of the case, and ordered the admonition to be withdrawn.—London Letter.

Dangerous Exposure.

The unsuccessful candidate for office needs to be able to appreciate a joke, although it may be one at his own expense.

The Abbe de La Riviere, it is said, wished very much to wear a cardinal's hat.

He once journeyed to Italy with high hope, but returned to Paris without having been made a cardinal. His friend Bautru met him soon after, and seeing that he had a very bad cold, said:

"My dear abbe, this is no doubt a consequence of returning from Rome without a hat."

Hibernating Birds.

A few years ago the owner of a riverside farm in Southern Indiana published a report which seemed to prove that, for a few weeks, birds of certain species are apt to hibernate, like bats and squirrels. A number of laborers had been clearing a patch of wood at the river shore, and came across several martins or chimney swallows that had taken refuge in a hollow sycamore tree and appeared numb or half dead with the cold, but on being brought to a warm room revived and fluttered about the windows as if nothing had happened.

RAMESES II., during the earlier years of his reign, was always escorted by a female dog, which was called Anaitiennaktou, or brave as the goddess Anaitis. A petty king of the eleventh dynasty, about 3300 B. C., had five dogs, which he so loved that he carved their names and engraved their portraits on his tomb. They were, indeed, blooded animals, whose names revealed their foriegn origin. The finest of them was called Abaikarou, a faithful transcription of the word abaikour, by which the hunting dog is designated in many of the Berber districts.

OUR YOUTHFUL READERS.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE READING FOR THE YOUNG.

A Short Feast--Physical Training--A Crow Conspiracy--A Boy's--Ideas on Breath--A Bear Story.

A Short Feast.

BY EVA LOVETT CARSON.

There was once an old rat who lived in a garret. He had begun life there, and having now a large family, he found it inconvenient to move. But the garret had one drawback as a place of residence. It was a long distance from the kitchen, and the rat, having to go so far to forage for food, found it not always easy to supply the needs of his growing family.

One night he started down the garret stairs to find something for supper. His tail sounded thump, thump on every step. Any one listening could have heard the patter of his feet through the hall. But everybody was asleep. The sitting room door stood open. As the rat passed he glanced in, and noticed a queerly shaped bag lying upon the table. He went nearer to investigate, and found a bag of lovely fresh biscuits—at least two pounds! Here was a treasure indeed!

"Aha!" cried Mr. Rat, smacking his lips; "I shall not go down to the kitchen for supper tonight!"

He reflected upon what he had better do. He could not carry the whole bag up stairs. If he took the biscuits up one at a time, he would not be able to secure all of them before he was discovered. Must he lose this feast, and be content with the two or three he could eat before morning?

He looked about the room, and his eyes fell upon the open grate, bare and fireless. It was only used in the coldest weather.

"Just the thing!" said the wise rat.

With a biscuit in his mouth he ran up the flue, and found there a splendid hiding-place. The chimney was filled with a bag of straw, and behind it he secreted the biscuits, making many journeys, and leaving only enough in the bag to provide a hearty supper for the young rats after his exertions.

The next morning there was a great outcry among the children. Some one had eaten the sweet biscuits! The bag was empty!

"Mice!" declared Aubrey.

"Nonsense!" cried nurse. "No mouse—no, nor ten mice—could eat all those biscuits in one night!"

But nobody solved the riddle. The rat family lived high for a week, and Mr. Rat grew fat from finding continual suppers at such short range.

At the end of the week there came a big snow-storm, and then a hard frost. The house was very cold. Mamma decreed extra fires, and Nancy came up stairs to build a fire in the sitting-room grate.

"Don't forget the straw bag, Nancy," said Nurse. "It's put into the chimney to keep out the wind, but you must take it down before you start the fire."

Nancy put her arm up the chimney to pull down the straw bag. One end seemed quite loose, but the other was wedged in tight. She gave a hard tug, and the bag came away so suddenly that she tumbled over backward.

"My goodness!" cried Nancy.

For after the straw bag followed a shower of soot, and then a shower of curiously shaped objects, which had once been white, but had grown gray and then black in their hiding-place. But the parties feasting upon them had never hesitated upon that account.

When she had examined them, Nancy called nurse, who was duly surprised, and then she called the children, who added "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" to suit the occasion.

"It's them lost biscuits, to be sure!" pronounced nurse. "And it's that old garret rat that's done it—the wretch! I hear him come thumpin' down them garret stairs every night."

Presently the fire blazed and roared up the chimney, and threw flashes of light into the farthest corners. That night when the old garret rat came down and saw it, his heart sank down into his toes. He knew he would have to go all the way down to the kitchen again to find a supper. His royal time was over.—Harper's Young People.

Physical Training.

Boys of to-day have great advantages in their physical training over those of even ten years ago. It is easily within the remembrance of those of us who have not been out of college so very long, how the mere mention of football at home brought down a storm of paternal wrath, while unrelenting prohibition followed us back to shool. The game was then an enigma, and the newspapers added horror to the mystery by printing their accounts of matches in a manner calculated to chill the blood of any well-regulated household.

Gradually as the sons induced their parents to view the sport themselves, the prejudice wore away. The game finds favor in schools from Maine to California, and the result is a generation of lads growing up whose physical beauty and healthful condition put us of the last generation to shame. Our 16-year old stripling, says Harper's Young People can outrow, outrun, outswim, outride and outdrive us; give us points on football, base ball, and tennis; and happily devoid of that sickly pallor peculiar to the student of our day, knows quite as much, with the ruddy glow of health in his cheeks. And yet there are to be found some few that do not favor athletics for boys! The glorious influence for good that sports have on the general education and welfare of both boys and girls has not begun to be appreciated. When I see a boy who does not take his play-hour, I regard him with as much disquiet as the man who never has a kind word for any one. Play is as necessary to the boys and girls as water is to a plant. Without it the growth of the one is restricted and unhealthful, while the other, having fewer resources, dies.

A Crow Conspiracy.

People who don't know the crow may find difficulty in believing the following anecdote, though Anglo-Indians will accept it without hesitation. A dog of my acquaintance—a fox-terrier of long Eastern experience—was one morning eating a chicken-bone on the veranda, when two crows happened to pass, and, observing the dog and his bone, wheeled down and alighted on the veranda railing, whence they set to work croaking to induce him to drop his breakfast. Under ordinary circumstances an English dog will fly at a crow the moment he appears; but on this occasion Jack simply looked up, growled and continued gnawing. The crows ceased croaking, and consulted together for a moment; then one of the pair dropped into the veranda a few yards behind the dog and croaked at him again; once more receiving no answer but a growl. After strolling casually round the veranda for a minute, to let Jack settle down, the bird hopped up silently and swiftly and gave the dog's tail a cruel nip. That was too much; with a howl of pain Jack turned upon his tormentor, and crow No. 2, who had been patiently awaiting this opportunity, swooped down upon the bone and carried it off. You never saw a dog wear a look of such abject humiliation as did Jack when he recognized how he had been fooled.—The Churchman.

A Bear Story.

A veteran hunter of the North Carolina mountains is John Kelly, who has trapped scores of bears, several hundred deer, a thousand 'coons or more, and turkeys, pheasants, and mink without number.

"'S long go's I was a boy," relates Kelly, "I learned to first fin' out what sort o' game 'twas 'fore I tackled it. I got th' lesson one night when I was out 'coon-huntin' with my father an' brother. The night was dark as a tar-bar'l. I heard a hog squeal in a thicket by a big log. Our black 'coon dog was bad to catch hogs, an' I said: 'Tige has got another hog. I'll go in an' break him of such tricks.' I gave Jim the light, picked up a knot, and caught the dog, as I thought, by the nape of the neck. He had the hog by the fore-shoulders pressed agin the log, an' had eaten seven or eight pounds of flesh out of her back, an' she alive an' kickin' an' squealin' like mad. Wall, I got him by the neck, as I said, behind the ears, an' found it wa'nt no dog, but a big black b'ar. He growled an' bit at me, an' we had a pretty lively tussel on't till Jim brought the axe an' a light, an' atween us we managed to split the b'ar's head open. He was a big one—weighed 400 pounds. 'S always well fer a feller t' fin' out whether he's tacklin' a hog 'r a b'ar 'fore he tackles it."

What Every Girl Can Make.

Open a sheet of fine imported tissue paper, fold in the center, lengthwise, once, then fold the other way twice and cut. There will be six squares. Fold across, cornerwise, three times, cut a deep round scallop, and unfold. You have six rounds of eight scallops each. Use four sheets of any shade desired. Fold and cut each sheet the same as the first. Take one round of the paper, fold one scallop lengthwise in the center on one wire of a common hairpin, holding the head of the pin in the right hand. Press the papers into gathers with the left hand, pressing toward the right, without breaking the paper. Shirr each scallop in this way, then take one round of each shade, from dark to light, and tack together in the center, and you will have six handsome mats. Some decorate them by taking some rose-colored paper, red, pink, yellow and cream-white. Fold and cut in the same way three rounds of each color—size three inches each; shirr in the same way. Take a piece of yellow paper on a wire for the center, put them on the wire and you have a handsome rose. Place, equal distances apart, one of each shade around the mat and fasten in place.

A Geographical Acrostic.

A is a city in Kansas.
B is a city in Louisiana.
C is a city in Wyoming.
D is a city in Maine.
E is a city in Alabma.
F is a city in Kentucky.
G is a city in Massachusetts.
H is a city in Connecticut.
I is a city in Indiana.
J is a city in Wisconsin.
K is a city in New Hampshire.
L is a city in Michigan.
M is a city in Michigan.
N is a city in Delaware.
O is a city in California.
P is a city in New Jersey.
Q is a city in Illinois.
R is a city in Vermont.
S is a city in Oregon.
T is a city in Florida.
U is a city in New York.
V is a city in Mississippi.
W is a city in Rhode Island.
X is a city in Ohio.
Y is a city in Pennysylvania.
Z is a city in Minnesota.

A Boy's Ideas on Breath.

A little boy in the North Side public School recently handed in to the teacher his following composition on "Our Breath:"

"Our breath is made of air. If it were not for our breath we would die. The breath keeps going through our liver, our lights and our lungs. Boys shut up in a room all day should not breathe; they should wait until they get out of doors. Air in a room has carbonocide in it, and carbonocide is poisioner than mad dogs. Once some men was shut up in a black hole in India, a carbonocide got into that there hole, and afore morning nearly every one of them was dead.

"Girls wear corsets which squeeze their diagrams too much. Girls cannot run and holler like boys 'cause their diagrams are squeezed. If I was a girl I would just run and holler so my diagram would grow.

"That's all on breath."—Minneapolis Journal.

Exercise the Horses.

The horses need occasional exercise during the winter, and a short drive every day is better than a long one once a week. It is mistaken kindness to walk a mile to the postoffice when the horse has not been out of the barn for 24 hours. But do not let them stand for an hour or two in the cold without blankets while you are gossipping or trading. Drive often and moderately; blanket well while out, and clean off the legs well when you get back, and the legs will keep in good shape much longer.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Preliminary Remarks to a Twenty-Page Biographical Sketch by Editor Stead, in English Edition "Review of Reviews."

Annie Besant is now, as she has been for the last four or five years, one of my most intimate friends. I had not the privilege of knowing her in her earliest phase, either of schoolgirl Evangelicalism or of young-woman Puseyism, but I knew her as Materialist and Atheist. I know her as Theosophist, and whatever development she may pass through will in no way affect the sentiment of affectionate admiration with which I regard her.

. . . Last month her name was in every mouth, and the papers were filled with endless letters discussing the latest phase of her progress in search of truth. . . The other day she was presiding over a Socialist Congress in Paris, next year no one can say where she will be or what she will be doing, except that, whatever she may do or wherever she may go, one thing only is quite certain, she will be animated by a passionate love and sympathy for the poor and oppressed, and she will command the enthusiastic affection of all those who come near enough to her to know her as she really is.

Yet Mrs. Besant, one of the half-dozen women who have stamped the impress of their strong and vivid personality upon their own time, is one to whom, until but the other day, it was considered hardly correct to allude, except in the most distant manner, as if she inhabited another and improper world. When I started this Review I had to put my foot down, before the first number saw the light, on an attempt to enforce even in these pages the policy of boycott that still prevails in certain obscure quarters. Mrs. Besant, had written me a cordial little note welcoming the new Review, which was inserted among the other letters which I received from the eminent business men and women of the day. The business side of the Review remonstrated. "Was very sorry, you know, really. Great regard for Mrs. Besant, but business is business, and it would never do, and especially in the first number, to parade her name. Couldn't Mr. Stead leave it over till February?" To which the editorial side replied as might be expected, only to elicit the further protest: "Well of course, if you will, you must, but remember, that name will cost us hundreds of subscribers. There are scores of clergymen who will never allow the Review to enter their doors if Mrs. Besant's name appears in its columns." That may or may not be true. If it is, so much the worse for the clergymen in question. Of course her letter went in. But the protest was interesting as illustrating the kind of prejudice which has existed about Mrs. Besant.

It may be that even now some readers may have so little entered into the spirit with which every page of this magazine has been written since the first summary overruling of the protests against the publication of her letter, as to object to the selection of Mrs. Besant as the subject of this Character Sketch. All that I need say to them is, whether they be many or few, that when they have made a tithe of her sacrifices for conscience sake they may be in a position to criticise. Until then they will do well to be silent, and endeavor, if they can, to catch a little of her spirit. Most of those who sneer at her as if she were disreputable, or shrug their shoulders when her name is mentioned, might then perhaps come to be numbered among those who are worthy to loose the latchet of her shoe.

One result of the persistent boycott has been maintained against her so long by the papers is that one of the most charming and pathetic autobiographical sketches in our language is practically non-existent for the great mass of the English-speaking public. Mrs. Besant's fragmentary sketches of her spiritual pilgrimage, although published in 1885, is I suppose, almost unknown to my readers. The book is out of print, and they will therefore be grateful for the extracts which I shall make freely from its pages. I hope, now the ice has been broken, and the great slow-minded public has wakened up at last to the fact that Mrs. Besant is one of the most remarkable women of our time she will republish it with an additional chapter describing the later stages of her pilgrim's progress. An authentic narrative of the soul-journeyings of an intensely religious soul from Evangelism to Puseyism, and thence through Broad Church Theism to the flat negations of an Atheistic Materialism, out of which she has emerged, by way of Spiritualism, into the realm of Theosophy, is one of which we may search in vain in contemporary religious biography. Such a story could not fail to be full of suggestion in any case, even if the writer were obscure and unknown. How much more interesting, then, must it be when it reaches us from one of the most eloquent of living women, who is still in the zenith of her powers.

A great many people who are crazy to get into the social swim are drowned before they can get out.

LAUGHED INTO THE GRAVE.

The Singular Death of a Young Girl Who Lived Near Nashville From Hysteria.

A young lady who resided on Madison avenue received a letter recently from a relative in Nashville, Tenn., which contained an account of a peculiar case of hysteria which resulted in the death of a 16-year-old-girl. The latter had her risibilities excited by the actions of an intoxicated brother, and despite the efforts of her parents and a physician, who had been summoned, the young girl laughed herself to death.

The victim was the daughter of Hiram Wathen, a prosperous farmer, who lives a few miles south of Nashville. She has been suffering from a complication of nervous disorders for several years, and frequently had attacks of hysteria which invalidated her for several days at a time.

An older brother visited Nashville on the day of her death with several companions, and returned home in the evening considerably under the influence of liquor. On attempting to climb out of the carriage in which he had been riding he slipped and fell, rolling over several times on the muddy drive.

The young girl began to laugh at his misadventures and continued about twenty minutes. At the end of that time her mother rebuked her. She endeavored to control herself, but failed, and then made signs to her mother that she was in pain. She continued to laugh and giggle, but all expression of humor had left her face and tears stood in her eyes. Mrs. Wathen made an attempt to relieve her by douches of cold water and other simple means, all of which produced no effect, and then a physician was hastily summoned.

By the time the latter arrived the girl was rolling upon the floor screaming and shouting. She was completely exhausted, and when convulsions, which caused all of the muscles in her body and limbs to twitch in a shocking manner, set in she became unconscious. The jumping movement continued nearly half an hour, and then despite the physicians efforts, she expired.

The doctor made a thorough examination and pronounced her case to be one of extraordinary violent hysteria, and said that had he been summoned when the singular attack first began he would have been able to have saved the girl.—New York Herald.

A STORY RETOLD.

The Colored Brother and the Soldier With the Wooden Leg.

There was once a man who had a wooden leg.

The man was an officer in the Union army. He had lost his meat leg, as the little boy said, at Sharpsburg. But the wooden leg was such a good one that its owner still passed for a biped, even among some of his intimate friends.

One day a runaway negro, a contraband, strolled into camp, and the officer engaged him as his body servant.

After looking long upon the wine one night at a little dinner, the officer came home to his tent. He called his contraband to help pull off his boots.

"Now Sam," he said, "be careful. One of these boots is tight, and it most pulls my leg out to get it off. Besides I feel rather flimsy tonight,"

"I'se allus keerful, boss," replied Sam, and he carefully removed the first boot.

When the contraband began to pull at the other boot the officer loosened the straps of the wooden leg a little. Sam pulled hard and things came with a rush.

"There! There! I told you to be careful," shouted the officer, as the leg came off. "I was afraid you'd pull that leg off."

Sam saw the leg protruding from the top of the boot which he had pulled off.

His eyes bulged out like a lobster's, and he yelled just once as he sprung for the door.

"Lemme go, lemme go," he shrieked as he dashed through the group outside. "I never done nuffin!" And he was still yelling when he disappeared in the woods. They never saw him in camp again.—Boston Herald.

Prevalence of Slang.

Sad-Eyed Compositor—Wot gentleman can spare me a few quotes?

Foreman—See here, Slug 13, that's the sixth time you've asked for quotes in five minutes. Whatcher setting, anyway?

Slug 13—Well, the rules of the paper says quote all slang and I've got a take of the base-ball editor's copy.—Chicago Times.

One of the most disastrous fires that ever visited the business portion of Cleveland, O., occurred the other night. The dry goods store of the McGillin company was totally destroyed involving a loss of at least $600,000, probably covered by insurance. The building was a five-story, brick block on the corner of Superior and Senra streets and extending back to Long street.

The Ideal Baking Powder
is
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

For more than fifty years Cream of Tartar and Bi-carbonate of Soda have been used for leavening purposes with sufficient flour added to preserve the strength of the powder unimpaired, and this with the addition of whites of eggs comprises this pure and wholesome leavening agent, that has been the standard for 40 years. In its use pure, wholesome and delicious food is always assured.

Makes cake and biscuit that retain their moisture, and while they are flaky and extremely light they are fine grained, not coarse and full of holes as made with ammonia baking powders, latter dries up quickly. Alum powders leave a bitter taste in the bread or cake.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder once used, always used.

THE ABUSED WIFE

Mrs. Blaine, Jr., Tells Her Tale of Woe on the Witness Stand at Deadwood, S. D.

Her Testimony, Clear and Convincing, Wins the Sympathy of All.

DEADWOOD, S.D., Feb. 20.—The Blaine divorce case has been tried, all the depositions have been read, the plaintiff has given her evidence, and the attorney has rested. Argument will be made to-morrow for the plaintiff, however, as the defendant did not put in an appearance.

The weather had moderated greatly since yesterday and as Mrs. Blaine passed a good night has had no recurrence of hemorrhage and felt much stronger than any time since her arrival in Deadwood. she was able this afternoon to take the witness stand, and bearing up bravely under the stare of 500 eyes answered the questions of her attorney and told the sad story of her life since her marriage with J. G. Blaine, Jr., Sept. 6, 1886.

According to her testimony the courtship was a short one. They met at Augusta, Me., and a few weeks later became engaged. The engagement then was that they were not to be married for four years, or until Miss Nevins had fulfilled her theatrical contract with Madame Modjeska and Daniel Frohman, and Mr. Blaine had completed his collegiate course. The young man changed his mind, however, concluded he did not want Miss Nevins to appear on the stage, and persuaded her to a hasty and secret marriage.

The difficulty that she was a Catholic and he a Protestant was overcome by a dispensation from Archbishop Corrigan, and the wedding took place in the vestry of St. Leo's church, New York, Rev. Father Drucry officiating. The couple started the same evening for Boston, arriving there next morning.

THE FAMILY OBJECTED.

Young Blaine left his bride and went to Augusta, Me., to inform his parents of his marriage. Mrs. Blaine returned to New York. A few days later she received a letter from her husband stating that his parents objected strenuously to the match, and intimating he would have to give her up.

The letter prostrated her and she was ill until receipt of a second letter apologizing for the first, and stating that since his father had become acquainted with all the circumstances of their trip to Boston included, he advised his return to his bride. The husband followed the letter in a day or two, and all went merry as a marriage bell for some weeks, during which the couple lived at the New York hotel on Nineteenth street, and in Pittsburg, where young Blaine Blaine chased items as a reporter for a daily paper.

There was a little more than a year of bliss, then came the crowning happiness, the birth of a son, fifteen months after the marriage, in Augusta, in 1838. Mrs. Blaine accompanied her husband on a visit to his parents at Augusta, and from this time her troubles dated. Arriving in Augusta, she found that the children of Mrs. Coppinger, then visiting the Blaines, were down with whooping cough, and that it was necessary for her to send her maid and baby to a hotel while herself and husband went to the parental mansion.

This was the first of a succession of disagreeable incidents. A state campaign was in progress in Maine and, her husband constantly accompanied his father to various places where the senior Blaine was making speeches. Whenever he was absent her mother-in-law made it peculiarly hard for her.

COMMUNICATION WITH HER HUSBAND DENIED.

At length she told her husband, as he was about leaving her on Friday, that if he did not return the next day she would be absent when he did come back. Their baby was then ill and that time came near dying. She was anxious to communicate with her husband, but was unable to do so because her mother-in-law refused to tell his address and when she learned this later because the telegraph operator refused to send the message until it was paid for and she had no money.

Her physician advised that for the baby's health she return to New York immediately, and she did so, notwithstanding her mother-in-law said:

"If you go I never want to see you again. I will make you rue it the longest day you live."

Mrs. Blaine, Sr., concluded by saying:

"I'll keep my son with me. In one half-hour, if I choose, I can take that young man from you."

The young wife retorted that if he was that weak he was not worth her love. She told of her illness and fruitless appeals for assistance. Upon the advice of Gen. McMahon and Gen. Roger A. Pryor she went once more to Augusta. This visit was induced by a letter from James G. Blaine, Sr., to Col. Ingersoll, in which Mr. Blaine conceived the idea he thought the wife had deserted her husband.

Accompanied by her mother she went to Augusta, and in driving from the depot to the family home saw her husband standing in front of the house. When she entered the front door he entered the back, and was at once pounced upon by his mother, who led him to an up stairs bed room and locked him in, refusing to let her see, speak or communicate with him by messenger. Subsequently young Blaine, at the instigation of his mother, left the house and went to the railroad station at Gardner, where it was proposed he should take a train for Portland and go to Europe.

Depositions by Dr. Fuller, Mrs. Nevins, Dr. Wyncoop, Gen. McMahon, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Doremus and others substantiated her story. At 5 o'clock court adjourned.

To-morrow the findings of fact and conclusions of law will be presented. A decree is not expected for several days.

Trouble for Anti-Jag Keeley.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Now that the New York legislature has got after the bichloride of gold cure there seems to be trouble ahead for Keeley's institution. It is reported that the friends of Walter B. Earle, a former patient of the institute, who died insane from undergoing the treatment and being discharged "cured" of his intemperate habits, are going to make things lively for the Keeley people. They claim that Earle's death was directly caused by the bichloride of gold treatment, and are making arrangements to bring an action for $100,000 damages against Dr. Keeley and his associates.

Caused by a Child.

AITKIN, Minn., Special Telegram.—The dwelling of Gus Anderson and the dwelling of Ole Larson, with its contents, were destroyed by fire to-day. Anderson's loss is $700; no insurance; Larson's $1,500; insurance, $500 in St. Paul German, and $500 in Pennsylvania. The fire originated in Larson's house. A three-year-old child playing with coals was the cause.

Seven Were Severely Injured.

DEWITT, Iowa, Special—By the explosion of a gas engine in the Cyclone Manufacturing company's works Miss Dora Fuller, Miss Hall, Fred Johnson, Frank Jones, Homer Reed, Norman Hall and Arthur Crane were severely injured. The explosion was caused by one of the men putting gasoline in the hot water tank by mistake.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

SATURDAY, FEB 13.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Mr. Otis of Kansas introduced a resolution in the house prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the grounds of the Columbian exposition, and provided that the exposition shall be closed one day in seven.

The house passed the banking bill.

Representative Clover, of Kansas, introduced a bill authorizing states for the purpose of increasing transportation facilities to borrow money from the government secured by state bonds bearing 2½ per cent interest, to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the taxable value of its lands.

MONDAY FEB. 15.

SENATE.

Senator White of Louisiana, to-day introduced a bill for the improvement of the southwest pass of the Mississippi river by securing a navigable depth of 24 feet of water through the pass within 40 months after the passage of the bill.

Casey introduced a bill declaring the construction of the law repealing the timber culture act; also a bill reducing the fees on money orders.

HOUSE.

Representative Harries introduced a bill for the relief of Geo. G. Wilder and John Johnson. Wilder was in Brackett's battalion and Johnson in the 2nd Wisconsin—Capt. Harries' own regiment.

The house today adopted a resolution directing the committee on agriculture to investigate the effect of the McKinley law on the agricultural interests of the country.

TUESDAY FEB. 16,

SENATE.

The vice president laid before the senate Mr. Sherman's credentials for the term commencing March 4, 1893, and they were read and placed on file.

The bill providing an income tax to pay pensions and the salaries of retired officers, was indefinitely postponed, as it was a revenue bill and should originate elsewhere.

The urgency deficiency bill was passed. The following bills were also passed.

Appropriating $60,000 for the construction of a military storehouse and offices for army purposes at the Omaha military depot,

Appropriating $500,000 for a public building at Salt Lake City, Utah.

HOUSE.

Mr. Vance, from the finance committee, reported back adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, to provide an income tax to pay pensions and the salaries of postmasters, Mr. Vance stating that the senate had no constitutional power to originate such a measure. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the committee on election of president, vice-president and members of congress, reported a joint resoluton providing a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people of the several states. Referred to the house calendar.

The Russian relief resolution was defeated in the house today.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

SENATE.

The senate passed a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to admit free of duty the wreckage from the ships Trenton and Vandalia, presented by the United States government to the king of Samoa, and to refund the sum of $7,128, being the amount of duty paid thereon to the collector at San Francisco.

The following bills were passed:

Increasing the limit of cost for public building at St. Paul, Minn., to $1,400,000.

Increasing to $800,000 the appropriation for public building at Omaha.

For payment to Wm. R. Wheaton, ex-register and Chas. H. Chamberlain, ex-receiver of the land office at San Francisco, $3,800, a portion of the amount deposited by them in the treasury, as fees for testimony taken by clerks paid by themselves.

HOUSE.

Representative Storer, of Ohio, introduced a bill in the house today authorizing the postmaster general to designate postoffices as postal saving depositories to receive deposits and to provide for the repayment of the same to depositors, or their legal representatives, by regulations to be prescribed by him.

The Indian appropriation bill was under consideration in committee of the whole to-day.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

SENATE.

Mr. Dolph moved to take from the calendar and to pass the bill extending for 10 years, the laws preventing the introduction of Chinese into the United States, but Mr. Hawley objected. It was, he said, a bill of extraordinary severity, and he wished, at least, time to read it. Mr. Dolph gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Proctor introduced a joint resolution in the senate for a constitutional amendment providing that the president of the United States shall hold his office for six years and be ineligible for re-election.

Eulogies were delivered in memory of the late Senator Plumb, in which many of the senators took part, after which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Representative V. A. Taylor, of Ohio, introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of one of the public squares or reservations in Washington, D. C., of a monument in memory of the soldiers and marines of the United States who fell in the late war.

A discussion of the silver question took place in the house to-day between Mr. Bland of Missouri and Mr. Harter of Ohio, the former charging the latter with attempting to subvert the G. A. R. to the interest of capitalists and monopolists.

The Indian bill was resumed, Mr. Smith, of Arizona, criticizing some of the features, especially the appropriations for the Carlisle school. The bill was generally discussed until adjournment. On motion of Mr. Newberry, of Illinois, it was ordered that when the house adjourn Friday, it shall be to meet Tuesday. This order is taken so as to enable members to accept the invitation to visit Chicago.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

SENATE.

In the senate immediate consideration was asked for a resolution asking the president for information as to recent Canadian reciprocity negotiations. Referred to the committee on foreign relations at the suggestion of Senator Sherman.

Senator Manderson, from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely a bill to establish a military post on the Yukon river, Alaska, and for a survey of the Yukon river, and reported in lieu thereof a bill authorizing the secretary of war to cause explorations and survey to be made of the interior of the territory of Alaska.

Washburn's bill relating to the transportation of exposition exhibits was passed. Also the bill granting the Duluth & Minnesota railway right of way across the Fort Pembina reservation.

A bill was passed extending the Chinese restriction act for ten years.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE.

A bill for the relief of A. J. Duncan of Tennessee called forth another discussion of the silver question which occupied the greater portion of the day.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

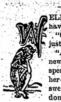
A Pall Bearer and Thief.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Special Telegram. The funeral of Mrs. Carlos Warren occurred Jan. 22 last, D. L. Gray of this county, acting as pall bearer. That night sixty bushels of oats were stolen from Mr. Warren. Gray was immediately arrested on the charge of stealing the oats. His trial came off yesterday in the district court, and the jury found Gray guilty as charged.

Scandals in the Army.

BERLIN, Special.—A dispatch from Ulm, says that the Uncommissioned Military Officer Kobler has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to degradation for drilling recruits clothed only in their shirts when in a fit of drunken wilfulness. Similar scandals are coming to light daily.

LORD LILTON'S LETTER.



WELL, Jack! and how have you got on today?"

"Oh, all right, my dear, just us usual."

"And is there any news?" continued the speaker, with a smile at her husband, who answered her as he had done nearly every day for the last twenty years when he returned from the city:

"News! why, what news should there be, Ellen?"

"None, of course; there is never any news in this place," the lady answered with a sigh.

It was a gentle sigh, however, for, despite the quiet of which she complained, hers was a happy lot, cast in a picturesque village, at a most convenient distance from town; nor was her life unbroken by pleasant vacations and agreeable incidents. Still, it was her custom to call the village of Narby very dull indeed, and wait for news every evening when she went to meet her husband on his return home.

This evening, then, on which my story opens was no exception to the rule, and usually the well-matched pair would at once glide into the chit-chat about home affairs; but tonight Jack, or as he was styled in the neighborhood, Mr. Cunningham, looked at his wife with a smile, adding:

"Come, Ellen; there is news for a wonder. Guess what it is?"

"News! then why did you say there was none, Jack?" cried Mrs. Cunningham.

"I did not say that there was none. I said, 'What news should there be?' You must confess I did," replied the gentleman.

"Oh, Jack, that is a quibble; but don't keep me in suspense. Tell me the news."

"You would certainly never guess, so I might as well tell you," he returned. "Well, then, Miss Thellon is going to be married to Mr. Dale!"

"Jack! Impossible!" exclaimed his wife, the color flashing over her face.

"All the world says so, and I am inclined to think that for once the world speaks correctly, my dear. And look! I declare here are the happy couple approaching!"

Mrs. Cunningham eagerly directed her gaze along the field-path they were traversing and saw a lady and gentleman approaching, apparently absorbed in conversation.

"It is a pity that we cannot offer our congratulations," remarked Mr. Cunningham; "but I suppose we must wait till the engagement is announced."

"Oh, hush!" whispered Mrs. Cunningham, as Miss Thellon and Mr. Dale were close upon them.

Now, Miss Thellon was the great lady of the place, and she looked the great lady; for she was of commanding presence, very handsome, wealthy, and possessed, besides, the charm of a musical voice. No wonder, then, that her neighbors, rich and poor, marveled that at two-and-thirty she should be still unmarried.

It was known that she had once been engaged to a baronet, who was almost a millionaire; but it was almost certain that she had been anxious to break off that engagement, and had done so, notwithstanding the deep disappointment of her suitor; and since that time, now several years since, no one in Narby had credited any rumor which got afloat as to her marriage till the present time, when folks declared she would marry Mr. Dale, the curate of the parish, a young man of five-and-twenty, well-born, clever and without a penny but his stipend.

Pretty Mary Crather heard the rumor, and had been broken-hearted ever since; the girl had cherished such hopes! and were they to end this way? Miss Crather's father was a man of independent means, but he had a numerous and expensive family, and Mary had buoyed up her hopes with the idea that her father would not refuse her hand to dear Arthur when he sued for it.

But he did not make his petition; and now she heard that he was engages to Miss Thellon! The fair girl's heart ached too keenly for her to bear up before the eyes of her friends and neighbors, so she shut herself up in her room on the plea of illness.

Indeed, by this time she felt ill enough, as she sat, consumed by sad musings, in her lonely chamber; and very bitter tears were coursing down her cheek at the moment when Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham met Miss Thellon and Mr. Dale in the meadow.

It was the time of primroses, and Miss Thellon carried in her hand a huge bouquet of these spring blossoms.

"Mr. Dale has gathered them for her," thought both Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham. And so, also, thought poor, pretty Mary Crather, who espied the group from her window, for her father's house was situated in his own grounds, beyond the village, and Mary's windows overlooked the meadow through which Miss Thellon and Arthur Dale were passing.

Ah! once Mary herself had walked along that path, and Arthur had offered her some primroses only ten days ago—only ten days! What had changed him so cruelly since then.

While Mary sat weeping at her window Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were exchanging brief but courteous greetings with Miss Thellon and the curate, and then the husband and wife passed on their homeward way.

"I think it is really a case—he looked very much confused," remarked the lady, when they were out of earshot.

"I have another piece of news for you, my dear, was the gentleman's rejoinder. "Lord Lilton is actually coming home again."

"You don't say so! But is it true?" asked Mrs. Cunningham, with much interest.

"Oh, it is true enough! I have his letter here, in which he asks me to go up to the castle and see him, to-morrow in private. He has told no one that he is coming."

"I hope he will stay!" breathed Mrs. Cunningham, earnestly. "Do, show me his letter."

But the important letter could not be found.

"I must have left it on the table in my room at the office. How provoking!" exclaimed Mr. Cunningham. "Some of the clerks will be sure to find it."

But he was not right in this conjecture. Lord Lilton's letter was lying at that moment in the meadow just in Miss Thellon's path, and she it was who picked it up and turned it carelessly over before glancing within to see to whom it belonged, for it was no longer in its envelope.

Just then her heart was beating too fast and nervously for her to give much thought to a sheet of paper folded together and found by chance. For she had nerved herself to a great resolve, and now was the time to fulfill it.

Half a dozen times lately Mr. Dale had come to her and seemed on the eve of a proposal; his agitation was unmistakable; he had changed color like any girl; he had hinted that she was his best friend, yet he feared that he must leave her and all his friends. The thought caused him much unhappiness, but he had never got beyond this into plain speech, setting forth that he entreated her, great lady though she was, to accept his love.

"It is his want of wealth alone which keeps him silent—he adores the very ground I walk on," thought Miss Thellon, with a sigh.

Long ere this, however, she had considered the matter and had resolved on conferring supreme bliss on the penniless clergyman.

"Why should I not?" she asked herself. "He whom I loved forgot me and married another. The past is buried. Can I create a future for myself? Arthur Dale has a nature like fine gold, the people love him, his influence for good is felt all over the parish and his affection for me is making him ill and miserable. This cannot go on; he will resign his curacy and leave Narby if he sees no hope of winning me. It is for me therefore to put aside pride and old memories and to say a word which may give him courage to ask my hand. If I share my wealth with him I shall share two good actions—double its usefulness and make him happy. Yes, I will do the deed. Better so. Good-by to past dreams."

Her very fingers trembled so much that she could not open the paper she had picked up; indeed she was barely conscious that she held it.

"Life is full of sadness," breathed Mr. Dale, softly, "and why should I complain that I, too, find it so? Dear Miss Thellon, I—I must leave Narby."

"No—no," faltered the lady, "every one here—all—without exception, wish that you should stay."

"I dare not believe so," murmured the curate. "No—there is one person who desires that I should leave Narby without delay."

"That is not so," replied the agitated Miss Thellon.

Dearly as she believed herself to be loved by Mr. Dale, she yet found it difficult to say in plain words:

"Will you marry me?"

At this juncture Mr. Dale became more agitated than ever. He stood still upon the pathway, saying in pitiable confusion:

"I trust—I trust—that nothing I may say—nothing I may do in the future, may interrupt a friendship which has been so precious to me, and which, even though I may leave Narby, will be cherished in remembrance. I had something to say, Miss Thellon—something to confide to you—but—but I will write it. Farewell, now, for the moment. I shall think once more what is best to be done."

"Stay! stay a moment!" murmured Miss Thellon, and in great agitation she unfolded the paper she held in her hand, her eyes coming straight on some words scrawled on the bottom of the page:

"Expect me Thursday at 8 o'clock. —Yours, L. Lilton."

Miss Thellon stared at the words as if fascinated. The words she would have uttered died on her lips. Mechanically she stretched out her hand when Mr. Dale took hers in farewell, and like a statue she remained on the field-path after he had left her.

She shivered, though it was a warm afternoon, and her rich dress amply shielded her from the spring air; next, her eyes devoured the few lines she held in her hand:

DEAR CUNNINGHAM, ran the missive—Unexpected events call me back to England: The lady I was to have married died on the eve of our wedding of a fever. The estate I bought over here in America turns out a failure, and as my tenant's lease of Lilton Castle has expired, I think I will run down and talk things over with you, and look over the place in private.

And I wish no one to be aware of my coming, so I will walk from the station through the fields to the castle. Expect me at 8 o'clock. Yours, L. LILTON.

"He is coming, he is coming back," ejaculated she. "And I thought I had forgotten. Come what may, I must see him again. Oh, I might have spoken irrevocable words. Did Providence save me?"

And again she shivered like an aspen leaf.

Pretty Mary Crather, weeping by her window, had witnessed the sudden parting, and wondered what it meant.

Soon after, Miss Thellon left the meadow, walking hurriedly like one distracted, as indeed she was.

"He said he would never again ask me to marry him; and he will keep his word," murmured she, catching her breath and hastening on. "It is now six years since he left me," she continued, speaking the words to the still country air to ease her bursting heart. "Six years? Oh! how foolish I was to flirt so persistently with the Duke of Porsleigh and still more to be willful enough to refuse to speak a word that might have saved our happiness, 'Choose between us now,' said Lilton: and I smiled a mocking smile, and would not utter a word. How could I tell what would fall upon me so suddenly? How could I see that Lilton was so maddened as he really was? Oh! that terrible moment when he spoke the fatal words which killed my joy. 'I shall never lose my love for you, Margaret—never quite forget all that might have been; but I see the truth now, and never again, I swear it, will I ask you to marry me! It is farewell.'"

"The next day he was gone. Then I heard that he had sailed for America —then that the castle was let for five years; next that he I loved so well through all this bitterness was on the eve of marriage. And now he is coming back, coming back."

All that night the proud, beautiful lady of Thellon Lodge lay dreaming wide awake of what "might have been"; all the following day denying herself to visitors, she remained in her own room. Toward 7 o'clock she put on a cloak and hat, without summoning her maid, stole softly down the broad staircase and out into the grounds through the conservatory.

"He will come through the fields—he will walk through the fields to the castle," she repeated to herself, hysterically.

The fields were deserted at this hour the soft twilight slowly creeping over the sky, as, Margaret Thellon, with uncontrollable emotion, caught the first view of a tall figure, his head bent down, walking along the path to the castle, hidden from sight by intervening trees.

"It is he; it is Lionel Lilton," she gasped.

Leaning against the rustic swing-gate, by which he must pass, she awaited him. Sad enough were the musings of the self-banished man. Bitterly enough did he regret the past; but he had believed his love a false coquette, and so he had left her and his native land together, taking a deep oath never to ask her again to be his bride.

But thoughts of her filled his soul all day. He had heard that she was still unwedded; perchance she had loved him after all. It was but now that he was free to turn his heart toward his old love; for new ties had bound him, but death had stepped in to free him. Then there was his oath, too terribly meant and spoken to be set aside.

Yes, he was very sad as he came in sight of his own castle.

Then he neared the stile, and some one with a smothered sob cried, softly, "Lionel, Lionel."

He looked up, he saw all the love shining out of her eyes, and he caught her in his arms, crying, "Margaret."

* * * * * * * *

"Oh, my rash oath! How are we to get over that, my darling?" said Lord Lilton, a good half hour later.

"You said that you would never again ask me to marry you," whispered Margaret; not that we might never get married. Lionel, if I asked you to tell me whether—whether I could make you happy, that would not be asking me to marry you, would it?"

"Ask me then, at once, Margaret, and I will answer you 'yes, a thousand times,'" said Lord Lilton, holding her to his heart.

And thus it was that after all Miss Thellon prepared joyfully for her wedding with her old love, Lord Lilton, instead of with Arthur Dale, the curate.

It was the next day after her happy re-engagement to her first lover that Miss Thellon received a note from Mr. Dale.

"Poor fellow; I'm sorry for him," she murmured as she opened the envelope. But soon a cry of joy escaped her, and a vivid flush overspread her face.

"How I have deceived myself," she whispered to herself. "Oh, Lionel, you came just in time. And so Mr. Dale loves Mary Crather, and dares not tell her so unless I give him the vacant living at Oakborough. And he has feared that I might resent the boldness of the demand. So that is what has made him so nervous, so unlike himself. And I mistook his agitation for love of me."

"Oh, I am so glad. For now that I have Lionel's love the world is all new to me. But I must fly to make Mary Crather as happy as myself. If I have my will she and I will be brides together."

Well, reader, this is how it happened that Lord and Lady Lilton and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dale became inseparable friends, at which all the neighborhood wondered, and none more so than Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham.

Mr. Cunningham, being Lord Lilton's legal adviser, uttered no conjectures aloud, and Arthur Dale never knew how near he was of having the opportunity offered him of becoming the master of Thellon Lodge.

And so much the better. It would only have caused him embarrassment when, next year he was called on to baptize Lord Lilton's son and heir, and he would not have lost Mary for the wealth of the whole world.

And so the curtain falls upon the brides and their bridegrooms. M. A.

Disappointing.

Almost every little community contains at least one person, usually a woman, who appears to take a morbid pleasure in attending funerals. She goes whether or not she was intimate, or even acquainted with the deceased person. It is enough for her that there is to be a funeral.

Such a woman lives in a little Connecticut town. She is known to all her neighbors as Aunt Hetty. In most respects she is like a good many other harmless and well-meaning people; but those who know her well say that she counts that week as lost in which there has been no funeral to attend.

She had just returned from one the other day, looking rather downcast, when a neighbor met her.

"Been to the funeral, Aunt Hetty?"

"Yes, I went."

"She wasn't a particular friend of yours, was she?"

"Oh no, I never spoke to her in my life."

I thought she might be a friend, you looked so sad over it."

"Well, truth is, I couldn't seem to enjoy it somehow; I don't know just what the trouble was, but there didn't seem to be no life to it."

Had His Nerve With Him.

A well-dressed man entered the office of a Bangor, Me., hotel one cold evening not long since and told the clerk that he was a stranger in the city, had no money and wanted a place to sleep. The clerk had pity for him, gave him a good room, and as the night was cold obtained an extra blanket or two for the bed. The clerk left the man, who in a few minutes rung a call. The clerk went to the room, and the man told him he could not sleep in the room, as he was accustomed to have a fire in his sleeping apartments. The clerk was almost struck dumb, but managed to recover sufficiently to tell the man he was too particular for that hotel, that he had better seek free lodging elsewhere, and so the bummer was turned out into the cold world.

A Cent and a Quarter.

A man went into the post office of a neighboring town recently, says the Canoe, and told the postmaster that he desired thirteen 2-cent stamps for a cent and a quarter. The postmaster refused to give them to him, stating that the cost would be 26 cents. The man persisted in getting his order, claiming that he could get them at any office for that amount, and even threatened the Government official if he continued to refuse him. Finally the postmaster ordered him out, but the man none daunted, took a cent and a 25-cent piece from his pocket, and laying them down on the counter, he received his stamps for a cent and a quarter. The postmaster was a little discomfited for a while, but now enjoys the joke as well as any one.

HELD A LIFE POSITION.

Collecting Money for the Grant Monument.

He had been fortunate in his pleading and the lady of the house had let him come into the kitchen fire and eat his breakfast.

"I feel my position keenly, madam," he said, in apologetic tones.

"O, don't mention it," she replied, kindly. "We all have our ups and downs, I suppose you have worked some time in your life?"

He looked at her reproachfully as she said these last words.

"Madam," he said, with pride, "until last month I held a position in New York. Yes, madam, a position which would have continued not only during my life, but during that of my children and grandchildren, if I had desired to retain it and transmit it to them."

"Why did you leave it?" she asked.

"Because madam, necessity compelled me to. The position was permanent, but the receipts were not equal to the disbursement incumbent upon my state of living."

"May I ask," she ventured, somewhat overcome by her evident mistake, "what your position was?"

"Certainly madam; being a New Yorker I was never ashamed of it. I was collector of funds for the completion of the Grant monument."

He resumed his meal, and the lady went over and sat down in the corner to think.—Nashville American.

WHAT CHINESE WOMEN DO.

Their Wonderful Embroidery Is as Perfect on One Side as the Other.

Chinese embroidery is the most remarkable which ever came from human fingers. Any lady who has ever attempted embroidery understands the difficulty of giving a neat appearance to her work only on one side of the article embroidered, but the Chinese embroider both sides, so that by turning the work it is impossible to detect a difference or to say which is the neater, and this, too, on material so thin that it seems impossible to work with it at all. One of the most peculiar features of a piece of Chinese fancy work is the hem with which they finish the cut edge.

American ladies fold down a flat hem and fasten it with a whip stitch; the Chinese roll the edge so as to make a cord, and then hold it in position by a blind stitch. The work is wonderfully delicate, and it is said to be done by Chinese women working at what we should consider starvation wages. Whole dresses are embroidered just as beautifully and with the same regard to detail as the smallest article of luxury or comfort, and the amount of work done on one of these large pieces of heavy silk is simply astounding to one not familiar with Chinese workmanship.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sick Men.

One might smile, were it not so pitiable, to see the impatience with which strong, active man succumbs to the necessity of lying a few weeks on a bed of sickness; the petulance which men in vain try to smother, at pills and portions, in place of their favorite dish or drink or cigar; the many orders they give and countermand, in the same breath, to the wife and mother, who calmly accept all this as part of her woman lot, and who dare not, for the life of her smile at the fuss this caged lion is making because his rations are cut off for a few days.

This "being sick patiently" is a lesson we think man has yet to learn; but it is a good thing that "the lords of creation" are sometimes laid on the shelf awhile, that they may better appreciate the cheerful endurance with which the feeble wife-mother bears the household cares all the same—on the pillow where lies with her the newly born. Pain and weakness never interrupt her constant, careful forethought for her family. Husbands are too apt to take these everyday heroisms as matters of course. Therefore, we say again, it is well sometimes that their attention should be awakened to it, when the doctor has vetoed for them for a while the office and the counting room, and they are childishly frantic at gruel and closed blinds.—New York Ledger.

A Bear Attempts to Upset a Boat and Is Drowned.

I was a boy of ten years. My father and family resided in New Brunswick, where the Digdigquash river met the ocean. But few settlers were there, and the forest primeval stood around the dwelling of those few. Bears were plenty, and, like all bears, fond of mutton, sometimes chasing the sheep even to the doors of the inhabitants. Many had been victims of the hunter's gun, yet their number apparently had not diminished.

One day my father and a neighbor named McLean were crossing the river in a log canoe, when they discovered a bear swimming in the same direction. Dexteriously plying their paddles they came between him and the place where he intended landing. This cut-off enraged the animal, which immediately made for the canoe, putting one paw on its low gunwale. A smart blow with the edge of a hardwood paddle made the fellow relinquish his grasp. After a good deal of hustling McLean managed to get hold of the bear's hind legs, holding on, each side of the stern of the canoe, father, at the same time, with his paddle, keeping the craft upright until the creature was drowned, and thus the game was secured. He was a large brute and an old offender.—Forest and Stream.

He Was Used to It.

"Pshaw," he said, "there's a great bit of foolish talk about that crank blowing up Russell Sage because he didn't give him a million dollars."

"You wouldn't like that sort of thing pretty much, would you?" inquired the man next to him.

"Like it? Of course not," he replied, "but I wouldn't be raising such a row about it. My wife blows me up every time I refuse to give her a dollar. I'm used to it."

AN ELEPHANT'S PALATE.

The Sense of Taste and Smell Remarkably Acute in Elephants.

An elephant's digestive functions are very rapid, and the animal, therefore, requires a large amount of fodder—six hundred pounds at least. In its wild state the elephant feeds heartily, but wastefully. It is careful in selecting the few forest trees which it likes for their bark or foliage. But it will tear down branches, and leave half of them untouched. It will strip off the bark from other trees and throw away a large portion.

As it is a nocturnal animal, it selects its trees by the senses of touch and smell. Its sense of smell is to indicate that a wild elephant can wind an enemy at a distance of a thousand yards, and the nerves of its trunk are so sensitive that the smallest substance can be discovered and picked up by its tiny proboscis.

An elephant's palate is very delicate, and the animal is whimsical in selecting or rejecting morsels of food. Sir Samuel W. Baker, in his "Wild Beasts and their Ways," tells an anecdote humorously illustrative of the whims of a tame elephant, belonging to the police of Dhubri.

This elephant was fed with rice and plantains. The stems of the plantains were split and cut into transverse sections, two feet in length. Three quarters of a pound of rice were placed within each tube of plantain stem. One day, while the elephant was being fed, a lady offered the animal a small sweet biscuit. It was taken in the trunk, and almost immediately thrown on the ground.

The mahout, or driver, thinking that the elephant had behaved rudely, picked up the biscuit and inserted it in a parcel of rice within a plantain stem. This was placed in the elephant's mouth, and at the very first crunch it showed its disgust by spitting out the whole mess. The small biscuit had disgusted the animal, and for several minutes it tried by its inserted trunk to rake out every atom from its tongue and throat.

Ready.

During the rebellion in Chile, one young girl had the chance of distinguishing herself at a moment of danger, and hesitated not an instant in embracing it. This was the daughter of Don Claudio Vicuna, and her father thus described the story of her heroism to the author of "Dark Days in Chile:"

One evening at six o'clock, during my absence my daughter was writing some letters for me at the table. Suddenly she heard a crash of broken glass, followed by a loud explosion at the street end of the room, and there had been so much bomb work of late that instinctively she guessed what had happened.

Before she could collect herself sufficiently to rush for the door, a second bomb was hurled in and rolled almost to her feet, providentially without exploding. This she picked up, and threw from the other window into the court below; then seeing that some brown paper was smouldering in a half-open box of rifle cartridges, she quickly dashed a large jug of water over it.

By this time the servants had rushed in, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire which had caught the curtains and furniture.

But my brave girl, remembering that I had gone out unarmed, took my revolver and started out alone to meet me on my way home, and it was not until I had been provided with the weapon that she told me what had happened.

Hidebound.

A correspondent requests us to republish our "remedy for hidebound." We have several remedies. Hidebound is a symptom, and not a disease of itself. If it is a horse it is always well to examine the sheath. Filth there very often causes a good deal of trouble, and not near the attention is given to the matter, as a rule, that it should receive. Wash it out with warm soft soap suds. But general treatment will likely be necessary. It is a good plan to give an alternative in such cases, and nothing of that character is better than powdered jimson seed, a tablespoonful every other day. In addition we would give a general medicine that would reach all the organs, such as May apple root, gentian, ginger, charcoal, sulphur, saltpeter, and queen of the meadow equal quantities, and copperas an eighth of quantity. Pulverize and mix. If worms are suspected add worm seed in equal quantity.—Western Rural.

A Novel Sort of Railway.

The novel bicycle railway about to be established between Mount Holly and Smithfield, N. J., will be the only one of the kind in the country. The road bed is a frame work resembling an ordinary board fence, on the top of which is a steel T rail, on which the grooved wheel of the bicycle runs. A brace run extends down on either side of the fence, on the end of which is a wheel that runs along the bottom board of the fence, and prevents the machine from overturning.

Each bicycle will carry one or two persons and the machines are easily propelled, as there is but little friction. The trip between the two places can be made in seven minutes, and as there is considerable travel each way daily it is the general belief that the road will be profitable.

Need No Clocks in Liberia.

Explorer Buttikoffer says that a clock is rarely seen in the farm houses of Liberia, and many of the town residents have no timepiece of any sort. He adds that there are few civilized countries where a timepiece can be dispensed with so conveniently. The sun rises at 6 a. m. and sets at 6 p. m. almost to the minute the year round, and at noon it is vertically overhead. Many of the people become so expert in telling time by the sun that they are rarely more than a quarter of an hour out of the way. In place of the alarm clocks they depend upon the crowing chanticleer to arouse them in they morning.—New York Sun.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN

THE little bill for injuries sustained presented by the men of the Baltimore is suggestive of the difference there may be between the value a man sets upon his own person and the views of others on the same subject.

No one will venture the assertion that the proposed tax on cigarettes will make them smell any worse than they do now, and they cannot be made cheaper to meet the enhanced price by filling them with viler compounds.

IT probably has not occurred to the Tennessee coal miners to invite Caterino Garza, at present supposed to be out of a job, to assume command of their forces. Interest flags and some steps ought to be taken at once.

MGR. GILBERT of Moorfield, Cardinal Moran of Sidney, N. S. W., and Bishop Clifton of Bristol are regarded as the men having the best chance of appointment as Cardinal Manning's successor in England. They are all home rulers, and considered "safe" on labor questions.

THE New York Tribune thinks that Minnesota, the first wheat state in the Union, may soon be among the first iron and steel producing states. The Tribune is nothing if not conservative. Minnesota is already among the first, and has hardly begun her development.

Two Chicago ladies who were alarmed by a burglar pursued him in one of the livliest foot races ever seen by the lake, and, with the aid of others, captured him. As there is an epidemic of burglarious operations there at present, it is proposed to put the ladies on the police force.

No one would ever have supposed that the last state of Sarah Althea Terry, the persecutor of Senator Sharon and the general blizzard of the California courts, could be worse than those that preceeded it. Yet as a lunatic and at large one is almost tempted to pity her at last.

SPAIN'S little king takes a daily drive in a carriage drawn by four mules, which are selected instead of horses because they are considered safer, and never get impatient, no matter how long the royal lad keeps them waiting when he leaves the carriage in the Padro to play about.

RIDER HAGGARD at one time wore a gold ring taken from the mummy of the Egyptian Queen Taia. In its place his finger now bears a signet-ring found with the coffin of Rameses the Great, the Pharaoh of the Oppression. Ditchingham Hall, his home in Norfolk, abounds in curious and sporting trophies.

THE British press is getting into a sad state of mind over the charge that its government has been assisting paupers and theives to emigrate to America. This is a better subject for investigation than hysterics, and the facts can be brought out without too much labor. Let it be looked into.

MR. J. B. WALKER is so confident that the problem of aerial navigation is on the brink of solution that he talks enthusiastically of starting in an air ship for Spain on the anniversary of the arrival of Chris. on these shores. The public is vastly more willing to bid Mr. Walker bon voyage than to take passage with him, which is about the way things were with Columbus when he set sail.

THE government has ordered the sale of the old ship Tallapoosa at auction. She is at Montevideo. Her reputation is made grand, gloomy and peculiar in the navy department by her mishaps, it being her regular custom to go aground or sink every year. If any South American power or person has a desire to secure a hoodoo of the most pronounced type, here is the chance.

WE notice some comments not altogether condemnatory of the performance of an organist in a way up New York church who played selections from "Cavaleria Rusticana" as a voluntary recently. Such inspiring airs as "Pop Goes the Weasel," "Johnny Get Your Gun," etc., may yet be used to successfully fill churches when the most esthetic sermons fail dismally. People will like what they understand and ought not to be blamed for so doing.

THE Mississippi River seems to be the favorite resort for crows. As soon as snow flies the river's banks are black with these sagacious birds seaching for food. They will perch on floating masses of ice, looking for pieces of offal and refuse which is dumped into the river. Crows fly a great distance. They are known to fly 80 miles from their roosts to the water and return before dark, making a total of 160 miles. But they don't seem to mind the distance. They have plenty of time.

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

CONGRESS will investigate the "sweating" system.

IT is discovered that the Canadian commissioners have no power to conclude a reciprocal treaty.

CHINA'S diplomatic representative in Washington lays the question of the anti-Chinese disturbance at Butte, Mont., before Secretary Blaine.

THE legislative committee to the national grange of the patrons of husbandry will be heard by the house committee on post offices and post roads in favor of free delivery of mails in country districts.

THE house committee on territories gave a hearing to the opponents to the proposed legislation giving home rule to Utah, as proposed in the bill introduced by Mr. Caine, the delegate from that territory.

The senate passed the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Perkins, requesting the president to return to the republic of Mexico the two battle flags now in the United States Museum, which were captured in the late war with Mexico.

PERSONAL.

DR. EDWARD McGLYNN expects to be reinstated in the Catholic priesthood.

OWING to the death of his eldest son, ex-Senator Fair has changed his will, and bequeathed to three orphan asylums $500,000.

SARDOU, the French dramatist, is writing a novel, the subject of which will be the scenes portrayed in his dramatic work "Thermidor."

REV. CHARLES ELLIOTT, D. D., LL. D., instructor of Hebrew in Lafayette college Pennsylvania, died recently of la grippe. He wrote a great deal on Biblical matters.

THE remains of the late Hon. Alexander Clark, United States minister to Liberia was buried at Muscatine, Iowa, with military and Masonic honors. He died at his post of duty last summer.

CASUALTIES.

A TWO-MILLION dollar fire occurs at New Orleans.

A DRY goods establishment at Cleveland, Ohio is burned, the loss being $600,000.

MURTA, ARK., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $125,000.

ONE of John & James Dodson's carpet mills at Schuykill, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000.

A RAILROAD train dashed into a Broad street horse car in New York, injuring several persons, John Culligan driver of the horse car fatally.

AT Horicon, Wis., by the explosion of a tank of crude oil recently William and Robert Gadow were so seriously injured that their recovery is doubtful.

WHEAT in Tennessee was considerably injured by the late freeze, by being "spewed up" by the roots out of the ground. Whole fields are entirely destroyed.

CAPT. GAULT and four seamen of the sealing schooners Oscar and Hattie were drowned at Nestucca, Or., while attempting to land in a small boat.

THE steamer Mariposa brings news from Honolulu that the whaling bark Tamerlane was wrecked on the night of Feb. 2 on the rocks off the coast or Puna, Hawaii. Eighteen lives were lost, nineteen of those on board being saved.

AN explosion of molten metal occurred at McConway, Torley & Co's foundry in Pittsburg, terribly burning Patrick O'Brien George Thomas, Josef Moisk, Anton Sholiski and Anton Sciatti. All will recover except O'Brien.

A DREADFUL casualty occured near Washburn, on the Fort Worth railroad. Two small children of Mr. Oliver, while playing in an organ box, built a fire, which ignited their clothes, and they were burned to death. The house also caught fire and was consumed. Mrs. Oliver was so shocked it is thought she will die.

THE WICKED WORLD.

SEVERAL persons are shot in a dance house near Spokane, Wash.

AN attempt is made to kidnap two children at Ottumwa, Iowa.

AN Illinois family is poisoned. One death has occurred and six more are expected. A discarded lover is suspected.

BILLY CONNORS, tried in St. Paul for the Minneapolis post office robbery, is acquitted.

AT Chandler, Ind., T. Henry Redmond, charged with murdering his wife and ruining his fifteen-year-old daughter, has been lynched.

JAMES O'NEIL, of Henderson, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Michael Collins, has his sentence commuted. He goes to the penitentiary for life.

CHARLES S. WEATHERBY and W. R. Stevens of Cincinnati were arrested recently at the instance of H. B. Claflin & Co. of New York on the charge of embezzling $70,000. They were acquitted.

COL. J. B. SIMPSON, who has been at the head of a dozen business firms of Dallas, Tex., has disappeared. He is accused of crooked transactions which have netted him at least $300,000.

RECENTLY Joseph Schille, superintendent of the Murphysboro (Ill.) brewery, discharged Louis Miller, an employee, for cause. The other evening Miller went to Schille's house, called him out and shot and killed him. Miller is under arrest.

THE case of the United States against Eugene Garcia for the embezzlement of $194,000 from the Louisiana National bank while he was paying teller was concluded in New Orleans, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

IN Boston county, Tenn., John Key ordered his son not to attend a party. The boy disobeyed. When he returned home the old man took a cudgel, and striking the boy on the head caused fatal injuries. Key is still at large.

C. H. AND CHARLES COUNTRYMAN, cousins, quarreled over the ownership of a race horse at Stillwater, Mont. Words led to blows, and in the fight Charles drew a revolver and shot C. H. Countryman five times, killing him instantly.

WHILE Henry Sewel was absent from home at Texarkana, Ark., a strange negro horribly beat and assaulted his wife and escaped. The woman is in a dying condition from her injuries, one arm being broken and several fingers bitten off. A posse is in pursuit of the negro, who will probably be lynched.

FOREIGN.

THE prince of Wales will visit the United States in May.

OXFORD, ENG., is enjoying a peculiar scandal in which students are involved.

M. SVERDRUP, ex-prime minister of Norway, is dead.

THE Louisiana Lottery company will locate in Mexico in 1893.

AN Ontario minister engaged to marry three young ladies suddenly disappears.

HAVING been defeated in the chamber of deputies on the bill dealing with church associations the French cabinet resigns.

AN American shoots and kills his wife's paramour, a French diplomate, at Cannes, France.

The United Workmen of Canada have rejected a proposal to secede from the supreme Lodge of the United States.

EFFORTS are being made to bring the Canadian telegraph lines under government control.

IN consequence of the financial crisis Portugal will not take part in the world's fair.

BARON ALBERT ROTHSCHILD has donated $50,000 towards building a consumption hospital in Vienna.

PLOTS to kill both President Montt and Gen. Canto of Chile have been discovered and thwarted.

MICHAEL DAVITT, in a speech, said it was not generally known that Irish properties were mortgaged to English bankers and others to the extent of $160,000,000.

A DISPATCH from Hamburg announces the death of Mr. Carr, the founder of the New York Union Steamboat line, aged sixty-one years.

THE Persian government has granted an important concession to a Russian syndicate to establish a transport and trading business in Northern Persia.

SOME alarm is felt again regarding the condition of the pope. His doctors report that he is suffering from a gradual loss of strength.

MOUNT ETNA is in an unusual state of volcanic disturbances. The people of Zaffarano, a market town on the eastern slope, have abandoned their dwellings in consequence of a series of volcanic shocks.

OWING to the failure of the crops and the lack of customary Russian succor, famine is causing widespread distress in Montenengro. A wholesale emigration of the people to Turkey is resulted.

THE Pall Mall Gazette published a long letter in defense of Mr. Egan, the United States minister to Chili. The letter was sent from Valparaiso by "an Englishman and Conservative."

ACCORDING to advices from Egypt civil war is raging in Khartoum and vicinity. Cherif, the claimant of the Khaliphate, is said to have been victorious in some battles against Abdallah, chief of the Baggara tribe. Khassala is reported depopulated.

DR. J. F. FOX of Ireland, member of the McCarthyite section of the Irish party, is on a visit to all the principal cities of the United States, with a view of organizing a new league, which will serve to bring the two opposing factions together under one head.

RELIEF grain has arrived at Samara only in small quantities and is of bad quality and insufficient for the needs of the people. The hospital overflows with cases of typhus fever, and another is being erected. The relief works are small and proceed slowly.

ARCHDUCHESS MARIA VALERIA, youngest daughter of Emperor Francis Joseph and wife of Archduke Francis Salvator of Austria-Tuscany, who was announced in December last to be suffering with influenza, is now prostrated with pneumonia. It is said that the Archduchess expects to be confined.

THE RAILROADS.

THE Kansas City road's new move will result in passenger rates being lowered to 2 cents per mile.

IT is likely that all the railroads entering Chicago will build and use a belt line instead of elevating their tracks in response to the demand caused by the numerous crossing accidents.

A CIRCULAR issued by the Wisconsin Central announces the appointment of W. G. Pearce as purchasing agent, in place of C. C. McLeod, assigned to other duties.

THE Richmond Terminal plan or reorganization has not been announced, but it is understood that it is about completed. The scheme is to take in the entire collection of roads that are classed as the terminal group, including the East Tennessee.

AN injunction was served in New York on the Central Trust company, temporarily restraining that company from paying out any money in its hands on account of the defaulted coupons of the International & Great Northern. The injunction was obtained by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

THE gross earnings of all lines of the Northern Pacific railroad operated in Minnesota were reported to the Minnesota State Auditor. The total amount earned in 1891 was $6,052,613.54. The state tax on this sum, at 1, 2 and 3 per cent, according to the length of time the various lines have been in operation, amounts to $157,311.

SPORTING MATTERS.

JIM CORBETT, the pugilist, works a big fake in New York.

DANIEL BUDD, of Meriden, Conn., won the 130-yard sprinting handicap at Manchester, Eng. His backers won $15,000.

No more boxing shows will be permitted in Chicago. The shows in which the representations made to the police have been violated have become altogether too prevalent, says Police Chief McClaughrey.

A FIGHT occurred between Michael Thomas of Lafayette, La., and Everharts of New Orleans at the former place. Everharts, who was backed by Prof. Duffy, won in the sixteenth round by a clean and unquestionable knock-out.

FELIX JACQUES, the champion thirty-mile runner of Minnesota, issues a challenge to any runner in the state to run a thirty-mile race for $250 and the state championship medal. He is ready to receive challenges at any time at 755 Wabasha street.

THE TOILERS.

MORE trouble is threatened among the Tennessee miners.

THE conference between the grievance committees of the trainmen's and switchmen's brotherhood and Supt. Sample, of the Denver & Rio Grande has resulted satisfactorily to both sides.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE brewery war is soon to end.

THE National Real Estate congress opens in Nashville, Tenn.

CONGRESSMAN LIND begins a fight in the house in defense of the interstate commerce law.

THE Pine Ridge agency Indians organize a society with the purpose of advancement in the scale of civilization.

IT is proposed to have a national conference of independent voters held in New York in April.

EX-COMMISSIONER of the Trunk lines Albert Fink has been offered the presidency of the great Richmond Terminal system after its reorganization.

MINNESOTA commissioners make their final report to the governor, showing donations of cash and flour made to Russian suffers.

THE Little Rock, Ark., Board of Trade adopted a resolution requesting the Arkansas delegation in congress to oppose the passage of the bills relating to dealings in futures.

THE steamship City of Berlin is detained at quarantine in New York for an examination of the Russian passengers, forty in number. There is said to be a case of typhus on board.

BETWEEN fifteen and twenty wolves have made their appearance in West Seneca, a suburb of Buffalo, and women and children are afraid to go out of doors. A large party of men is hunting the wolves.

THE first world's convention of delegates from the bichloride of gold clubs, composed of persons who have been cured of the liquor, opium and tobacco habits at the Keeley sanitarium, has assembled at Dwight, Ill.

THE case against the 140 Chinese at San Francisco who were charged with illegally entering the United States were called in the United States court. Each principal had two Chinese sureties on his bond, the gross sum amounting to $210,000. As neither principals nor sureties appeared in court, Judge Morrow ordered the cases defaulted and the bonds forfeited.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

The depot at Lanesford was burned. Cause of the fire unknown.

A mining stock exchange may be established at Duluth.

Ex-Ald. Rollins of Minneapolis commits suicide with carbolic acid.

L. M. Lange of Minneapolis is elected commander of the Minnesota G. A. R.

State Game Warden Stetson is defeated in the prosecution of a man for having prairie chickens in his possession.

The hatchet factory which was built at Fulda last fall will commence business March 1.

Dan Ivett, a fireman on the St. Paul and Omaha road, was very dangerously hurt near St. Paul, in a wreck of his engine.

A suit to recover $300,000 damages for slander has been commenced by Fred F. Kanne, southwest of Faribault, in Le Sueuer county.

The Ellis flouring mill at St. Peter, was sold by the assignee A. R. Davis to A. H. Miner, who will put it in first-class shape, and expects to largely increase its capacity.

A large barn of Sylvester Frederick on Lake Sarah near Delano was destroyed and twenty-seven head of stock burned. The members of the family were absent.

John Wisdom, who recently purchased the Brackett saw mill plant in Pine City, will build at once a sash, door and blind factory. The factory will employ over one hundred and twenty-five men.

Gilbert Gilbertson, a wealthy farmer of Mower county, while going home from Rochester, stopped at a farmer's house to get warm, and as he entered the house he dropped dead of heart disease.

The sheriff of Dakota county went to Morris and took back with him a man named Failing, to answer at Hastings the charge of forging several notes, amounting to $300.

Rev. E. Tucker, aged seventy-two died at Red Wing. He was a pioneer resident, a chaplain during the war and pastor of the Methodist church there for a number of years.

The people of Little Falls and vicinity shipped a car load of flour to Edgar & Reeve, of Minneapolis, for the relief of the Russian famine sufferers. There had been other small shipments also from that place previously.

M. Dutton, who was held at Mankato, on the charge of obtaining the name of Mrs. H. H. Studt to a note under false pretenses and also for forgery in the second degree, gave bail in the sum of $1,600.

L. P. Hunt, of the world's fair commission, held a meeting of business men at Battle Lake, and in less than fifteen minutes a note for $125 towards Otter Tail county's quota was signed by twenty-five good men.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from unknown causes in the case of Chris Thorstad at Lake City. It has been discovered since that he was kicked. The sheriff is now making arrests of implicated parties.

Barney Welling has begun an action against William Grono, proprietor of a granite works at St. Cloud for $5,000 damages for slander. It is alleged that Grono wrote a defamatory letter in which Welling was maligned.

A drunken row took place near North Lake, the present terminus of the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway, between two white men and four Indians, and as a result one man is now lying at the point of death and three have broken heads.

Plans and specifications for a new village hall and engine room were placed in the hands of the Carlton council. The building will be elaborate for all village purposes, the front—constructed of the new pressed slate brick manufactured here and will be the first building ever erected in which this new brick forms a part.

William Lawer of Lamberton met with a sudden death in the railroad yard at Tracy. It is supposed he stepped from the main track over to the side track to avoid a coming switch engine and was caught by a car being run down on the side track. The car passed over his body, killing him almost instantly. He leaves a wife and one child.

Gov. Merriam has commuted the sentence of James Irwin, who was sentenced at Moorhead to the state prison for life for the murder of James H. Ewes, one and one-half miles from Moorhead, in 1885. Irwin will be discharged from Stillwater, Dec. 1, 1892. Commutation is the result of a petition signed by the prosecuting attorney, judge, all the jurors and many others.

James B. Failing of Prescott, Wis., was brought down from Morris and lodged in jail at Hastings, to await his hearing, on the charge of obtaining $65 at the German-American bank Oct. 2 under false pretenses. He is accused of having presented and endorsed two notes purported to have been given by one Lyman R. Bearding of Pierre, S. D., one being for $97 and the other $104, secured by chattel mortgage.

Byron J. Gibson, the seventeen-year-old son of Dr. G. W. Gibson, of St. Cloud, was arrested for practicing dentistry without a license, he having pulled a lady's teeth and administered chloroform Jan. 31, from which she has been a great sufferer ever since. He was fined $2 and costs, amounting to $50, or thirty days in the county jail. His father refused to pay his fine and he was committed.

A desperate attempt was made to set on fire the dry goods store known as the Fair store at Winona. A son of the proprietor, Louis Goldberg, was seen by a police officer to run away from the building, and the police officer seeing a light in the building a few seconds later, gave an alarm of fire. The fire was put out after a loss of only $200. The father and son were both arrested on the charge of attempted arson

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Gov. Mellette will issue his revised pledge to members of the legislature. Seventy-seven have thus far signed the old pledge.

The Lehman murder case from Custer county was before the supreme court for the second time on a writ of error from the jury appointed to try his sanity. Lehman is sentenced to be hung.

Judson Colson, living near Northville, was killed by the accidental discharge of a loaded gun shell he was trying to uncap. The shell struck him just above the left eye, entering his head. His death was instantaneous.

David Foley, aged sixty-eight, who came to Rapid City several months ago to do tunnel work on the Dakota, Wyoming & Missouri River railroad, died Feb. 16. He was one of the prominent contractors of New York city and well known in many states.

The Republican state executive committee met at Sioux Falls and decided that the basis of representation should be one delegate in the state convention for every fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast for Mellette at the last state election. Chamberlain was chosen as the convention city and March 23 the date. No proxies will be allowed.

A successful raid was made on Hammond & Mallet's grocery at Wilsey, twelve miles west of Huron, and a large quantity of liquors captured by the sheriff. The grocery in which the liquors were found was closed up, and efforts to again get possession of the stock proved fruitless by the owners. The whole outfit will likely be confiscated.

The rain-making scheme is set down as practicable at Blunt, in fact a larger acreage than usual will be put in on account of the fact that Hughes county has entered into a contract with the rainmakers to produce moisture during the dry season. A special telegram to the Blunt Advocate from Pixley, Cal., says the scheme has proven successful there under unfavorable circumstances.

NORTH DAKOTA.

After being out two hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Balthazar Schmidt, charged with illegal sale of liquor at Fargo.

A consignment of four Russian refugees arrived at Grand Forks from Chicago, sent by Baron Hirsch's relief association. They were found employment promptly.

W. R. Bierly has purchased the interest of his partner, A. Schmidt, in the Northwest Publishing company at Grand Forks and will continue business under the same name and general management.

When the case of the People vs. George Purchase for violating the prohibitory law was called for trial at Jamestown it was found that the defendant had disappeared. His bond of $300 was forfeited.

Fire at Green Brothers' general merchandise store at Hamilton destroyed the building and contents. The Odd Fellows hall above the store was destroyed, together with the United Workmen, Masonic and Odd Fellows' pharaphernalia.

Ald. James Kennedy was convicted at Fargo of keeping and maintaining a common nuisance for the sale of liquor, after a trial lasting two days. His sentence will be not less than ninety days in jail and $200 fine.

In order to promulgate the cattlemen's interests, a West Missouri Stock Growers' Association has been organized at Dickinson, the officers being divided equally between Dickinson and Mandan. The organization starts out with seventy members.

The United States land office at Bismarck has decided the case of P. J. Lyons vs. W. F. Steele, involving the latter's valuable tree claim adjoining the town site of Steele, in favor of Lyons. Steele has held it about fourteen years, but failed to comply with the law as to cultivation and making final proof before thirteen years expire.

The Sisters of Charity of the St. John's academy at Jamestown, have purchased the Hendricks farm, situated within the city limits; consideration, $5,000. Under the direction of the bishop of Jamestown the Sisters will build on this tract an orphan's asylum for the diocese of North Dakota.

Trains were delayed by a wreck five miles east of Bismarck, recently. A west-bound freight was obliged to stop on account of a bad wheel and a train following it on a down grade could not be stopped in time to prevent a smash-up. No one was hurt, but a caboose and several cars are completely wrecked.

Colonel Charles A. Morton, the extensive farm owner in Fargo, has issued an appeal to the farmers of the Northwest to do all in their power to prevent the passage of the Washburn anti-option bill by congress. He advises them to write to their senators and representatives in congress to vote against the bill.

The Northwood Trust and Safety bank, of Northwood, has purchased the stock of the Farmer's Security bank of the same place. The capital of the former bank will be increased, but the charter of the latter will be surrendered. The majority of the stock in Northwood Trust and Safety bank is held by stockholders in the First National bank, Mayville. M. V. Senwell is cashier, J. Rosholt, president, and J. P. Haber, vice president.

WISCONSIN.

Mrs. Hannah Wright, of Durand, aged seventy-four, died of la grippe.

Henry Spencer, a young man living at Bryant, was killed by a falling tree while felling timber.

The planing mill of Scott, Hubbell & Taylor was partially burned at Ashland involving a loss of $5,000. No insurance.

The ten-year-old son of Daniel Eldrid, near Elmwood was killed by a log rolling over him while in the company of a man sawing logs.

Mrs. J. Foster, the wife of a pioneer business man of Durand, died after an operation for abdominal disease. Dr. Lyman of Eau Claire operated.

Copper, in what is believed to be paying quantities, has been discovered in section 1, town 49, range 5 west, about one and a half miles west of Washburn.

Charles Sweet, of Ripon, shot himself through the head and died in a few hours. He was crazed by opium and morphine. He had carried a revolver for several days, threatening to kill his wife.

The grist mill in Wonewoc was destroyed by fire. It was valued at $16,000; insurance, $12,000. The mill was owned by Messrs. Wolfenden, Lee & Carey, and will be a bad loss to the place.

Mrs. Patrick Kennedy, an old and respected lady, was killed by falling and striking the back of her head on the ice while passing through one of the parks at Eau Claire.

IOWA.

Three men were arrested at Ottumwa, as White Cappers.

The widow of Fred Buelo, who was killed last year on the Kansas City road in Dubuque, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against the road.

A Carroll (Iowa) bank president suddenly disappears owing considerable money. He is accused of disposing of mortgaged property.

A fire at Alerton destroyed a block of frame buildings mostly occupied by firms which carried no insurance. The loss will be about $25,000.

Lee A. Bassett, a child, choked to death at Keokuk while eating an apple. A piece lodged in the little one's throat and death came before it could be extracted.

Frank Coolles and Frank Kingsbury, each aged six years, were drowned in Indian creek, Council Bluffs. They were skating on the ice and broke through.

A beautiful aurora borealis appeared in the northwestern heaven at Dubuque. The red cloud seemed to impart its hue to earthly things, and many ran out of their houses, supposing there was a fire in the vicinity.

John Silver and one Lannor, burglars incarcerated in the new county jail at Burlington, escaped by digging a hole in the wall. They have not yet been found. The turnkey has been discharged for carelessness.

James Messles, aged thirty, was run over and almost instantly killed by a switch engine in the Diagonal yards at Des Moines His ears were covered to protect them from the cold, and it is supposed that he did not hear the engine's close approach.

DID QUITE RIGHT.

Mr. Deacon's Action in Shooting Mr. Abielle Generally Approved.

The Wronged Husband Arraigned and Held for Trial Without Bail.

CANNES, Feb. 20.—The shooting of M. Abeille by Mr. Deacon, the American gentleman, who discovered that the Frenchman was carrying on a liaison with Mrs. Deacon, continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation among the large American colony here, and though there are many expressions of regret that Mrs. Deacon should have brought such disgrace upon herself and her family, the consensus of opinion is that Mr. Deacon is deserving of all sympathy.

The whole Riviera is discussing the case, and from the information that reaches here it can be readily judged that Mr. Deacon's action in shooting his wife's paramour meets with general commendation.

Mr. Deacon, who surrendered to the police immediately after the shooting, was today examined by the magistrate in charge of the case. Mr. Deacon was calm and collected, and gave a very succinct account of the incidents that led up to the killing. Mr. Deacon added that it was not his intention to kill the man, but only to wound him.

Mr. Deacon asked the magistrate to admit him to bail. The magistrate declined to do so at once, but promised to consider the application. In the meantime Mr. Deacon would have to remain in prison.

Mrs. Deacon was then examined. She told a story which confirmed that of her husband. The Deacons last came from Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOVED TO FLIRT.

Mrs. Deacon was a most attractive woman. She dressed with exquisite taste and was the object of considerable attention upon the part of the men. Mrs. Deacon seemed to take pleasure in being thus courted, and seemed to delight to sun herself in the smiles of as many admirers as possible. Nobody, however, for a moment imagined that she was engaged in anything more than a little harmless flirtation, and the person who would have suggested that she could be unfaithful to her husband would have been looked upon as little short of a lunatic. It is true that recently it was whispered that M. Emile Abeille, who was also well known in society, was a little too attentive to Mrs. Deacon, but then it was added he was a great friend of Mr. Deacon, and that seemed to satisfy all.

M. Abeille was an attache of one of the French legations and a bachelor. He seemed to have plenty of money, and was a member of several prominent clubs. He had known the Deacons for a long time, and there is no knowledge how long his intimacy lasted.

Mr. Deacon it is expected will not long remain in the custody of the police. He is treated with the utmost consideration, and it is reported that the United States minister, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, has taken a personal interest in the case, and that he is doing everything possible for Mr. Deacon.

Mrs. Deacon, on the other hand, is not the recipient of much sympathy. She seems to have been left almost alone in her shame and sorrow.

Abeillé was formerly an attache of the French legation in Washington. The dead man is a brother of the deputy of the same name.

Mrs. Deacon attracted some attention a few years since by declining to be presented to the prince of Wales out of regard for her reputation.

A GIRL THE CAUSE.

A Georgia Man Threatened With Death by an Angry Brother.

DAWSON, Ga., Feb. 20.—Arch Riley settled here about a year ago and engaged in the livery business. Last Saturday two men named Lowry and Montgomery arrived here, who were introduced by Riley as his cousins. Riley began to sell out his possessions, but it was noticed that he was at all times closely watched by his "cousins."

At last Riley found a chance to notify a friend that he was under duress and needed relief. Then the two men were arrested for kidnaping. They claimed that Riley, who lived with them in Troy, N. Y., had ruined Montgomery's sister, who was Lowry's sister-in-law. They had tracked him to this place, and under pain of instant death, compelled him to proceed about disposing of his property in order to return with them and marry the girl.

The case of kidnaping was dismissed by Solicitor General Griggs, who declared that the only fault he had to find with the men was that they had not taken more vigorous measures.

A Quarrel's Fatal Ending.

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., Feb. 20.—Two men named Johnston and Barry, who had been enemies for some time, and who lived in Lee county, Virginia, it is reported met Wednesday and at once commenced a battle with rifles. Johnston was shot through the head, and the next shot took off the tip of his nose. After all this he took deliberate aim at Barry, fired, and the ball went through Barry's heart, killing him instantly. It is said that Johnston then took Barry's body some distance to his (Johnston's) home and hung it to a tree in front of his barn.

A Pall Bearer and Thief.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Special Telegram, Feb. 20.—The funeral of Mrs. Carlos Warren occurred Jan. 22 last, D. L. Gray of this county, acting as pall bearer. That night sixty bushels of oats were stolen from Mr. Warren. Gray was immediately arrested on the charge of stealing the oats. His trial came off yesterday in the district court, and the jury found Gray guilty as charged.

It Operated in St. Paul.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Judgment by confession for $74,427 has been entered in the superior court against the National Subway company by an attorney representing claims for money loaned. The company's assets consist of a plant in this city worth about $30,000 and claims on contracts for laying electrical subways. No business has been done for two years. The company began work six years ago with a capitalization of $500,000, and executed large contracts in St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Chicago. Its style of conduit was, however, superceded by a cheaper one, and it lost the business as the result.

A Warehouse in Ruins.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Special. Fire was discovered early this morning in a large warehouse, the property of Robert McCrory. Among its contents was 1,200 bushels of wheat. The whole is a total loss, as there was no insurance on building or contents. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary. It is thought that parties had been stealing the wheat and set the building on fire to cover their tracks. Loss, $2,200.

Under a Load of Logs.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Special Telegram, —Ed Kolb was to-day brought from the Albert Mills camp, near Glidden, terribly injured internally by having a load of logs fall on him. His recovery is doubtful.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Cherokee Indians in Kansas are dying off rapidly of the grip.

The Massachusetts Republican convention has been called to meet April 20.

Order has been restored in Ceara, Brazil, whence reports of trouble came Thursday.

The Indiana oil field is fast playing out. Already several wells have ceased to be of value.

Senator Quay's health has not improved by his sojourn at St. Luce, Fla. He is threatened with pneumonia.

The mine troubles in the Coal creek valley of Tennessee have at last been settled. The mines will be run on the co-operative plan.

It is announced that the Bossick mine at Silver Cliff, Col., has been sold to New York and San Francisco parties for $1,000,000.

The pilot boat Polly has been found drifting and dismantled off the coast of England. The pilots and crew are believed to be lost.

Three new cases of typhus were discovered in New York yesterday. Another death occurred, the second since the appearance of the disease.

Mr. Gladstone has postponed his return to England until Tuesday next. A summons has been issued for a cabinet council to be held on Saturday.

Berry Turner, a noted outlaw, was mortally wounded at Middleboro, Ky., while attempting to escape capture. He was then taken prisoner and hanged.

The resignation of A. T. Wimberly, internal revenue collector of Mississippi and Louisiana, has been requested on account of his affiliation with the lottery people.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri house redistricting the state. All the districts are made Democratic except the Fourteenth, which is Republican by from 6,000 to 8,000.

Col. William B. Smith, Third regiment, Pennsylvania national guard, has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the state for "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

It is said that Tammany Hall delegates to the state convention will go to Albany uninstructed. They will, however, arrange their plans at a meeting to be held upon their arrival.

At Columbus, Kan., lightning struck the glazing mill of the Laflin-Rand powder works, exploding 440 kegs of powder, scarcely leaving enough of the material of the building to mark the site.

An amendment to the world's fair bill directing that the New York State exhibit shall be closed on Sunday was adopted in the New York assembly yesterday, 49 to 47. The bill was then laid on the table.

Indications are that a favorable settlement for England is being reached in the negotiations with Russia in regard to the Pamir incident. Russia admits that her officers acted hastily, and an apology is looked for.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage suggests as a solution of the world's fair Sunday closing matter that all workshops and stores close Saturday afternoon and that religious services be held in the fair buildings on Sunday.

GOVERNMENT DEFRAUDED.

A New Method to Obtain Illegal Witness Fees.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 20.—In the United States district court to-day R. F. Bradley, J. S. McKinney, N. H. Sherman and T. J. Overstreet were fined $160 and sentenced to three months in prison, and others were fined from $10 to $25 and sentenced t twenty days' imprisonment on a charge o conspiring to defraud the government.

All are from Clarke county, Ala. The two principals in the case were Bradly and McKinney. They each went before the United States commissioners several times, and under oath testified that they had seen the parties named above cutting timber off of government land, and witnesses were also furnished when the cases were brought before the court. No convictions followed because the parties swore each other out and it was impossible to make a case.

An investigation was set on foot, and it was ascertained that no timber had been cut and that there was no violation of law, it being simply a device to obtain witness fees and mileage for the parties entering into the conspiracy. The government officials are highly elated at the conviction of the men, as it is thought it will break up one of the worst practices known in this section by which the United States is defrauded out of large sums annually.

A Warehouse in Ruins.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Special, Feb. 20.—Fire was discovered early this morning in a large warehouse, the property of Robert McCrory. Among its contents was 1,200 bushels of wheat. The whole is a total loss, as there was no insurance on building or contents. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary. It is thought that parties had been stealing the wheat and set the building on fire to cover their tracks. Loss, $2,200.

Caused by a Child.

AITKIN, Minn., Special Telegram, Feb. 20.—The dwelling of Gus Anderson and the dwelling of Ole Larson, with its contents, were destroyed by fire to-day. Anderson's loss is $700; no insurance; Larson's $1,500; insurance, $500 in St. Paul German, and $500 in Pennsylvania. The fire originated in Larson's house. A three-year-old child playing with coals was the cause.

Seven Were Severely Injured.

DEWITT, Iowa, Feb. 20.—By the explosion of a gas engine in the Cyclone Manufacturing company's works Miss Dora Fuller, Miss Hall, Fred Johnson, Frank Jones, Homer Reed, Norman Hall and Arthur Crane were severely injured. The explosion was caused by one of the men putting gasoline in the hot water tank by mistake.

Elevator in Ashes.

RED LAKE FALLS, Minn., Special Telegram, Feb. 29.—The large elevator of the Minneapolis & Northern at Dugdale, twelve miles south of here, burned to the ground to-day full of wheat. The loss is supposed to be covered by insurance.

Under a Load of Logs.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 20.—Ed Kolb was to-day brought from the Albert Mills camp, near Glidden, terribly injured internally by having a load of logs fall on him. His recovery is doubtful.

Scandals in the Army.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Ulm says that the Uncommissioned Military Officer Kobler has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to degradation for drilling recruits clothed only in their shirts when in a fit of drunken wildness. Similar scandals are coming to light daily.

The Whaleback Wetmore Seized.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 20.—The deputy sheriff has seized the whaleback steamer Wetmore, which collided with and sunk a scow Saturday last, the owner of the scow having commenced a suit for damages.

Hon. T. P. Kellett Dead.

ZUMBROTA, Minn., Feb. 20.—Hon. T. P. Kellett died yesterday, aged seventy-seven. He has been a merchant of this place for thirty-six years, and was well known in the city and the state. He has served several terms in the legislature, and was a prominent Mason.

Failed at Neillsville.

NEILLSVILLE, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 20.—Leuth & Franckenburg of this city, dealers in general merchandise, made an assignment to-day to C. F. Grow. Liabilities $12,000; assets said to be $23,000.

Shot Through the Heart.

BUTTE, Mont., Special—Ellsworth Edgehill, a miner, was shot and instantly killed, Wednesday night, in a saloon, by the proprietor, William Wirtz. The bullet pierced his heart. Edgehill dropped in a chair. It was some time before others in the place knew he was dead. Immediately after the shooting Wirtz gave himself up to the sheriff. He said Edgehill had threatened his life.

A Duelist Arrested for Murder.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Special—A sensational duel took place near here yesterday. The participants were Dr. J. A. Sapp and a druggist named R. L. Poole, both well known citizens. As a result of the affair, which grew out of an old quarrel, Poole was instantly killed and Sapp is now in jail charged with murder.

A visit to the breeding stables of Peterson Bros. Warninger & Co. one day last week convinced us that Crookston has some trotters to be proud of. But we will let the boys tell what they have by quoting the following from their catalogue. First on their list we find the handsome stallion

Ham Nut, 16797.

He is a handsome gold bay, will make a horse about 16 hands high when matured, built on the Nutwood and Hambletonian model as can be seen by the tabulation of his pedigree. Has more crosses to Hambletonian 10 than is generally found. He has 3 crosses through Abdallah 15, 2 crosses through Volunteer 55, which are two of Hambletonian's 10 best sons, also one cross to Pilot Jr., 12 through his best producing daughter Miss Russel, the dam of Maud S. 2:08¾, Nutwood 2:18¾ and several others. Two crosses to Mambrino Chief, 11, the founder of the great Mambrino family, one through his best son Pambrino Patch, 58, the greatest brood mare sire the world has yet produced. Nor is this all. He has three crosses to Andrew Jackson, 4, through Abdallah's, 15, dam, Katie Darling. Andrew Jackson, the sire of Henry Clay, 8, and he the founder of the Clay family, also the sire of the dam of Geo. Wilkes, 2:22. Now we have sifted the pedigree of Ham Nut, which proves that he has blood and speed lines of all the most noted families that can be found in the history of the trotting horse.

Rose Valley Chief, 15481.

Foaled in 1883; bred by Commodore N. W. Kittson, St. Paul, Minn. He is standard and registered, No. 15481, under rule 6, which is the highest standing a horse can attain by breeding. Handsomely formed, jet black, which never fades, has the best of disposition, stands 15¾ hands high, well muscled, with feet and legs like iron. A very speedy, free and smooth gaited trotter. Can road ten or twelve miles an hour with ease. Has never been handled for speed except two months in his three-year-old form. Could then show quarters in 39 and 40 seconds. A careful examination of his pedigree will show blood and speed lines that are seldom equaled. His sire, Blackwood Sr., has a record of 2:22½ and is also the sire of six with records from 2:20½ 2:30. His first dam, Playmate, by Administrator, record 2:29½, is the sire of nine with records from 2:19 to 2:30, he by Hambletonian, 10, the sire of over forty with records of 2:30 or better, and the grandsire of Jay Eye See, 2:10, Maud S, 2:08¾, Sunol, 2:08¾, Palo Alto, 2:08¾, Arion, 2:10¾ as a two-year-old, and over one thousand others. Rose Valley Chief, by right of inheritance should beget speed out of any mare fairly well bred, and if not a trotter the foal would be certain to have style and action. We have one of Rose Valley Chief's get, a very nice looking young mare that can show a 2:50 gait and has never been trained.

? Gold Coin.

Light chestnut with long silver mane and tail. Will make a horse over 16 hands high and weigh about 1250 pounds when fully matured. A very high-headed, stylish mover with plenty of bone, muscle and ambition. Gold Coin has every individual characteristic that makes a trotter. His size, finish and way of going will please the most critical observer. He has shown speed enough to satisfy us that he will make a fast trotter if given an opportunity. Mr. Wilson, a trainer and driver who handled Gold Coin about six weeks in his two-year-old form, says that he will equal, if not surpass his sire's record of 2:23½ if properly handled.

Spring Styles for Ladies.

Our lady friends who wish to be properly and fashionably dressed would do well to glance over the monthly Fashion Letter in "La Mode de Paris," "Album des Modes," or "La Mode," the favorite fashion journals. This letter is one of the best on the subject with which it deals, explaining particularly the styles prevailing or coming in fashion. Ladies would do well to patronize these journals, which are not only reliable, but are now considered the standards of fashion wherever they are known. The Practical Lesson on Cutting given each month in "Album des Modes" and "La Mode de Paris" is intended to explain fully how to make the new styles as soon as they appear. The series of lessons has been produced under the direct supervision of Mr. A. McDowell, the inventor of the well-known Garment Drafting Machine, which has proved such a boon to thousands of dressmakers, and has made the cutting and perfect fitting of ladies' garments an easy task to all. "La mode" is a good family journal, price $1.50 a year. "La mode de Paris" and "Album des Modes" are intended for more general use. the subscription for each being $3.50 a year. To every subscriber for either of these journals who pays a year's subscription in advance will be given a Premium Book on "Dressmaking Simplified," valued at $5.00. Failing to obtain these journals from your news agent send for them direct to A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

BELTRAMI ITEMS.

BELTRAMI, Feb. 20th, 1892.

Our state senator must be very anxious to secure his renomination when he writes to his town committee here not to let the grass grow under their feet so early in the season. Why, man alive, we don't expect any for two months yet.

B. F. Raieck, of Vineland, bought the largest bill of lumber that has been sold to any one party here for years.

A nephew of Oliver Dalrymple of North Dakota, has bought the Kimberly farm.

All of our people were sorry to learn of the sudden death of William Price on the 13th inst. The immediate cause was an injury he received while at his work about four years ago. He had been in the employ of the Great Northern R. R. Co. here for the past nine years. He was a loving husband, kind father, faithful employe and good citizen. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of all who know Mr. Price, and we shall miss his pleasant greetings for many a day. EDNA.

HUBBARD ITEMS.

HUBBARD, Feb. 20, 1892.

The winter term of school in district 5, closes March 3d.

The Angel of Death visited the fireside of Mr. and Mrs. T. Amunson last week and carried off their infant daughter.

The ladies sewing society of the Lutheran church raised $85 at their sale on Saturday last which they will use in furnishing the church.

Henry Simon has sold his half section of land to A. Thompson for $5,000. We believe he could have got more by holding it a while longer.

Hayes Bros. have given 100 bushels of wheat for the Russian sufferers and 20 bushels for the hail sufferers. We should be pleased to hear of others from this town following their example. NEILSVILLE.

Maple Bay Items.

Our village blacksmith is pounding iron to beat—well, the ring of his hammer can be heard far and near—but principally near, and the fame of his horse-shoeing reaches beyond our little hamlet even unto the four corners of the county.

The Scandinavian Lutheran Society is building a fine cosy parsonage at the Bay. This is a deserving and thrifty church.

Sam Furan, of Dugdale, has purchased 11 lots at Maple Bay. Sam says the iron will be laid on the Pelican branch of the Great Northern this spring. Looks as though Sam believes in showing his faith by his works.

The farmers are drawing their wood to the prairie as rapidly as possible. Lots of wood cut this winter, and the price has been somewhat better than usual. As a whole, the year of '91 has been a prosperous one for our farmers, especially such'as have woodlands and who have been fortunate enough to have dry wood for sale.

Our mill project seems to be lying dormant just at present—more's the pity—but your correspondent has hopes that it will be revived again and pushed to a successful issue. It could be if our farmers were only sufficiently alive to their best interests. The facts and figures have been so fully presented to every one in this locality that no one can excuse himself by saying that he knows nothing about it. The cost to no one could exceed $100 and there is no other investment offered them whereby they can hope to reap so rich returns. Your correspondent has no doubt but that there will be a flouring mill at Maple Bay at an early day, but whether the mill will be owned and controlled by the farmers remains for them to decide.

If you desire it I can send you regular communications in the future.

MAPLE BAY.

[Of course we desire it. We should be more than pleased to hear from the Bay every week.—ED. JOURNAL.]

BRAY, Minn., Feb. 22, 1892.

ED. JOURNAL:—I noticed in your last issue an item stating that I had purchased a new horse-power for my threshing outfit, and intended to finish up what threshing remained to be done in this vicinity. I started up for a trial on my brother's place on Friday last with poor success, and on Saturday morning we began again and everything progressed finely until about noon, when the driver, getting too warm on the power, and having his back turned to the pinion, proceeded to pull off his overcoat which caught in the cogs between the pinion and the bullring, breaking the latter in two places and cutting the coat badly. The threshing was finished at once.

C. P. SWANSON.

The Criterion Comedy Company, under the direct management of Mr. H. A. Morton, will open a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House, Monday, Feb. 29th. This company carries fifteen artists, and produces in its repertoire that large spectacular play, "The Sea of Ice." The scenery of the "spectacle"—it is practically that—is the best ever shown in a similar production and has been painted expressly for Mr. Morton the cost of the same being $1,250. It, with the mechanical effects—all of which work as smoothly as one would wish—make up the most acceptable display. Taken altogether the "Sea of Ice" is one of the very best specimens of the old time spectacular entertainment. Don't forget the date.

When H. G. Mitchell was in last he spoke rather discouragingly of the prospects of the mill project at the Bay, on account of the apathy of the farmers in relation to it. This is a matter of surprise to THE JOURNAL in view of the great importance of a mill to them. If a grist-mill was built and properly handled it would be worth many times its cost to each individual shareholder, even though he had to give his $100 as a bonus—which he does not. We hope that friend Mitchell and his co-workers will not get discouraged and let this matter drop, for the mill is a great necessity to that vicinity, and if they build it it will be a far more durable monument to them than would be a marble or granite monument. They should keep in view the many hardships and discouragements under which the farmers have labored and the fact that last year was somewhat easier, and keep pegging away. THE JOURNAL is anxious to see that mill built and built by the farmers, as it would be worth a mint of money to them. Keep the ball rolling, Mitch, and call on us for anything we can do for you in the good cause. We believe you would have a better show for success than ever before if you try it again this year.

For Sale Cheap.

Buffalo robes and cutters. Mrs. Mary Schreader, Crookston, Minn. [35-tf]

Taken Up.

Came to my place on Feb. 3d, one light sorrel horse with white face and three white feet. Owner can recover by proving property and paying expenses of keeping and advertising. JOHN JOHNSON, Town of Kertsonville. [44-46]

WANTED!

Two or three men to work for me in Polk County. $4 to $12 per day, sure. If you are idle or working for small money now is the time. Any one can do the work and make big wages. Particulars free. Address,

W. ALBERT LANCTOT,
[41-48] Crookston, Minn.

Good Market For Oats

Having had a fine oat crop swept away by hail in few minutes time we are obliged to buy oats to supply our farm teams, and we will be glad to pay the highest market price to any who are owing us several years subscription. We shall need about 1000 bushels and will take them as fast as offered. Bring on your oats and get your receipts. [33-tf]

A despatch states that a silversmith in Monterey, Mexico, is engaged on a work in silver which when completed will be an exact reproduction of the Agricultural building now being built on the exposition grounds, Chicago. It will be eight feet wide, will contain a quantity of silver valued as bullion at $10,000, and when finished will be valued at $20,000.

It is now the intention to have in the fisheries building a restaurant devoted as far as possible to the exclusive serving of fish. Fish dinners, and fish, fresh and salt, served in every edible style, will be a popular feature, it is believed, and will give visitors an excellent opportunity to know the merits of fish for food.

CROOKSTON
STEAM LAUNDRY
O. D. ROOD, Prop.,
SECOND STREET, NEAR ASH,
Opposite Commercial Hotel.)

I have just added New Machinery and Facilities for doing

Washing and Ironing

Upon the Shortest Notice in the Best Manner and upon the Most Reasonable Terms.

All Those Wanting
FAMILY WASHING
Done will find it to their interest to call at the Laundry. Goods called for and delivered.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 24th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Lars J. Hagen, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of John L. Hagen of town of Queen, of the County of Polk, representing, among other things, that Lars J. Hagen, late of the town of Queen, County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1892, at the County of Polk, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this County, at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this County, and that the said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Ole Nelson and Ludvig Olson granted.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before this Court on Monday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1892.

By the Court: C. M. BENSON,
[45-47] Judge of Probate.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL, -	$100,000
SURPLUS, - - -	$12,700

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashi

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim,	K. D. Chase,	R. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine,	B. B. Northrop,	A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh,	John Moore,	W. H. Crosby
	Chas. E. Sawyer.	

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'------The Hustlers,

GREAT SALE OF

REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

Cloaks and Shawls

—o—AT—o—

Tremendous Reductions.

Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

—IS—

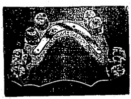
ON DISPLAY

THE FAIR

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.
BY NEW PATENT.

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT
GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all.

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on me before you have your teeth extracted, as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

Work Horses -
- - & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

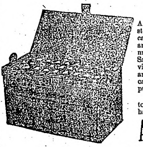
The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county.. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Opera House Block,

DO NOT FORGET THE

60--DAYS--60

IT WILL INTEREST YOU
—IF YOU WISH—
To Save Money.

MARKED
DOWN
Red Figure
SALE

OF CLOTHING
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT THE BOSTON
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN

STUDY LAW
AT HOME.

Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to
J. COTNER, Jr., Sec.,
No. 80 Whitney Block
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 35 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE
Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, - MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

CALL IN.

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Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

J. V. E. WYATT
Undertaker,
BROADWAY,
Crookston, - - Minn.

Carries a full supply at all times. Always ready to attend to calls and take full charge if necessary.

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Can supply anything in the line of

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES,————
————MOULDINGS. Etc., Etc.

Give Me a Call.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.

MONNY
On Real Estaee
MONEY
On Approved Chattels,

Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office over Merchants' Bank,
☞ Professional calls by or day night

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, February 25, 1892.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

FOR PRINCIPAL POINTS IN

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
MANITOBA,
MONTANA, AND
PACIFIC COAST.

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de.........St. Paul.........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de.......CROOKSTON.......de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de.......Grand Forks.......de. 6:20 p. m.
2:30 p. m. ar.........Helena.........de. 11:00 a. m.

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.
Daily, except Sunday.
Depart 7:30 a. m.....................Arrive 6:45 p. m.

FOSSTON BRANCH.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Depart 7:30 a. m.....................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Depart 10:45 a. m.....................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

W. W. FEGAN.
Agent, Crookston.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

Popular Talks On Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

In a previous paper we discussed briefly the character, origin and history of the mercantile agency. We shall now consider some of the questions arising out of their peculiar relations to the public.

As stated, the business of a mercantile agency is to collect information relating to the credit, character, responsibility and reputation of merchants for the purpose of furnishing the information to subscribers. The most important question that has arisen relating to this kind of business is to what extent are the reports sent out by mercantile agencies privileged communications—that is, how far are such companies protected in giving information affecting the credit of business men from liability for damages in case of false statements.

As we shall use the term "privileged communication" frequently, let us understand its meaning. It is such a communication as is made in good faith, upon any subject in which the party communicating has an interest, or in reference to which he has a duty, public or private, either legal, moral or social, if made to a person having a corresponding interest or duty. No legal liability attaches to such communications, unless malice be shown. It may first be said that the publication of false defamation by a mercantile agency to the world at large is not privileged. So that such publications affecting the credit of business men as are made by agencies and scattered broadcast, or put carelessly or indiscriminately before the public, are neither justified nor protected.

Agencies are not in the habit of being thus prodigal of their information, however. The most common form of giving information is that of publishing books of ratings, or weekly or daily sheets of business changes, failures, mortgages, judgments, etc., and furnishing the same to all their subscribers regularly. The question has arisen, is an agency liable for a false report on a merchant so made to a large number of subscribers, only a few of whom are interested in that merchant. There is no question, it may be said, of the right of the agency to furnish reports as privileged communications to persons known to be directly interested in that merchant, or to such as ask for a report on such merchant, but how about the communication going to hundreds of thousands of subscribers who are not interested, and do not ask for the information and do not need it. Refer to our definition of privileged communication. It must be made to a person having a corresponding interest or duty in the subject. I am a jobber in hardware. My agency sheet to-day tells me that my neighbor, who is a retail hatter, has failed. I have not sought nor can I find any use for the information. It is interesting gossip to me—nothing more. Suppose the report is false. Can the agency hide behind a "privileged communication" when brought to defend an action? The weight and majority of decisions deny the agency's right so to do, and such may be considered the law. The first case that arose was in Massachusetts. It was brought by a merchant against one Russell, who conducted the "Boston Mercantile Agency." Here Russell reported the incorrect and unjust information to only such subscribers as were interested in the merchant. The court held that the communication was privileged. (Billings vs. Russell, 8 Boston Law Reporter, 699.) The next was a New York case, which may be called the leading case on the subject. In this case one Church printed and furnished to merchants who had no immediate interest in the standing of the firm on which the report was made, but who wished the record for future reference. The information was in a printed book furnished to all who became subscribers to it. In this case the court held the communication not privilened, and the case has been several times reaffirmed in New York. (Taylor v. Church, 1 E. D. Smith 279.)

The court said that if the publication had been in answer to an inquiry from a merchant interested and had been nothing more than an answer to this application it would have been privileged, but as having been not only to such as sought information against that merchant, but to all its subscribers indiscriminately, it was not as to such other subscribers "privileged." This decision was upheld in New York in Ormsby v. Douglas (37 N. Y., 477.) In the case of Sunderlin v. Bradstreet (46 N. Y. 188) it was shown that Bradstreet published a false statement that a certain merchant had failed. The publication was in a weekly sheet furnished to all subscribers alike. It was held not privileged. The court said a communication is privileged when made in good faith, in answer to one having an interest in the information sought, and it will be privileged if volunteered, if the party to whom it has been made has an interest in it, and if the parties stand in such relation as to make it a reasonable duty, or at least proper, to give the information. The publication in this case to those not interested in it was officious and unauthorized and not privileged. The decisions of the federal circuit courts are in line with this decision. Erber v. Dun, 12 Feb. Rep. 526; Trussell v. Scarlett, 18 Fed. Rep., 214; Locke v. Bradstreet & Co., 22 Fed. Rep., 771. For other cases we might refer to King v. Patterson, 49 N. J. L., 417; Woodruff v. Bradstreet, 33 Hun. (N. Y.,) 16; Com. v. Stacey, 8 Phila. (Pa.) 617; Bradstreet v. Gill, 72 Texas, 115.

A further discussion of the subject may be found in our next paper.

The "Odd Fellows' Grand March" and the "Air Ship Waltz" are two of the latest compositions of Isaac Doles, Indianapolis, Ind. Both are musical gems. They comprise five pages each, sheet music size, besides illustrated title page; not difficult in execution, but beautiful in composition, and sell at 40 cts. each. By way of introduction, Mr. Doles will mail them to any address on receipt of ten cents per copy, when accompanied by this notice. Address, Isaac Doles, Indianapolis Ind., U. S. A.

World's Fair Notes.

A bill appropriating $300,000 for the state representation at the Exposition is now pending in the Iowa legislature. A preliminary appropriation of $50,000 was made at the last session. A bill for $300,000 is also pending in the New York legislature.

The province of Ontario, Canada, will make an extensive mineral exhibit. Canada has asked for a total of 100,000 square feet of space in the various buildings.

Charles Hansel, consulting engineer of the railroad and warehouse commission of Illinois, has been commissioned to promote the interests of the Fair in Europe by urging railway companies and manufacturers to become exhibitors. Mr. Hansel will sail for Europe soon, and expects to spend several months in Great Britain and on the continent.

In response to an invitation the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution has decided to furnish a company to participate in the parade incidental to the dedication exercises in October, 1892. The men will wear continental uniform.

The women of Nebraska have undertaken to furnish the hammer with which Mrs. Potter will drive the last nail in the Woman's Building when it is dedicated October 12 next. The nail, it will be remembered, will be furnished by the women of Montana, and will be an elaborate production, composed of gold, silver and copper. It is proposed that the hammer be made of the native woods of Nebraska and inlaid with gold, silver and pearl.

It is reported that it is the intention of the Government to establish at the Exposition grounds a complete post office, equal in capacity to that required by a city of 200,000 or more inhabitants, and to operate it, not only during the fair but for several months previous to the opening and after the closing. A government post office inspector is now on the grounds perfecting plans and estimates. It is believed that the number of exhibitors will be between 150,000 and 175,000. To these mail will be delivered hourly. Mails, sorted on the mail cars, will be dropped at the grounds from incoming trains whenever possible. At a rough estimate, this Exposition post office will require about 800 employes and entail an expense of about $250,000 on the part of the government.

Ceylon will conduct a tea-house on Midway Plaisance.

The Crown Prince of Italy, according to Director Higinbotham, is greatly interested in the Exposition, and says he will visit it.

Regulations for exhibitors in the several departments of the Exposition have been issued and can be obtained by all intending exhibitors by applying for them, either in person or by mail.

The enormous steel trusses to sustain the roof of the manufactures building are about to be erected. These trusses are the largest ever made for architectural purposes. They span 368 feet and rise to a height of 211 feet. The contract for them calls for about $460,000.

DR. LEDUCS Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

Notice of Sale Under Decree.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Karl Sletten, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Ulsteen and Julia Ulsteen, Defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment and decree of the Court in the above entitled action, dated February 1st 1892, a certified copy of which has been delivered to me with instructions to enforce the same, I, the undersigned sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, shall expose for sale, as the law directs, at the front door of the District Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, on Friday the 8th day of April, A.D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate and premises described in said judgment and decree, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty (20), township one hundred and fifty-three (153), range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk, Minnesota, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of such sale.

Dated February 5th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Crookston, Minn.
[43-49]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 15th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 16th, 1892, viz: TOM SANDEM, Hd. 12411, for the sw¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Gustav Christianson, Gitle Stromstad, Olaus Anderson, Bernt Bentson, all of Edna P.O., Polk Co., Minn.

[44-49]
HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-two and 49-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Boulie and Melvina Boulie, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of August, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the twentieth day of August, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 393.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and ninety-six and 4-100 dollars (494.01), with interest on four hundred and eighty-one (481) dollars thereof, at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas, the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half of the northwest quarter (s½ nw¼) and lots three (3) and four (4), all in Section two (2), of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred ninety-six and 4-100 dollars ($496.04) and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars Attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
[39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and 25-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Napoleon Gonyea, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November, 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the third day of November, 1890, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 54 of mortgages, on page 345.

And whereas the said, The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars ($650.83) with interest on six hundred and forty-two (642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the northeast quarter (w½ ne¼) and the west half of the southeast quarter (w½ se¼) of Section thirty (30), of Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty and 83-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption, at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
[39-45]

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE, IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication, January 21st, 1892.]
[Last publication, March 3rd, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and thirty and 16-100 dollars, interest which is due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alphonse Paridis and Elmira Paridis, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of October, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 52.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 Dollars with interest on nine hundred and twelve ($912) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 18th day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34) Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 18th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
[40-46]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Thursday, Jan. 14th 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Feb. 25th 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty and seventy one hundredths Dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Thomas Plante and Mary Plante his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the First day of June, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of July, 1889, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages on page 470.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars ($956.14), with interest on nine hundred and forty (940) dollars, thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half of the south-east quarter (n½ se¼) and the north half of the south-west quarter (n½ sw¼) of section thirty four (34) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and fifty-six and fourteen hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
[39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.]
[Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Seventy-one and seventy eight one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Luc Jenot and Elenore Jenot, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of December, 1888, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the seventh day of December, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 57.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of Ten Hundred and seventy-eight and fifty-eight one hundredths dollars, ($1078.58), with interest on Ten Hundred and Seventy ($1070) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south-east (se) quarter of section nineteen (19) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-one (41) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Ten Hundred and Seventy-eight and fifty eight one hundredths dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
[39-45]

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.
WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor.
Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.
☞ Farmers custom speciallyinvited.
Terms $1.00 per Day.

DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Merchants' Bank.
☞ Professional calls by or day night

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS
(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)
REAL ESTATE
Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.
☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.
— OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET. —
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U. S. Com'r
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner
IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN
Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.
We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., February 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 11th, 1892, viz: ALFRED SAVARY, Hd. 14,683, for the n½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob R. Barb, Frank Robert, Edmund M. Walsh, Christopher Hanson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[42-47]
HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, Jan. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on February 29th, 1892, viz: Tosten L. Oleson, Hd. No. 12,250, for the S W¼ Sec. 14, Twp. 147, Range 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Knut S. Akre, John J. Ellingson, Halvor Ellingsen, Edevart T. Ramse, all of Nelsville, Minn.

[40-45]
HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Mortgage Foreclosuse Sale.

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Jan. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and eighty-five one hundredths dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Martin Thompson and Ann G. Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 242.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and ninety-two and eighty-one one hundredths dollars. ($692.81), with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of section twenty (20) of Town one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee
Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
[39-45]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale,

(First publication Jan. 14th, 1892.)
(Last publication Feb. 25th, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighty-eight and 85-100 dollars, interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Mesedalen and Kari Mesedalen, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of December, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the tenth day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 246.

And whereas, the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due, and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred ninety-two and 81-100 dollars. ($692 81) with interest on six hundred and eighty-four (684) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the sixth day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section seventeen (17), Town one hundred and forty-nine (149), Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and ninety-two and 81-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
[39-45]

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
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Historical Society

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

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Polk County Journal.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
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3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
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NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Cranks' Money.

The political omnum gatherum in this city last week resolved in favor of more money. That was one great cry, the other topics mentioned being treated as of but subsidiary importance The convention recommended the convention recommended the consolidation of all political elements in advocacy of the demand that "money" shall be issued by the General Government in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country, and that such "money" shall be made full legal tender for the payment of all public and private debts. Apparently the movers and indorsers of the address fancied the latter provision is all that is necessary to make the "money" they ask for acceptable and good for its face, no matter in how large quantity it may be issued. They ought to know that the same thing has been tried many a time and oft, and with the uniform result of failure.

The people who are requested to indorse this cranky demand should be duly posted as to the real nature of the thing asked for.

1. The "money" proposed to be issued is not gold, silver, bank notes, or redeemable greenbacks, but simply "fiat paper." The demand is for a lot of bills, each of which bears on its face a statement to the effect, "This is a dollar," or fifty, or a hundred, or any other named denomination. The paper so inscribed is to be absolute "money," expected to be taken for what it is intrinsically worth, the same as if it were gold or silver.

2. There is no hint or intention or purpose to redeem any of this "money" in coin at the demand of the holder, or in any other valuable or tangible thing. the people who take it in exchange for the products of labor are expected to be satisfied with the assurance that "it is money," and ask no questions.

3. This "money" is to be a full legal tender on all public and private debts, but is it to be a legal tender on private debts that are expressly made payable in coin? If so, that would be a gross violation of contracts; and beyond all question the courts would hold the tender of all such irredeemable shinplasters to be void. The stuff could only be tendered in payment in the absence of specific contracts for payment in real money.

4. The moment the fiat bill passed the people would prepare to discount the "money" to be issued under its provisions. By the time the first $100,000,000 of it had been issued and loaned to the Alliance men the paper would not have a purchasing power of more than 50 cents on the dollar. When a billion of the stuff had been "loaned" to them its purchasing power would be down to 10, or perhaps not more than 5 cents. The fact that it was not redeemable at the will of the holder, or at any time, or in anything, would destroy its purchasing power. Then the now foolish Alliance cranks would be among the first to discover the fact of its shrinking value, and would refuse to sell their farm produce in exchange for the ukase fiat trash. They would insist on good money as a condition of parting with their property. They would be among the first to despise and repudiate the material issued at their express solicitation and for their especial relief. After having done a vast amount of mischief, causing untold commercial confusion and a complete financial panic, the whole wild scheme would evaporate with all the evil odor of an expiring polecat, and the discarded stuff might well be called thereafter not wildcat, but "polecat money."

The redemptionless stuff wanted by the Alliance would be a bad failure from the start, and grow worse with the laps of time after its issue. It would not pay old coin debts, to begin with, and that discrimination against it would soon take away a large part of its supposed purchasing power. It could only be handled at a decided discount at the best, and from that the credit of the stuff would go rapidly from bad to worse till very soon nobody would be willing to exchange labor or its products for for the paper which had no security behind it. Then the poor, silly, ignorant, deluded tools of the Alliance leaders would curse their own folly as bitterly as do the people in Argentina who were misled by a similar delusion, and are now loaded down with "money" which will not purchase anything they want to buy.

We clip the above from that usually sound, level-headed sheet, the Chicago Tribune, and we must express a feeling of surprise at the many false statements contained therein. It is very evident that the Tribune does not love the Alliance not even a little bit, but that does not justify that great sheet in losing its head and indulging in such gross misstatements. The statement that the farmers, as a rule, desire any such wildcat schemes to prevail is false on the face of it, whatever a few self-styled leaders in the alliance may say. The farmers demand an "honest dollar" and enough honest dollars to prevent a few speculators cornering the market at the expense of the balance of mankind, and this is right. They only demand that the government shall provide enough honest dollars to do the business of the country in an honest manner, and is there anything wrong with that? When a farmer demands that the government shall pursue such a course as shall give him an opportunity to obtain a sufficient amount with which to carry on his business, he at once becomes a scheming villain in the minds of some, an the extra amount of money he demands is called "cranks' money!" The Tribune is off its base in this matter. The farmers are THINKING and they are not going to be led into any wild schemes of designing sharpers. That they may be misled into a few errors is possible, but ridicule and abuse of them as a class will not avail to convince them of their mistakes, and it should never be indulged in. The farmers only demand such things as shall elevate them and their business, and the sooner the rest of mankind recognizes the fact the better for all concerned. We notice that some money sharks are fearfully worried just now lest some of their golden opportunities should pass away, and they are using every means at command to prevent this dire calamity. It is true that there are some designing persons just now trying to use the farmers as a stepping stone to political offices but it will not take them forever to locate them and give them their deserts. The farmer is awakening to his own interests, and while he may be a little bewildered at first and make some awkard moves, he is all right at core and will soon discover who are his friends and he will cleave to them, and don't you forget it!

The Postal Laws Respecting Newspapers.

About two years ago Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, the publishers of Rowell's Newspaper Directory, and several other publications of great value to concerns wishing to do business with the newspapers, started a very unique weekly, both in form (12 mo.) and name (Printers' Ink).

It was a new idea all through, and like new ideas generally, required large capital, much experience and utmost push to make it go. The publishers had to educate people and make a market for the publication. To what extent they succeeded may be judged by the fact that its editions now exceed 80,000, and the business probably $200,000 per year. We doubt if any publication published once a week is read with more avidity. In fact we have seen it in many instances carefully preserved just as monthly magazines are preserved so highly is it valued.

Now, after allowing the publishers to proceed on these lines for several years, the Post-Office Department rules that the journal is not a legitimate newspaper and cannot be admitted to second-class rates, but as third-class matter.

The postage on the issue of January 13th, amounted at third-class rates to $805, besides the labor of attaching 80,500 stamps to that number of papers. At second-class rates the proper charge for postage would be $69.72, making a difference in the cost of mailing this one issue of $733.24. In other words about $3,627 a year as second-class matter, against $41,860 as third-class. In the meantime Rowell & Co. are paying this enormous sum under protest, until the Department can further consider the case.

Of course it is outrageous that the law is so ambiguous that the Post-Office authorities themselves can blunder in construing it, as they do according to the whim of the person in charge of the matter, and it ought to be changed immediately in justice to those compelled to suffer by such ambiguity.

If Printers' Ink is not a newspaper, then there is not a weekly newspaper in the country. We believe it at present the best read and most carefully preserved journal in existence, and entitled to all the privileges accorded any newspaper by the postal laws, and hope to see the wrong done the publishers righted without delay.

Washington and Lincoln.

In spite of superficial differences, many and striking, there was between Washington and Lincoln a really close and remarkable similarity. On the 12th of February this country, with a degree of unanimity that grows more marked year by year, celebrates the anniversary of the birth of him whom James Russell Lowell called "the first American." Only ten days later, in accordance with venerable and universal custom, we do honor to the memory of the man whom Henry Lee called "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It is well to study briefly the seeming contrasts and the essential resemblances of these two great Americans.

Everybody will quickly think of their dissimilarities. Washington was of patrician blood and breeding, or as nearly so as was possible on this hemisphere. Lincoln sprang from the plainest of plain people. Washington inherited wealth, Lincoln was born in poverty and nurtured in privation. Washington was reserved in manner. To the multitude he seemed dignified to the verge of coldness. Even in the society of intimate friends he was seldom vivacious, though no man ever had a warmer heart. Lincoln was full of the freemasonry of a nature that attracts congenial spirits and wins an affectionate following. He was the delight of village store loungers in youth as he was of listening audiences in mature life; yet aimless loungers and eager audiences alike were attracted by the subtle nobility of character, the inspiring loftiness of thought that shone in his quaint stories and his impassioned speeches. Washington was preeminently a man of ideas; though each acted grandly and thought deeply. Washington inclined toward conservatism, Lincoln toward radicalism; the one was Federalist by nature, the other was a Republican by instinct; though both were at once cautious and progressive. Washington's career was more complete, Lincoln's more intense and tragic. One lived to round out the measure of life's achievements, the other was cut off at the threshold of that peaceful administration which, had his life been spared, might have furnished the parallel to his great exemplar's work in binding up the nation's bleeding wounds.

Yet they were wonderfully like each other in many most significant respects, personally, historically and providentially. To begin with, that which was least important yet not unimportant, beauty were physically magnificent men tall, strong, impressive to the eye and memory to every beholder. Their stalwart frames had been made rugged by contact with nature in her rougher moods. They were woodsmen and travelers in the forests. They had slept many a night under the open sky. They knew how to ride, to climb, to swim and to shoot. Washington received the thanks of the Virginia House of Burgesses when but a youth, for his gallantry and skill in bringing back his pioneer warriors through 600 miles of wilderness, after Braddock's defeat. Lincoln, while yet in early manhood, saw service as a captain in the Blackhawk war.

They were essentially one in their love of liberty and hatred of oppression. Washington expressed the wish and the hope that means would be found for abolishing slavery by law. Lincoln's soul was stirred to the depths by the sight of black men and women driven in chain gangs to the auction block in New Orleans. They were one in their modesty and their patriotism. Both were impelled by the admiring confidence of their fellow citizens to assume the responsibilities of public trust. They were equally calm, resolute and serenely hopeful in the midst of difficulties, dangers and defeats. Their qualities shone brightest in darkest hours. They believed in the ultimate triumph of the right. They were forgiving to enemies and steadfast to friends. They were sagacious, far seeing, wise in counsel. They were consummate judges of human nature, and knew how to surround themselves in the cabinet and the field with great statesmen and great generals. They were always popular in the best sense.

Washinaton experienced the short-sighted hostility of some good men and the envious intrigues of many bad men. Readers of revolutionary and past revolutionary history are surprised to discover how ferociously he was assailed. Lincoln was derided and slandered even by men of his own party and his own administrative household.

Washington and Lincoln had this thing in unison: They were superlatively great in war and in peace. The genius for military affairs and for civil affairs is rarely found in a single person. General Butler said in Boston on the 12th inst. that Lincoln's military plans were shrewder than those of even the most distinguished commanders whom the President selected and upheld to carry on the war for the Union. This testimony is but confirmatory of a belief that has been steadily growing for a long time, and is sustained by the most recent developments of hitherto unpublished evidence. In like manner Washington's judgement on matters of statesmanship was again and again proven sounder, profounder than that of men about him who were justly renowned for acumen and learning as administrators, lawmakers or diplomats.

Well may a nation that owes to Washington and Lincoln in inestimable measure its liberty and unity celebrate their natal days, keeping their names in unfading remembrance from generation to generation.

The Difference.

New York Press.

The following letter has just been received by the Press:

To the Editor of the Press;

SIR—Please explain to me the difference between the Republican and Democratic doctrines. I will be a voter next week, and wish to do my duty at the next election.

FOREIGNER.

New York, Feb. 20, 1892.

The difference between the Republican and the Democratic position on questions of public policy is vital and fundamental. The two dominant issues now before the country are the tariff and the currency. Our correspondent declares that he desires to do his duty in the forthcoming Presidential election, and we assume that it is his purpose to become a patriotic American citizen in all that the term implies. This being the case, his attention is called first to the fact that the Republican party believes in protecting American industry. It believes that the United States should be industrially independent and well as politically independent; it aims to develop the manufactures of this country so that Americans shall buy the products they use from Americans; and it purposes, by means of a protective tariff, to secure the home market to American producers, create a constant demand for labor and assure to every American workingman, native or naturalized, steady employment with the highest wages possible under the most favorable industrial conditions. The policy of protection has been amply tested in American history, and it has never failed to increase the prosperity of the nation and the wages of the workers. Under the Republican McKinley law manufactures of all sorts have been stimulated, the demand for labor at a higher rate of wages has been increased and the prices of products have been diminished to the consumer.

The Democratic party believes in free trade. It would throw down the tariff barrier and place the American workingman in direct competition with the foreign toiler who receives less than half the American rate of wages. It decreases American manufactures and increases importations of foreign goods. The Democratic free wool bill now before Congress is framed, as Springer, the Democratic leader in the House proclaims, to bring about "a very heavy increase in the importation of woolens," thus displacing American woolens and lessening the demand for American labor. The Democracy is committed to the destruction of the McKinley law, the crippling of American industry and the reduction of wages of every laboring man in the United States.

Second only to the tariff is the currency question. The Republican party's doctrine, enunciated in its platforms, proclaimed by its President's maintained with unswerving fidelity throughout its history, is that the workingman's dollar shall always be worth 100 cents. The Republican doctrine demands that all dollars shall be equally good; that the value of the currency shall not fluctuate; that the coin or the bill that the laborer receives shall be worth exactly as much next Saturday night as it was last Saturday night. The Democracy believes in "cheap" money. The Democratic coinage measure now before Congress provides that the United States shall repeal the law that enables the holder of the paper dollar to exchange it for a gold dollar if he chooses. It provides for the unlimited coinage by the United States of dollars that are worth only seventy cents; and if it should become a law every wage worker in the country would be paid in dollars worth only 70 per cent of the dollar he gets now.

This is the difference between the parties on these great issues. The same difference extends through all their history. The Republican record is as glorious as the Democratic record is shameful. The Republican party was the foe of human slavery. The Democracy was its champion. The Republican party crushed the rebellion and saved the nation. Half the Democracy fought in arms for slavery and disunion; two-thirds of the other half antagonized the government and declared the war a failure. The Republican party carried through the Homestead law, the measures for specie resumption, the laws for pensioning wounded veterans against Democratic opposition. Its achievements for the past thirty-two years constitute the grandest portion of American history. It has fought persistently for a free vote and a fair count. In a majority of the States of the Union it has enacted secret ballot laws that secure the humblest voter from intimidation or interference. The Democracy has opposed these laws. The Republican party is essentially a party of progress. Republicanism is Americanism. Democracy is its opposite.

The difference between the two is such that no intelligent voter who wishes to do his duty in the next election can hesitate in his decision.

Our First Congress.

On the 4th day of March, 1789, the first Congress of the United States of America began its first session. Though we sometimes date our national existence from July 4th, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated to the world, that was really only the establishment of a confederacy of independent states, for the single purpose of freeing themselves from the domination of the British crown. Under this compact the Revolutionary War was fought, but after peace was gained, the particular interests of the separate states began to clash, and it was evident that the general government needed larger powers if the country was to amount to anything among the peoples of the earth. Our existence as a consolidated and powerful nation may therefore properly be said to have begun in 1789. The history of no nation can show such a growth in 103 years. And but a small part of our 65,000,000 people would be here were it not for railroads, for the centre of the continent could not be populous without them, and the bulk of the population is in the central portion of the country. Foremost among these transportation systems is The Burlington which gives the Northwestern people quick and easy communication with the East, South and Southwest. For tickets, time tables, maps, etc., call on your nearest ticket agent, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Chief Walker Fearn, of the foreign affairs department of the Exposition, in a recent report to the director-general, says that the interest in the Exposition is already great and is rapidly increasing in nearly every foreign country. Foreign participation as shown by exhibits will be exceedingly complete and gratifying.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth;

OFFICE, IN McKINNON BLOCK.

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CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,

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CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

GIVE US A CALL

A. J. & A. McKINNON, Main Street, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,

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PAINTS,
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Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

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THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

Lee & Herrick's Best, $2.65
North Star, - - 2.50
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Skip Jack. - - 1.15

We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

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BUY OF SLOCUM,

The Leading Grocer. The Best Goods for the Least Money.

SPECIALTIES | I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF | SPECIALTIES

TEAS, COFFEES, CANNED SALMON and CHOICE BUTTER.

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Everything in my line fresh from the wholesaler at the VERY LOWEST LIVING RATES. Give me a Trial.

W. E. SLOCUM, - - BROADWAY.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, March 3, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 71.
1 Northern 70.
2 Northern 64.
3 Northern 60.

Fine springlike weather.

Everybody courting this week.

Wheat has held at 71 so far this week.

District court convened on Monday morning.

J. S. LaDue was up from Fertile on Monday.

L. K. Aker was up from the west side on Monday.

Gideon Brunelle was in from Huot on Tuesday.

S. B. Palmer was up from Lockhart on Tuesday.

Knute Rollag is in from the east-side on jury duty.

The County Board meets on Thursday, (to-day).

Look out for "The Great Hesper" at an early date.

Attorney Watts moves into the new Reckett Block.

Wheat opened out on Monday morning at 71 cents.

P. G. Falardeau is in attendance upon this term of court.

The genus tramp begins to show up quite numerously.

Miss Dollie Bunnell is visiting friends in Wahpeton, N. D.

J. E. O'Brien has bought the LePage property on Broadway.

The new elevator at the Reckett block is nearly completed.

E. M. Walsh intends to put up a tenament house this spring.

A train load of Montana sheep were at the stock-yards this week.

Att'y Ed. George has moved into quarters in the Reckett block.

P. M. Ringdal returned from the big St. Louis convention this week.

The case of August Wentzel vs. Sharon came up on Wednesday.

Hired girl wanted. Enquire at parsonage of Congregational church.

Rev. S. Currie, of Euclid, paid this office a visit on Saturday evening.

Charlie Chiniquy has been spending a few days visiting friends in the city.

A. Gilmour, of McIntosh, took in the Dan Sully entertainment on Thursday evening.

Harry and John Wyand came out ahead on their horse suit. Good for the boys.

The Spectator says S. M. Dainerd rejoices in a bran new daughter. Here's Ho! Sam.

The Rickett block is filling up rapidly. Doc. Van would not know his old stamping ground.

When people want to sell is a good time to buy. Next year they will not want to sell.

The Criterion Comedy Company for the balance of the week at the Grand Opera House.

See those fine parlor organs at A. Sture's. The best make and most reasonable prices.

The ice races of Friday had to be postponed owing to the unfavorable condition of the ice.

Bert Duntley's brother arrived in the city last week to remain and grow up with the country.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt, the Episcopal rector, went over to Grand Forks on Sunday to hold service there.

Miss Laura Laumman left on Friday evening for St. Peter, called to the sick bed of her mother.

Go to Chas. Vine's for choice meats. Remember the place, corner of Broadway and Robert sts.

Mayor McKinnon left Canada for home on Sunday evening and is expected this morning.

Remember Brown has another carload of horses to-morrow. Go and see the old reliable dealer.

The county superintendent of schools and his assistant are busy holding examinations this week.

Peter Cornelius had the misfortune to lose one of his best farm horses from colic on Monday night.

Ole Renne was up attending the Criterion Comedy Company on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

W. C. Lee is enjoying a visit from his father, who arrived from Buffalo. N. Y., on Monday morning.

Go and see Collins' horses. It will cost you nothing to look 'em over even if you don't wish to purchase.

We thought Tams Bixby sustained the part of the Judge at the play on Tuesday night in elegant style.

The Maple Bay Improvement Company is going ahead with their work as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

Ed. Bivens still continues to be confined to the house with rheumatism. Ed. is having a severe siege of it.

Miss Mary Cornelius, daughter of Peter Cornelius, who has been very ill for about four weeks, is convalescent.

Look out for that carload of fine young mares at Brown's stables to-morrow. Go and look them over.

Rev. Mr. Battey and A. A. Miller went to McIntosh last week to assist in organizing a Congregational church.

A lodge of Knights of Honor has been established in the city with a good large membership to commence with.

E. M. Walsh sold a farm in the town of Garfield this week, for $1,200. It keeps him busy keeping up with inquiries.

Hotels are taxed to their utmost capacity to take care of the transients who come to attend court and for other purposes.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. will establish a branch at Fosston. The boys are rustlers. Note the change in their ad this week.

J. W. Wheeler: "It pays to advertise in THE JOURNAL. I am having lots of evidence of this fact in the many replies I am getting.

Chas. Attix was down from Mentor on Tuesday evening on his way to Grand Forks on business for the Maple Bay Improvement Co.

Chas. Vine invites attention to his new meat market on the corner of Broadway and Robert sts. For choice cuts call on Charlie.

Larson Carpenter & Co. are on the jump keeping up with their orders. Call and see them before you buy machinery of any kind.

N. F. Woodstrom brought in three extra fine fox skins last week and sold them for $1.50. They used to bring a greater price than that.

Alds A. C. Schmidt and W. E. Walker have taken possession of their new location on Second street, the place just vacated by G. M. Barber.

The case of the boys charged with sealing wheat, comes on in the district court next week. Atty. Ed. George has been appointed to defend.

See the notice of auction sale elsewhere in this issue of Chris Kern. Remember the date and go if you want a bargain in anything he offers.

E. M. Walsh says as to building prospects for the year, eight store buildings several cottages and one large flat will be built during the coming summer.

Mrs. Chris. Houston is suffering with La Grippe in addition to her other illness from which she was just recovering, At last accounts she was very ill.

The bridge builders are as busy as bees at work on the new structure for the Great Northern road. They expect to have it completed before the ice goes out.

Judge L. L. Baxter, of Fergus Falls, opened court on Monday morning in place of Ira B. Mills. Cap. Von Bornstadt holds down the stenographer's chair.

S. Langevin, who lives 6 miles east of the city on the river, offers his farm for sale for $25 per acre. Mr. L. has as fine a farmhouse and buildings as can be found in Polk County.

Ed. George is getting his new quarters in the Reckett block fixed up in elegant shape and is now ready to receive his friends. He occupies room 31, adjoining G. H. Palmer's office.

O. H. Berghdal, of Fosston, dropped in upon us last Friday to set that subscription ahead a year. Mr. B. was formerly county commissioner from that district and was a good one.

Chris. Houston has been offered $20 per acre in cash for his farm three miles southeast of the city. Chris says it will require another $5 per acre to induce him to consider the proposition.

Charlie Westerberg opened the Scandinavian house on Thursday evening with a big supper and a public reception. A large crowd were in attendance to give him a good send off.

Charlie Vine is now established in his new location on the corner of Broadway and Robert sts. Call and see how slick he has things arranged. Anything you need in the line of meats he has.

A box of clothing in the chamber at the residence of N. P. Stone took fire on Sunday and was consumed before discovery was made. It was a wonder that the whole business was not burned.

Attorney P. C. Schmidt arrived from Duluth bright and early Monday morning to attend court. He says our former fellow-townsman, K. D. Chase, has just made several millions in iron mines.

The grand jury got down to business on Monday morning and began to consider the cases brought before it. They spent nearly the afternoon considering the East Grand Forks horse case.

Dr. M. LeGuee says he has a two-year-old that can do up anything that appeared on ice on Monday, for money, chalk or marbles. Here is a chance for some of the boys to lose large money.

Farmer Heldrich was driving a fine pair of heavy farm horses about the streets on Wednesday morning; getting used to the granger motions before he goes out to the farm to be a sure enough farmer.

In a few weeks THE JOURNAL will have completed its 15th year. During all this time we have had the Fergus Falls Journal in exchange, and never, until last week, have we failed to get it promptly on Thursday morning. Last Thursday it did not arrive until Friday morning.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

The Northern Pacific Express office was robbed of $500 on Friday of last week by an employe who had been but two days on duty. The manager delivered him the package in the absence of Mr. White, the regular agent, and took his receipt. Later it transpired that a robbery had "happened" and it was then discovered that two first-class tickets for California had been nipped by the same frost. The man has not reported as yet.

Deacon R. Bain, of Fisher, dropped in to cheer the printer on Friday last and also to contribute to the relief of the hail sufferers. The Deacon bears his great age well. Looks as hearty as he used to when a resident of this place.

We are promised Mentor items occasionally. Thanks, we shall be more than glad to get them and will give 'em "right of way," "run of column," or any other choice location. Send 'em along and they will do your place a great deal of good.

The Register of Deeds office is kept busy nowadays recording the deeds of the many farms that have been bought recently. There have been more deals of this kind within the past three or four weeks than at any time since 1877; and still the work goes on.

The jury in the case of Johnson vs. Olson brought in a verdict of $50 for plaintiff. In this case the plaintiff, an old man, sues his two sons to recover certain personal property, which, it was alleged, the defendants wrongfully and with malice prepense did distrain, sequester and appropriate to their own use against the statutes in such case made and provided and never mind the old man. The strong arm of the law and the 24 arms of the jury did award unto the old man the sum of $50.

—("We have no trash, don't keep it.")—

STILL
AT
IT.

25 pieces, BEST QUALITY, 5-4 Table Cloth	25c
30 doz. Genuine Opaque Window Shades, (3x6)	35c
10 pieces Cheviot Shirting	7c
15 pieces Outing Flannels	6c
10 pieces Black Brocaded Satine	25c
25 pieces Shirting Prints	5c
2 pieces 36 in. Hemp Carpet (best quality)	20c yd

Fontaine & Anglim.

John C. Wells, Esq., was in the city on Friday en route for his farm for a few days visit. He was accompanied by a Mr. O'Brecht, a prominent landlord of Fond du Lac, who is looking the country over.

In the case of H. Steenerson vs. the Waterbury Company the jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $500. This action was brought to recover for services in the case of Waterbury vs. Buse.

If you intend ever to purchase city property now is the time to catch on for it is now at the lowest ebb it has been for some time or will be again in years if ever. Secure a home while lots may be had cheap.

The Ladies' Relief Corps ball at McKinnon's Hall on Thursday night was well attended and the receipts were close to $100. The net receipts will go far toward establishing a fine (and handsome) drum corps.

O. C. Bergland has been offered $20 per acre for his farm 7 miles southeast of the city. O. C. is not breaking his neck in his haste to accept. This farm is in Fairfax and is a good average sample of Fairfax farms.

Mr. R. Fairweather, of Euclid, was in town on Friday of last week. He is a little apprehensive that this kind of weather forebodes a late spring, although, he says, it is not impossible that it might thaw out and last.

Geo. Vine has sold his meat market on Robert street to Barnes & Slocum and will engage in buying cattle, hides and pelts. George was one of the best men in the business and we hope he will do well in his new avocation.

County Attorney Holston settles down to business in the court room again all the same as though he was not a recent delegate in the great St. Louis convention. Holston is bound to attend to business if he don't lay up a cent.

Miss Maud Strauser, a former Crookston girl is with the Criterion Company. Miss Maud is doing good work and will no doubt make a good actress. Her conception of the character of "Theodora," in Maud Muller is very good.

Look at This!

Minneapolis clear property, near Exposition building, for good land in Polk County.

W. B. McClure,
3,101 Stevens Avenue,
[46-48] Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE.

My stock of Funeral Supplies, including Casket-Cabinets and Furniture, and all necessary appurtenances to carry on a first-class business of Undertaking. Also my Picture Framing and Upholstering material and cabinet makers and upholsterers' tools.

My business is well established and growing. Cheap rental and centrally located.

My stock and fixtures are second to none in the State. This is a rare business opening for the right party.

My reason for selling is ill health in my family. Address

J. V. E. WYATT,
Crookston, Minn.

At the present prices for farm lands a person can buy a good home for a very little money. We think we hazard nothing in saying that double these prices will be asked for these same lands before another twelve-month rolls around. Now is the time to catch on while the lands are cheap.

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to THE JOURNAL or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-American Bank, Crookston, Minn:

THE JOURNAL	$ 5.00
B. C. Jorgenson	10.00
O. H. Richardson	10 bushels barley.
Frank Bivins	10 bushels seed wheat.
W. G. Lytle	10 bushels seed wheat.
Lewis Ellington	$5.00.
E. Lanctot,	10 bu. oats, 10 bu. barley.
Thomas Wallace,	20 bu. barley
Goodwin Leppert (Wylia)	10 bu. oats.
Hayes Bros.	20 bu. wheat.
Earnest Mueller	20 bu. barley.
Ben Geroux	2 " "
K. Hanson	4 " "
Ole Olson	2 " wheat.
E. W. Johnson	50 cents.
Will Himmelsback	1 bu. oats.
S. B. Palmer (Lockhart),	10 bu. potatoes.
Hugh Thompson,	25 bu. seed wheat.
E. M. Walsh,	10 bu. oats, 10 bu. barley.
D. C. Hallock, (Edna)	5 bu. barley.
Jake Ide	15 bu. oats, 15 bu. barle
Walter C. Lee	20 bushels wheat.
R. Bain (Fisher)	5 " barley.

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for market garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000.

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings, 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Topnship. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad sta. partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Louisville can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full set Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $3,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

See what Mr. Brown has to say about those horses in his letter elsewhere in this issue and then go and see the horses themselves to-morrow. Don't wait too long if you want a fine young team of mares as such horses don't have to wait long for sales.

Tom Bjoin expects to start for Iowa this evening after a carload of horses, some of which are for his own use and some for sale. Since renting to Larson, Carpenter & Co., T. H. Bjoin has his office in the corner room up stairs, adjoining Steenerson & Stanton.

The Criterion Comedy Co. opened the week at the grand in "Under the Gaslights." As the manager publicly stated that he had no particular use for newspapers he will hardly expect us to go into ecstacies over the performance. They play each night this week.

After trying it alone for awhile Barnes & Slocum have climbed into the ship again—partnership, and will hereafter be found at the old stand on Robert street ready to serve the people. They have bought Geo. Vine's meat market also and will try their hand at choice cuts.

The lad who took the horses from East Grand Forks was indicted by the Grand Jury on Monday afternoon and brought before Judge Baxter who appointed P. G. Falardeau to defend him and ordered him arraigned on Tuesday morning to plead. He is an innocent looking chicken.

The majority of those from whom we desired to hear in the matter of those subscriptions have reported, and yet there are a few from whom we have not heard. To those who have kindly reported we say "thanks," and to those who have neglected to do so we would ask if you think our patience will endure forever?

The Criterion Company filled the Grand Opera House on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The company seems to be as good as the average traveling troupe, and the fact that they play to crowded houses seems to indicate that people like their work. The performances are certainly worth the moderate prices charged.

The Press notes the arrival of at least a dozen men who will go into busines at Thief River Falls. Verily Polk County is coming to the front lively and the falls is no unimportant factor. That paper also says the Carl Kretzschmar's little baby boy was recently christened "Carl." That's what we told you his name would be, didn't we?

We are trying to arrange for publishing a story of thrilling interest, called "The Great Hesper," which we expect to issue in supplement form. Look out for it. Don't lend it to your neighbors; tell them to subscribe for themselves and get the story and lots of other good things. The story alone, in book form, would cost you the price of THE JOURNAL.

Engineer Jack Bunnell enjoyed the exercises at the grand opera house on Thursday night. Said the running of that engine over the trestle reminded him of the first engine ever run over the bridge into Grand Forks, which the same, Jack drove her—and was presented by the citizens of Grand Forks with a fine clock for his cab. Jack says that was a big day.

Ignatius Donnelly, president of the State Alliance, is answering the attack of Senator Hompe through the Fergus Falls Journal. Mr. Donnelly will publish a series of six letters, which promise to be very interesting reading, judging from the first one, which appears this week. The Journal will be sent to you during these letters for 25 cents. Address Journal, Fergus Falls, Minn.

At the Congregational church next Sunday, March 6th, there will be no sermon at the morning service, but as it is communion Sabbath, the first half hour will be devoted to a service of song, prayer and brief scripture exposition, followed by the admission of members and the Lord's Supper. Evening sermon, "What is Your Life?" All invited.

Dan Sully, who appeared before a Crookston audience for the first time on Thursday last, captured the crowd—and it was a crowd too, almost every seat being occupied. Dan takes the Irish character to perfection and there was not a stick in the whole business. As a whole the entertainment was highly enjoyed and the audience well pleased.

Wanted.

A situation as foreman and housekeeper by a man and his wife. Best of references given. Call at JOURNAL office. [46-tf]

HORSES.

Here You Have It! Here You Have It!!

Mr. M. R. Brown writes THE JOURNAL from Ames, Iowa, under date of Feb. 27th as follows:

ED. JOURNAL: "I will be in Crookston on Friday, March 4th, with the best load of grade Norman mares that was ever in Polk County. They are from four to six years old, low down, blocky built and weigh from 1,400 to 1,700 pounds each. They are so large that 16 head fills the largest car closer than 18 head of ordinary horses does. I can say of this lot that it is as fine a lot as I ever shipped and that I can show them with pride, confident that they will suit the most particular."

One-Eyed Celebrities.

Lord Wolseley lost his eye in the Crimean War, and is yet, happily fitted for active duty and all the enjoyments of life; nor can it be doubted that if a big war broke out in which England was a principal, the hero of Tel-el-kebir would have a chance of showing how far he resembled Hannibal, the greatest of great captains, who, like our own immortal Nelson on another element, was one-eyed.

Rgain, the first Marquise Cornwallis, who capitulated to General George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, 1783, and was afterwards Viceroy of Ireland and Governor-General of India lost his eye as an Eton boy, having been blinded by Shute Barrington, who died Bishop of Durham.

Within more recent times well-known men abound who, like Colonel Montagu, Lord Londesborough, and Mr. Egremont Lascelle, have, so to speak, left one of their eyes behind them on the shooting field, which is sometimes scarcely less dangerous than the battle-field.

The Parker ice gorge reached Pittsburg about daylight the other morning and caused a raise in the river of three feet in an hour, but the ice was badly broken by its long journey and it passed down the Ohio river without doing any damage.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Man born of woman is of few days and full of schemes to get his name in print.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

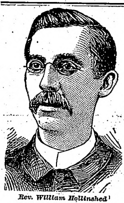
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

If the blind people were to hold a convention, could a motion be carried by the "ayes?"

For Coughs and Throat troubles use Brown's Bronchial Troches. "They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—C. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio.

"Excuse the liberty I take," as the convict remarked when he escaped from the State prison.



Rev. William Hollinshed

Of Sparta N. J., voluntarily says:

"To Whom it May Concern:

"Unasked I deem it my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I would have healthy, to tell them of the value of Hoods Sarsaparilla. While living in Ohio one of my children was greatly

Afflicted With Boils

having 80 on her limbs, and being unable to walk. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured entirely. Two years after, another child was afflicted as badly. I used the other half bottle of Hoods Sarsaparilla with like results. About four years after, the child first afflicted was again tormented like Job, and I bought a bottle (on Sunday at that) and again a cure. I gave some of the medicine to a poor woman and two children; they were helped as were mine. Through a testimonial sent to C. I. Hood & Co., inquiries came from all the country, asking if it was a 'bona fide' testimonial, and of course I wrote all that it was, and have the knowledge of

Scores and Scores

Of persons helped or cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mild cases of rheumatism have yielded to it. Billiousness and bad liver have been corrected in my own family. This is the only patent medicine I have felt like praising. I speak not for C. I. Hood, but for the Jobs who are impatient and are tormented beyond endurance. Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver, or clean the stomach so perfectly as

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Any person wishing to know more, enclosing a stamp will be informed. Yours for the health, happiness and virtue of humanity." William Hollinshed, pastor of Presbyterian church, Sparta, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

IVORY SOAP

99$\frac{44}{100}$ Pure.

THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

THE FARM AND FIELD.

RURAL READERS WILL BE INTERESTED IN THIS COLUMN.

The Advantages Farmers Would Derive From Keeping Book Accounts--Plowing Down Clover--The War With Weeds.

Farmers Should Keep Accounts.

Most farmers, however, seem to think it quite unnecessary and useless for them to keep accounts. They don't like to bother with books, and have "no head for figuring.' So, by a curious paradox, they try to keep their accounts in their heads. And a poor figure they sometimes cut when the end of the year comes, and people who do keep book accounts and know just what this farmer owes them present their "little bills" for payment. Men who keep no accounts are often disagreeably surprised, when the day of reckoning comes, to find how much they owe. They have forgotten this and forgotten that, and surely there must be some mistake about the other. But they have no means of knowing, except through the medium of an often treacherous memory, just where they stand.

Surely this is very absurd. A farmer should keep his accounts as systematically and accurately as any other business man. If all farmers did so, they would be far better off in the majority of cases because the keeping of careful accounts would lead to the habit of accuracy and system in all their operations, as well as enable them to know how they stood financially. It would not be advisable, in most cases for a farmer to keep an elaborate set of books. That would take more time and demand more skill than he usually has at command. Bookkeeping, as practiced in a great business house, is a science, demanding professional knowledge and training. On a very large farm, with varied industries and a large force of employes, such bookkeeping would be advisable. But the average farmer could get on very well with a quite simple method and a single book.

The first thing to do, in opening such a book, is to make out a complete inventory of the farm, stock, tools, etc., with a fair valuation on each item. It is a good plan to do this with a good deal of detail, and, so far as the stock is concerned, at least, to keep an account with each. In addition to this, all that the farmer owes and all that is due him should be put down. The mere stating of these items in black and white will often prove an "object lesson" of incalculable value. The inventory will be especially instructive, if accurately made.

A farmer who does this for the first time will no doubt be surprised—sometimes agreeably—at the value of his possessions, sometimes disagreeably, at the number and size of his debts. But, if "bitter to the taste," such a revelation may be sweet to the palate," if it lead to greater care in contracting obligations in the future. For the rest there should be an entry, either in parallel ledger-line columns on the same page, or on alternate pages, or, as some people prefer to keep so simple an account, in different parts of the book of every cash transaction, the income in one column, the outgo in the other, the footings, carefully proved, of each page being carried to the next.

At the end of the year, or of some shorter period, the difference between these two sides of the account will show the farmer whether he has been gaining or losing his cash transactions, while the record of property owned, fairly valued, and of good accounts, less the notes given, if any, and other debts, will reveal the financial condition of the farmer to himself, as no "guess work" or head calculation can possibly do.

But there are other accounts that that should be kept. At the beginning of the year we urged our readers to keep an account with every cow on the farm, testing her milk record constantly, in order to acertain whether she is netting her owner a gain or a loss. Extend the account to all the farm stock, and to each field or crop, so as to be able to strike a balance at any time and know whether to keep or sell the animal and whether the crop has paid.

"But all this will take a lot of time," Well, yes, it is open to that objection. But it may save a lot of trouble and loss—possibly bankruptcy itself. It is worth devoting "a lot of time" to labor that will keep one clear of debt, or help him to get out of it, and to learn how to make the most of his possessions.

Plowing Down Clover.

A writer in the Ohio Farmer has this to say about plowing down red clover as one of the cheapest and quickest methods of improving farm land:

"I very much doubt the cheapness of a good stand of clover plowed under. Let us consider the matter. A good crop of clover will make 1½ tons of hay, first crop, which if cut and cured in proper shape and time, is worth no less than $10. Then we would have a second crop which would make two bushels of seed, which at present quotations would bring about $9 more, making a total of $19 for the clover. Taking out $2 per acre for each cutting, would leave $15 net per acre.

We now have our hay in the barn, and we will first take out its feeding value and then return it to the soil. One and one-half tons of clover rotted down will make a very light dressing for one acre.

I remember of a field of five acres of clover plowed down in June, in full blossom, and fifteen acres in the same field sown to oats. The clover field was harrowed to keep down weeds, and the whole was sown to wheat in the fall. I kept close watch of the field to see the benefit of the clover, but there was no perceptible difference to be seen. I think there was no difference in favor of the clover, and I never could see any benefit on that piece of ground over the other in years afterward. Clover is king on clay soil. No intelligent farmer will deny that. But if a crop of clover is taken from the land and the field plowed before the clover is all killed out, the poorest soils never fail to raise good crops. The clover roots penetrate and loosen the soil and the decaying roots the following season furnish nitrogen and leave the soil porous so that other crops can send out roots. This is the secret of raising big crops. It is not that the soil is too poor, oftentimes, that crops fail, but the ground is so hard that roots cannot penetrate, hence small top growth. The tops of any plant always correspond with its roots. I have seen fair crops of oats plowed down and the ground sowed to wheat, where the oats would have brought more in dollars and cents than the wheat the following season. I have also seen heavy crops of sowed corn plowed down with no apparent results; in fact such crops seem to be a detriment to a wheat crop if the fall should be a dry one. The old Pennsylvania way of raising wheat was to plow down clover, but when that is practiced you must remember that you take two seasons to get one crop. I have seen some crops of clover plowed down and noted results, and have plowed fields with the clover taken off, and have not yet concluded that plowing in clover is any perceptible benefit. You will always find where clover is raised and fed out on the farm that such farms are gaining in fertility. Clover hay is relished by all stock; it will fatten sheep, will make cows give milk as in summer, and is even relished by poultry if chopped up fine and boiling water poured over it.

Use of the Steam Plow.

It must not be thought that the absence of steam plows on American farms is any evidence of a want of enterprise on the part of the farmers. There are many reasons why these labor-saving machines are not so widely used as they are in Europe. First, our farms are smaller, the owners are the farmers themselves and are rarely possessed of any more capital than is sufficient barely to stock the farms, while in Europe the farms are much larger and the owners are wealthy. Here our country roads entirely forbid the transport of the heavy machines and the bridges are too weak to bear the weight. If it had been otherwise, there might have been instances where a steam-plowing outfit could have done good service, as is done elsewhere, by going from farm to farm, as the thrashing machines do.

Enterprise is not wanting, but opportunity. There are several of these machines at work in the South, and in one case the owner is a farmer who has no more than 300 acres of land. But he has a thrashing machine which employs an engine, and this he uses in the Spring for plowing his own and the neighbors' farms. This is an evidence that enterprise is not altogether absent from the native Southerners, and shows to some extent the change that is taking place in the agriculture of the South. In South Carolina, on one of the rice plantations near Georgetown, there is a steamplowing outfit at work which is furnished with electric lights, so that the work may go on continually night and day. Another of the same kind is working in California, by which 160 acres are plowed in the twenty-four hours at a cost of only 12½ cents per acre. No doubt as such facts become known there will be more of this profitable work done and the cost of the crops lessened.

Farmers Should Understand Chemistry.

If there is one science more than another of which the elements at least should be well understood by farmers, and especially by those who undertake the instruction of farmers, it is chemistry. This science to those most important parts of farm work, the fertilizing of the soil and the feeding of animals. And these cannot be undertaken with any degree of efficiency without some knowledge of chemistry. And here is an instance of the truth in this.

A writer and lecturer on dairy subjects says the woody fibre of straw and cornstalks cannot be made food by any process. But by a very commonly-used process starch is made from such woody fibre as sawdust, and the starch is then converted into sugar, of which a large quantity is put off upon the public in the form of syrup as glucose, and this is quite as nutritious as other sugar. Moreover, this same person is a strong advocate of the practice of ensilage, of which he cannot say too much in regard to its value as increasing the digestibility and nutritive value of the fodder. There is no question that by this process the woody fiber of the corn is changed into digestible food to such an extent as to pay all the cost of putting the fodder into the silo, where it undergoes such a process of fermentation as to convert some of the cellulose into nutritious fatty substances that increase the feeding value of the cornstalks. A very small acquaintance with the elements of chemistry would have prevented such a mistake as this from being given to farmers who are thus misled by this class of teachers.

The War With Weeds.

Careless farming says a writer in the Ohio Practical Farmer allows weeds to deplete the soil more than the cereals planted. Fence-corners and byplaces are too often neglected in cultivated fields, from whence the seeds are scattered. I have a notion that weeds can be eradicated cheaply by keeping a farm well stocked with sheep. During my 40 years' experience and practice on 500 acres of land it was a rare sight to see weeds growing among the crops. Sheep are great scavengers. Briars, alders, and most annual weeds can be kept in check and finally eradicated by 'sheeping.' Biennials and perennials must be treated in a more careful manner. Never be in too much of a hurry to stop and cut a single weed. After 'sheeping' thoroughly I use a sharp hoe to complete the work.

"When the sheep cannot have access to the fence-corners I mow them twice a year, and most forms of weeds disappear; those which do not are spudded or cut off as mentioned above. I bought 80 acres of weedy land adjoining me and in two years a weed could scarcely be found. The cheapest help a farmer can have is a flock of sheep. I carried on a large farm; had from five to ten hands during summer. I kept one roustabout man to watch the weeds and to do anything else requiring odd work.

"The worst weeds that we have to contend with are pigeon-weed and rag-weed. Sheep will kill rag-weed if pastured when young and tender on short range."

HIDING PLACES FOR MONEY.

Odd Places in Which Eccentric Persons and Criminals Secrete Their Treasures.

"It is hard to tell where eccentric people will not hide money," said a detective the other day to a London Tit-Bits man. "I was once sent for to find the money of a man who had suddenly died and left no visible trace of his wealth. The family had made a careful, systematic search before I arrived. I learned that he was not miserly, and inferred that he had not used any of those complicated methods of concealment which are one of the miser's chief characteristics. I found that his business took him frequently from home, and that he had formerly been a sailor. I asked what room he usually slept in and they said: 'All over the house,' adding that they had fully examined every place in which he was ever known to be. I asked about his clothing and insisted upon seeing it. Some one brought his garments in at last, and very shabby looking they were. I went over them without success until my eye caught the binding. 'He always kept them well bound,' said his wife. 'Sailors are gook sewers.' The binding was wide, but we soon had it off, and there we found, folded lengthwise, and protected with oil-silk, fourteen £100 notes and a score of "fivers." A systematic search is often not as good as a shrewd guess by an inexperienced person. Yes, there are men who conceal wealth away from home. Criminals almost always do it. Middle-aged countrymen do it, but when they get old they are almost sure to hide it near the spot where they pass most of their time. I have found money in the covers of an old family bible, behind mirrors, in the bored out legs of chairs, behind cupboards nailed tightly to the wall, in false ceilings, balusters, pincushions, in the lining of old hats, in clocks, stoves, and bronze images, in vases with the bottoms covered inside with plaster of paris, in black bottles weighted with mercury and marked 'poison,' in canes, shoes, and in vest-linings, in potted salmon tins and tin canisters, in cracked walls covered with wall-paper, in all sorts of bedding and upholstery, and in almost every conceivable place."

VINDICTIVE WILLS.

Testators Who Have Left Harmless but Spiteful Comments.

At one time it was a common thing for a testator to leave a sting behind him, even if he could bequeath nothing else. Some striking bequests of this description were made by a son of Lady Mary Wortley Montague in a witty will, the blank spaces of which can be filled up by anybody at all acquainted with the eminent men of the period. "To Sir Francis—I give one word of mine, because," so runs the document, "he has never had the good fortune to keep his own. To sir Robert——I leave my political opinions, never doubting he can well turn them into cash who has always found such an excellent market in which to change his own. My cast-off habit of swearing oaths I give to Sir Leopold D—— in consideration that no oaths have ever been able to find him yet." This posthumous political animosity is not so reprehensible, however, as the personal hatred which must have prompted a testator to leave a man and his wife a small sum of money to buy for each a halter, for fear the Sheriff's should not be provided. Such bequests as these are too clear. It would have been better, perhaps, if the testators had sought a little of the obscurity of language which was the aim of a celebrated lawyer who is said to have intentionally drawn his will in ambiguous term in order that it might, by giving rise to litigation, lead to an authoritative settlement of some very fine moot points which had often vexed him during his lifetime.—From the Irish Times.

THE MEANEST MAN.

He Read the Paper and Crept Out of Paying for It.

A well-known gentleman in this city moved into a house that had been previously occupied by another gentleman who was a subscriber to one of the evening papers, says the Chattanooga Times. The carrier of course continued leaving the paper for a space of a year, never having been notified of the change. The collector recently went around to collect for the paper, the bill being made out in the name of the gentleman who had subscribed. When the collector presented the bill the gentleman of the house said:

"Why, my dear sir, that man has not lived here for over a year. You are at the wrong house."

"Well has not the carrier been leaving you a copy of the paper all the time?"

"Yes, sir. But I did not subscribe, and I told the boy to quit leaving it. But he never did so."

"You have received the paper every day, haven't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you ought to pay for it."

"Well excuse me for a moment," and the gentleman went into the house. Returning in a moment he lugged out a stack of newspapers half as tall as himself. Here are your papers, sir; I have no use for them."

He had read them and carefully filed them away until the bill should be presented.

The collector sent a transfer-wagon to haul away a year's accumulation of papers, the pay for which he failed to get, because one man returned them and the other man never received them.

Evidence to the Contrary.

Photographer—But why do you wish to be taken with your watch in one hand and your pocketbook in the other?

Mr. Bascom—I'm a-goin' to send this picter to my wife, young man; when I left home she said she'd bet I'd be bunkoed out o' everythin' I had before I'd be'n in the city two hours.—Puck.

HE HAD A JELLY BACK.

Awfully Plain, Too, When You Understand It.

He was a strapping big dude, as dudes go, and he hung by the strap in the "L" train, one afternoon. Near him stood a dear, dainty woman.

Swish!—the car gave a yank, and he brushed close against her arm. The dear angel blushed furiously, telling her friend all about it, afterwards thus:

"He brushed up against me, and, do you know, I experienced a sensation something akin to the crackling of thorns under a pot. His back seemed to give way in the most amazing manner. I had always heard that dudes were weak and all that, but I did suppose they had a little back bone anyway."

"What happened next?"

"The car gave another yank a block or so further on, and, horrors! there was that awful feeling again. His back just glided up and down like—like a jelly cake. I never felt more dreadful in my life."

"You should have moved."

"The car was too crowded. Then, when the next jar came, I concluded that it was time to get out. I kept thinking about it all day. At night I asked my husband what it meant."

She smiled sweetly, as though recalling some pleasant surprise.

"And he said?"

"Oh, he merely yawned and said it was a common thing with dudes. If ever I get next to a man with a crackly back again I shall understand all."

"Give us the gag."

"Why, you see, the dude—pardon me—was wearing something that was displaced."

"And that was?"

"A porous plaster."

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

Danger of Drawing a Blank Card in the Great Lottery.

A curious custom among the rulers of the old world is marriage by proxy. For instance, Francis II, the ex-King of Naples was wedded by proxy, in 1859, to Maria, a duchess of Bavaria. Of course, the marriage by proxy goes no further than the ceremony. Exactly why it should be done at all is not clear by past or present history, unless to save the prince the trouble of going after his wife and giving her a decent excuse for coming to him. In the case of Francis, he had never seen Maria, and their first interview is said to have been attended with considerable disappointment. In fact, if the young man had not already been married by proxy he would probably have never married the lady at all.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, also married his Austrian wife by proxy, but he knew what he was about, having met her a month previous during a visit to Vienna. At the time of the marriage he was but a mere stripling, and his wife was chosen for him by his royal parents, who, however, gave him the privilege of seeing her in advance. On his return from Vienna, Leopold was sick for about a week, and, according to general report, not lovesick, at least with his appointed wife. Their married life, however, has not been unhappy, so far as the world knows, except through the extraordinary misfortunes which made Charlotta and Stephanie widows of the house of Austria.—Drake's Magazine.

THERE WAS ALUM IN IT.

It Cost G. McCulloch $40 to Sell Unlabeled Alum Baking Powder.

The case of G. McCulloch, the clerk for the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, who was charged with selling alum baking powder in violation of the state food law, was called in the police court this morning. He changed his plea to guilty, his attorney, Chas. S. Jelly, pleading in extenuation that the company had changed its local manager and that the present management knew nothing of the law. Judge Elliot imposed a fine of $40.—Minneapolis Journal, Feb. 4, 1892.

G. McCulloch, of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, was arrested Wednesday for selling a preparation intended to be used as a baking powder, and which, although it contained alum, was not so labeled as provided by the state food law.

Baking Powder Legislation.

The use of alum and ammonia in baking powders has been carried to such an enormous extent by unscrupulous manufacturers, anxious either to swell their profits or to carter to the demand for cheap goods, regardless of the stomach of the consumer, that bills have been introduced during the past year in the leglislatures of many states, among which are New York, Minnesota, Illinois, Georgia, Florida, etc., requiring such inferior articles to be distinctly labeled. Boards of Health and food Commissions in many cities and states have been occupied with the same problem, and in many instances have published lists of powders containing alum or ammonia, so that the public may avoid them. Following is a partial list of such powders: Royal, Calumet, Forest City, Bon Bon, Chicago Yeast, Snow Ball, Kenton and Pearl.

About the Garden of Eden.

"Papa, where was the Garden of Eden?"

"Well, Maud, it is supposed to have been somewhere in Asia."

"I knew it couldn't have been in Oregon."

"Why so?"

"Well, you know they say it rains out there thirteen months in the year?"

"Yes."

"Well, Adam was made out of dust, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"Then, if he had been made in Oregon, his name wouldn't have been Adam."

"Why not?"

"Because it woul have been 'mud.'"

"Oh!"—Philadelphia Press.

Song of the medical student—"Some bodies coming."

Still Ahead!—Mrs. Belle Cole, the singer, has made a favorable impression as a concert singer in London. The celebrated Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup made a favorable impression in London several years ago.

A berth in the Custom House is worth two in the bush.

"Thus am I doubly armed, my death and my life, my bane and antidote, are both before me." I have got a miserable attack of rheumatism and a moderate spell of sciatica, but I have also a bottle of the celebrated Salvation Oil to cure both.

The man who dies young will not be obliged to die when he is old.

The Only One Ever Printed.

Can you find the word? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

It is called an ice palace in St. Paul, but in Washington it goes by the name of Evarts.

If a young man feels that his life is a blank, he should try to fill it out and have it sworn to.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When a man buys a porous plaster he generally sticks to his bargain.

For a general system rejuvenator and blood purifier take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

The detectives are notified that there are a number of Congressmen at-large.

A Coming Catastrophe

Is to be apprehended when the kidneys and bladder even partially cease operations. Rouse them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which impels them to activity without unduly exciting them. Kidney disease is obstinate and destructive. Ward off the coming catastrophe with the Bitters, highly effective for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, malaria and la grippe. Sovereign in all.

The waiter with a genius for higher pursuits has to hide his talent in a napkin.

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Nothing can be said in favor of the best medicine in the world that may not be said of the most worthless. In one case, it's true; in the other, it isn't;—but how can you distinguish?

Judge by what is *done*. There's only *one* blood-purifier that's *guaranteed*. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—and this is what is done with it; if it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you get your money back. Isn't it likely to be the best?

All the year round, as well at one time as another, it cleanses and purifies the system. All blood-poisons must go. For Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, or any blood-taint or disorder, it is an unequaled remedy.

It's the cheapest, too. With this, you pay only for the *good* you get.

And nothing else is "just as good." It may be better—for the dealer. But he isn't the one that's to be helped.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Tutt's Hair Dye

Gray hair or whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price, $1.00. Office, 30 Park Place, N. Y.

When writing advertisers please say you saw their advertisement in this paper. It will be to your advantage.

N. W. N. U. No 10.--1892.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

My little girl suffered for three years from a large Abscess on her hip, the result of a fall and dislocation. The Abscess was large, with six openings, all of which discharged puss. I was induced by friends to give her S. S. S., and by the time the fifth bottle was finished the Abscess was entirely healed, and the child was well and happy.—Mrs. J. A. Wiegner, *Slatington, Pa.*

I had three little girls who were attacked with obstinate ECZEMA or Blood Trouble, which at first resembled heat, but soon grew to yellow blisters, some of them quite large. One of the children died from the effects of it, but we got Swift's Specific and gave to the other two, and they soon got well. S. S. S. forced out the poison promptly. The cure was wonderful.—J. D. Rains, *Marthaville, La.*

S. S. S. has no equal for Children. It relieves the system promptly, and assists nature in developing the child's health. Our Treatise mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.
Apply into the Nostrils. ——*It is Quickly Absorbed.*
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL PILLS

TRADE MARK

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

The loss of flesh is a trifle. You think you need not mind it.

But, if you go on losing for some time or lose a good deal in a short time, you are running down. Is that a trifle?

Get back to your healthy weight and generally you get back to health.

A book on careful living will tell you what it is to get there, and when Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is useful. Free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

27

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. P. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.

DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns: no purge: no salve: no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, N. Y. City, N. Y.

MEN BE MANLY

We send you the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges and Emissions, CURE Varicocele, Spermatorrhea and RESTORE Lost Vigor.
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address VON MOHL CO.,
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Please mention this paper when writing.

MOTHERS Dr. Snyder's Kidney Balsam cures Enuresis (BEDWETTING.)
For circulars and testimonials address, with stamps Dr. O W. F. Snyder, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill
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Send 50 cents to pay postage on our Daily Market Report and Special Letter of Advice, for one month. We can make you lots of Money. Agents wanted. Address, S. H. WOOD & CO., Investment Brokers, 212, 213, 214 and 215 Wright Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

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THE ONLY TRUE **IRON TONIC**

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force.

LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send us 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

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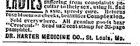
Health Restored!



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment

A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOSEPH R. HOFFLIN, Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.

☞ THE GENUINE IN YELLOW WRAPPERS ONLY.

THE LOST STAR.

A litt'e star, a single spark,
Had lost its way among the clouds,
And, weeping shed his tiny light
Adown the mist of rainy shrouds.
He saw no pathway in the dark;
He turned to left, he turned to right,
Along the highway of the night.

A gentle wind, from off the sea
Came whispering up the distant vales,
And told a story to the rain.
The vapors spread their humid sails;
And proudly traveled to the lea.
Glad little star, with might and main
He joins his glittering host again.

—Samuel Abbott in the Ladies' Home Journal.

MY FAIR CLIENT.

It was just such a day as this two years ago, and a year or so after my call to the Bar, that my mysterious little visitor came; and now she seems to have vanished into thin air I was sitting, as I am now, smoking a cigarette, and I believe I was wondering which of my lady friends would be most pleased to entertain me at 5 o'clock tea, and whether my clients would ever be numerous enough to prevent me from paying calls at all. There was a light in my clerk's eye as he showed her in, as if he did not regard her as a client at all. He saw the matter differently after I handed him his fee, and reminded him that the Attorney General had laid down the rule that in non-contentious business there is nothing in the nature of professional etiquette to prevent a barrister from assisting his clients without the intervention of a solicitor.

She looked very much more cool and collected than I did, I am sure, as she walked up to my table and placed on it a little jingling envelope, saying, with a half smile: "One pound three and sixpence—that's right, is it not?" I simply gasped. "What for?" forgetting all about the Attorney General's edict, and thinking that a dear little female lunatic in the smartest of hats and frocks must have escaped from its asylum on purpose to visit me. I may add that she was unmistakably a lady. I have an eye for detail, and my first glance embraced her natty little patent leather boots, her gloves, and general etceteras.

"What for?" she echoed, and then went on quickly: "Why, for your advice, of course. You are Mr. Fairbairn, are you not?" (I bowed.) "I hear that you are very clever" (I blushed), "and I want your help." (I smiled encouragingly.) "You need not try to find out who told me to come to you, for she won't tell you" (the assistance of the fair sex in advertising one's capabilities is sometimes not to be despised); "and you need not know my name, for it has nothing to do with it."

"With what?" I asked, as she paused for breath.

"With my case."

"Will you explain your case to me?" I said, hoping the explanation would be as long as possible.

"I've left all the papers behind," she said, "but they were of no use to Sir Humphrey Raby or Mr. Wigsby when they gave their opinion, so I thought they would be of none to you. My solicitor took me to see them," she added, looking down and sighing as she recalled what no doubt was a painful and disappointing interview, "and they were snuffy, dull old gentlemen, and I've come to you because I was told you were very clever and original and had brilliant ideas." I blushed again. "I have their opinion, as they call it, in my pocket." As the names mentioned were those of the two most eminent leaders practicing at the Chancery Bar, and as my client seemed to think that my original and brilliant intellect would instruct me in the facts of her case without her assistance or the usual sources of information, I held out my hand deprecatingly for the opinion, and read it through a couple of times before I wholly mastered its contents. It ran as follows:

"Opinion: On the instructions before us we can advise the residuary legatee that she has any grounds either for upsetting the will on the grounds of the lunacy of the testator, and so taking as next of kin, or that she can accept what the testator leaves her and refuse his conditions. He bequeaths to her the bulk of his fortune, which we understand to be considerable, on condition that she accepts it within a year of the date of his death, and that before accepting it she marries a husband. To this is appended the further condition that this shall be some other person than a certain Capt. Henry Scott-Shackleford, to whom the testator seems to have borne a particular dislike. Should she fail to accept the property on these conditions it is to be distributed among various charitable institutions named by the testator. It is suggested to us that the will must be absolutely void, on the ground that this condition is in restraint of marriage and so contrary to public policy; we are aware of no authority which would support such a contention, and need hardly point out to the young lady that she is offered every inducement to marry at once, and that her choice of a husband ranges over the whole unmarried bachelor population of the world, to say nothing of the widowers and divorced husbands, with the one solitary exception named. At all events, it is our opinion that the residuary legatee must marry someone, not being the individual specified, before the 15th of May next, if she intends to accept the property."

"Here followed the signatures of the two great luminaries, and I felt I must bow to their authority.

"I'm a common law man," I said, as I handed her back the document, "and they are very eminent chancery counsel."

"Oh," she said, "does that mean that you are cleverer than they?"

"Not precisely," I answered modestly.

"But chancery barristers are always prosy and inky," she said. "I have a cousin who is one, and he and all his friends are simply horrid. They may be very intellectual, of course, but I call them stupid."

"Perhaps," I said, "on this side of the Strand we see more of the practical things of life."

She nodded with a hopeful smile, and I felt I ought to say something else.

"So you don't want to marry," I said.

"Don't want to?" she cried. "Why, it's just that; I do!"

"Then why don't you? Under the circumstances you would be justified in asking—in hinting, at all events—if no one proposes to you."

"But they do," she said; "they propose in shoals, and have done so for months. Only the other day a girl said to me that she could not stay with the Blankneys for the Bicester ball because a man would be in the house whom she had refused. 'Bless you,' I said to her, 'if I were to refuse invitations to all houses where I should meet men who had asked me to marry them I should stop at home for the rest of my life!'"

"Then you cannot fall in love?" I said.

"I am in love—that's just it."

"Won't he propose?"

"He proposed years ago."

"Then why don't you"—I felt myself getting puzzled, but she interrupted me.

"I don't see that you are so clever," she said. "Can't you understand that my horrid old uncle has done his best to prevent me from ever marrying the only man that I ever cared for in my whole life? How would you like someone to leave you money on condition you would not marry your Euphemia?" Her voice began to shake, and there were tears in her blue eyes.

"Are you a friend of Euphemia?" I said gently, to divert her thoughts for a moment. I really never blushed so often in an afternoon before or since.

"No," she answered with a quick smile, though her voice shook as she continued, "I don't know her, but I know of her; and I hear that you love her very much, and when the solicitor said he could do no more to help me, I came to see if you could; and, oh, Mr. Fairbairn, I do want the money so to help my brothers and sisters, as well as myself, and I can't, I can't give up Harry." Here she fairly broke down, and sobbed aloud to my very great embarrassment.

"Well," I said, at my wits' end, after a few minutes' silence, "you ought to marry—to marry—can't you marry—someone else first?"

"What!" she sobbed, "and wait for Harry till I'm an old, old woman?"

"Not exactly," said I; "your husband might—I mean you might div—I mean your marriage might be put an end to after a time, or he might die!"

She did not answer at once, and I felt I had been recommending a divorce by collusion, with the alternate suggestion of murder, and had perhaps said enough for the present.

"He might die," she said, meditatively, apparently rather struck with the latter suggestion.

"Of course he might," I said, cheerfully, "and his life might not be of much value."

"Then he would be sure to live unless he was very, very old to begin with."

"Do you know anyone very, very old?" I asked, a new light dawning upon me.

"No one," she said, "except old Blifkins. He is 102."

"He's the very man!" I cried.

"Nonsense!" she answered. "He's a poor old man in our village, and lives on brandy and snuff."

"Old Blifkins is the very man," I repeated. "Look here! If he's 102 he cannot last much longer, and if you don't like to take him to church, go to a registry office. He will be glad to end his days in affluence, and if you will send him to Jersey or some such place, where liquor and snuff are cheap——"

"Oh, Mr. Fairbairn!" she exclaimed, "I couldn't."

"That settles it," I said rather dryly, rising and looking out of the window as I lit a fresh cigarette: "but, of course, if you could I understand your uncle's fortune is a very large one. There are your brothers and sisters to be thought of, and then there is what's-his-name, Tom, Bill, Harry"——as I said the last word the door clicked behind me, I heard a whisk of feminine draperies brushing the banisters and stairs outside, while a silvery voice growing rapidly more distant called back something about "good-bye," and about my being so clever, but I need not repeat them again.

I have not seen her or heard of her since. My friends could not or would not tell me anything. I was much mystified then, and now the fine spring afternoon has reminded me of her, and I have recalled the whole history of the visit of my fair client.

* * * *

Five o'clock, by Jove! I must hurry home at once and take my wife for a stroll in the park. Euphemia never could stand being kept waiting. I wonder who that is knocking. A good brief, I hope. Probably some little paltry county court case. What do you say, William? A marriage settlement to draw. You know I never do any conveyancing; send it away. What solicitors? Sharpe and Wiseman; very good people, and new clients—about the biggest firm in London. What is the fee? Five hundred guineas! William! Five hundred guineas for drawing a marriage settlement! They must be mad. Who is it? Let me look. "Settlement on the marriage of Captain Henry Scott-Shackleford"—I've heard that name before somewhere—"and Constantia Blifkins, widow." Constantia Blifkins sounds rather high class! Steady, though. Blifkins? Blifkins? Where have I heard that name? Aha, I begin to understand. My little client, this is indeed gratitude. But if we ever meet again, Constantia, it will be for you to blush and for me to say with Talleyrand, "Oho, madame."

Sure Indications of Age.

"Do you know the surest indications of old age?" asked Dr. Reed of a number of friends at the Lindell. "The surest indications in man," he continued, "are a moist eye, a dry palm and a shrinkage of the calf of the leg. All these indications are due to some action of the nerves consequent upon advancing years. In the matter of the eye, the fifth section is interfered with, and it is this which causes a flow of water. The dryness of the palm is produced by an interference with the functions of the body also due to the action of the nerves, and the shrinkage of the leg follows from similar causes. In old age, too, you notice some men become more corpulent than in the earlier portions of their lives. With drinking men the change is often produced by the quantity of saccharine which they consume with their drink, and with those who do not drink it follows from other physiological changes. As to the hair becoming gray, it results, in the majority of cases, from the partial closing of the hair cells and the reduction of natural coloring matter which the closing produces. With women the dimness of the eye does not come so soon as it does in men."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SEEKING THE PEARL.

The weather's so uncertain here,
The rich man soon will skim
To find the needed atmosphere
According to his whim.

The Russ will seek a North Woods lake,
Where Zero's zephyrs roam,
To freeze his ears and nose, and make
Him feel that he's at home.

The Jerseyman, to dodge the gale
And have a summer roast,
Well naturally set his sail
For the Mosquito Coast.

—R. K. Munkittrick, in Puck.

SOLVING A MYSTERY.

"What do you think of it, doctor?" asked the prisoner's counsel.

The physician, a celebrated specialist and authority on mental diseases, shook his head gravely in a non-committal sort of way.

"You followed up the clew I gave you?" persisted the lawyer.

"Yes."

"And you think——"

"I shall examine him again to-day," replied the doctor, "I have seen several experts in the new science and they all agree that poor Julian is an impressionable subject, a ready-made victim to any one who might have wished his deed done by proxy; but the motive? Probably some lover's quarrel, some revenge; they say the girl was pretty and coquettish. There is something baffling about the affair," added the doctor with a slight relaxation of his professional caution.

"While I have never had too much confidence in this idea of 'suggestion,' I am not prepared to say that there is nothing in it."

"Let me go with you today, doctor. I will slip in without speaking, listen to the story he relates, and one of us may chance on some word or idea to give us the indication we seek."

So it was agreed.

"How do you feel today?" asked the doctor kindly, as they entered the prisoner's cell.

The man was lying on his hard bed, staring in front of him, with hollow, vacant eyes.

"My thoughts," he replied, "flutter about aimlessly; sad, oh, sad, as long snow-covered plains under the light of the moon. I have worn myself out with walking to and fro. My limbs ache as if I had been beaten. I feel very cold, but the palms of my hands are burning up with fever, and I have a dull pain at the base of my brain."

The physician nodded gravely and said a few soothing words, then requested the patient to relate all he could remember about the crime.

"But, doctor," objected Julian, "I have already told you twenty times or more. It will be monotonous to go over all that again, though to be sure, there is nothing better to do here. Well, then, place yourself there, opposite to me, so that you will hide that white wall; it looks to me like a canvas on which is painted that unfading image, the coffer with the head upon it! When you go away my terror will return. If they would only soil that wall a little; it seems to me the slightest stain would obviate this fancy. I tried to soil it, and the janitor scolded me as if I had been a schoolboy."

"Go on with your story," said the doctor, quietly.

"I was walking along aimlessly when from a long, dark, narrow street I emerged on the thoroughfare. Lights were shining here and there under the trees like great flowers of flame. The yelling of showmen, the music and bells of the merry-go-rounds, the trumpets and drums, hurdy-gurdies and squeaking playthings of the children made a most horrible din, for the annual festival was in full tide.

"Cornered by a group of curious people, I was crowded and crushed, raised off my feet and carried along before a booth. Above the door I read the word 'Metempsychosis.'

"A fat man was selling tickets; he was pitted by small-pox and had one eye smaller than the other.

"Inside it was very, almost quite, dark.

Before us a square of light opened in the canvas which was stretched at the further end of the booth. Within this frame appeared a table with a gauze screen separating it from the spectators.

"The fat man passed around a pastboard head such as milliners use for bonnets. When it had gone from hand to hand and was acknowledged to be truly what it happened to be, he placed it on the table and fastened the gauze screen. The light brightened; by transitions impossible to catch, without anything seeming to move, as the man announced a transformation the pasteboard head turned into a vase of flowers, then into a cage full of birds, after that into a death's head, which became the mask of celebrated statues representing successively Venus, Juno, Cleopatra, Anne of Austria, Marie Antoinette and so on and on, until the showman said: 'Instead of pasteboard and stucco you shall now see living flesh.'

"Slowly the face dislocated, the features became hazy, confused to form again little by little, and appear distinct, animated, humanized.

"'An ingenious trick,' I thought; 'I don't even care to know if it is accomplished by the aid of mirrors.'

"The head of a young girl, sweet and fair, had formed behind the gauze. She opened her great black eyes, which, without definite expression, followed me with the strange fixity of a portrait, while across her face flitted the rather silly smile of the antique statues.

"This steady stare seemed to turn me to stone. My limbs grew rigid. I felt very strangely, though it was neither fatigue nor pain, and there was something oddly familiar about the head. Where I could have seen it before under different circumstances and in different attire I can no more remember now than I could then.

"When the crowd of spectators left I remained. The showman seemed surprised, but sold me another ticket.

"I remained through another representation. When the young girl appeared in the last act I experienced the same singular sensation of torpor, and could not move hand or foot until she vanished from the square.

"The showman walked towards the door and I followed him.

"'Why,' I asked did you write metempsychosis on your sign instead of metamorphosis?'

"'Then I must have been mistaken,' he said. Bah! never mind; very few will know the difference.'

"Profiting by a push of the crowd, I slipped behind the man and hid against the canvas. He went out, saying:

"'Don't be impatient, Millie; I am going out to get something for supper.'

"I raised the canvas. On a large coffer covered with some Algerian stuff and ornamented with copper nails, I saw the pasteboard head. A young girl, tall and thin, dressed in a gray wrapper, was combing the long hair that fell over her. She threw back her hair as she heard my step, and recoiled so that the floor of the booth rattled. It seemed to me that she was trying to break through the boards to escape from me. She looked pale—supernaturally pale. It might have been an effect of light, for the gas was directly above her head.

"I gazed alternately at her bloodless face and at the white face of the manikin; they seemed to grow confused in my mind.

"The girl's eyes shone, haggard and dilated, like those of a somnambulist. Her pallid lips moved:

"'You have come to kill me?'

"'Kill you? Nonsense! What weapon could I use?' I remember laughing as I said these words and that is all."

"Collect your mind. Force your memory to obey you," said the doctor anxiously.

"That is all I can remember. The next thing I can recall is that a man's hands closed around my throat and the man was shrieking with sorrow. His grasp must have been furious, yet I felt nothing.

"Over his shoulder I peered about to see the coffer without trying to free myself. The coffer was still in the corner and the head was still on top of it. There was blood on the floor. The head looked like a pale young girl. Beside it lay a shining sword of curious shape, like an African weapon.

"The sword was in the booth," explained the physician, "you took it to cut off the girl's head. Then you substituted her head for that of the manikin. All that was accomplished with a strength and rapidity only explicable by vertigo—temporary insanity—aberration, call it what you please."

"Decidedly, you insist upon it as firmly as the examining magistrate," said Julian. "Yet I can never admit myself guilty of an act I am unconscious of having done."

"You were out of your mind," said the doctor. "What happened next?"

"I remember gendarmes with drawn swords. A walk past the booths of the showmen. And I think they hooted and jeered. All the clamor mingled and confounded and became one great sound of rushing waves; then that noise resolved itself into a harmonious concert, with dominating chords of deep, sweet sound. After that I found myself here, and you know the rest. You, doctor, felt my pulse, my forhead, and questioned me searchingly, but without succeeding in establishing my irresponsibility. I have never been subject to epilepsy, nor to somnambulism and my brain is not diseased. My own opinion? I have given it and been laughed at. Yet if I really did this hidious thing I am accused of, the very thought of which freezes the blood in my veins, then I have been the instrument of another's crime, a victim of suggestion. I am excessively nervous and suspectible to hypnotic influence, and I have submitted to experiments until I have become a 'good subject' I have no hope of this theory being accepted. I offer it merely as my own conviction."

"Have you arrived at any conclusion?" asked the lawyer three days after, as he entered the doctor's office with a curious expression on his keen face, and a certain pallor and subdued excitement that at once attracted the physician's attention.

"Why no; I am just where I was," replied the latter. "I can make nothing of it. And you? You have found some solution?"

"The solution—the motive—all," said the prisoner's counsel, unfolding a package of manuscript. "The girl had been insane, melancholy, sucidal mania, and all that, but had been cured, as it was supposed, and was not considered dangerous. The idea fixed, however, still enthralled her brain and like all demented women, the more fantastic the mise en scene of the crime the better it would please her warped imagination. She conceived the idea of employing hypnotism, attending lectures and seances, and became an expert pupil. At one of these pseudo scientific gatherings, which were frequented by some medical students of the Latin quarter, she met Julian and—incredible as it seems—hypnotized him and suggested her own murder. This MS., found a few hours ago among her effects; contains a calm statement of the facts, and completely exonerates the prisoner."—Translated for "Romance" from Le Pelit Journal by Edith Kirkwood.

The Dead Sea.

Dr. Lorter, in his curious report published in the organ of the Palestine Exploration Fund, calculates that the Dead Sea loses every day by evaporation no less than 6½ million tons of water—an enormous mass, but one which is easily drawn up by the rays of a fiery sun—the valley wherein the sea, which is of about the size of the Lake of Geneva, is situated being one of the hottest points upon the globe. The vast basin in which it lies also remarkable as the deepest depression upon the surface of the earth, being more than 1,300ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, Rocky walls, rising to 2,600ft. in height, surround it on all sides. It is nourished only by the river Jordan, whose constant tribute of waters must be absorbed by evaporation only, there being no outlet at any point. It is, as Dr. Lorter shows, more than absorbed. As a consequence, its waters have been concentrating more and more, and so great has its density become that Dr. Lorter has ascertained by actual experiment that the human body floats easily on the surface without any exertion of hands or feet.

Possibility of Brains Some Day.

"So they sent your poem back?"

"Yes, but the editor gave me a very favorable criticism."

"What did he say?"

"He said he was glad to see that I had at last learned to write only on one side of the paper."—Washington Star.

BABY'S DOINGS.

What a Baby Did In One Hour.

He was the good-natured bachelor of the family, and, being the child's uncle, was left in charge of the baby one day while everyone else was out, and out of curiosity he made a list of what the baby did in one hour. Here it is:—

1. Yelled fifteen minutes without taking breath. (The bachelor timekeeper declares solemnly that this is a true statement.)
2. Pulled enough hair from his uncle's head and whiskers to stuff a sofa-pillow.
3. Further decorated the wall-paper as high as he could reach with the poker.
4. Broke a glass vase by sitting down on it.
Swallowed six buttons and a good part of a skein of thread.
6. Emptied the contents of his mother's work-basket into the fire-place.
7. Tried to squeeze the head of the cat into a cup, and was scratched badly in the attempt.
8. Knocked the head off a fine wax doll belonging to his elder sister by trying to drive a tack into a toy wagon with it.
9. Fell off the edge of the sofa and brought down with him two costly vases, which were ruined.
10. Broke two panes of window-glass with a cane which uncle let him have.
11. Fell into the coal-scuttle and spoiled his new white dress.
12. Set fire to the carpet while uncle was out of the room hunting up something to amuse him.
13. Crawled under the sofa and refused to come out unless uncle would give him the jam pot.
14. Got twisted amongst the legs of a chair, which had to be broken to get him out.
15. Poured a jug of milk into his mother's slippers.
16. Finally, when he saw his mother coming, he ran to the door and tumbled off the steps, making his nose bleed and tearing a hole a foot square in his dress.

And still that youngster's uncle thinks that boy will make something yet.

HE WAS A STICKER.

And Clung to the Bar With a Tenacity of Purpose.

The head barkeeper at the Ebbitt has an amusing story that he likes to tell, says the Washington Post. About ten years ago, when the proprietor of that house concluded to remove the bar downstairs, a man had been there all the evening and had imbibed rather freely.

Toward midnight some of his friends took him home, but he was restless and could not sleep, and in a few hours he concluded to go back for several more drinks. When he reached the Ebbitt he was surprised to find that a sign had been placed on the door which read, "Bar removed to the floor below."

"How's this?" he inquired. "I was here not long ago and now you say the bar has been moved."

"Yes," remarked one of the attaches of the hotel. "If you want a drink badly and must have it the men are at work downstairs and you can probably get it."

Downstairs they went, and sure enough the visitor was accommodated, but he actually remained there all day, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, in one place, and kept drinking plain whiskey. His friends heard of it, and at the last-named hour besought him to go home.

"Blamed if I do," he ejaculated. "I know the trick. I went with you last night and they moved the bar downstairs while I was away and if I go now they'll move it somewhere else. Not much."

Finally his friends succeeded in getting him away and soon afterward he disappeared from Washington and did not return in ten whole years. He made much money out west and when here recently opened a few bottles of wine in the Ebbitt for the sake of old times.

BIG ALLIGATORS.

Some Saurians Measure Twenty-two Feet From Head to Tail.

I have seen numerous specimens of our saurian no longer than an ordinary lead pencil; this was the season of their hatching. I have also seen a few living specimens about sixteen feet in length. In the autumn of 1875 I obtained for the late Effingham Lawrence, member of Congress and Commissioner from Louisiana to the Centennial Exhibition, the dried skin of an alligator which, after at least fifteen inches had been cut from the snout and skull and ten inches from the end of the tail, still measured seventeen feet ten inches in length. Allowing more than six inches for shrinkage in drying, this monster of his kind, when alive, must have measured more than twenty feet. He was killed in the lower part of Bayou Lafourche.

Probably the largest alligator ever seen in Louisiana was killed in a small lake on the plantation of H. J. Feltus, in Corcordia parish. According to the statement of Mr. Feltus, now of Baton Rouge, this specimen measured twenty-two feet in length. The great reptile had long been famous for miles around, having destroyed numbers of hogs and hounds owned in the neighborhood of his retreat. He had become so wary, from the number of ineffectual shots fired at him, as to be almost unapproachable. Finally he fell a victim to a long shot fired from a Mississippi rifle in the hands of Mr. Feltus, who had perseyered in hunting him, having been the greatest loser by his depredations. The huge carcass of this reptile was towed to the bank by a boat. It required the strength of a pair of mules and a stout rope to haul it ashore, where the measurement was made with the result noted above.—Century.

THE JAPANESE WAITRESS.

A Vision of Perfection That Seems to Americans Impossible.

The Japanese waitress is evidently a creature full of kindliness and winning graces. Sir Edwin Arnold met her at a dinner in Japan, where she contributed greatly by her tact and courtesy to the success of the occasion. To each guest there entered a pretty, bright, well-dressed Japanese waitress with hair decked "to the nines," stuck full of flowers and jeweled pins and shining like polished black marble.

She never speaks or settles to any serious duty of the entertainment without falling on her little knees, smoothing her skirt over them and knocking her nice little flat nose on the floor, and will either demurely watch you use your chopsticks in respectful silence, or prettily converse and even offer her advice as to the most succulent dishes, and the best order in which to do them justice.

It is not very difficult to use the chopsticks, those simple knives and forks of Eastern Asia, if once you learn the secret of the guiding finger between them. Otherwise you will drop the first mouthful from the soup bowl on your shirt front, to the gentle, but nevertheless satirical laughter of your waitress.

Amid the talk which buzzes around, you will have inquired of her already, "What is your honorable name?" and "How many are your honorable years?" and she will have told you that she is "Miss Starr," "Miss Camellia," or "Miss Antelope," and that she was 18 or otherwise on her last birthday.

She counsels you to seize that tiny lump of yellow condiment with your chopsticks, to drop it in the soy, to stir up and flavor these with the pink flakes of salmon, and you get on famously, watched by her with the warmest personal interest.

Now and again she shuffles forward on her small knees to fill your cup or to rearrange the confusion into which your little bowls and platters have somehow fallen, always with a consummate grace, modesty, and good breeding. With the condiments her little fingers have mixed, the uncooked trout is so good that you cease presently to feel like a voracious seal, and wonder if it be not wrong, after all to boil or fry anything.

Environed by all these tiny dishes, and lightly fluttering from one to another, you begin at last to be conscious of having dined extraordinarily well. So you say, "Mo yoroshii," it is enough, and the service relapses a little for music and dancing.

JUSTICE TO THE GOAT.

He Does Not Live on Tomato Cans, Hoopskirts and Such Food.

"I am satisfied," said Col. Calliper "that the phrase 'as full as a goat,' conveying as it does the idea of surreptitious and reprehensible enjoyment, does the goat great injustice. It appears to be based on misinformation concerning the goat's nature and habits.

"According to the popular notion the chief articles of a goat's diet are discarded hoopskirts, empty tomato cans and circus posters. It is difficult to see how a goat could ever get very full on food of this kind, or how anybody could ever have imagined that such food, in whatever quantity taken, could impart a large measure of joy. But even this bill of fare must be materially curtailed. Whether goats ever actually did eat hoopskirts or not they certainly do not do so now, and the goats of the younger generation could never have eaten at all, for hoopskirts have not been worn for years. The son of my next door neighbor, an intelligent boy of 12, says that it isn't so about goats eating tomato cans; that they never do. This boy has always been a close observer of goats; he has personally owned one for the past six months, and I regard his testimony as conclusive. This leaves only the circus posters. It is generally conceded that goats do eat circus posters. The circus was never so glorious as now, and the posters are larger and more glorious than ever, but there can be nothing in hard paste or in dry paper, however brightly colored, which could cause that hilarious activity which the goat sometimes displays, or produce that appearance of placid contentment which is after all, the goats chief characteristic.

"The fact is that the joyousness of the goat proceeds not from anything that it eats or drinks, nor from any condition of fullness, but from inborn good nature and love of fun. An empty goat might be as lively as a full one, perhaps even more so.

"The goat never gets drunk, and when a man who is filled with the transitory joys of whisky likens his condition to that of the goat, whose joy is perennial and wholesome, he utters a gross libel on the goat."—New York Sun.

STOUT-HEARTED WOMEN.

What They Have Done to Help In Developing the West.

The life of the West is one to induce heroism on the part of both men and women. The latter are often left alone for days in the little sod cabins or in the dug-outs that dot the hillside along the water courses. They learn to be self-reliant and strong-natured. There are in every settlement events recorded, any one of which would in Massachusetts, New York, or Ohio give the actor a State wide reputation, but which in the far West are not thought of seriously. With the difficulties of outlaws, Indians, and the terrific forces of nature to combat, it is remarkable that more tragedies do not occur.

But the women of the plains realized when they came from the old homes in the East that they were coming to face hardships and danger, and the elements of bravery in their nature came out strongly, and whenever the tears came there was the hearty and hardy spirit to meet it. Much as the men have done to develop the country, women have done more and the wives and daughters deserve all possible credit. Here and there a deed stands out in relief, but for the most part the stories of the heroines are confined to their immediate neighborhoods and never reach the out side world.—St Louis Globe Democrat.

Titled Kleptomaniacs.

A French journalist has recently given some curious information about the women who are tempted, and who fall during their shopping expeditions. He says that in Paris no fewer than 4000 women are found stealing before the counter. The number of titled ladies seized with kleptomania while examining the fashions is almost incredible. Among the most recent culprits were a Russian princess, a French countess, an English duchess and the daughter of a reigning sovereign. As a rule, these more distinguished offenders are let off on the payment of a round sum for the relief of the poor, and when the shoplifter is known to be rich the sum exacted rises to as much as 10,000 francs. The police authorities consent to this kind of condonation.

Youth.

The whole period of youth is essentially one of formation, edification, instruction, in taking of stores, establishment of vital habits, hopes, faiths. There is never an hour of it but is trembling with destinies, not a moment of which, once past, the appointed work can ever be done again or the neglected blow struck on cold iron. Take your vase of Venice glass out of the furnace, and strew chaff over its transparent heat, and recover that to its clearness and ruby glory when the north wind has blown upon it. But do not think to strew chaff over the child fresh from God's presence, and to bring the heavenly colors back to him, at least in this world.—Ruskin.

Bacilli In Dust.

If bacilli are in the air there seems no reason why they should not be in the dust, in fact, a Viennese doctor, by his experience with some grapes which he bought, has been led to the unpleasant suggestion that the tubercle bacilli may be in the dust of our streets. After rinsing the dust from these grapes in pure spring water, he found the water very dirty. As an experiment, he injected some of this water into three guinea pigs. One died in two days of peritonitis; the other two also died, but after a lapse of over a month. On examination the bodies showed pronounced tuberculosis originating in the site of inoculation.

Can't Cook as Mother Did!

How many a young wife's heart has been saddened by hearing the above remark! And yet how often the words are true; especially when cake, pastry or biscuit are in question! The reason is plain, yet it is "like telling a secret."

Our mothers used and are using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. They cannot be misled into using any of the ammonia or alum powders. No dyspepsia no sallow complexions, when mother did the cooking.

The first symptoms of ammonia poisoning, says a New York paper, which appear among those who work in ammonia factories, is a discoloration of the nose and forehead. This gradually extends over the face until the complexion has a stained, blotched and unsightly appearance

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only pure cream of tartar powder that contains the whites of eggs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

RIOTS RENEWED.

Further Serious Disturbances Created by Unruly Workmen in Berlin.

Another Fight With Police, in Which Many Rioters Are Injured.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Inflamed by their excesses of yesterday and last night the riotous crowds, many of the members of which had passed the whole night on the streets, began to renew their disturbances this morning.

At an early hour menacing crowds of workingmen began to assemble in the Unter den Linden. There was a strong force of police present, however, and they kept the crowd of idlers continually moving. They would allow not the slightest attempt at speechmaking, and even a muttered reference to lawless acts, if it fell upon the ears of a policeman, was a signal for the arrest of the man who made it.

By noon the crowds had been augmented to such an extent that the police felt it would be dangerous to allow them to remain in the streets, especially as threats of looting shops were being made. They therefore charged the crowds, but were met with a determined resistance, and repeated charges were necessary before the crowds were dispersed. The mob that had gathered in Kaiser Wilhelm strasse was specially determined to hold their ground. The first charge of the police upon them had no effect whatever, and the police were compelled to withdraw, some of them having been

QUITE SEVERELY HURT

by the sticks and stones of the mob. The police then drew their swords and again charged the crowd, slashing right and left. The mob still held their ground, and returned blow for blow, but finally they began to slowly give way to the onslaught, contesting every inch of the ground. The police, enraged at the resistance offered them, rallied and made another determined charge, and after a sharp scuffle the mob broke and ran in every direction, abject fear taking the place of the brute courage that had sustained them such a short time before. Quite a number of the mob were severely hurt and all the leaders fell into the hands of the police.

During the morning dissatisfied and disorderly workingmen assembled at several other points in the city, notably in the vicinity of the Brandenburg gate, the museum and the square in front of the opera house; but when ordered to disperse by the police they did so, muttering threats but offering no resistance. At noon another large crowd collected in the opera house square. This mob was exceedingly unruly and refused to obey the police orders to move on. Without bandering words to secure a compliance with their orders the police charged the mob with drawn swords and dispersed them with little resistance. Seven of the ringleaders of this mob were arrested by the police and

HUSTLED OFF TO JAIL.

To illustrate the forbearance of the emperor and the military authorities, a case can be cited. At 1 o'clock this afternoon a relief detachment of soldiers, headed by a band, was marching towards the castle to take the places of the guards on duty there. They were accompanied by a large mob of roughs, who in every way taunted them with upholding the rich against the poor. With measured step and eyes to the front the soldiers marched as though they were on dress parade. For all the notice the soldiers took of their insulters, they might have been marching through a deserted street.

A body of police had been drawn across the street near the imperial residence to prevent any one but the guards from entering the castle square. The roughs tried to break through this line and a violent encounter ensued. The soldiers marched through to the castle, still heedless of the row between the mob and the police. The latter stood with drawn sabers, and as the mob made their onslaught they struck right and left with their sabers, inflicting severe wounds on those who came within reach of their weapons.

Finally a detachment of mounted police that had arrived on the scene rode down on the mob, which broke and scattered in every direction. Many of the flying roughs were knocked down and trampled upon by the horses, but the policemen had no mercy on the fugitives and drove their horses at headlong speed over any of the mob who stood in their way.

TIRED OF CAUSING TROUBLE.

As the day wore on the riotous element, evidently tired out by their long, and repeated efforts to make as much trouble as possible for the police, began to disperse and make their way to their homes. At this hour (7:20 p. m.) the crowds have thinned and the streets are gradually taking on their normal appearance.

Many things have been said for and against Emperor William, but he has never been accused of cowardice. Though he is no doubt greatly disturbed by the events of yesterday and to-day, he does not show any anxiety in his face as to what the final outcome will be.

There was great excitement in the vicinity of the castle this afternoon when his majesty, attended by one aide and preceded by two mounted policemen, emerged on horseback from the castle court room and rode slowly through the streets, notwithstanding that they were packed by excited masses of people. He was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the masses through which he proceeded. He rode along the Unter den Linden to the Thiergarten, and was everywhere the recipient of a most hearty welcome from the excited populace.

No Signs of a Compromise.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Chancery proceedings are about to open, following a writ served upon Mrs. Parnell and Justin McCarthy jointly at the instance of Messrs. Redmond and Harrington and others, with the view to decide the custody of the Paris funds. A legal declaration of the chancery court will only assist the subsequent action of the party. The proceedings signalize the fact that Parnellites see no chance of an agreement with the McCarthyites. The special fund which the Irish National federation started a year ago for electoral and other purposes is progressing. The total is now £12,000, and the fund is growing. The American contributions are increasing.

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CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

SENATE.

Not in Session.

HOUSE.

Not in Session.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

SENATE.

Not in Session.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY FEB. 23.

SENATE.

Senator Hansbrough's bill providing for an appropriation of $100,000 for the erection of a public building at Bismarck N. D., was called up in the senate today and passed.

Senator Morrill today introduced a bill creating the record and pension division of the war department for the preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies. The president is authorized to select an officer of the army for chief of the division who is to have the rank, pay and allowances of a colonel.

Senator Mitchell to-day reported, as an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, an item making an appropriation of $200,000, to enable the postmaster general to establish in country districts a system of free delivery on mails.

The senate passed a bill to fix the compensation of keepers and crews of life-saving stations.

The senate passed the house bill to provide an additional mode of taking depositions of witnesses in cases pending in United States courts (allowing depositions to be taken under state laws).

The senate agreed to a resolution providing for an investigation into the resources, social and other conditions, laws, etc., of Alaska.

HOUSE.

Less than 100 members of the house were present at to-day's session which was very brief.

Representative Coxswell introduced a bill to establish a national sanitarium in Northern New Mexico for the treatment of consumption.

The house elected Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, speaker pro tem.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

SENATE.

The senate has passed a bill to protect foreign exhibitors at the world's fair from prosecution for exhibiting wares protected by American patents and trademarks.

A resolution was agreed to in the senate today calling on the president for information as to the late proceedings to arrange for reciprocal trade with Canada.

Senator Manderson introduced a bill to prevent and punish what is known as the "green goods fraud."

The vice president announced in the senate the appointment of Senators Cameron and Butler as members of the visiting committee to the military academy at West Point.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted authorizing an investigation of the operations and effect of the eight-hour law in the government service.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill today, but adjourned after a short discussion

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

SENATE.

Pettigrew presented a concurrent resolution providing that 5,000 copies of manuscript on "The Climatic Features of the Dakotas," be prepared under the direction of the chief of the weather bureau.

Senator Hansbrough introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red river at Quincy, Traill County, North Dakota.

Senator Washburn presented numerous petitions favoring the anti-option bill.

Senator Davis presented the resolutions of the Mankato Board of Trade favoring an amendment to the interstate commerce law to make corporations as well as their employe's indictable, and to make the findings of the commission have the same effect of the reports of masters in chancery.

HOUSE.

Speaker Crisp was able to be present and call the house to order.

A bill has been introduced authorizing the secretary of the interior to reserve from public sale or entry unsurveyed lands within the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington. The bill aims to carry into effect those provision of the act admitting these states into the Union and granting to them lands for educational and other purposes.

FRIDAY FEB. 26.

SENATE.

The finance committee of the senate presented a resolution in that body providing for a joint committee to confer with the authorities of West Virginia with regard to that state's proportion of the Virginia debt, and in the event that no settlement is accomplished, to bring suit in the United States courts in the name of Virginia against West Virginia.

Senator Morrill, from the committee on District of Columbia, reported several local bills favorably.

A conference was ordered on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the census deficiency bill.

The Idaho contested election case was taken up again, Senator Vance having the floor. At the conclusion of Mr. Vance's remarks Mr. Stewart introduced Mr. Claggett, the contestant, who was recognized for a two hour's speech. At 4 p. m., the senate went into executive session and shortly afterward adjourned until Monday, with the Idaho case still pending.

HOUSE.

The house has ordered to its engrossing a bill appropriating $35,000 for a World's Fair exhibit.

A bill appropriating $8,000,000, with a proviso that a similar amount be expended each year, was introduced in the house by Representative Byrnes, of Missouri, to improve the Mississippi river from the Falls of St. Anthony to the jetties, the improvement to be under the direction of the war department.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, submitted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. As agreed to the bill appropriates $428,664, being $140,483 more than it carried when it orignally passed the house, and $30,333 less than it carried when it passed the senate.

Uses for Aluminium.

Prof. Fan Laughen says that aluminium renders iron softer and naturally increases considerably the force of transverse resistance of white cast iron, which is ordinarily porous. It also improves gray cast iron, though to a less extent. The presence of aluminium has a still greater effect in augmenting the resistance of shocks. Aluminium augments the elasticity and diminishes the strain due to internal tension.—Once a Week.

Let Bygones Be Bygones.

Guest, at restaurant,—Hello Bingley! I never expected to see you following this business! The last time I met you, Bingley, you had just begun the publication of The Guide to Wealth, hadn't you?"

Dignified Waiter, with a dreamy, far-away gaze—Roastbeefhamandeggs roastporkshortribsbeefcalvesliverand friedchicken.—Chicago Tribune.

Sentenced to Death.

PARIS, Special—Lieut. Annistcy was sentenced to death to-day for the murder of Baroness Dellard in this city a few months ago. The prisoner confessed his guilt and gave a detailed account of the crime. Baroness Dellard, who was the mother of a prominent official in the war office, was murdered on Dec. 4 last. She lived in handsome apartments in a large house in the Boulevard du Temple. She was alone at the time of the murder, but her maid returned home soon afterward and was also attacked by the murderer, being stabbed in the throat and breast from behind. The murderer then escaped, leaving his knife and the jewels he had intended to steal. He was a lieutenant of an infantry regiment in the French army, and was retired only two days before he committed the crime.

NOT CROWDED.

Sue, will you skate with me?" he whispered,
"If you're rested now, you know."
And the little boy and maiden
Glided through the straying snow.

On each side the banks tower upward,
Gray and rugged tree-crowned hills,
Worn in many sinuous courses
By the spring-time's storm-born rills.

On they glide with daring swiftness—
Rounded cheeks and roses bloom,
Colder still the wind is blowing,
Daylight dies in graying gloom.

"Just once more up creek," he urges,
Then he adds with sheepish air,
"It's the nicest—don't you think so?
'Cause there ain't so many there."

—Madge Merton.

SOME MYSTERIOUS DEATHS.

FROM THE RECORDS OF A FRENCH POLICEMAN.

I had some renown as a successful rogue-catcher; and I had some experience, too. My field of operations, as a usual thing, lay within the confines of the Department of the Lower Alps; and though I served under the Sub-prefect of the Third Arrondisment, yet the prefect of the Department called on me when he chose. One morning—it was in the latter part of May—I received a note from the Prefect, ordering me to come to Digne, and see him with all possible despatch. The missive came through the office of our Sub-prefect, so I had nothing to do but get ready and start. I took an early dinner; assumed the dress of a peasant; browned my face and hands; and set forth. I reached Digne just at nightfall, and as soon as it was dark I waited upon the Prefect. He seemed to be relieved when he saw me, and at once took me to his private closet.

"Now," said I, "have you got work for me?"

"Yes," he replied. "Sit down and listen."

We sat down, and having tasted a glass of wine, he proceeded:

"Within a few months past there have been some of the most mysterious murders committed in this department, and the Department of Var, that have ever come under my notice. They are done, mostly, on the road from Castellane to Aups. The first victim was a Marseilles merchant, who had come up to Castellane to purchase preserved fruits. His body was found by the road side, near the line between the two departments; and at first it was supposed that he must have fallen there and died in a fit, as no mark of violence could be found upon him. His pockets had been rifled, however. The next one was found near Annot, and under the same circumstances. He was a merchant also, and from Nice. Since then five or six more died upon the road in the same mysterious way; and no marks of ill-usage have been found upon any of them! but they all have been robbed."

"Have most of them stopped in Castellane?" I asked.

The Prefect told me that they had.

"And I suppose they must have put up at the same inn there?" I remarked.

"Yes," said the Prefect.

I then supposed that some of the landlords must be concerned. But my companion informed me that they had been narrowly watched, and that no shadow of evidence rested against them.

"But," said I, "is there not some poison in this matter? Some innkeeper may administer the potion, and then send an accomplice after the victim."

"No," returned the Prefect, with a shake of the head. "Experienced physicians have examined the stomachs of several of the dead men, but no trace of poison has been found. It is a mysterious affair. The Sub-prefect has done all he could, but without effect; and now we mean to give the whole thing into your hands. You must go to Castellane at once, and there you can get such further information as the Sub-prefect can give you."

After conferring a while longer with the Prefect, he let me have a suit of ordinary tradesman's clothing; and thus habited, I went to a hotel and put up for the night. In the morning I procured a horse, and set out, reaching Castellane before noon. During the day I pretended to be doing business. I went to the woollen factory and examined a lot of stuff; and also visited several places where preserved fruits were put up. I learned that most of the people who came there on business stopped at an inn kept by a man named Juan Fontaix; so I left my horse there, and engaged lodgings.

After dark I called upon the Sub-prefect. He told me that he had used all the means within his power, but had been able to gain no clue to the guilty party. Most of the murdered victims had been from Marseilles, and the excitement in that city was intense. Gendarmes had been sent out upon the watch. The last victim had fallen only four days before, and the deed was done fifteen minutes after the policemen had passed the spot.

I asked the Sub-prefect if he had any suspicious. He answered that all the suspicion he had held was fastened upon Juan Fontaix, the innkeeper. Nearly all the murdered men had stopped at his house, and he must have known something of this business.

I bade the officer keep perfectly quiet, and not even to let one of his own men know of my presence. Then I returned to the inn, and finally entered into a conversation with my host upon the subject of the mysterious deaths. He pronounced it wonderful; and assured me that it had injured him more than he could tell.

"By Jove!" he muttered, "they will be suspecting me next, if they have not done so already."

I was soon satisfied that Juan Fontaix knew nothing of the guilty party. He was very fearful, and at times blanched and trembled at the thought of being apprehended for the crime. Most people would have seen in this signs of guilt; but I thought differently.

I spent all of the next day in the town, ostensibly engaged in business with the factories, but in reality hunting after some clue to the object of my mission. Night came again; but I had found nothing new. I was perfectly satisfied that the murderer had laid his plans so deeply, that no circumstantial clue could be found. If I would find him, I must catch him with the proof upon him.

I had given an assumed name at the inn, and stated that I belonged to Toulon. On the next morning I called for my bill, and informed my host that I was off for home. Then I went to the fruit preserver's and told him the same, stating that I must confer with my partner before I concluded my bargain. After this I went to the woolen factory, and saw the business agent. His name was Louis Cazaubon, and he had come to Castellane about a year before. He seemed to be a straightforward, business man, and yet he was the only one I had seen whom I really wished to suspect. In conversing upon the murders, he had been a little too free and off-handed, treating the subject more cooly than a man with a heart would be apt to do. But still I had thus far been able to find nothing against him. On the present occasion I told him, as I had told the others, that I must return to Toulon.

"If you have not the ready money with you, we can give you credit," he said.

I told him I had plenty of money; but I was not fully prepared to pay the prices he had demanded. He said, "Very well;" and added, that he should be happy to sell to me when I came again. I bade him good-day, and then departed. As soon as I was alone, I began to suspect Monsieur Louis Cazaubon in earnest. When I told him that I had money, but did not purchase, because he charged me too much, why didn't he banter me? Simply because he wished me to leave town with my money in my pocket. At least, so it appeared to me. This was sufficient ground for me to work upon, and I rode to an out-of-the-way place, and left my horse, and then returned and concealed myself in a position where I could see the movements of Louis Cazaubon. In a few minutes he came out from his factory, and walked away. His step was hurried and eager. I felt sure that he was not the man who did the direct work of death. The plot was deeper than that, or he would have been discovered ere this. So I resolved to wait a while and see if he returned. I would have followed him, if I could have done so with safety; but he might have detected me and that would not do. However, in less than fifteen minutes he came back. He walked now with a sober, innocent air. It seemed to say—"Oh! I haven't been up to any mischief, as you can see!"

I saw Cazaubon at his desk again, and I returned to my horse. I knew that I had a risk to run now, but I was ready for it. If the factory agent was at the bottom of the crime, and meant to have me robbed, he had already set his machinery in motion, and the next development would be upon the road. I examined my pistols, and then left the town, taking the road along the river, towards Aups.

At the end of half an hour I came to the slopes of the Barjols mountains, and soon afterwards entered the wood. I now began to be very careful and keep my eyes about me. I will not say that I was wholly without fear; for the mysterious manner in which the murders had been done, verged so closely upon the marvelous that a sort of superstitious dread attached to it. Had the victims been shot or ran through with a sword, or had their throats cut, I should have felt no sort of dread. But this was new ground. Death had come here, nobody knew how. It might have come from an invisible hand, and in dead silence. Yet when I reasoned upon the subject, I felt sure that the murderer must approach very near to his victim ere the blow was struck, since it must be some direct and powerful agent that could cause death in so strange a manner.

I had crossed the little cascade of Saint Esprit, and was descending a short steep hillside, when I saw a boy by the roadside, at the foot of the descent, engaged in whipping a mule. He was a slightly built fellow, not more than fifteen years of age, and his coarse garments were covered with meal. I knew that there was a mill upon a branch of the Verdon, not far back, and I supposed he might be the miller's boy. As I came nearer, I saw a large sack upon the ground, close by where the mule stood.

"What's the matter, my boy?" I asked, as I drew up near him.

"This ugly mule has thrown both me and my bag of corn from his back," the boy answered.

"Are you hurt?" I continued.

"My left shoulder is hurt," he said, "and I can't lift this sack again. If monsieur would help me, I would be very grateful."

Until this moment the idea of suspecting the boy had not entered my head; but the suspicion flashed upon me now. He was altogether too keen a looking fellow for a miller's apprentice. He gave me a glance from a pair of quick, sharp eyes, that meant more than he had spoken. And then, if I had not been very much mistaken, I had seen him holding his mule firmly with that left hand.

I leaped from my saddle, and moved towards the boy, being careful to watch his every movement.

"Now," said he, "if you will take hold of that end, we will put it on." He lifted at the other end, and pretended that it hurt his shoulder; and he begged of me to lift it on alone.

I professed to be willing to comply, and stooped down for that purpose, keeping my head in such a position that I could watch him by a sidelong glance. As I bent over and took hold of the sack, I saw him carry his hand in his bosom, and draw something out. I saw his dark eye flash, and heard his quick, eager breathing. In an instant I seized his wrist, and bent it upward, and as I did so, I heard a sharp report, like the explosion of a percussion cap, and saw a tiny wreath of smoke curl up from the hand held. He struggled to free himself from my grasp, but I held him with the grip of iron, and fastened my gaze upon him.

"I've found you, have I!" I said, drawing one of my pistols, and cocking it. "I will simply inform you, that I am an officer of the Prefecture, and that I have been hunting for you. Just offer a particle more of resistance, and a bullet goes through your brain. Now give me that weapon."

The boy was frightened, and trembled violently.

"It is only a tobacco-pipe," he said, as he handed it to me.

And certainly it looked like nothing more; but I had seen enough of it to know that evil was in it. It appeared to me to be an ordinary meerschaum pipe, the bowl colored as though by long use—only the amber mouth-piece was missing. I did not stop to examine it then, but turned my attention to its owner. I saw that he was still trembling with fear, and I knew that now would be the time to work upon him.

"So you are selling your soul to Monsieur Louis Cazaubon?" I remarked, by way of letting him know that I was thoroughly informed.

He started, and I saw very plainly that he knew just what I meant; but he tried to recover himself, and clumsily asserted that he did not know anything about the individual I had named.

"You needn't lie to me," I sternly replied, "for I know all about it. Louis Cazaubon has been watched by me when he didn't dream of such a thing. He thought I was a tradesman. But you are young, and I would save you. Confess everything to me, and I promise you that your life shall be spared."

I saw that the boy wavered, and I followed up my advantage; and ere long I had him bent to my wishes. I made him understand that I held his life in my hands; that I could protect him from the vengeance of any one whom he might criminate; and that he had everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by a full confession. He came to it gradually and reluctantly; but my wit finally triumphed, and I gained his secret.

His name he said, was Henry Dupin. He was born in Paris, but never knew who his parents were. He went to live with Cazaubon when quite young, and had been with him ever since. He said Cazaubon used to be a chemist, and did some business in that line; and it was in Paris that he invented the infernal machine, which they have since used with such fatal effect. About two years previous to the present time they left Paris together, and spent nearly a year in traveling over the kingdom, murdering and robbing for a living. Finally they came to Castellane, where the master obtained his present situation, while the boy went into a mill close at hand. Cazaubon marked the victims that were to be robbed, and the boy then did the work. He used various artifices in carrying out his plan, but the usual one was the same that he had tried upon me.

The boy then explained to me the secret of the pipe. Only the outer surface was of meerchaum. Within it was a pistol of the finest steel, and of the most exquisite workmanship. The stem was the barrel, and the lock was concealed within the bowl, and covered with tobacco. A thin plate of metal protected the curiously contrived lock, and upon this the tobacco rested. A pressure of the thum or finger upon this plate discharged the weapon. In order to cock it, the plate had to be removed. And now comes the infernal feature of the contrivance. The powder used in the little barrel was Cazaubon's own manufacture, and very powerful. For a wad a piece of felt was used, and on the top of this was placed the missle which did the mischief. The boy had two of them with him, stiched up in the lining of his cap. He took them out and showed them to me. This projectile was a tiny arrow, not larger than a cambric needle, with one end sharp and the other beat down to a thin feather. It was of fine steel, but coated with a greenish yellow substance, which was the most virulent and speedy poison that the chemist could concoct. That needle once within the course of the blood, and death was already at the heart. Its wound no mortal eye could detect. It punctured the skin not so palpably as the prick of a pin. He who sent it on its fatal errand made sure of his aim, generally striking the neck, and the victim would fall into insensibility ere he could comprehend what had hurt him.

I returned to Castellane with the boy; and having left him in charge of the Sub-prefect, I took a gendarme along with me, and went to the factory. Monsieur Cazaubon was surprized to see me back so soon; but he was more surprised when I asked him to take a walk with me; and when I called in the gendarme, and bade him put on the hand-cuffs upon him, he was ready to sink to the floor. We had him secured before he had sense enough to resist, and he was conveyed to the office of the Sub-prefect without trouble. At first he denied everything; but when he found that this would not avail him, he swore he would kill the boy.

In due time Monsieur Louis Cazaubon was tried and condemned to death; and the Prefect of Dinge took possession of the infernal machine. Before the villain was executed he confessed his crimes—told how many years he had worked to perfect his fatal instrument, and produce the poison—and also owned that the boy Henry had been driven to help him through fear of his life.

So the rasca,l was executed. Henry Dupin spent two years in confinement, and was then set free, and commenced an honest life. As for me, I got all the praise I deserved, and perhaps more. At all events, I had done the country some service, and the people were not slow to acknowledge it.

AFTER THE BUGS.

How an Ex-President of Harvard College Kept His Promise.

The late Rev. Dr. Hill, the honored ex-president of Harvard, was once on a crowded train with a number of emigrants and spent his time making paper dolls for the cross, tired children of a poor emigrant woman who was overcome with poverty, trouble and the perplexities of travel. Soon after he came to Portland canker worms began to annoy the beautiful trees on State Street very much and it was feared that they would be destroyed. Dr. Hill was equal to the emergency, and with all his knowledge of bugs and worms did not propose to have the handsome trees in front of his residence destroyed by insignificant canker worms. According he made a preparation largely composed of printers' ink and girdled his trees. While thus employed in raiment suitable for the work a lady sailed down the street and asked him about the remedy. She explained that the trees about her residence were injured by the worms, and asked him if she could not engage him to treat them. He said he would if he could get time. She asked him his name and he said "Hill," and after extracting from him a promise to come up and examine the trees, she went home and proudly told her husband what she had done. He recognized the divine by her description and was appalled—but Dr. "Hill" kept his promise, in spite of the mortified lady's protestation; and the trees are alive and thrifty today.—Fairfield, Me., Journal.

THE YOUNG FOLK'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

How Donald and Gladys Quarreled Through a Mistake—Feminine Tact—What Hazel Thinks—Pat's Device—From Bad to Worse.

Donald and Gladys.

One day Donald and Gladys had a quarrel. You see, while both were gathering more stones for the high tower they were building, Gypsy, the dog, came up to smell of the new edifice, when—crash! it tumbled right down on her meddlesome nose. So away she scampered, without waiting to make the call she had intended to make on Donald and Gladys.

Gladys saw the ruin first.

"Why, Donald," she exclaimed, wrathfully, "didn't you know any better'n to knock that down?"

"I didn't knock it down," said Don, stoutly.

"Yes, you did, 'cause I didn't!"

"I didn't!" shouted Donald.

"But you did," persisted Gladys, giving him an angry push, and then, slap! slap! went two small pairs of hands, and "Oh! oh!" cried two distressed voices.

Gladys's mamma called: Gladys, come! Come, Gladys!"

Donald hadn't any mamma, but Miss Little, his old kindergartner, who was taking care of him while papa was in Europe, came down the steps to meet the little ones.

"Why, Donald, how did this happen?" she asked.

"She said I tumbled the tower down, an' I didn't," he answered, defiantly.

"Couldn't you have told her pleasantly that you didn't?"

"No! I couldn't possibly; she was too mean!"

Then what did you do?"

"Oh, I just pushed her—she pushed me first—'n' then she slapped me, and I gave it to her back again!"

"Why, Donald!"

Donald wished Miss Little wouldn't look at him that way, and make her voice sound so sorry; but he said, crossly, "Well, I don't care much!"

He was so hot and cross he wished Miss Little would scold him, so he could say ugly things back to her, as he used to say to nurse. Somehow he never had the courage to say naughty things to any one who wouldn't scold him, although he wouldn't have told the reason why.

"Donald," said Miss Little, after dinner, "why are you not out playing."

"Well, you see," he answered, gloomily, "I keep thinking how mean Gladys was this morning."

"Doesn't that remind you of how naughty a little boy was to slap her back?"

"No, sir, ma'am! She said I did when I didn't; and, Miss Little, I'm 'most sure I can't forgive her 's long 's I live 'n' breathe!"

"Donald! Donald!" called Gladys's mamma.

"Why, what do you s'pose she wants?" said Don, looking frightened. "I didn't slap Gladys very hard."

"No," said Miss Little, as she went out to meet Gladys and her mamma and Uncle Bert; "probably she wants to see you for something else; but, Donald, just think how badly you would feel if you had hurt her! We never know how hard we strike when we're angry. You must be thankful you did not hurt her so that perhaps she would never be well again."

"My!" exclaimed Donald. "I believe I'd be so thankful I'd forgive her quick's a wink."

"Oh, Don!" cried Gladys, running up. "You didn't knock it down! Truly, you didn't!"

"I know it," said Don, heartily. "And, say, did I hurt you very much?"

"Hurt me? Oh no! But you see, Don, Uncle Bert says it was Gypsy who knocked it down. I'm sorry I said 'twas you. I think I must be a naughty girl."

"No, you're not!" exclaimed Donald, gallantly. "Come on; let's build another tower!"

Real Friends.

You have heard your mother tell how, when she went to school, she had such a dear girl friend, and how they have kept up the friendliness for many long years, and you have perhaps heard her say that school friendships are the most enduring of any. Then you have wondered if you and your present "best friend" will love each other when both of you are gray-headed. Now let us see how things stand between you and your best friend Anna. Of course you like her very much, but you must confess that very frequently there comes a little "tiff," and you "fall out." When such a thing happens you straightway transplant your affections to some other girl, and your friend does likewise. You two scarcely speak when you meet, and generally make a point of showing great devotion to the new friend in the presence of the old one.

Now isn't it rather silly to have these unhappy differences so frequently? If Ann does some very unworthy act then she deserves the loss of your friendship; but is your regard so frail a thing that it cannot stand small differences of opinion? Cannot you be more generous?

If your friend is lovable and you are the kind of girl you ought to be, then you will bear with her inconsistencies and put up with some of her faults. Perhaps you are not quite perfect yourself, and she may have to bear some things from you. If your friendship is the real thing, you will remember that love "hopeth all things," "beareth all things," and so bearing many things patiently and sweetly, you will find that years will not weaken, but will rather strengthen, your mutal bond of intercourse.

What Hazel Thinks.

I think boys are very queer. They want to be like some great hero, and they make so much talk about it, and they try to be like him in a few show things, and never seem to mind about the things that truly make a man great.

There is my brother. He talks about George Washington, and he lords it over the little ones, because he says that Washington was a great commander. And he gets on an old uniform that Uncle Henry wore when he was a drummer-boy in the war, and he flourishes a sword and talks big, and seems to think he is being like Washington.

Now I think that George Washington would have been just the same in plain clothes, without a sword. I think it was what he was and what he did that made him a famous man.

And if my brother would keep on his every-day suit, and help Neddie with his examples—as he wanted him to yesterday afternoon, when mamma was busy with her mission people, and I had my mending to do—and be polite to me, and go across the street with me when it is so crowded with teams,—instead of running ahead, and saying, "Oh, 'fraid of a horse! 'fraid of a horse!" as he did this morning,—he would be a good deal more like Washington. That's what I think.—Youth's Companion.

Pat's Device.

The following incident, told by the Utica Times, of the method employed by a clever son of Erin to induce his passengers to walk up hill, shows that a graceful, witty hint is pretty sure to prove irresistible.

Up one of the long hills of county Wicklow a mare was drawing a heavy load of travelers. The driver walked by her side, trying to encourage her as she toiled slowly end wearily along.

The six passengers were too busily engaged in conversation to notice how slowly the car progressed. Presently the driver opened the door at the rear of the car and slammed it to again. Those inside started, but thought that he was only assuring himself that the door was securely closed.

Again Pat opened and slammed to the door. The travelers inquired angrily why he disturbed them in that manner.

"Whist," he whispered, "don't spake so loud—she'll overhear us."

"Who?"

"The mare. Spake low," he continued, putting his hand over his mouth and nose. "Sure, I'm desavin' the crayture! Every time she hears the door slammin' that way she thinks one of yez is gettin' down to walk up the hill, and that raises her speerits."

The passengers took the hint.

Passing Over Cruel Words.

Some one has wisely said that "evil words hurt only two; him who utters them, and him who foolishly takes the time to listen to and place credence in them." Such was the belief of Prince Albert, of England, the consort of Queen Victoria, as will be seen by this incident told by a recent historian:

The prince was really one of the noblest men of the century. His modesty and consideration for others, and thoughtfulness in little things, were beyond all praise. He cherished no resentment for injuries received, but felt rather compassion for men who could stoop to do wrong or mean things. The scientist, Alexander Humboldt, on one occasion used some cruel words against the prince, designed to cause pain; when a friend was complaining to Prince Albert of the wrong done to him, he replied, sweetly,—

"I pity poor Humboldt. Such things injure one whom I have loved and admired." And this was all the reference he ever made to an attack that, to many others would have been cause for a lasting resentment.

Feminine Tact.

Tact is distinctively a woman's characteristic. Man may be gentle and thoughtful and tender where his affections are aroused. He may be diplomatic, and, in general, sufficiently a citizen of the world to avoid giving offense, yet he always lacks that delicate intuition which is so great a part of woman's charms.

A delightful quaint example of this womanly instinct, as developed in a child, occurred up town not many evenings ago. Little Vincent is only 6 years old, while his blue-eyed sister Molly does not yet tip the scales at four. The children had been made ready for bed, and were sitting up to see Mamma "dwess for ze party." Molly, who was in her night gown, was perched up on a high chair.

"Dear me, Vincent, I's dwedful told," she exclaimed.

Vin wanted to make her warm, so he wrapped up her feet in a newspaper, but in doing so he upset poor Molly, who slipped and fell solidly on the floor from her high chair. "Oh, Molly," said Vin in tears, "did you hurt you?" "No," said Molly winking back the tears which would come; "No, bruver, I fell on 'e paper."

Making the Most of Things.

The satisfaction to be gotton out of life, says the Congregationalist, depends less upon what one has than upon his faculty to make the most of things as they are. Many a rich man realizes far less joy and comfort all through life than others who are counted poor. The difference grows out of the fact that some men know how to use what they have to the best advantage, while others do not. The same principle extends even to the art of giving. Some people take so much interest in studying the needs of different objects that they find great delight in giving even a little, while others with less knowledge and discrimination draw their check for hundreds, it may be, doing it rather from a sense of duty than because it brings them any real joy. Blessed is the man who knows how to make the most of what he has.

From Bad to Worse.

A lady whose Christian name was Jane, and whose little daughter was named after her, engaged a housekeeper whose name was also Jane.

Thinking that three Janes in one household might occasion confusion, the lady said to the newcomer, who was a tall, angular woman, with a rigid air and an uncompromising cast of countenance, "I think, Jane, it will be better for me to call you by your last name, if you have no objection."

"No'm, I have no objections," answered the housekeeper, standing stiffly erect, valise in hand. "Call me 'Darling,' ma'am, if you prefer. That's my name!"

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

CONGESSMAN BINGHAM, of Philadelphia, will deliver the oration at Gettysburg June 2, on the occasion of the unveiling of the High-water-mark monument on Cemetery Ridge.

THE color of amber is of all shades, from pale straw to deep orange. A species called the Falernian, from its similarity in color to the celebrated rich, golden wine of that name, was the most prized by the Romans.

KATE FIELD asks: "What would become of France without her women?" A desire to be courteous in reply prompts an amendment to the question: "What would become of French women without French men?"

SEVERAL species of rhinoceroses, now extinct and only found in a fossil state, used to exist which had no horns at all. The name, meaning as it does the 'horned nose,' is rather a misnomer in their case.

HUMMING birds must miscalculate the best time for their yearly migration, since they have been found dead in hollow trees and outhouses. As a rule, however, they must contrive to travel a considerable distance in spite of their short wings.

A FRENCH scientist declares that in Paris no fewer than 4,000 women are caught stealing from the counters of stores which they frequent as purchasers. And the wealthy plead kleptomania while the poor ones go to prison.

THE report that Mrs. Frank Leslie would like a divorce from her young and docile husband is denied with some indication of earnestness. She is believed to feel quite encouraged at the progress he is making under her direction.

AT a recent wedding in Michigan an admission fee was charged. There is hardly more than a nominal difference between that method and the frequent one where presents are expected. It has the advantage, too, that the couple can use the money to buy what they need.

THE Russian government has began to realize the need of greater relief to the starving and disease-afflicted, and is sending food, medicines and physicians in train loads. Pestilence is getting in its work, and may spread to other parts.

WHILE the cigarette is under review it is noted that a professor, presumably a scientist, told the committee of the Massachusetts leislature last week that it is less injurious than the cigar. But Gen. Butler once remarked that college professors are sometimes hung in that state.

GOVENOR WINANS, of Michigan, is one of those early birds who are around bright and chipper in the morning, long before most prominent men have rung for their shaving water. He is at his desk in the Capitol at 8 o'clock, and sets a good example to his subordinates by getting early to work and keeping at it until the work is done.

PARIS, in the heart of Kentucky, has a newspaper which is owned and edited by a colored man. The enterprising editor has been clubbed once and now has a libel suit of respectable dimensions on his hands. A few more men like our esteemed contemporary would solve the negro problem in the South.

MISS SOONDERBAI POWAR, a native high-caste Hindoo, has been sent by India to this country as a missionary. She comes to point out the evils of the opium traffic. She wears an oriental costume, but speaks English fluently. Her oratory is simple and direct, and she excites the sympathy of her hearers.

THOUGH dull and uninteresting, the present session of Parliament seems to be getting to its end with a jump. Even the staid London Chronicle says that things never looked so much like a collapse since Sir Stafford Northcote started his fellows a dozen years ago with his sudden announcement of dissolution. Thus far the Conservatives have been staking their fortunes on the claim that the Liberals had nothing definite to offer the Irish members, whereas they had. But Mr. Healy laid that ghost on Monday by the statement that he had the fullest confidence in Mr. Gladstone.

REV. W. H. THORNE, editor of the Globe, is laid up with a serious attack of grip, attended by dangerous complications, at Gardiner, Me., and has no hope of being able to preach again or to do any work for a long time to come. Mr. Thorne gave up his parish at Mount Desert at the beginning of the year, threats of brain fever compelling him to resign pastoral labor. He went away to Gardiner, expecting to be able to return to his parish in February. In this he has been disappointed and the indications are that the severance will be final.

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

RECIPROCITY negotiations between Austria and the United States are about to be opened.

UTAH'S claims for statehood are destroyed by the conduct of Mormon representatives before the congressional committees.

THE senate confirmed Joseph Billington to be United States district judge at the Western district of Pennsylvania.

THE house committee on foreign affairs has decided to meet to hear parties interested in the bills introduced by Senator Vilas, proposing amendments to the senate bill regarding the La Abra and Weil claims.

Senator Mitchell reported, as an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, an item making an appropriation of $200,000 to enable the postmaster-general to list country districts by system of free delivery of mails.

ONE of the questions settled at the recent conference between the Canadian commissioners and Secretary Blaine and Gen. Foster representing the United States, was in regard to the establishment of a boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. The decision reached was for a joint or international prosecution of the work already begun by the United States.

Acting Secretary Spaulding has instructed the collector of customs at Chicago, to admit free of duty a box addressed Walker F. Earn, chief department of foreign affairs, World's Columbian Exposition, and containing "six splendid volumes of architectural designs," presented to the exposition by the mahajarah of Jeypore, provided the articles are intended for exhibition at the Exposition.

PERSONAL.

MRS. MINTON obtains her divorce.

CARDINAL GASPER MERMILLIOD, bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, died at Berne recently.

SIR HENRY COLTON, D. C. L., P. C., late lord justice of her majesty's court of appeals died in London.

TOM COSTELLO, an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe locomotive engineer, is heir to $60,000, left by his brother Patrick, who recently died at Detroit Mich.

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE, Jr. is granted a divorce, with custody of her child, $1,000 suit money and $100 per month permanent alimony.

DR. JOHN GILMARY SHEA, the noted Catholic writer and editor of the Catholic News, is dying at his home at Elizabeth, N. J. He was once editor of Frank Leslie's Illustarted Newspaper.

CASUALTIES.

TEMPERANCE people at Newport, Tenn., blow up a saloon with dynamite. Two stores adjoining were also destroyed.

THE Barquentine Patriot is stranded at Arkalow Rock. Three of the men who were aboard her were drowned. A mail boat just arrived from the Sicily islands reports several large vessels lying in a distressed condition.

DISASTROUS storms are reported throughout Spain. The Guadalquiver and other rivers are rising rapidly. Much property has been undermined and destroyed. A train was derailed near Roseado. One guard was killed and three others injured.

THE Big Four Chicago express ran into an open switch five miles east of Indianapolis and collided with some empty freight cars. A man and a woman, both tramps, riding on the front end of the mail car, were crushed to death between the tender and the mail car.

A LAMP explosion at Ironwood, Mich., caused the burning of the store building, occupied on the first floor by Bedard's saloon and on the second floor by the family of Charles Delongcamps. Three of the Delongcamps children—Albert, aged seven, Marie, aged five, and Charles, aged two—were burned to death. The other members of the family escaped with difficulty.

ABOUT noon the proprietor of the Cincinnati hotel detected a strong odor of gas in the building. Summoning a bell boy he gave him instructions to find the leak, and upon opening the door of an old room the boy was almost knocked down by the escaping gas. On the bed lay the dead body of M. Dugen, of Augusta, Ga. An examination showed that the man had been dead some hours.

THE WICKED WORLD.

A BALTIMORE physician committs suicide in St. Louis from an extraordinary motive.

JOSEPH ESPALLA, JR., a real estate agent and public administrator of Mobile, Ala., has disappeared. He is short $20,000.

THREE little children in New York are robbed of their clothes and left locked up in a room, where they suffer from cold and hunger four days.

AT Varner, Lincoln county, the other morning, about 2 o'clock, a mob overpowered the jailers and lynched George Harris, who was charged with the murder of one Parks, a sewing machine agent, at Tyrol last September.

JUAN ANTONIO FLORES was arrested at San Antonio, Texas, by a deputy marshall and placed in jail, charged with violation of the neutrality laws. He is said by the officers to be Catarino Garza's chief lieutenant, and is one of the wealthiest ranchmen of the Rio Grande.

ADELBERT SLYE, who pleaded guilty to robbing the Adams Express Company of Glendale, Mo., a few miles out from St. Louis, on Nov. 30, was sentenced to 2 years in the state penitentiary. Marion Hedspeth, who was to have been arraigned for the same crime, was too ill to appear in court and his case was continued.

AT a masquerade at Ft. Wayne, James Carter took the character of an untamed Indian, armed with tomahawks and knives. He also carried a revolver, which was supposed to be empty, which he leveled at the head of Albert Roth. When he pulled the trigger the revolver went off, and Roth fell to the floor fatally shot.

A FISHERMAN noticed a boat drifting down the river at Alton, Ill., and on approaching it the corpse of a middle-aged man was found lying in the bottom. The clothing indicated that the wearer had been a professional man out for a hunt. He had evidently been robbed, bound to the boat and murdered, after which the skiff was set adrift.

FOREIGN.

NATURAL gas has been discovered at Mimico, near Toronto.

The king of Italy will visit England in July and will review a powerful British fleet at Spithead.

The severe storms in great Britain have almost completely prostrated the land telegraph lines.

CANADIAN villagers beat a man to death for singing Orange songs, cut up his body and burn it in a stove.

THE Guatemalan legation at Paris has received a cable dispatch saying the revolt led by Enriquez has been suppressed, and that Enriquez has resigned.

IT is definitely announced that M. Ribot has been requested by President Carnot to form a cabinet, and that he has agreed to undertake the task.

IN the house of commons Samuel Smith moved the disestablishment of the church in Wales. The Welsh people, he said, could not recognize the state in religious matters. Sir Edward Clark, solicitor general, opposed the motion and it was defeated—267 to 220.

THE government of Russia has officially expressed its regrets for the expulsion of Capt. Younghusband and Lieut. Davidson from the Pamiers by Russian officers. This ends an incident that one time threatened serious consequences.

THE queen arrived at Windsor castle from Osborne, Isle of Wight. It was noticed that the queen, in spite of official and semi-official statements to the contrary, has not quite recovered from the indisposition she was suffering at the time of the illness, death and funeral of the Duke of Clarence at Avondale.

The discussion concerning the investiture of the new khedive of Egypt, which has been carried on almost since the accession of Prince Abbas to the Khediveship, has been brought to an end by the Sultan, who has deputed Marshal Ahmed Eyraud to convey the firman of investiture to the khedive.

The Archduchess Marie Valerie youngest daughter of Emperor Francis Joseph, and wife of Archduke Francis Salvator, of Austria-Tuscany, who has been suffering from pneumonia for several days, is making rapid improvement. The inflammation of her lungs has greatly decreased, and her physicians say she is likely to recover.

A DISPATCH from City of Mexico states that the hearing of the case against Col. Neuves Hernandez, under sentence of court martial, to be shot will take place before the higher martial court on appeal. Col. Hernandez made a request of President Diaz to appear in his behalf in the trial, but the request was refused.

THE British national chess congress to be held under the auspices of the British Chess Association at the British Chess Club, King street, Covent Garden, London, will commence on March 7 and continue till March 21. The program includes a national masters tournament and the annual amateur championship tournament.

THE RAILROADS.

AN increase in the freight rates from New York and Boston to St. Paul is announced by the Soo-Canadian Pacific combination.

THE Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways may combine and control the whole traffic of Canada.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY fines the Chicago & Northwestern for accepting a mileage ticket not properly signed.

GEORGE J. CHARLTON, assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Alton, is in St. Paul. He is accompanied by W. J. Hunt, the Alton's city passenger agent at St. Louis.

THE earnings of the Milwaukee for the third week of February were $543,114, an increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of $71,907.

THE interstate commerce commission decided in the case of William H. Harvey against the Louisville & Nashville that the action of the defendant in granting free passes to the city council of New Orleans and to the clerk of that body is unlawful and violates the act to regulate commerce.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE Nebraska State league draws the color line.

ADVANCE money is the scarcest thing in the market this season.

The California league season runs from late in March to Thanksgiving week.

Mark Baldwin's suit for $20,000 against Von der Ahe has been continued until April.

FRED CARROLL signed to manage and captain the Oakland (Cal.) club for $2,000 a season.

WILLIE WALTER VEACH claims to have discovered a liniment that will knock the Charley Horse into a cocked hat.

IT is rumored that the Phillies are after Pitcher Dad Clarke, who jumped from Omaha to Columbus last season.

OWING to the inclement weather in Great Britain, the great greyhound coursing match for the Waterloo cup was postponed.

THE Southern League of Base Ball Clubs has been formed with six clubs. They are Atlanta, New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Macon and Columbus.

A CHESS match will shortly be played by telegraph between the Manhattan Chess Club of New York and the New Orleans Chess, Checker and Whist club.

NEAR Washington several gentlemen interested in trap shooting will experiment with English sparrows as the targets. It is said that out West these birds have frequently been utilized as the targets in trap shooting, and that they served the purpose excellently.

THE Brooklyn Base Ball club has signed another pitcher. His name is Stein, who pitched for a time with the Chicago team. He will undoubtedly be a valuable acquisition to the Brooklyn team, as he is considered a good twirler.

A PRIZE fight took place in St. Bernard Parish, New Orleans, between Charles Johnson, who fought Andy Bowen to a draw two years ago, and Al Garcia, a local amateur. Johnson knocked his opponent out in four rounds. A large crowd witnessed the mill.

THE TOILERS.

THE Indianapolis street car lines are again tied up by a strike.

A FORMIDABLE movement is on foot to break up labor unions connected with British shipping.

THE Rio Grande railroad and its telegraph operators have agreed upon a scale of salaries, and the threatened strike is off. An increase in pay has been granted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOV. MCKINNEY of Virginia has signed the bill for the settlement of the state debt.

THE house furnishing firm of Clemence Brothers at Providence R. I., has failed. Liabilities, $80,000; assets, $70,000.

A RUMOR that L. H Green of Cincinnati has succeeded N. B. Greenhut as president of the whiskey trust is denied by Mr. Greenhut.

THE discovery of a three-foot vein of tenturine ore in the Dyer Lode at Fremont, Colo, is reported. The ore already assays $109 per ton.

THE famous Bossic mine at Silver Creek, Colo., has been sold to George Wright of Omaha. The price is a round million dollars.

THE entire plant of the Kenosha (Wis.) Watch Case company has been purchased by the Rockford (Ill.) Watch company and taken to Rockford.

A METEOR three hundred feet in length is reported to have fallen in Montana, burying forty head of cattle and two Chinamen and embedding itself two hundred feet in the ground.

EDWARD P. GOWAN has begun a $25,000 damage suit against the St Louis Republic, which charged him with swindling the Missouri Pacific Railroad company out of $100,000.

PROF. JOHN H. BIERS, of the law department of the University of Tennessee, has been appointed as instructor in the Yale law school and becomes secretary of the faculty.

IN the lower house of the Utah legislature a memorial that had passed the council favoring an anti-polygamy amendment to the United States constitution was killed.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio world's fair boards met at the office of Chief of Construction Burnham at Chicago, and decided on the precise location of their state buildings. These four states are grouped together on a triangular plat of ground near the western limit of Jackson park, just north of Fifty-ninth street. The buildings will be so placed that each will command a fine view of the art galleries, the picturesque lake and the buildings of the several foreign nations.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Dudrey Bros.' cooper shop at Moorhead has been burned. Loss, $1,400, insurance, $800.

A. C. Whitney, an old resident of Homer, while on his way home early the other morning, dropped dead in his wagon.

L. E. Morse, one of the oldest settlers of Redwood Falls, was taken to the asylum at St. Peter. An attack of grip shattered his mind.

Citizens of Stillwater protest to the board of education against the employment of nuns as teachers. The county authorities are to be enjoined from paying over school funds.

City water works bonds of Redwood Falls have been sold to E. H. Rollins & Son, of Concord, N. H., at a premium of $261. Work on the plant will commence as soon as the weather will permit.

A World's Fair meeting was held at Adrian recently by Superintendent Hunt, and a committee appointed to raise $250. Worthington has pledged a like amount, which finishes Noble county's quota.

A Sauk Rapids Special says: Arthur Jones was brought in from Milaca tonight with three ribs broken and his body badly crushed, caused by logs. It is feared he will not live.

William Rice, of Winona, brakeman on the way freight for the St. Paul road, had his first two fingers on the right hand crushed while making a coupling at Lake City recently.

Judge Ira B. Mills, judge of the Fourteen judicial district, has been requested by the county Alliance of Marshal county to becom an independent candidate for judge for this district.

Four of the eight new electric cars for the electric street car line at St. Cloud have arrived. They have all the latest improvements. The line is nearly all built from Eleventh street south to car shops, a distance of three miles and a halt.

J. J. Dayton, proprietor of the cold storage plant at Lake city, has purchased a number of lots on Washington street in this city, and will establish a creamery and cheese factory at a cost of $5,000. He has already secured the necessary machinery.

C. B. King, Duluth, will have charge of the new paper started at the new town of Merril, in the Mesaba range. The owner of the paper is Dr. Fred Barrett, editor of the Vermillion Iron Journal, at Tower, and the Ely Iron Home, at Ely.

Two human skeletons have been found in a cellar being dug for Stauch's bottling house, Clark street, in the heart of Albert Lea. It is supposed to have been the site of an Indian burying ground, other skeletons having been found in the vicinity.

The Minneapolis & Northern elevator at Dugdale was consumed by fire the other night. The cause of the fire is unknown, and all papers, books, etc., were destroyed. It is reported that the elevator contained 30,000 bushels of wheat.

The suit for criminal libel at Henderson in which S. A. Cooley, of Le Sueur, was complainant against H. H. Moellering, of the Henderson Independent, resulted after a long and interesting trial in favor of the defendant.

A Faribault special says: A young man who gave his name as James Freeman and who has been at the county poor farm about three weeks hung himself to a tree with a clothes line. He recently cut his foot while chopping wood, but was nearly well.

Kish-wah-nah-kud-stump, sachem and grand medicine seer of the Objibway of the Mississippi, and reputed to be one of the oldest Indians living in this state, being considered over 100 years old, is dying at White Earth.

A large number of men and teams will find abundance of employment at Argyle as soon as spring work begins, and laborers can find work at the present time by hiring to farmers for the season. There is a great scarcity of help here. Wages are good and pay sure.

Flora Ingersoll, formerly of Dodge Center, and half-sister of Mrs. James Christian, with whom she was living at Northfield, committed suicide by taking strychnine. The deceased was about thirty years old and unmarried. She stated just before her death that she was tired of living.

James Langhran, a farmer living in Cottonwood county near Heron Lake, was arrested a few days ago at the instance of the Omaha Railway company for alleged stealing of some old bridge timber and railroad ties. A trial was had which resulted in the jury acquitting the prisoner.

William Hutchinson, general grocery merchant at Dundas, has purchased from a leading dealer of Rice county, the valuable trotting filly sire by Port Martin's "Grand Mountain Morgan," four years old. The animal shows a 2:30 gait, and is valued at $2,500. The intention is to trot her in the 2:30 class.

The jail at Fosston was destroyed by fire early the other morning. The fire originated in a prisoner's cell. It is supposed that he set fire to the bed clothing. The prisoner was taken out. His name is L. J. Hagen, and he was at one time a prominent citizen of Albert Lea, where he was engaged in the drug business, but of late years whiskey has gotten the better of him.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Railroad Commissioner Walsh has returned from St. John and Cando, where he has just succeeded in opening the branch of the Great Northern line blockaded with snow several weeks ago, causing a shortage of provisions and fuel.

The order of the district court at Jamestown, now in session, in the case of the state vs. Pat Moran for violating the prohibitory law, was carried out by the sheriff in destroying all the stock and fixtures found in the establishment of the defendant Moran.

In the case of the people vs. Edward Reed, Thomas Devine and George Smith, charged with burglarizing the store of David Goodman, last November, the jury in the district court at Jamestown found the defendants not guilty.

A serious epidemic is raging among horses near Grand Forks. The animals are attacked with a swelling in the throat and the disease seems to be a combination of distemper, pneumonia and grip. The veterinary surgeons are having their hands full taking care of the numerous cases.

The police of Grand Forks arrested two suspicious individuals in the rear of a bank building recently. One of them had on his person a set of valuable burglar's tools, including diamond safe drills. The men are believed to be professionals and wanted for safe robbery in Minneapolis.

The first seizures under the prohibition law at Mandan were made the other evening. The sheriff found a number of jugs of whiskey and other intoxicants in the saloon of D. M. Bongard. George Brown Roby's saloon was also raided, but only one bottle was discovered. Injunctions were served on the offenders, and all the blind pigs in town are closed up.

The personal injury suit of Bennett vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for $20,000 damages, which has been on trial for several days in the district court at Jamestown was ended. The jury found their verdict for the defendant. The jury in a former trial gave Bennett $2,000 damages. On an appeal the supreme court granted a new trial.

In the celebrated case of The State vs. Anderson Healy, in which the defendant was found guilty of a crime against the election law a few weeks ago, Judge Winchester granted the petition for a new trial. In granting a new trial the judge gives the defendant the advantage of every doubt in the mass of conflicting affidavits regarding the conduct of the jury.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The two young men conducting the business house of Champeny Bros., in Mitchell, have just received a windfall in the shape of $55,000 each as an inheritance from their father who recently died.

A passenger train from the West was thrown from the track near Ree Heights by a broken rail. An extra was sent to the wreck and the passengers were brought to Huron. Several were badly shaken up, but not seriously hurt.

John Burke, a single man, aged 20 years, was found dead in his house at Aberdeen by neighbors. His stock was nearly starved. He had an attack of la grippe several days ago, and it is thought death was due to natural causes.

A day was set apart for taking collections in the public schools of the state as a contribution to the World's Fair state fund. The scheme was a total failure, notwithstanding it was expected that several thousand dollars would be secured in this way.

Everett J. Cutshall, a laboring man at Sioux Falls, fell from the scaffolding being erected on the Milwaukee Railway bridge over the Sioux river, receiving such injuries that he died one hour after the accident. He leaves a wife and four children. His former home was Pine Island, Minn.

A 10 mile foot race took place at Sioux Falls between Aspinwall, of Salem, and Smith, of New York. One is a local sprinter and the other a professional traveling under an assumed name. A tremendous crowd greeted the racers, and surprisingly to many, Aspinwall won. Time 57:40.

William Franklin, one of the owners of the Keystone gold mine in the Etta district, Pennington county, reports a rich strike in a tunnel now in 210 feet. He states that the face of the tunnel is in ore which goes $71 per ton and that one streak three-quarters of an inch wide will pay over $20,000 per ton.

A divorce case of more than ordinary importance will probably be tried at Miller at the April term of court. Alice Beverly Crane of Sioux Falls has filed papers for a divorce against Walter Crane of New York. The parties are said to be English and their real residence is London, Eng., the change from Sioux Falls, where the case was to have been tried, to this place being to avoid publicity.

All the saloons are closed at Vermillion after two weeks' work by a committee of ladies of the W. C. T. U. Complaints were entered against Peter A. Bergland, Kimball Bros. and parties on Island Berglands. Considerable liquor was found. Other places took the alarm and put their stock out of the way. The largest house in the lot had only one quart bottle of whisky left. The cases will come before the April court.

WISCONSIN.

A Green Bay woman dies at the age of 108 years.

A Wisconsin farmer dies after a sleep of four weeks.

An assignment was made by Luethe & Frankenberg, general merchants of Neillsville, to C. F. Grow. The estimated liabilities are $15,000; assets, about $25,000.

John Hocum, a Swede, aged 46 years, suicided at Cumberland by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He leaves a wife and one son.

W. A. Skinner, dealer in general merchandise in Barron, made an assignment to Attorney C. C. Coe. Liabilities about $2,000; assets nearly as much.

Liquor trials over which there is much excitement at Beloit, were again postponed till March 14th. There are sensational rumors regarding the cases which adds to the excitement.

John Madersback, aged 18 years, was killed by a falling tree near Cumberland. Three other accidents resulting in broken limbs occurred in the lumber woods near Cumberland.

Louis Muellmas, of Ft. Howard, 55 years, under the influence of liquor, tried to emasculate himself with a butcher knife. His wife prevented him. He was laboring under the hallucination that the Salvation Army wanted him for a hallelujah lassie.

The last legislature passed a law compelling boom companies to pay into the state treasury 2 per cent of their gross earnings. Some have done this under protest, while others refuse on the ground that the law interferes with commerce between states. The attorney general will bring suit to recover.

The Baker case at Ashland drags wearily on with nothing new or startling in the testimony. W. S. Reynolds was recalled by the defense for recross-examination Mr. Reynold's books were brought into play in an attempt to corner him, but the gentleman left the stand without having benefitted the examiners a particle. The state has rested its case.

IOWA.

The bill now before the Iowa legislature to create an appellate court is opposed by the bar of Dubuque, and it is probable a remonstrance against it by the Dubuque County Bar Association will be sent to Des Moines.

News reached Mason city that Henry Kluss, a successful farmer living in the south part of Allamokee county, had suicided by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun. Brooding over the sale of his farm is the attributed cause.

It is announced that the Perkins Bros' company, owners of the Sioux City Journal, have bought the Evening Times, and will conduct it as the evening edition of the Journal. This makes the strongest and richest newspaper combination in Iowa.

Will Lucas, a jeweler, of Gowrie, and Georgia Weitzel, daughter of a well-known citizen of that place, eloped. Their flight was discovered and the couple were captured at Tara while they were waiting for a train to take them East. Their proposed marriage will be indefinitely postponed.

David Gallway, a farmer living a few miles north of Dubuque, was drowned while returning home from the city. He drove into an air hole. Henry Gripply, who was with him, was nearly drowned, but was rescued by Capt. Kimbel. Gallway's body has not been recovered.

Workmen opening up a new stone quarry two miles south of Alden, unearthed the skeleton of a man. The bones were white with age but in a state of preservation. It was at a lonely place in the timber and old settlers are inclined to think some foul play was committed several years ago on one Johnson, who disappeared very mysteriously.

The family of Matthew Cheney, living in the northern part of Sac county, was suffocated by coal gas. A neighbor who went to the house found all the family insensible, and at once summoned a physician. It was too late to save all the family, and a young man and a child died. All the rest of the family are very feeble.

ONLY ONE SAVED.

A Steamer Sunk by Collision in the North Sea Off the English Coast.

Every Soul on Board Except the Captain Goes Down With the Vessel.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—News of a terrible disaster on the North sea by which a steamer went to the bottom, carrying with her every soul on board with only one exception, was received in this city late tonight.

Only meager details of the catastrophe have yet been obtained, but from the dispatches already at hand it is learned that the steamers Loughbrew (British) and Forest Queen came into collision off Flamborough, a village of York county, East Riding, on the North sea. The vessels crashed together with great force and the Forest Queen was torn apart by the bow of the Loughbrow.

The damages sustained by the Forest Queen were so extensive that the sea began to rush through the breaches made in her hull in a great volume. So quickly did the Forest Queen founder that her crew had no chance to save their lives, and all hands with the single exception of the captain went down with her to a watery grave.

The dispatches give no information as to the extent of the damage done to the Loughbrow.

There were about fifty-five men on board the sunken steamer.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A Plot to Take a Mayor's Life Discovered.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—What is believed by the police to have been a conspiracy to assassinate Mayor B. B. McDonough came to light to-day. Late Wednesday night two negroes called at the mayor's residence and endeavored to allure him out of doors by claiming to be the bearers of a message from police headquarters.

The mayor has telephone communication between his residence and the headquarters and refused to respond to the message, as the officers would have summoned him by wire if his presence had been required. Inquiry next morning developed that no message had been sent by the police. Later in the day a negro told the mayor that two white men had offered him $50 to call the mayor out of his house and then get him out of the way. The negro was frightened and fled, followed, he said, by the strangers, who threatened to kill him.

Mayor McDonough has recently begun a rigid enforcement of the Sunday-closing law and has incurred the enmity of the grog-shopkeepers in the low quarters of the city, and to these men the friends of the mayor attribute what they believe to have been an attempt to murder him.

MURDER SUSPECTED.

The Father of Starving Children Under Arrest.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 27.—A sensational discovery was made to-day by a police officer. A family of three little children were found in a squalid hut nearly frozen, and starving to death, one of them a nursing babe. They had burned their feet trying to keep warm. The father had been on a spree, and their mother had disappeared mysteriously over a week ago and had not been seen since.

The father, Charles Crowler, has been arrested on suspicion of foul play, as it is alleged that he made threats to put his wife out of the way, and the little children say he said he was "Going to get them a new mamma." A search is being made for the body as the circumstances now strongly indicate that she has either been killed and the body hidden, or else she committed suicide, as there is no clue to her having been seen by any one for over a week.

The case has caused considerable excitement, and several detectives are now at work. Crowler says his wife has left him several times before, but never stayed away so long.

Unprofitable Whitecapping.

BRANCHVILLE, Ind., Feb., 27.—Robert Underhill, a deaf mute, was attacked by five men. By the aid of his wife and sister the assailants were fought off until Underhill secured an ax, by which he committed damage yet unknown. Ed Keefe, a young man of unsteady habits, is missing, and Lewis Falkenburg is lying in bed badly wounded in the shoulder blade. He says he was kicked by a horse, though others think the wound might have been made with an ax. Underhill is badly wounded in the head, face and neck with shot, and will doubtless die. Falkenburg will be crippled for life.

Won the Money Betting.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 27.—M. L. Blackwood, Fred Kirkwood and Phelps Perrin were the only witnesses examined in the Baker case to-day. The defense, by today's testimony, are showing where Perrin secured the money he gave Baker to commence business with. Mr. Blackwood states that $1,000 had been secured by a note, using his name as a surety. Perrin testified to giving Baker $1,500 from his safety box at the bank. This money Perrin claims to have won on election and prize fight bets.

Held for Extradition.

WINNIPEG, Special Telegram, Feb. 27.—Begsley, who escaped from Cavalier, N. D., to Manitoba, after having committed rape on an aged Icelandic woman, was tried before the Canadian courts to-day and sufficient evidence adduced to warrant the judge holding Begsley for extradition. Attorney Kneeshaw of Pembina conducted the case for the state.

A Forger Arrested in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 27.—W. Z. Smyssen, a forger, who is wanted in Oshkosh, Wis., for forging two notes for $7,000 each, was arrested here to-night and is now confined in the city jail.

Killed by a Teacher.

ELROY, Wis., Feb. 27.—Last night at Valley, a small town sixteen miles west of this city, Albert Coucutt died from the effects of a whipping he got at school yesterday afternoon from J. N. Allen, the teacher. Coucutt was requested to remain in doors during recess. Coucutt got up to go out with the other pupils and was requested by Allen to be seated, which he refused to do. Allen took an ironwood club which had been used as a stove poker and struck Coucutt over the head with it. The young man was carried to a neighbors, where he was taken with convulsions and died. There is talk of lynching Allen.

Both Feet Cut Off.

MANDAN, N. D., Special Telegram.—A tramp tried to steal a ride on the west-bound passenger train to-day and fell under the trucks and both feet were cut off. He died in an hour. He is a German named Gottlieb Daub, and from papers in his possession it is believed he formerly lived at Elgin, Ill.

Advertised a Lottery.

ADRIAN, Minn., Special, Special.—The entire weekly edition of the Adrian Citizen, an Alliance paper, and the Nobles County Democrat were refused at the postoffice here to-day because of a lottery advertisement by Tinnes Bros. & Co., general merchants of this place.

HE, SHE OR IT.

Physicians Unable to Decide the Sex of a Tennessee Convict.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27.—Physicians here have had quite a discussion during the past few days as to the sex of a convict named Hannah Baz, sent from Monroe county to serve one year for larceny.

When brought here the convict had on man's clothing, and persistently claimed to be a man, but requested that he, she or it be not placed in the men's wing. The warden called on the members of the state board of medical examiners and several other physicians and all signed a request that Gov. Buchanan grant a pardon on the ground that they could not determine the sex of the convict. Hannah has small hands and feet and a woman's face, is rather good looking and aged nineteen. Gov. Buchanan granted the pardon.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Young Woman Murdered in a Fiendish Manner.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—The details of a most horrible story were received in this city today, telling of a fiendish act committed, it is alleged, to avenge another terrible crime.

A band of masked men, whose features were completely concealed, collected during the night in the small village of Minin, in the province of Bukowina. They went to the house of a handsome young woman named Mary Leppers, forced their way into a bed room occupied by the woman and bound her securely with cords. They poured a large quantity of petroleum over her. A match was then applied to the oil-soaked garments, and in an instant the woman was enveloped in flames.

The poor victim's shrieks and cries were blood-curdling, but the terrible agony suffered by the woman as she was roasted to death had little effect in arousing pity from her assailants, who watched the woman's cremation. The band stood gazing on this horrible spectacle until the woman's convulsive struggles had ceased and her anguished moans had died away, and not one of them stirred from the spot until nothing remained of the woman's body but a black and distorted mass. The murderers then left the place as secretly as they had arrived.

The motive assigned for the outrage is that the woman was suspected of having murdered her husband, and it is thought that those who took part in the burning were friends of the dead man.

WELCOME GIFTS.

American Contributions Thankfully Received in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—The subscriptions made in America for the relief of the famine sufferers in this country are exciting much interest. The relief movements in the northwestern part of the United States and Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, all of which have been reported here are greatly appreciated.

All the American contributions will be handled by trusty agencies, and no fear may be entertained that anything will be devoted to other puposes than those intended by the charitable doners of these welcome gifts. Charles Emery Smith, the United States minister to Russia, has had frequent consultations with the leading members of the private charitable institutions here and with the government authorities, with all of whom he reached the most satisfactory conclusions regarding the manner in which the American gifts would be distributed. In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press in St. Petersburg to-day the American minister said:

> You can say to the American donors that their generous gifts will be faithfully applied as they may indicate through reliable agencies, and this will be done with the approval and support of the Russian authorities.

Mr. Smith added that he had received a letter from a friend who was examining the condition of affairs in Samara. This letter was delivered from the village of Patrofla, and in it the writer said:

> In the city of Samara I saw many sad sights, but the misery I now see daily around me is past description. People are dropping daily from hunger, typhus fever and influenza. Thousands must die in the province of Samara before spring unless immediate help is given them. Three persons have died of starvation in Patrofla in two days. Hundreds of starving peasants surround my house all day long, appealing to be saved from death. In every other house there are cases of typhous fever or influenza. The patients appear to be walking skeletons. The grain is exhausted and nearly all the horses in the vicinity have been sold. An official informs me that there are 200,000 persons who require relief in Samara alone. Yesterday I visited three dying peasants, one of whom is now dead.

Sentenced to Death.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Lieut. Annistey was sentenced to death to-day for the murder of Baroness Dellard in this city a few months ago. The prisoner confessed his guilt and gave a detailed account of the crime. Baroness Dellard, who was the mother of a prominent official in the war office, was murdered on Dec. 4 last. She lived in handsome apartments in a large house in the Boulevard du Temple. She was alone at the time of the murder, but her maid returned home soon afterward and was also attacked by the murderer, being stabbed in the throat and breast from behind. The murderer then escaped, leaving his knife and the jewels he had intended to steal. He was a lieutenant of an infantry regiment in the French army and was retired only two days before he committed the crime.

Guatemala's Thayer.

SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, Feb. 27.—The rival candidates for the presidency were Lienfiesta and Barrillas. The former received the popular vote and was declared elected, but Barrillas declined to hand over the reins of government to him. His excuse was that the country was very much disturbed, and as trouble was expected it would be impolitic to change the government at that time. It is asserted that Barrillas only wants time to find out the sentiment of the army. If the troops will side with him Barrillas will refuse to resign.

Mrs. Osborne's Case.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sir Charles Russell, after Mrs. Osborne pleads guilty in her trial on March 7, will appear in court to deal with the case under the first offenders' act, which will enable the judges to release the accused under a bond to reappear and undergo sentence. There is a question whether the act applies to this case. A legal opinion is that, although the charge against Mrs. Osborne is not included in the act, the judges have power to apply the principle.

Germany Will Pull Out.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The government has determined to abandon the German possessions in Southwest Africa.

Foster's Plan Discussed.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The proposals of Secretary Foster for restricting European immigration to the United States are anxiously discussed by the Atlantic steamship companies. The suggested increase in the head tax implies increased passenger rates. A high steamship authority says that while the scheme will create positions in European ports for a new class of officeseekers at the cost of Atlantic steamship lines, it will impel immigration to other countries, especially to Canada. The exacting of a bond of $50,000 from steamship owners as a pledge for the return of objectionable emigrants within two years, he holds, will be impossible of observance.

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ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The Grand Forks News says: "The News leads all others do but follow. Fisher raised $1,100 for the World's Fair exhibit. Crookston has her notes for $600 in bank!"

Oh, rats! That looks like it. The assessment for the whole of Polk County was only $1,100, of which amount the city of Crookston guarantees $600, the villages dividing the balance among them.

Engineer Jack Bunnell went out on Friday morning with a bran new engine, No. 214 which came up from St. Paul that morning for Jack's especial use. We 'spect Jack will be so awfully stuck up that he can't afford to call on poor neighbors like impecunious printers any more. Never mind, Jack, don't put on lugs; we may buy us a little ingine ourself one of these days; then we'll race you.

Chas. Vine lost a valuable horse on Wednesday morning. He had about 800 pounds of meat in his wagon driving up the hill on Main street. The horse pulled it up all right, showed no signs of distress and at the top of the hill stopped to blow a minute. Directly he commenced to shiver, fell and died in a few minutes. Charlie bought the horse of Chris Anderson only a few weeks ago.

S. L. Collins will receive a carload of fine young mares on Friday's freight and will be ready to show you as fine a lot of young horses as ever stepped in Polk County. Mr. Collins has been in this city ever since we had a city, has bought and sold hundreds of horses in that time, is one of the best judges of good horse flesh in Polk County, and every man who has ever dealt with Collins knows that his word is as good as his bond. Go and see this fine lot of animals.

If the people of the Eastern, Middle and New England States fully understood the advantages this country enjoys there would be such an immigration here this spring as was never before seen. Here the same exertion required to keep body and soul together there would make a man independent in a few years, and if he should come with a very little capital to start on so much the better. Very many who came here with nothing a few years ago have now a good farm and are in good circumstances.

Last week, one Carl Swanson stole a span of horses from L. E. Larson, of East Grand Forks, took the team to Fertile and traded them for one horse. Sheriff Grundysen soon learned of the whereabouts of the team and went down and raked them in, whereupon the man in whose possession they were found organized a secret detective force consisting of himself, took after the man and by an unerring instinct followed him until he run him to earth, whereupon he resolved himself into a full fledged officer, arrested Mr. Man and brought him to this city. The $200 State reward for catching horse thieves will amply repay him for all the inconvenience he suffered in the deal.

A paper is in circulation asking the Great Northern railroad authorities to erect new depot and freight buildings this spring, in view of the fact that the raising of the tracks will necessitate some changes. Mr. E. M. Walsh makes an excellent suggestion as to a site for the depot with hotel in connection therewith; and that is to take the Sherman house property on the corner of Main and Robert streets, add enough to make 150 feet fronting Main street, thus acquiring a tract 150 by about 160. This would give ample room for a magnificent hotel and depot building and is not so very impracticable after all when you come to think of it. It would be a very graceful thing for the company to do.

A case of extortion was related to us last week by a citizen of Maple Bay which looks more to us like a case of downright robbery than anything else. A man borrowed a sum of money in the summer of '91 on what was called 10 per cent straight. He gave a mortgage for the principal sum bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, then a second mortgage to secure a note for 4 per cent of the amount, due November 1st '91. When the latter note became due he had not quite enough to meet it, and owing to bad weather had been unable to thresh, so he wrote the company stating the circumstances and promising to do his best to meet the note at an early day. A few weeks thereafter, not having heard from his first letter he wrote again but got no reply so he concluded everything was all right and got his threshing done just as soon as possible, sold his wheat and came down on Thursday to pay his note, and to his surprise found that the mortgage had been foreclosed. We call this about the meanest thing of the kind we ever heard of and it looks like a deliberate attempt to steal the farm or to cause the man a great deal of needless extra expense to save his little home from the sharks. It is such cases as these that sours the dispositions of most mortals and makes them regard everything as through a glass darkly, and there should be some remedy provided to prevent the possibility of like occurrences.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending Feb. 27, 1892:

Bentson, L. D.	Knudson, Miss Julia
Olson, Miss Emma	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

Read the noble letter of John D. Knudson, elsewhere in this issue. It makes one's heart warm to read such sentiments, as it convinces one that real genuine christianity is not entirely extinct in the heart of man. In stating the cases of these men whom THE JOURNAL seeks to relieve, John omitted to say that some of them have lost crop after crop until this disaster made the fourth crop totally destroyed, and now all they have left is their farms, their teams and an indomitable determination to try it again if they can procure seed and feed for their teams. They could in no way have gone through the winter without help from their neighbors and some of the business men of Crookston, who have given them groceries and provisions and clothing. If they can now secure grain to sow they have a chance to catch up and live amongst our people, but if they don't the most of them will be absolutely obliged to sell their teams, give up their farms and go to some new country and try it again. We have been trying to arrange with the Great Northern Road to ship all contributions from points on their line in Polk County, and we have assurances that this will be done, although the company has not issued official orders to that effect as yet. Mr. Knudson's suggestions are wise and timely and are just what are needed at this time to stir up an interest in this matter that shall bear excellent fruit. Why, can it be possible that for the lack of a few bushels of grain each, the farmers of Polk County will allow a few of their number to be driven out of the county? We mistake the material of Polk County farmers if it is.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned will sell at his farm in the Town of Roome, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property to-wit: Four good work horses, 1 heavy mare with foal to an imported horse, 1 pair yearling colts, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 2 farm wagons, 1 two-seat spring wagon, 1 pair sleighs, 1 cutter, 1 16-shoe drill, 1 field roller, 2 setts harrows, 3 plows, 1 cultivator, 1 fanning mill, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 1 sett blacksmith tools, 3 setts harness, household furniture, also 1001 other small articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—All sums of $5 and under, cash; on all sums over $5 time will be given until November 1st, 1892, on good approved notes bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum. A discount of 5 per cent will be given on all sums over $5 for cash. [46-47] CHRIS. KERN.

Mentor Items.

The Journal is a welcome visitor to our homes weekly.

Our proprietor of the young Dalrimple farm who went down to Steele County last fall, has returned with a blooming bride and Messrs. Moe & Buhn's cigars were well tested. The boys say the cigars were all right, but if the beer don't soon come a storm might burst over Dalrimple before he expects it.

The new cottage at Mentor is drawing near completion. Pete promised to do the thing up brown. We can look for our oyster supper in due time. Brace up, Pete, don't get nervous.

We are expecting a lively time this coming summer on the banks of our Maple Lake. Lots of lemonade and ice cream for G. Deniston is rolling up the ice to beat the Dickens.

The underbrushing has been going pretty lively for the past two weeks, The brush or poles being hauled to various places on the prairie, to be burned at the time that best suits the jayhawkers, leaving room for business to start in earnest on the new town site.

We would like to hear a little more about the old man Kramer, whose death occurred a few days ago. If he was buried as a pauper or rolled in the ground like a dumb brute, or are the reports false?

Wood hauling has been pushing rapidly here this winter, but unless more snow comes the teamsters will have to strike at other work.

If you havn't room in the JOURNAL for the Mentor items you know where the scrap basket is.

MENTOR GRIP.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

Taken Up.

Came to my place on Feb. 3d, one light sorrel horse with white face and three white feet. Owner can recover by proving property and paying expenses of keeping and advertising. JOHN JOHNSON, Town of Kertsonville. [44-46]

WANTED!

Two or three men to work for me in Polk County. $4 to $12 per day, sure. If you are idle or working for small money now is the time. Any one can do the work and make big wages. Particulars free. Address,

W. ALBERT LANCTOT,
[41-48] Crookston, Minn.

For Sale.

I have for sale at my farm, 6 miles northeast of Crookston, a few choice young mares ready for farm work or driving purposes. Call early for choice.
[45-tf] S. M. MCKEE.

The Song of the Democrat.

BY FRED W. DAVIS.

PRELUDE.

When you chance to meet a dem. upon the street
He will draw you 'round the corner and kindly pay the treat,
And preach to you his politics and show you this and that,
And then wind up by singing "The Song of the Democrat."

SONG OF THE DEMOCRAT.

If you will vote for us next election,
We will diminish your tax
By rooting out the pension laws
And breaking old veterans backs.
We'll cause things to be cheaper
By putting in free trade,
And upon home industries
We will make a raid.

CHORUS—Which is joined by the bartender and red nosed gentlemen about the bar; also by a rich baritone in the shape of a prolonged howl from a scrawny, brindle bird dog at the door.

Oh! Yes! You bet we'll run things fine,
On that point do not fear.
We'll cross Mason and Dixon's line
And give the confederate cheer.
Oh! We're in for free coinage
And all the other schemes
That tend to destroy a government,
And rob the treasury's beams.
We want to put high tariff
On the things we do not use.
And put upon the free list
The things that we produce.

CHORUS—

We want our favorite, (Cleveland,)
Of old confederate fame.
To win a large majority
In the next campaign.
In short, we'd like to demoralize
This government's whole foundation,
And hand it over, "head and heels"
To the "John Bull" English nation.

CHORUS—

At the conclusion of this song the democrat politician proposes a horn in honor of the democrats' "golden calf," (figuratively speaking) which the red nosed gentlemen are not loth to accept, after which they all disperse and the baritone, with a satisfied expression on his face and a tear of silent joy in his eye, sneaks off down a neighboring alley.

The Republican State Central Committee met in St. Paul on Tuesday to set the day for the State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention. The day fixed was May 5th. Polk County is entitled to 9 delegates.

BOON TO FARMERS.

They can get $1.00 per Bushel for Their Wheat by Running Alliance Mills.

BLAKELY, Minn., March 1.—J. H. Johnson, the owner of a 50 barrel flour mill here and a devotee of farmers' alliance doctrines has created a good deal of comment in this neighborhood by issuing a letter to the farmers urging them to organize a farmers' alliance milling association. He has printed and circulated thousands of his three column documents, the burden of which is to show that the farmers of the Dakotas and Minnesota have lost $28,000,000 on the wheat of the last crop up to the ninth of December, 1891. He then proceeds to show the farmers their folly in not building their own mills and thereby securing $1 per bushel for their wheat with a ton of feed per hundred bushels together with some minor advantages. Any community that can deliver 75,000 bushels of wheat, he says, can thereby keep a fifty barrel mill running for a year and the mill can be built for almost $7,000. That, Mr. Johnson says, will secure $1 a bushel for every bushel of wheat raised by the shareholders. Mr. Johnson would allow 50 cents a barrel for the handling of the flour, and the agents he would send abroad to dispose of it would be the farmers' sons.

OATS WANTED.

S. L. Dobson wants to secure all the oats in Polk County that are suitable for his business, for which he will pay the highest market price.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to George Herbet, defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 31st day of March, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to Nathan P. Stone and D. N. Taylor, co-partners as Stone & Taylor in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Nathan P. Stone and D. N. Taylor, co-partners as Stone & Taylor for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1892.
[46-48] Justice of the Peace.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

$60 REWARD.
FREE FOR TWO MONTHS.
THE HOME MAGAZINE

Every lady sending us the names of 20 housekeepers will receive a copy of The Home Magazine FREE for two months.

To those who may be desirous of sending us more than 20 names, we offer the following cash prizes for the largest lists received, viz:

For the largest list	$20.00
" " next largest list	10.00
" " third " "	5.00
" " fourth " "	3.00
" " fifth " "	2.00
" " 20 largest lists, 50c each.	10.00
" " next 20 largest lists, 50c "	10.00

Rules Governing this Competition.

1. All names must reach us not later than December 1st, and all prizes will be mailed not later than December 10th.

2. Put the names of those living in different towns on separate sheets of paper, giving the name of the state and county in the top right hand corner, and the number of names contained on the sheet in the top left hand corner. Thus:

Kansas,
4 Mrs. Henry Brown, Olathe.
" Amelia Duggan,
" Chas. Semple, box 810.
" Amelia Walker.

Give the total number of names contained in your list in the letter accompanying the same.

4. Be careful to write as distinctly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

☞ Names of the prize winners will be announced in the January, 1893, number of the Home Magazine.

THE BRODIX PUBLISHING CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHEREVER KNOWN
The Dowagiac Shoe Drill
Has Gained the Reputation of being
The Best Seeding Machine

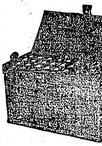
And the many points of superiority over other Drills on the market, entitle them to the name they hold as the "King of Seeding Machinery." For sowing in rows close together—5 inches—others are 6 and 7 inches—ease of operation, lightness of draft, we recommend them to any careful, investigating farmer. They will not clog; we warrant them to work where a seeker will work. They are well built, durable and are sold as low as their excellent quality will admit.

We have some special BARGAINS IN HARROWS. 150 tooth 4-horse Boss Harrow, $22. 101 tooth 3-horse $15. 77 tooth 2-horse, $11. We have a nice line of disc and lever Harrows which will arrive this week.

Our full spring line of Rushford Wagons, Grand Detour and Scandia Plows are beginning to come in. We have also the well known Minneapolis Binder, Walter A. Wood Mower, Advance Thresher and Engine, Columbus and Racine Buggies, Carts and Road Wagons. Finest line of these goods ever brought to town will arrive soon. Give us a call and get our prices before buying.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,
OPERA BLOCK, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Opera House Block,

DO NOT FORGET THE
60--DAYS--60

IT WILL INTEREST YOU
—IF YOU WISH—
To Save Money.

MARKED
DOWN
Red Figure
SALE

OF CLOTHING
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT THE BOSTON
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.

Good Market For Oats

Having had a fine oat crop swept away by hail in few minutes time we are obliged to buy oats to supply our farm teams, and we will be glad to pay the highest market price to any who are owing us several years subscription. We shall need about 1000 bushels and will take them as fast as offered. Bring on your oats and get your receipts. [33-tf]

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

STUDY LAW
AT HOME.
Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to
J. COTNER, Jr., Sec.,
No. 50 Whitney Block
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

KOPS BRO'S
105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS.

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month. Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Com's'r.
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

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HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

$75 MONTH $300
Do You Want
Employment?

Cy which you can make from $75.00 to $250.00 per month—the amount depending on whether you work part or all your time, and on the amount of VIM and VIGOR and PLUCK and PUSH you put into the work. If so, it might pay you to write to us. WE'VE GOT SOMETHING THAT GOES, and there's room for a few more to come in. It won't cost you much to investigate—only a two-cent stamp. WE WANT A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE REPRESENTATIVE IN OUR COMMUNITY, EITHER MAN OR WOMAN. If you are interested we'd like to hear from you. We'll show you where there's some money. All information by return mail. Then if you are not convinced, all right; there'll be no harm done—only YOU'LL MISS A GOOD THING. Better write at once. Address

The Brodix Publishing Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Work Horses - - - & Mares.

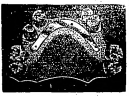
FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.
BY NEW PATENT.
Don't Have Teeth Extracted If Two Teeth or Roots Remain In Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases. This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all. This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on e before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. - - - MINN

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS
(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)
REAL ESTATE
Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.
☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.
—OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.—
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

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THE
Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakot and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

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Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
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Undertaker,
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Crookston, - - Minn.

Carries a full supply at all times. Always ready to attend to calls and take full charge if necessary.

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Can supply anything in the line of
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, Etc., Etc.
Give Me a Call.

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CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.
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On Approved Chattels,
Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.
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CROOKSTON
STEAM LAUNDRY
O. D. ROOD, Prop.,
SECOND STREET, NEAR [ASH,
Opposite Commercial Hotel.)
I have just added New Machinery and Facilities for doing
Washing and Ironing
Upon the Shortest Notice in the Best Manner and upon the Most Reasonable Terms.

All Those Wanting
FAMILY WASHING
Done will find it to their interest to call at the Laundry. Goods called for and delivered.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.
WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor.
Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.
☞ Farmers custom speciallyinvited,
Terms $1.00 per Day.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON
PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - $12,700
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
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THE NEW
NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana	FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS	100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.	LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.	Horses, Cattle.
Health, Wealth.	In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways. New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.	Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines.	These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, March 3, 1892.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

FOR PRINCIPAL POINTS IN

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
MANITOBA,
MONTANA, AND
PACIFIC COAST.

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de..........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de........CROOKSTON........de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de........Grand Forks........de. 6:20 p. m.
2:30 p. m. ar..........Helena..........de. 11:00 a. m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.

Daily, except Sunday.

Depart 7:30 a. m.......................Arrive 6:45 p. m

FOSSTON BRANCH.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Depart 7:30 a. m.......................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Depart 10:45 a. m.......................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE

McINTOSH, Feb. 26, 1892.

ED. JOURNAL:—In your issue of the 18th inst. I notice a communication from President H. G. Mitchell of the Polk County Alliance, in which he recommends that each sub-alliance appoint a committee to solicit aid to our unfortunate fellow citizens who lost their crops by hail last summer, and as a consequence of such loss are utterly unable, without aid from their more fortunate fellowmen, to proceed with the cultivation of their farms, and as a result will loose their homes. I heartily approve of Mr. Mitchell's recommendation and would add: Let it be done at once; let every sub-alliance appoint their committee and the committee take action in the matter immediately. There is no time to be lost; seeding time will be at hand soon. It is a noble idea to help the starving Russian, but when your neighbors need help I think it more proper that they should have your attention first. Another word: I believe that "charity should begin at home." These men who lost their crops last year, came here to build up this county and help you to bear the burden of taxation. They lost their crops last summer, you may loose your crop next summer or some other time in the future. No one fully realizes the situation these men are in until they have had a taste of it themself. All the business men in the county should take hold and help this matter along for the simple reason that the success of business men depends on the success of the tillers of the soil. If you are a minister of the gospel, you certainly should be the leading star in advocating this important necessity to your brethren. If you are a Christian take hold and do what you can and show us a little practical christianity, for it is this kind of christianity the world has been short of and needs to practice more in the future than what has been done heretofore. You may say: I am too poor to help any one; all I can do is to try and get along myself, and I cannot do anything for these people who suffered from hail. To these men I will reply that there is not a single farmer in Polk County (I mean those who did not loose any of their crop) but what they can give at least one bushel of wheat or two bushels of oats, if not any more, and if every one would proceed in this manner and do what they could, give as much as they could afford, it would be no difficulty at all to collect a sufficient quantity of grain to supply these unfortunate men with feed and seed so as to enable them to go on with their farming operations.

J. D. KNUTESON,
Sec'y Polk County Alliance.

Walter C. Lee has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for mayor at the coming election. Mr. Lee has been for some time a prominent citizen of this city and is a man thoroughly identified with her interests, a man of broad and liberal views and such a man as should at this time be at the head of our municipal affairs, and if Mr. Lee would accept the thankless position our citizens would do well to nominate and elect him. This is saying nothing against our worthy present mayor who has filled the office two terms very creditably to himself and the city.

World's Fair Notes.

A parade, participated in by 24,000 bicyclists, may be a sight at the Exposition. Efforts are being made to bring about that result.

The Pennsylvania coal operators want to construct a building entirely of anthracite coal at the Exposition, and to have 50,000 tons of best anthracite on exhibition.

Balsa Brothers, the largest cigar manufacturers in Mexico, will make an extensive exhibit at Chicago, in 1893, and Loring Olmstead, who has charge of one of the largest tobacco plantations in Mexico, which is the property of the Bank of London, and situated in the State of Puebla, will make a very interesting exhibit, illustrating "hacienda" life in Mexico. Mr. Olmstad was formerly an officer in the United States navy, and is a graduate from the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The horticultural department of the Exposition is planning to have a magnificent rose garden in which will be fully 50,000 plants, besides large groups in special areas. The garden will be of classic design with temples, arbors, archways and trellises.

The Rhode Island World's Fair board contemplates having its exposition building at Chichgo combine the best architectural features of its State capitol at Providence, together with those of the old capitol building formerly occupied at Newport.

A bill making a World's Fair appropriation of $50,000 and authorizing municipal and county authorities to make additional appropriations for the same purpose has been introduced in the Virginia legislature.

New Hampshire, as a delightful place of summer resort, will be demonstrated by a portion of the exhibit made by that State at the Exposition. At least such is the present intention, and summer resort proprietors, editors, railroad officials and others have been invited to a conference to decide upon the best plan for accomplishing that end.

A state World's Fair conference, presided over by commissioner Lindsay, was recently held at Louisville, Ky., with about 250 representative citizens present from all parts of the state. The Governor's recommendation that the legislature make a liberal World's Fair appropriation was unanimously indorsed and $100,000 was named as the sum deemed necessary for creditable representation. It was recommended that 15 per cent. of this sum be devoted to the collection of an exhibit illustrating the resources and history of the state with a view of first showing it at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of the state into the Union, to be held at Lexington, and afterward including it in the exhibit to be taken to Chicago.

Some Swiss painters, at Geneva, are painting a large panorama of the Bernese Alps, with the intention of bringing it to Chicago for the World's Fair. The panorama will measure 51 by 345 feet and cost $300,000. The sketches for the panorama were taken from the summit of the Mannlichen, 6,600 feet high.

The resources and industries of the state of Mineas Geraes, Brazil, will be shown at an exhibition which opens at Ouro Prato on June 15, 1892. The best of the exhibits will be brought to Chicago later.

The Governor of Dutch Guiana has appointed a commission of 13 to superintend the exhibit which that colony will make at the Fair.

A New York advisory committee of artists has been selected, which will pass judgment on the admissibility of American works of art offered at New York as exhibits at the Exposition. This committee embraces Eastman Johnson, R. S. Gifford, W. M. Chase, J. C. A. Ward, August St. Gaudens, J. G. Brown, H. Belton Jones and F. D. Millet, all of the National Academy.

The British royal commission for the Chicago Exposition is endeavoring to form a typical collection, illustrating British metallurgy for the British section, and it is now applying to owners and managers of metaliorgical works, asking for specimens of each of their principal metallurgical products, and also for specimens illustrating various processes. Dr. E. J. Ball, the instructor in assaying at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, has undertaken to classify and arrange the collection which, when complete, will doubtless be fully illustrative of the condition of metallurgy in the kingdom. At the close of the Exposition the collection will be presented to an American museum.

The president of Ecuador has decreed that the governors of each state of the republic shall collect and forward to Quito exhibits of all kinds illustrating the riches and the productions of their several states. The Archbishop of Ecuador has issued an order to the bishops and priests throughout the republic directing them to do the same, and also to collect and forward everything which may be in their keeping illustrative of the history of the country suitable to exhibit at Chicago. The consul-general of the United States in Quito has directed the consuls and vice-consuls and consular agents at different points in Ecuador to assist the governors of states in every way possible in the matter of collection of articles relating to commerce with exterior countries. The entire exhibit so collected and exhibited in Quito during the National Exposition will be forwarded intact to Chicago.

A Berlin despatch states that Emperor William is greatly interested in Germany making a fine exhibit at the Exposition, and that he has personally urged Krupp, the noted gun-maker, and Schlutow, manager of the ship-building works at Stettin, to exhibit the latest and best products of their vast industries.

The Society for the promotion of Physical Culture and Correct Dress has applied for nineteen hundred square feet of floor space in the woman's building to make an exhibit. The exhibition by the society will be by means of statuary, photographs, pictures, and cases containing costumes. The application says as the aims of the society are educational it would prefer not being classed with reforms or charities.

A British woman's committee has been selected to superintend the representation of the work of English women at the Exposition, and to co-operate with the board of lady managers. The committee has for its president Princess Christian, third daughter of Queen Victoria, and includes the Marchioness of Salisbury, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Churchill, Lady Agnes Buren, Lady Brassy, Lady Jeune, Lady Knutsford, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Priestly, Mrs. Forsythe and others.

Robert Mitchell, Secretary of the Polytechnic institute, is in Chicago perfecting arrangements for 2,500 or 3,000 members of the institution visiting the Exposition. They will be brought over at the rate of 200 a week in parties of 50 in charge of a conductor, and will spend two days in New York, two in Washington, one at Niagara Falls, and six in Chicago. The expense per individual for the round trip will be about $115. The Polytechnic conducted similar parties to the Paris Exposition.

In the Washington State exhibit will be included a representation of the methods used by the Makah Indians in catching salmon and other fish. The exhibit will include boats, lines, hooks, seines, harpoons, etc.

The Connecticut members of the board of lady managers have undertaken to raise by contribution a fund with which to pay for a fine bust of Harriet Beecher Stowe. This will be their contribution towards the adornment of the walls of the woman's building. Copies of Mrs. Stowe's literary works will also be contributed.

It is reported from Argentine Republic that strong pressure is being brought upon that government to increase its World's Fair appropriation from $100,000 to $300,000.

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'------The Hustlers,

GREAT SALE OF

REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

Cloaks and Shawls

——AT——

Tremendous Reductions.

Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

—IS—

ON DISPLAY

THE FAIR

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

Notice of Sale Under Decree.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Karl Sletten, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Ulsteen and Julie Ulsteen, Defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment and decree of the Court in the above entitled action, dated February 1st 1892, a certified copy of which has been delivered to me with instructions to enforce the same, I, the undersigned sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, shall expose for sale, as the law directs, at the front door of the District Court-House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, on Friday the 8th day of April, A.D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate and premises described in said judgment and decree, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty (20), township one hundred and fifty-three (153), range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk, Minnesota, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of such sale.

Dated February 5th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Crookston, Minn.

[43-49]

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., February 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 11th, 1892, viz: ALFRED SAVARY, Hd. 14,680, for the n½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob R. Barb, Frank Robert, Edmund M. Walsh, Christopher Hanson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[42-47] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk-ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 24th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Lars J. Hagen, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of John L. Hagen, of town of Queen, of the County of Polk, representing, among other things, that Lars J., Hagen, late of the town of Queen, County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1892, at the County of Polk, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this County, at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this County, and that the said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Ole Nelson and Ludvig Olson granted.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before this Court on Monday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1892.

By the Court: C. M. BENSON,
[45-47] Judge of Probate.

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

G. G. HENAULT

Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN

OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

G. G. HENAULT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 15th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 16th, 1892, viz: TOM SANDEM, Hd. 12111, for the sw¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Gustav Christianson, Gitle Stromstad, Olaus Anderson, Bernt Bentson, all of Edna P.O., Polk Co., Minn.

[44-49] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication, January 21st, 1892.]
[Last publication, March 3rd, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and thirty and 16-100 dollars, interest which is due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alphonse Paridis and Elmira Paridis, his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Hartford, Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of October, 1889, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 52.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 Dollars, with interest on nine hundred and twelve ($912) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 18th day of January, 1892, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34) Town one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on

SATURDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of nine hundred and forty-six and 82-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 18th, A. D. 1892.

The Loan and Guarantee Company,
Mortgagee.

A. Humphreys,
Attorney of Mortgagee.

[40-46]

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

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CROOKSTON, - MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff. Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

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STOVES AND RANGES

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McKINNON BROS.,

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ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

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A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

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OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Organized Under the State Laws.

Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500

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Special attention to collections
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Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Doors, Sash, Barbed Wire, Lime, Buckeye Binders and Mowers, Hollingsworth Rakes, Favorite Wagons and Buggies, National Cordage Co's Binding Twine, Rock Island Plows, Buford Gang and Sulky Plows, Fairbanks Scales, Hose for Lawn Sprinkling, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves, Varnish and Paper, Lawn Mowers, North Star Refrigerators and Garden Sprinklers.

☞Agents for Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines.☜

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——PROPRIETOR OF——

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Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS, WEST SIDE,

Crookston, Minnesota.

Horses bought and sold on commission.
Everything neat and nobby.
Feeding a specialty.

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In connection which I will attend to in person

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CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

I. O. O. F. BUILDING. Crookston, Minn

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. XV. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 10, 1892. NO. 47

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
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2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
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1 column	9 50	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

UP GOES TWINE!

AN ADVANCE OF THREE TO FOUR CENTS A POUND.

Bigger Profits for the Trust.

Last Year $1,400,000 Was Made in Clear Surplus.

WHAT WILL IT BE THIS YEAR?

The Advance Will Be An Additional Burden on the Farmers That Will Be Resented.

Minneapolis Journal:

Amid all the mists which surround this question of the supply of binding twine for the farmers of the Northwest, one ugly peak pokes up its head to-day. It is brought into plain view by the fact, developed by the Journal this morning, that there is to be a strong advance in the price of binding twine.

As a matter of fact the advance is already on, the price having been put up in the past few days. It will be advanced still farther before the wheat is ripening on the prairies of the Northland. During the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st 1891, the National Cordage Company which some of the interested parties are beginning to believe is a most healthy octopus, made a profit of $1,406,313.45, paying out $1,300,000 in dividends. This is on the authority of the company itself, and it is not likely that too large a profit would be announced. The indications are that the cordage company and the other companies not merged in that concern will be able to show a still larger dividend when the coming year's business is cleaned up.

Last year the farmers could buy their binding twine for from 7 to 12 cents per pound. This year they will have to pay from 10 to 15 cents per pound, and if it does not go higher than that they may consider themselves lucky. President Waterbury, of the National Cordage company, says in the report which he made to the annual meeting held in Weehawken, N. J., three weeks ago, after enumerating the absorption of a new establishment, and the consequent reduction in the cost of production;

"Through these advantages, secured by the control of many mills, and their management under one direction, the company hopes to be enabled to secure an increased margin of profit without increasing the prices of its product to the consumers."

Just how much there is in this statement may be gleaned from the fact, as above stated, that the price of binding twine has already advanced and will still go on higher.

The National Cordage Company now owns and controls 49 different plants. T. B. Lindsay, of Lindsay Bros., the representatives of the Plymouth Cordage Company, of Plymouth, Mass., a company which has not gone into the combine, admitted to a Journal man that the raise was on. He said that they had been advancing their prices for some time and were likely to still farther advance them. He said the fact was they had sold about all the twine already that they cared to; they didn't particularly care about selling any more. He paid his compliments to the Farmers' Alliance folk who propose to go into a combine of their own to secure a lower rate.

W. J. Dean, well known in agricultural circles, confirmed the reported raise. He said that his firm bought their supplies as they needed them. He was unqualifiedly opposed to gambling in binding twine as he was to gambling in wheat. Mr. Dean thought the advance would probably be from 3 to 4 cents per pound, at least, over what the price was last year.

While to the farmer of 50 acres the advance in price will not mean a very great extra expenditure of money, yet he will feel it just the same. No small farmer cares to have even a third increase in the cost of his twine. To the large bonanza farmers the increase is a matter of serious moment. It takes the merest novice in figures to see that if the National Cordage Company made a profit of over $1,400,000 last year, it won't be losing enough to reduce it to beggary when it increases the selling price of its product by from 20 to 30 per cent at no increase in cost. President Waterbury said at the annual meeting above referred to that $1,400,000 profit "merely represents the profits of the mills formerly owned by the company, whereas now its manufacturing capacity has been very largely increased and its earnings should be increased accordingly." Benjamin Seaward, the comptroller of the company, says that the results of the business for the past year has been "fairly satisfactory." For the next quarter ending Jan. 31st, the comptroller estimates that, after deducting expenses, rentals and all fixed charges, the profits will be found sufficient to pay the entire annual dividend of $400,000 on the preferred stock, a quarterly dividend o $250,000 on the common stock, "besides," he adds, "leaving a large surplus."

These facts the Journal has from an indisputable authority—the cordage company itself. These facts, taken in connection with the announcement that the price of binding twine is being advanced, add a significant chapter to the current cordage tale. As Minneapolis is one of the principal twine markets of the country the advance has a peculiar local interest.

THE NEW PARTY.

Midway News.

The third party struggle at St. Louis, this week; the bolt in the New York Democratic convention, and the wide spread dissatisfaction among Republicans regarding the high-handed manipulation of the self-chosen bosses, both in state and national politics, are all evidences of the process of disintegration now going on in political circles. The old Greenback party is breaking up; the Single Tax party is breaking up; the Woman's Rights party is breaking up; the Prohibition party is breaking up; the Farmers' Alliance is breaking up; the Republican planet has many times cast from itself its mugwumpish meteors, and now the old rock-ribbed and rock-bottomed Democratic world is giving signs of decay. This decay and this disintegration, however, is not a mere process of putrifaction, wherein the disintegrating elements at once lose themselves in space, but rather the decay of seeds in fertile soil which promise to bring forth new fruit. Careful observers outside the realms of the various political machines, commonly called parties have not failed to discover the alarming extent to which personal greed actuates their movements. These careful observers in all parties have noticed, in fact, that the most active men in their respective organizations but use the sacred principles underlying the foundation of the republic and the preservation of popular liberty as a means for the advancement of selfish ends, and hence the disintegration in all parties. These careful observers, to be sure, are themselves more or less divided among themselves on account of self interest, but they all realize that the preservation of the political authority within the hands of the people is the first essential to their own welfare and happiness, so that when they see one or two or three self-appointed leaders undertake to rule and govern regardless of the consent of the governed, they naturally rebel. This rebellion is now going on in all parties and in all sections of the country. It has been going on more or less for years, it is true, but one feature of it which must not be overlooked is the present tendency on the part of all the disintegrating portions to come together. The St. Louis meeting is but an aggregation of dismembered elements from the old parties. Some were broken off on account of the old parties' attitude in protecting the liquor evil; some were broken off on account of the old parties' partiality to the bondholders and national banks; some were broken off on account of the old parties' partiality to large employers of labor; some were broken off on account of the old parties' partiality to railroad, telegraph, warehouse and milling corporations, and still others were broken off from the old parties for the simple reason that they were not taken into the machine, there, and given an office. Thus we have the Prohibition party, the Greenback party, the Labor Union party and the Farmers' Alliance, each movement seriously impeded, however, by demagogical leaders who but use the honest sentiments of their followers as trading stock with the old parties. There are certain considerations underlying all this, however, that are worthy of attention.

1. The liquor evil appeals to the old parties for protection on account of the money there is in the traffic—it tends to concentrate wealth.

2. The national bank system, and our interest-bearing bond system upon which it rests, appeals to the old parties for like reason—it tends to concentrate wealth.

3. The consolidation of industry into few hands, and the subjecting of the employe to the employer, too, appeals to both of the old parties because it tends to concentrate wealth.

4. The railway, warehouse, milling and mining combinations also appeal to both of the old parties, and these, too, tend to the concentration of wealth.

The tendency of both the Democratic and Republican parties, then, as now constituted, is in the same direction—the concentration of wealth. The tendency of all four of the new parties, the Prohibition, the Greenback, the Labor Union and the Farmers' Alliance is in the opposite direction and lead toward the dissemination of wealth. Here, then, is found a fundamental principle upon which both of the old parties tend to unite on the one hand while all four of the new parties tend to unite on the other. Wealth gives power, and power enables one to acquire wealth. The concentration of wealth for the development of the earth's natural resources is popularly admitted as right and proper, because in that the masses share with capitalists the benefits of concentration. But the concentration of wealth for the mere purpose of obtaining arbitrary power over the masses is generally feared and will be generally opposed in this country. The abuse of the powers of wealth, in the hands of corporations as well as in the hands of crowned monarchs, is what causes dissatisfaction among the masses; dissatisfaction causes disintegraton from the old parties, until, after a time, as we observe to-day, the disintegrated parts unite and form a new party. If the old parties continue to make the acquirement of wealth and power the chief end of their endeavors, dissatisfaction will increase, the disintegrated parts will be forced to unite for the common good until a new party comes into power. The only hope of the old parties is to place such restriction around accumulated wealth as will keep it into legitimate employment, that is, as Andrew Carnegie says, keep it as a trust fund, in the hands of individuals though it be, for the development of such arts and industries as will promote the good of the whole. If the old parties permit wealth to be squandered in extravagant and luxurious dissipation, then a new party will come in power. The liquor evil must be abated; the cupidity of the bondholders must be restricted; the cruelty of the employing classes must be controlled and the monopolistic tendencies of the channels of transportation must be governed. Upon the course of the old parties on these questions depends the rise of the new party. If the old parties do not meet the popular demand on these essential points statesmen will some day arise, brush off the vagaries and extravagancies put forward by the shallow demagogues now at the head of the disintegrating forces, reorganize them upon a solid basis, and lead them into power. The old parties have reached their crisis. They must either leave off their narrow scramble for spoils and offices and rise to the dignity of true statesmanship or suffer themselves to be supplanted by a new party.

The Phrenological.

The new speaker in the house of representatives leads in the Phrenological Journal and Science of Health for January. He looks the characteristic commonly ascribed to his surname. Dr. Lowber talks well but briefly on Moral Science Made Practical, and a good description of the ancient Syrian methods in art and industry, with illustrations, follows. Dr. Amariah Brigham figures as one of the immortals who helped along in the early days of American Phrenology. A right noble looking man was he. A poem on February is about the average magazine verse. How Phrenology Saved Her Reputation appears to be a true sketch, and A Teacher's Testimony is in a similar vein. A Review of Phrenological Doctrine is the work of a scholar, the social and selfish faculties being considered. Governing Children, On Using Both Hands, and Let Us Live with our Children are conspicuous features in "Child Culture." Modern Football is practically and sensibly scored by H. S. D. Why a Vegetarian and The Little House are right to the point, and the latter deserves special circulation all through the country. If its advice were opeyed there would be little grippe. The Noteam Phrenology show a clever hand in selection and arrangement; they are very instructive. And so, for that matter, are all other departments of this admirable number of the veteran monthly. Published at $1.50 a year, 15c. a number. Address the publishers, Fowler & Wells Co., Pubs., 777 Broadway, New York.

The March Wide Awake is a timely and attractive issue of the favorite magazine. Its frontispiece, illustrating Miss Brastow's characteristic story of "A March Mood," capitally suggests the lingering snow of the departing winter, and there are March pictures and poems suitable to the season. The most important illustrated discriptive articles are Mrs. Stanton's brief but interesting description of Gray's Forest—the famous tract of the Burnham Beeches near to London, and the quaint churchyard of Stoke Pogis, where the writer of the immortal "Elegy" was laid away, and Miss Eliza Rubamah Scidmore's capital account of a visit to the palace of a Chinese noble. To this she gives the Chinese title, "Chin, Chin, Huana Ta-ta!" and the "Chin Chin" will be enjoyed by old and young alike, so delightful a glimpse is it into a high-class Chinese home. Mrs. Harriet Maxwell-Converse concludes her entertaining chapters on Iroquois life with a spirited account of the Indian children's "Fire-Fly song"; Lieut.-Col. Thorndike contributes to his series of "One Man's Adventures," an account of his startling experience "As War Correspondent," when his sagacious dog saved his life, and Mrs. E. F. Bonsell tells of the elephant's bath at the Philadelphia Zoo. A bright and spirited story is one by Mrs. Edith Perry Estes, well known among Boston newspaper women, entitled "My Spanish Princess." Rebecca Mays Nadal tells a capital historic tale of King James V. of Scotland, under the title, "The Goodman of Ballengiech;" Margaret Johnson has a girl's story, "The Red Necklace," to which Jessie McDermott has given some quaint, old-fashioned pictures; Mary Catherine Crowley also tells a frontier story of two generations back, "The Lost Darning-Needle of Fitzroy," which Miss Kirk has furnished with a pleasing picture; and there is a humorous story of "How Joey Rang the Bell," by J. T. Harbour; a funny account of an encounter between "A Boy and a Bear," by Caryl D. Haskins, and also one of the over-confident young Oriental, whom people called "I know." The serial stories, "Jack Brereton's Three Month's Service," by Maria McIntosh Cox, and "The Lance of Kanana," by the entertaining story teller who conceals his identity under the Arabic "Abd el Ardavan," are both of them absorbing, and one scarcely knows which is the more exciting—the suspense that filled the Brereton home (as it did so many others) after the defeat at Bull Run, or the remarkable ride across the Arabian desert to deliver the caliph's message to Kahied the Invincible. The poetry in the number is from such verse-makers as Herbert D. Ward, who sings of the loyalty of a beautiful Collie; Elsie Kendall, who has a capital doll poem, "The Woes of Noll;" Jane Ellis Joy, Mary Catherine Crowley, Clara Doty Bates and others. The Men and Things department is full of entertaining things worth remembering, while the Odd Business Paper by Mr. Bridgman introduces the reader to the wonderful "Museum of Marvels." There is reading matter enough, and pictorial matter enough in the Marck Wide Awake to last the boys and girls for a long time, for everything in the magazine is worth the reading and the re-reading which its army of admirers will give it. Wide Awake is published at 20 cents a number, $2.40 per year. At the newsdealers. D. Lothrop Co., Publishers, Boston.

One of the remarkable features of the Exposition will be a series of religious congresses from August 25th through the month of September, 1893. The chairman of the general committee, Rev. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago, has associated with him members of sixteen different religious organizations. They have invited the representatives of all the great historic religions to confer together and to show what light religion has to throw on the great problems of the age. Their plan has met the approval of Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Gibbons, the poets Holmes and Whittier, Archbishops Ireland and Ryan, Professor Drummond, Professor Godet, of Switzerland; Rabbi Maybaum, of Berlin; President Washburn, of Robert College, Constantinople; Justice Ameer Ali, of Calcutta; Bunyin Nanjie, a learned Buddhist, of Japan, and scores of the leading scholars of America and Great Britain.

Popular Talks On Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

In a former article I pointed out the law in New York, and that which is generally followed, to be that the reports of mercantile agencies are privileged communications, exempting them for liability for statements otherwise libelous when, and only when, such reports are made to subscribers having an interest which the law will recognize in the information given; and this interest must be more specific than that which subscribers have in all persons reported, and must be an interest in the particular concern or business concerning which the report is made.

The rule is the same where the reporus are made in cipher.

The mere statement in a printed report that persons interested in a certain person named are invited to call at the office of the agency for information, and nothing more, is not libelous.

A New York case in 1888 decides that a false agency report, to the effect that a judgement has been rendered against a person, naming him, is not libelous per se, and that, without proof of special damage arising therefrom, the agency is entitled to a verdict, the argument of the judges being that this of itself is not sufficient from which to infer unsoundness of financial condition.

On the same theory a Maryland case holds that to publish falsely of a man that he has given a chattel mortgage is not libelous per se, without proof of special damage.

A United States Court case arose in 1867, where the question at issue was whether the defendant, Tappan, could employ in his office some twenty clerks who had access to records in which were written items affecting the credit of merchants, the business of these clerks being to copy these records and communicate their contents to customers in answer to inquiries, and still enjoy immunity from liability on the ground of privileged communications. Justice Nelson, delivering the opinion, observed, that if the defendant himself had communicated the report in good faith and to a proper person, it might have been privileged, but the publicity given the report in the defendant's office by recording it in a book to which others, though clerks, had access deprived it of its privileged character. Courts generally, have refused to accept this doctrine, and it may be considered as settled that the agency may use any number of clerks necessary to the transaction of its business, and the recording of information in books to which such persons have access, does not deprive the communication of its privileged character.

For cases upon this subject we refer to Beardsley v. Tappan, 5 Blatchf. (U.S.), 497; King v. Patterson, 49 N. J. L., 417; Erber v. Dun, 4 McCrary (U.S.), 160. It would seem that in Canada the law as to the liability of mercantile agencies is the reverse of that in this country.

It seems to be held that no report by an agency is a privileged communication whether made to an interested subscriber or not.

Viewed in the light of the general trend of decisions made in our courts, it would seem that Judge Cooley, in his work on Torts, has stated the law incorrectly in saying that "if one makes it his business to furnish to others information concerning the character, habits, standing and responsibility of tradesmen, his business is not privileged, and he must justify his reports by the truth."

Dr. Francis Wharton has perhaps erred in the other direction when he states that communications when made to subscribers, are interested in the communication or not. The subject will be pursued further in our next article.

Through misinformation a "World's Fair note" recently stated that the Island building would combine the architectural features of the present capitol building and of the one formerly used at Newport. Such is not the case. The structure will combine the features of the "old stone mill" at Newport, which is of unknown origin and which is alluded to in Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor," and those of the "Arcade," a business building in Providence erected about 65 years ago.

Connecticut held an enthusiastic World's Fair meeting at Hartford on Washington's birthday, ex-Governor Waller presiding. A committee of sixteen, two from each county, were appointed to look after the State's representation at the Exposition. Sixteen lady managers were also chosen. Subscriptions being called for, $50,000 was pledged on the spot. It is expected that the legislature, when its deadlock is broken, will reimburse the subscribers.

NEW FED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

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CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

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A. J. & A. McKINNON, - - Main Street, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,

—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—

☞ WALL PAPER. ☜

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
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Chase & Slater Law and Claims Co.,

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Practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, all the executive departments and before Congress. Claims for Indian Depredations collected. Pension cases prosecuted. Patents promptly secured. Careful attention given to all classes of land-cases. Liberal arrangements made with Local Attorneys or for transfer of cases.

Drunkenness CURED.

THE

Moorhead Institute

Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the

DRINK and OPIUM HABIT.

Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms. Address,

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

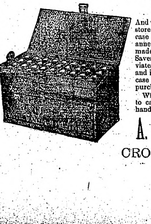
From Selected Red River Wheat.

Lee & Herrick's Best,	$2 65
North Star,	2.50
Fife,	2.15
Skip Jack,	1.15

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Opera House Block,

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, March 10, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 71.
1 Northern 70.
2 Northern 64.
3 Northern 60.

Collins will sell you good work horses at the right price.

County Commissioner Stortroen's wife died last week.

The old familiar rattle of wagons is again heard in the land.

The case of Wentzel vs. Charron was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

This looks like an early spring. If the river breaks up that settles it.

N. B. Soper, of Andover, secured a team of those fine mares of Brown last week.

A runaway on Main street caused a flutter of excitement on Monday. Nobody hurt.

If you want people to know what you are doing advertise your business in THE JOURNAL.

Teachers examinations this week in the school house, on the corner of Main and Fifth streets.

The case of McManus vs. Halvorson, on trial last Thursday, was decided in favor of Halvorson.

Fred Anderson and Guy Halvorson represented the business men of Crookston in St. Paul last week.

Will Waggoner come up from Fisher last week to see that carload of mares and bought a pair of them.

Misses Nellie and Abbie Brewster, of Fisher, were in the city this week attending the teachers' institute.

Judge Mills arrived last week and assumed his place in the court room and Judge Baxter left for his home.

With this kind of weather threshing can soon be resumed in earnest and lots of it done before spring's work.

Gomer Evans, of Angus, joined Col. Cobham Post at the last meeting Friday evening. The Post is growing encouragingly.

Comrade Snyder says he saw more mud during his two weeks sojourn in Indiana than he sees here in a whole year.

Mr. Welter, the new proprietor of the Herriott farm at Beltrami, purchased two span of those fine mares at Brown's last week.

The democrats have called their convention for March 25th, at the court house. Had an idea they would forego that luxury this trip.

H. Buchholz, of Heiberg, Norman Co., writes us that he intends to go to Idaho this spring. Mr. B. was formerly a prominent citizen of Fertile.

Harmon Osterloh, of Euclid, bought a fine team of mares of M. R. Brown last week. He went everywhere to look and went to Brown to purchase.

E. E. Abbott was in from Grove Park last week and gave THE JOURNAL a pleasant call. Mr. Abbott reports much sickness in that town this spring.

If this fine weather don't catch cold we may reasonably expect an early spring. Snow going off rapidly and the river shows signs of breaking up.

Adolph Wentzel, of Fisher, was waiting for the arrival of that carload of mares at Brown's and bought a pair almost as soon as they were unloaded.

Ed. M. Peterson was down from Fosston last week and dropped in to square up on subscription account. Ed will go back to the town of Roome to live this spring.

W. C. Lee was adjudged insane and taken to Fergus Falls last week for treatment. While the case is extremely serious his many friends here are hoping for the best.

In the past week subscriptions have been coming in nicely. This gives us encouragment in our work. We wish all could appreciate fully how much help it really is.

Mayor McKinnon returned on Friday morning from a three months visit to Canada. With him came Dr. Watson, who will hang out his shingle and try life in Polk County for awhile.

T. McLennan, one of the leading farmers of Angus, bought a span of those mares of Brown last week. The best farmers all go and see what Brown has got to offer before they buy.

E. M. Walsh:—"No very large deals in real estate to report this week, young man, but I have some irons in the fire that will surprise you later. That is all I can say at present."

Our Maple Bay correspondent did nicely as long as he held out, but as the Dutchman said when his wife died "he lasted too quick already." Don't get weary in well doing. Let us have some more.

Those horses that S. L. Collins spoke about in last issue arrived all right and S. L. invites all who are looking for GOOD horses to call and look his over. If it is a cheap plug you want don't call at Collins' barn.

Dan. McDonald sports a regular Scotch cap. In it Dan. looks every inch the braw' Scot he is. It is said that Mayor McKinnon brought that cap back with him from the old country, though we can't say how true that is.

Call at Charlie Vine's for your choice cuts.

See Brown for choice work horses at reasonable figures.

The 15th of March is rapidly approaching and one or two to whom we wrote requesting an answer by that time will comply with our request OR THAT OF SOME OTHER MAN. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

We should like to hear from a few more farmers on that seed wheat business. Is it possible that this matter will be permitted to go by default? We ought to have four or five times as much on our list as appears there.

S. B. Palmer was up from Lockhart and sold one gasoline engine to be delivered as soon as it can be shipped from the factory in Chicago. The Lewis gasoline engine is said to be the best engine of the kind in the market.

If this proves to be the opening of spring it is just what the country needs. If farmers can get to plowing in a short time and keep at it the unfavorable fall weather will be counterbalanced in a measure. Let us hope that such will be the result.

Comrade C. Snyder and wife returned last Friday morning from their sad visit to the old home. Her father had died before their arrival and they only arrived in time to attend his funeral. Comrade S. says grip seems more fatal down there than here.

Having been practically laid up with La Grippe for the past two weeks our correspondence has been necessarily delayed. If our friend at Euclid will send us in a few items, as suggested, his request will be cheerfully complied with just as soon as we can get around to it.

Mayor McKinnon:—"I have good reason to believe that improvements for our city are under contemplation that will be worth thousands to the city. That is all I am at liberty to disclose just now but I can say bide in patience a wee bit time and you will see movements that will rejoice your heart."

Miss Emma Verronneau left for Chicago on Tuesday evening for goods for the new firm and expects to be gone about a week. While in Chicago she will thoroughly post herself up in all of the latest styles and be ready to supply the ladies of Crookston and vicinity with everything needed in millinery.

The Great Northern road ships wheat free for the Russian sufferers but don't seem willing to assist in aiding cases of destitution on its own line. With their assistance enough grain could be raised to help out those who lost their all in the great storm of last summer but without it it will be impossible.

Chas. Vine has taken possession of the old Jacobus building, fitted it up in elegant shape and moved his meat market therein. He is now ready to greet his many patrons and friends at the new stand and to supply all their wants in his line. When you want a choice steak or roast call on Charley.

Dr. Just went out to the residence of Aaron Cooke, in Fairfax, on Sunday, to attend to Mr. C. who was threatened with pneumonia. As Mr. Cooke is a man over 80 years old, much apprehension was felt until the doctor pronounced it a mild cold and gave him some medicine that helped him to get around all right.

Last week an individual was about the streets offering to sell a flute at a very low figure and finally did sell it to J. S. Stadsvold. One person to whom it had been offered saw the name of D. H. Beecher on the flute and wired Beecher, who answered requesting that the chap be detained. On Monday Chief Hennessy came over and got the enterprising flutist.

It is rumored that the Alliance has asked Judge Mills to be an independent candidate for re-election as judge. If that is so that is where their head is level and if he should not decide to do so why not endorse him anyhow? We opine that the Judge, if he runs for the office will be a mighty hard man to beat anyhow, as there seems to be no opposition to him in the district.

On Tuesday evening it set in to rain and rained quite hard until 9 or 10 o'clock when the rain turned to snow, accompanied by a high wind. On Wednesday morning the wind was still quite high, various and sundry signs were found out of place and a few fronts and chimnies suffered somewhat. Up to the hour of going to press we have heard of no further casualties.

S. L. Collins will sell you a good team right. Everybody who knows Collins, knows that he buys only good horses and that he sells at reasonable figures. In fact Mr. Collins' reputation is at stake in his business, a fact that he well knows and will do as much to protect as any other man. Our home dealers are the men to trust. Collins is a home dealer.

S. Waring, of Excel, Marshal Co., was in the city last Wednesday. He is one of a company that purchased a Clydesdale last year and they want to engage a good groom for the coming season. Mr. Waring has an idea that a cheese factory would pay in his neighborhood and is talking of putting in one. We can see no reason why such an institution, properly managed, should not pay well.

Wanted.

A situation as foreman and housekeeper by a man and his wife. Best of references given. Call at JOURNAL office. [46-tf]

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

Speaking with Mayor McKinnon on the mayorality question, he said: "You may say to your readers that I am not a candidate for re-election, and while I feel grateful to the citizens of Crookston for the manner in which they have stood by me, I feel that my private business demands more of my personal attention than I can give it if in a public office. What I would like to see would be to have our people sink every other consideration in the effort to bring to the front and elect some live, stirring man, one who is fully alive to the interests of our city and I will take off my coat and work to elect such a man. I shall still retain my interests in Crookston and shall in the future, as I have tried to do in the past, work for the advancement of her best interests."

M. R. Brown arrived from Iowa on Thursday evening with that carload of mares, mentioned in our last issue, and they proved to be fully as good as recommended, at least we should judge so from the fact that on Saturday afternoon, less than two days after their arrival, every one of them was sold, and those who went to Brown's stables on Monday to purchase were disappointed and will have to await the arrival of the next lot which will be some day next week.

Duluth News: There has never been any such thing as a "billion dollar congress." Democratic falsehood is the only ground on which that charge can rest. But it can be demonstrated with mathematical accuracy that there is a five-cent Democratic house now in session—one that while running at an expense of over $7,000 a day puts in such costly time debating propositions to reduce the appropriation for soap and saddle blankets for the cadets at West Point.

Pretty Good, Too.

Grand Forks Herald, March 8: Revs. L. K. Aaker, Crookston; G. A. Larson, Ada, and A. Grindland, Warren, were in the city yesterday attending a meeting of the board of directors of Grand Forks college.

The Political Center

Of the country for the next campaign will be Minneapolis, the Republican National Convention city. The Minneapolis Journal, with more than double the circulation of any Minneapolis or St. Paul paper, is the paper for the political news.

—("We have no trash, don't keep it.")—

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT CARPETS

DO YOU NEED—Are you going to buy any CARPETS this summer?

DO YOU WANT to select from an assortment that is larger than any other two stocks in town?

DO YOU WANT THE LATEST and CHOICEST STYLES?

DO YOU WANT to buy a good quality 36 inch Hemp Carpet at 18c per yard?

DO YOU WANT Your CARPETS cut without waste?

DO YOU WANT your CARPETS sewed ready to lay?

DO YOU WANT any WINDOW SHADES or WINDOW CURTAINS, Brass Rods or Brass Fixtures, Wood Poles or Wood Fixtures?

——AND ABOVE ALL——

DO YOU WANT to pay less than you can buy inferior goods for elsewhere?

THEN—CALL—ON—US.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM,
Leaders in Low Prices.

O. K. Quality.

Mr. M. R. Brown started on Tuesday night for Iowa after two carloads of horses. It seems as though he could not keep up with the demand but he says he will give it an awful good try if there are enough good horses left in Iowa to do it. He is very particular when buying to get only the best and only such as he can take a just pride in recommending. When you buy of Brown you never get left.

Ole Meldohl was down from Drayton, N. D., last week. Ole has had a severe time with his knee for six or eight months but is now able to travel on it. For awhile last fall it was feared that he would have to suffer the amputation of that leg but happily that calamity was avoided and Ole is a happy man. He says he can secure wheat contributions for the hail-sufferers here, among his neighbors and that he intends to do so.

The Criterion Company played their engagement in the city last week and then played out. One serious mistake they made was playing a week. They should have selected one good play, thoroughly learned that, dispensed with their prompter and tried one night stands. It is said that the manager lit out Saturday evening leaving the company to get out as best they could—and the walking ain't very good either just now.

Mr. Hammond and Frank Ward, of Bismarck, were in the city this week and gave THE JOURNAL a pleasant call. They expressed great pleasure at what they saw of our city and say that they see no reason why Crookston should not become the leading city of the Red River Valley, when the pine upon the Reservation is thrown upon the market. They were very favorably impressed with the showing we have made and predicted a great future.

Look at This!

Minneapolis clear property, near Exposition building, for good land in Polk County.

W. B. McCLURE.
3,101 Stevens Avenue,
[46-48] Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE.

My stock of Funeral Supplies, including Casket-Cabinets and Furniture, and all necessary appurtenances to carry on a first-class business of Undertaking. Also my Picture Framing and Upholstering material and cabinet makers and upholsterers' tools.

My business is well established and growing. Cheap rental and centrally located.

My stock and fixtures are second to none in the State. This is a rare business opening for the right party.

My reason for selling is ill health in my family. Address

J. V. E. WYATT,
Crookston, Minn.

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to THE JOURNAL or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-American Bank, Crookston, Minn:

THE JOURNAL	$5.00
B. C. Jorgenson	10.00
O. H. Richardson	10 bushels barley.
Frank Bivins	10 bushels seed wheat.
W. G. Lytle	10 bushels seed wheat.
Lewis Ellington	$5.00.
E. Lanctot, 10 bu. oats,	10 bu. barley.
Thomas Wallace,	20 bu. barley
Goodwin Leppert (Wyha)	10 bu. oats.
Hayes Bros	20 bu. wheat.
Earnest Mueller	20 bu. barley.
Ben Geroux	2 " "
K. Hanson	4 " "
Ole Olson	2 " wheat.
E. W. Johnson	50 cents.
Will Himmelsback	10 bu. barley.
S. B. Palmer (Lockhart),	10 bu. potatoes.
Hugh Thompson,	25 bu. seed wheat.
E. M. Walsh, 10 bu. oats,	10 bu. barley.
D. C. Hallock, (Edna)	5 bu. barley.
Jake Ide 15 bu. oats,	15 bu. barle
Walter C. Lee	20 bushels wheat.
R. Bain (Fisher)	5 " barley.

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

320 ACRES in Angus Township, 255 acres cultivated, 50 acres pasture, fenced, good farm buildings, 110 acres ready for seeding, 4 horses and harnesses, 2 wagons, 2 seeders, binder, gang plow, seeders, etc, all for $5,000, part cash, balance on easy terms.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for marke garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings, 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Topnship. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad sta- partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Louisville can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full sett Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $3,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

Invitation to everybody to attend service at the Congregational church next Sunday. Rev. R. H. Battey will preach at 11 a. m. on "The Gulf Stream of Christ's Religion." Union services in the evening, in which four churches unite. 6:30 p. m. sharp young people's fraternity meeting, led by Mr. Battey; 7:30 platform temperance meeting—speakers Mr. A. A. Miller, Mr. Robert Stanton, Mr. McCaslin and Rev. J. J. Edwards. The members of the four church choirs are requested to meet for rehearsal on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in the parlor of the Congregational church. The parlor will be thrown open to the main audience room for use on Sunday evening and a large company can be cared for. A warm welcome for all. Let us have a grand meeting. Young men, especially, invited.

We are determined to get better acquainted with the owners of one or two names we have on our list. If they cannot appreciate the gentlemanly treatment they have had at our hands we have an idea that there is a kind of treatment that even they can appreciate. We are very loth to adopt that method but we can do it if forced to as we are determined to be better acquainted with these people. There is still time to save unpleasantness of any kind. We only ask for honest treatment and we consider that we are fully entitled to that.

In an interview with a JOURNAL reporter Mayor McKinnon said that he had enjoyed a very pleasant visit at the old home although he was kept very busy answering inquiries in relation to this country and, said he, "I expect to see more people enquiring for lands in Polk County this spring than ever before. I was surprised to find out how well Crookston has been advertised. When I was there on a visit several years before, very few knew where Crookston was, anyhow; now everybody seems to know a good deal about it. To the Great Northern railroad company belongs much of the credit for this state of things. Mr. Whitney has managed this business during the past winter and it has been well done. I saw evidences of his work everywhere I went. If every one of the agents received the encouragement that I did we may expect an overwhelming tide of immigration within the next three months."

A New Millinery Firm.

Miss Emma Verronneau and Mrs. Thomas Adams have entered into a co-partnership and will shortly open a millinery store probably on Second street. Mrs. Adams is a lady possessing excellent taste and judgment which eminently fit her for the business, and as for Miss Verronneau, it is needless to introduce her to JOURNAL readers who have known her since she was a resident of Crookston. For six years she has been trimmer for Mrs. E. E. Bangs and we venture the remark that there are none better in the business. She is thoroughly competent and an expert in her line. THE JOURNAL wishes the new firm abundant success and feels confident that they will achieve it.

The Washington Correspondence

Of the Minneapolis Journal is very superior. "Van," the chief of The Journal's Washington bureau, is conceded to be the best newsgatherer at the capitol among the representatives of northwestern papers.

Wanted.

Groom, to travel with an imported Clydesdale stallion for three months beginning April 1st, 1892. None but a competent person need apply. Bring references and state wages expected. Address H. H. Cavanagh, Sec., Excel P. O., Marshall County, Minnesota. [47-50]

Wanted.

Employment on a farm by an experienced young man 21 years old. Address, E. B. P., Cleveland House, Crookston, Minn.

Wanted.

A reliable young man for office work; must furnish good refferences, and $500 cash capital; salary $100 per month. Address, F. M. HARTER, St. Paul, Minn.

England Under Protection.

New York Press.

When the commanding position of England in manufacturing is adduced as evidence of what free trade has done, it should not be forgotten that her supremacy in this respect was attained through stringent protection to all her industries. Take the linen manufacture for example. From an old book printed in Edinburgh in 1783, entitled "A Collection of the Acts of Parliament Now in Force Relating to the Linen Manufactures" we learn that a royal bounty of a penny a yard was paid on English and Irish linens valued from 6d. to 12d. a yard by act of Parliament in 1748.

In 1748 British subjects were prohibited from importing or wearing foreign cambrics and French lawns under a penalty of a fine of £5 for each offense. The same penalty applied to those selling or offering for sale the foreign fabrics. In 1769 additional duties from a farthing to 2d. per ell were levied on foreign linens and a penny a yard was added on Holland white lawn. It was further provided that £15,000 per annum should be devoted from the revenue derived from these duties to be paid in bounties for the encouragement of raising and dressing hemp and flax in the kingdom.

This is only one instance out of hundreds recorded on England's statute books. In short, the United States never had anything like the prohibitive duties under whose shelter Great Britain's great industries took root, flourished and attained maturity. It was under protection that England became supreme in manufacturing. Since she adopted free trade she has relinquished the palm to her protected American rival.

NATURAL BORN.

Rather inclined to be pretty,
Rather inclined to be good;
Rather inclined to a vague, undefined
Feeling of sweet sisterhood
Toward the young fellows who love her;
When they have asked for her hand.
Rather inclined to a vague, undefined
Feeling they don't understand.
Fact is, this maiden can't help it;
Natural born coquette.
Rather inclined not to make up her mind
To marry, that is, not just yet.
Sister she'll be to them all, and
Loving, and faithful, and true:
Rather inclined round her finger to wind
About—say a dozen or two.
—Chicago Mail.

THE MAN SHE LOVED.

"AND you married me," her husband said, quietly—so quietly that Elizabeth was startled.

She treated his words as a question.

"I don't know why! I was wretched—I wanted to leave home—to see new sights, new faces. I wanted some one to help me forget that I had given my heart to a man who did not care for it."

"And so you married me," Mark Evelyn said again.

Six hours before that they had stood side by side, vowing to cleave unto each other while their lives lasted. Their wedding had been a noted one. Mark Evelyn was the "catch" of the season. Elizabeth Gilman was much envied when her engagement was announced. She had no great gift of beauty or talent—she was not in her first youth—had been "out" for five years. But Mark loved her from the beginning of their acquaintance and rejoiced when she promised to be his wife.

Mark Evelyn's nature was a noble one; selfishness had not the slightest place in it. Heretofore he had deserved little credit for this; the best things in life had always come to him; he had never been disappointed, was an adored son and brother, a general favorite in society. Without being in the least conceited he knew his power and worth. And now this woman he adored—his wife—had told him that she did not love him.

Elizabeth sat miserably before her husband. He noted everything about her—the way her soft wrapper clung to her form—just how she held her hands—clutched, not clasped. The little pain lines about her mouth hurt him so. Her eyes were cast down—her face looked dead. Mark felt sure that her heart was saying: "Life is all over for me."

"Elizabeth," he said, slowly and kindly, "you have done yourself a great wrong. You should have told me all this yesterday."

"You did not ask me if I loved you," began his wife, half defiantly.

"I did not think it necessary, dear," he answered. "I believed you incapable of marrying one you did not care for."

Elizabeth shivered. She felt that she deserved this and more. But Mark never reproached her again.

"A few hours ago you promised to honor and obey me," he continued after awhile. "Will you let me shape your future? You married me to enable you to forget. May I help you? Do not tell me that man's name; it will not mend matters. You want to leave home—to make a new life for yourself—you shall do so. We will stay in California—I have interests there. If I thought you would be happier away from me I would leave you. But I know you would not. Our separation might give rise to a scandal. You would have to bear the burden of blame. I will be your husband only in the eyes of the world; but I can protect you and be your friend. I have the right to ask what I please of you, Elizabeth, and I ask this."

Thus was formed a strange friendship.

A year later Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn occupied a suit of rooms in a San Francisco hotel. They were a model pair—quite the talk of the house. After a whole year of married life this husband continued to spend his evenings with his wife. He gave no little dinner parties, frequented no clubs, participated in no innocent flirtations—seemed scarcely to be aware of the many beautiful women who were ready to smile upon him and his wealth.

And the men soon discovered another remarkable circumstance. Mrs. Evelyn paid not the smallest attention to their admiring glances.

The dead look in Elizabeth's face had gone, and so had the pain lines about her mouth. Day after day she acknowledged to herself that she had never been as happy as she was now.

There was nothing Mark could do that he did not do for her. He lavished his wealth upon her. She had no petty annoyances and enjoyed complete liberty. She had no moods to contend with in her husband. If Mark had faults he never displayed them before her. Her life was like a beautiful dream. Every little attention was hers—her very wishes were anticipated.

Mark studied her tastes, her ideas on every subject. They were entirely congenial. Both were devoted to music and art. They practiced and sang together. They loved books and read the newest and best of literature.

Elizabeth was fond of flowers. Mark brought her fresh ones every day. He never bored her with his society, and yet he never left her too much alone. Every day Elizabeth had some new thing to be grateful for.

Mark never approached her with lover-like attention. He was her friend and appeared satisfied with things as they were.

One day in her husband's absence Elizabeth went into his chamber—their bedrooms were on either side of their parlor. She found there a photograph of herself; the following poem was pasted on the back of it:

Oh, love is weak
Which counts the answer and the gains,
Weighs all the losses and the pains,
And eagerly each fond word drains
A joy to seek.
When love is strong
It never tarries to take heed,
Or knows if its return exceed
Its gift; in its sweet haste no greed
No strife belong.
It hardly asks
If it be loved at all! To take
So barren sums, when it can make
Such bliss for the beloved sake
O. bitter tasks!

Elizabeth cried bitterly as she read. Yes, Mark's was the strong love and she was not worth it. Why could she not love him? She did, dearly, after a fashion; she revered him and was grateful for his goodness to her. But the old passion for the man who had not cared for her was still alive. She could not pretend what she did not feel.

She felt very humble. If she could only do something for him! In the beginning, when she first realized how he intended to treat her, she had begged him to be less kind—to put her away from him. She never forgot his reply:

"If you could be happier away from me you should be free. You say he does not want your love. I want at least your friendship, your comradship."

The opera house was packed. Bernhardt was giving a performance of "Cleopatra." In one of the boxes sat Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn, and many were the opera glasses directed towards them.

Elizabeth was lost in the play. She listened breathlessly to the passionate words of the queen. It was thus she could love. At that moment her eyes wandered from the stage and fell upon the upturned face of the man for whose sake she had made kind Mark's life so barren.

"Are you ill, dear?" whispered her husband—he was quick to note every change in her,

They left the theater.

The next day Elizabeth was able to control herself, when Mark said:

"There is a Mr. Hugh Whittill here from your home. He asked my permisson to call."

How could she tell her husband that this man was his rival? So Mark brought temptation into his wife's life.

Hugh Whittill was not a villain in the usual sense of the word. He had admired Elizabeth Gilman, but could not afford to love, much less marry, a poor girl. She had not hidden her likings for him. He was not above flirting; there would be no danger to himself now—she was a married woman.

Mark treated Whittill cordially, invited him often to drive and dine with them Elizabeth observed towards him cool politeness.

This course of conduct caused Hugh Whittill to think he had loved her very desperately in the past, after all, and loved her still.

One evening the three were at the Cliff House. Mark went to order some refreshments; Elizabeth stood on the end of one of the long galleries, watching the waves.

The crowd had dispersed, the last car had departed.

How grand the ocean looked! So endless! It reminded her of one thing—Mark's love for herself. She remembered the poem on her photograph:

When love is strong
It never tarries to take heed.

"A beautiful thought," said Hugh Whittill, who had approached unobserved: "You were thinking that this great endless-looking ocean is like a strong love?"

Elizabeth's heart beat violently. Her cheek flushed deeply. Hugh noticed this and went on eagerly:

"And it is, Elizabeth, like mine for you! Why did you not wait for me? Why did you not know that I loved you?"

The next moment was like a year to Elizabeth. This man had occupied her heart for the last six years; she had believed he would occupy it forever; for his sake she had put aside her husband's noble affection that spent itself so generously upon her—taking nothing, giving all.

After all this weary time of craving what she had wanted might be hers under altered conditions, and could it be that she did nor care because morally it was out of her reach.

She was shocked for a moment, then a prayer of thanksgiving burst from her soul. She knew what it meant—she loved her husband!

Her heart grew lighter at each breath. She felt like laughing in her delight. She turned to Hugh Whittill

"I was thinking of my husband," she said. "His love for me is like that ocean—only wider and deeper. And mine for him is like it, too—thank God!"

When Mark returned she went to his side and took his arm, and he wondered what had made her so glad.

That night, when they reached their sitting-room, Elizabeth went to him.

"Mark," she said, "I have something to tell you. Will you help me?"

She put her hand into his. As he clasped it he felt how it trembled.

"Do I not always help you, my dear?" he said gently.

"Mark, Hugh Whittill was the man I told you about, and he did not care for me after all."

"Mark's heart felt dead. This, then, was what had brought the gladness to her eyes.

"I understand," he returned. "You shall be free."

He turned to leave the room. But Elizabeth called to him:

"Mark! Mark! Don't you see how it is? I don't want to be free! I want—"

But she was sobbing so that she could no longer speak.

"What is it, dear?" said Mark eagerly.

"I want you, Mark. I love you!" And without waiting for him to come to her she ran to him and threw her arms around his neck.—Waverly Magazine.

THE OLD WOMAN REMEDY.

It Was Effective, but It Didn't Have Much to Do.

"In reading the newspapers," said a man, speaking to an acquaintance, "we sometimes come across a simple remedy that we find to be of great benefit. The old woman remedy admits of no explanation, and doctors hoot at it, but it is sometimes found to be of great efficacy.

"I'll give you an instance: About three weeks ago I saw a paragraph stating that a handful of cold water applied to the back of the head every morning will prevent toothache. Of course I couldn't see any reason why it should, but I began to try it, and haven't had the toothache since that time."

"That is really quite remarkable," the acquaintance replied. "But tell me, did you have the toothache before you tried the remedy?"

"Well, come to think of it, I didn't. Hump, I thought there was something incomplete about it."—Arkansaw Traveler.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS ABOUT FARM WORK.

How to Make an Asparagus Bed—Plowing Experiments—Feeding Straw to Cattle—Other Valuable Information.

How to Make an Asparagus Bed.

What a time used to be made over the preparation of an asparagus bed, to be sure! Deep and laborious trenching and cartloads of manure, involving a great amount of heavy toil and large expense, were deemed essential to success in raising the succulent vegetable. But most of this was entirely unnecessary, results as satisfactory being obtained at a little of the expense and very much less labor.

It is true, however, that the land for an asparagus bed cannot be too rich. It must also be free from stagnant water, dry and warm. If at all inclined to be wet, it should be tile-drained—in fact, it would be well to underdrain in any case.

If it is desired to have an asparagus bed quickly, plants should be purchased, not more than a year old, if they can be obtained, as vigorous, well-grown plants of that age are as good as those of two years' growth, and less apt to be stunted.

But those who have an asparagus bed already growing, and want to plant another, can afford to wait a year and raise plants of their own. Asparagus seed should be sown in rich, mellow earth early in the spring, in rows about fifteen inches apart. They should be an inch apart in the rows, and covered about an inch deep.

The first season's care consists simply in keeping the soil mellow and free from weeds. The following spring the plants should be set out in the permanent bed prepared for them.

It is some trouble, of course, to raise one's own plants, and causes the delay of a year if one has not, a bed already. But it is the best way, provided proper care is taken of them, to get plants, because they will usually be better than those obtained in the market; and besides they can remain undisturbed in their original bed until the time arrives for transplanting.

One of the most important points to be observed in setting out the plants is to give them plenty of elbow room. They will give better crops and provide them earlier in the season than if closely crowded. As these suggestions are for farmers, with whom saving of space is of less consequence than saving of time and labor, we would advise making the rows not less than four feet apart and setting the plants two and a half to three feet apart in the rows, so as to admit of cultivation with a horse hoe both ways. With so much space in which to grow, the roots, if strong at the beginning, will make a vigorous growth.

It is not now considered essential, nor, indeed, advisable, to set the plants as deep as was formerly recommended. Three or four inches is deep enough. Mark off the rows at the distance indicated above with a common corn marker, and set the plants where the lines cross, carefully spreading out the roots and "firming" the soil above them. As the plants are to remain a long time, it is worth while to do the job thoroughly and well.

Asparagus is a wholesome and agreeable vegetable, and every farm should have a bed of it for home consumption. But, grown in the practical way above described, it may be made a source of considerable profit, for large, tender asparagus shoots command a good price in the market. The best quality is always sure of a quick sale at a handsome figure.

Plowing Experiments.

This is one of the practical questions which must be determined by each farmer for himself, or by one enterprising farmer for his neighborhood, when the same conditions exist over the same locality.

One farmer, whose experience we noted some years ago, seemed to throw absolute discredit on the theory that deep plowing is best, especially in a dry season. He prepared half an acre with great care, manuring heavily and subsoiling to the depth of sixteen inches. After harrowing thoroughly, he thought the tract was in the best possible shape for giving a fine crop. Another contiguous half-acre, which he had not time to prepare in the same way, was equally well manured, but plowed only two inches deep and given an extra harrowing.

Both tracts were planted to corn, which came up well, and for the first month there was no apparent difference between them. Then a severe drought began, and by the close of July the shallow-plowed part was far ahead of the other. August was dry, and at the end of the month the deeply-plowed tract was suffering badly, the leaves becoming yellow nearly up to the ears, while the other half acre suffered but little. It grew rapidly, and made the best crop of corn on the place or in the neighborhood.

The surface soil in this case was a light loam, quite rolling with a yellow clay sub-soil thirty feet deep, jointed and well adapted for draining.

On the other hand, an Illinois farmer gives it as his experience that deep plowing is the condition of success with him. A neighbor who plows not deeper than three and a half or four inches for corn, gets from ten to thirty bushels per acre, on land of the same quality as his own. He, on the contrary, plows from six to seven and a half inches, and realizes from fifty-three or four to over sixty bushels to the acre.

These illustrations show the necessity of careful experimenting on the part of every farmer to determine for himself such questions of method. He cannot depend upon the conclusions of some experiment station a hundred or a thousand miles away, as we have frequently pointed out, although we must not be understood as disparaging in any degree the work of those generally useful institutions.

The farmer who goes on, year after year, working his land in the same rut, and resting satisfied with an average of eighteen or twenty bushels of corn per acre, when, by a change of method, he can, with little, if any, additional labor or expense, secure fifty or sixty bushels, is doing a very foolish thing, because, if he only wants so much corn, he can get it from a smaller area, and with actually less labor than by old-fashioned methods.

As a rule, we believe that deep plowing will yield the best results, year in and year out, especially when combined with a thorough system of under-draining. Such exceptions as the one above noted serve mainly to "prove the rule." But let every farmer test the matter for himself, and thus determine whether his soil is one of the exceptions.

Feeding Straw to Cattle.

The philosophers tell us that a good sized cow must eat 140 pounds of straw a day to support life and as a cow cannot chew up and ruminate this amount of straw it is easily seen why cows are always in such thin flesh when compelled to live on a straw stack. Indeed it is about as much as cows can do to retain their flesh in cold weather on a feed of all the first-class hay they can eat. This, however, is not saying that straw has not its uses in feeding. The feeding value of straw will depend upon the kind of straw and the condition in which it was cut. We never thought much of oat or rye straw for feeding purposes but wheat and barley straw make an excellent ration when cut short say in inch lengths made wet and mixed with corn meal and bran. This of course is the ration for cows in milk, and straw in such a ration is just about as good as ordinary hay, especially the straw of barley that has to be cut green to prevent the grain from shattering out. If it was not for the barbs on this straw that make it disagreeable to handle and sometimes dangerous to the eyes of the cows, we would just as lief have it as the ordinary quality of hay.

Success Depends Upon Little Things.

Success in honey producing always depends on an infinite number of little successes. If we can imagine that our apiary of 100 colonies represents a great factory of 100 hands, every one of them being perfectly drilled and equipped, and capable of performing a certain amount of work, we can see how it is when one to three or more colonies become demoralized, right at the beginning of a honey-flow. The aggregate business suffers in proportion to the small failures. If we prepare an apiary of 100 colonies of the best strain for the honey harvest, we will have to manage them with more than ordinary skill, if more than 15 per cent of them do not waste their time and opportunities, sulking in great clusters on the front of the hive, or by indulging in excessive swarming, or refusing to stay anywhere long enough to settle down to business. Perhaps no apiary can be managed at times so effectually as to wholly prevent loss from the causes I have named, but by the proper knowledge of the nature and habits of bees, this loss can be reduced.—G. H. Kirkpatrick, in the Indiana Farmer.

Dairying in Denmark.

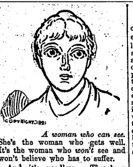
Is it true that the Danes have trebled the yield of milk in that country in three years with the same number of cows. To be modest in our assertions, we simply do not believe it. They have, however, done wonders in this direction, but that is not saying that they have performed miracles, which they would be doing to treble the yield in three years with the same cows. How low down they were in the scale when they began to improve we have no means of knowing, but to make an increase of one hundred per cent. annually for three years is simply impossible. The fact probably is that while there has been a considerable increase in the amount of butter made, it probably has not been more than a third or a half more than originally, but the quality has been improved so as to make it sell for perhaps three times what it originally did. What the "three times" figures really mean, in all probabilities, is that Denmark now exports three times as much butter in value as it did three years ago, or just before the improvement began. The whole world is indebted to that little country for the light she helped to throw upon the science of butter making.—American Dairyman.

About Salting Butter.

Salting butter in the churn is one of the unsolved problems. Lots of people say they do it and tell how they do it but others say they can not do it that way and get enough salt into the butter to suit customers. It is generally conceded that salting in the churn is always very light salting, from one-fourth to a half ounce of salt to the pound of butter even though an ounce and a half is put in at the start. Then again how about the second working? Do you do it or not and if not how do you keep the butter from becoming mottled? These are the points that trouble those who succeed to their own satisfaction. Some people do succeed to their own satisfaction but not to the satisfaction of others. So far, for instance, as the amount of salt that can be got into granular butter the limit seems to be one half ounce, as that is all the brine will hold that is depended upon for carrying the salt. That amount is not always enough.

A Practical Suggestion.

A correspondent to Practical Farmer says: Few farmers know that a fine crop of rutabagas can be grown on the potatoe patch. The old way is to sow strap leaf turnips; but I think one bushel of rutabagas worth four of turnips. On a half acre of potatoe ground, after last hoeing, I sowed two ounces seed of Purple Top Swede, and when digging the potatoes, I was careful to hoe the dirt out around the roots. It did not take four hours longer in digging the half acre. I have taken from the patch 100 bushels of fine potatoes, and 75 bushels rutabagas. This is better than raising a lot of watery turnips.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A woman who can see. She's the woman who gets well. It's the woman who *won't* see and won't believe who has to suffer.

And it's needless. There's a medicine—a legitimate medicine—that's made to stop woman's suffering and cure woman's ailments. It's Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's purely vegetable and perfectly harmless—a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the whole system. For periodical pains, weak back, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, and all "female complaints," it's a positive remedy. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

No other medicine for women is *guaranteed*, as this is. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, the money paid for it is refunded. You pay only for the good you get. On these terms it's the *cheapest*.

But more than that, it's the *best*.

If you have Malaria, Piles, Sick Headache, Costive Bowels, Dumb Ague or if your food does not assimilate,
Tutt's Tiny Pills
will cure these troubles. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

This is leap year. It seems as if all the years were leap years they jump by so rapidly.

Look out for counterfeits! See that you get the genuine Salvation Oil! Do not let the dealer sell you some "just as good" but insist upon getting the genuine with the Bull's Head trade-mark on the wrapper.

Talk about women being flighty! Look at bank cashiers.

Struggle toughens the mind until by-and-by we do not mind the struggle. You need not toughen the body by a struggle with a cough when you have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Don't be afraid to speak well of yourself for there are plenty who are only too anxious to speak ill of you.

Bad taste in the mouth or an unpleasant breath, when resulting from Catarrh, are overcome, and the nasal passages which have been closed for years are made free by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. I suffered from catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the nauseating dropping in the throat peculiar to that disease, and nose bleed almost daily. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April, when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised. I procured a bottle, and since the first day's use have had no more bleeding—the soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget, formerly with Boston Journal.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS. 56 Warren St., New York.

Egotism is a man without a collar carrying a gold headed cane.

How's This.
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and we believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

There is one branch of labor which must always be done by hand—picking pockets.

The independent man is often in dependent circumstances.

SYRUP of FIGS
ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

N. W. N. U. No 11.—1892.

A Smelling Contest.

One of the new games is the smelling contest. From eight to a dozen different bottles, filled with odoriferous liquids, are prepared by a druggist and then numbered. Then each person who enters the contest is given a card with corresponding numbers printed thereon. The contestant takes a whiff at each bottle and writes down the name of the contents. The one naming the most of them correctly sets the prize. There is said to be an immense amount of fun connected with the game, as it is more difficult than one imagines to correctly name even well-known liquids of strong odor by the sense of smell, as after trying three or four bottles confusion generally follows.—Philadelphia Record.

The Light of Other Days.

The day when man first discovered how to supply himself with artificial light must be very far back, but many generations went by before he had anything better than torches for out-door use, and for in-door conveniences a wick floating loosely in a vessel of oil. Gas as an illuminant is not old, the electric light is the invention of yesterday, while there are thousands of people not yet three score and ten, whose youthful lessons were learned by the feeble gleam of a tallow candle. In the country households, the manufacturer of a weekly or monthly supply of candles came as regularly as wash day. The soldiers of the late war remember "star" candles very well, but doubtless few can tell whence the name. The discoverer of a process to separate glycerine and fatty matters from stearic acid in the making of candles was the Frenchman DeMille, whose factory at Paris was located at the "Barriere de l'Etoile"—"barrier (or gate) of the star," and from this circumstance his manufactures were known as "star candles. The days of such illuminators are gone, and the luxurious cars of our modern railroads are lighted by gas or electricity. To many eyes, however, the electric glare is unpleasant, but all are satisfied with the soft yet brilliant illumination of "The Burlington's" vestibuled train by the Frost Dry Carburetor System. For tickets over this popular line, or any information, call on local ticket agents, or write to J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Hard work is a cure for almost every human ill excepting the evil of having to work hard.

The Throat.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

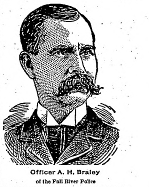
A dollar on the wrong side makes many a man hop over.

A Bundle of Wires.
Nervous people are often likened to a bundle of wires so sensitive are they to the least outside vibration. The brain and stomach are connected with a great sympathetic chord or nerve, and trouble in the stomach is reflected by the organs of thought. Invigoration is the proper means of overcoming nervousness. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the finest tonic in existence and a thorough remedy for constipation, billiousness, malaria and other ailments.

He that is little in his own eyes will not be troubled to be thought so in others.

The Only One Ever Printed.
CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

It every man was as big as he feels there wouldn't be standing-room in this country.


Officer A. H. Braley
of the Fall River Police
Is highly gratified with Hood's Sarsaparilla. He was badly run down, had no appetite, what he did eat caused distress and he felt tired all the time. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a marvellous change. The distress in the stomach is entirely gone, he feels like a new man, and can eat anything with old-time relish. For all of which he thanks and cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla.

March It is very important that during the months of March April May the blood should be thoroughly purified and the system be given strength to withstand the debilitating effect of the changing season. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar merit and it is the Best Spring Medicine.

April The following, just received demonstrates its wonderful blood-purifying powers:
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen: I have had salt rheum for a number of years, and for the past year one o my legs, from the knee down, has been broken out very badly. I took blood medicine for a long time with no good results, and was at one

May time obliged to walk with crutches I finally concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle the improvement was so marked that I continued until I had taken three bottles, and am now better than I have been in years. The Inflammation has all left my leg and it is entirely healed. I have had such benefit from

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that I concluded to write this voluntary statement." F. J. TEMPLE, Ridgeway, Mich.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. Best dinner pill.

"August Flower"
"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN,
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
BACKACHE,
SCIATICA,
SPRAINS,
BRUISES,
BURNS,
WOUNDS,
SWELLINGS,
FROST-BITES,
NEURALGIA.

NERVOUS MEN!
EXHAUSTED VITALITY.
The errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured at home. EXPERT TREATMENT. NO FAILURE. Consultation in person or by letter. Address Wm. H. Parker, M.D., or the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. Prospectus and descriptive Pamphlet, closely sealed, free to all. Send now.

BORE WELLS with our famous Well Machinery. The only perfect self-cleaning and fast-dropping tools in use.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.
Catalogue FREE.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY QUICKLY AND EASILY!
Send 50 cents to pay postage on our Daily Market Report and Special Letter of Advice, for one month. We can make you lots of Money. Agents wanted. Address, S. H. WOOD & CO., Investment Brokers, 212, 213, 214 and 215 Wright Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK **LITTLE LIVER PILLS**
DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN.
Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Act like magic on Kidneys and bladder. Conquer billious nervous disorders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION.
ACTUAL SIZE.
Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.
The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 42, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."
Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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HOME AND FRIENDS.

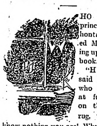
There's a power to make each hour
As sweet as heaven designed it;
Nor need we roam, to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it.
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature gave us;
For life hath here no charms so dear
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy
And future hopes nor praise them.
While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet
If we'd but stoop to raise them.
For things so fair still greater are
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;
But soon we're taught that earth has naught
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,
When hope's last reed is shaken,
Do show us still that, come what will,
We are not quite forsaken.
Though all were night, if but the light
Of friendship's altar crowned us,
'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this—
Our home and friends around us.

—New York Ledger.

PRINCESS POCAHONTAS.



"WHO was the princess Pocahontas?" asked Mabel looking up from her book.

"Humph!" said lazy Ned, who was lying at full length on the hearth rug, "what a know-nothing you are! Why, she was old Powhatan's daughter, and she saved Capt. Smith's life when he was captured by the Indians."

"Not so fast, Master Ned," said a voice behind them, and Aunt Marion came into the circle around] the firelight.

"O, Auntie Marion," clamored all the children, "tell us a story."

"Very well. I will tell you about this same Pocahontas, about whom Mabel knows nothing, and Ned nothing definitely.

"Pocahontas was an Indian girl. Now, we speak of all red men as Indians,' but the Indian race is divided into many tribes by reason of blood-relations and difference in dialects. Pocahontas belonged to one of the largest divisions, the Algonquin tribe.

"At the time of Capt. John Smith's episode with Pocahontas certain of these Algonquin tribes of Virginia were joined together in a sort of Indian republic, composed of thirty tribes, scattered through central and eastern Virginia, and known to their neighbors as the Confederacy of the Powhatans,

"This name was taken from the tribe that was strongest and most energetic in this tribal union and that had its villages along the broad river known to the Indians as the Powhatan, and to us as the James.

"The principal chief of the Powhatans was Wabunsonacook, called by the white man Powhatan.

"He lived in the Powhattan village of Wero-Wocomoco, and into this village came an Indian runner one day with important news.

"As he came in his headlong race down between the two rows of bark houses in which the Indians lived, he saw around the many camp fires built between the rows of houses groups of Indians lolling, and between the fires Indian children turning somersaults.

"On he went, dodging past them until at last by one of the fires he saw sitting the chief, Wabunsonacook. It was to him that the message was to be delivered, but before Rabunta, the runner, could stop in his wild flight, one of the youthful gymnasts came whirling down the path toward him in a succession of dizzy handsprings.

"There was a sudden collision. The stout little feet of the tumbler came plump against Rabunta's breast, and so unexpected was the shock that runner and gymnast tumbled over together in a writhing heap on the edge of the fire.

"There was a great burst of laughter as the Indians shouted: 'Twa, wa, Rabunta! Knocked over by a girl.'

"Rabunta, picking himself up, discovered it was Mataoka, the daughter of the old chief, who had collided with him.

And the old chief said, half-sternly, half-tenderly, 'My daughter, you have well-nigh killed our brother, Rabunta, with your foolery. That is scarce a girl's play. Why will you be such a Pocahontas?'

"This is the Algonquin term for a little 'tom-boy.'

"But Mataoka, then a ten-year-old maid, laughed and nimbly dodged out of reach of both her father and Rabunta.

"Then Rabunta delivered his message. Capt. John Smith had been captured and was even then being brought to the council house.

"This was indeed important news, and preparations were at once made to receive him when he arrived. He was greeted with the customary Indian yell, and then a bountiful feast was spread before him.

"The Indians seldom killed prisoners and this pale-faced warrior was too important a personage to be other than well treated.

"Wabunsonacook, the old chief, received him as an honored guest, kept him in his own house and adopted him as his own son. After two days he returned him, well escorted by Indian guides, back to the English colony at Jamestown.

"Smith's own words are: 'Hee kindly welcomed me with good wordes, assuring me his friendship and my libertie.'

"This rather destroys the old familiar romance which Ned quoted about the captain being saved by 'the king's own daughter,' but it is the only true version of the story, based on Smith's own report.

"But although she did not rescue him, nevertheless his attention was drawn to this agile, clever little Mataoka, whom her father called his 'tomboy' or Pocahontas.

"Smith made much of her, gave her some trifling presents and asked her name.

"Now, it was one of the singular customs of the American Indians never to tell their own names or allow them to be spoken to strangers. The reason for this lay in the superstition which held that the speaking of one's real name gave to the stranger to whom it was spoken a magical and harmful influence over the person.

"So when Smith asked the old chief—known to the colonists by the name of his tribe, Pawhatan, rather than his own name, Nabuns[illegible]ook—for this very reason he hesitated and then gave in reply the nickname by which he so often called her. Pocahontas—the little 'tomboy.'

"Thus it is that you have always heard of Pocahontas, instead of Mataska, and of Pawhatan instead of Wabunsonacook.

"Well, Pocahontas and Capt. Smith became good friends, and this friendship stood in good stead in the days to come.

"Mataoka used to go often to Jamestown, and I'm afraid she fully deserved her pet name of 'Little Tomboy,' for we are told by one Master William Stracley, secretary of the colony, that the 'before remembered Pocahontas, Powhatan's daughter, did sometimes resort to our fort, of the age then of 11 or 12 years, did get the boys forth with her into the market-place, and make them wheele, falling on their hands, turning their heeles upward, whom she would followe and wheele so herself all the fort over.' From which it would appear that she could easily 'stunt' the English boys at making "cartwheels.'

"But there came a time very soon when she came into Jamestown for other purposes than turning somersaults.

"The Indians had learned to distrust the white men, and I daresay they had good cause.

"Discontent grew into hatred, and at last a plot was arranged to kill the 'great captain' and destroy the colony.

"Three times they attempted to entrap him and his people, but each time the little Mataoka, full of friendship and pity for him, found means of warning her white friends of their danger.

"Of one of these warnings there is an old record that tells how, as Smith sat in the York River woods one night, where he had come for conference with the old chief, and where he was then awaiting provisions promised by the Indians, there came a light step on the dry twigs, and a slender figure glided out from the shadow into the light of the camp fire into the midst of the men, who recognized in her the Indian maid, Pocahontas.

" 'Be guarded, my father,' she said to Smith. "The corn and provisions will come as promised, but even now, my father, the chief of the Powhatans, is gathering all his power to fall upon and kill you. If you would live, get you hence at once.'

"The grateful captain thanked her and pressed a pocket compass into her hand.

" 'My daughter,' he said, 'you have again saved my life, coming alone and at the risk of your own life through the irksome woods and in this gloomy night to admonish me. Take this from me and let it always tell you of the love of Capt. Smith.'

"But, much as she desired this wonderful 'path-teller,' she handed it back.

" 'Not so,' she said, 'if it should be seen by my tribesmen they would kill me for they would know I had warned you. Stay not to parley, my father, but be gone at once.'

" 'And with that,' says the record, 'she ran away by herself as she had come.'

"Soon after Smith left the colony, worn out by the continual disputes, and Mataoka went no more to Jamestown, deeming it unsafe in the absence of her best friend.

"She seems to have been wise in her fear, for in 1613, she being then about 16, she was captured by the bold and unscrupulous Capt. Angall and held as a hostage for the friendship of Powhatan.

"She had been married three years before to a chief, Kokowni, who had been afterward killed in battle.

"During her captivity she met John Rolfe, a young Englishman, and married him.

"He protests he married her for the purpose of converting her to Christianity, and ungallantly calls her 'an unbelieving creature.'

"Well, they lived happily together and finally went to England. Here, all too soon, when she was but 21, the daughter of the great chieftain of the Powhatans died.

"Her story is both sad and pleasant, and is romantic enough without any of the additional romance that has been thrown around it, that Ned has learned.

"The white race has nothing to be proud of in its conquest of the Indians. But out of the gloom which surrounds it there come some figures to relieve the darkness, wretchedness and crime that make it so black.

"And not the least impressive of these is the bright, gentle, fearless little daughter of Wabunsonacook, chief of the Powhatans, Mataoka, whom we of this later day know by the nickname her loving old father gave her—Pocahontas, the Algonquin."—N. Y Recorder.

Oratory In America.

Senator Spooner deplores the decadence of oratory in the United States. "Good orators are scarce in this age," he complains, "and it is to some new man that we must look for great ability on the rostrom." Well, we have Ingersoll, Depew and Dan Dougherty left, a matchless trio, while Breckinridge of Kentucky and Ingalls should not be forgotten. There are certainly twenty Americans prominent in public life who, if their diction lacks the classic polish and stateliness that characterized the orations of Summer and Clay and Calhoun, nevertheless possess the wit and words, the action and utterance, that Antony longed for to sway men's minds. And among the young men who are figuring largely in politics there are eloquent speakers such as Baily of Texas, Sherman Hoar, Governor Russel and Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, Doliver of Iowa, and half a dozen others whose present performances promise future fame in the forum.—New York World.

His Last Sensible Speech.

Almost every man learns, sooner or later, to think of his doctor as one of his best friends, but this fact does not hinder the world from laughing at "the profession."

"How is our patient this morning?" inquired a physician.

"Oh, he is much worse," answered the sick man's brother. "He has been delirious for several hours. At two o'clock, or thereabouts, he said. "What an old woman that doctor of mine is!" and he hasn't made a rational remark since."

WHITHER!

What, without asking, hither hurried
whence?
And, without asking, whither hurried
hence?

—Khayyam.

Fire!

A dream, strange, complex, terrible. A murmur which grows to be a roar. Fiery eyes, sardonic, revolving in a drift of fog; a shriek shaping itself from out a chorus of mad laughter into the word:

Fire!

And a man awakes, and sitting in his bed grasps a quick succession of ideas. A hotel room, dingy, commonplace. The first hour of a last day. And from the street beneath breathes fort a volume of sound never before heard but in a dream. Yet it is no dream.

A few thoughts shape themselves out of chaos.

Life. It lies behind him honestly lived in the sight of men. It has been an indomitable struggle for right and rest and home.

Home. That place which he had won and where love lived. When a few hours before he had laid his head on his pillow he had whispered:

"I shall be at home to-morrow!"

The future. A shallow chance. Suddenly he springs erect. In grim haste, yet in a certain business-like fashion he throws open his door. Smoke blinds him, and one glance suffices to show him the elevator shaft a chimney of flames. He closes the door, secures it, and throws a traveling rug before it to still further obstruct any draught beneath. Then he springs to the window and opens it. It is no dream. There they are, the sea of faces, reddened and made demoniacal by a something of which as yet he can see nothing, though his ears hear its muffled voice, crackling, whispering, hissing. It is behind below and above him.

He turns and hastily dons a few garments, securing a roll of bills and some papers. Again he appears at the window.

"Don't jump! Don't jump!" bellow the crowd beneath him. He smiles, and wonders how they could think he would be so reckless, for he is five stories above their heads.

Of course it will be all right. He will escape. He sees the firemen, the ladders, the water spouting from the serpent-like coils of hose. He hears the cheers, mighty, sonorous, which greet each rescue.

When shall his turn come? They had best make haste. For what is that? Through his keyhole a fairy spiral is stealing. At first, sharp, delicately outlined, yet after a few curves dissolving mistily.

Smoke!

And as he watched he saw his traveling rug become obscured, then sheets of mist stole slyly through each crack about the door. The window! It was open, and increased the haste by which Death would—might—come to him. He sprang nimbly out upon its sill. It was broad and strong, he noted with relief. He sat upon it and deliberately pushed the sash down, leaving only a small space through which he could still reach within the room or return if necessary.

A great shout was thrown upward by the crowd. Help was coming. But as yet he could not see how. How sincerely he invited the poorest and meanest on in the sea of humanity down there in the street! As he sat he saw a thing go hurling past him so closely that he felt the current of air it made in falling. It came from the window above him. "An abrupt groan from the multitude told him where it struck. No! He would not jump he would burn first.

And then he turned his strained eyes into the room he had just left. The bed, the chair on which his clothes were spread were hidden now by a dull pall of smoke. Suddenly a little laughter of flickering light rushed merrily up one side of the framework of the door. Another minute and the flame grew into a square of fire. Hideous, relentless, it danced about, seizing the tawdry furnishings of the hotel room in its amorous embrace.

"I have tried to be square! God knows if there is a God—I have tried to be square!" broke from the man's white lips.

Then there came a puff—a sensation of warmth, a scarcity of air for his lungs—and the smoke began to caress him where he sat outside upon the window ledge. Inch by inch it was forcing him from his position. Yet, he would not jump. Never! he told himself, recalling the groan which ahd come from the crowd when that other somebody who was not happily out of it all had given up the fight.

Turning slowly, with the tempered muscles of an athlete, he let himself down, hanging by both hands to the inner part of the window casing. In this position his face was brought below the drift of smoke, and it was easier to breathe. He wondered what the people in the street gave such a shuddering cry for.

Cautiously digging with his bare toes into the narrow support of some ledge beneath, he shifted his weight to feet and one hand, while he sought to lower the window still further with the other—anything to shut of that awful draught on whose wings destruction traveled.

"I've tried to be square!" again he muttered, and closed his eyes.

Suddenly something swayed against him limply, and a mighty shout rose from beneath. He opened his eyes. There it was—a rope. They had failed to reach him by a ladder. It had been a long time coming. It was hanging from the roof, held away from him by the cornice, and they were swinging it toward him that he might grasp it. Could he?

A mad clutch and it was his. A twist about one wrist, a grip as of steel with the other stiffened hand, and he whirled out into space like a child's rubber ball on a bit of a string. As he did so there was a sharp sound of breaking glass, and forked tongues shot out as if in rage at his escape.

"I've tried to be square!" he said once more, and after that he felt no fear.

Not even as he heard the dozen sharp contradictory voices calling out hasty orders. Not even when he saw little fiery sparks dance about the spiral of coarse hempen rope.

Not even then, though he knew at once that it was all over, and watched until the last twist gave way.

• • • • • • • • •

"No feeling below the waist," said one of the hospital physicians.

"And no suffering at all. Tell Mary that—be sure and tell Mary that," he added, who lay on the cot.

"Poor fellow! God help you!"

"God? I don't believe in God. I wish I could. I've tried—but I couldn't. Is a man to blame for that, doctor?"

"I don't know! I don't know!" whispered the doctor hastily.

"How long, sir."

"Not—long. Is there anything you request? Any—message?"

"No. I always took time to think. I always did tht best I knew how. I never hurt any one meaningly. I've always tried to be square. It's queer, isn't it? No pain. Yet—I'm done for."

"Is there nothing I can do for you?"

"Yes, one thing—lie for me. You see —she—Mary—believes in—hell—and heaven—and harps—and all that. I wish I could—but I can't. What can a fellow do when he simply can't—though he's tried to? I was brought up to believe in nothing. Would you be willing to tell her that I died—converted—and easy in my mind?"

"I will, my boy."

"You see it couldn't do any hurt—and it will do her heaps of good. I know her. She'd think I was in hell—sure. And would a cigarette hurry it any?"

"No."

"Then give me one."

But before it was finished he said softly:

"God—if you are God—forgive me. I've always tried to be square. But —I couldn't believe."

And so went away—somewhere. Who doubts it?—Johanna Staats in Truth.

NOT SO FUNNY.

People Laughed at and Then Sympathized With the Married Man.

The other day a well-dressed man sat in a Boulevard car going up town. The day was cold, the car was full, and the usual discomforts of surface transit were turned on. The man mentioned was the observed of all observers. He carried a common black muff on his knees, his hands thrust in either end, and had a far away look in his eyes. The ladies exchanged amused glances. The gentlemen regarded the muff with various degrees of wonder and contempt.

"Newest style," suggested one gentleman to another.

"Yes; it's going to be a cold day tomorrow. When you see the pigs carrying straws"——

"That beats me!" came in a stage whisper from across the way.

"Wonder if he wears corsets," said another.

"What is it anyhow?"

"Sorry I forgot my muff."

"I'll steal my wife's sealskin sacque tonight."

"Poor fellow! Somebody ought to see him home safely."

Amid these remarks, says the New York Herald, the man with the muff sat quietly looking out of the window. He must have overheard some of them, he must have known that he was the object of universal curiosity and ridicule, but he gave no sign. It appeared, however, that he was only collecting himself for some final effort, for when he arose to leave the car at Seventy-second street he suddenly confronted his fellow-passengers.

"This is my wife's muff," he said, bluntly. "She left it on the bargain counter. I had to go back and get it. I'm taking it home. If you see anything funny in that, I'm d—d if I do."

A Plant Growing From a Caterpillar.

The curious fungus which is sometimes taken from an insect is a fungus that roots itself in a caterpillar and grows from it, feeding on the body of the insect. Of course in time the insect dies, and the fungus then perishes as soon as it has exhausted the nutriment in the body of the caterpillar. The plant is of the same nature of a mushroom, and when it matures it produces pores by which new plants are propagated in the same way, attaching themselves to any insect that comes in contact with them in the soil. Those curious plants are used as medicine by the natives of some parts of Asia, where they were found quite abundantly. The plant, when dug out of the ground, has the exhausted and dried body of the insect attached to it in the manner of a root, but it is easily distinguished by its shape. The insect is filled with the substance of the fungus, and appears as a part of the plant. A variety of beetle that is found in North America is attacked by the same kind of fungus; others are found in Central America, and others in New Zealand. In the last-mentioned country the fungus is very large and has all the appearance of a mushroom which is eaten as food by the natives.

Prevention of Nervous Headache.

A scientific writer says sleep, if taken at the right moment, will prevent an attack of nervous headache. If the subjects of such headache will watch the symptoms of its coming, they can notice that it begins with a feeling of weariness and heaviness. This is the time that a sleep of an hour or two as nature guides will effectually prevent the headache. If not taken just then it will be too late, for after the attack is fairly under way it is impossible to get sleep until far into the night perhaps. It is so common in these days for doctors to forbid having their patients roused to take medicine, it they are asleep when the hour comes round, that the people have learned the lesson pretty well, and they generally know that sleep is a wonderful p[illegible]tive of disease—better than to[illegible]lators and stimulants.

A Promise From Mr. Isaac Pitman.

Mr. Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography—the system of shorthand by means of which the bulk of the speeches of the English race the whole world over are to-day reported—has just passed, hale and hearty, his eightieth birthday, and in acknowledging the many congratulations he has received, he promises his devotees—and they are many—that he "hopes to repay them by not lessening the number of his days on earth by overwork, as many men who have undertaken an important mission have done." Such a promise is most amusing coming from a man who for forty years never took a holiday, and worked winter and summer from 6 a. m. till late at night, and who even now is one of the first to reach his office in the morning.

THE TAX MAN.

He Drops Into the Mail Composing Rooms and Interviews a Printer.

The tax man was around seeking whom he might devour, and in the course of his perambulations he wandered into the Mail office and ran plump up against a printer man named Kenio Gitt. The tax fellow seized the printer man before he could escape, and demanded:

"What's your name?"

"Gitt," responded the compositor.

"I won't do it!" shouted the Assessor,; "I demand your name, sir."

"Gitt, I said!"

"I won't! I want your name, sir, before I budge an inch."

"Well, Gitt, then!"

"Confound your impudence!" and the Assessor's face grew as red as a boiled lobster; "if you don't give me your name I'll have you arrested!"

"I tell you my name's Gitt—G-i-t-t!"

"Oh! Excuse me. Now, Mr. Gitt, have you got any jewelry or plate—"

"Never use any plate matter."

"Any furniture—"

"Some down in the job office, sir, used for locking up small forms."

"Any firearms, coin or other money, or any—"

"Fireams? Coin? See here, old fellow, I guess you've struck the wrong man; the foreman's the chap you want to see. Tell you what—on the quiet, now mind you—he's got a whole boxful of quoins over there under the table; and as for the firearms, he's got the dandiest kind of a shooting-stick lying up there on the the gravel-stone slab where the type's put. But don't let him know I told you."

The Assessor slipped over to the foreman, and explanations followed. He left then saying he'd hire and expert printer man to come around and help him out.

DIED IN AGONY.

The Frightful Fate of Marquise de la Valette.

Parisian society has been much shocked at the fearful death of the Marquise de la Valette. Three months ago the Marquise was standing in front of her dressing-room cheval glass, putting the finishing touches to her toilet, preparatory to going to a dinner party, when the ornamental tissue paper shade which covered one of the candles caught fire, and the burning fragments fell upon the light and airy costume in which she was attired. In an instant the Marquise was in flames; her maid rushed to her assistance and also caught fire. The shrieks of the terrified women brought the Marquis and some of the footmen upstairs, and all united in their efforts to put out the flames. The maid's dress was soon extinguished, but that of the Marquise, together with all her underclothing, was reduced to a cinder.

For three long months she suffered tortures. Even had she recovered, the doctors say, she would have presented an appearance almost painful to behold. All her good looks had departed, and nothing but a seared and scarred remembrance remained of the once lovely figure which moved with such queenly grace through the drawing-rooms of Parisian society. The Marquise died in the most horrible agony, all the efforts of the most accomplished physicians having failed to induce the burned flesh to reassume a healthy growth. General sympathy is expressed for the Marquie de la Valette who is equally as popular as was his last consort.—N. Y. Press.

STORY OF ITALIAN DIPLOMACY.

How an Englishman Recovered a Stolen Snuff Box in Napoli.

During a visit to the south of Italy, a young Englishman was introduced to a fashionable gathering by a Neapolitan cavalier. While there he had his gold snuff box taken from him. Next day he was at another evening party, when, to his surprise, he saw a gentleman present take out his stolen snuff box and help himself to a pinch. He quickly strode up to his friend and said:

"The gentleman over yonder is taking snuff out of the very box that was stolen from me yesterday; do you happen to know him?"

"Hush!" answered the cavalier in a tone of warning; "he is a person of high rank."

"What do I care?" exclaimed the Englishman. "I want my snuff box back and mean to call him to account!"

"Come, don't let us have a row!" gently entreated his friend; "leave the matter to me, I will get the snuff box for you."

At these words the Englishman "simmered down" and went home. On the following day, sure enough, his friend brought him the stolen article.

"How did you recover it?" inquired the Englishman.

"Nothing of the sort," said his friend with a laugh. "I wished to avoid a disturbance, and, therefore, I simply stole it back again from him."

TAUGHT HIS DOG TO STEAL.

A Philadelphia Youth and His Intelligent "Pal."

There are many unauthenticated instances of animal intelligence and depravity. The following story is from the Philadelphia Record, and is as near authentic as such a story well can be:

"Magistrate Hackett recently held Charles Blaney, Port Richmond, in $500 bail for a further hearing on the charge of being the owner of a dog which he has taught to steal. The other day while some boys were skating on a pond near the Aramingo Canal, Blaney came along in a wagon, stopped in the middle of the bridge and liberated a large black dog. The dog dashed down among the children and seized a bag containing a pair of rubber shoes belonging to Jerry Kelly and started toward his master. Officer Holland saw the trouble and arrested Blaney."

INSINCERITY OF POLITICS.

A Reminiscence of Seward and Senator Foote, of Mississippi.

Ex-Collector "Tom" Murphy, once a familiar figure in Washington, is here for his first visit to the capital in eight years. Talking to a reporter he grew reminiscent and said:

My first visit to Washington was when Seward was Senator from New York, and that was about the time he made his 'higher law' speech that attracted the attention of the whole country. 'While a young man I was very intimate with Seward and his family. I lived in Albany when he was Governor, away back in the '30's. My first visit to the Senate was for the purpose of hearing him speak. He made a great speech. He was replied to, as I felt, in the most bitter and insulting language by Senator Foote, of Mississippi, and the language that he used was so offensive, in my judgment, that I could hardly restrain myself from jumping from the gallery and choking him. I dined at Senator Seward's house that evening, and to my utter amazement the gentleman sitting next to me was Senator Foote. When the ladies retired from the table I left my seat and went around to Seward and said:

" 'Senator, I heard that man sitting next to me at your table, abuse you in such a gross manner that I was indignant. I can't understand it.'

"Senator Seward laughed heartily and called out:

" 'Foote, I want this young man to go around and tell you what he has just told me.'

"Senator Foote also laughed heartily and said to me:

" 'Young man, I want to give you a lesson in politics. Seward lives in New York, and when he makes a speech in opposition to slavery and I reply to him and denounce him, that helps me at home, and Seward tells me it doesn't hurt him a bit.' "—New York Sun.

ATTACKED BY RATS.

Horrible Adventure of a Young Girl in a Dark Church Belfry.

Miss Lavina Hull of Myrtle Hill had a narrow escape in the Belfry of the Baptist Church. Miss Hull is 18 years old and has performed the duties of janitrix of the building for three years.

While she was ringing the bell for prayer meeting the bell-rope suddenly parted. After service, with a lantern, she climbed to the belfry to repair it.

When she reached the gloomy place she found that the rope had been gnawed in two by rats, near the ceiling. She began to mend the strands, but had proceeded only a little with her work when she heard a squeaking sound behind her. Looking around she saw a host of shining balls in the darkness.

She knew they were rats and swung her arms at them, but the animals did not disperse. Their numbers rapidly increased until she was completely surrounded by a ring of gleaming eyes. The girl became alarmed and prepared to descend to the vestibule of the church, but before she was erect the vicious rodents rushed at her in a body and sprang upon her, lacerating her flesh wherever they could find a place to set their teeth.

Miss Hull possessed a luxuriant growth of hair, which hung in a braid down her back. The braid was almost severed from her head by the rats and her arms and shoulders bled profusely from the wounds made by the bites. She rang the bell loud as she could and Arthur Rawson and two other young men who were passing rushed into the church and climbed to the belfry. In the struggle Rawson was badly bitten. The physicians say it will be many weeks before the brave girl recovers from her injuries.

MARRIAGE IN PARIS.

Saturday Is the Popular Day for Workingmen—What Is Necessary.

Before Pierre can with safety select his particular Saturday he has a multitude of civil and religious requirements to attend to, says an exchange. Neither he nor Lizette can think of such a thing as marrying without the consent of their families. If father, mother and grandparents are dead a family council must be called of the nearest living relatives to consider the case and give or withhold permission. If it is refused to Pierre and he is under 25, or to Lizette and she is under 21, the marriage cannot go on.

For eleven days before the civil marriage can take place there must be pasted at the door of the mayor's office in the arondissement in which each lives a bulletin giving the names, occupation and residence of the persons to be married and full data about both parties.

If there is a religious service the bans will be published three Sundays running in the church of the parish attended by each party.

While these preliminaries are in progress Pierre is collecting the documents necessary for the civil ceremony. It is no small outlay, for each must be made out on official paper—an expensive luxury in Paris. There must be certificates of the births of himself and Lizette.

When all this has been done it will be safe to sign the marriage contract—that is, if they have one, which is doubtful. A marriage contract means that there is property to be regulated and a Parisian workman and his fiancee are not often incumbered in that way. But even if there is little property, and Lizette has no dot at all, there are certain social requirements for them both. Etiquette taxes them less in trouble than the law but more in purse. If Pierre were rich he would present Lizette with a corbeille made up of jewels, lace and perhaps a cashmere shawl, but as it is he will give her some article for the wedding toilet—a white shawl, perhaps, or a veil or gloves. He will send her a bouquet, too, in the morning of the wedding and he will provide a ring and a "marriage piece." As for Lizette, she must buy for her future husband his wedding shirt, hose and cravat.

Consumption Not Hereditary.

The accumulation of such evidence is becoming so great that every physician of experience feels forced to share the belief of the communicability of consumption. There are also few physicians who have not had one or more cases that for years they had not had thought had been contracted in this way. How else than by communications are we to account for the rapid spread of consumption among savage nations, where this disease was unknown before civilized people began to visit them? This is true of our own American Indians, the inhabitants of Central Africa, and many other countries. Intermarrying, or any other condition which might make hereditary transmission a possible cause, certainly would not account for its rapid progress. Besides, some of the best observers and investigators believe that consumption is not heriditary, and there is much positive evidence in favor of this view. With such evidence of the possibility of inhaling the bacilli, the question would natually be asked. How do the bacilli get into the atmosphere, when they are not found in the breath of sufferers of this disease? We know positively that in these cases bacilli are present in the mucus which is raised after coughing. In its moist condition it is impossible for it to be inhaled, but when it dries and becomes dust it is blown about, and it is in this form that it becomes dangerous.—North American Review.

Not Arrived Yet.

It sometimes seems that although the "divinity that doth hedge a king" is now an unknown quantity, some royal personages might be recognized by their common sense.

The Princess Marie, wife of the Danish Prince Valdemar, was journeying through Helsingor one day, on an excursion to Sweden. The stationmaster heard of her coming, and not only decorated the waiting-room with lilies, but set a watch at the door, to prevent the public from intruding on the royal privacy.

At the expected time the princess and her sister appeared, unattended, each carrying a small hand basket. These surely could not be princesses! The brusque watchman blocked the doorway.

"You can't go in," said he.

"Why not?" asked the astonished travellers.

"Because we expect the Princess Marie."

"Then keep a good lookout for her." laughed the amused lady, and went through the common gate to the platform. The station-master waited all day, and then concluded that the princess had taken another route.

Order In The House.

The French Parliament was not always famous for the excitements and turmoils of its debates. In the old monarchical days, before the Revolution, the sessions of the old Parliament were exceedingly dull and prosy affairs.

One day, it is related, a noble count was trying to make a speech it was, while all the other members were either chatting or resting.

Presently the president of the body rapped slightly with his baton.

"If those gentlemen who are talking to each other," said he, "would kindly make more noise than those gentlemen who are snoring, it would be much appreciated by those gentlemen who are trying to listen!"

THE miners of North Staffordshire and North Wales have notified the masters that they will strike on March 1, in order to maintain their prices and wages. The action is in accordance with the recent miners' conference held at Manchester, a decision which effects over $300,000. The Cleveland ironmasters have notified their men that the works will be closed if the miners strike.

CHARLES AYERS, a prominent business man of Detroit, was shot and fatally injured by his wife, Annie D. Ayers, at their residence on Bagely avenue. The tragedy was brought about through the supreme court rendering a decision dismissing Mrs. Ayers' suit for divorce.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.
In Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, page 33, places
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
HIGHEST OF ALL
IN
LEAVENING STRENGTH.

Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, who personally superintended the examination, says:—"With the exception of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, which is a cleanly, pure, wholesome compound, conforming with natures own formulas of human diet, we found every sample more or less tainted."

Most Perfect Made. No Ammonia. No Alum.

AN AWFUL SIGHT.

Terrible Scenes Attending the Execution of a Murderer in Germany.

The Unfortunate Wretch's Head Hacked and Torn From His Body.

BERLIN, March 5.—The details of a most horrible story were received in this city today. A man named Hageman, in Slade, a small village in the province of Hanover, was convicted on a charge of murder and was sentenced to death by the guillotine.

To-day was the date set for the execution, and, all the preparations being completed, the condemned man was led forth to the place where the guillotine was erected. He was securely bound, and the executioner placed him in the usual position on the board beneath the sharp steel blade.

When all was in readiness the knife was released and fell on the neck of the prostrate criminal. To the horror of the spectators, however, the knife failed to sever the head from the trunk, and the result of this was to leave the neck of the murderer in a terribly mutilated condition.

The awfulness of the scene was increased when the executioner raised the knife of the guillotine and made a horrible attempt to wrench off the head of the unfortunate man with his hands, while the blood gushed in torrents from the gaping wounds. But in spite of all his tugging and twisting at the victim's half severed head he failed to tear it off, and he again placed the body in position under the guillotine, and tried a second time to behead the man by means of the knife.

Again did the blade descend on the neck of the poor wretch and again did it fail successfully to perform its work, and only left the remains in a more mutilated condition than before. The executioner then decided to abandon this means of decapitating the man and tried another method of finishing his ghastly work. He procured a sharp knife and hacked and slashed at the back of the victim's neck, at the same time fastening his fingers in the man's blood-soaked hair and pulling his head with much force. At length, after chopping off most of the flesh which held the head to the body, the executioner succeeded in tearing the head away.

FOUGHT FOR FOOD.

Bake Shops Looted by a Famished Mob in Germany.

BERLIN, March 5.—In Dantzic to-day a large number of unemployed workmen proceeded to the landing stage in the expectation that they would be conveyed to the municipal sewage farm and put to work. When they arrived there the officials picked out 220 men to be taken to the farms and said that they were unable to furnish work for the others.

Those who were refused employment were bitter in their denunciation of the trick, as they termed it, that had been played upon them. Some of the men constituted themselves leaders and made violent speeches, calling upon the crowd to help themselves to food if the authorities would not furnish them with the means of getting it. The impassioned words of the speakers and the presence of the crowd itself attracted a large number of the lower classes of the city and the impromptu meeting soon degenerated into a mob. The excitement grew by what it fed upon, and the suggestion that food was plenty in the shops was seized upon with avidity.

The mob left the vicinity of the landing stage, and in a compact mass rushed through the streets, hurling imprecations at the authorities and declaring that they would steal before they would starve. Every baker's shop they came across they looted, and some of the gaunt, pale-faced men could be seen

DEVOURING THE SPOILS

in a manner which showed that they had not tasted food for a long time. Others placed the bread they had seized under their coats with the intention of carrying it to their wives and children. Loaded butchers' carts passing along the streets were seized upon, their drivers hustled away, and their contents hastily divided among the crowd.

Detachments of police were hastily sent to that part of the city in which the rioting and pillaging was going on. After a struggle with the rioters, who were inflamed with their successes and resisted the police, the latter made a determined charge and succeeded in dispersing the mob. There is much excitement among the workingmen, and it would not be in the least surprising should further and more serious trouble occur.

The news from Dantzic has had a very disquieting effect here, and the affair is eagerly discussed by the official circle and by the workingmen. It is taken to give further proof, if any were needed, of the bad state of affairs that exists throughout the country.

A later dispatch from Dantzic, however, places a somewhat different aspect upon the disturbance, at least so far as the looting of shops and wagons is concerned. This dispatch says that after the speakers had addressed the disappointed workingmen a majority of the latter, without heeding the appeals to right their own wrongs, returned to their homes. Those who did the rioting and pillaging were, as in the case of the Berlin riots, not genuine workingmen, but dock rats and other loafers, who were never known to do an honest day's work.

Damaged by Smoke.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Special, March 5.—A fire broke out last night in the cigar factory of Mark & Wire, in this city. The flames were soon subdued, but not until the smoke had well nigh totally ruined the heavy stock of tobacco and manufactured cigars. The loss is about $5,000, fully insured.

Kansas for Cleveland.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 5.—The Democratic state central committee met here to-day. The sentiment of the majority of the members was so strongly in favor of a fusion with the Farmers' Alliance that the committee declined to call a state convention to nominate presidential electors. Salina was selected as the place for holding the convention to elect delegates to the Chicago convention. It will meet April 20. A large majority of the committeemen favor the nomination of Cleveland.

Everybody Becoming Weary.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special—The Baker trial still proceeds slowly, and jurors, judge, witnesses and attorneys are beginning to look worried and as though they wished for the end. Baker was the only witness introduced to-day, and the questioning so far has been on how and when he received the money found upon him when arrested. He said Ferrin gave him $1,500 on Sept. 9, and that the roll of bills which he spoke of and showed to Lou Thayer, and which he flashed several times, was also a part of the $1,500, and that the money found on him when arrested was also part of the same. He also stated that he had made a number of purchases between Sept. 9 and the time of the robbery, which went to show he had money before the time the bank was robbed.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

FRIDAY FEB. 26.

SENATE.

The finance committee of the senate presented a resolution in that body providing for a joint committee to confer with the authorities of West Virginia with regard to that state's proportion of the Virginia debt, and in the event that no settlement is accomplished, to bring suit in the United States courts in the name of Virginia against West Virginia.

Senator Morrill, from the committee on District of Columbia, reported several local bills favorably.

A conference was ordered on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the census deficiency bill.

The Idaho contested election case was taken up again, Senator Vance having the floor. At the conclusion of Mr. Vance's remarks Mr. Stewart introduced Mr. Claggett, the contestant, who was recognized for a two hour's speech. At 4 p. m., the senate went into executive session and shortly afterward adjourned until Monday, with the Idaho case still pending.

HOUSE.

A bill appropriating $8,000,000, with a proviso that a similar amount be expended each year, was introduced in the house by Representative Byrnes, of Missouri, to improve the Mississippi river from the Falls of St. Anthony to the jetties, the improvement to be under the direction of the war department.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, submitted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. As agreed to the bill appropriates $428,664, being $149,483 more than it carried when it orignally passed the house, and $39,333 less than it carried when it passed the senate.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

The Indian question was under consideration in the house today, an amendment was adopted, providing that any officers may be detailed as agents under the supervision of the secretary of the interior.

MONDAY FEB. 29.

SENATE.

Among bills presented in the senate was one offered by Mr. Langford, of California, to determine the value of legal tender dollars and providing that all dollars shall be received and paid out in discharge of debts both public and private, at par, measured by that standard, whether the stamp of the government making the dollar be on gold, silver, paper or any other material; also, that the legal tender value of each dollar issued by the United States shall depend alone on the stamp of the government, and that there shall be an obligation on the part of the government to exchange one dollar for another.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Loud, of California, a bill was passed by the house setting apart a tract of land for the use of the Lick observatory, University of California.

Resolutions were passed by the house authorizing the committee on the judiciary to investigate and report whether the secretary of the treasury has a legal right to use any portion of $100,000,000 gold reserve for current expenses.

The house passed a resolution authorizing the joint committee on immigration to investigate the operation of the immigration laws, the importation of contract labor and to inquire particularly into the immigration of persons affected with typhus fever into the port of New York.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

SENATE.

A bill to correct the difficulty that prevented the general government from assuming jurisdiction in the prosecution of the persons concerned in the lynching of the Italians in New Orleans was introduced in the senate today by Mr. Dolph.

The senate finance committee today amended and favorably reported the house bill for the better control of and to promote the safety of national banks.

A bill was introduced today by Senator Perkins to provide for the creation of a board of regents of education for Indians in Oklahoma and Indian territory.

HOUSE.

The house passed the Indian appropriation bill with an amendment striking out $1,000 salary to Capt. Pratt as superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school for charging that the Catholics kept a lobby in Washington to secure appropriations for their schools.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, from the committee on ways and means, reported the free wool bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole, together with the views of the minority, presented by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2

SENATE.

Senator Kyle today reported favorably from the committee on education and labor the senate joint resolution for an investigation relative to the "slums" of cities.

In the senate an appropriation of $3,000 was adopted for the expense of the typhus fever and immigration investigation.

The senate resumed the investigation of the Idaho case, Senator George taking the floor in favor of the contestant, Claggett. Mr. George spoke three hours and a half. He was followed by Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who sustained the majority report in favor of the sitting member, Dubois. An agreement was reached to close the debate and take a vote not later than 3 o'clock tomorrow.

HOUSE.

The house spent most of the day considering the District of Columbia bill. The bill appropriates $4,087,555, a reduction from last year of $389,170, $1,230,160 less than the estimates of the district commissioners and $614,569 less than the estimates of the secretary of the treasury.

During the house session bills were reported and placed on the calendar defining murder in the first and second degree and providing punishment therefor; to make Council Bluffs, Iowa, a port of delivery; fixing the compensation of keepers of life-saving stations.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

SENATE.

The debate on the Idaho contested election case was closed at 3 p. m., and the voting began. By a vote of nays 55, yeas 7, the senate decided that Claggett is not entitled to the seat, and by a vote of 55 to 5 confirmed Dubois' election.

In the senate the house bill to credit Aquilla Jones, Sr., late postmaster at Indianapolis, with $2,348 stolen in 1888, was passed.

Senator Sawyer from the committee on post offices and post roads reported to the senate a bill, in the nature of a substitute, providing that on and after the 1st of July, 1892, all articles of mail matter of the third and fourth classes shall be comprehended in one class, to be known as a third class matter, and postage on the same shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

HOUSE.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill allowing railroad companies to give special rates to commercial travelers. Mr. Otis, of Kansas, antagonized the measure.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to prohibit any common carrier from granting reduced rates of transportation to passengers or making reduced rates for freight. The bill will now go on the calendar of unfinished business.

Must Show the Papers.

WASHINGTON, Special.—Mr. Pickler of South Dakota introduced a bill to expedite the prosecution of pension and other claims arising out of military and naval service for the United States by "allowing every claimant for back pay, bounty, pensions or other claims arising by virtue of service in the army or navy the right, in person or attorney, to examine and inspect every paper, memorandum, writing or thing in any department, court or office of the United States which may contain any reference, allusion or bearing upon the claim of any claimant." Every officer or person in the United States service having charge of any such matter is to give the information requested. Violation of this act is made punishable by a fine of $100.

SUSPENSE.

The sky and the sea, like two nuns,
  Wear mantles of gray,
And like a black cloth seems the masts
  And the yards of a ship far away.

Is it coming, coming to me,
  This heavy black cross?
Shall the hopes and joys of my life
  Suffer pitiful shipwreck and loss?

The ship, like a bird on the wing,
  Seems only to stay.
Alas! It is coming—it tacks.
  Oh, thank God! It is sailing away.

—Grace Hibbard in New York Herald.

HIS WIFE'S EDUCATION.

BY EDUARDINE BAILEY.

CHAPTER I.

Leander Southwick had been married scarcely a year when by the death of an uncle in Nevada he fell heir to an estate worth $450,000.

The inheritance was so unexpected that for some time it was difficult to believe that he, an humble grocer, was the possessor of a fortune greater even than that of his boyhood dreams.

"Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars! What'll we do with all that money?" he said to his wife.

Sophronia Southwick, equal to any emergency, from weighing a codfish to making up the monthly accounts, was never at a loss for an idea.

"We must go into society," she promptly replied.

"Society!" shouted Leander. "What do we know about society?"

"Now, Leander, its ridiculous for you to speak in that strain. You know that none of these rich New Yorkers, and I believe there are four hundred of them, knew any more about society than we do."

"But they had some education, hadn't they?"

"Yes; but can't we get education as well as they?"

"How do you propose to get it?"

I propose to go to one of those seminaries."

"Go to a seminary," shouted her husband. "Why, you're too old!"

"Too old, Leander! Why, I'm not 23; and you told me this morning I didn't look more that 18."

Southwick, of course, saw the absurdity of his wife's position; but, realizing it was useless to try to dissuade her, relaxed his efforts and finally acquiesced in her decision.

CHAPTER II.

"By Jove! She's a dandy!" Do you suppose Bert'll have the first dance with her at the next reception?"

"I don't know about that. I think if you wanted to you could cut Bert Fairbanks out."

The speakers were two seniors of Stanford Seminary at Ephesus, N. H. Stanford is a boarding-school for both sexes, and takes high rank among coeducational institutions.

But strange as it may appear, its more than local renown is derived from its sheet-and-pillowcase parties.

At these parties the young ladies are masked, their forms are draped with sheets arranged in Greek fashion and their heads are enveloped in pillowcases.

What makes the parties especially enjoyable is that they are not previously announced. For not until the sheeted forms, like a troop of ghosts, file into the concert hall are the young men aware that the monthly reception has been varied.

The presence of a "new girl" adds a bit of sensation to a Stanford reception. It was a "new girl" of whom the two seniors were speaking.

She was tall and slender, of graceful figure and of fair complexion. Her blue eyes sparkled under long lashes and a perfect Roman nose gave her an air of superior intelligence.

Her mouth was shapely, if not small, and was capable of the sweetest smile, although its general expression was one of mischief.

Such was the Sophronia Southwick of Stanford—a decided improvement on the Sophronia Southwick of rural Northrop.

By an inadvertance on the part of the secretary, coupled with Sophronia's love of mystery, she had been registered as Miss instead of Mrs. Southwick.

* * * * * *

Leander Southwick was not an adept at killing time; therefore after Sophronia's departure, he had sufficient time on his hands to furnish him with a problem more perplexing than the distribution of his suddenly acquired wealth. Letters from Ephesus somewhat broke the monotony of his life.

One especially delighted him. He tore it open and read with avidity.

It was a breezy epistle, and in it Sophronia disclosed in gushing language the secret of the sheet and pillowcase diversion.

"It's going to be awfully jolly," she wrote. "Not a soul will know us. You'll see, the mole on my right hand, by which you could always tell me when we went to the masquerades, hasn't been noticed here, I think. How I wish you could be there."

CHAPTER III.

"Have you asked her yet?"

"No I thought I'd better wait till she came up."

"But suppose Fairbanks has asked her?"

"Oh, I don't believe he's got the nerve. Besides, Miss Southwick doesn't care for him, anyway."

This dialogue between Carence Whitney and Ches Tufts took place near the platform of the concert hall in Stanford Seminary.

About twenty other boy students were present, and by and by, as the orchestra began to "tune up," the townspeople flocked in.

When the 8 o'clock bell rang the settees were filled and a great crowd was about the door, which led to the girls' corridor.

An "Oh!" of delicious surprise came from the assembled crowd as the sheeted forms filed in.

The orchestra struck up a march and Tufts almost instantly took unto himself a partner.

Whitney prepared to do likewise.

But, simultaneous with Whitney, a man, not a student and apparently a stranger, seized a shapely hand which hung from a gracefully shaped sleeve.

"I beg your pardon," replied the stranger, with considerable feeling.

To this Whitney impatiently retorted:

"Excuse me, sir, but I have this lady, and mean to keep her."

"You mean to keep her, do you? Do you know who she is? This woman is my wife, you puppy."

"Wife!" exclaimed the bystanders.

"Oh!" groaned several, while the sheeted form shrank toward Whitney.

One tall form pushed its way through the crowd to hear the stranger declare:

"This woman is my wife!"

Horror-stricken, she cast a swift, sharp glance at the stranger, uttered a wild shriek, and would have fallen to the floor had she not been supported by one of the professors.

She had fainted and was conducted from the room.

"Miss Southwick has fainted," cried several.

Then the figure which the stranger claimed as that of his wife, removed the mask, revealing the dark, snappy eyes of Miss Walcott.

The stranger looked dumfounded, then gasped:

"It isn't her!"

The principal, addressing the stranger, demanded sharply: "Who are you, sir, and what do you mean by causing such a disturbance?"

Leander, for the stranger was Sophronia's husband, swiftly reasoning that an expose might cause Sophronias's expulsion from the seminary, faltered:

"I am very sorry, sir. I didn't mean what I said. I am—"

He did not finish the sentence. Instead he fled from the room precipitously.

CHAPTER IV.

On the following day Sophronia was missed from her seat at table.

She was suffering from mental rather than from physical distress. Until now she had never experienced the pangs of jealousy. At the same time the horrible suspicion possessed her that Leander was a bigamist.

"Oh, what a fool I was," she sobbed.

"Now I know why he didn't want me to come here. I shall tell that Miss Walcott just what I think of her.

Sophronia finally concluded, however, to take her departure from the seminary without creating a scene.

She went directly to the railway station.

While she was purchasing a ticket she felt a hand upon her shoulder, and, turning, beheld Leander.

"You here!"

His consternation was no less than hers, and he also said:

"You here!"

"Oh, how could you, Leander?"

Evidently she was prepared for a confession from her spouse.

Imagine her astonishment, therefore, when instead of making a confession he began to load her with reproaches.

"I now see, he said, "why you were so crazy to go to boarding school. I never dreamed that my wife was a natural-born flirt. Think how I must have felt hearing those seminary cubs talking about and disputing over my wife, Miss Southwick."

"Oh, Leander, I am not to blame. I didn't mean—"

"Oh, that's a pretty way to get out of it! You pretended you wasn't married."

"For pity's sake talk grammar, if you can't sense," said Sophronia, resentfully, at the same time drying her eyes and glaring at him contemptuously.

"Never mind the grammar. How about them fellows?"

"Never mind those fellows. How about your other wife?"

"My other wife!"

"Yes, your other wife. Miss Walcott, as she calls herself."

"Miss Walcott! Who in the deuce is Miss Walcott?"

"I know and you know who she is," replied Sophronia, "but for pity's sake don't make so much noise. The whole town will hear us, and I want to get out of this place and never set my foot in it again."

"You don't want to get out of it any more than I do. Here's the train now," he added, as the shrill whistle of the locomotive was heard in the distance.

When the train stopped Leander took a seat in the smoker, and Sophronia entered the rear car.

Thus they proceeded on their way toward Northrop.

They had not made many miles when Sophronia gladly would have joined her husband, but to go in to the smoker was, of course, out of the question.

It was with a feeling akin to joy, therefore, that she beheld him return to her side.

Yet she did not greet him with any protestations of affection, for the spirit of Miss Walcott was still hovering near.

"I don't see how any one could be as mean as you have been," was her greeting.

"What ails you?" he asked. "Have you got another fit of Miss—what's her name?"

"Miss Walcott—you know her name. You needn't pretend you don't."

"I ain't pretending anything. You've done all the pretending, Miss Southwick."

"I never said my name was Miss Southwick. That was a mistake of the secretary."

"But what about them fellows?"

"I don't know anything about them. They had a right to be at the reception. Now, will you be so kind as to explain who Miss Walcott is, and how you came to acknowledge her as your wife before the whole school?"

Dawn now peered into Leander's brain, and he laughed heartily as he realized what complications had been wrought by the mole on Sophronia's hand, and Sophronia joined in his laughter when he had explained to her his mistake.

"I wanted to give you a surprise," he said.

"My letter, I suppose, put that into your head."

"Yes dear."

* * * * * * *

Two weeks after the memorable sheet and pillowcase party the principal of Stanford Seminary announced to the students the following endowments:

First $25,000 for the erection of a gymnasium, to be known as the Southwick gymnasium.

Second—$10,000 to establish a scholarship for married couples of limited means, said scholarship to be known as the Sophronia scholarship.—Boston Globe.

FOR BRIGHT YOUNG FOLKS.

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING READING FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Telegrams—A Fascinating New Game for the Children—Fashion in Doll Babies—Grateful From Infancy.

A New Game——Telegrams.

BY HELENA DEWEY LEEMING.

Any number can play this game.

But sharp wits as well as pencils are required, and it takes more thought than paper to make it interesting.

The object is that each person shall write a telegram of ten words, on a given subject, in a given time, the words beginning with certain letters, in the order in which they have been given out.

The easiest way to illustrate the game is to begin to play it. Ten different letters are selected at random, each person contributing one, and avoiding the quite impossible x's and z's. Then, when these are written in order at the head of the sheet of paper, the timekeeper announces the subject and gives the word to start on the three or five minute contest. Each letter must be an initial of one of the words in the telegram, in the order in which it is given.

A variety of subjects may be taken, such as, "An Accident," "An Elopement," "A Message of Congratulation," "An Apppointment," An Order for something."

For instance, once in playing the game the letters stood as follows: G. S. U. L. C. E. B. N. T. P., and the subject was "An Accident."

The telegram read as follows: "Grand smash up, locomotive completely exterminated. Break news to Polly.

The second was very laconic: "George slipped upon lemon cortex. Elbow broke, nose too. Pity."

The writer of a third explained that the hero, Gerald, was supposed to be a small boy who was the scource of much anxiety to his parents, as within a week he had eaten a quart of green apples with attending results, broken two of a neighbor's window-panes, and been tossed by a cow, and now tried to make a bonfire in the cellar. The telegram was supposed to be from his mother to his father, who was out of town, and ran thus:

"Gerald submerged under layer cotton. Extremities burned. Nothing to pay.

At another time, when the subject was that of an appointment, one writer energetically gave not only the appointment, but the answer to it, and explained that the first telegram was from a brother, a society youth, to his sister, who had married a country parson just out of town, and who sometimes missed her maiden gayeties; while the answer was from the sister.

The letters were: F. E. P. I. G. C. A. S. N. O., and the telegram read:

"Fannie's euchre party incomplete. Go. Carriage at seven. Nobby occasion." But the sister's dispatch was. "Five evangelists popped in. Grief. Cook absconded suddenly. No opportunity."

Votes may be taken for the cleverest telegrams, if desired; but the best stake to play for is the mirth of the other players.

The Point of View.

A writer in Babyhood says:—Don't be frightened by this portentous title, thinking that an essay upon logic is to follow. I merely wish to direct attention to the simple physical fact that a child's point of view is some 2 or 3 feet lower than an adult's, and that this will account for a great amount of what is often taken for stupidity and backwardness. Try the experiment of holding your head down to a level of 2½ to 3 feet from the floor of any room or hall or stairway in your house, and see the changed aspect of things—bearing in in mind that the memory of your customary range of vision is to be, for the time being, obliterated. A number of objects in the room will disappear entirely; the relative positions of others will be changed; and there will be a difference in the ideas of porportion from the usual ones. Imagine the same conditions in the street, or park, and especially in a crowd of people; in the latter case it amounts to almost the difference between daylight and darkness.

A child is often blamed for not being more observant—for instance, after a walk, or a visit to a store—when, in fact, the adult had forgotten that the little inquisitive eyes were away down so low their natural propensity to discover every curious and interesting thing had had no opportunity to assert itself, and many things which would otherwise have been noticed and remembered were missed entirely.

It is nothing at all uncommon to see a child's playroom decorated with pictures on the wall, all pinned or pasted at the level of the adult eyes. It is pathetic to see the strained eyes and craned necks of the little victims to the mistaken though well-meant attentions as they examine with delight their favorites. To get a fair idea of the difference, we have only to imagine all our pictures hung at a distance of 8 or 10 feet from the floor, chairs with backs 6 or 7 feet high, etc., and we would then not be [illegible] to [illegible] immediately to "mother" the book or spool of thread "right there! Can't you see."

The subject leads me to add my voice to the recommendation to provide more child's furniture, i. e., not toy furniture, but chairs, sofas, low tables, etc., for children. If I could afford it I should have also a first-class piano made to order, in proportionate size for my children's playroom. I believe my girl and boy would "take to it" as ducks do to water, since they already do, in a limited way, to the large one, being deterred, I often notice, by the bugbear of climbing upon the stool—which in the same proportion would stand, to me, at an elevation of 4½ feet.

Grateful From Infancy.

On an Atlantic steamer bound for New York a few years ago, the usual entertainment for the benefit of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage was projected. There happened to be on board a good many "professionals," actors and singers, who all promised to take part but one. He kept aloof, and stubbornly declined to assist.

As he was the person most desired, every effort was made to change his mind, and the committee of arrangements at last applied to Mr. Barnum, who was a passenger, and begged him to labor with the reluctant singer.

Mr. Barnum undertook the mission, and after stating the case and making his appeal, somewhat to his own surprise the young man at once assented.

I refused all these people," said he, "and I dislike exceedingly to take part in that sort of entertainment; but if you ask me, Mr. Barnum, I cannot decline. I am glad to do anything that will please you."

Mr. Barnum felt much complimented, but protested a little, when the man continued.

"You did me a great favor once, Mr. Barnum, and I have never forgotten it. You may not recall it but I am under great obligations to you."

"Why?" hesitated the great showman, "I must confess that I don't recall—I don't remember any circumstances, and yet your face is familiar. Where was it we met?"

"Oh, it was thirty years ago, Mr. Barnum: I took the first prize at your first baby show! I've always felt grateful to you."—Tit Bits.

Fashion in Doll Babies.

"Don't you like doll babies, Bessie?" asked a pretty young Philadelphia woman of the small four-year-old daughter of one of her New York friends.

"Dwacious, no! I'se gwowed up," was the prompt reply. "I like doll ladies with real clothes."

The Philadelphia woman was considerably mystified.

"What does she mean?" she asked, looking up at the pretty, frivolous mother.

"Oh, Bessie is a real little woman of the world," was the answer. "She insists on having all her dolls dressed in the very latest fashion. Most of them come from Paris, and really, with a laugh, I believe keeping them in the fashion gives me more trouble than keeping myself there," and she smiled in a pleased, indulgent way.

The fashion in dollies has changed, Once they were useful in teaching the young "mammas" how to sew, but nowadays a little girl who receives a doll as a gift would be greatly astonished and chagrined if her bisque or waxen ladyship were not attired in a stylish visiting dress, and also accompanied by a trunkful of clothes ready for all demands of fashionable occasions. The children's doll parties of today are counterparts of grown-up people's receptions, and the toilets of the dolls rival the most elaborate costumes of "sure enough ladies" at a swell entertainment.

At many of the fashionable shops in town orders are taken for dolls dressed in all the peasant costumes of Europe, every article of the dress to the smallest detail being accurately copied. The costumes are shown by colored prints, from which selections are made and the order is sent abroad to be filled.

What Bennie Did.

Bennie Baker liked raspberry shrub very much, and one day when he came into the kitchen mamma was just opening a bottle of it.

"O-h-h-h!" cried Bennie, smacking his lips.

"It isn't for you," said mamma. Neddy Ames is sick with the measles, and I thought that a little shrub might taste good to him, poor little fellow!"

"Oh!" It was a different "oh" from the first one. "Could I have some if I had the measles, mamma?"

"Yes, if you wanted it."

"Did I ever have 'em?"

"No; and I don't want you to go over to Neddy's home for a long time, or you'll catch them."

"How do folks catch 'em' mamma?"

"By going where they are sick with them. Run out and play, and don't bother."—Harper's Young People.

A Good Answer.

There is no reason why every person who has the knack of clever and easy expression should "rush into print," and the remarkably bright wife of Friedrich von Schlegel, the German writer and philosopher, evidently realized this fact.

She was constantly being urged by her friends and admirers to write, but a smile was her usual reply. She thoroughly appreciated her husband's genius and success, but one day, when asked why she "wasted" so much time knitting, instead of finding some occupation more suited for her brilliant talent, she replied, placidly:

"I have never heard that there are too many stockings in the world, but I have often heard it said that there are too many books. So it seems to me it is more praiseworthy for me to knit a stocking than to write a book."

And in this opinion her well-cared-for husband fully coincided.

On One Condition.

The Harrisburg Telegraph tells a new story of the shrewdness of President Lincoln in dealing with troublesome questions of military discipline.

A private soldier had knocked down his captain, and a court martial had sentenced him to the Dry Tortugas. His friends stirred themselves in his behalf, and prevailed upon Judge Schofield, a personal friend of the President, to intercede in his behalf.

Lincoln paid close attention to all that Schofield had to offer and then said:

"I tell you judge, you go right down to the Capitol, and get Congress to pass an act authorizing a private soldier to knock down his captain. Then come back here, and I will pardon your man."

The judge saw the point, and withdrew with a broad smile on his face.

AUSTRALIA'S PEST.

A Pair of Rabbits Will Increase to 20,000,000 in 5 Years.

The plague of rabbits in Australia cannot be described without seeming exaggeration to those who have not had experience of it. Originally introduced in a colony of about a score of individuals by a squatter near Melbourne, who thought their familiar presence on his station would "remind him of home," they have kept the recollection of England so fresh in the minds of pastoralists as to tempt them to very treasonable language concerning her whenever rabbits are mentioned.

The fecundity of the rabbit is amazing, and his invasion of remote districts swift and mysterious. Careful estimates show that under favorable conditions, a pair of Australian rabbits will produce six litters a year, averaging five individuals each. As the offspring themselves begin breeding at the age of six months, it is shone that, at this rate the original pair might be responsible in five years for a progeny of over 20,000,000! That the orginal score which were brought to the country have propagated after some such ratio, no one can doubt who has seen the enormous hordes that now devastate the land in certain districts. In all but the remoter sections, however, the rabbits are now fairly under control, one rabbiter with a pack of dogs supervises stations where 100 were employed 10 years ago, and with ordinary vigilance the squatters have little to fear. Millions of the animals have been killed by fencing in the water-holes and dams during a dry season, whereby they died of thirst, and lie in enormous piles against the obstructions they had frantically and vainly striven to climb, and poisoned grain and fruits have killed myriads more. A fortune of £25,000, offered by the New South Wales government, still awaits the man who can invent some means of general destruction, and the knowledge of this fact has brought to the notice of the various colonial governments some very original devices.—Scribner's Magazine.

WHAT WAS IN IT.

How the Bookkeeper Created Consternation in the Office.

The bookkeeper put the bottle in his desk and kept his eye on it, for they were a dry lot in that office. He took it home with him that night and brought it back in the morning and put it in the drawer and carefully left the drawer open a couple of inches.

When he went out to lunch the bill-clerk slipped down from his stool and winked at the cashier. He took the bottle to the rear of the store and the cashier followed him. They were gone so long that the assistant bookkeeper got apprehensive and went after them. They had a window up and were looking out intently. The bottle stood on a box and the assistant bookkeeper lifted it to his lips. Then, as soon as he recovered sufficiently, he went to the window.

By and by the clerk looked around. "W'addo you s'pose it is?" he asked, in a dull sort of way.

The cashier shook his head weakly and wiped the water from his eyes. The assistant bookkeeper was still speechless.

When the head bookkeeper came in he looked at the bottle. Then he looked all around the office and grinned; but everybody was too busy to notice him.

After that the cashier put the negro porter up to steal a drink of it. Then the porter and the cashier and the bill clerk made it a point to catch a stockman whenever one of them could and whisper in his ear that the head bookkeeper had a bottle of something elegant in his desk. The head bookkeeper left the office on all sorts of errands. Every time he left somebody stole the bottle and brought it back after a long time and replaced it silently.

Every once in a while somebody would come up to the cashier or the bill clerk and ask, in a dazed, troubled sort of way: "W'addo you 'spose it is?"

FLUCTUATIONS OF SOCIETY.

"The Sole-Leather of To-Day, the Plumed Hat of To-Morrow."

There is a class of persons here which is called distinctly society, but it is not a class of noble families of hereditary ascendency. It is constantly changing, and the sole-leather of to-day is the plumed hat of to-morrow. It is imitative and puts on pretty airs of grandeur and an amusing smirk of superiority, but it is neither grand nor superior.

Yet, again, it is all harmless. An old Directory tells the secret, and, as the fine society itself would say, gives this pretty grandeur away. The Directory is a ruthless herald's office. You start from my Lady Disdain in the opera-box, flashing with diamonds and shining with cloth of gold, a little too loud in voice, a little too splendid in her dress, the amiable dupe of novels and ignorance, and you soon arrive, in the inexorable Directory of other years, at the source of this magnificence—the prosperous butcher and baker and candlestick-maker, the tailor of the day, the fashionable shoemaker.

These are the idle rich for whom Mr. Gladstone asks whether Nature has provided a place. Plainly she has. Here it is in this opera-box, in yonder carriage, in this little palace of the bonbon architecture. But day after day the good people in the gallery will come down and sit in the boxes. The gods will descend, and they will drive home to the bonbon palace instead of walking home to the modest flat as they do now. It is grandeur of wealth, and, happily, of a wealth which is not entailed, and is therefore always flying away, always distributed, or always diffusing a fresh sense of nobility every year, tasting, as it were, of the soil.—Harper's Magazine.

Polk County Journal

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

THE Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with an income of $620,000, has expended in disputes, including assistance given other trade, the sum of $4,447 less than one per cent.

FATHER McGLYNN told a New Haven reporter recently that he would not be surprised to see Cardinal Gibbons elected Pope when Leo XIII died.

CHICAGO calls attention to the fact that John D. Rockfeller gave her university $1,000,000 as a thank-offering for a return of health, and incidentally mentions that Jay Gould is not feeling very well himself.

PROF. H. F. GROSS of Philadelphia announces that "oysters suffer from consumption." Undoubtedly. And the gilded youth's pocket-book also suffers from the consumption of the oyster.

THE effort of Mr. Deacon to popularize in France the American system of avenging on her male companion the lightness of a wife has fallen flat. There is also some danger that Deacon's head will fall flat while his body remains on the other side of the guillotine.

THE Governor of North Dakota states that he wishes to secure from ten thousand to fifteen thousand men for spring and summer work in his State. Owing to a shortage of help, all of the wheat crop of North Dakota could not be threshed last fall and threshing has continued all winter.

THE Duchess de la Torre, the widow of Marshal Serrano, is reported to be the haughtiest woman in Spain. She was once noted for her beauty, and now makes up for the lack of it in the possession of an enormous fortune. She is said to be an inveterate gambler.

LEOPOLD BASCHKA, of Dresden Eng., the celebrated artist in glass, is the guest of Professor Goodall, at Cambridge, Mass. He is on his way to Cuba and California to make a study of the flora of those regions, and will come North again for a similar purpose in the early summer.

GEORGE DU MAURIER has been lecturing on "Social Pictorial Satire." He declares that his favorite creation is the "pretty woman," and that a plaster cast of the Venus de Milo has been the silent companion of his work for thirty years. The more he looked upon her the more he saw to worship and admire.

THE French Tribunal of Commerce has recognized the legal status of the Omnibus Employees' Union. The men had been prosecuting the company for non-fulfilment of their pledges to the drivers and conductors. The Tribunal has ordered the company to pay one hundred francs for every day's delay in the execution of their pledges.

THE illness of Dictator Fonseca of Brazil is reported hopeless. He will die with the poor consolation of knowing that his place in the history of his country will be one that will furnish a warning rather than an incentive to coming generations. An inglorious career in an inglorious country was his to enjoy.

SOME of the religious people of New York are asking how Jay Gould earned the $10,000 he has donated to aid Presbyterian church work. This may be an important subject with denominations which do not benefit by the gift, but the all-absorbing question with the vulgar mob is the disposition the recipients will make of it.

IT appears that some of the deaths in the Hotel Royal fire, New York City are due to criminal negligence and corruption in the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings. Some of the inspectors seem to have been guilty of wilful misrepresentation. False reports seem to have been made to the bureau relative to the number of fire-escapes in the hotel.

The searching of the Scriptures by the Louisiana lottery people for the purpose of showing how often questions were settled by lot, recalls the good old days when the same book was used to justify slavery. Slavery, however, went down, and so must the lottery. There is a general opinion that for the purpose of fortifying untenable positions the devil himself is no slouch at quoting opposite texts.

THE last Congress passed an act for the protection of miners in the territories, but failed to make an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act. The president, in transmitting memorials from several hundred miners of the Indian territory, seeking for the appointment of an inspector under the act, recommends prompt action and a special application for the salaries and other necessary expenses of the inspectors provided for in the law.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

JUDGE BLODGETT, of the United States supreme court, Chicago, decides that the McKinley administrative act is constitutional.

A RESOLUTION to investigate the charges against the management of the Yellowstone National Park association is introduced in the house.

THE negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for the submission of the Bering sea question to arbitration are concluded.

CONGRESSMAN CASTLE introduces a bill to renew the reciprocity treaty of 1754 between the United States and Canada, which made absolutely free trade between those countries.

THE monthly statement prepared by the comptroller of the currency shows that the total circulation of national bank notes outstanding since March 1 was $172,510,013, a decrease in circulation since Feb. 1 of $582,081, and since March 1, 1891 of $1,025,564.

THE object of the conference of postmasters, which Postmaster-General Wanamaker has called to meet in Washington on March 9, is to devise practical methods for a general improvement of the postal service with as much increase of revenue and decrease of expenditures as is consistent with good service.

PERSONAL MENTION.

DAVID B. HILL is soon to marry.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER is seriously ill.

GEN. GEORGE W CULLOM died in New York.

MISS EMILY YEAMANS, the actress, who has been lying ill for several months at her home in New York, died recently.

IT is reported that young Charles Fair intends to contest his mother's will by which only $500,000 was left him.

WHITNEY JONES, who helped organize the Republican party, has died at Lancing, Mich., aged eighty years.

THOMAS DOLAN, aged fifty-three, one of the oldest telegraphers in the United States, died in New York of apoplexy.

PROF. WILLIAM J. TUCKER, of the Andover Theological seminary, has been elected president of Dartmouth college, to succeed President Bartlett, resigned.

GEN. ADAM BADEAU has just turned up in Washington, "white haired, white mustached, but as dapper and mercurial as ever," with a patent out of which he expects to make a million.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

MANY Newfoundland fishermen are frozen to death.

A FIRE at Hillsville, the county seat of Carrol County, Va., is said to have destroyed half the town.

The works of the Kansas City White Lead and Oil company have been destroyed by fire. Loss $165,000.

EX-GOV. ELIAS N. CONWAY was accidentally burned to death in his residence at Little Rock, Ark.

SEVEN men are killed and twenty-four injured in a railroad accident near Milwaukee.

THE Indian boarding school at the Winnebago Agency, Neb., has been burned with all its contents. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

J. B. RYERS & Co., extensive upholstering goods manufactory in Philadelphia was totally destroyed by fire recently, causing a loss approximating $150,000. Several employes were injured, but not fatally.

THREE children, Orpha Strader, Zoe Strader and Roy Simpson, perished in the flames which destroyed the residence of John Simpson of Seattle, Wash. Simpson and wife, with their two-year-old baby, barely escaped with their lives.

The American Straw Board Company's mill at Chesterton, Md., has been destroyed by fire, together with all the machinery. The original cost of the plant is said to have been $170,000. Supposed to be insured.

SINS AND SINNERS.

SEVERAL officers of the whisky trust are arrested.

A MAN at Cleveland Ohio, is claimed by thirty women as husband.

THREE men are stabbed, one fatally in an affray at Stratford, Wis.

DURING an election row at Fayetta Corner, Tenn., Tom Rogers and his father were shot and killed by Sam Hunter.

IN St. Louis, William H. Delmar shot and killed Frank Breeze as a result of a former quarrel. Delmar may be lynched if captured.

MEMBERS of the whiskey trust are accused of tampering with the United States grand jury in Boston, and they will probably be arrested again.

WALTER ANDERSON, a prominent attorney at Brady, Tex., was shot and killed while holding his baby in his arms. The assassin fired through a window.

DICK CULLEN, who murdered a baby foundling ten days old, was lynched at Marshfield, Mo., recently. "Pull your d——d rope" were his last words.

GIDEON MARSH, the fugitive president of the defunct Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, is reported to be in Buenos Ayres where he is engaged in business and doing well.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

ONE more plot to kill the czar is discovered.

THE Berlin police state their belief that the disorders in that city are at an end.

There are further serious disturbances in Berlin, many more rioters being badly wounded by the police.

AT a meeting in Dublin Mr. Healy said that he believed it would be impossible to effect a reconciliation with the Parnellites.

GUY DE MAUPHASSANT, who became insane several months ago, is now much improved in health. He writes for about an hour daily.

THE Vatican desires to reform church music with the view of eliminating the profane element. The views of the composers of Europe and America have been solicited.

THE political horizon at San Salvador is very dark. War clouds are gathering on the frontier. Guatemala seems bent upon invading Salvador.

FURTHER disclosures in the Canadian cabinet scandals add $100,000 to the amounts said to have been corruptly received by Mercier and others.

THE returning officer has declared Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture, elected member of the house of commons for London by a majority of 109.

The pope gave a solemn audience in the throne room of the Vatican to all the members of the college of cardinals present in Rome. The pope is eighty-two years old.

THE inhabitants of Arva, a county of Hungary, are suffering from an epidemic of typhus and other deadly diseases, in addition to famine. The people are compelled to eat the barks of trees and pine cones.

IT is stated in London insurance circles that Mr. Ross, claim settler of the National Marine Insurance company, has been appointed British arbiter in the dispute between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Bering sea.

A FRENCH officer has submitted to the ministry a rifle that will project a stream of vitrol for a distance of seventy miles. He proposes that this weapon be used only against savages, to prevent their making frenzied rushes.

A CRAZY shoemaker of London, England, named Revell killed his four children by cutting their throats. He then attempted to kill himself, and though he did not inflict wounds that were instantly fatal, he is in a precarious condition.

THE senate is preparing a measure which will provide that no foreigners shall be allowed to become naturalized citizens of Russia until they can speak the Russian language and are conversant with the laws of Russia. It is believed that the measure is aimed chiefly against the Germans.

THE Cologne Gazette is being prosecuted for expressing pain and regret that the emperor's splendid inheritance is melting away under caprices of the hour, and declaring that citizens ought to unite and drive from office the emperor's dangerous advisors and give him a chance to read the mind of the people.

JOHN PARNELL, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who had visited Ireland in connection with his brother's personal affairs, will shortly return to his home in the United States. It has been arranged that Mr. Parnell's house and estate at Avondale shall be sold at auction. The timber on the estate has already been sold.

A ST. JOHN, N. Y., Special says 200 men were caught while out seal hunting by a fierce gale and were driven off coast. Twenty-four landed at Heart's Delight, utterly exhausted and badly frozen. Seven are reported to have landed at Shoal Harbor, badly frostbitten. It is reported that ten of the seal hunters have been found frozen to death. All have now been accounted for but thirteen.

LABOR CIRCLE.

THE miners of North Stoffordshire and North Wales have notified the masters that they will strike on March 22 in order to maintain their prices and wages.

As a result of Judge Taylor's orders that President Frenzel turn over all property of the Indianapolis Street Car company to Receiver Steele all the strikers have returned to work, and the cars are running as usual.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Cincinnati says Orders have come from the East to the United States Express company's office here to open the fight on the brotherhood by discharging several messengers. At the Chicago office of the company one of the officials said that similar orders had been received here.

600 men and 250 women walked out in body from one of the largest shoe factories in Chicago, owned by Selz, Schwab & Co The members of the firm say they will have no communication with the strikers, and if they find it impossible to secure new men the factory will be permanently closed.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

JOE GODDARD and Jack McAuliffe will fight in San Francisco in June.

MUTRIE will probably train the Union college team at Schenectady.

JOHN WARD considers Dave Brouther the greatest batsman on earth.

ONLY five clubs belonging to the great league will engage in Sunday games.

THE fact that Slavin and Mitchell are "working" the country doesn't take the curse off Corbett's "fakes."

NEW ORLEANS' lovers of pugilism are objecting to the brutal character of some of the events that have recently taken place

ARTHUR ZIMMERMAN, the amateur bicyclist who has had so much trouble in proving non-professionalism, has arrived in England.

A FIGHT took place in a tallow factory in New Orleans recently, in which the principals slugged each other with bare fists They were arrested.

UNENGAGED players would do well to get a hump on themselves. The immediate future doesn't seem to hold many "soft snaps" for the boys.

JIM HALL says that if he cannot get on a fight with Corbett he will fight any man in the world, Slavin preferred. He is apparently going on the stage.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

M. J. CARPENTER, president of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad company, is to be president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

No successor will be appointed to Mr. Beck, the retiring advertising agent of the Omaha. His work will be divided between the other employes in the passenger department.

THE Northern Pacific has been allowed the same differential on sugar from San Francisco to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, via Tacoma, that is allowed the Canadian Pacific. This makes the rate 60 cents from San Francisco to the Minnesota cities named.

IN the case of the Chicago & Grand Trunk vs. Thomas Wellman, appealed from the Michigan circuit court, the United States supreme court decided that the law of the state regulating passenger rates was not unconstitutional.

OTHERWISE.

A PORTER on the Soo line running out of St. Paul inherits a $60,000 fortune.

THE Queen Isabella association is barred out of the World's fair.

NINE hundred damage suits against Jay Gould may be pushed.

GOV. MELLETTE of South Dakota thinks that the legislature will make no appropriation for the world's fair.

THE largest silver mine at Butte, Mont., is closed by an attachment, coupled with the low price of silver.

HARTMAN, Gilbert and Smith, who were removed from the Omaha board of fire and police commissioners by Gov. Boyd, will refuse to give up their offices.

AN association approaching as near to a lumber trust as possible without violating the law is to be put into operation at Denver April 1.

THE Chicago council has granted an ordinance permitting the Chicago Power Supply and Smoke Abating company to lay pipes. It is expected by this way to abate the smoke nuisance.

MRS. E. L. HARPER, wife of the ex-banker now in the Columbus, Ohio penitentiary for his transactions with the Fidelity National bank, recently won a suit upon a note for $20,000 given by Mrs. Baldwin. Mrs. Harper has been reported to be in destitute circumstances.

THE confederated Irish societies of Chicago not long since appointed a committee to investigate the relations of Michael Davitt with the Cronin conspiracy. A resolution was also adopted to co-operate with Irish Nationalists in the Eastern states to send a man to lay the whole subject before the Irish people in case Mr. Davitt should be nominated by any party at the next general election.

ESUBIO FLORES, a wealthy citizen of Starr county, Texas, was brought before Commissioner Foster to answer to the charge of violating the neutrality laws of this country by aiding and abetting one Catarino Garza to overthrow the Mexican government. He waived examination and gave a gilt-edge bond in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at the next term of the federal court in San Antonio.

LOUIS HERBERT, a saloonkeeper of Camden, N. J., died after living for four years without solid food. He ate neither meat, bread nor vegetables and had drank no liquid except skimmed milk. Five years ago he was attacked with a kidney disease and his life was despaired of. He began to drink skimmed milk and recovered. It is believed that his peculiar diet prolonged his life at least four and a half years.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Tim Byrnes, tried in Minneapolis on the charge of forgery, is acquitted.

Two men are killed and two injured, one fatally, by a dynamite explosion near Kirkhoyen.

A St Paul man finds his runaway daughter living with a young man at Hudson and casts her off.

W. H. Hewitt is appointed receiver of the Stillwater Street Railway company, and the running of cars is resumed.

M. B. Harrison of Duluth, world's fair commissioner for Minnesota, dies suddenly.

The Minnesota Republican State committee selects St. Paul as the place and May 5 as the date for the convention to choose delegates to the national gathering.

John Butala, of Richmond, was arrested by Sheriff Hammerel, on the charge of selling liquor without a license. He was lodged in jail.

The firm of Carri & Cass Bros., of Pipestone, manufacturers and importers of cigars, made an assignment in favor of E. C. Smith.

A monstrous wild cat weighing 50 pounds was killed on the bank of the Cannon river seven miles south of Dundas in the big timber by H. McIlvain.

The Big Diamond mills cooper shop at Morristown, with several hundred dollars worth of stock, was completely destroyed by fire. No insurance.

Mike Rowland, a lumberman, aged 40, fell down stairs at the Grand Rapids Hotel, breaking his neck. His relatives live in Minneapolis. His partner was frozen to death this winter.

Breakeman Fairbanks, who was hurt in the wreck at Spring Valley, is in a fair way of recovery. The damage is worse than was first reported. Out of four cars of stock only one head was left uninjured.

George P. Babcock, a resident of Watertown, S. D., died suddenly of heart disease at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. M. Nash, of Tracy. He had been in a Minneapolis hospital for treatment and was unable to go farther toward home.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Merchants Bank at Moorhead, Receiver Van Vlissenger read a statement of assets (face), $301,790.91; liabilities, $208,073.54. T. C. Kurtz, individual resources exclusive of interest in bank, $72,907.08.

At the annual meeting of the Building & Loan Association, of Redwood Falls, A. E. King was elected president; O. B. Turner, secretary; N. V. Hunter, treasurer. The association has run six years and is in a flourishing condition.

A company of boys were riding on a freight across a long trestle at Mankato, Ed Brett, son of Geo. Brett, proprietor of the largest dry goods house here, fell off from the train, breaking a leg and being bruised more or less all over. He is doing well.

While grubbing out some small trees on the farm of one Joseph Rockwed, seven miles south of Dundas, a stone hammer weighing ten pounds was unearthed. The shape is that of a hatchet, resembling exactly the battle axes used during the stone age, and is the hardest flint.

Sheriff Glynn created a sensation at Mankato when he arrested J. P. Mayer, Carl Wilson, Theodore Anderson, Andrew Telbert and Thomas Rowland on warrants charging them with being implicated in the killing of Chris Thorsdad at Butternut Valley recently. Examination will be held March 21.

Fire at Montrose caused the following losses: F. W. Ruppehns, on store and goods, $8,000; insurance, $6,000; loss on household goods, $1,500; insurance $800. G. Kretchmer loss on blacksmith and wagon shop, $1,000; $750 insurance. Furniture store and dwelling owned by Mrs. E. Haven, valued at $500; no insurance.

The Northern Pacific office at Crookston was robbed of a $500 express package. The theft was not discovered at the time and has just been made public. The thief also took two tickets for Southern California via Portland. S. H. Benton, the night operator, is missing, and suspicion points to him as the guilty man.

A lodge of A. O. U. W. was organized at WoodLake with a membership of 25. The following officers were elected: J. F. Martin, P. M. W.; Wm. Bush, M. W.; A. L. Perry, foreman; James Hannah, O.; John Bush, recorder; A. L. Martin, R.; W. F. Bradley, F.; J. W. McKay, G.; Wm Dibble, I. W.; Wm Dillingham, O. W.

The Albert Lea National bank elected its first officers today, and are as follows: President, H. D. Brown; vice-president, Dr. P. Hibbs; cashier, C. D. Kellar. The capital stock is $60,000 and it will be open for business about March 15. The directors are H. D. Brown, Dr. Hibbs, W. A. Morin, J. G. Godley, J. W. Smith, C. W. Ransom, S. Strauss and T. V. Kratvold.

NORTH DAKOTA.

It is charged that Col. O. M. Towner, the land company agent who disappeared from North Dakota, took with him several thousand dollars of the company's money. Warrants are out for his arrest for certain financial transactions in Washington State.

In the district court at Jamestown the jury gave $1,000 damages in the case of Dunstan vs. The Northern Pacific, for running its James River Valley branch of the road through Dunstan's farm. The company formerly owned the land. In its deed it reserved the right of way through the land for its main line and branches. Dunstan claimed the right to recover under a late ruling of the supreme court.

In the case of Truax vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at Jamestown, to recover damages for grain destroyed by prairie fire tried in the district court, the jury gave a verdict against the railroad company for $400. The complainant claimed the fire was started by a spark from a locomotive.

Director Fallon, of the state weather bureau, is rapidly increasing the number of crop reporters and signal stations, and the work of his office has increased to such an extent that the department has ordered Everett C. Hobbs, formerly observer at Helena, Mont., from Springfield, Ill., to report here as assistant to the director.

Nine carloads of ties have arrived at Valley City, the first installment of material for the Northwest extension of the Soo line upon which work is to begin as soon as the season will admit. It is now warm as April, and several flocks of wild geese have been seen. All indications point to an early spring.

Thomas Hyde, the blind pigger who has spent the winter in the county jail at Grafton for selling liquor, was arrested on the expiration of his sentence on the charge of rape, committed on the person of his little step-daughter. The evidence was given by Mrs. Hyde. The preliminary trial was held with closed doors, and Judge Raumlin committed the prisoner to trial at the next term of court. The crime was committed on the 6th of June last.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Fifteen business houses of Hot Springs, are burned, the loss being $75,000.

T. H. Ayres, editor of Plain Talk of Vermillion, has gone to Grand Forks to become editor-in-chief of the Alliance paper of North Dakota.

Two physicians from Chicago were at Sioux Falls to hold a consultation with Dr. Onley in case of Madame Destuers, who is very low, in addition to the prostration of the trial she has suffered with grip.

Prof. Free, vice president of the state board of regents, and one of the faculty of Yankton college, was elected president of the college. The college has had no president since the death of Dr. Ward.

Oscar Sheppard, a miner employed at the Desmet mines, was instantly killed while at work in the mines by being crushed under a massive rock that had become detached from the workings above him.

At a delegate county rain convention at Aberdeen, 15 delegates were elected to attend the trial rain test at Doland the last of April. The delegation is authorized to determine whether the experiment is a success and whether negotiations shall be closed with the Goodland Kansas Rain Company.

The Golden Reward Mining company has filed a mortgage covering all of its mining properties and its large chlorination plant in Deadwood for the sum of $250,000. The money will be used by the company for the purchase of several valuable mining claims at Bald mountain which it is desirous of possessing.

Warren H. Fuller was captured near Madison by Detective Hanson of Milwaukee. He is charged with seduction, Miss Hattie Peabody, the daughter of a prominent Milwaukee citizen, being the victim. Fuller was formerly of Wakasha, where the crime was committed. He was working on a farm when discovered.

WISCONSIN.

The Downing Manufacturing Company broke camp and discharged their 100 men and teams. Four million feet is their cut of hard wood this winter.

A fire destroyed I. Leiser's dry goods store, E. Bower's toy store and damaged several other buildings at Milwaukee. Loss, $100,000; partially covered by insurance.

The Menominee River Sash and Door Company, of Marinette, has sold out to the Paine Lumber Company, of Oshkosh. The plant comprises a factory and a lumber yard with a large stock of lumber.

The Minnesota House, a hotel at La Crosse patronized by farmers, was destroyed by fire, the proprietor, Peter Heiden, perishing in the flames. Loss, $2,500.

At West Superior Judge Marshall sentenced M. J. Lennon, a logger from Baron county, Wis., to 20 years in the penitentiary. Lennon pleaded guilty to a charge of rape on the person of an old lady living near Rice Lake, Wis.

It is learned that George Dashner, in a saloon row at Bayfield, bit off Mike McQuade's ear. The latter, with three companions, entered the saloon for the purpose of doing up Dashner, with the result as stated. Dashner is in hiding.

The jury in the case of Truman Ward, of Fall Creek, against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, after an all night session at Eau Claire, rendered a verdict of $4,700 for the plaintiff. Ward was struck by a freight train on a crossing and sued for $50,000.

Fred Loth, who was stabbed in the Stratford melee the other morning, died. His body was brought to Marshfield for the post mortem and shipped to Milwaukee for burial. Frank Shorttime, for whom a warrant was out for doing the stabbing, gave himself up to the sheriff of Marathon county, and it is expected that Willian Fullmer has also done so by this time.

A girl giving her name as Minnie Hays, home at Oshkosh, where she has been living with a brother-in-law, was taken from a house of prostitution at Marshfield by the marshal and sent home. The girl claims to have come there with one Walby Howerth, who formerly lived there and has been working in Oshkosh for some time. She claims to be 18 years old.

The employes of the six breweries at La Crosse organized a union recently. The other day the men employed by the Heileman and Mitchel breweries made a demand for less hours and more pay. The demand was not granted and the men are on a strike. The employes of the other breweries threaten to go out if the matter is not satisfactorily settled.

IOWA.

General Traffic Manager Mahoney of the Sioux City & Northern railroad has resigned to take charge of an association of Western packers.

An Iowa Central freight was wrecked by the spreading of rails at Brighton. Several loaded cars were demolished and traffic blockaded for awhile.

Kiser & Pierson's flour mill at Ottumwa was burned, the fire originating from spontaneous combustion. Fifteen hundred sacks of flour were destroyed. Loss, $26,000; insurance $17,000.

M. E. White, night watchman at the Illinois Central freight depot, at Dubuque, was found dead at his post the other morning. He was lying on the counter of the office and appeared to be fast asleep. It is supposed to be heart disease.

The coroner's jury at Cedar Falls decided W. H. Banton, the young physician found dead in his bed, came to his death by an overdose of some drug taken to relieve the pain of an attack of indigestion. All evidence shows that he had no intentions of commiting suicide.

The notorious White Cap case, which was set for trial at Ottumwa, has been continued till May 2 on account of sickness of Mrs. Morris, wife of the man the White Cappers threatened to hang. About fifty witnesses have been subpœnaed.

J. B. Brush, ex-postmaster at Dillon, who was arrested for conspiracy, in trying to defraud the government, furnishing $500 bonds to appear before the grand jury. Brush sold to Dr. Sander, who sends out a great many circulars, $800 worth of stamps for $700 in order to raise the salary of his office.

Fire destroyed the interior of the Daily Hawkeye office at Burlington. The press room, basement and business office were completely gutted. The editorial rooms were so badly damaged by water and smoke as to make a complete wreck, Loss, $15,000; fully insured.

Arrangements have been completed by the Masons of Iowa for the erection of a fine temple in Cedar Rapids. The building will be 60x140 feet, five stories high, and will be built in the modern style at a cost of $65,000 to $100,000. The Daniels lot, corner of First avenue and First street, in the business portion of the city has been secured for a site.

A good deal of anxiety has been felt in regard to the condition of winter wheat throughout Iowa, and it has been generally believed that the absence of snow has proved detrimental to it. Replies received in answer to an inquiry which was sent out over the southern and central portions of the state give assurances that comparatively little if any injury has been done. The crop though not a large one, is in average condition.

TERRIBLE BLOWS

Examination Shows Mrs. Frank Dunton's Skull Crushed in Six Pieces.

The Wounds, Indicating Savage Blows, Prove Dr. Scudder's Statements False.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Special Telegram, March 5.—All that was needed to show the falsity of Dr. Henry Scudder's story of Mrs. Frank Dunton's death came out at the autopsy this afternoon.

"She fell to the floor three times, inflicting painful flesh wounds," said the doctor. To-day's examination showed that the skull had been crushed in six places. There were seven contused wounds on the head, extending to the skull. On the surface of the skull was found a clot two inches wide by six inches long and a third of an inch thick. Six fractures were found, the smallest an inch and a quarter long and the longest two inches and a half. Three of these radiated from one point, and the blow that landed there must have been a savage one. The physicians will report to the Chicago authorities that the wounds were more than enough to cause death.

EXAMINATION OF PRISONER POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The case of Dr. H. M. Scudder, who is accused of the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. F. H. Dunton, and who is confined at the detention hospital pending an inquiry into his sanity, was called in the insane court to-day, but on application of his attorney the hearing was postponed one week, in order that an opportunity might be had to have him examined by experts on the subject.

Mr. Dunton, by his attorneys, to-day presented a will of his late wife in court and was granted letters testamentary under it. It leaves all of her property, valued at $48,000, to her husband, three sisters and two grandsons. The will which leaves some of the property to Mrs. Dunton's adopted daughter, who is Dr. Scudder's wife, was mentioned by the court, and the attorney for Mr. Dunton stated that he would avail himself of the privilege of not presenting it for thirty days. The attorneys claim that it is a forgery.

By the employment of a ruse a reporter managed to secure admission to Dr. Scudder's cell in the Detention hospital today. His inexpert impression as the result of the interview was that of "a man painfully sane and endeavoring to convey the impression of insanity." When asked what he had to say to the charge preferred against him, he declared that there was no charge. When asked if he pretended not to know that the charge was that of murdering Mrs. Dunton.

"Murder," he screamed, "It's a damnable lie. I knew nothing about it. Oh, yes, I believe they did say something about murder, but I was too sick to pay any attention to it. Such an idea is nonsense, utter nonsense, I say. It is preposterous. It is the result of a hellish plot. Do you think I would kill an old woman who had only a few months to live at best. Rot and nonsense."

Then the doctor took on a wild look and accused the reporter of being the fiend who had leered at him through the bars of his cell all night. As soon as the reporter had left his cell, however, the prisoner became perfectly sane to all outward appearance. The attendant who accompanied the reporter, a man of experience in such cases, gave it as his positive belief that the man was sane.

Dr. Henry M. Lyman, an eminent authority on insanity, had an hour's interview with Dr. Scudder to-day. He declines to speak for publication about the case, but Dr. Scudder's attorney says Dr. Lyman is convinced of Dr. Scudder's insanity.

The forged will, making the doctor's wife the chief legatee is in the possession of Attorney Mann, who, with ex-Senator Doolittle is representing the dead woman's husband and sister. Inspection to-day showed that it is not a bungling job, and the interest in this was heightened by the fact that the circumstances under which Dr. Scudder had the paper drawn, if he did it, will likely go far to prove or disprove his sanity and guilt. The document is in perfect legal verbiage, clear in all contest. It seemingly was prepared by a lawyer, and the question of the attorney's identity and possible complicity is being carefully put towards solution.

WHOLESALE SMUGGLING.

Sensational Revelations Concerning a Fashionable Chicago Dressmaker.

CHICAGO, March 5.—A horse whipping here has led to a government investigation into alleged wholesale smuggling of imported dress goods. Yesterday C. Wade, a young Englishman, soundly castigated J. Cummings, manager of Kate Reilly's fashionable dressmaking establishment in this city, claiming that Cummings had grossly insulted his wife, who was employed in the place.

He also alleges that his wife and many other young women were induced to leave England by Kate Reilly's representatives, who promised them large salaries and also induced them to smuggle large quantities of wraps and Persian robes, which Mr. Wade claims was the only object in bringing them over. He has laid this information before the authorities, who have visited the place and seized several robes, which it is claimed Kate Reilly herself smuggled into this country.

They propose to make an inventory of all the goods in the place, and seize all that have not paid duty. Mrs. Wade makes similar accusations against other fashionable dressmakers in this city and New York.

A Verdict Secured.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Special Telegram, March 5.—The jury in the case of Wa-be-ke-kek against Capt. Sherman rendered a verdict of $125 for the plaintiff.

Alleged Infringement.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Appleton Manufacturing company, Appleton, Wis., has brought suit in the United States courts against J. Nichols, also of Appleton, to enjoin the alleged infringement of a patented method of refreshing corn on the stalk and separating the kernels. The machine alleged to have been infringed upon is in general use among the farmers of the Northwest and saves much labor in that the corn stalks can be cut and at once thrown into the machine, the shelled corn coming out at one point and the stalks at another. Suits have been begun against a number of agents who are alleged to have sold the machines for Nichols.

Both Now in Custody.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Special, —Will Fullmer one of the young men who took an active part in the stabbing affray at Stratford Sunday, has given himself up to Wausau authorities. Fullmer is but seventeen years of age. Rumors are afloat that Shortheim and Fullmer who are now both in custody, used knives in self-defense.

Followers of Palmer.

CHICAGO, Special—The Cook county Democrats' convention (which includes Chicago), in session to-day, unanimously passed a resolution instructing its delegates to the state's convention to use their best efforts to have selected delegates to the national convention favorable to the candidacy of John M. Palmer for president.

THE THIRD PARTY.

The National Industrial Conference Endorses the Peoples Party.

The National Industrial Conference at its recent session in St. Louis, resolved to enter into the presidential race, that being the most important work transacted.

The following is the platform as reported by Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota:

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world; representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation, this declaration of union and independence.

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places, in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages. labor impoverished and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army unrecognized by our laws is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions is boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty.

From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed two great classes, paupers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy has been organized on two continents, and is taking possession of the world.

IF NOT MET AND OVERTHROWN AT ONCE

it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism. In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people, producers of the United States, have come together in the name of peace, order and society to defend liberty, prosperity and hapiness. We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to vote with that political organization which represents our principles.

We charge that the controlling influences dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. Neither do they now intend to accomplish reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, "watered stocks," the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of ursuers, may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children upon the altar of Mammon; to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the great lords of plunder. We assert that a political organization representing the political principles herein stated is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrous man who led the first great revolt on this continent against oppression, filled with the sentiment which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the "plain people" with whom it originated. Our doors stand open to all joints of the compass. We ask all honest men to join in and help us. In order to restrain the extortions of aggregated capital, to drive the money changers out of the temple; to form a perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, we do ordain and establish the following

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES:

First—We declare the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day accomplished, permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of manhood.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any one will not work neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same; there enemies are identical.

Third—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable means of circulation, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system. Also by payments in discharge of its obligation for public improvements.

Fourth—We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Fifth—We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

Sixth—We demand a graduated income tax.

Seventh—We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Ninth—Your subcommittee upon land plank beg to submit to your approval the following: The land including all the natural resources of wealth is the heritage of all people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownerships of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Tenth—Transportation being a means of exchange and public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people.

Eleventh—The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for transportation of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

Twelfth—We demand that the government issue legal tender notes and pay the Union soldiers the difference between the price of the depreciated money in which he was paid and gold.

Resolved, That we hail this conference as the consummation of the perfect union of the hearts and hands of all sections of our country, and the men who wore the gray and the men who wore the blue meet here to extinguish the last smouldering embers of civil war in the tears of joy of a united and happy people, and we agree to the stars and stripes forward forever to the highest point of national greatness.

Declines to Serve.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Special,—Gen. Lew Wallace, who was elected a delegate to the Minneapolis convention at the Eighth congressional district convention, has positively declined to serve. His reason, as given in a letter to Chairman Goddy, is that the primaries showed that the voters favored Charles N. Williams, who should have been chosen by the convention. It is denied that Gen. Wallace declines through any hostility to Gen. Harrison's renomination.

Opened the Campaign.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., Special Telegram, —C. L. Smith of Minneapolis opened the campaign here this evening, speaking from the Republican standpoint to a good audience in Masonic hall preparatory to forming a Republican club.

A FARMING PARADISE.

Appraiser Rhinehart Now at Work on Red Lake Reservation.

Grand Forks Herald.

Jake Rhinehart, of East Grand Forks, who is conducting the examination and estimates of lands in the White Earth and Red Lake Indian reservation, which are to be thrown open to settlement is home for a few days. There is now a force of six men at work which will be increased to nine when spring opens They have completed appraisements of four townships in the White Earth reservation and are now at work on townships 149, 150 and 151, ranges 39, 40 and 41, in the Red Lake reservation where they have twelve townships in all to explore. The land gone over by them in White Earth is heavily timbered with pine with a small mixture of other woods, but where they are in Red Lake the country is admirably adapted to the purposes of agriculture. It is mixed prairie and brush land and it can all be brought under cultivation with comparatively little difficulty. The townships mentioned lay between the Clearwater and Lost Rivers, this side of Red Lake, and Mr. Rhinehart states that it is as fine a country as any in the Northwest, which is saying a great deal. A great many intending settlers already have their eyes upon that section and we may expect a rush there which will be a small edition of the settlement of Oklohoma when the lands are open to settlement.

STRANDED THESPIANS.

MANAGER MORTON OF THE CRITERION CO. SKIPS WITH THE RECEIPTS AT CROOKSTON.

Grand Forks News.

The woes of dramatic troupes are sometimes even more harrowing than the mock scenes of misery they enact upon the boards to make the dewdrops of human pity fall in dainty scented kerchiefs. It seems to be the fate of all some time or other to be stranded. Yesterday morning there arrived in this city from Crookston the charming little soubrette of the Criterion Co., Miss Mabel Davidson of St. Paul, and with her came her friend, Mrs. Elsie Kaye, sister of Arthur Rockwell of the C. St. P. & K. C. R. R. These ladies now are the guests of Miss Ettie Franks, who was a schoolmate of Miss Davidson, and it is highly probable that Miss Davidson will favor Grand Forks with some delightful feats of fancy skating at the Palace rink this evening and during the week, while they are here.

Miss Davidson called at the News sanctum and her eyes snapped sharply as she related the circumstances of the collapse at Crookston. The Criterion Theatre Co. had been under the management of Mr. Seeley at Wahpeton and Barnesville—but at the latter place he left, going to his Lyceum bear garden in Duluth. "All he knows is pumpkins and horses," said Miss Davidson. "He didn't know anything about theatres. He wrote us a salty letter after he deserted us. It covered 26 pages, and charged us with being incompetent. Oh, it was a great roast! When Seeley left us we took our advance agent, H. A Morton, alias Geo. Lays (which I pronounce lies,) as our manager. We had no salaries after we left Wahpeton, and it was rather a motley crowd. But we thought we would stick together and do the best we could to redeem the company. I was the soubrette, and could have gone home to St. Paul at any time, but the excitement of the situation interested me, and if I had left them they would have been stranded. At Crookston we hoped to get out of our trouble. We had all learned our parts well, and as Miss Ray Germaine (Maud Strausser, of Argyle,) had friends there and it being court week, we anticipated much success. We did have a big house on Monday night. Unfortunately we had no competent stage manager and one of the papers boomed us away up to the skies. I trembled for our company when I read these notices, for I knew we could not come up to them. The other rival paper pitched into us, being adverse to the managers of the managers of the theatre, Messrs. Arnold & Columbus, who are nice gentlemen, however. It was an old trouble, the Times wanted 24 tickets for each show, I believe, and the managers conceded twelve. You see there was nothing immodest about them. Well, they did roast us fearfully, but we played to good houses. For the last evening we were to put on the "Sea of Ice," and wedding march. The scenery would cost $50, and it would have been a big success but the "Sea of Ice" was not to be seen. We were powerless, only to go on with the play. Morton was in the office and took the proceeds. ' I think their must have been $250 above expenses during the week. We went ahead with our part, but when the sea of ice failed to materialize, the gallery gods froze on to the fake and guyed us mercilessly. I I was so mortified I didn't know what to do. Meantime we heard the manager had gone. Two members had followed him to the 10 o'clock N. P. train and saw him freeze on to the rear end of the sleeper, saying "ta ta" to us. Oh, the villain! You give it to him. I think he must have gone to the coast for his health, poor fellow! Well, we worried through the sea without the ice, but most of us felt as if we wanted some ice put to our heads. For myself I cared little, as I can do other work. But the remainder who are left there at that place, I pity them. In fact, it is exciting. Such experience! Yes, I will remain here this week and probably give a skating exhibition at the rink.

The People's Party

Meet and Resolve to Take Control of the City Government.

AND RUN THINGS IN THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

On March 5th the People's Party Club met and passed the following resolutions:

1st. The People's Party believes that the laws and regulations enacted for the good government of the city should be strictly enforced; that any attempt on the part of officers or private citizens to evade the laws or to shirk the performance of their duties is subversive of good government, and should be unqualifiedly condemned; that a law unenforced is worse than no law, and that any enactment which the public in general do not respect should be repealed.

2d. We advocate that all institutions which are in their nature public and for the common benefit, ought to be owned and controlled by the public. Therefore, we believe that the city water works and electric light plant should be bought and be under the strict supervision of the city.

3d. Having unlimited faith in the prosperity and growth of the city of Crookston and the resources of the surrounding country, and recognizing the natural advantages which the city enjoys, we urge the advisability of securing a suitable piece of ground by the city for a public park, and of making other improvements in accordance with the demands of an enterprising people. We recommend that a suitable fire ordinance be passed, prohibiting the erection of inflamable buildings within the fire limits.

4th. As our city charter is defective and incomplete in many respects, we favor recommending a revision thereof, or a new charter granted in its stead, by the next legislature; we believe also that the city ordinances should be compiled and published by the city, so that law abiding citizens may inform themselves as to what ordinances are in force and effect.

5th. We believe that he who works for the city in a public office should have compensation therefore in proportion to the amount of work and degree of responsibility. Electing a citizen to office without compensation is putting a premium on dishonesty. Therefore we believe that the mayor of our city should receive a reasonable salary. And every independent and separate office of the city should be elective, therefore as the office of city attorney and city comptroller are with regard to duties connected therewith independent of supervision by any other department of the city government, the incumbent thereof should not be dependent upon any other city officer for his position, but that he should be elected by a direct vote of the electors of the city.

6th. When the city enters into any contract for labor to be performed for the city, a minimum rate of wages shall be determined upon, and the resident laborers of our city be given a preference to be employed first. Said terms to be part of the contract, and the city shall be liable to the laborers for their hire.

7th. That the city council shall petition the next legislature to the effect that the contract system be abolished.

8th. The Peoples Party of Crookston, unqualifiedly condemn all such trickery, quibbles and craftiness as resorted to by a majority of city council in the jail site scheme, such action of public officers to evade the law and cheat it out of its supreme authority, is deserving only of contempt of every honest and law abiding citizen, and ought to be looked upon as treachery and anarchy pure and simple.

9th. The People's Party of Crookston heartily endorse the platform adopted at the St. Louis conference Feb. 24th, 1892.

Adopted by the People's Party club of Crookston, Minn., March 5th, 1892.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned will sell at his farm in the Town of Roome, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property to-wit: Four good work horses, 1 heavy mare with foal to an imported horse, 1 pair yearling colts, 2 cows, 1 heifer. 2 farm wagons, 1 two-seat spring wagon, 1 pair sleighs, 1 cutter, 1 16-shoe drill, 1 field roller, 2 setts harrows, 3 plows, 1 cultivator, 1 fanning mill, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 1 sett blacksmith tools, 3 setts harness, household furniture, also 1001 other small articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—All sums of $5 and under, cash; on all sums over $5 time will be given until November 1st, 1892, on good approved notes bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum. A discount of 5 per cent will be given on all sums over $5 for cash. [46-47] CHRIS. KERN.

BELTRAMI ITEMS.

BELTRAMI, March 5th, 1892.

Roads are in a bad condition. Overhead it has been delightful weather for several days, very much like early spring. Wild geese and ducks are here and many spring birds.

H. B. Budd is the happy father of a young daughter, who arrived February 29th. He is putting up the cigars very liberally to the boys. Mother and daughter are doing well.

Frank Haight and wife have removed to the J. Wells farm. He is overseeing it for J.W. Frank is one of the rustling young men whom all wish success.

Mr. and Mrs. Welter gave a New England supper March 2nd, the most enjoyable event of the season They also had music and recitations. A recitation, "The Fire Fiend," by Miss Media Welter, was well rendered, as was also "The Latch String," by miss Katie McMillan; select reading, by Mr. Norwood; impromptu, by Jas. Murphy; singing, by the Beltrami glee club, with Miss Media Welter and Mrs. Whitemer presiding at the piano. The proceeds netted $10.75, for a new organ in the Beltrami Sunday school. All felt the better for being there and all left with good wishes for the prosperity of the Welter family in this their new home.

AUNT RUTH.

For Northwest News

The Minneapolis Journal has no equal. Besides the fullest daily report of the most important events The Journal gathers up every Saturday all the unique things, the deaths and marriages of well known people and the gossip of the Northwest. Nothing ever gets away.

Mentor Items.

Snow is almost gone and wagons have got a-rolling once more.

A smile is to be seen on Pete nowadays. His cottage begins to look as though he might cross the lines any day.

Our town caucus and farmers' alliance meeting were held on Saturday of last week in Pete's new house. The nomination of town officers went off very smoothly. There are prospects of a good election. The main topic seems to be "town hall," and some think this is just what we want, a hall and store combined, on the grounds of competition. Now what better do we want than Pete, a good square fellow, an obliging merchant and a hardy Norseman; one who has never turned his back on the needy or failed to carry over those who fell behind. Now let us say: Come, boys, and stand by the one who has helped us when we were in need, and not say every man for himself and the devil for the whole of us.

Our Mentor pugilists had another round on Saturday of last week. It proved to be more wind than pluck. It's pretty hard to tell who has the least sense, the one who bought the alcohol or the one who stole it.

The sociable which took place at D. Fulton's on Friday of last week was a grand success. A very pleasant evening was spent. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton deserve much credit; they know how to make the most of everything, but the play of "Nedle's-eye" excused Dave for kissing the other man's wife. The receipts of the evening amounted to $9.35, which spoke well for the host and hostess.

Don't forget to go to the social at Frank Steelman's on Friday, March 18th. We hope Frank will be relieved entirely of the grippe by that time.

Thor Halderson has purchased the arm formerly owned by W. Dennison, of Woodside, for the sum of $300. The farm consists of 80 acres, from which the timber is mostly taken off.

Thor Halderson intends to make Woodside his place of residence.

Whether W. Dennison intends to live retired or invest in real estate at Maple Bay we are not prepared to say. Our best wishes follow one of our old timers.

MENTOR GRIP.

Best Market Reports.

The business men of this vicinity will find the best market reports in The Minneapolis Journal. The Journal makes this department a special feature and brings the market reports to its readers from 12 to 24 hours quicker than the old morning papers of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

BIDS FOR SIDEWALK.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk,
City of Crookston, } ss.

Bids will be received by the City Council of the City of Crookston for building a sidewalk along and adjoining the north side of Fourth street, from the intersection thereof by Broadway street, to the intersection of said Fourth street by Elm street, in the city of Crookston. Said sidewalk to be six feet wide, made of white pine plank, two inches thick, surfaced on one side, each plank to be not more than six inches wide and well nailed with 20 penny spikes on three stringers 3x6 inches dimension, timbers and all lumber to be as good quality as first common white pine timber.

Bids will be opened Tuesday evening, March 22d, 1892. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated Crookston, Minn., March 9th, 1892.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

WHEREVER KNOWN

The Dowagiac Shoe Drill

Has Gained the Reputation of being

The Best Seeding Machine

And the many points of superiority over other Drills on the market, entitle them to the nome they hold as the "King of Seeding Machinery." For sowing in rows close together—5 inches—others are 6 and 7 incher—ease of operation, lightness of draft, we recommend them to any careful, investigating farmer. They will not clog; we warrant them to work where a seeker will work. They are well built, durable and are sold as low as their excellent quality will admit.

We have some special BARGAINS IN HARROWS. 150 tooth 4-horse Boss Harrow, $22. 101 tooth 3-horse $15. 77 tooth 2-horse, $11. We have a nice line of disc and lever Harrows which will arrive this week.

Our full spring line of Rushford Wagons, Grand Detour and Scandia Plows are beginning to come in. We have also the wellknown Minneapolis Binder, Walter A. Wood Mower, Advance Thresher and Engine, Columbus and Racine Buggies, Carts and Road Wagons. Finest line of these goods ever brought to town will arrive soon. Give us a call and get our prices before buying.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

OPERA BLOCK, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

DO NOT FORGET THE

60--DAYS--60

IT WILL INTEREST YOU

—IF YOU WISH—

To Save Money.

MARKED

DOWN

Red Figure

SALE

OF CLOTHING

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT THE BOSTON

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.

The Review of Reviews for March fully maintains the extraordinary interest of its monthly portrait gallery. Its frontispiece is a fine picture of the late Mr. Spurgeon. In the "Progress of the World" the best of Grover Cleveland's new photographs is reproduced, as is also the newest and best of Postmaster-General Wanamaker. There is an excellent portrait of Mr. Blaine, a very fine one of President Harrison, another of Justice Fuller, another of the late Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court. There appear the faces of Chairman Bland of the Coinage Committee; the late John Jay Knox; Judge Foster of Chili; a full page of the late Duke of Clarence; a full page of his brother George, the present heir to the British throne; a large portrait of the late Benjamin Scott, for fifty years Chamberlain of the city of London—the grand old man of municipal England; a new engraving of the young Khedive of Egypt; a most striking full page portrait of Father Anderledy, a generalissimo of the Jessuits; a half-tone standing portrait of Clemenceau, who has just overthrown the French cabinet; an engraving of M. De Freycinet, the defeated French premier; an engraving of M. Chadourne, lately expelled from France; one of Lord Vivian, the new English minister to Rome; a good portrait of the distinguished philanthropist, Lady Sandhurst, who lately died; a fine portrait of Professor R. T. Ely, the head of Wisconsin's new School of Economics and Politics. In connection with the Polytechnic excursions to the World's Fair are new portraits of Mr. Douglas Hogg, Mr. Robert Mitchell, and, what is rarely seen, a portrait of Mr. D. L. Moody. The character sketch of Mr. Spurgeon has a fine sitting portrait of Mr. Spurgeon in his library, and a full page showing Mr. Spurgeon in his pulpit in the days of his prime, 30 years ago. The character sketch of Cardinal Manning has a large portrait of the late Cardinal, and the sketch of Sir Morell Mackenzie has a sitting half-tone portrait of that eminent physician. In the Leading Articles of the Month appear excellent portraits of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie of the Christian Union; Editor Flower, of the Arena; Professor Virchow; the late Khedive; M. Durnove, the Russian Minister of the Interior; and Heinrich von Sybel, the great German historian. In the New Book department is a good portrait of the novelist Thomas Hardy. In the Record of Current Events are drawings of President Diaz of Mexico, and his troublesome fellow-citizen, Garza, the insurrectionist. Certainly this great array of fine illustrative portraits is worth more than the price of the magazine.

WANTED!

Two or three men to work for me in Polk County. $4 to $12 per day, sure. If you are idle or working for small money now is the time. Any one can do the work and make big wages. Particulars free. Address,

W. ALBERT LANCTOT,
[41-48] Crookston, Minn.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

For Sale.

I have for sale at my farm, 6 miles northeast of Crookston, a few choice young mares ready for farm work or driving purposes. Call early for choice.

[45-tf] S. M. MCKEE.

OATS WANTED.

S. L. Dobson wants to secure all the oats in Polk County that are suitable for his business, for which he will pay the highest market price.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

STUDY LAW
AT HOME.
Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to
J. COTNER, Jr., Sec.,
No. 89 Whitney Block
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Scandia-American Bank

At Crookston, Minn. at the close of business on the 3d day of March, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$206,310 79
Due from other banks	32,698 32
Furniture and fixtures	1,200 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,440 28
Cash and cash items on hand	10,945 30
Total	$253,794 69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	5,000 00
Undivided profits	14,588 89
Individual deposits subject to check	89,366 06
Demand certificates of deposit	81,839 74
Bills Payable	13,500 00
Total	$253,794 69

I, J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandia American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk. } SS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ninth day of March, 1892.

{SEAL.} A. P. HANSON,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. P. PIERCE
L. ELLINGTON, } Directors.

Work Horses - - - & Mares.

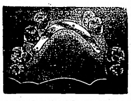
FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county.. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.
BY NEW PATENT.
Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases. This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all. This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on e before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS
(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)
REAL ESTATE
Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.

—OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.—
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
THE
Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakot and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps. time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block. } CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.

MONNY
On Real Estaee
MONEY
On Approved Chattels,

Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.
A. D. STEPHENS,
[illegible] Minn.

DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Merchants' Bank,
☞ Professional calls by or day night

CROOKSTON
STEAM LAUNDRY
O. D. ROOD, Prop.,
SECOND STREET, NEAR ASH,
Opposite Commercial Hotel.)

I have just added New Machinery and Facilities for doing

Washing and Ironing

Upon the Shortest Notice in the Best Manner and upon the Most Reasonable Terms.

All Those Wanting
FAMILY WASHING
Done will find it to their interest to call at the Laundry. Goods called for and delivered.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON
PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - $12,700

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashi

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, R. D. Childs
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E. M. Walsh. John Moore. W. H. Crosby
Chas. E. Sawyer

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN

KOPS BRO'S
105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS.

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

W A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE, IN McKINNON BLOCK.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Com'r.
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner
IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to George Herbet, defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 31st day of March, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to Nathan P. Stone and D. N. Taylor, co-partners as Stone & Taylor in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Nathan P. Stone and D. N. Taylor, co-partners as Stone & Taylor for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1892.

C. S. SPENDLEY,
Justice of the Peace.

[46-48]

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, March 10, 1892.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

FOR PRINCIPAL POINTS IN

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
MANITOBA,
MONTANA, AND
PACIFIC COAST.

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:10 p. m. de..........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de........CROOKSTON........de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de........Grand Forks........de. 6:20 p. m.
2:30 p. m. ar..........Helena..........de. 11:00 a. m.

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.

Daily, except Sunday.

Depart 7:30 a. m.........................Arrive 6:45 p. m

FOSSTON BRANCH.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Depart 7:30 a. m.........................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Depart 10:45 a. m.........................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

World's Fair Notes.

An Ohio World's Fair commissione has estimated that the exhibitors from his state will spend upwards of $5,000,000 in the preparation of their exhibits for the exposition.

The California building at the Fair will be an imposing structure of the 'old mission" type, 110 by 500 feet, with a dome, and costing about $75,000. It will be surrounded by a hedge of Monterey cypress.

Denmark will spend about $5,500 in showing to visitors, as a leading, feature of its World's Fair exhibit, a Danish dairy, complete and in operation. The dairy interest is one of the most important in Denmark, and the most approved methods and mechanical appliances are utilized in the diaries of that country.

W. L. Libby & Sons, of Toledo, intend to erect, on Midway Plaisance, a factory, in which the manufactare of cut glass can be seen, from the furnace, on through the cutting, finishing and decorating departments, until the finished product is turned out. The factory plans call for a structure 125x200 feet, of stone, iron and glass, and with imposing dome. The firm intends to spend $40,000 on the building alone.

Vermont will have a building at the Exposition without drawing on the state appropriation for the cost of its erection. One hundred substantial citizens have guaranteed $10,000 for that purpose, each one pledging himself to pay $100.

Italy will make no governmental display at the Exposition. The king, however, has recognized the Fair by ap appointing a commission, and Minister of State Rudini has informed vice-president Bryan and director Higinbotham that the government will encourage individual exhibitors in every way possible. He intimated that it would even pay for the transportation of all exhibits. Mr. Higinbotham reports that there is throughout Italy much enthusiasm over the Exposition and that the painters, sculptors and manufacturers of artistic wares are hard at work on intended exhibits.

The governments of Norway and Sweden have, respectively, asked for World's Fair appropriations of $61,288 and $53,600. In Norway a number of private citizens are raising a fund of $10,720 with which to build and send to Chicago a counterpart of the Viking ship which was exhumed near Sandefiord a few years ago.

Michigan's building will measure 100x140 feet and be three stories high. It will be constructed of Michigan material, which with the furnishings will be donated. Though but $20,000 of the appropriation will be devoted to its erection, it will in reality be a $50,000 building.

Baron de Berlepsch, German minister of commerce, has written to the chamber of commerce of Crefeld, the principal place in Prussia for the manufacture of silk goods, that the Emperor ardently desires that there should be as fine a display as possible of German silks and velvets at the Chicago World's Fair. A majority of the silk and velvet manufacturing firms in the Rhenish provinces will comply with the wishes of the Emperor, whose interest in Germany's share of the exhibition is having a stimulating effect in all directions.

Special World's Fair commissioner Alexander Campbell has returned from Australasia and reports that great enthusiasm over the exposition is felt in that part of the world. New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania are all making extensive preparations for their representation, and splendid exhibits are reported sure to be sent. Three new steamers between Sydney and San Francisco are about to be put on.

Remenyi, the well known violin virtuoso, has made application for a space of not less than 400 square feet in which to exhibit his great collection of rare African ethnological specimens. The selection, which comprises over 1,500 carefully selected specimens, has been formed during the last forty years, and is beyond question the most perfect of its kind. It is especially rich in the ancient regal symbols in use among the Zulus, including sceptres, royal bracelets, which were used instead of crowns, and other emblems of hammered silver, of carved and polished ivory and of rhinoceros horn. The royal bracelets are especially interesting. They are hollowed rings made from transverse sections of huge elephant tusks and, until his death, were never taken off, after once placed on the arm of the king. There are also several splendid specimens of the exceedingly rare and beautiful royal silk mantles of the sovereigns of Madagascar, three hundred and more years ago. These mantles are curiously adorned with broideries of metal and of uncut precious stones and of feather work. Every specimen in the collection is perfect and unique of its kind.

Mr. Barilusow, of St. Petersburg, Russia, a dealer in fine oriental goods, intends to exhibit in the Exposition rare carpets, shawls, hangings and textile fabrics from the far orient. He will furnish a number of rooms in rich oriental styles representing the residences of the wealthy Mahometans of Asia, and by way of contrast the tents of the nomad tribes of the Kirguiz Tartars. Some of the apartments will be in the style of the Caucasus, others in the Bokkara and Chiva styles. The furniture and decorations for these apartments have been for the most part collected at great expense in the remote orient. Suirnow & Co., of the same capital will exhibit a complete suite of apartments of a "Boyar," or wealthy Russian noble of the XII century, and also the cabin of the rich Russian peasant of modern times. Each of these exhibits will be in a separate pavillion of distinctively Russian architecture. The great samovar factory of Toula, Russia, will send to the Exposition a large exhibit of its products. It will also erect a great tea-saloon that will be a great reproduction of the most luxurious of these establishments to be found in the great cities of Russia in the early part of this century.

The Light of Other Days.

The date when man first discovered how to supply himself with artificial light must be very far back, but many generations went by before he had anything better than torches for out-door use, and for in-door conveniences a wick floating loosely in a vessel of oil. Gas, as an illuminant, is not old, the electric light is the invention of yesterday, while there are thousands of people not yet three score and ten, whose youthful lessons were learned by the feeble gleam of a tallow candle. In the country households, the manufacture of a weekly or monthly supply of candles came as regularly as wash day. The soldiers of the late war remember "star" candles very well, but doubtless few can tell whence the name. The discoverer of a process to separate glycerine and fatty matters from stearic acid in the making of candles was the Frenchman DeMille, whose factory in Paris was located at the "Barriere de l'Etoile"—barrier (or gate) of the star—and from this circumstance his manufactures were known as "star" candles. The days of such illuminators are gone, and the luxurious cars of our modern railroads are lighted by gas or electricity. To many eyes, however, the electric glare is unpleasant, but all are satisfied with the soft yet brilliant illumination of "The Burlington's" vestibuled train by the Frost Dry Carburetor System. For tickets over this popular line, or any information, call on local ticket agents, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

How It Works.

Farm, Stock and Home.

The other day there were owned and for sale in a certain large grain market 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, to be delivered to purchasers a few weeks hence. There were also on the market men enough, speculators and all, to buy that much wheat on the conditions named. The trading began; wheat was offered at a price satisfactory to buyers, purchases were made until each buyer had exhausted his ability to buy, each had enough, or all he had money to pay for, and the trading stopped. The buyers were happy, thinking they had bought all the wheat for sale that day, and that to-morrow the prices would therefore be higher. But what was their astonishment to learn at the close of the day that not a bushel of the five million had been touched; that the demand for that day had been supplied by mythical wheat, by "wind," and that the original wheat, augmented by another day's receipts, would be on hand to-morrow to depress prices. The real wheat also found at the close of the day's business that the wind was in sufficient quantity to exhaust the capacity or disposition of the buyers for that day, they failed to realize an expected profit, and resolved to buy no more real wheat except at a price that would protect them against the sales of mythical wheat. In the meantime the men who sold what they did not own did it in the expectation that they could at time of delivery buy wheat enough lower than they sold for to make a handsome profit, and all their efforts during the succeeding weeks will be devoted to bringing about that result. Such is wheat gambling, and such its effect on producers and legitimate dealers.

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'------The Hustlers,

GREAT SALE OF

REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

Cloaks and Shawls

AT

Tremendous Reductions.

Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

IS

ON DISPLAY

THE FAIR

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

J. V. E. WYATT

Undertaker,

BROADWAY,

Crookston, - - Minn.

Carries a full supply at all times. Always ready to attend to calls and take full charge if necessary.

Can supply anything in the line of

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES,

MOULDINGS. Etc., Etc.

Give Me a Call.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., February 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 11th, 1892, viz: ALFRED SAVARY, Hd. 14,686, for the n½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob R. Barb, Frank Robert, Edmund M. Walsh, Christopher Hanson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[42-47] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN

OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK.

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

G. G. HENAULT.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼; and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 15th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 10th, 1892, viz: TOM SANDEM, Hd. 12411, for the sw¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Gustav Christianson, Gitle Stromstad, Olaus Anderson, Bernt Bentson, all of Edna P.O., Polk Co., Minn.

[44-49] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Notice of Sale Under Decree.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Karl Sletten, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Ulsteen and Julie Ulsteen, Defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment and decree of the Court in the above entitled action, dated February 1st 1892, a certified copy of which has been delivered to me with instructions to enforce the same, I, the undersigned sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, shall expose for sale, as the law directs, at he front door of the District Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, on Friday the 8th day of April, A.D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate and premises described in said judgment and decree, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty (20), township one hundred and fifty-three (153), range forty-three (43) in the County of Polk, Minnesota, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of such sale.

Dated February 5th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Crookston, Minn.

[43-49]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 24th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Lars. J. Hagen, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of John L. Hagen, of town of Queen, of the County of Polk, representing, among other things, that Lars J. Hagen, late of the town of Queen, County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1892, at the County of Polk, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this County, at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this County, and that the said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Ole Nelson and Ludvig Olson granted.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before this Court on Monday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1892.

By the Court: C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[45-47]

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Second Street,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

DEALERS IN

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts., - - - Crookston.

McKINNON BROS.,

DEALERS IN

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice-President.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice-President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Organized Under the State Laws.

Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500

Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections
Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS.

C. O. Christianson. E. P. Pierce. O. H Lucken. A. G. Gallasch.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Doors, Sash, Barbed Wire, Lime, Buckeye Binders and Mowers, Hollingsworth Rakes, Favorite Wagons and Buggies, National Cordage Co's Binding Twine, Rock Island Plows, Buford Gang and Sulky Plows, Fairbanks Scales, Hose for Lawn Sprinkling, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves, Varnish and Paper, Lawn Mowers, North Star Refrigerators and Garden Sprinklers.

☞ Agents for Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines. ☜

Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

S. L. COLLINS,

PROPRIETOR OF

MAIN STREET
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS, WEST SIDE,

Crookston, - - - Minnesota.

Horses bought and sold on commission.
Everything neat and nobby.
Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

In connection which I will attend to in person

Crookston Business College.

FACULTY:

R. S. KNUDSON,	L. E. GOSSMAN,	C. M. WASSON.
BOOKKEEPING. SHORTHAND. TYPEWRITING. PENMANSHIP. COMMERCIAL LAW. CIVIL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENCE.	Faculty composed of specialtists. Most advanced methods of instruction. Students may take full course or special braches. Special English department. Day and evening sessions. Tuition Fees Low. Students may enter at any time.	GRAMMAR. ARITHMETIC. SPELLING. READING. HISTORY. GEOGRAPHY. COMPOSITION.

For catalogues and circulars address

R. S. KNUDSON, Principal,
Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

MARTIN O'BRIEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

I. O. O. F. BUILDING. Crookston, Minn

Historical Society

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. XV. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 17, 1892. NO. 48

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch....	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch......	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches...	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches...	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches...	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches...	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
1 column..	9 50	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Chicago Tribune:—THE POLK COUNTY (Minn.) JOURNAL prints in full a Tribune editorial denouncing the crank demand for cheap money, and hints that it misrepresents the farmers of the country. It says that as a rule they do not desire any wildcat schemes to prevail, whatever a few self-styled leaders in the Alliance may say, and that the farmers demand an honest dollar, but want "enough honest dollars to prevent a few speculators cornering the market at the expense of the balance of mankind." It says the farmers are not going to be led into any wild schemes of designing sharpers, though it is possible they may be led into a few errors, but that "ridicule and abuse of them as a class will not avail to convince them of their mistakes." The article quoted does not contain a single reference to the farmers, as such. It denounced the wild schemes of the Alliance leaders assembled in convention at St. Louis, and said that if those plans were adopted "the poor, silly, ignorant and deluded tools would curse their own folly as bitterly as do the people in Argentina, who were misled by a similar delusion." There was no statement that these dupes are farmers, or that any particular number of them belong to the agricultural class. It is pleasant to be assured by good authority that the great mass of the farmers in the Mississippi Valley do not desire wildcat schemes to prevail. But the Tribune did not say anything to the contrary, as THE JOURNAL must be free to admit, if its editor will carefully read over again the article to which he refers.

A Land of Fruits and Flowers.

No where else in the world are there found more fertile valleys, more beautiful flowers or more fragrant breezes than in the tropical Central American State, Costa Rica—never warmer than 75 degrees, never colder than 65 degrees. The water supply is pure and abundant, the soil is extremely fertile, successive crops being grown each year without affecting it. On the coast is raised bananas, rice and coconuts; on first plateau and valleys, sugar cane and cotton; higher up tobacco, cochineal, cactus indigo. Here are the coffee lands. No country on the globe can compete with Costa Rica in the raising of coffee—40 acres of coffee trees will pay greater than a 1,000 acre grain farm and you can live in a beautiful southern country where fruits and vegetables mature every month in the year.

A splendid chance for the poor man, for the man of moderate means. You cannot afford to let this opportunity go by.

The eyes of the world are now turned toward this country. The Nicaragua canal will be built and this fair country will be quickly populated. You must not wait until others have secured the best lands and locations.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING
AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
OF ST. PAUL, MINN.,

Are arranging to place a colony of Northwestern people in Costa Rica, and this company will give full information concerning the country, its resources, both vegetable and mineral, and rates of transportation. An illustrated pamphlet of Costa Rica will be mailed to any person sending their address to

WOODFORD M. DAVIS, Sec.,
170½ East 3d Street,
St. Paul, Minn.
Or DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Resident Agent at Crookston, Minn.

In the Illinois state building a room 32x64 feet has been assigned to a kindergarten exhibit, which will be made chiefly under the direction of the women.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening, March 8th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by president Cromb.

ROLL CALL.

Aldermen present—Buhn, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Steenerson, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent—Childs, Schmidt.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

D. F McDonald, labor in the First ward $11 55
D. F. McDonald, labor in the Second ward........................ 12 25
D. F. McDonald, labor in the Third ward........................ 4 50
D. F. McDonald, labor in the Fourth ward 7 50
D. F. McDonald, general labor... 6 00

Moved by Ald. Jennings, seconded by Alderman Steenerson, that the report be accepted and adopted and the bills paid.—Carried.

The City engineer presented a communication relating to sewer connections. On motion the communication was referred to the city attorney and city engineer with instructions to draw up the necessary ordinance.

A communication was received from F. Fournet requesting privilege to move his buildings on lot 5 across Broadway to lot 4 block 12 Fletcher & Loring's addition to Crookston. Also to use half of the street while his new building is in course of construction.

On motion the request was granted.

Sylvester & Finseth requested the privilege of erecting a building suitable for a warehouse on lot 2 block 11 Fletcher & Houston's addition.

On motion the request was granted.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 8th day of March, 1892, Alderman Steenerson offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Marshall,

RESOLVED, that the following named persons be and are hereby appointed judges of election for the respective election districts of the said city:

First Ward—Geo. O. Buhn,
I. U. Jennings,
Louis Fontaine.
Second Ward—J. H. McGlogan,
A. C. Schmidt,
S. L. Collins.
Third Ward—L. D. Marshall,
W. E. Walker,
C. H. Mix.
Fourth Ward—Frank Jerome,
John Cromb,
Martin Lully.
Fifth Ward—R. G. Marlette,
E. D. Childs,
T. C. Stuart.

For the annual charter election for said city to be held on the Fifth day of April A. D. 1892, and the following places are hereby established as polling places of said election districts at said election, to wit: First Ward, City Hall; Second Ward, Wm. Watts' old office; Third Ward, Commercial Hotel sample room on Broadway street; Fourth Ward, St. Louis Hotel sample room, and Fifth Ward, E. D. Childs' office.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Marlette, McGlogan, Steenerson, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 8th day of March, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved the 11th day of March 1892.

ALEX. MCKINNON,
Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

Moved by Alderman Marshall, seconded by Alderman Walker, that the contemplated G. A. R. encampment and Fourth of July celebration matter be referred to the ways and means committee and that the chair appoint 5 citizens to act in connection with the ways and means committee. Carried.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen to act on the committee: C. H. Mix, Wm. Anglim, L. Ellington, A. D. Stephens and C. E. Sawyer.

On motion the verbal communication of the chief of the fire department relating to the inefficiency of the fire ordinance and the duties of the fire warden, be referred to the fire committee to examine into the matter and report at the next meeting. Carried.

Alderman Jerome excused.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held the 8th day of March, 1892, Alderman Marshall offered the following resolution which was seconded by alderman Walker,

The city council of the city of Crookston doth hereby assess and levy upon the several lots and parcels of land below described the respective sums of money set against each lot or parcel, this assessment is made to defray the costs of constructing sidewalks along the north side of Fourth street from the intersection thereof by Broadway street in the city of Crookston to the intersection of said Fourth street by Elm, in accordance with a resolution of the city council, passed the 8th day of September, 1891, and published in the official paper of the city on the 1st day of October, 1891; the amount levied and assessed upon each lot or parcel being the amount necessary to build such sidewalk along and fronting upon such lot or parcel:

OWNER'S NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	BLK.	AM'T. $	c.
Annie LaChapelle	S½ Orig. T.S.	20	102	00
"	SW¼ "	23	51	00
Geo. Q. Erskine	SE¼ "	28	51	00

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Jennings, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, steenerson, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Done at a meeting of said city council the 8th day of March, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.
E. C. CARRUTH,
CLERK,

Moved by Alderman Walker, seconded by Alderman Marshall that the clerk be instructed to advertise for bids to construct a sidewalk along the north side of Fourth street from the intersection thereof by Broadway street to the intersection of said Fourth street by Elm street, said bids to be opened at a meeting of the council on Tuesday, March 22d.—Carried.

On motion Council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

A LIVELY BOOM.

Pioneer Press.

The excitement of those interested in Minnesota iron-producing lands is now at white heat. The great flurry over the discoveries of the Gogebic range in Wisconsin did not equal the activity that has followed the disclosure of Mesaba's wealth; for it is believed that, both in quantity and quality of product, these newly opened mines will surpass anything in the country. And so, after a year or two in which speculative activity has been dammed up and preparing to rush with redoubled energy down the first channel to be opened, people have gone wild over the new source of wealth. The whole country is full of prospectors, and every acre of available land is being sought for. Companies are organized by the score, and several millions of corporate capital appear daily on the records of the state. Each piece of property is abundantly stocked, either with or without examination and development, and investment and trading in these stocks go on at a lively pace. There are busy times in Northern Minnesota in these days, and Duluth is fairly overrun with the people who have come prepared to win a fortune by the bold stroke of a day.

Neither the presence nor the absence of booms can alter the essential facts; which are that the existence of immense quantities of iron ore, of the finest quality and the most perfect adaptability to manufacturing purposes, in the northern portion of Minnesota, from the Vermillion and Mesaba ranges westward, has now been demonstrated. Just what these properties will turn out to be when more carefully worked none can say; but there is iron ore enough in sight to make this probably the first state in the Union in iron production. It is true that day is still some distance off. The capabilities of but few of the mining properties have been tested. Time and capital are needed for development. Out of all the numerous concerns whose stock is bought and sold upon the market, there will be in the Mesaba, as there was in the Gogebic excitement, a comparatively small number that settle down, after trial, into handsome and paying concerns. The rest will be forgotten.

It would be a good thing for the public to remember this just now. There is no profit to anybody in a run of speculative fever; and the discoveries are real enough, the possibilities of wealth which they open up are great enough, to be accepted in soberness, without the excitement of the boom. Let people who are already dabbling in iron stocks, or who are tempted to deal in them, exercise a little caution. The iron is there, in quantities as great as represented; and the future of this state will be all that the most enthusiastic picture it. But, in the present state of the matter, no one can know which will be the great properties, and where the big money will be made. It will be the better for us if this splendid good fortune shall not tempt us to make it the basis of a speculative movement that can only retard instead of advance our prosperity.

Maple Bay Items.

March 7th, 1892.

The new parsonage is going on rapidly. The Lutheran minister is living in the Halleckson house until it is completed.

The woodpecker, chickadee and snowbird are taking in the fine weather. The robin has not made his appearance yet. Sleighing is done except the kind John McMahon calls "tough." John had the misfortune to lame one of his horses. The cut bled badly but a little dry flour and a bandage soon stopped it.

The Hon. Mr. Lommen came out last Friday and gave the Alliance an encouraging address, for which they gave him a vote of thanks.

The Godfrey Alliance meet again on the 19th.

Interests Growers as Well as Manufacturers.

New York Press.

It cannot be impressed too strongly upon wool growers that their prosperity depends first of all and above all upon the prosperity of wool manufacturing. If they sell their product at all they must sell for consumption in American mills. No one ever heard of a foreign manufacturer coming to this country after raw wool for his factory.

The democratic plan for dealing with wool and woolens, as outlined in the wool bill recently agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee, would, if put in operation, not only subject our wool growers to the destructive competition of cheap Australian and Argentine wools, but would also reduce the demand for wool of any kind in American mills. Mr. Springer himself acknowledges that he expects an immense increase in imports of manufactures of wools under the low rates of duty proposed by him.

He must also agree that such an expansion of imports will restrict the output of American made goods. That it would do so we know from experience. In 1840 the demand for wool from American mills was 3.4 pounds per capita. After 1846 manufacturers of wool were treated by our tariff laws much as Mr. Springer wishes to treat them. The result was that in 1860, after twenty years, the requirements for home manufacture had not increased but still remained 3.4 pounds per capita. From 1860 to 1880, under protection, our requirement for home manufacture nearly doubled, reaching six pounds per capita.

There is a lesson and a warning here for wool growers and manufacturers alike. Their interests in tariff legislation cannot be divorced.

The Beginning of Spring.

Perhaps you think you know when spring begins; when you shed your fur coat and see the grass coming up. But unless you are familiar with the old-fashioned almanac, it would be safe to wager that you do not know that spring begins to-day. On this day the sun enters the zodiacal sign of Aries, or the Ram, and the vernal season is with us again. In the latitude where the inventors and principal users of the zodiac (they have been dead a good while) resided, this was about the date they began to plow, and they opened the spring campaign by offering a sacrifice to the gods for a prosperous year. The sacrifice usually consisted of a ram, and he was given a place of honor in the zodiac as a sign of spring. But though it is hardly spring here yet, it is time to look up a location for the summer's work, and if you are thinking of moving to the fertile wheat fields of North Dakota, the corn-raising prairies of Nebraska and Kansas, or the mines and ranches of Colorado, South Dakota or Wyoming, The Burlington is the line over which you can get there with speed and comfort. In fact, if you are going anywhere, this is really "the only." For tickets, time tables, maps, and any information, call on any agent of this or connecting lines, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Good Farm For Sale.

The S W ¼ Sec. 24, Town. 149, R. 48, about 10 miles from Crookston and 8 miles from Fisher; 60 acres broke, with a creek running through the place giving a good supply of water all the year round; no building on the place.

Apply for the information and price, Grand Forks, box 282, N. Dakota.

[48-51]

Wanted.

A situation as foreman and housekeeper by a man and his wife. Best of references given. Call at JOURNAL office. [48-tf]

Jackson Park will retain as one of its permanent attractions the buildings which Japan will erect for its headquarters at the Exposition. The building will be modeled after one of the most famous and architecturally unique of Japan's ancient temples, and with its surrounding garden will cost $70,000. About 40,000 square feet will be occupied. The South Park commissioners have accepted the offer of S. Tegima, representative of the Mikado, to give the structure to Chicago on condition that it be kept permanent and in repair, and that one room in it be devoted to a public exhibit of Japanese works which the Japanese government agrees to replenish from time to time.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.

MONNY
On Real Estaee
MONEY
On Approved Chattels,
Always on hand at the Lowest Rates.
Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.
A. D. STEPHENS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

DENTISTRY

Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.
BY NEW PATENT.
Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all.

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on e before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS
(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)
REAL ESTATE
Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.
— OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET. —
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

Work Horses - - - & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO
M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at
Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the
LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,
Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable
Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,
CROOKSTON
CARRIAGE WORKS.
Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.
GIVE US A CALL
A. J. & A. McKINNON, - - Main Street, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,
—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.
—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—
☞ WALL PAPER. ☜
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
FOR BARGAINS.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.
WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor.
Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.
☞ Farmers custom speciallyinvited.
Terms $1.00 per Day.

Drunkenness
CURED.
THE
Moorhead Institute
Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the
DRINK and OPIUM
HABIT.
Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms.
Address,
MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

Lee & Herrick's Best, $2.65
North Star, - - 2.50
Fife, - - - 2.15
Skip Jack. - - 1.15

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.
LEE & HERRICK.

Farmers' Egg Cases.

Call and Get a Ticket
And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.
When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,
A. Sture's New Store,
CROOKSTON, MINN,
Opera House Block,

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, March 17, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 71.
1 Northern 70.
2 Northern 64.
3 Northern 60.

Go to Wheeler for money.

Miss Nellie McAvoy has gone to St. Hilaire to learn telegraphy.

A. Humphreys, an attorney from Minneapolis, was in the city last Thursday.

Wm. Hammond left for Bismarck on Monday evening. He is much pleased with Crookston.

Will Cleary left on Sunday evening for Oregon City, Oregon, where he has secured a lucrative situation.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

H. D. Pinkerton came over from Michigan City last week on a business trip and to visit relatives and friends in the city.

Martin Haugen, a livery man of Fertile, and Tom Ellis, a farmer, paid THE JOURNAL a pleasant call on Friday of last week.

E. Roberts is rejoicing in the arrival of a little farmer boy at his house, which event occurred last Friday. All doing well at last accounts.

Warren is to have another bank. H. L. Melgaard, of Argyle, A. Grindeland, of Warren, and H. Steenerson, of this city, are interested.

Alderman Schmidt's little daughter died on Thursday of last week and was buried on Saturday. The little one had been ailing about a year.

Chas. Rapp and wife, of St. Hilaire, have engaged passage for the old country on the steamer Etruria and will leave New York on March 26th.

Tom Bjoin returned last week from a trip to Iowa where he went after a carload of choice work horses—and got them. He has a few to sell.

Mrs. Chris Houston continues to improve very slowly. She has had a very severe siege but the prospects for her ultimate recovery are good.

In his suit against the school district in the 5th ward, Frank Deming was beaten on the point that he had no written contract with the district.

Every one should try and attend the Congregational church next Sunday night and hear Rev. Mr. Battey's new lecture, "The Royal Treasures of Life."

Ben Clements was up from Little Falls this week. We shouldn't wonder if Ben intends coming back to Crookston to go into business in the near future.

Dr. A. Nelson was up from Fertile last week attending the meeting of the Republican county committee. The doctor reports a successful business year.

Mr. R. P. Herrick returned on Sunday morning from a visit to New York looking very well. Mr. H. says it seems good to be back to civilization once more.

W. A. Marin sends in a list of 21 subscribers to THE JOURNAL hail fund from Melvin post office, this week. Mr. Marin has been doing excellent work in a good cause.

Mrs. J. B. Copeland, Mrs. I. U. Jennings and Mrs. C. E. Sawyer entertained their lady friends at a "tea" at the residence of the former, on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Uncle John Ross says that was the wildest wind-storm he ever saw, but, he said, "it was the last kick of winter. The farmers may now get their plows ready for they soon will have a chance to go to plowing.

Andrew Nelson was over from Grand Forks this week visiting friends and looking up business. Mr. Nelson carries a large stock of monuments, gravestones, &c., and says he is doing a large business this year.

Wilson & Thompson have been fixing up the interior to their place, put in new mirrors and fixtures and will repaper and renovate generally. When completed they will have one of the neatest places in the city.

The latest reports from Walter C. Lee are to the effect that there is a vast improvement in his condition and strong hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. His many friends are earnestly hoping for the best.

Brown Knudsen, Brown A. Hovik and four other farmers were up on Monday looking about with a view to purchasing a dozen drills or so. Mr. Hovik informs us that Garfield farmers' have raised a fund for the hail sufferers.

Ed. Ross was out on the street again on Monday. At the time of the accident at the Reckett block it looked as though Ed. would never be able to navigate again without the aid of an artificial leg, but he is going to be almost as good as new.

The article that we reproduce from the Pioneer Press this week is timely in view of the great iron excitement at Duluth. People don't want to lose their heads and invest in everything offered in the line of mining stocks—in fact they should be extremely careful how they invest at all.

Andrew Eiken visited the Zenith city last week.

Wm. Davidson was in from Keystone farm on Monday.

Tom Bjoin opened the week by selling one horse on Monday.

I. U. Jennings is getting in a large stock of very fine furniture.

See Wheeler if you want to obtain a loan right. Office at Scandia-American bank.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

Charles Johnson was convicted of burglary and sentenced to a term at the penitentiary at St. Cloud.

Furniture can be bought at I. U. Jennings' store, No. 21 Broadway, at lower figures than ever before offered in this city.

Billy Davis, Bert Duntley's barkeeper cut his right hand severely last week handling a barrel. He will be liable to be laid up some time.

Sylvester & Finseth are putting up a temporary building on Broadway for their machinery business.

This week M. R. Brown receives another lot of fine horses which may be seen at his new stables on Main street. Call early for choice.

The late District Commander, C. D. Parker, was in the city on Tuesday, shaking hands with such of the comrades as he could meet.

G. W. Richardson was found guilty of burglary last week and sentenced to a term in Stillwater. He was taken to Stillwater on Tuesday night.

Tom Kelley intends to build a foundry on Main street, opposite Brown's new stables. He had commenced the work but the wind of last week levelled the frame to the ground.

Tom Hunt met with an accident on the Fosston line on Friday. Some way in jumping off the engine he sustained a simple fracture of one leg. Tom will not fire any more for some days.

"Do you know" that J. W. Wheeler as money to loan at reasonable rates and no long waits for the money to come from some place? He has it on hand ready for delivery as soon as the papers are made out.

The Fierce & Albright Comedy Co. opened a week's engagement at the Grand on Monday night in "Woman Against Woman." This is an excellent troupe and will no doubt fill the house each night. In their repertoire are some of the best plays now before the public.

Green goods circulars still continue to circulate in this county notwithstanding one gang was recently broken up in New York. THE JOURNAL receives a circular from a friend in Mentor this week. No JOURNAL reader will be caught by such chaff, as the game has been too thoroughly exposed in these columns.

Ole E. Rude lost a cow and three calves last week, frozen in the storm. The cow was the only milch cow he had and the loss to Ole is a severe one. He is one of the men who lost his crop by hail last fall. Ole has little left but his teams, his farm and his ambition. Such men should be helped by generous neighbors.

Oscar Strand came down from the woods on the Clearwater last week where he has been during the winter acting as stable boss in a lumber camp. Says the cut was unusually large this winter but owing to the recent warm weather which took the snow off they will be unable to bank all of the logs. Oscar added his name to THE JOURNAL list.

Comrade A. Burnam brought in four potatoes, called Ben Harrison, for THE JOURNAL man to sample. Their combined weight was eight pounds and they were the finest potatoes we have seen this year. Comrade Burnam is one of the successful farmers of Polk County and is now talking of building a large and comfortable farm house.

"Passion's Slave" was the play at the Grand on Tuesday evening. It was a new play here and well played. Each purchaser of a ticket gets a number and on Saturday evening, a riding horse, saddle and bridle will go to the holder of the lucky number. Matinee at two o'clock on Saturday, at which 12 dolls will be given to the little girls holding the lucky numbers.

Chip o' The Old Block was the play put on at the Grand Opera House on Saturday evening. It is a light comedy farcical skit without any plot to speak of and when well presented is quite amusing. We notice that there are some in our city who seem quite carried away with this sort o' thing, but more who do not seem to enjoy that style so well.

Mr. T. Christianson was held up on Thursday evening by a foot pad and relieved of a silver watch. Later on policeman Robinson ran the fellow in who denied any knowledge of the affair, but the police followed the affair up and found a man who had seen the prisoner digging in the snow near the water tank, and upon search the watch was found buried in the snow.

A man named O'Brien, from St. Hilaire, went into Alderman & Sylvester's hardware store last Thursday and asked to look at some revolvers. When he thought he was unobserved he quickly secreted one of them, but not quick enough, however, and he was raked in by the police who found another revolver upon his person loaded for bear. He seems to have a decided penchant for hardware.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

John Kops has gone east to purchase 300 pianos for Kops Bros., of Grand Forks. This indicates that the firm has been doing a large business and expect a larger next year. Their trade extends throughout the entire Northwest as far west as the coast and they are a perfectly reliable firm.

Next Sunday there will be no morning services or Sunday school at the Congregational church, as the church will attend the dedication services at the M. E. church. The J. S. C. E. at 3:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 as usual, and at 7:30 Rev. R. H. Battey will deliver a new lecture entitled "The Royal Treasures of Life."

A Large Foundry.

Nine years ago the coming summer a little plant was put in on Clements' Addition and a small foundry business commenced by Morrisey Bros. Very soon finding that these quarters were limited and that their growing business required a more central location they moved their plant to Sampson's Addition, putting up larger buildings where they remained for several years when J. E. bought out his brother's interest, his brother haying caught the western fever and had to go. Two years since J. E. purchased a site near the Great Northern depot and removed the plant to it, and last fall's business convinced him that he would have to still further enlarge and put in more machinery if he would keep up with the procession. Being just that kind of a man he made his arrangements accordingly and a few weeks ago started out on a visit to the great foundrys of the country in Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Chicago, at which place he tarried for some weeks and purchased a lot of machinery for his Crookston foundry which will enable him to do all kinds of saw mill work, agricultural implements and, in fact, anything and everything in his line, as he says his shop will be completely equipped with everything necessary. The new material will be along in a few days and as soon as the weather permits, alterations in the shops will be made. Mr. M. says while in Chicago he visited the Exposition grounds where the work of putting up buildings is already in progress and some of the buildings well along. He says the Expo bids fair to be a big thing.

—("We have no trash, don't keep it.")—

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT CARPETS

DO YOU NEED—Are you going to buy any CARPETS this summer?
DO YOU WANT to select from an assortment that is larger than any other two stocks in town?
DO YOU WANT THE LATEST and CHOICEST STYLES?
DO YOU WANT to buy a good quality 36 inch Hemp Carpet at 18c per yard?
DO YOU WANT Your CARPETS cut without waste?
DO YOU WANT your CARPETS sewed ready to lay?
DO YOU WANT any WINDOW SHADES or WINDOW CURTAINS, Brass Rods or Brass Fixtures, Wood Poles or Wood Fixtures?

—AND ABOVE ALL—

DO YOU WANT to pay less than you can buy inferior goods for elsewhere?

THEN—CALL—ON—US.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM, on
Leaders in Low Prices Quality.

Don't forget that M. R. Brown will be on deck again this week with another lot of those choice, heavy mares. It will cost you nothing to go and look them over, but if you buy you are sure of making a good bargain. The fact of his having sold so many car-loads this spring proves that Brown's horses are good ones and his prices satisfactory.

Mr. R. Casmev, of Euclid, called in on Monday to set that subscription ahead a peg and report observations on his Winnipeg trip, from which city he has just returned. He says the storm was evidently very much harder in Manitoba than here and he saw evidences in the bodies of horses and cattle strewn along quite numerously. He saw some wheat in shocks and lots of wheat in stacks along the road. Mr. C. gives it as his opinion that wheat in stack will all be unfit for seed even if it can be threshed in time, which is doubtful.

By invitation of the young people of Thief River Falls, Rev. R. H. Battey will deliver two lectures, one at the Falls and the other at St. Hilaire, on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. The lecture Monday night at the Falls will be "Sister, Daughter and Lover." and Tuesday at St. Hilaire, "Brother, Son and Lover." These are two of Mr. Battey's best lectures of the course of twelve Sunday evening lectures delivered at the Congregational church in Crookston last year and which were attended by full houses for a period of three months.

The new Methodist church is now ready for occupancy and will be dedicated next Sunday. The audience room with its new carpet, pews, pulpit, &c., is attractive and cheerful. Rev. C. H. Stocking, of First Church, Duluth, a man of considerable ability, together with the Presiding Elder of Fergus Falls district, and others, will be present to conduct the dedicatory services. The Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist and Norwegian Methodist churches of the city have all received a special invitation to participate in the services. A general invitation is extended to everybody, and all will be gladly welcomed. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. A good time is anticipated. Come and enjoy it.

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to THE JOURNAL or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-American Bank, Crookston, Minn:

		Tp.	R.	Sec
THE JOURNAL	$ 5.00			
B. C. Jorgenson	10.00			
O. H. Richardson	10 bushels barley.			
Frank Bivins	10 bushels seed wheat.			
W. G. Lytle	10 bushels seed wheat.			
Lewis Ellington	$5.00.			
E. Lanctot.	10 bu. oats, 10 bu. barley.			
Thomas Wallace,	20 bu. barley			
Goodwin Leppert(Wyha)	10 bu. oats.			
Hayes Bros	20 bu. wheat.			
Earnest Mueller	20 bu. barley,			
Ben Geroux	2 " "			
K. Hanson	4 " "			
Ole Olson	2 " wheat.			
E. W. Johnson	50 cents.			
Will Himmelsback	10 bu. barley.			
S. B. Palmer (Lockhart),	10 bu. potatoes.			
Hugh Thompson,	25 bu. seed wheat.			
E. M. Walsh,	10 bu. oats, 10 bu. barley.			
D. C. Hallock, (Edna)	5 bu. barley.			
Jake Ide	15 bu. oats, 15 bu. barle			
Walter C. Lee	20 bushels wheat.			
R. Bain (Fisher)	5 " barley.			
G. W. Eastman, Andover,	10 bu. wheat			
S. L. Collins	25 bu. oats			
W. A. Marin,	10 bu barley	148	45	8
C. H. Holmes,	2 bu wheat	"	"	22
A, J. Appleguist,	4 bu wheat	"	"	18
Ole P. Onstad,	6 bu oats	"	"	10
H. T. Hoff,	4 bu wheat	"	46	1
J. P. Bullan,	10 bu potatoes	"	45	7
Halvor K. Aarhus,	1 bu wheat			
" "	2 bu oats	"	"	28
Peter Bakke,	2 bu oats	"	"	26
Peder Moep,	8 bu barley	"	"	28
P. H. Hoglund,	4 bu oats	"	"	80
Dan. Linnehan,	5 bu barley	"	"	22
W. S. Laudt,	$1	"	"	22
John E. Hanson,	2 bu wheat	"	"	4
Andreas Menson,	2 " "	"	"	2
Ole Olson,	2 bu wheat	"	"	4
T. Carlson,	2 " "	"	"	8
Henry Storeng,	2 bu wheat	"	"	28
C. W. Davis,	2 bu barley	"	"	30
Tosten Menson,	4 bu oats	"	"	2
Hans Grone,	2 bu barley	"	"	13
Knud H. Bergh,	6 bu potatoes	"	"	24

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

320 ACRES in Angus Township, 255 acres cultivated, 50 acres pasture, fenced, good farm buildings, 110 acres ready for seeding, 4 horses and harnesses, 2 wagons, 2 seeders, binder, gang plow, seeders, etc, all for $5,000, part cash, balance on easy terms.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for marke garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings. 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Topnship. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad station, partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Louisville can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 3 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full set Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $3,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

Always on hand, anything you want in the line of choice fresh meats, at Charlie Vine's.

Hallock News: Dr. Thomas, the famous Crookston dentist, had a good run of business this week. Several persons were anxiously awaiting his arrival on Tuesday, and new patients took up all his time as long as he staid. All who have had occasion for his professional services speak in high terms of commendation of his skill.

At the People's Party meeting on Saturday night the following ticket was put in the field:

For Mayor—Frank Ives.
For Ald. at Large—Elias Steenerson.
For Treasurer—A. P. Hanson.
For Clerk—P. M. Ringhahl.
For Assessor—T. B. McManus.
For Aldermen—
First ward—I. Simmons.
Second ward—Wm. Munch.
Third ward—W. E Kelsey.
Fourth ward—J. O. Sargeant.
Fifth ward—A. McGregor.

Vermontville (Mich.) Echo: While at the depot the other evening we met Mr. A. N. Hixson, who went west from Portland, Mich., eleven years ago and settled at Crookston, Polk Co., Minn. He says he did not have a dollar when he settled there, but now has a farm of 1,750 acres, with 1,270 acres under cultivation, a steam thresher, twelve self binders, a power feed mill, good house, barns, granaries and other buildings necessary for such a farm. Last year he raised 15,000 bushels of wheat, 2,500 of oats, 3,000 of barley. He believes that no other country in the world can surpass the Red River Valley.

THE STORM.

The storm of last week, while it was the most severe one of the season, and in fact for several years, did not do as much damage in Crookston as has been reported by some papers. A few signs were blown down, a plate glass in Sture's store broken, one in W. D. Wilson's store, a part of the front to Charlie Vine's meat market, also a part of the front of Rasmusson's hardware store demolished. Tom Kelley's new foundry, just being built, was wrecked, and a tin roof or two took wings and fled. The average amount of damage was comparatively small for such a high wind as that was.

A Good Temperance Meeting.

Last Sunday the four churches, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian, of Crookston, united in holding a temperance meeting at the Congregational church. It was well attended, the main audience room and the parlor being full. Short, stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. R. Stanton, A. A. Miller and C. McCaslin, and pastors J. J. Edwards and R. H. Battey. The main thought of each address was total abstinence for the individual and close every saloon by the enforcement of good laws. Much good is done by holding such meetings as the one last Sunday night.

Ask I. U. Jennings

How furniture has taken a tumble lately.

Look at This!

Minneapolis clear property, near Exposition building, for good land in Polk County.

W. B. McCLURE.
3,101 Stevens Avenue,
[46-48] Minneapolis, Minn.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

Good Market For Oats

Having had a fine oat crop swept away by hail in few minutes time we are obliged to buy oats to supply our farm teams, and we will be glad to pay the highest market price to any who are owing us several years subscription. We shall need about 1000 bushels and will take them as fast as offered. Brin on your oats and get your receipts.

[33-tf]

FOR SALE.

My stock of Funeral Supplies, including Casket-Cabinets and Furniture, and all necessary appurtenances to carry on a first-class business of Undertaking. Also my Picture Framing and Upholstering material and cabinet makers and upholsterers' tools.

My business is well established and growing. Cheap rental and centrally located.

My stock and fixtures are second to none in the State. This is a rare business opening for the right party.

My reason for selling is ill health in my family. Address

J. V. E. WYATT,
Crookston, Minn.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,
CROOkSTON, - - MINN

OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

Telephone Delusions.

Strange as it may seem, says Electricity, there are auditory as well as optical delusions. Every subscriber has two or three girls in his mind whom he considers active and obliging. He has absolutely no means of knowing who they are but he thinks he can tell them by their voices, and gets irritable when they are off duty. As an illustration, not long ago a telephone official had reason to call on a prominent subscriber, who devoted considerable time to dilating on the efficiency of his girl. He lauded her to heights delightful, and had thought of recommending her to a friend for a lucrative position. The case was reported to the manager, who, upon investigation, found that the very knowing but well meaning gentleman was bewitched by the general sweetness of the telephone office voice. The line, being a particularly light one, had no regular operator, and as a general rule no less than ten different girls handled the wire in a day. But he knew "his girl" every time, which speaks well for the vocal system in use for training voices.

Met Instant Death.

LEWISTON, Minn., Special Telegram, —A terrible accident happened at the farm of Charles Buswell, causing the death of Royal, the seventeen-year-old son of Mr. Buswell. They were employed sawing wood with a circular saw, when it burst, a piece striking the boy, splitting his head and scattering his brains in different directions, causing instant death.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

Politics began with the appearance of a third party in Eden.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured,

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

One of the most uncertain of all things is a sure thing—of the future.

For a tonic medicine take Allen's Iron Tonic Biter's. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul Minn.

"You make me tired," as the wheel said to the wagon maker.

COPYRIGHT 1891

A sense of fullness and other troubles after eating? Then you need a "Pellet." Not one of the ordinary, griping, tearing pills—it's a sickness in itself to take them. But one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—the original Liver Pill, the smallest and the easiest to take. The easiest in the way they work, too—they're mild and gentle, but thorough and effective. Every part of the system feels their healthful influence. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels. *Regulate,* mind you. They *prevent* disease as well as *cure* it. They're purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

This is true only of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

"German Syrup"

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation." ⓖ

CATARRH
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD
HAY FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
ELY'S CREAM BALM
50c
HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

N. W. N. U. No. 12.--1892.

PAREPA'S SONG.

That night we heard the Parepa sing—
Do you remember, dear?
What, love, so long ago? To me
It seems but scarce a year.
But oh, that night our hearts were light,
And joy was in its spring;
For we had learned to love, that night
We heard Parepa sing.

Mute, mute, long mute that glorious voice!
But, walking home tonight,
I passed an open window. All
The room within was light.
Deep chords were softly touched: and then
I heard a young voice ring,
Clear, passion thrilled. It was that song
We heard Parepa sing.

Rapt on the crowded walk I stood,
I could not tear away,
You smile; A love song—what to me,
A man whose hair is grey?
Ah! gray indeed! But, Dorothy,
My thoughts had taken wing.
Again, a boy, I held your hand,
And heard Parepa sing.

—WM. T. SMYTH in the New England Magazine.

GRAY BILLY.

WELL, take care of yourselves, children; I shall come home some time to-morrow. Remember that you're the head of the family, Rod; and Nell, you're the little housekeeper, you know. Good-by!" Mr. Lumsden picked up his reins, and spoke to his horses, and the brightly painted farm wagon rumbled away down the narrow wheel-track. The Lumsdens lived "out West." On all sides a great prairie spread away to the level horizon, a sea-like expanse of monotonous grass, broken only by the buildings and cultivated ground of the farm. A lonely enough landscape, to tell the truth; and to-day it seemed even lonelier than usual, for mother had died years ago and father was now away.

But there was plenty of work to do, both indoors and out, so that the day passed without leaving much time for melancholy thoughts, and when bedtime came both were so tired that they fell asleep before they had fairly settled themselves among their pillows.

"Rodney! Rodney! Wake up! Wake up!"

It was Nellie's voice, and there was something in its tones that made the boy spring out upon the floor before he was well awake and stood staring about him with bewildered, half-opened eyes, hardly knowing where he was or what had aroused him. Great waves of red light trembled upon the walls and flashed over the bit of sky that could be seen through the small window. Rodney rushed to look out.

"The prairie's on fire!" cried Nell. The whole country appeared to be ablaze and a high wind, almost a tempest, blew from the very center of the conflagration. Between the fire and house and all around spread the tall dry grass, quick to catch as powder and as impossible to quench.

"Oh, if father were only here!" thought both children. Like any other Western boy Rodney knew in an instant what ought to be done. Mr. Lumsden had been so occupied since taking the farm that he never found time to run a "fire-break" in order to protect his property against the very danger now threatening it. A fire-break is made by plowing two lines of a few furrows each some hundred yards apart, and then burning the grass between. The flames reaching this burned belt, bordered on either side by damp, freshly turned earth, are at once arrested and die away for want of fuel. Every exposed prairie farmhouse ought to be defended in this manner. Nellie, too, perfectly understood the situation.

"We must run a break," said she, while her brother was hastily dressing. He looked up despairingly.

"How can we? Father has both horses. If they were here I know I could manage; but what am I going to do with no team?"

"Why not use Gray Billy?" asked Nellie.

In spite of his anxiety Rodney almost laughed. Gray Billy, the saddle horse, who had never pulled a pound in his life! To even dream of putting him in a plow.

"It's just the same as having no horse at all."

"Perhaps; but I somehow feel that Billy will do it. You know how bright he is—how he seems to understand every word you say to him. Oh, Rodney; please, please try!"

"Well, it's the only thing we can try. But I know he'll never do it; never in the world." While yet speaking Rodney leaped down the stairs, ran out of the house to the stable a few steps distant, and throwing open the doors hurried to Billy's stall. He could see the bright eyes of the gray horse, who turned its head and inquisitive ears toward the disturber of his night's rest, plainly wondering what this untimely visit could mean. Billy was the family pet. He came of a famous stock and had thoroughbred blood in his veins; the blood which puts the horse that possesses even a few drops of it so far above all ordinary horses that he can hardly be said to be of their kind. Trained entirely by kindness, without ever having known whip or spur, harsh words or rough treatment, Gray Billy was an intelligent, almost reasoning animal, his master's loving friend, willing to go anywhere or do anything, to the last heart beat if only he felt that master's hand and heard his voice.

Rodney began fitting a single plow harness upon the slender body of the splendid horse. Billy quivered as he felt the unaccustomed weight of the heavy collar and head stall, but did not stir a foot, only snuffing curiously at his novel trappings and watching the boy with astonished gaze. The last buckle fastened, Rodney led Billy out of the dark stable. The fire was alarmingly near. It seemed to have increased tenfold during the few minutes passed in the stable and now filled the sky with whirling clouds of smoke, while beneath the flames sported higher than ever, approaching closer even while he looked at them. Nellie was on the roof with bucket and dipper, putting out the sparks constantly falling on the dry shingles. She saw her brother and called to him, anxiously: "Make haste! There's hardly time enough, even if"—She did not finish, but she thought, "even if Billy will work." Every thing they had in the world—their own lives—depended upon whether the gray horse would pull the plow to which he was now being tackled.

Snapping the second trace fastening, Rodney led the horse over the grass land toward the point he had chosen for the outer line of defense. Billy followed quietly, taking no notice of the plow bumping and rattling at his heels. This in itself was a wonder. If he had never before felt that clumsy weight trammeling his springy steps he would have kicked it into fragments, as indignant protest being used as a draught-horse. But the critical test was now to come, for they had reached the proper limit and real work must begin. Rodney ran the point of the share into the tough sod, adjusted the reins and grasped the plow handles.

"Come, Billy! Chirrup, old boy!" Billy did not move.

"Come, now! Pull for it, pony!" Not a motion Turning his small head, Billy looked wistfully at his master like a child who tries to read the answer to a hard question in the teacher's face.

"He'd do it if he knew," thought Rodney. But he doesn't know. Oh, how can I make him understand?"

He ran to Billy's head and began leading him, at the same time managing the reins gathered up in one hand, and using every method he could think of to accustom the horse to being directed from behind.

"I'll try once more now!" he muttered to himself. Seizing the handles he tightened the reins and called again: "Come, Billy! Come, boy! Chirrup!" Suddenly Billy understood. Down went his head, he crouched and extended his supple body, tearing the turf under his shod hoofs, and pulled! Rodney began a cheer of joy, but stopped it abruptly. Billy had started, but would he keep on.

Yes, he would. Straining steadily against the collar, he went along with quick, strong steps at a pace that was almost a trot, while the sharp plowshare cut a broad ribbon of black, moist mold—the first line of intrenchment against the enemy roaring away there in the distance.

"Good fellow! Good old fellow!" cried the boy, when they reached the end of the furrow. And Billy, tossing his delicate head in the air, gave a long neigh of delight. He had learned it at last! Back again on the second furrow, faster than ever, the dark earth falling away from the bright steel like water before a steamer's prow. And once more back on the third, still at the same wonderful speed. The furrows were long and the resistance of heavy earth great. The most unfeeling teamster would have rested his slow-going team three times, at least, in the distance which Gray Billy had covered without a stop, at the rate of five miles an hour. But there was no rest possible in the teeth of the roaring fire.

"It's done!" gasped Rodney, exhausted and panting. "But there's the inside line to run still. I don't know if I can do it—or if Billy can." A hundred yards further in he began again. The furrows no longer streamed behind as rapidly as they had, for Billy's gray coat was snowy with foam and he sobbed heavily at every breath. Rodney's arms were numb and aching; he could scarcely lift his feet, but he never ceased cheering and encouraging the horse in a voice now hardly more than a husky whisper, so dry were his mouth and throat, and so painful his lungs.

Not done yet and the fire was but a few yards away from the outer barrier! Was all the struggle to be useless? "Nell! Nell!" he shouted, "run out and fire the break! Drop everything and run. I may just have time to finish while the grass between is burning. Run!" Rodney could no longer see. He still held the handles and still framed his lips to cheering words, though he made no sound. He dully felt it had grown very hot, but there seemed to be no air any more, only stifling smoke, and thought stupidly that it was queer he didn't mind. Then he ceased to think or feel at all.

But Nelly did fire the break, and just in time. The ground between the plowed lines had hardly burned clear when the great outside fire arrived at the boundary and died away, having nothing to feed upon. Gray Billy had fallen in his harness, with Rodney lying insensible upon him. But boy and horse had done their task and saved their home.

* * * * * *

Rodney soon became as well as ever, but Gray Bill will never again be quite what he used to be. No more long gallops for him, but, on the other hand, an easy, happy life through all the years he may live—for hadn't he nobly earned it?—Philadelphia Item.

The Humorist in Congress.

"Once a man establishes a reputation as a wit or a humorist it clings to him for life," said Representative Charles E. Hooker. "Whenever he gets up to speak, people expect to hear something funny. Proctor Knott, you remember, had such a reputation, mainly on account of his famous Duluth speech. I remember, on one occasion, he began a speech in the House in his usual humorous vein. In a moment every member on the floor crowded around him. After he had spoken about five minutes, he said: 'But now, Mr. Speaker, to discuss this bill seriously'—members did not allow him to finish the sentence, but broke for the cloak rooms. They did not want to hear him talk seriously. My friend John Allen is a humorist also, but he uses his humor to good advantage. He makes it tell in its effect on the opposition. It has often been said, you know, that Sunset Cox handicapped his political aspirations with his humor"—Washington Post.

As Gobblers Do.

The pulpit manners of clergyman are so exempt from frank public criticism that many a minister continues all his life in faults of delivery that he might have corrected had he been plainly told of them. In one such case a little girl was instrumental in curing a famous American preacher of an afflictingly pompous air.

His habit was to pause at the end of each division of his discourse, look impressively upon the pews, take a breath so very long that it seemed to increase his size, and then go on with an air of the utmost importance.

One Sunday this good man paused after his "tenthly" for an unusually long time. Little Jane, who had been trying to keep awake, moved as though greatly relieved.

But the clergyman had not finished! He was about getting ready for another "head" when little Jane audibly whispered, "O mamma, he's going to blow himself again!"

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

CHOICE TIT-BITS OF INFORMATION FOR THE FARMER.

Some Early Garden Crops--Early Potatoes--A Quart of Cream--How to Catch a Runaway Horse--Practical Hints.

Some Early Garden Crops.

Lettuce is one of the first and most generally planted of the garden crops. Early curled Silesia is one of the best of the very early varieties. Have the soil thoroughly fined and rich, as a quick growth is necessary to make crisp, tender lettuce. If manure is used, have it well-fined and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Sow the seed in drills, one foot apart, and cover very lightly. Too deep covering will often cause the seed to rot. If planted very early a light mulch of clean wheat straw will help protect it and aid in making an early growth; it can be removed as soon as the weather becomes warmer. Use seed enough for a good stand, and then if necessary thin out after the plants come up well.

Radishes are hardy and will stand considerable cold without injury. Instead of using much animal manure get a supply of well-rotted chip manure, and after preparing the soil apply it as a top dressing and work into the soil with a good steel rake. Mark out the drills about a foot apart and about an inch deep; sow the seed evenly in the drills and cover carefully. Unless the soil is unusually dry, with the early planting, it is not generally best to firm the soil after sowing the seed. With both radish and lettuce it is a good plan to drop two or three seed of some early variety of cabbage, either early Jersey, Wakefield or early Winningstadt every two feet in every other row. By the time the cabbage plants will need the room the other crops can be harvested, and, as no transplanting is needed, the cabbage will mature a little earlier. The turnip varieties, either white or red, will be ready to use first, and can nearly always be planted for the earliest crop. The half long, like French breakfast, or olive-shaped, come next. Spinach, dandelion or chicory for greens can also be planted very early. Asparagus chicory is highly recommended for greens, and as any of these are easily grown it will pay to sow a few rows as soon as the soil can be worked into a good tilth. With onions that are to be grown from seed and beets that it is desired to have come in early, a good plan is to sow the seed in a hot-bed early, and then when the plants make a fair start to grow, transplant in the open ground. With both of these in many cases a good application of wood ashes given as a top dressing just before the plants are set out will be found beneficial.

Any of these can be sown at any-time now when the soil can be properly prepared. While earliness is quite an item there is no advantage in sowing or planting when the soil is so wet that it will not work readily, and while all of these vegetables will withstand considerable cold, still a quick, vigorous growth is necessary to the best results.

Early Potatoes.

With nearly everyone that grows potatoes, more especially for home use, it is quite an item to have at least a few that will come in very early. New potatoes and peas make an appetizing dish, and if the potatoes are ready to use by the time the peas can be grown a little extra care will need to be given. One of the most important things is good seed of some of the best of the early varieties. Almost every year there are more or less new varieties brought out that are claimed to be very much earlier than anything ever introduced before; but in a majority of cases after a trial a large proportion of these prove of no especial value. One of the best of the early varieties is the early sunrise, it being a few days earlier under the same conditions of growth than the early rose or the beauty of Hebron. A warm, sandy loam that is stirred deep and is well drained and reasonably rich is the best soil in which to grow early potatoes. If manure is used it should be thoroughly rotted and fined, and then be well incorporated with the soil Run out the furrows reasonably deep, using a good single shovel plough. It will save labor to take pains to run out good-sized furrows. With a wheel-barrow or hand-cart bring a quantity of fresh manure from the horse stable and put a good forkful into the bottom of the furrow where the hill of potatoes is to be planted; put it into a compact little pile, as the object in using it is to secure a small amount of heat and also a thorough drainage. Over this put at least an inch of fine rich soil and then plant the potato on this, and cover at least 4 inches deep. If the seed is handled carefully it will help a little if the seed is sprouted before planting; but if this is done, very careful handling must be given in order not to bruise or injure the sprouts or more injury will be done than benefit derived. Good drainage on each side of the hill must be given in order to induce a good germination and a vigorous start to grow.

Thorough cultivation from the start must be given, keeping the soil clear of weeds and in a loose, mellow condition. A few hills planted in this way, if given good care, will be ready for the table in not over ten weeks from the time the seed is planted, but every advantage must be taken to give a favorable condition for growth as possible.

Profit in Small Flocks of Sheep.

A practical sheep raiser thinks there is more money in sheep than formerly. Writing for the Southern Farm he says:

Where farmers have gone intelligently into the handling of small flocks of sheep they have usually procured such results that it has been an object lesson to their neighbors and induced them to do likewise. This is why so many small flocks now are to be seen all over the country than was the case a few years ago. To carry a small flock in connection with the diversified industries of the farm, and in order to still further diversify them, is a wise policy, and we hope to see it more generally adopted. No branch of the live stock business can be made more profitable in a small way, nor will return more for the capital and labor invested. One reason for this is that there are so many channels through which the revenue comes. There is the rapid natural increase of the flock; the annual proceeds from the sale of wool; the food value; the enrichment of the land; and their services in clearing land, which is always worth considering, because they are the best weed exterminators in the world. Another reason why sheep are more profitable than they were in the past is because the average weight of the fleece produced in the United States now is double what it was 34 years ago, and along with this gain in the fleece has been almost a proportionate increase in the size of the carcass and the quality of the meat. It is these high-class features that have made the business more profitable and more attractive than it was in the past, and developement along the same lines will do as much for any branch of agriculture.

A Quart of Cream.

"How much butter will a quart of cream make?" is asked.

Just as many different amounts of butter as there are quarts of cream. It all depends, first upon the cow that gave the milk, the kind of machine, or plan of setting, the temperature in which the milk is set, whether in a water or air-bath, and how long it sets.

In a test report, it was found that in twenty samples submitted from as many sources, that the water contents of the cream varied all the way from fifty up to seventy-one per cent., no two being exactly alike. This would give the first sample forty-three per cent. butter-fat, and the last nineteen per cent. The dairyman who sold the seventy-one per cent. kind of cream based on butter value, needed over twice as much as his cream was worth as compared with the other. Of course the cream, if mixed, would show so much butter, and the two milks divided would make each cream equally valuable by the balance of errors.

This "guessing," with test-tubes and methods of testing, will not do justice. The churn is what we must fall back upon for butter. The acid test will point out our shortcomings and the faults of the churn, but until it is churned, the quart of cream is an unknown quantity of butter.

How to Catch a Runaway Horse.

Most persons, when trying to stop a runaway horse merely add to the panic which has caused the beast to take to his heels. Don't stand in the middle of the road, and throw up your hands and shout. No one ever saw a real runaway stopped by such tactics. Don't stand on the side of the road and yell to the horse to stop. That will merely cause him to be more frightened than before.

As you see the horse coming, start to run as fast as you can in the same direction the horse is taking; when he catches up with you, and before he passes—horses don't go with the rapidity of a bullet from a gun, even when running away—jump for his bridle-rein, and hold to it running along all the while as fast possible. The check thus given by the pull on the bit will almost always stop a runaway. If you are on horseback you can do this with ease and very little danger; for, in this instance, your horse is running, and you have all your strength to give to the runaway.

Practical Hints.

A long-handled shovel, which can be used without stooping, saves the back of the man who uses it.

Any hour when no other work is pressing can be put into advantage in forking over the manure heap.

If not already done cover over your strawberry bed with straw to remain and protect the fruit from the ground.

Set out your new currant plantation as soon as the condition of the ground will permit.

Economy is the proper term for good farming. Save the littles all around. Chips will make as good fire while they last as big cord wood.

Put your sawdust around your currant and gooseberry bushes. They need good manure also and will pay for it.

In setting out trees, shrubs, berry plants, berry bushes or flowers, be sure you leave no open interstices under the roots; make sure that the soil touches the roots at every point.

Cultivating the ground for flowers and delicate early vegetables can be better accomplished by a four-tined spading fork than with a spade.

Visit a nursery and see how spades may be kept bright. The digging up of trees needs the very best kind of a tool. Few farmers have a good spade, and a less number keep it bright and sharp.

The winter winds often pile up the leaves of the woods so that they may be easily gathered and used for bedding down live stock when straw is scarce.

When you set a broody hen give her a green sod for the bottom of her nest; it tends to keep moisture for the eggs. Mark date of setting on each egg and see to it that no hens lay to her or break her eggs.

Vigorous, healthy fowls may almost always be detected by the rich quality of the comb—a sure indication of health. The comb always loses color as disease approaches its worst stages, in some instances turning black, says Poultry World.

From present indications the wool clip of New Mexico this year will be the largest in the history of the territory, and the quality superior to that of any previous years. From every section reports come that sheep are in fine condition.—Texas Stock Grower.

Chicks should be as lively as crickets when a day or two old even in winter if hatched in an incubator. If they stand about with heads drawn back, wings drooping and faintly chirping constantly, something ails them and they should have immediate attention

The best muzzle for a dog is a revolver's muzzle.

"I have found out a gift for my fair." Naturally it may be supposed it is a flower for her hair, a diamond for her finger, or a box of candy, but it is far better than these. It is a bottle of that famous Salvation Oil to cure her neuralgia, pretty dear.

Cold Charity—Giving a tramp a plate of ice-cream.

One of my children having had a severe case of whooping cough I was induced to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the child was entirely cured by the use of two bottles. In view of the above, I deem it a pleasure to forward this testimonial of it's efficacy. JAMES BUCKLEY.
1936 Lombard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

When honesty is a man's policy it loses its virtue.

A Death-Bearing Change.

A slight change of temperature, especially to a delicate person, may bear death with it. Against the effect of variations of temperature, of damp or exposure in rigorous, stormy weather, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a reliable means of protection. It checks the progress of la grippe with marvelous success. For malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia and biliousness it is highly efficacious.

Hurling bricks at each other is a missleaneous sport.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

A charity entertainment is generally a "pool show."

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Food for reflection—the good dinner that you missed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The quality of a man's christianity is tested when he steps on a banana skin.

Miss Letty Huntley

Is the sister of Mr. W. S. Huntley of Cortland, N. Y., a well known carpenter and builder. Her frank statement below gives only the absolute truth concerning her illness and marvelous recovery by the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She says:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sir: Twelve years ago I began to have hemorrhages and four years ago became so low that the physicians told me

There Was No Hope

and I should soon die. I could not be moved from my bed. Under my face were napkins continually reddened with blood from my mouth. I could eat nothing and had no action of the bowels for a week. The doctors said the cause was ulcers in the stomach. At this time my mother said she wanted to make one more trial, and asked if I would take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I told her it would be

A Waste of Money

but finding it would comfort her, I began taking it. In a few days the bloating began to subside. I seemed to feel a little stronger, but thought it only fancy. I was so weak I could only take ten drops of Sarsaparilla at first. In two weeks I was able to sit up a few minutes every day. In a month I could walk across the room. One day I asked what they were to have for dinner, and said I wanted something hearty. My mother was so happy she cried. It was the

First Time I Had Felt Hungry for Two Years

I kept on with Hood's Sarsaparilla and in six months was as well as ever in my life. It is now four years since I recovered, and I have not had a day's sickness since, nor any hemorrhage. If ever a human being thanked the good Lord on bended knees it was I. I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that alone, unquestionably Saved my Life."

Messrs. Sager & Jennings the well known druggists of Cortland, say that Miss Huntley is a highly respected lady; her statement of what

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has done for her is worthy the highest confidence." HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills.

Catarrh--Remove the Cause.

I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and for ten years with eruptions on my face. I was attended by the best physicians, and used a number of Blood remedies with no permanent relief. *MY LIFE BECAME A BURDEN TO ME,* for my case was declared incurable. I saw S. S. S. advertised, and took eight bottles, which cured me entirely, and I feel like a new person.—MISS JOSIE OWEN, *Montpelier, Ohio.*

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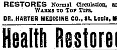

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TO MY NAMESAKE.

Dear little namesake, we may best
Prove worthy of our name,
If known but in the household nest
Or widely known to fame.

If each but strive to live a life,
The purest must approve,
And in the world's broad field of strife
Perform but deeds of love.

I'll strive with all the power I may
To do my highest part,
While purest innocence, I pray,
Holds sway o'er thy young heart

We'll strive each other's best ideal
To be in very truth,
Until the fancy grows so real
We better grow, in sooth.

A STRANGE DREAM.

A Commercial Traveller's Story.

BY JULIA STUART.

SEVERAL years ago I was traveling in the State of Wisconsin, in the interests of a Southern tobacco factory. At that time the lumbering industry of central Wisconsin was in its infancy, and the now prosperous inland cities, with their immense lumber mills, were mere villages of lumbermen and loggers.

Traveling men were correspondingly scarce. We grew lonesome and suffered many hardships of which the travelers of to-day know but little. Consequently I was glad to meet so pleasant a companion as John Sturtevant. Like myself he represented a tabacco firm, but our "brands" were of an entirely different kind; hence, we were not competitors and visited the trade from town to town together.

Sturtevant was my senior by probably ten years—a handsome man, prematurely gray, clean shaven, save for a mustache of a brownish color, which contrasted queerly with his rapidly silvering hair. His clothing was costly, "but not expressed in fancy." He disliked a fop and was strictly business-like in all his transactions; kept a close guard upon his tongue, but spoke intelligently and to the point when he spoke at all. He was well informed, and in short, a gentleman with whom almost any one would readily have made friends at the first opportunity he afforded them. He seemed to take quite an interest in me, and I was proud of it and could have assured him, had I chosen, that the interest was reciprocated.

One pleasant summer night, a few weeks after our first meeting, I invited him into my room (just across the hall from his in the little frame hotel.) He accepted my invitation. We brought forth our pipes, filled them from our respective "brands," lit them and jokingly expiated upon the qualities and merits possessed by each. Thus we chatted pleasantly of our sales and failures to sell; our plans for the coming week, etc., until at last our conversation turned (upon some remark which I can not recall, but in the same manner that thousands of conversations have turned before) into the supernatural—dreams especially.

He then related to me the following story, which I give in his own language, as accurately as my memory serves me, and I am positive that I have forgotten no incident connected with it. I might further add that I have no reason whatever to doubt, in the least, its absolute truthfulness.

Laying his pipe on the table, near by, he began thus:

"I can not say, even after the experience I am about to relate, that I place much confidence in dreams, this one being the only one I have ever been able to trace to anything like tangibility. I am sure that I am no more superstitious than the average of men, and have always chosen to attribute the fulfillment of any dream to chance or coincidence rather than to any other cause.

"Fourteen years ago, last winter, I was in identically the same position which I now fill, excepting the fact that I am now directing the movements of a few men. You will know, of course, that at that time I was a young man, to be accurate, twenty-three years of age. At the time of which I speak I was on my 'maiden' trip, and, as though to insure me to the trials and hardships of a traveler's life, the house had kept me out almost a year without so much as a twenty-four hour's visit to the city in which my parents resided, and which, for the lack of any other, my parents being dead I still claim as my home.

Here he hesitated and passed his hand through his hair. He seemed to be lost in meditation, or in trying to think where he should begin again. Presently he said;

"I will not worry you with the details of a love story, but suffice to say that this same city was the abode of my sweetheart, Mary, whom I had known in infancy, whom I had loved from childhood, and to whom I had been betrothed for two years. I held close and regular correspondence with her, and her entreaties for me to come home were at times pitiful. However, wishing on this trip, above all others, to convince the firm that they need have no fear of my becoming homesick, I had never asked for leave of absence.

"At last, about the 1st of December, a letter reached me from the house while I was in Alabama, stating that 'after the 10th inst, all traveling agents will be at liberty until Jan. 1,' and wishing us a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Of course, I was extremely pleased, and mentally calculated that after the day's labor was completed on the 10th I would board the 9 p. m. train for Nashville, and reach home by the morning of the 12th.

"Retiring early on the night of December 6, suffering from no undue mental or physical excitement, I fell into what appeared to me to be a peaceful sleep, in which I dreamed that I stood at the rear entrance of a strange brick house, one which I had never seen in my waking moments, but every exterior detail of which I seemed to note carefully and still remember. Why or how I was supposed to be there, or why I was at the rear door, I do not know, but I was perfectly sure that it was proper to be there, and also equally as sure that this was Mary's home. I knocked upon the door and was admitted by Mary's sister, who, though it seemed not in the least strange to me, expressed but very little concern at seeing me, merely saying, 'Mary is in the front parlor,' and, as persons do in dreams, disappeared. I was alone. Taking a hasty survey of the room, I noticed that it seemed in disorder, such a disorder as results from moving before things are placed in their proper positions. I scanned things closely. A pair of lady's shoes sat in the middle of the room close to the leg of a center table. A lounge sat in the farther end against one of the curtains, which hung over a folding door the other curtain being drawn, disclosing a small room, in which the only article of furniture visible through the curtains was a bureau, such as were so much used at that time.

"It is needless for me to mention every object which I seemed to examine in that one brief moment, though I recall everything vividly, even the carpet, the wall paper, the unhung pictures and their frames; suffice it to say that Mary stood in front of the bureau in the little room, with her long black hair hanging loosely over her shoulders, while she searched for something in the topmost drawer, in utter ignorance of my presence. I gazed upon her a moment, and called her name. She turned toward me with a look of wildest surprise, which quickly turned to one of joy as she rushed toward me with outstretched arms, crying aloud my name. I advanced toward her. As she threw the curtain farther back, in her wild haste, her foot caught under a rug which lay in the doorway, and she began to fall. I leaped forward and caught her in my arms before she had fallen completely to the floor, raised her gently and placed her upon the lounge, not a yard away.

"Her sister had heard the noise we had made and came running in. Mary did not speak. I did not seem to be excited, and can even remember in the dream of having attributed her quiet, as she lay upon the couch, to faintness. Her sister bade me enter an adjoining room to the right, which I did; seeming to know that it was the sister's desire to be alone with her while she prepared her for bed and the treatment necessary to resuscitate her.

"In this other room I began to feel alarmed, and endeavored to allay my fears, as well as to divert my thoughts, by examining things closely. A door with a broken glass opened out upon a driveway, which seemed to have been newly paved, and which led to the street a few steps away. A civic procession of some kind was passing, at which I gazed intently, at first through the broken door, then stepping out upon the drive. I seemed to have forgotten Mary. I advanced but a few steps, when I slipped upon the icy pavement and fell to the ground. The imaginary fall awoke me with a start. I was much excited, but my nerves soon became quieted and my sleep was normal during the remainder of the night.

"So much for the dream, and now for the sequel.

"I arrived home safely and at once inquired about the girls, Mary and her sister, for the dream had made a wonderful impression upon my mind, which grew, rather than diminished, as time went by. They were well, but had moved to another portion of the city but a few days before. 'Strange,' thought I, 'I will go at once and find them.'

"I found the house with ease, having been directed by my father. A domestic upon a step-ladder, with scrub-brush in hand, was engaged in washing the woodwork and pane of glass in the transom, and, at the same time, completely obstructing the front passage. I was told to go to the rear door. I did so, and knocked. This was the very house I had seen in my dream, even to the minutest detail. My knock was answered by the sister, who did not greet me with a surplus of cordiality. She informed me that Mary was in the front parlor, and withdrew from the room, without so much as addressing me a dozen words. Even her information concerning Mary was erroneous, as will be seen.

"The room was identically the same one which I have already described as having seen in my dream, even to its disorder, the pair of lady's shoes, the lounge, the curtains, the unhung pictures sitting on the floor—everything; I was awe stricken, bewildered. The dream flashed through my mind like lightning.

"There stood Mary before the old bureau mirror, her hair hanging loosely over her shoulders. I trembled violently from fright. By a mighty exertion I called her name, which was the first intimation she had of my presence, as she seemed to have entered the little room while I was silently examining my surroundings in the other. She turned, halted a moment, and rushed toward me, calling out, 'Oh, John, John! My dream! My dream! These were her only words. She was falling. Her face was white as that of a corpse. Impelled by instinct. I ran toward her and caught her in my arms and laid her tenderly upon the couch. The same couch. Her sister entered. My God! I shall never forget the absolute terror which seized me at that moment. I was wild. My awful dream was being enacted in stern reality, and I was one of the helpless, powerless actors. Mary seemed to be unconscious; at least she uttered not a word. The sister motioned me into the other room on the right. I went. I acted like a machine. I seemed to be impelled by some unknown power or influence. My senses seemed to have left me. I wondered if I were not dreaming the dream again and would awake with the fall which I seemed to know would inevitably occur. No; it was real. I even examined the room as I had done in my dream. It was the same. The glass was broken from the door. I looked out. A procession was coming down the street. It was too much; I felt myself growing faint—dizzy. I wanted air. Bareheaded, I rushed out upon the drive and—fell.

"That was all.

"Two weeks afterward, on Christmas Day, I regained consciousness. As I grew stronger they told me that my Mary was in heaven. She had expired from paralysis of the heart within an hour from the time she had fallen into my arms. They had buried her, and I never even saw her face.

"In falling upon the pavement my head had struck upon a projecting stone, causing a fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain, from the effects of which my parents and my physician had but little hopes of my recovery.

"There is not much more to say. I am not versed in the science of dreams, but I am informed that it is very, very rare that they, 'come true' in every particular as mine did. When I became well I ascertained the cause of the sister's coldness toward me, which was a rumor concerning me of a purely personal nature, and which I quickly put down. I have always been positive that Mary had experienced a dream similar in every essential particular, to mine."

With these last words Sturtevant arose abruptly, bade me "good-night," and sought his room. I never mentioned the remarkable story to him again; nor did he ever mention it, to me. I have lost track of him completely during the past few years. The last time I heard from him he was still a bachelor, and, if indications are a criterion in such matters, he will probably remain one.

I had his story recalled to me last summer. While in Wisconsin I happened to be in the same town, now grown into a city, in which, years ago, John Sturtevant related me his strange dream.—Indianapolis News.

ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.

It Fortunately Threw a Hard Headed Negro From the Track.

Bacton Higgins, a one-legged negro, of Greensboro, is entitled to the honor of having the hardest head of any man in Georgia.

Recently Higgins loaded himself with whisky and started for a walk down the Georgia railroad track. About a mile from town the whisky got the best of him, and he lay down on the track for a nap. While he was serenely slumbering the up passenger train came thundering along. Engineer Kirsey saw the sleeping negro and endeavored to check the train, but the engine rushed upon Higgins, the pilot striking him in the head and throwing him some distance from the track.

The train was finally stopped. Higgins was picked up and placed on the engine and brought back to the depot at Greensboro. His head was covered with blood, he was groaning, and apparently almost dead. Higgins was turned over to Dr. J. H. Gheesling, the railroad's surgeon, who made an examination. He found that the engine had cut the flesh wide open on the top of the head to the bone, but the skull was neither crushed nor fractured. He dressed the wounds, and in an hour after the accident Higgins was hopping around on his peg leg as lively as though he had never had a collision with an eighty-ton locomotive.

Higgins has been noted for his hard skull, but his last feat excels all previous ones. We have frequently seen men split a hard pine board, an inch thick, wide open by butting it with the top of their heads. It is perhaps lucky for the railroad that Higgins was knocked from the track. If the wheels had struck his head instead of the pilot the train would certainly have been ditched and the engine demolished.—Atlanta Constitution.

HE ENDED THE LESSON.

How a Small Boy Solved a Problem in Fractions.

A young teacher in a Bay City school imparts the rudiments of arithmetic to a very large class of very small boys. The said boys are just beginning the study of that department of science of numbers which is generally known as "fractions" and recently their instructor wished to illustrate to them in the manner in which the parts of an article are named. She called up one of the eight Johnnies of the class and told him to answer the questions that she intended to ask him loudly and plainly, so that the whole class would have the benefit of the information brought out.

"Now Johnny," she said," "if you had three little brothers and your father should divide an apple equally among you, how much of the apple would each of you have?"

"One-quarter," answered the boy promptly.

"Correct. And if you had seven little brothers and your father should divide an apple equally among you, how much of the apple would each of you have?"

"One-eighth."

"Correct. And if you had fifteen little brothers and your father should divide and apple equally among you, how much of the apple would each of you have?"

"One-sixteenth."

"Correct. And if you had thirty-one little brothers and your father should divide an apple equally among you, how much of the apple would each of you have?"

"Say, teacher, pa ain't no Mormon," said little Johnny, and the teacher dismissed the class.—Bay City Tribune.

An English Tale.

I had been traveling in a railroad carriage in the south in company with two very pleasant men who chanced to be seated opposite to me at the end of the crowded car, and bad got out to "buy a lunch," as they say, at a station, my two fellow passengers having promised to keep my seat for me. When I returned to the car I found a tall, guant man, in a broad slouch hat, apparently about to take my seat; but not yet actually taking it.

A glance at my acquaintances opposite showed me why he hesitated. Each of them was holding a cup of coffee to his mouth with his left hand, while his right grasped a revolver covering the intruder. Time being short they were drinking their coffee while they "kept the Britisher's seat." The tall stranger politely retired on my appearing, the others put their revolvers in their hip-pockets without any remark and we resumed our journey.

What amused me most of all, though, was a glimpse I got of a solemn-looking old man about half way down the car, who had drawn out from somewhere an enormous, antiquated, ivory-handled, six-shooter, and was holding it with his finger on the trigger, ready to take a hand in any little festivity that might arise. He looked so disappointed when it all ended in nothing that I felt sorry for him. Every lawyer, says Mr. Wakefield, keeps a revolver in a pigeon-hole of his desk, and any insult to a woman is held to justify her friends in the immediate execution of her insulter.—Exchange.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER.

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING READING FOR THE YOUNG.

A Fairy Tale That is Popular in the Land of the Mikado—A Moving Tail—The Boomerang—Magic Eggs.

Japanese Fairy Tale.

It is said that once upon a time a cross old woman laid some starch in a basin, intending to put it in the clothes in her wash tub, but a sparrow, that a woman, her neighbor, kept as a pet, ate it up. Seeing this the cross old woman seized the sparrow, and saying: "You hateful thing!" cut its tongue and let it go.

When the neighbor woman heard that her pet sparrow had got its tongue cut for its offense she was greatly grieved and set out with her husband over mountains and plains crying: "Where does the tongue-cut sparrow stay? Where does the tongue-cut sparrow stay?"

At last they found its home.

When the sparrow saw that its old master and mistress had come to it, it rejoiced, and brought them to its house and thanked them for their kindness in old times, and spread a table for them, and loaded it with cake and fish till there was no more room, and made its wife and children and grandchildren all serve the table.

At last, throwing away its drinking cup, it danced a jig called the sparrows' dance. Thus they spent the day.

When it began to grow dark and they began to talk of going home, the sparrow brought out two wicker baskets and said: "Will you take the heavy one, or shall I give you the light one?"

The old people replied: "We are old, so give us the light one; it will be easier to carry it.

The sparrow then gave them the light basket, and they returned with it to their home.

"Let us open it and see what is in it," they said. And when they opened it and looked they found gold and silver and jewels and rolls of silk. They never expected anything like this. The more they took out the more they found inside. The supply was inexhaustible. So that house at once became rich and prosperous.

When the cross old woman who had cut the sparrow's tongue saw this she was filled with envy and went and asked her neighbor where the sparrow lived, and all about the way. "I will go, too," she said, and at once set out on her search.

Again the sparrow brought out two wicker baskets and asked as before: "Will you take the heavy one or shall I give you the light one?"

Thinking the treasure would be great in proportion to the weight of the basket, the old woman replied: "Let me have the heavy one."

Receiving this, she started home with it on her back the sparrows laughing at her as she went. It was as heavy as stone and hard to carry, but at last she got back with it to her house.

Then, when she took off the lid and looked in, a whole troop of frightful devils came bouncing out from the inside and at once tore the old woman to pieces.

A Moving Tail.

Some one is acquainted with a very fascinating and wonderfully intelligent dog named Lion, who shows plainly that he knows just what is said to him, and also what is said about him to others. He manages to do considerable talking himself with his tail; and a conversation took place one day, when a lady called on his mistress, that amused the visitor very much. During her call, Lion walked into the parlor with an air of being the right dog in the right place, laid himself comfortably down on the soft carpet, and closed his eyes in great content.

"What a handsome dog you have!" said the lady, as her eyes rested on the noble-looking animal.

Lion opened one eye at this.

"Yes," replied his mistress; "and what is still better, he is a very good dog, and takes excellent care of the children."

The other eye was opened now, and Lion waved his tail to and fro along the carpet.

"When the baby goes out," continued his mistress, "he always goes with her, and I feel sure then that no harm can come to her."

Lion's tail thumped violently up and down on the floor.

"And he is so gentle to them all, and such a nice playmate and companion, that we would not take a thousand dollars for him."

The tail seemed in danger of being thumped and shaken off; it went up and down, to and fro, round and round, in such uproarious glee.

There was something different, however, to come. "But Lion has one fault," added the speaker.

The tail was now perfectly quiet, as though it had been turned into stone; and if ever a dog's face expressed disappointment and uneasiness, Lion's did at that moment.

"Again and again have I told him that he must not come into the parlor with dirty feet and lie down on the carpet, and again and again does he disobey me."

Poor Lion! The visitor really pitied him, his expression was so utterly wretched and crestfallen. He packed up, as it were, his eloquent tail, and slunk mournfully out of the room in the deepest humiliation.

The Boomerang.

Three years ago I lived close to an aboriginal camp in New South Wales. This camp was only about two hundred yards from our settlement, and it was my daily custom to walk over to the mooring, as they called it, and study the habits of the blackfellows, as the original natives of Australia are called.

I was naturally more interested in the boomerang than in any other of their weapons, and with a little practice soon learned to throw it. In the language of this tribe, the Wong-eibong, which is situated in the Bogan River region, the boomerang is called a womera.

I shall therefore call it a womera. The womera is made from what is technically known as an "elbow" from the kurrawung tree, and sometimes from the yarran and myall trees. All of these trees belong to the acacia tribe, and have sweet-scented woods.

The blackfellow, having found a suitable elbow, chops it out of the tree, and, as it is generally too heavy to carry home, trims it on the spot into the rough outline of the forthcoming weapon.

After two hours' labor the womera will be reduced to three or four pounds weight, but it is still a long way from being a finished weapon. As it now appears it is a flat, heavy club, longer and thinner at one arm than at the other. The black is a decidedly lazy specimen of the human species, and he will as often as not lay aside his uncompleted weapon for a week or perhaps a longer period. When he resumes work the wood will have become hard and dry, and consequently difficult to work upon, but it never occurs to him that he is now paying for his former indolence. Time, however, is of little or no consequence to the black.

After some paring down the weapon is charred all over, and this part of the work is quite skillfully done, no one part being more burned than another. The charcoal is chipped off, and the blackfellow then licks the weapon all over with his tongue, and places it in a smoky fire of green boughs, which warms it and makes it quite pliable.—Arthur Howlett Coates, in March St. Nicholas.

Magic Eggs.

Blow the substance out of an egg through as small a hole as possible. When the interior shall be perfectly dry fill it about one-quarter full of fine sand, then close the opening dexterously with white wax, so that it appears like an ordinary egg.

The next time boiled eggs are served for breakfast place amongst them, on the sly, your prepared one. And that is the one you must take to put in your egg-cup. Tell the family that your egg is a very obedient little fellow, and that he will hold himself in any position desired. In fact, you can show them that your egg can balance itself on the handle of a knife, stand on the edge of a bottle, etc., etc., etc., whether you put it on its point or give it an oblique position, which last case will seem very contrary to the laws of equilibrium. All that is required to make this trick successful is to shake the egg slightly in the position which you desire it to keep. The sand will become compact and take a horizontal level, permitting the egg, in this manner ballasted, to remain fixed in a position of stable equilibrium.

You may prepare another shell by putting into it some shot mixed with tiny pieces of sealing wax. Heat the whole on a stove, holding the egg in an upright position. The wax melts and with the shot forms a small mass at the bottom of the egg. Let it cool, keeping it in a perfectly vertical position. Then close the hole with white wax and you will have an egg which will refuse to take any but one position. This one you will call the disobedient egg.

Difficult Feat.

In the old days in western Pennsylvania, when the people had little money to pay for teachers, and could spare their children but little time from the field, school "kept" almost incessantly during the few weeks when it was in session, with no Saturday holidays and very brief recesses.

At one little school house among the mountains, an old-fashioned Irish school-master was once employed, who kept his boys grinding steadily at their tasks, but gave them permission to nibble from their lunch baskets sometimes as they worked.

One day, while the master was instructing a class in the rule of three, he noticed that one of his pupils was paying more attention to a piece of apple pie than to the lesson.

"Arrah, there!" said the master, "Jack Bates be listenin' to the lissin, will ye?"

"I'm listening, sir," said the boy.

"Listenin' it is!" exclaimed the master; "then it's listenin' wid one ear ye are an' atin' poi wid the other."

A Popular Mistake.

"Couldn't be hotter at the equator," is a common hot-weather expression; a common way of giving the idea of intense heat.

That is a mistake that is ignorantly said. It "could be hotter" in Detroit than in Equatorial Africa, in the interior, and it often is.

The nights in the torrid zone frequently are cold. Travelers sleep, right over the equator, under a quilt and a pair of blankets. The author of "The Greatest Thing in the World" says that during the hottest month in central Africa thermometer never registed above 96 degrees.

He gives the reason, and with one who knows physical geography there is no question about it.

The interior of Equatorial Africa is not low land, not a steaming jungle as is commonly supposed; the land rises as you go in from the coast, plateau on plateau, until it is from three to five thousand feet above sea level, and we all know that with every 300 feet of ascent the thermometer falls a degree.

Breath.

The following composition by a twelve year-old English schoolboy was the cause of his being recommended to take a special course in physiology the next term. The theme given him was "Breath."

Breath is made of air. We breathe always with our lungs, and sometimes with our livers, except at night, when our breath keeps life going through our noses while we are asleep. If it wasn't for our breath we should die whenever we slept.

Boys that stay, in a room all day, should not breathe; they should wait till they get out-doors. For a lot of boys staying in a room make carbonicide. And carbonicide is more poisonous than mad dogs, though not just the same way. It does not bite, but that's no matter as long as it kills you.

SAVED BY HER BROTHER.

An Emotional Scene in a French Court Room.

A French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly but neatly clad, was brought before the sixth court of correction under the charge of vagrancy.

"Does any one claim you?" asked the magistrate.

"Ah! my good sir," said she. "I have no longer friends; my father and mother are both dead; I have only my brother James, but he is as young as I am. Oh! sir, what can he do for me?"

"Here I am, sister! Here I am! Do not fear!" cried a childish voice from the other end of the court; and at the same instant a little boy with a lovely countenance started forth from amid the crowd and stood before the judge.

"Who are you?" said he.

"James Rome, the brother of this little girl."

"Your age?"

"Thirteen."

"And what do you want?"

"I came to claim my sister Lucille."

"But have you the means of providing for her?"

"Yesterday I had not but now I have. Don't be afraid, Lucille."

"Oh how good you are James!"

"Well, let us see, my boy," said the magistrate, "the court is disposed to do all it can for your sister. But you must give us some explanation."

"About a fortnight ago," continued the boy, "my mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble. Then I said to myself: 'I will be an artisan, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister. I went apprentice to a brush-maker. Every day I used to carry her half of my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she slept in my bed while I slept on the floor. But it appears she had not enough to eat. One day she begged on the boulevard and was taken up.

"When I heard that, I said to myself: 'Come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better.' I soon found a place, where I am lodged, fed and clothed and have 20f. a month. I have also found a good woman, who for these 20f. will take care of Lucille and teach her needle-work. I claim my sister!"

"My boy," said the judge, "your conduct is very honorable. However, your sister cannot be set at liberty till to-morrow."

"Never mind, Lucille," said the boy, "I will come and fetch you early to-morrow." Then turning to the magistrate he said: "I may kiss her, may I not, sir?"

He threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept tears of affection.—London Daily Telegraph.

AIR WASHED TO ORDER.

Made Clean and Pure For Delicate Lungs.

At the Victoria Infirmary, at Glasgow, Scotland, there is in use an admirable arrangement for removing dirt and fog from the air, previously to its entering the building. In this infirmary the air is renewed six times an hour, and before it enters the wards it is washed by being passed through an air washing screen of cords, formed of horse hair and hemp. This material is closely wound over a wooden frame, and forms a close screen, 16 feet long and 12 feet high, affording nearly 200 square feet of surface. There is constant trickling of water down this screen, by which it is kept wet, and the air, in filtering through it, has the dust and soot particles removed, and when once these have adhered to the wetted surface, a current of air of considerable velocity will not carry them through the screne, but the falling water floats them down into the drain. An automatic flushing tank is fixed in a position whereby twenty gallons of water are instantaneously discharged over the surface of the screen every hour, to flush and remove any accumulations of wetted dust, soot or germs which may not be removed from the screen by the trickling water over the surface. This method will keep fog from entering into the ventilating chambers and hence into the building, and on very foggy days the air within the infirmary is perfectly clear and pure.

SNAKES CHARM FISH:

A Case Where a Snake Charmed a Shoal or Shad.

The water was perfectly clear and not above two feet deep, the day calm and bright and the proceedings below the surface easily observed. In the deepest part of the pool a solid phalanx of little fish, if I may call it, was swimming around and around in a ring of about two feet in diameter, the band being about six inches wide and apparently two or three layers deep.

Around and around they went, at the least motion on our part breaking ranks, to resume their circus at once when we were quiet again. We were interested, of course, and puzzled, and we tried for a half hour or more to learn the cause of such unusual movements.

Our talk, for we did talk, did not disturb them, from which we inferred that they could not hear us; our slightest movement did, from which we inferred they could see us.

Carefully crawling a little nearer, we discovered the center of the moving circle was a large water snake, coiled, quiet and watchful. Ornithologists have told us in unreliable school books that snakes can and often do charm birds, and some have in their more elaborate works tried to substantiate that theory. I never believed it, and I certainly never heard of snakes charming fish; but what were these shad doing? Were they charmed?—American Angler.

Not "Micrococci."

Professor Brieger, of the Berlin Medical Institute, reports an exchange, was busily at work in his laboratory, surrounded by a formidable array of chemical and bacteriological utensils. A distinguished foreign physician called upon him, and watched his absorbing labor with interest.

The professor's attention seemed to be anxiously, but still hopefully, concentrated on a vessel which was enveloped in smoke and steam.

"Guess what I am boiling here," said the professor.

The visitor began to enumerate the entire scale of micro-organisms.

"Micrococci?"

"No."

"Sonococci?"

"No."

"Spirochetæ?"

"No."

"What, then?"

"Sausages," replied Brieger.

UNITED STATES COURT.

An Editor Acquitted of the Charge of Printing a Lottery Advertisement.

Joseph Mueller, who was charged with having published a lottery advertisement in the Dodge County Pioneer at Mayville, was acquitted in the United States court yesterday. The case is an important victory for the Louisiana State Lottery. It was charged that a certain notice that appeared in the paper, which is a German weekly, was an advertisement under the new law forbidding the mailing of publications containing lottery advertisements. The card read as follows:

CONRAD! CONRAD! CONRAD!

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

While it is true that I have been elected president of the Louisiana State Lottery company, vice M. A. Dauphin, deceased, I am still president of the Gulf Coast Ice and Manufacturing company, and all orders for material, machinery, etc., as well as all other business letters, should be addressed to me as before. PAUL CONRAD,
Box 1358, New Orleans.

Gen. E. S. Bragg of Fou du Lac defended Mueller, arguing that the advertisement did not come within the scope of the statue. The jury was out but a few minutes.—Milwaukee Wis., Sentinel, Feb. 4.

Buildings Blown Down.

ST. JAMES, Minn., Special.—The recent storm was the most destructive that ever visited this section. The plate glass front in the store of A. Peck was destroyed. John Schulz's machinery warehouse front fell in. Many windmills were laid low. Several buildings at Sanborn, Iowa, were unroofed and outhouses scattered in every direction.

The Homeopaths.

WASHINGTON, Special— The annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which will be held in this city from June 13 to 17 next, promises to be the largest and most important of this the oldest national medical society in the country.

The only good thing some daily newspaper artists can draw is their salaries.

PROTECT OUR BREAD.

The machinery of the law has not been put to work too speedily against the fraudulent use of ammonia and alum in Baking Powders. Both health and the pocket of the people are demanding protection. The legislatures of New York, Illinois and Minnesota have taken this matter of adulteration up, and especially that of Baking Powders. It will be in the interest of public health when their sale is made a misdemeanor in every State in the UNION, and the penalties of the law are rigidly enforced. There is no article of human food more wickedly adulterated than that of Baking Powder.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only pure cream-of-tartar powder having a general sale that is free from ammonia, alum or taint of any kind of impurity. It makes the sweetest and lightest bread, biscuit and cake that are perfectly digestible whether hot or cold. It costs more to manufacture Dr. Price's than any other baking powder. It is superior to every other known and the standard for forty years.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact, the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER I.

We landed at Southampton, September 14, 1885, and a ragged crew we were.

The "Judge," Joe Brace, led the way,—a great gaunt man, with long, long legs, a stoop in his shoulders, and a swaying movement of his body and arms when he walked, as if he had a load on his back and a long way to go; a man with a black fell on the back of his hands, a dark beard growing high upon his cheek bones, and a great bush of iron-gray hair sticking out all round his head, and a forelock sticking down over his eye. One could see nothing of his features but a long red nose and deep-set beady black eyes. His fustian jacket was worn to rags at the elbows,—and so was mine, as for that—split in the seams between the shoulders with the constant strain of the laboring arms. Once upon a time his top-boots had been black, but now they were all the same yellow clay color with the trousers that were tucked into them, and just as badly in need of repair.

I followed with Van Hoeck. He held my arm, not for support, but for guidance, because he was stone blind. He was thirty or thereabouts, I believe; but he looked twenty years older than I, who am now but twenty-six. Though he was Dutch by birth he looked like an Asiatic, being a small, dark Jew, with all the characteristics of his people; while I, with my fair skin, light hair, and large frame, am pretty true in appearance to my Northern race. He was better dressed than any of us, for, though he had accompanied us, and roughed it so far as board and lodging were concerned, he had taken only a financial part in the enterprise, his blindness naturally debarring him from a laborious part. His clothes retained something of their original appearance. Albeit he had worn them day after day for eighteen months at the least; whereas mine, what with exposure to the sun, the sweat of work, rough usage, and the strange devices employed in repairing them, were scarcely recognizable as Christian clothing. His face gave more sign of strain and fatigue than either the Judge's or mine, which might well be, seeing how great a relief to the mind physical labor is. There was a furrow between his brows, deep lines descending from the inner angle of the eyes, a pinched look about the nostrils and fleshless checks, that gave a fearful, strenuous eagerness to the weird expression of his face. And that expression was wierd, nay, even repulsive, though his features were not ill-shaped, and it was due chiefly to the peculairity of his eyes. Most people of dark complexion like his, have a dark iris to the eye; but his of a steely gray, and was the more noticeable because there was the iris and nothing else; there was no pupil,—nothing but that gray patch upon the yellowish ball of the eye. He kept his eyes open when his mind was pre-occupied. Often when he was sitting near me while I worked, I have changed my position, that I might not see those ghostly eyes wide open to an African sun, yet unconscious of its glare. There was something terrible in his blindness.

Our rear was brought up by the "Kid." The name by constant use and familiarity had long ceased to be slangy to my ear.

Poor little Lola! she was the raggedest and most disreputable of the lot, though it was not for that reason she walked behind us; indeed, had she suspected that to follow implied inferiority, she would have marched ahead of her own father. That was her character.

The child wore a ragged red flannel petticoat, a camisole that had once been white, and a colored handkerchief tied loosely round her neck. She had a string of colored beads upon her wrist, but neither hat on her head nor shoe on her foot. Her purple black hair grew low down on her temple, and broke into curl over the ears, at the nape of her neck, and wherever it was uncontrolled; it was matted together in a thick, loose plait that fell down to her waist, and tied at the end with a strip of red flannel torn from her petticoat. She had the prettiest little hands and feet, a dark olive skin, a large but beautifully shaped mouth, with the finest teeth I ever seen, and a pair of glorious black eyes, full of audacity, and betraying only too faithfully her wild and ungovernable disposition. Properly dressed (and washed), she might have passed for a Spanish princess; in her present condition there was no mistaking her for anything but the self-willed little savage she was.

The Kid had given us a deal of trouble,—had we foreseen how much, I do not think Van Hoeck or I would have put in that postcript to the agreement which her father, the Judge, induced us to subscribe.

"The Kid has eyes in her head to see with,' the Judge said, in urging her claim upon our future consideration, "end she can use 'em as well as us in lookin' for stones, end likewise, bein' a female, she kin cook our meals for us; she kin wash our shuts, end she kin sew us up, end keep us nice and tidy." Whether she was capable of helping us in these matters, I can not say; all I know is, that she didn't. "What kin you expect?" asked her father in extenuation; "her mother was the darter of a durned greaser, end it ain't the Kid's fault if she's got greaser blood in her."

We came up with the Judge at the dock gates, where he stopped to address a policeman stationed there.

"Kin you tell me, my friend," he said "where the best bank in this town is located?"

I think the policeman's first impression as he regarded us was that we had felonious purpose in asking this question, for he did not reply immediately, and with reluctance directed us to the High Street, and told us to inquire there of some one else.

CHAPTER II.

We marched on to the High Street, our appearance attracting a good deal of attention, and creating some amusement and speculation doubtless. Persons on the opposite side of the road stopped to look across at us, others regarded us askant in passing, and turned around to watch our progress, a few children followed us, thinking maybe that we were about to give some kind of street entertainment.

We found a bank, and streamed in, a small crowd collecting round the door, as it swung to behind the Kid. The clerks suspended their operations, and looked at us in open-mouthed astonishment as we ranged ourselves along the counter.

"Is the manager of this concern in?" asked the Judge. "Hands off," he added, in a roar, as the Kid, slipping her lithe hand under the brasswork protecting the counter, began to finger the scales.

The Kid, unmoved, satisfied her curiosity, then, withdrawing her hand, rested her elbow on the counter, and, dropping her chin in the palm, gazed at the clerks with stolid indifference.

"The manager is in; what do you want?" asked the clerk.

"Let up, Israel," said the Judge, falling back a step, and waving his hand significantly toward Van Hoeck.

"We wish to negotiate a loan on the security of a large diamond that we have brought home from the cape," said Van Hoeck.

"Eight hundred and twenty carahts, fust water," added the Judge; the grandest stone in this almighty universe!"

There was a whispered consultation amongst the clerks, and one went into a private room at the back of the bank, from which he presently returned with the manager.

"I am the manager; what do you want?"

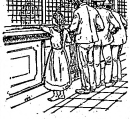
Van Hoeck repeated his statement.

"And what security can you give me that the diamond is genuine," asked the manager with a pleasant smile, "or that it is legitimately yours to dispose of?"

"You will allow, sir, if any one hed lost a stone of this kind he would have made it on safe for us to walk about with it in daylight," replied the Judge, "and as for its bein' genuine, you kin hev the security of your own eyesight."

"I do not profess to be a judge of diamonds, and I can have nothing to do with it," said the manager definitively.

We streamed out of that bank as we had streamed into it, and tried another, but with no better result, the manager telling us that transactions of such a kind were altogether beyond the range of his business; and we found a third, but the manager was absent, and by this time, being convinced that the plan we had proposed was impracticable, we put our heads together in counsel at the corner of the street to determine what course we should take.



"IS THE MANAGER IN"

We were disgusted with Southampton, and, had we possessed the means we should have gone on at once to London, where we might have found some former acquaintance to help us out of our present difficulty. But we had nothing in the world but the things we stood upwright in, and the great diamond. For our smaller finds and our implements we had sold at Natal to make up enough to pay our steerage home, and our spare clothes, our knives, every available thing, we had bartered away in our passage for food to supplement the miserably insufficient steerage fare.

"We kin not pawn the Kid," said the Judge, "end that's about the only perkisit as we could well do without."

It was now near upon three o'clock, and we felt the need of food, having eaten nothing since six, when our last rations were served out to us on the Southern Cross. Our position was a desperate one. With millions in our possession, we might starve in the street, or have to take refuge in the workhouse. It was odd, indeed, and very unpleasant also. At length, being unable to see any way out of our difficulty, we made our way to a police station, and laid our case before the inspector.

"Well, my good fellows," said he, having heard us out, "I don't see how I'm to help you. The Mayor is the proper person to go to, but he's away yachting. The only party I can think of," he added, after a moment's reflection, "who might serve you, is Sir Edmund Lascelles. He's got a kind of museum and buys up curiosities, I know; and a kind old gentleman he is, too. Now, if he's at home—"

We asked him hurriedly where Sir Edmund lived, and he replied that it was out Lymington way—Monken Abbey—eight or nine miles, and any one could tell us the way.

Well, there was nothing better to be done; so we got the director to give us a more definite direction, and then started off in search of the Abbey. The Judge swinging along ahead at a good four miles an hour, the Kid had to trot to keep up with us; but I gave her my hand, and she did not com plain,—it was not in her nature to show suffering in the ordinary way.

It must have been about six o'clock when we found the park entrance to Monken Abbey, and there we were stopped by the lodge-keer, who refused to let us pass without permission from Sir Edmund; but when he heard that we had been sent by the inspector of police at Southampton, he sent his wife up to the house to know if the Baronet would see us.

We sat on a bank near the lodge gate for close upon an hour before we learned our fate; for Sir Edmund was at dinner when the message reached the house, and the servants did not choose to deliver it until he had dined. A servant led us through the park to the Abbey, and took us into a beautiful hall, wainscoted with dark oak, and hung with antlers, old armor and other suitable decorations; and here we waited until Sir Edmund Lascelles came to us. Our spirits rose at the first glimpse of the handsome, portly old gentleman. There was benevolence in the little curls of his soft white hair, and the promise of kind treatment in the genial smile with which he greeted us.

"Well," said he cheerfully, "you have something to sell me, have you?"

"Yes," I replied, "if you can buy it; it is a diamond."

"A diamond! Ah, that's a costly kind of curiosity; but I like them, for all that. Have you got it with you?"

"Yes," said I; and turning over my hand, I opened it, showing the leather case strapped to my wrist; which contained the Great Hesper, as we called our diamond. The Baronet was thunder-struck by the prodigious size of the stone, for he could see that the leather fitted it closely.

"You tell me that this is a diamond?" he exclaimed, lifting the case as it lay on my hand.

"We had it tested at Natal," said Van Hoeck; "it is a white diamond, and, if not the first water is certainly of the second; it weighs 820 carats."

"Is it possible? Come with me. Eight hundred and twenty carats?" said Sir Edmund, in great excitement. "Bring a light into the library at once," he called to one of the servants.

We went into the library, where I cut the stitches of the case, took out the Great Hesper, and put it into Sir Edmund's hand, by which time a reading-lamp had been brought in.

"It is true! "It is true!" said he, examining it under the powerful light. "A wonderful stone,—a perfect form,—a prodigy! Come here, Edith; look at this!"

A young lady who had entered the room drew near. It was only by looking at the facet we had cut and polished that she could distinguish that this was a diamond, for it was dull and gray, and looked like a lump of glass that had passed through the fire.

"It is an extraordinary size, is it not, papa?" she asked.

"Extraordinary, indeed! The Koh-i-noor is not a fourth of the size! See what the book says about that; get down Haydn, my dear."

Miss Lascelles fetched the book, while her father still examined the stone, as an artist might a masterpiece, and presently read aloud:

"Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskillfullness of the artist—Borghese, a Venetian—to 279 carats; its shape and size resembled the pointed half-rose cut of a small hen's egg; the value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed by the trade. This diamond was re-cut in 1852, and now weighs 102 1-2 carats.

"Good, good!" cried the Baronet. "With skillful cutting, a diamond of such a form as this need not loose 100 carats. Heavens! he exclaimed, turning to us, "you have the greatest treasure in the world."

"Give me your hand, Thorne; hold me," said Van Hoeck in a low voice, and speaking thickly.

I turned quickly, and caught him as he reeled forward; for he had fainted, either from the want of food, from intense excitement, or both.

TO BE CONTINUED.

AN INDIAN JAILOR.

The Faithfulness of His Reports to His Superiors.

Surrounding the jail, writes a traveler on India, was a large guard consisting of a native jailer, a number of deputies and a few paid wardens, all armed with muskets and amply provided with ammunition, most of it was so old and damp that it could not be utilized in case of an emergency. The posse was commanded and drilled by a handsome old pensioned subahdar [native officer]. This old gentleman wore a collar of large gold beads round his neck, and over his dress of spotless white an embroidered sword belt supported a native sword in a green and gold scabbard. He was a very striking looking old man, and had strict notions of discipline and duty. His father had been at Plassy with Clive.

It was part of this officer's duty to make his morning report at the magistrate's house if the magistrate had not time to go to the jail on his morning round. His usual report was brief and emphatic.

"My lord, the jail is all well."

One morning he continued it thus:

"Be it known to our lordship that the jail cat has had five kittens. Will your lordship order that the cat have an extra ration of milk?"

This he said in the gravest voice, with his hand still at his forehead in military salute. When the order was given for the cat's extra ration he marched off without the shadow of a smile on his face, while the magistrate remained almost convulsed with suppressed laughter.

The Rainy Weather Dress'

The rainy weather gown has materialized, and stands justly among the great inventions of the age. In the intellectual air of erudite Boston the germinal idea was evolved from the nebula of the indefinite, and above the classic mud af Boston's tortuous streets its wearer proudly propelled it through one of last week's heavy rains, mudless's and unspotted to the end of the trip. It is made of green and tan repellant cloth, with a kilted skirt fastened to a short waisted bodice, and is worn over trousers of green cloth, gathered about the knee on an elastic band.

Leggings of the same material as the dress are buttoned over the boots and meet the trousers at the knee. The hat is made of two shades of repellent cloth, and trimmed with dark-green feathers and tan-colored gimp.

Mrs. Ingersoll, the wearer of the gown, reported that the abbreviated skirts attracted less attention than she expected, and said that the women seemed more curious than the men, and turned to take a second look, saying, "Why that isn't so very bad," with a very strong accent on the "that."—N. Y. Sun.

At the Matrimonial Office.

"You want a partner in life? I have some excellent matches on hand, quite an assortment of wealthy young ladies."

"Thanks."

"Look, here is one with a dowry of a million pesetas."

"Many thanks; but I prefer to marry for love."

"For love? Ah! well, we can also do something for you in that line."—El Liberal de Tenerife.

A REGRET.

You stand beside the dying year,
O friend that knew me in the May!—
In vain you seek the ancient cheer,
And find the winter cold and drear,
In vain you call for yesterday.

You stretch your pleading arms to me,
And bend your manly pride to sue;
But I must turn away mine eyes—
A bitter, bitter thing to do.

Alas! why is it I must deal
With steady hand this cruel blow?
Oh, think not that I cease to feel,
Because I know it must be so.

The New Year comes, the old year goes,
And with it many a cherished wraith;
Forgive my broken faith to you,
Because I keep an older faith.

—Reba Gregory Prelat in Times-Democrat. San Antonio.

ENGLISH AS SPOKEN.

Amusing Peculiarity of Pronunciation in England.

It is difficult to know in what district the least objectionable pronunciation obtains, as defects prevail from north to south, east to west, and amongst all ranks and classes. If even in any given locality, an uniform system were adopted, the mystery would not be so inexplicable. Take the northern "U" for instance; mug becomes "moog," and sugar "shuggar."

A Scotchman writes: The first time I landed at Euston Station I went for a cab, and asked cabby whether he were disengaged. I could not catch his reply. "Are you engaged?" I repeated.

"Fo Weelah, sa?" he replied.

I said, "Look here, I want a cab. Are you engaged?"

"Fo weelah, sa?"

"Beg pardon."

"Fo weelah, sa?"

"Will you tell me whether you are engaged or not? Yes or no?"

"Fo weelah, sa?"

Calling, a porter, I remarked that cabby was apparently a foreigner who did not understand English, and requested him to learn whether he was disengaged. Then I ascertained that, according to English as she is spoken in London, "Fo weelah, sa," stood for "Four wheeler, sir?"

The most noticeable thing to Scotsman is how the language becomes emaculated immediately on crossing the border; there is no longer any backbone in it. The letter "r" has mostly disappeared, and the accepted pronunciation of some of the vowels has no place in the Englishman's mouth—e, g., the long "o" invariably issues from English lips as "ow"

But, as already stated, one cannot formulate any rule on which our friends act in their manner of speech. For instance, the upper look down on the lower classes for dropping the "h." There's the story, of course, of the servant girl who was asked if her name was "Anna" or "Hannah."

"Hannah, sir," she replied.

"Oh, Hannah?"

"Now, sir, Hannah."

"Hannah?"

"Now, Hannah."

"Spell it, please."

"Hai-hen-hen-hai, Hannah."

Well, the lower class drop the "h," and, by a double shuffle, stick it on again at the wrong place, but that is apparently a matter of small importance. The members of the "uppa succle" look down upon them, and to show how the matter should be he has a bit of a double shuffle on his own account. "Porter," "waiter," with him become "pawtah," "waitah," but apparently having some kind of hazy notion that the letter "r" should come in somewhere, he waits until he comes across such words as "India," "idea," etc., when he compromises by changing them into "Indiar," "idear," etc., in this way ridding himself of some of the surplus stock of the letter "r" which must have accumulated on his hands. It is insufferably vulgar to drop the "h." but the best of "ton" to drop the "g"—thus, the English "masha" goes out "rydin'," and his horse goes "spankin'" along at a "rippin'" rate.

But an Englishman is justly famed for his notions of fair-play, so a section of the population bestows its sympathy on the poor "r," and, in order that there may be no mistake about its being there, they speak of "somethink," "nothink," "anythink," etc. In fact there is a regular game of see-saw.

The law of average seems to put matters right.

There is a common quiz in Scotland to the following effect:—

"Dugald, wass you on the pier this mornin'?"

"I did."

"An' tid you see Tonald?"

"I wass."

Strange as it may appear, something like this occurs all over England. Anglicised it would read:—

"John, were you on the peca this mawning?"

"I was."

"Have you seen Tom?"

"No, I ain't" (am not).

There is no present indicative of the verb 'to have not" in the English as she is spoked in south of the Tweed. The one word "ain't" stands for "am not," "are not," and—to save mental worry perhaps—is also made to do duty for "have not." Thus an Englishman would say "I ain't going," "I ain't been there."

Scotland was supposed to be the home of the pipers, but there are, perhaps, more pipers in London than in all broad Scotland, only in London they are "news" (beg pardon "noospipers." There was once a Cockney adjutant in a Scots regiment who used to get matters somewhat mixed over the letter "a." He would call for the markers "Fall in the mahkas," then in checking off these individuals, he might find "A" Company marker awanting.

"Where is the mahka for 'I' Company?" he would shout.

Immediately the barrack yard resounded with "Marker for 'I' Company wanted.

"Come along. Any one will do."

Two or three men would rush forward and declare themselves to be members of "I" Company.

"I don't want 'I' Company. I said 'I Company.'"

Finally "A" Company marker would come forward and would get a wigging, and, on being asked "didn't he hear 'I' Company marker bein' shouted for?" would tremblingly reply that he thought it was "I" Company man was wanted.

"You're too saucy, you are. You'd bettah gow and le'un your awlphibit over agyne."

Scots people sometimes wonder whether the English eat their tea or milk besides eating their soup or porridge, and if not, why not.

English mamma: "Johnnie, deah why don't you eat your milk?"

Johnnie: "Please, mamma, I aint (am not) got no knife and fork."

Now, the Scots go through their dishes by regular gradations. They drink their milk, etc., when no help of spoon is required; they sip their tea or toddy when the operation is done in teaspoonfuls; they sup their porridge, soup, etc., when a desert or tablespoon comes into play; and they eat meats which are carried to the mouth bodily, or which call for the manipulation of knife and fork and the assistance of the teeth.

When an Englishman feels a smell, say of burning, he has apparently no recognized method of conveying his impression to others. He will probably say: "There is conveyed to my olfactory nerves a sense of something which is apparently in a state of open or latent combustion;" and, while he is getting his tongue round all this, his coat-tails are things of the past. The Scotsman—more practical—will simply say, "I feel a smell o' burnin," and immediately sit on the place and thus extinguish the fire before the other had made up his mind in what particular form he would express himself. But when more closely affected, the Englishman also becomes more practical, and he feels anger, pain, feels insult, etc. He may also feel a suspicion, feel a sense of dissatisfaction, but never, oh no, never, a sense of smell. He is nothing if not self-contradictory.

Yes, inconsistency is the Englishman's strong point. He will speak to you of hard frost, but will object to you using the term soft to designate the opposite kind of climatic conditions.

English people will "dear" and "darling" on the slightest provocation. It is probably because these are soft names that they don't generally hurt when thrown about recklessly. It is probably due to this national custom that when a pair of English turtle-doves fall in love they require to manufacture a new language to suit the occasion, and so we have the "darlingest," the "lovingest," the "ownest own," and many other similar terms of endearment.

Were a Scotsman in company to "darling" his dear one he would probably be led to the door, and receive the parting injunction from his host to "gang awa' hame to his mither," and to "tell her to bathe his feet and get him awa' to bed as quickly as possible, as it's evident there's something workin' on him."—Tit Bits.

HOW WITCHES WERE CONVICTED

The Ideas of Justice Prevailing in the Good Old Days.

"One of the theories of the age was that the devil set his mark upon each of his servants—that witches were all marked," says Winfield S. Nevins in the February New England Magazine. "A jury of the sex of the accused was appointed to examine the body for such marks. It often happened that some excrescence of flesh common to old people, or one explainable by natural causes, was found. One such was found on the body of Goody Nurse and reported to the court, all but one of the jury agreeing to the report. Rebeca Preston and Mary Tarbell knew that the mark was from natural causes. The prisoner stated to the court that the dissenting woman of the jury of examination was one of the most ancient, skillful and prudent, and further declared: 'I there rendered a sufficient known reason of the moving cause thereof.' She asked for the appointment of another jury to inquire into the case and examine the marks found on her person. The jury of trials returned a verdict of not guilty. Thereupon all the accusers in Court 'cried out' with renewed vigor and were taken in the most violent fits, rolling and tumbling about, creating a scene of the wildest confusion. 'The judges told the jurymen that they had not carefully considered one expression of the prisoner, namely, that when one Hobbs, a confessing witch, was brought in as evidence against her she said: 'What, do you bring her? She is one of us.' The jury retired for further consultation. Even then they could not agree upon a verdict of guilty. They returned to the court-room and desired that the accused explain the remark. She made no response, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty."

Asafetida As a Cure for Grip.

Asafetida as a cure for the grip has been ridiculed by a great many physicians, but most of them admit that they have never prescribed it. In the West asafetida in pills of four grains has been tried with gratifying results. Quick recoveries are reported in nearly every instance, without the usual sequel of debility. In Louisville alone 20,000 of the pills were sold in one day recently. No bad effects can follow the use of asafetida, for of all things it is a sedative. In Asiatic countries it is employed as a condiment, but this is a use to which few people will care to put it. Many old people in the West who were far gone with the disease have, it is asserted, been cured by the asafetida pills. They should be taken according to their admirers, three times a day with a glass of water, and taken in this way are warranted not to taint the breath.—New York Post.

Last Words of a Great Preacher.

My time is ended, although I had much more to say. I can only pray the Lord to give you to believe in Him. If I should never again have the pleasure of speaking for my Lord upon the face of the earth, I should like to deliver as my last confession of faith this testimony: That nothing but faith can save in this nineteenth century; nothing but faith can save England; nothing but faith can save the present unbelieving church; nothing but faith in the grand old doctrine of grace and in the ever living and unchanging God can bring back to the church again a full tide of prosperity and make her to be the deliverer of the nations for Christ; nothing but faith in the Lord Jesus can save you or me. The Lord give you, my brothers, to believe to the utmost degree, for His name's sake! Amen.—Spurgeon's Last Sermon.

EXCITING CHASE

An Exciting Drive of Wolves in the Vicinity of Pelican Rapids, Minn.

Seventeen of the "Varmints" and Any Number of Cotton-tails Killed.

PELICAN RAPIDS, Minn., Special Telegram, March 12.—The great wolf drive to-day proved all that was anticipated. This morning the lines were formed covering a territory of 100 square miles. The country is largely a brush prairie, with occasional lakes and sloughs, but as they were all frozen over it made a splendid place for a drive. The men were armed with spears of various shapes on long poles, and all carried belts, pans or horns to make a noise.

There were over one thousand men in the drive, and as they came within two miles of the center the din was simply fearful, at various intervals a wolf would be started up, while rabbits and jack rabbits by the score rushed from their hiding places. A splendid place was selected for the round, up. It was on open prairie and dished to the center like a basin. When the lines merged from the woods and everyone came into the prairie, the sight was most exciting. The men were not more than ten feet apart, while within the circle at least thirty wolves, hundreds of jack rabbits and bears were seen circling around within the ring. The ground was plowed and it made it rather hard work for the hounds to run, but they dashed from one side to another as the crowd shouted. The jack rabbits flitted around like white specks, the dogs rushed into the ring and added to the excitement. Occasionally a wolf would make a dash and get through the lines; not, however, without a jab from some one's spear.

A wail went up when bruin was seen to charge the line and escape. A shot gun would have stopped him, but they had been forbidden, owing to the danger on account of the great crowd. The wolves continued to dash around until at intervals one would receive a fatal thrust. The circle grew smaller and the wolves uglier. They would make an occasional dash at the lines, but only to receive a death wound. At last the slaughter was over and seventeen wolves were killed.

The wolves were piled up as the result of the day's drive, while the rabbits were too numerous to count. The wolves were impaled and held aloft on the spears, making a sight never to be forgotten. It was a great success.

GRAND SPORT.

Hundreds Participate in the Illinois Wolf Round-up.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 12.—There was a grand wolf hunt of the old-fashioned "round-up" order in Hudson and adjacent townships in the northern portion of this (McLean) county to-day. The prairie wolves have not abandoned the thickets and underbrush of the hills which border the Mackinaw river, and often raid the pig pens and poultry yards of the farmers on the open lands.

Two weeks ago a grand round-up was held in Hudson township in which 800 people took part, many of whom were mounted, and the heroine of which was Miss Stella Morrow, a pretty young lady of Hudson, who ran a wolf to ground, where her hounds killed him. Fifteen hundred people participated in the sport to-day, and fifty hounds were under leash. Men, women and children were in lines, coming from McLean, Woodford and Tazewell counties. No firearms were permitted.

Two wolves were surrounded, but both broke through a weak segment of the circle, and were pursued by horsemen and hounds. One was overtaken and killed after a hot chase of six miles. It is probable the other was also killed, as Sam Drum of Gridley, a veteran wolf hunter, with his pack of dogs, was in hot pursuit toward the Mackinaw when last heard from.

THE DEEP CHANNEL.

It May Be Provided for in the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 12.—Friends of the deep waterway on the great lakes are quite confident that the river and harbor bill which is being prepared will provide for this great improvement to lake traffic. It is expected to get it through under a system similar to that by which the work on the Soo is being carried out—that is, the contract system. In fact, there is a disposition to put under the contract system several of the great improvements provided for in the river and harbor bill. This contract system has worked so well so far that it commends itself to members of the committee for the deep waterway.

If successful, it will prove a great victory for those who are compelled to fight it against the odds of two members of the river and harbor committee along the lakes being against it, and another member whose district was virtually affected opposing it with all his power. It will be a clear case of where common sense views were taken by congressmen, and no attempt was made to shirk the duty imposed upon them.

A Generous Chicagoan.

YANKTON, S. D., Special Telegram, March 12.—A wealthy Chicagoan whose name is withheld has proposed to build for Yankton college a science hall and chapel to cost $50,000 provided the college will lift its present indebtedness and secure an endowment of $100,000. The college management has determined to make a strong effort to meet the conditions.

His Injuries Proved Fatal.

BRAINERD, Minn., Special Telegram, March 1 .—Engineer George Carr died at the sanitarium in this city to-day from injuries received in the wreck at Lake Park Wednesday night. Engineer Rapp is also in a serious condition, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

Woman's Invention.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the house Mr. Reilly of Pennsylvania introduced joint resolutions authorizing the secretary of the interior to prepare for exhibition in the woman's building at the world's fair any articles, models or drawings, now in his custody or deposited in the patent office, prepared or invented by women, and authorizing the secretary of the Smithsonian institution to prepare for exhibition in the woman's building any articles now in his custody or of the exhibition in the national museum illustrative of the life and development of the industries of women.

It Will Be a Hummer.

NEW YORK, Special—President Austin Corbin, of the Long Island Railroad company, has made public the particulars regarding the new bridge which it is desired to build across the East river from Laurel Hill to New York, thus furnishing extensive terminal facilities in this city for the Long Island road and the roads using the New York & New Jersey bridge. The bridge is designed for railroad purposes exclusively. It will be 12,450 or a little over two miles in length and cost about $12,000,000. It will have four tracks and possibly six. It is proposed to make the union depot, which will be located somewhere near Forty-second street, the finest terminal structure in the world.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

A Train Wrecked Near Jackson, Miss., With Serious Results.

JACKSON, Miss., Special Telegram, March 12.—A successful attempt at train wrecking was made three miles below here last night. The Illinois Central passenger passed down going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. On a twenty-six foot embankment the engine and five cars jumped the track and landed in the ditch. No passengers were hurt. The injured are:

George Harris, postal clerk, seriously cut on face and hands; John Nelson, engineer, both legs broken and scalded; J. Schroeder, baggagemaster, face and head crushed.

The spikes and fish bars had been drawn and laid to one side. There is conclusive evidence of malice. Officials of the road are investigating the matter. Such accidents are getting so frequent on the Illinois Central that the state railroad commission is making an investigation.

TWO SENSATIONS.

An Oxford Tutor and a Member of Parliament Sentenced to Prison.

LONDON, March 12.—A large crowd, comprising many persons well known in fashionable society, assembled in the central criminal court, Old Bailey, to-day to listen to the trial of Maitland Francis Morland, the aged Oxford tutor, who was accused of attempting to blackmail members of the nobility. Among those present were Earl Russell, Lord Hothfield, Lord Ormathwaite and the earl of Chesterfield. When Morland was arraigned he pleaded guilty of attempting to extort money from Earl Russell and not guilty to extorting money from Lord Hothfield. The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. There is hardly a question that this is equivalent to a life sentence, for Morland is now sixty-five years old.

At the Old Bailey to-day another sentence was passed that will, without doubt, result in another expulsion from the house of commons, making the third member of the present parliament who has been ignominiously expelled. The first was Capt. Verney, who was expelled upon his conviction for procuring a girl for immoral purposes. The second was Edward De Cobain, who fled the country to escape arrest on a charge of gross immorality; and what will probably prove the third expulsion will be that of George Woodale Hastings, member for the east or Browsgrove division of Worcestershire, who was to-day sentenced to five years' penal servitude on his own plea of guilty on the charge of misappropriating £6,000. Mr. Hastings, who is a Liberal Unionist in politics, has represented the east division of Worcestershire since 1890. He is sixty-six years old.

DEFENDED BY THE POPE.

An Article in the Papal Organ Sustaining Archbishop Ireland.

ROME, March 12.—The following is the text of the article in the Observatore Romano, the papal organ, sustaining Archbishop Ireland:

Some German and Italian Liberal papers have tried to find in the writings and acts of Archbishop Ireland support for their ideas and doctrines. They pretend that the distinguished American prelate disagrees with the Vatican on the most important questions now agitating religious and civil society, and they publish extracts from an oration which they pretend that Archbishop Ireland delivered at Baltimore in 1889, claiming to see therein an attack on the temporal power of the pope. These newspapers deceive their readers—perhaps they would deceive themselves. The words attributed to Archbishop Ireland are the fictions of a Protestant writer in the Pall Mall Gazette in December, 1889, who reported Archbishop Ireland's speech with the addition of his own fantastic comments. Continental journals translated the article, ascribing the whole of it to Archbishop Ireland. It is a question which is the most wonderful—the bold effrontery or the surprising folly of such journals.

If they wish to know Archbishop Ireland's real sentiments toward the Holy see and its independence, they should read the remarkable speech which the archbishop delivered at St. Paul on the occasion of the jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. The speech bears evidence of having been entirely a spontaneous effusion of the heart, without the pressure of any interests upon the speaker, and it is only truth and justice, moreover, to Archbishop Ireland to say that he energetically supported the beautiful and strong resolutions adopted in Baltimore in 1889 in favor of the temporal power. The facts abundantly prove that there is no more ardent or more zealous defender of the pope in America, and none more devoted to his sacred person or more desirous of supporting and promoting the views of the pope than Archbishop Ireland. What Archbishop Ireland is attempting to do in the United States is to render more popular the lofty policy which Pope Leo seeks with such wisdom and prudence to carry out in Europe, the policy of peace and conciliation.

Addressed by Dolph.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. Dolph of Oregon spoke in the senate to-day on Mr. Stanford's bill "to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The speech was in opposition to the subtreasury scheme and reciprocity with Canada and in favor of protection as set forth in the McKinley act.

Addressed by Mrs. Palmer.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mrs. Potter Palmer to-day made an address before the special house committee on the world's Columbian exposition urging favorable action on a bill before the committee to appropriate $135,000 to be disbursed directly by the board of lady managers of the exposition.

A South Dakotan Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, March 12,—The secretary of state is in receipt of a telegram from the charge d'affairs ad interim in Berlin saying that John Treber of Deadwood, S. D., has been pardoned. Mr. Treber visited Germany some months since and was imprisoned, charged with having violated the military laws of that country.

That's Different.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 12.—The senate committee on public buildings and grounds has reported the Helena (Mont.) bill favorably, and limits the cost of construction to $400,000. This is considerably more than will be granted, as the house committee only allows $150,000.

The Homeopaths.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which will be held in this city from June 13 to 17 next, promises to be the largest and most important of this the oldest national medical society in the country.

Married at Chicago.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Special, March 12.—C. W. Tallmadge, a prominent business man of this city, and Miss Frances A. Coddington were united in marriage in Chicago on Wednesday and arrived here to-day.

Ate a Cannibal.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., March 12.—Among the Indians to the west of this place the belief in witchcraft is general, and for a number of years an old woman has held the Indians of that locality in great fear by her alleged powers over life and death, and was accused of eating young children. When the woman was known to be away from her house a party of men went there and found horrible evidences that she had indeed indulged in meals of children's flesh. There were not only the bones to be seen, but a partly eaten child was also found. When she returned she was burned at the stake and the people ate small particles of her body in order to keep off any evils that might befall them for killing her.

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Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN

JAMES PAYNE says one furneral breeds a dozen in England on account of "the senseless custom of standing bareheaded at the open grave."

THE sword and dagger taken from the body of James IV. of Scotland on the field of Flodden, are to be deposited in the restored Parliament Hall at Edinburgh.

APPARENTLY Wilhelm II. is about as demented as George III. was when he was removed from sway eighty years ago and put in an improvised "bug house."

FRAULEIN HELENE LANGE, of Berlin, has proposed to the German Government that all girls between the ages of 18 and 22 years shall be compelled to serve one year as nurses in the hospital.

THE telephone is making the ladies of Honolulu stouter. They used to do their own shopping, marketing, etc. Now they send their orders by telephone, and the lack of exercise has caused an accumulation of flesh.

SENATOR MORRILL is the patriarch of Washington whist-players. He has a thoroughly scientific knowledge of the game, and once a week at least he gathers about him a set of select players from among his friends in official life.

ALMA TADEMA, the noted Dutchman who has won such fame as a painter in England, wears a brown mustache and Imperial, and is described by people who have seen him recently as being a strong resemblance to Ward McAssiler.

PEOPLE in California must be rapid in their movements. An earthquake shock at San Diego lasted one minute, and during that time persons are said to have left their beds, made their way from the fourth floor and looked back to see the buildings still tottering. This is sharp practice.

A WOMAN in Bucksport, Me., while feeding a small pig, dropped in the pen a roll of money—$20 in gold coin and $50 in notes. The coin was found subsequently near the mangled remains of a $10 note, but it was evident that the pig had swallowed the rest of the money.

THE only child of the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, the Archduchess Elizabeth, now 9 years old, is particularly fond of horses, in which her father also took great delight. If she lives she will some day reign as Queen of Hungary, but not as Empress of Austria.

IN the magnificent court of the temple of Medinet Haboo the traveler will see a score of columns, several of them bearing Greek inscriptions, and in the chambers on the northwest side of the temple he will see crosses designed to consecrate parts of the building which had previously been devoted to pagan uses.

AN amusing incident occurred in the Circuit Court at West Point, Miss. A negro boy being tried for stealing two pairs of trousers, and having no lawyer, Judge Campell asked him if he desired to speak. He promptly replied in the affirmative and spoke "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck." to the judge and jury.

A COUPLE in Biddeford, Me., have separated four times and reunited three times since their wedding in May. The last time the wife returned to her spouse she admitted that she was a little quick tempered, but declared that she would give him $50 if she made another break in six months. She broke away in two weeks, and now the husband will sue for the $50.

IN Norfolk county, Va., a few days ago Cornelius Wood fired at another negro, named Henry Adams, at close range, with a pistol. The ball struck a bottle of whisky in his pocket, passed through it and struck a quarter of a dollar and glanced off. Wood seeing the whisky running down the man's leg, thought he had killed him, and made his escape.

THE old "Parliamentary Oak," in Clipstone Park, England, is believed to be 1,500 years old. The tallest oak in that country, called the "Duke's Walking Stick," is higher than the spire of Westminster Abbey, and the largest is the "Cowthorpie," which now measures 78 feet in circumference, and at one time, with its branches, covered more than an acre of space.

OPALS have been found in great numbers of late in Oregon. A dredger at work pumping gravel from the bottom of the Williamette river has brought up quantities of the gems, and several mines of considerable extent have recently been opened in Multnomah county. Most of the stones are cloudy, but a few of rare quality have been found. As high as $60 has been obtained for one stone in the rough.

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

IT is reported that Col. John Hay will succeed Whitelaw Reid as minister to France.

GENERAL LAND COMMISSIONER CARTER explains the status of the proposed Minnesota park reserve. He says that no application for the creation of a park is pending.

THE United States government replies to Lord Salisbury's note, insisting upon the renewal of the modus vivendi regarding Bering sea.

SECRETARY NOBLE lectures Pension Commissioner Raum for giving precedence in the adjudication of pension cases to those whose status is inquired for by congressmen.

THE sub-committee of the house committee on labor began an investigation of the subject of the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and in what manner and to what extent the law has been evaded and disregarded by those charged with its enforcement, as well as whether any convict labor is used by the government in the construction of public buildings.

PERSONAL.

SIR WILLIAM GREGORY, member of the private council is dead.

WILLIAM LINDEKE, one of St. Paul's most prominent citizens, dies very suddenly.

A MEETING of authors in London named a committee to raise a private fund for a memorial to James Russell Lowell.

WALDO ADAMS, manager of the Adams Express company, died in Boston the other evening.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is to build a new mansion. It is to cost altogether with the improvements and grounds, at least $2,000,000, and will be the finest private residence in New York.

CASUALTIES.

GEO. R. DUNCAN & Sons' extensive glass plant in Pittsburg was burned. Loss, $250,000; insurance, $105,000.

THE mission church in Boston was burned recently. Loss, $150,000. The church was occupied by the Redemptionist Fathers.

MAT BATES, a prospector, has been missing from Donald B. C., for two months. It is supposed he lost his way in the mountains and was eaten by bears.

THE German steamer Messina, from London for Marseilles, was wrecked off Scilly, Feb. 19, and only one of her crew of twenty-six men escaped.

At Bonham, Tex., in attempting to cross Red River, a team of Wm. Briscoe took fright and three of the Briscoe's children were drowned. The wife and Briscoe succeeded in reaching the shore.

The fire which has been burning for two months in the mine of the Pana, Ill., Coal Company has been extinguished. No estimate can be put upon the damage done, but it will be many thousands of dollars. It will be several weeks before mining operations can be resumed.

SHIPPING circles were startled by the report of the abandonment in mid-ocean of the new bark Invertrossachs, involving a loss upward of $250,000 to the Underwriters. Ten men are said to have perished. The news was received from Capt. Deuchers, of the Tanker Bear Creek, which vessel has arrived from Penaut.

THE WICKED WORLD.

WHITE caps tar and feather a man near Elgin, Minn.

A RACE war is threatened in Memphis growing out of the shooting of three officers by negroes.

WILLIAM BERAND of Chicago was shot and killed by an unknown person in a notorious dive in St. Louis.

A desperate gang of Sicilian robbers under oath to steal has been discovered in New York.

WILLIAM B. MERRILL, who recently obtained a fradulent divorce from his wife, has been sentenced at Denver to fourteen years' imprisonment for perjury.

ONE Fay, delivery clerk in the postoffice at Crede, Col., is charged with opening a registered letter. The amount of his defalcation is not known.

JAMES W. POWERS, a former Chicago board of trade operator, who lost a fortune in the wheat pit, is thought to have committed suicide.

A SPANIARD from Madrid has been arrested in St. Louis on the charge of selling counterfeit Spanish stamps. He gives the name of Rosondo Fernandez.

S. C. MUTALL, an Italian, attempted to burn a tenement with eighty people in it in New York. He failed. He is at large.

AT Hopkinsville, Ky., Mrs. Jennie Durrell (colored) is under arrest for the poisoning of her three step children. The children are in a critical condition.

BOB CURRIE of Brownsville, Tenn., shot and probably fatally wounded Miss Sarah Washington and John Butler. Currie and Butler were rivals for the young lady's hand.

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN, who claims to be the son of Mayor Washburn of Chicago, is locked up in New York charged with intoxication. He was found in the company of Wright Scott, a negro, who was showing him the sights of the city. Scott was also locked up.

FAYETT WELCH, an actor, was shot and killed by William F. Flannery, a variety performer, professionally known as W. J. Gould. The shooting occurred at a theatrical boarding-house, 10 Dix Place, Boston. Welsh had called Mrs. Flannery some hard names and refused to retract.

FOREIGN.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is said to have threatened to "pulverize Russia."

MANY young couples at Lake Dauphin, Man., discover that they were illegally married.

A MOTION to complete the British defenses at Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, is defeated in the house of commons.

MRS. OSBORNE, the London society lady who stole jewelry, is sentenced to nine months in prison.

THE earl of Denbigh died in London. He was a Catholic and a Knight of the Holy Roman Empire.

THE Spanish senate has approved the commercial convention between Spain and the United States. The vote stood 90 in favor of the convention to 50 against it.

ALL the anarchists charged with participation in the recent attack upon the town of Xeres, Spain, who were tried by court martial, have been acquitted. The decision is a surprise.

Infectious cerebral meningitis has caused five deaths within a few days in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, town of Newton, L. I. Three of the deaths were in one family.

MR. MERCIER has resigned his seat in the Quebec legislature, and will leave the country and live in France until an opportunity offers to get back to power again.

FRANK VAN ZANDT of New York, who lost between three and four millions in the Blue Bird mine in Montana, commits suicide in London.

AN Indian outbreak occurred a few days

THE Deacon case is paralleled by a tragedy in Japan, the parties concerned being American and English people.

THE king of Sweden has written a letter intimating that he may visit the world's fair at Chicago in person.

THE duke of Argyle, who has been sitting in the house of lords as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, has been created a duke of the United Kingdom.

THE mail from South Africa brings news of a revolt in the Zambezi Barue district against Capt. Gouveia, who it is rumored, has been killed.

THE Canadian government is building three revenue cutters on the great lakes of such a nature that they could easily be turned into war vessels.

ago at Lapaz, Bolivia, and government troops were sent to quell it. A battle has been fought and the Indians have been routed with the loss of 1,000 men. Thirty of the government troops are said to have been badly wounded.

MR. WILLIAM RANDALL CREMER, member of the house of commons for the Haggerstown division of Shoreditch, has written a letter in which he says that petitions representing 1,250,000 members of industrial organizations and thousands of other persons in favor of arbitrating all disputes between Great Britain and the United States will be immediately presented to parliament.

THE Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that the indiscriminate distribution of free bread in that city is having the effect of making workmen lazy. Some large factories, says the correspondent, are now unable to engage a sufficient number of laborers to carry on operations. In many cases it has been found that persons receiving free bread have afterward bartered it for gin.

THE TOILERS.

THE conductors' and trainmen's trouble on the Western division of the Canadian Pacific is still far from settlement. Officials and men have been in daily session, and, it is understood representatives of the brotherhoods of conductors and firemen have been sent for, so serious is the difficulty.

THE action of Moorhead & Co., owners of the Vesuvius mills of Sharpsburg, Pa., in cutting the wages of their puddlers from $5.50 to $5 per ton, caused great surprise among manufacturers and workmen. It is looked upon as the opening wedge for a general reduction of the amalgamated scale next June.

THE RAILROADS.

A NEW railroad is to be built through the upper peninsular of Michigan to shorten the distance between Lake Superior and Chicago.

A SYNDICATE at Indianapolis, headed by J. C. Shaffer, has been given a thirty-day's option on the Citizens' Railway Company of Indianapolis for $2,750,000.

O. P. Taylor, contracting freight agent at Minneapolis of the Kansas City, is very favorably mentioned for the office of secretary of the Minneapolis Jobbers' union, and will likely be elected to that position.

ATTY.-GEN. HENZEL, of Pennsylvania, will test on the Dauphin county court as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared, the constitutionality of the leases by which the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company has assumed control of the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Central railroads.

SPORTING MATTERS.

OVER a million brook trout have been booked for delivery at Ashland, Wis.

JIM CORBETT declares that he will at once put up a forfeit to fight Sullivan.

WILLIE MAINS' fingers have been pared down and a Western contract sent him.

THE first bicycle made entirely of aluminum has been pronounced a success.

It is remarkable how many great fighters there are until they get into the ring to do business.

JAY GOULD'S nephew, William Northrup, is the champion 135 pound wrestler of the Manhattan club.

EUGENE CARTER was beaten by Garnier in a recent game at Paris 300 to 238. Barter was the favorite.

JACK DEMPSEY will accept the position of instructor of the Pastime Athletic Club of Portland, Or.

EDGEMARK is the champion English setter dog. He beat Cincinnatus, the great field trial dog, at New York.

GUS LAMBERT has sailed for England. He is the man Peter Maher finished in one round the last time he went over.

BILL MADDEN, backer and manager of the defeated pugilist, Petet Maher, has arrived in New York. He says that Maher was fairly whipped and not drugged.

TOM O'ROURKE, manager and backer of George Dixon, has cabled Ted Pritchard, the English champion pugilist, to come to America at once, and he, O'Rourke, would back him against Fitzsimmons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE directors of the Chicago board of trade forbid all dealings in puts and calls.

EX-GOV. THAYER, of Nebraska, decides to make an effort to oust Gov. Boyd.

A YEAR'S experience of the American copywright has proved rather disappointing to French authors and publishers.

THE salt market has gone to pieces as the result of the collapse of the Western New York combine.

A COMBINE is formed for the purpose of limiting the output of the principal copper mines.

A DISPATCH received in Boston states that owing to an accident the Anaconda mine will be shut down several weeks.

THE Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church passed unanimously a resolution protesting against the opening of the World's Fair on Sundays.

AT Newport, R. I., a sale of a few of the effects of the late Geo. Bancroft was held. The extensive library and valuable furniture were not included in the sale.

THE New York Union League Club organized a committee to act with the army of the Tennessee in raising the $150,000 to pay for a monument to Gen. Sherman.

THE Indiana delegation to the Minneapolis convention is instructed to support President Harrison as long as his name is before the convention.

A STORY was published in the New York World concerning ill treatment of the patients on North Brothers Island. The story is officially denied.

GRACE MCKINNEY, an opera singer, and Rev. W. R. Stearly were married at Cleveland, Ohio. The bride was on a sick bed at the time of her marriage. Her illness is said to be fatal.

The World's Fair national board of control authorized the director general to allot space for a new separate building exclusively for the shoes and leather exhibit, including rubber boots, and shoes provided the trade furnish the necessary funds for construction and installation.

THE Travelers' Insurance company has given an option on all its property in Colorado to John C. Montgomery of Denver. A large company will be formed. It is the intention of Mr. Montgomery to place this enterprise in England. The land is valued at $5,000,000.

THE quarterly returns from the cotton manufactories of Fall River, Mass., show an increase in dividends of about $40,950 over those of the corresponding quarter in 1891. Twenty-seven corporations operating forty-nine mills representing a capital stock of $11,580,000 have paid $267,300 in dividends since the first of the year.

THE health officers of Philadelphia informed the health office that the leper, Charles Wing, who is now at the municipal hospital, has been employed as a cook at the Peabody hotel in this city in which there are 125 guests. Maj. Veale says that several witnesses have testified that Charley Wing's feet and legs at times have been so sore that he has been compelled to sit upon the table while mixing the flour.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

John Erickson an old resident of Red Wing broke through the ice while fishing in the river and was drowned.

Mrs. P. Kelly, aged 21 years, died at the home of her parents, at Waverly, after an illness of nine months.

Zena T. Burnell, an old resident of Red Wing died suddenly the other night aged sixty-two-years.

John Dreher & Son, dealers in general merchandise at Mankato, have made an assignment.

The trouble at Marshall with the insurance adjusters over the court house loss has been settled, $14,622 having been finally allowed by the insurance companies.

Charles Plopke, a Great Northern switchman, was knocked from a box car, while switching at Tileston's mill, St. Cloud, and seriously injured.

The St. Peter city council awarded the contract for lighting the city to a St. Paul electric light company. The contract price is $13,667 and is to be completed by the 1st of July.

The Moorhead National bank has been organized with Andrew Holes president, E. E. Hazen vice president, and F. W. Porritt cashier. The new bank was ready for business March 15.

Timothy O'Leary an old resident of Lake City, dropped dead while eating lunch in Johnson's shoe shop. His death was no doubt indirectly caused by alcholism. He was fifty-five years old.

Andrew Fiddler went down into a well at St. Peter for the purpose of cleaning it out. He had been at work but a few minutes when the well caved in. He was rescued after six hours and miraculously escaped almost uninjured.

One of the barns of James Stewart, who resides two miles north of Montevideo, burned recently. Loss about $250 and no insurance. As the premises were unoccupied at the time it is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The first seeding of the season was done at Brown's Valley the other day. The ground in most fields is dry and in good condition and should the present phenomenal weather continue seeding will be generally commenced in a few days.

It is estimated that half the men employed in the woods near Pine City have been discharged on account of the breaking up of the roads. Hauling has been stopped; teams are now "dragging" logs where the haul is short.

Clarence Dow, of St. Cloud, a brakeman on the Great Northern, got badly squeezed between an engine and a box car at Foley station. He was immediately brought to this city, where his injuries were attended to. He had two ribs broken.

The Youmans farm near Marshall, which has been favorably known throughout the state for some years, has been sold to W. H. Senden. It formerly covered two sections, but one section was sold some time ago to Henry Freese. The 640 acres just purchased were sold for $40 an acre.

H. G. Day editor of the Standard of Albert Lea, refuses to retract what he said about John A. Lovely's connection with the case of Graham vs. the city, and has employed two lawyers to fight the matter. It will be an interesting scrimmage, as the suit will be for personal damages.

George Moss was examined before Justice Trevette at Newport for the attempt to outrage Margaret Johnson. He was bound over to the grand jury, which meets in May without bail. It is alleged that two other young ladies will bring similar charges against him should he be acquitted.

The citizens of park Rapids and surrounding country have organized the Hubbard County Improvement union, with W. S. Foster as president, William Taber as secretary and W. L. Winslow, treasurer. Special committees have been appointed to give gratis information in regard to new industries, etc.

Jacob Maraschek and John Michowski, each thirteen years of age, were playing at Winona, when Michowski became enraged at his companion, and drawing a large pocket knife made several vicious stabs at Maraschek. It is thought that Maraschek will recover. Michowski is under arrest.

A slight fire at St. Cloud in the building occupied as a cigar factory by Marx & Wise did a great deal of damage. The stock in the building, which included 140,000 cigars, was worth $7,000, which was almost destroyed by water and smoke. The stock was insured for $4,500.

Nelson Blackmer, brother of Dr. and Judge Blackmer, started during the recent storm for Dr. Wedge's farm, two miles west of Albert Lea, and has not since been heard from. He no doubt has perished in the storm. He was forty years of age and unmarried.

During the recent storm at Mankato roofs were blown off, plate glass fronts demolished, street cars thrown from the track, men and women clinging to lamp posts. Part of the Baptist church fell, crashing into a house next door. Trees were torn up by the roots, and storm doors and shutters were lying in the street.

Messrs. Grady, Bachman and Matthews, express messengers on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road for the United States Express company, all tendered their resignations at Albert Lea, and their places have been filled by new men. It is understood that the company wanted two men to do the work of three without a corresponding increase of wages.

The North Star Stoneware company was incorporated at Red Wing by leading citizens with a capital stock of $200,000, over half of which is paid up. The company has purchased clay fields and a site, and will at once erect a stoneware plant here as large as either of the present two. With this company Red Wing will have three immense stoneware plants larger than any other in the West.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The farmers of this vicinity have already begun seeding. The soil is in excellent condition, and if fair weather continues most of the seeding will be through with before the middle of next month.

The influx of Eastern people after Dakota lands has become immense. Trains are filled daily on arrival at Chamberlain. One real estate man made a sale of nineteen quarter-sections of deeded lands to an Iowa syndicate.

Hon. William Blake, a prominent member of the People's Party and a member of the state legislature, was found dead in the woods near his ranch in the vicinity of Deadwood. There are no marks of violence, and death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

A splendid flow of water was struck in the artesian well being put down on the Dr. Collins farm near Conover, east of Huron. The well is a 4½-inch bore and is for irrigation purposes. The flow was found at a depth of 745 feet. Drilling will be continued till another flow is reached.

Count Elliott Zeborowski, who married the divorced wife of Baron De Steurs, is a New Yorker of immense wealth, being the owner of the Broadway theater. He has an annual income of $80,000, and his whole life has been spent in pleasure-seeking. He has traveled all over the world.

There is very little encouragement in this state for a world's fair appropriation by the legislature. The board of women commissioners say that they will undertake the job of raising all the money that will be needed both for the construction of a building that will be a credit and for the general expenses.

Lee Barnes, the barber who was arrested at Cottonwood, Marshall county, Minn., on a requisition issued by Gov. Mellette, and who has been on trial before Judge Andrews at Milbank, was convicted as indicted, the charge being assault with a dangerous weapon.

A decision of unusual importance from the fact of its being the first one of the kind in the country, has been handed down by the supreme court. It was on the case of South Dakota vs. The First National Bank of Clarks, indicted for taking illegal interest. The court holds that the national character of a bank does not protect it from the laws of the country in matters of usury.

NORTH DAKOTA.

An ordinance granting a franchise to the Grand Forks Street Electric Railway company passed a first reading in the city council.

At Larimore Supt. C. H. Jenks' wife was presented with a solitaire diamond ring by the employes of the Dakota division in memory of the 25th anniversary. Conductor Copeland made the presentation speech.

William H. Wheeler, of Buffalo, N. Y., traveling agent of the Standard Oil company, died suddenly at Grand Forks from hemorrhage of the stomach. He was sick but a few hours. The remains were taken East for interment.

A Grand Forks special says: A Republic city convention has been called for March 22. Mayor Richardson is a candidate for re-election. Several others are talked of, but none have yet developed any organized movement against him.

A man and his team were frozen between Grafton and the depot of the Great Northern railway. They were found by the station agent. A couple married here a few days ago came near suffering the same fate. They were overtaken by the storm two miles south of town. Their team fortunately wandered into a warm corner. In the city considerable damage was done. Smokestacks were blown down, roofs were blown off, fronts blown in and the driveway of the Northern Pacific elevator was carried across the street, breaking the windows of a hotel.

WISCONSIN.

Charles Beggs, a tinsmith, shot and fatally wounded his wife at Waukesha and then shot and killed himself.

The entire village of Edgar, a small station on the Lake Shore road in Marathon county, was wiped out by fire a few days ago.

Charles Vitalis, an old resident and prominent business man of Franconia, Minn., died suddenly at St. Croix Falls. He was 49 years old.

The Northwestern Wisconsin Teachers Association will be held in Chippewa Falls April 1 and 2. State school superintendent and other prominent educators are expected to be present.

Papers have been served on the mayor and the clerk of Ashland asking $10,000 damages of the city. The plaintiff is J. J. Koch, who claims to have received serious injuries from slipping on an icy walk.

Sanfield McDonald was arrested at Ashland for whipping J. A. Monger, editor of a local sheet, who had traduced McDonald's wife. His action is approved by citizens, who will pay his fine.

Angus McDonald, a Connors Point saloon keeper of West Superior, fell from the top of a lumber pile, to which point of vantage he climbed to view a fire, and received internal injuries which it is believed will prove fatal.

Charlie Colbeth, of Hudson, the recaptured farmer charged with wheat stealing, waived examination before Justice Bunker, and will have his hearing before Judge Bundy at the spring term of the circuit court. He is putting in his time at the county jail during the interval.

Mary Rix, known all over the country as the "window smasher," was arrested at Ashland. She has been arrested in Chicago, Millwaukee and St. Paul on the same charge. The woman seems perfectly sane aside from the mania for breaking windows.

Several months ago James Hamlin caused the arrest of Richard Hawks, then proprietor of a prominent hotel, of Eau Claire, on a civil warrant charging him with converting to his own use $230 of the plaintiff's money. The case was tried, and the jury vindicated Hawks by a verdict of no cause of action.

IOWA.

John Dier, an old and respected citizen of Burlington committed suicide by hanging this forenoon. He was despondent on account of poverty. He leaves a wife.

Dinnis Hayes, a prominent farmer of Dudley, suicided by hanging. The cause was that he had a premonition that he would starve to death.

Thomas Gaffy shot and killed Edward Buggy at Dunscombe. Gaffer was the rejected suitor of a girl with whom Buggy was walking when killed. The slayer is in jail. Mob violence is feared.

The safe in Reed & Heath's Victor roller mills at the old town of Lima Springs was blown open by burglars and robbed of its contents—only $5.38. The door was blown completely off. There is no clue to the burglars.

H. M. Belvue at Des Moines filed an information charging Senator George L. Finn with assault and battery. Senator Finn paid the fine and the matter is settled as far as Finn is concerned.

Tom Sutton was run over by a Burlington passenger train at Waterloo, near Nora Junction, and was instantly killed. He was a farmer, residing near Nora Springs, and was walking home on the track. He was 40 years old and leaves a family.

In a saloon next door to the Democratic head quarters at Burlington occurred a shooting affray. Ginther, the saloon-keeper, got into a dispute and shot Tom Wall, a notorious crook, in the arm. Another onlooker was wounded in the hand.

Fire broke out in the Globe Building, Dubuque, occupied by Platt Bros., clothiers; The Metz book bindery, the Illinois Central offices and others. The principal damage is to Platt Bros., who estimate the damage caused by water at $8,000 to $10,000. the loss otherwise is light.

W. F. Knapp, a brakeman on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road, was run over by a switch engine, at Iowa Falls, and instantly killed. His home was at Goodwell, where he leaves a wife and three children. He formerly lived at Forest City.

Fire in a dry goods store of J. H. Maynenham at Sioux City caused a loss of about $30,000. In the same building is the wholesale dry goods house of H. A. Jandt & Co., having a stock valued at $200,000. Water and smoke damaged this about $15,000. All loss is fully covered by insurance.

DEATH IN A MINE.

An Explosion in a Belgian Mine Hundreds of Feet Below the Surface.

At Least One Hundred and Probably One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—An accident occurred to-day in the Anderluis colliery near Charleroi, which resulted in a great loss of life. Three hundred and seventy miners were employed in the coal pit when there was a terrific explosion of fire damp. The explosion occurred in a gallery 400 feet below the surface. Here were working 270 men. Of this number forty escaped by means of the second shaft, and sixteen others were rescued in a terribly, and it is believed, fatally injured condition.

The excitement among the crowd of men and children continues to grow in intensity, and the grief of those who have husbands or fathers in the mine is pitiable. Some of the women are quite frantic, and it was found necessary to get their friends to remove them from the scene of the accident. Rescuing parties were at once organized, and the work of removing the dead and injured was begun. Thirty or forty limp and black form were brought up on the first trip. These miners had run for their lives, but had been caught at the entrance by falling timbers. All had broken bones, and three were so firmly lodged in the wreck that the rescuing party dured not wait to extricate them. Five of the wounded were brought up on the second trip and two others and five dead were brought up on the third trip.

The rescued men say that twenty-five of the miners still imprisoned are women. There are about 200 in all still to be accounted for. It is thought that those nearest the first cave-in in the gallery may be rescued alive. Those furthest from the entrance of the gallery have probably been suffocated before this, and if not will die before they can be reached.

The work has been set back twice this evening by the caving of great blocks of soil and stone from the sides of the wrecked shafts, and since the third trip no volunteers for the work of rescue could be found. The dead will number at least 100 and probably 150.

WILLIAMS DIVORCE.

A Motion for a Continuance Denied at Rapid City, S. D.

RAPID CITY, S. D., March 12.—The sensational Williams divorce case opened here to-day. Mrs. Williams, who is sick in the East, was not present, but Judge Fuller denied a continuance on the plaintiff's admitting that, if present, she would deny desertion. The grounds of the petition are desertion and refusal to perform martial duties. Mrs. Williams charges adultery at various times and places with a girl named Boyd. The evidence of Williams shows that a Catholic servant girl named Omalley gained complete control of his wife, and turned her against him on religious grounds. He claims that for months he was compelled to make his own bed and he had no home comforts.

This afternoon proved decidedly interesting. Williams concluded his story of marital wrongs and deprivations, and the defense opened its endless depositions upon the intimacy between himself and Nettie Boyd, his alleged mistress. Miss Boyd appeared for the first time at the afternoon session. She is a decidedly pretty bloode and showed perfect self-possession. It is understood she will explain her relations with Williams.

The testimony was principally that of servants at the Earl house, where Miss Boyd boarded, and charged that he visited her almost daily for months, took her out riding, and made her numerous presents. The evidence of the principal witness, Emma Wyland, who worked in the Earl house, was considerably weakened by contradictions and the fact that she had married a second time without certain knowledge of her husband's death. The details were quite salacious at some points, and Judge Fuller frequently expressed disgust, and declared he wished to hear no repetition. The defense is making a great effort to secure the presence of Mrs. Williams, who is now sick in Iowa.

IOWA'S LAWMAKERS.

Important Bills Passing the Senate of That State.

DES MOINES, March 12.—In the senate today the Australian ballot bill passed without a dissenting vote. It is different from the ballot bill passed in the house, and will now go to that body again.

The Gatch collateral inheritance bill, framed after the New York law on the same subject passed the senate, only a few votes being recorded against it. It provides that 5 per cent of all estates over $1,000 shall be paid into the state treasury, except those of direct inheritance. The Kelly innocent purchaser bill, providing for a defense by makers of negotiable paper made for certain purposes, such as lightning rods, trees, patent rights, etc., was also passed. This bill is less sweeping than the house bill, which included all negotiable paper.

CRUELTY DENIED.

Mrs. Bott, However, Obtains Her Divorce at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—The sensational Bott divorce suit was ended yesterday. Annie Bott was granted a divorce on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment. The defendant denied the allegations and set up a counter claim, charging his wife with infidelity, and asked for a divorce from her on that ground.

The court decreed that the defendant is to have the care and custody of the child. Mrs. Bott is a handsome young woman with prepossessing manners. Mr. Bott is a well known jeweler.

The prince and princess of Wales and party have gone to Mentone, France, where they will remain for some time.

It Will Be a Hummer.

NEW YORK, March 12.—President Austin Corbin, of the Long Island Railroad company, has made public the particulars regarding the new bridge which it is desired to build across the East river from Laurel Hill to New York, thus furnishing extensive terminal facilities in this city for the Long Island road and the roads using the New York & New Jersey bridge. The bridge is designed for railroad purposes exclusively. It will be 12,450 or a little over two miles in length and cost about $12,000,000. It will have four tracks and possibly six. It is proposed to make the union depot, which will be located somewhere near Forty-second street, the finest terminal structure in the world.

A Woman Bound and Assaulted.

NEW HAVEN, Special—Three men entered the home of Albert Denslow in Hamden, a suburb of New Haven, last night, bound and gagged Denslow and a man named Monk, who boarded in the house. The men then caught Mrs. Emily Johnson, Denslow's sister, tied her hands behind her and carried her into a bedroom adjoining. Here they ravished the woman repeatedly. The men were in the house two hours and all this time Denslow and Monk lay helpless on the floor and were unable to render assistance. The police are working on the case. Mrs. Johnson's injuries are serious. She is thirty-nine years old. One of the men has been caught.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

SENATE.

The senate military committee has reported favorably a bill to establish lineal promotion throughout the several lines of the artillery, cavalry and infantry of the army.

Washburn presented petitions for the passage of the option bill; also for the delivery of mails to rural districts; also for legislation making all money legal tender; also for legislation against adulterations.

At 3 p. m. the senate suspended business to listen to eulogies on the late W. H. F. Lee, of Virginia, and out of respect to his memory adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The entire day had been consumed in the desultory consideration of unimportant private bills.

Mr. Waltham, of Mississippi, offered a resolution in the senate directing the committee on elections to inquire whether further legislation was not necessary to put at rest questions arising as to the construction of the law regulating the time and manner of choosing senators

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

The house passed the urgency deficiency bill providing $370,000 for government printing and several smaller amounts for District institutions.

The agricultural deficiency bill was passed.

The invalid pension appropriation bill today gave rise to a discussion in the house of the merits of both parties in their dealings with the soldier, each arraigning the other for the record made on the soldier question.

MONDAY, MARCH, 7.

SENATE.

Mr. Morgan moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, was seated and Mr. Claggett rejected, and submitted in the form of resolutions instruction to the committee on elections certain propositions of law, which, he believed, if fairly considered by the senate, would cause a reversal of decision arrived at in the case.

Senator Proctor, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to amend the articles of war, the chief provision of which is that a general court martial shall in future have the power to punish summarily for contempt of its authority such acts as would be punishable by the highest civil court of the country, and with like penalties.

HOUSE.

The resolution to consider the Bland silver bill March 22 was read in the house before the journal was read. Speaker Crisp declared this to be in order, and an appeal from his decision was tabled. The house passed the resolution, 190 to 84.

The bill to protect foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair with respect to patents was favorably reported to the house.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding has sent to the house a letter containing estimates for appropriations aggregating $120,718 for the expenses of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian Exposition for the fiscal year 1893.

The house took the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Grout moved to recommit with instructions to increase the aggregate from $135,000,000 to $144,000,000. This motion was defeated, the bill passed and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

SENATE.

The senate declined, by a vote of 19 to 38, to strike out sections 7 and 8 of the pure food bill. Section 9 was stricken out.

The senate passed bills appropriating $300,000 for a public building at Spokane Fall, Wash.; and appropriating $275,000 for the construction of two United States revenue cutters for services on the great lakes.

The senate went into executive session to consider the arbitration treaty received from the president. It called forth considerable discussion which extended over an hour. On motion it was referred back to the Foreign relations committee.

Senator Stanford introduced a bill to increase the duty on opium to $5 a pound.

HOUSE.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee gave notice in the house that he would call up for consideration the free wool-bill.

The house committee on military affairs after hearing Gen. Merritt, today, ordered a favorable report on the bill for the establishment of a military post at Helena, Mont. The measure was reported with an amendment reducing the appropriation for the proposed post from $300,000 to $100,000.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

SENATE.

In the senate Mr. Hale, acting chairman of the naval committee, reported a bill to increase the navy. He said it was substantially the same measure introduced by him on Jan. 25, 1892, providing for new battle ships, gun boats and torpedo boats. Placed on the calendar.

The senate passed the pure food bill with a few unimportant amendments.

Senator Warren introduced a bill asking for the cession of the arid public lands to the states and territories wherein situated.

Mr. Morgan reported a resolution authorizing the committee on foreign relations to take testimony in cases where a claim is made by a citizen of the United States against a foreign government.

Among the bills introduced in the senate and referred was one with the following curious title, presented by Mr. Cullom (by request): "To test and try the science of spelling and to provide for establishing 100 schools for that purpose; and to establish a spelling school in the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893."

HOUSE.

The house went into committee of the whole and the entire day was consumed in a discussion of the tariff question. Representatives McMillan of Tennessee lead the tariff reform forces and Dingley of Maine defended the McKinley law.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 10.

SENATE.

Senator Hoar was in his seat after an absence through illness of several weeks.

The senate passed a bill to survey and mark the boundary between the states of Nebraska and South Dakota, on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservation.

Senator Morgan's resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to report the legal propositions involved in the Idaho contest was passed.

The agriculture deficiency bill appropriating $150,000 for the bureau of animal industry, was passed. The bill also carries $10,000 for experiments in sugar culture.

On motion of Senator Teller the secretary of the treasury was called upon for information concerning the operations of the treasury department under the act of July 14, 1890, relating to the coinage of silver.

HOUSE.

The house resumed consideration of the tariff in committee of the whole and this was the only business transacted. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, continued his argument against the Springer free wool bill.

Messers Turner, Reed, Patterson and several other members took part in the general debate.

Acted in Self-Defense.

MANKATO, Minn., Special Telegram, —Charles Brown, who killed Elias Gustavson last September in a brick yard two miles from here, and who ran away when his victim died, has voluntarily returned. He has been arrested and released under $10,000 bail. M. E. Lockerby, Paul Iverson and Fred Widell being his bondsmen. Evidence produced at the coroner's inquest shows that Brown picked up a four-foot club and hit Gustavson as he was about to pick up a brick. Gustavson fell to the ground and died soon afterwards. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased met his death by a blow from a club in the hands of Charles Brown, who acted in self-defense.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican County Convention for the County of Polk will be held on Tuesday, April 5th, 1892, in the Court House in the City of Crookston, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing nine delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in the city of St. Paul on Thursday, May 5th, 1892, and also for the purpose of electing nine delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Morris on the 12th day of May, 1892, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for each organized town or precinct, and one additional delegate for each forty votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1888, viz.:

Andover	2	Lambert	1
Angus	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Black River	2	Lessor	3
Brandsvold	3	Louisville	1
Badger	2	Liberty	2
Bray	1	Lowell	2
Belgium	1	Nesbit	2
Brislet	1	North	2
Bygland	2	Northland	2
Columbia	2	Norden	2
City E. Grand Forks	4	Numedal	1
City of Crookston—		Onstad	2
1st ward	4	Parnell	1
2d "	3	Poplar River	1
3d "	2	Polk Center	2
4th "	5	Queen	2
5th "	1	Red Lake Falls—vil.	3
Town of Crookston	2	" " —town	1
Eden	1	Reis	2
Emardville	1	River Falls	1
Euclid	2	Roome	2
Fairfax	2	Roxbury	2
Farley	1	Russia	1
Fanny	1	Rosebud, including village of Fosston	3
Vil. & town of Fisher	4	St. Hilaire	2
Grand Forks	2	Sanders	2
Garden	4	Sandsville	2
Garfield & vil. Fertile	4	Sletten	3
Gervais	1	Sullivan	2
Gentilly	2	Tabor	1
Godfrey	3	Terrebonne	2
Grove Park	2	Tilden	2
Hammond	1	Tynsid	2
Higdem	2	Vineland	2
Hill River	3	Winger	3
Hubbard	3	Woodside	2
Huntsville	2	Wyandotte	2
Keystone	2		
Kertsonville	1	Total	159
King	3		
Knute	3		

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that no delegate will be admitted to a seat in the Convention unless such delegate resides in the town or precinct which he represents.

The foregoing call was agreed upon by the Republican County Committee at a meeting held in the City of Crookston, March 11th, 1892.

A. A. MILLER, Secretary.
A. D. STEPHENS, Chairman.

Euclid Items.

Alley Carlton, of Angus, returned from the pinery Friday.

Twelve cattle perished in the storm of Wednesday night in the ditch of the N. P. track, also two near Angus. This was undoubtedly the worst storm of the season.

Bert Chapin arrived from Michigan on the morning train Friday. His brother, R. S. Chapin, of Crookston, accompanied him as far as that city. Bert will become a resident of Polk Co.

Ed. Duntly, who recently arrived from Michigan, has hired out to M. M. Davis & Son for the season, and means to grow up with the country. That's right, young men of Michigan, there's room for thousands more of you.

Henry Stuhr bade farewell to a nice new $3.50 stiff hat Wednesday which took its way toward Crookston, so if any of the Crookstonites see a bran new hat walking around on three leg, Mr. Stuhr would be very much obliged to have you inform him of its whereabouts.

Euclid has blossomed out with a reporter which I am afraid will also be like the Dutchman's wife which "lasted to soon yet already."

New goods constantly arriving at E. Taylor & Co.'s.

F. Tiedt doing a big business.

Brother Harrington has got back from a visit to the old home where the geese go in winter.

E. Taylor & Co. Company talk of putting a 40-foot addition on the back of their store to accommodate their increasing trade.

Ole Nelson is now moving into town. I suppose Ole will be quite a dude hereafter.

We hear twine is going up. If it is that confounded Cordage Company ought to be hung with a piece of their own goods.

Denis Losey will move out on the farm next week and become a granger once more.

If I write no more, you need not cry,
Good-bye! old JOURNAL, good-bye!
For I know there's none for me to sigh,
Good-bye! old JOURNAL, good-bye!
Bye, JOURNAL, bye, oh!
Not very long though,
I'll be there to-morrow;
Good-bye! old JOURNAL, good-bye!

FRED.

Mentor Items.

MENTOR, March 14, 1891.

Our roads are in bad condition since the storm of last week.

The storm of Tuesday night and Wednesday of last week was the most severe witnessed in this place in eleven years. We have not heard of any particular damage being done, except the wrecking of Messrs. Moe & Bubn's store house.

A resident of Mentor, so we are told, in seeking a safer nook, saved his life but lost his rubbers.

John Bubn is still at his post packing eggs. He is an experienced hand at the business. John don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

A grand entertainment was held at the residence of Mr. D. Overholt on Saturday evening of last week, for the benefit of the ladies' relief corps. A very pleasant evening was spent by all. The entertainment was good and the refreshments genuine. At 12 m. the company dispersed, returning to their homes in high spirits. Who will be the next hospitable man to open his door for the good cause?

Don't forget the social Friday night. If you can't get your best girl take somebody else's girl. Come one, come all, and have a good time.

Iver Halderson is about to move from our midst. We regret to see one of our good neighbors leave us. This move will be Grove Park's loss and Woodside's gain.

The wood camp belonging to T. H. Bjoin has at last broken up. Cye stuck to his knitting very good this winter, but we wonder if the profits will balance the losses. As Cye has used up three axes and nothing left but the handle of the fourth, we think he ought to peck away all summer, and see if he could make it better in warm weather.

The following are the officers elected at the recent town election:

Supervisors—A. Cleveland, chairman; Chas. Attix, John Quesnell.
Town Clerk—E. E. Abbott.
Treasurer—John Tice.
Justice of the Peace—Geo. Swift.
Constable—B. VanGordon.

MICK.

MELVIN ITEMS.

The election is over, no broken bones but an occasional sore scalp. This is a year, however, in which to locate the sore spot, and avoid getting hit, in the same place next year.

The recent storm was the worst known in five years, and coming so unexpectedly, it caught some stock unprotected. E. B. Durdall lost one fine ox which wandered about on the prairie and was found dead six miles from home. C. W. Davis lost two oxen and one calf. At this writing he has found one ox and the calf dead, and no trace of the other. Henry Manki lost one yoke of oxen and others are in quest of cows, calves and sheep.

The change of weather has nipped the prospect of very early seeding, but the farmers can haul the wood they expected to haul next summer, cut, split and pile it, and make the housewife happier.

During the recent fine weather some of the farmers who did not get their grain threshed last fall, tried threshing, but they are unable to sell their wheat, it being so damp. The elevator men cannot give more than No. 3 for wheat threshed now, which, had it been threshed last fall, would have graded No. 1. This early in the season there is from two to three layers of sheaves in the bottom of each stack that are badly damaged, and it now looks as if one-sixth of the grain stacked on level land would be destroyed for market if left till after seeding, and if threshed before will be too damp to sell. It looks very discouraging for those who have not threshed.

If all the towns in the county will get a move on, as it were, the hail sufferers will not be forced to the wall, and be obliged to go out of business for lack of seed grain.

GOSSIP.

Popular Talks On Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

We have seen in my three previous papers on the subject of Mercantile Agencies that the law as generally laid down in this country is to the effect that reports of mercantile agencies are privileged communications—that is, such communications as exempt them from liability for statements otherwise libelous, when, and only when, such reports are made to subscribers to the agency having an interest in the information given. We have also found that this interest must be a specific interest, that is, not such an interest as subscribers have in all persons who are reported, but an interest in the particular concern or business concerning which the report is made. That the law in Canada would seem to be almost the reverse; in other words, that no report by an agency is privileged, whether made to an interested subscriber or not. Frequently agencies make contracts with their subscribers by which the latter assume the responsibility, risk and liability for negligence or incorrect statements on the part of the agency's employes in procuring, collecting and communicating the information. Such contracts have been upheld in two cases, which are the only ones we find, both in Pennsylvania, and one against Dun and the other against Bradstreet. There are statutes in many of the States which provide that in order to maintain an action against a person for a representation concerning the character in trade of any other person, it is necessary that the representation be in writing and signed by the person sought to be charged. Where it has been sought to apply this statute to mercantile agencies in cases where their reports are not in writing, there has developed a difference of opinion on the part of the courts, which leaves the question unsettled. One view is that the agency waives its right to take advantage of the statute by its original contract with the subscriber. Another view is that the agency is liable, not upon the representation, but upon the contract, and that no statute requires the latter to be in writing. Statutes of this character are found in Alabama, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont and Wyoming, and cases upon this subject are the following: Sprague v. Dun, U. C., 399 Q. B., 551; Swan v. Phillips, 8 A. and E., 457.

Sometimes a merchant, in order to gain credit, makes to the mercantile agencies a false statement as to his business character and ability. In such cases, one who has been defrauded by reason of his relying upon these representations, may maintain an action of deceit against such merchant. A fraudulent intent upon the part of the merchant must be clearly shown, and the representation must be so nearly connected with the transaction in which the plaintiff alleges that he was deceived as to make it plain that the defendant intended the representation to be relied upon in that transaction. It would, no doubt, be interesting to attorneys throughout the country to know how far they are protected in responding to requests made by mercantile agencies as to the responsibility of merchants. Very little has come before the courts to help in determining the question. There is a case reported in the Albany Law Journal, first volume, page 323, tried in September, 1870, before a circuit court in New York, in which the attorney received a letter with printed questions from J. M. Bradstreet & Son's agency, inquiring as to the standing, character and financial ability of a party named Sherwood. This letter he answered. Sherwood sued the attorney for libel, because of matter contained in that answer. The judge charged the jury that the communication made by the attorney to the agency was not privileged, and it was laid down that the protection which is given to the proprietor of a mercantile agency in reporting the standing of a party to one of its subscribers, is not given to the country correspondent of the agency. It would seem, however, that any ruling that would hold the agency irresponsible in the matter, would also protect the country correspondent, who is nothing more nor less than a clerk or agent of the agency for a particular purpose. Indeed, it is almost the sole and universal method employed by agencies to obtain the information which they furnish to their patrons, and it is hard to see where any justice lies in holding the one responsible and the other not, and we believe if the question ever comes before the higher courts, as indeed it would seem strange that it has not, the decision will be the reverse of that before quoted.

In our next we shall treat of the liability of the mercantile agencies doing a collection business.

Maple Bay Items.

Last Wednesday's storm is said to have been the severest one ever experienced in Minnesota.

The conference held in the new Lutheran church at Aldahl last week was well represented by the Maple Bay people.

Misses Carrie and Estelle Hunter, who have been attending school in Fertile this winter, returned home in time to enable Miss Carrie to attend the teachers' examination.

Miss Bertha Moen is home from Crookston on a visit to her parents.

Our election held at the school house in Dist. No. 90, resulted in electing the old board with but little opposition.

Rev. Sorensen was the guest of Rev. Oefstedal during conference.

Miss Nettie Hunter, who has just finished teaching a successful term of school in Dist. No. 190, and returned to her home, has been suffering from la grippe.

The storm put a stop to the work already commenced on the parsonage.

Rev. S. E. Sorenson and family are now occupying the old store building until the completion of their new house.

Miss Matie Godfrey is home from Crookston, where she has been attending school for the past two months.

Miss Carrie Hunter has been very sick since her return from Crookston, but is now convalescent.

Sen. E. E. Lommen delivered a fine address to the farmers of this town, on the 4th inst. We regret the slim attendance which was probably owing to insufficient notice.

BLIZZARD.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

We spoke of the birds singing, but their songs were soon silenced, and with most of them, forever.

The worst storm we have seen in thirteen years swept over this part of the valley on the night of the 8th and day of the 9th. The loss of property has been considerable, though no loss of human life heard of as yet. J. Garstner, town of Godfrey, lost 8 head of cattle, 5 cows and 3 young cattle; T. G. Lee, 1 steer; Mr. Davis, town of Onstad, 1 ox and 1 cow; Mr. Al Wade of Tilden, 1 fat hog and 20 chickens. Reports say the loss in Terrebonne will exceed 50 head of cattle.

Mr. P. W. Horton met with a sad accident some weeks ago. A small twig scratched his eye and he caught cold in it, which resulted in its loss. He has been confined to the house five weeks, but is improving now.

RAPLE BAY.

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M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
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One grade Polled Angus, fresh; one grade Shorthorn and one full-blood Holstein-Friesian. Call at JOURNAL office.

OATS WANTED.

S. L. Dobson wants to secure all the oats in Polk County that are suitable for his business, for which he will pay the highest market price.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

For Sale.

I have for sale at my farm, 6 miles northeast of Crookston, a few choice young mares ready for farm work or driving purposes. Call early for choice.

[45-tf] S. M. MCKEE.

WANTED!

Two or three men to work for me in Polk County. $4 to $12 per day, sure. If you are idle or working for small money now is the time. Any one can do the work and make big wages. Particulars free. Address,

W. ALBERT LANCTOT,
[41-48] Crookston, Minn.

Wanted.

Groom, to travel with an imported Clydesdale stallion for three months beginning April 1st, 1892. None but a competent person need apply. Bring references and state wages expected. Address H. H. Cavanagh, Sec., Excel P. O., Marshall County, Minnesota. [47-50]

Wanted.

Employment on a farm by an experienced young man 21 years old. Address, E. B. P., Cleveland House, Crookston, Minn.

BIDS FOR SIDEWALK.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk,
City of Crookston, } ss.

Bids will be received by the City Council of the City of Crookston for building a sidewalk along and adjoining the north side of Fourth street, from the intersection thereof by Broadway street, to the intersection of said Fourth street by Elm street, in the city of Crookston. Said sidewalk to be six feet wide, made of white pine plank, two inches thick, surfaced on one side, each plank to be not more than six inches wide and well nailed with 20 penny spikes on three stringers 3x6 inches dimension, timbers and all lumber to be as good quality as first common white pine timber.

Bids will be opened Tuesday evening, March 22d, 1892. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated Crookston, Minn., March 9th, 1892.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

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A FOBLE ATONEMENT. An Interesting Story. By Mme. Sophie Redfield de Meissner, of the Russian Legation.

SOUTH AFRICA. A Series of Letters from the Diamond Fields. By H. H. B. Marrison, of Johannisberg, South Africa.

AMONG THE MOONSHINERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. By Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

SOUTH AMERICAN SKETCHES. By Capt. Almont Barnes.

Frank G. Carpenter will continue his interesting letters. Prof. Felix S. Oswald will continue his attractive articles. This is only a partial list. Other attractive features will be announced from time to time.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk. } ss.

Notice is hereby given that at a Special Term of the Probate Court, to be held in and for the County of Polk, on Friday the First day of April, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, in said County, the following matter will be heard and considered:

The verified petition of James H. Lee for the appointment of a guardian for Walter C. Lee, of said county, now at the Hospital of Insane at Fergus Falls in said State, alleged to be insane and mentally incompetent to have the charge and management of his property.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the Sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1892.

By order of the Court: C. M. BENSON,
[48-50] Judge of Probate.

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And the many points of superiority over other Drills on the market, entitle them to the name they hold as the "King of Seeding Machinery." For sowing in rows close together—5 inches—others are 6 and 7 inches—ease of operation, lightness of draft, we recommend them to any careful, investigating farmer. They will not clog; we warrant them to work where a seeker will work. They are well built, durable and are sold as low as their excellent quality will admit.

We have some special BARGAINS IN HARROWS. 150 tooth 4-horse Boss Harrow, $22. 101 tooth 3-horse $15. 77 tooth 2-horse, $11. We have a nice line of disc and lever Harrows which will arrive this week.

Our full spring line of Rushford Wagons, Grand Detour and Scandia Plows are beginning to come in. We have also the well known Minneapolis Binder, Walter A. Wood Mower, Advance Thresher and Engine, Columbus and Racine Buggies, Carts and Road Wagons. Finest line of these goods ever brought to town will arrive soon. Give us a call and get our prices before buying.

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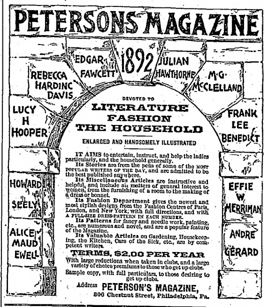

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I have just added New Machinery and Facilities for doing
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D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner
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Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, March 17, 1892.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

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MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de..........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. do.......CROOKSTON.......de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de.......Grand Forks.......de. 6:20 p. m.
9:30 p. m. ar..........Helena..........de. 11:00 a. m.

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.

Daily, except Sunday.

Depart 7:30 a. m.......................Arrive 6:45 p. m

FOSSTON BRANCH.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Depart 7:30 a. m.......................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Depart 10:45 a. m.......................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

World's Fair Notes.

New Jersey has increased its World's Fair appropriation from $20,000 to $70,000.

The Russian government has adopted a very liberal policy toward the Exposition. Information has been received at headquarters that the minister of finance, with the approval of the emperor, has decided to pay all freight charges on Russian exhibits for the Fair, to insure the exhibits and to decorate the Russian section. The imperial porcelain factory is making ware of special designs to be shown at the Fair.

Austria will make a fine exhibit of glass, porcelain, bronze, leather, artistic iron and cabinet work.

The "Independent New York Schuetzen," considered the elite corps of German-American sharpshooters, have decided to attend the Exposition in a body. The organization has in its membership many prominent business men. It has made two or more shooting tours in Europe, on one of which it was entertained by Price Bismarck.

The Bethlehem Iron Company, of South Bethlehem, Pa., will make an extensive exhibit, including steel rails, a battle ship shafting 125 feet in length, guns, projectiles, an armor-plate ingot weighing 100 tons, and various naval appliances. The company will also erect a full-size model of its famous 125-ton steam hammer, said to be the largest in the world. It will be to all appearances a perfect duplicate in every respect. It will span the main avenue of Machinery Hall, and will rise to a height of ninety feet. At the last Paris exhibition great attention was attracted by a similar model shown by the Creusot works, but representing only a 100-hammer.

E. Sayderheim, horticulturist to the Emperor of Austria, has written from Buda-Pesth that he will contribute to the Exposition's floral display a collection of the rarest roses, embracing 200 standard, 200 half-standard tree roses and 400 rose bushes.

Mrs. Frona Wait, one of the lady managers of California, has offered to finish in redwood one of the large reception rooms in the woman's building.

The French goverment, through the efforts of Minister Whitelaw Reid, has agreed to permit the exposition authorities to send into France, free of duty, electrotypes of buildings and other exposition matter intended for use in French papers, to stimulate interest in the fair.

A cablegram states that Switzerland will not be officially represented at the exposition, but that the government will examine the representations of citizens desirous of exhibiting and will consider the question of granting a subsidy to enable them to do so.

The exhibit which Illinois women will make in the woman's building will be a model hospital, conducted entirely by women. The women physicians and surgeons of the State and the Illinois training school for nurses will manage the matter. Three rooms in the woman's building have been assigned for the exhibit, and the state board has appropriated $6,000 to defray the expenses.

A heroic statue of Columbus, by Louis St. Gaudens, will stand before the main entrance of the administration building.

The Illinois Woman's Ceramic Association has secured space for an exhibit in the Illinois building.

The Queen Isabella Association will not have a pavilion or club house on the exposition grounds. Its application for space for such pavilion has been rejected by the grounds and buildings committee, on recommendation of chief of construction Burnham, who urged that no space could be spared for buildings of the private club house description.

A choral hall, 160x260 feet, will be erected near the horticultural building. There Professor Tomlins, with 2,000 trained voices, will furnish rare choral music during the exposition. The Welsh International Eisteddfod will occupy the building for a week.

Hayti has appropriated $25,000 for its representation at the exposition. Fred Douglass has been appointed commissioner to represent that country.

The grand entrance to the mammoth manufacturers' building will be decorated at an expense of about $12,000.

The total amount reported appropriated by foreign nations and colonies for their representation at the exposition, so far as heard from, is $3,951,053. Quite a number of those which have decided to participate have not yet made appropriations.

The Illinois state board of agriculture has offered a number of prizes ranging from $50 to $250, for the best exhibits shown at the state fair, to be held at Peoria in September. From these exhibits the board will make many selections for the World's fair.

A bill protecting foreign exhibitors of patented articles from all possible prosecution for infringement has peen passed by the senate and is pending and reported sure to pass in the House. The bill reads as follows:

"That no citizen of any country shall be held liable for the infringement of any patent granted by the United States or any trade-mark registered in the United States where the act complained of is performed in connection with the exhibition of any article or thing at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago."

M. Seranno, Mexico's special World's Fair commissioner, who visited Chicago a short time ago and made a thorough inspection of exposition progress and affairs, has made to his government a report exceedingly favorable to the exposition. He advocates an elaborate participation by Mexico. President Diaz has expressed himself in favor of making a fine showing of Mexico's progress and advantages rather than of her relics and antiquities.

The Newport, R. I., artillery, which celebrated its 150th anniversary several months ago, and claims to be the oldest active military company in the United States, will attend the World's Fair. It visited the Centennial at Philadelphia and attracted much attention.

The U. S. Treasury Department has decided that machinery imported to the exposition from foreign countries, either wholly as an exhibit or to be shown in connection with the illustration of some manufacturing process, shall be admitted free of duty. Any raw material imported for use in such process must pay regular duty, however.

The lady managers are in communication with Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, of Philadelphia, who compiled a book of interesting and valuable statistics for the centennial concerning the intention of the Woman's board to take up the work begun by Mrs. Smith, and bring it up to date, showing the advancement of women in philanthropy during the last decade. The lady managers have already collected much supplimentary data of an international character, and are consulting Mrs. Smith as to the best methods suggested by her experience in arranging the available materials.

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2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

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U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 15th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 10th, 1892, viz: TOM SANDEM, Hd. 12411, for the sw¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Gustav Christiansou, Gitle Stromstad, Olaus Anderson, Bernt Bentson, all of Edna P.O., Polk Co., Minn.

[44-49] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Notice of Sale Under Decree.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Kari Sletten, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Ulsteen and Julie Ulsteen, Defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment and decree of the Court in the above entitled action, dated February 1st 1892, a certified copy of which has been delivered to me with instructions to enforce the same, I, the undersigned sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, shall expose for sale, as the law directs, att he front door of the District Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, on Friday the 8th day of April, A.D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate and premises described in said judgment and decree, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty (20), township one hundred and fifty-three (153), range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk, Minnesota, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of such sale.

Dated February 5th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Crookston, Minn. [43-49]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to George Herbet, defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 31st day of March, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to Nathan P. Stone and D. N. Taylor, co-partners as Stone & Taylor in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Nathan P. Stone and D. N. Taylor, co-partners as Stone & Taylor for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1892.

C. S. SPENDLEY,
Justice of the Peace.

[46-48]

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
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Historical Society

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. XV. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 24, 1892. NO. 49

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
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At Minneapolis.

New York Press.

The time has come when the eyes of the Republican party naturally and properly turn toward Minneapolis with comprehensive glances East, West, North and South to see who and where the men are from whom a selection may fitly be maid to lead the party's hosts to victory next November for the three-fold cause of protection of home industry, honest money and the purity of the ballot box. Such a survey of the field is entirely in order. The ground is not pre-empted. The survey is open to every member of the party. Each one has an equal privilege to form and express an opinion. Very different is the Republican situation from that in the Democratic party, where the wishes of the voters are calmly ignored and all schemes for capturing the Chicago nomination are laid on the assumption that the dicker and deal of a few "leaders" will be meekly accepted by the rank and file.

It is certain that there is not one of the Republicans commonly spoken of in connection with the office who would not, if nominated, command the united and enthusiastic support of the party. The list is so long that we can do little more at this time than to call a partial roll of the illustrious names.

There is John Sherman, Ohio's senior Senator, every inch a statesman, with a record of achievement in the halls of legislation and in the Presedential cabinet that has few paralells in the history of this or any other country; a man of spotless character, vast attainments, splendid ability, whose principles are sound to the core, whom the people of the whole country know, admire and trust.

There is Senator Allison of Iowa. He was a leading candidate for the nomination four years ago. The secretaryship of the treasury was later offered to him; and his refusal to accept that great office was a disappointment to the nation. He is one of perhaps a half dozen members of the Senate who have rightfully earned the proud title of "a great Senator." He has no enemies in either party, and his friends would be numbered by many millions at the November ballot boxes if his name were to be presented to the American people for their suffrages.

General Alger, of Michigan is a man after the veteran soldier's own heart. There was no more gallant fighter for the imperiled Union than he. He was faithful, able and brave. That is a record made on many a field of battle, attested by his comrades in the ranks and by his superior officers. Partisan abuse or personal malice cannot rob him of the esteem in which he is rightly held as one who did noble duty at a time when the nation's life was menaced.

Another possible nominee is Senator Cullom, of Illinois. To him the country is indebted for the first comprehensive and successful attempt to solve that great problem of adjusting the conflicting interests and rights of the people and the vast appliances of trade and transportation with which all business enterprises are so vitally connected. The interstate commerce law is no doubt imperfect. But after many years of trial it has proved to be far better for both the railway corporations and the masses of the people than was the system, or lack of system, which existed before this measure grappled with abuses and contentions that at one time threatened to produce commercial anarchy. The distinguished Republican Senator from Illinois has other titles to fame. As the representative of one of the greatest states in the Union his conduct has been marked by progressive conservatism, good sense, incorruptibility and tireless endeavor to promote the welfare not only of his own section of the country, but of every state, every territory and every citizen.

No review like this could be complete without some consideration of possible "dark horses." There are several of them, and they are not so very dark either. In such a list Robert Lincoln, our Minister to England, must be mentioned first. He worthily bears a name forever peerless in American history. Another possible dark horse is Governor McKinley, whom Ohio no less and no more than the whole United States, delights to honor. Yet another is the fearless, brilliant, brainy Tom Reed, whose name elicits storms of applause in every Republican assemblage from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore.

We have reserved for mention, last of all, the name which leads all others in the popular mind at this time—the name of Benjamin Harrison. Any one must be blind to the signs of the times who cannot see that the President has a long lead in the race, if such an expression may be fitly used in a case where there is, strictly speaking, no "race," but only a friendly comparison of views and a desire on the part of all that the prize shall be adjudged to him whom the people shall deem, upon the whole, the wisest selection. What a day, a week, a month or three months may bring forth no man can tell. At present the clear outlook is for President Harrison's renomination. The reasons are cogent. To many minds they seem conclusive. He has nobly borne himself in his great office. He has been guilty of no blameworthy acts. He has committed no serious mistakes. But his claims are far from resting on a merely negative foundation. His course is marked by every element of administrative statesmanship. It is strong, safe, judicious, faithful to the principles of the party, in line with the best interests of the country. In each great emergency he has shown himself equal to every demand. Witness the Italian, the Chilian and the Behring Sea complications, in which the President has championed with equal wisdom and firmness the cause of the United States. Witness a series of judicial appointments that commands even the reluctant admiration of political opponents. He is to-day the main bulwark between the business interests of 64,000,000 people and financial chaos through the free silver coinage lunacy.

In short, the fact that Benjamin Harrison has given to the country one excellent administration is the best possible guarantee that he can be depended upon to give to us another.

THE IRON BOOM.

Seen Through Our Own Goggles.

Marshall County Leader.

DULUTH, March 8th, 1892.

LEADER:—Of all the indirect benefits to grow out of the development of the mineral resources of northern Minnesota, it is quite clear that none will be more far-reaching or exceed in importance the benefit to Red River Valley farmers. It means a network of railroads connecting an empire of producers with multitudes of consumers; a constant market near at hand for all kinds of farm products; closer rail connection and cheaper transportation between the granaries and Duluth elevators. The speculation incident to this development, of which the present mining craze here is an illustration, means immense fortunes to some men and poverty to others, but the man who pins his faith and money to real estate in Marshall, Kittson and Polk counties assumes no risk and is absolutely certain of a permanent and increasing benefit. Just now there is an obvious lull in the wildcat speculation of two weeks ago that becomes almost profound quiet. The papers do not admit it for reasons easily divined. The store clerks; newsboys and light-weights have their pennies pretty well in and tied up in cheap snide stocks; but the heavy artillery is just being loaded. The existence of immense ore deposits extending west nearly to Red Lakes, easily accessible and cheaply worked, is demonstrated and as usual the most valuable properties have been quickly absorbed by capitalists. Probably fifty mining companies have been formed already and of the number perhaps a dozen have real substantial merit fully demonstrated and will do an actual and profitable business. Most of the others amount to prospectors' stock and are very uncertain.

Immense areas of land have already passed into the hands of some of these companies, either under lease or in fee. One has 7,500 acres and another nearly 5,000, while one of the best selling and highest stocks is on a lot of only 160 acres.

Thousands of men are scurrying through the woods of northern Minnesota in pursuit of the fickle goddess and discoveries within the next few months of other wealth than iron would not be unexpected. The existence of coal beds is a tradition that may soon be verified and it is already claimed that petroleum has been discovered and the land upon which it is found has been acquired by the discoverer. It would not be surprising even if some of these indefatigable explorers in the ardor of their search, should entirely penetrate the jungles of Cook, Itasca, and Beltrami counties and, emerging on the western slope, discover to the world the golden grain mines of the Red River Valley in Minnesota. I have suggested the thought to certain Duluth people as "a tip to let them in on the ground floor," to appropriate a favorite expression here, and they admit it may not be mere fancy.

H. SMITH.

Are You Going?

Twenty million visitors, at least, are expected at the Columbian Exposition; and whether you expect to be one of them or not, as an American, naturally you are interested in the preparations for the grand event. A splendid paper in Demorest's Family Magazine for April, "The Evolution of a Great Exposition," is the best thing of the kind that has yet been published. From it you may learn all the interesting points about the coming World's Fair, and the illustrations are simply superb, including a comprehensive view and the plan of the grounds, pictures of all the magnificent buildings, and portraits of some of the leading officers having it in charge. "A Talk about Trees and Arbor Day," is a timely and deeply interesting paper, profusely illustrated with pictures of the favorite trees planted in different sections of the United States, so accurately delineated that each may be easily recognized when met with; "German without a Master" furnishes invaluable suggestions for the study of that useful language; "The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons," a paper by the general secretary of the central council, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, gives facts and figures most charmingly interwoven; "A Snap Shot at Washington Etiquette" furnishes an insight of the rules that govern society at our national capital; "Easter Legends and Customs" is specially interesting, and "Easter Novelties" furnishes suggestions for all the Easter gifts one may want to make. Besides, there are splendid stories, every department is full of good things, and there are over 200 handsome illustrations; and every month's magazine is just as good, and the subscription price is only $2 a year. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York City.

What to Wear and How to Make it!! Important questions at this season which ladies can have satisfactorily answered in Peterson for April. There will be found every pretty and useful novelty, from an out-door costume to a spring wrap for the little daughter. "The Colonel's Stratagem," by Robert B. Graham, is a very clever story and is beautifully illustrated. "How Olga Met Ivan," by May Florence Alt, is the finest poem we have seen by this rising young poetess, and is admirably adapted for recitation. "Flower-Lore," by Mrs. E. A. Matthews, is a charming paper. "A Strange Country," by Sidney Ross, and "Old Time Thimbles," by Harriet Latham, are among the most interesting articles in any magazine for the month; and their illustrations are noticeably fine. The entire contents are far above the average of periodical literature. Peterson steadily progresses in beauty and excellence. No wowan's fireside is complete without this popular periodical. A sample copy will be sent for five cents. Terms, $2.00 a year. Address, Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Maryland World's Fair Board is planning to show in the Maryland building a reproduction of the surrender of his commision by George Washington. The report of the board to the legislature asking for an appropriation of $100,000, states: "It has been suggested by His Excellency the Governor, and the suggestion has met with much favor, that the old senate chamber of the state house be reproduced in our building, and that a group of 32 figures be made to represent the surrendering by Washington of his commission, which took place in that historic hall. Such a tableau would attract many visitors and serve as a feature of great interest. The act is almost unique in the history of the world—a successful general, in the flush of victory, laying down his sword and retiring to the duties of a homely and quiet life after vanquishing the greatest power on earth in a long and bloody war—and is something to be admired as well as wondered at, and every son of our grand old commonwealth should feel a personal pride when he thinks that a deed so noble was done on the soil of his native state, and beneath the roof of his state capitol."

Farming for Health.

May be very fine, and you will no doubt grow strong and be happy with nothing but a hoe, a back number plow and a shot gun seeder. But if you are

Farming for Wealth

You should have the latest snd best tool in the on the market. For instance you want first a DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL, and as you probably did not get your plowing all done last fall you also want a Grand Detour Plow, a Little Giant or Scandia Gang. We have them to sell and would liketo show you their merits.

——OUR TIME AGAINST YOURS.——

There are several other things you ought to have but you must have these now soon: We have a nice line of Harrows that we are selling cheap; also Wagons, Buggies, Engines, Threshers, Etc., Etc.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

OPERA BLOCK, CROOKSTON, MINN.

A Land of Fruits and Flowers.

No where else in the world are there found more fertile valleys, more beautiful flowers or more fragrant breezes than in the tropical Central American State, Costa Rica—never warmer than 75 degrees, never colder than 65 degrees. The water supply is pure and abundant, the soil is extremely fertile, successive crops being grown each year without affecting it. On the coast is raised bananas, rice and coconuts; on first plateau and valleys, sugar cane and cotton; higher up tobacco, cochineal, cactus indigo. Here are the coffee lands. No country on the globe can compete with Costa Rica in the raising of coffee—40 acres of coffee trees will pay greater than a 1,000 acre grain farm and you can live in a beautiful southern country where fruits and vegetables mature every month in the year.

A splendid chance for the poor man, for the man of moderate means. You cannot afford to let this opportunity go by.

The eyes of the world are now turned toward this country. The Nicaragua canal will be built and this fair country will be quickly populated. You must not wait until others have secured the best lands and locations.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING AND IMPROVEMENT CO., OF ST. PAUL, MINN.,

Are arranging to place a colony of Northwestern people in Costa Rica, and this company will give full information concerning the country, its resources, both vegetable and mineral, and rates of transportation. An illustrated pamphlet of Costa Rica will be mailed to any person sending their address to

WOODFORD M. DAVIS, Sec.,
170½ East 3d Street,
St. Paul, Minn.
Or DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Resident Agent at Crookston, Minn.

Good Farm For Sale.

The S W ¼ Sec. 24, Town 149, R. 48, about 10 miles from Crookston and 8 miles from Fisher; 60 acres broke, with a creek running through the place giving a good supply of water all the year round; no building on the place.

Apply for the information and price, Grand Forks, box 282, N. Dakota.

[48-51]

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS

(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)

REAL ESTATE

Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.

—OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROOKSTON

LOAN AGENCY

STILL ON DECK.

MONNY

On Real Estaee.

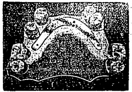
MONEY

On Approved Chattels,

Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

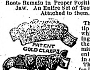
DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.

BY NEW PATENT.

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.



The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases. This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all. This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all. Call on me before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

Work Horses - - - & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,

CROOKSTON

CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

GIVE US A CALL

A. J. & A. McKINNON, - - Main Street, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,

—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—

PAINTS,

OILS AND

VARNISHES.

—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—

☞ WALL PAPER. ☜

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

TRY PEAKE,

THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER

FOR BARGAINS.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.

WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor.

Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.
☞ Farmers custom specially invited,

Terms $1.00 per Day.

Drunkenness

CURED.

THE

Moorhead Institute

Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the

DRINK and OPIUM HABIT.

Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms. Address,

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

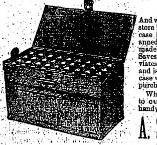
FLOUR REDUCED.

Best	$2.40	per 98 lbs.	
North Star	2.25	"	"
Fife	2.00	"	"
Skip Jack	1.00	"	"
Bran	11.00	"	ton.
Shorts	12.00	"	"

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Opera House Block,

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, March 24, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1, Hard 69.
1 Northern 68.
2 Northern 62.
3 Northern 58.

Go to Wheeler for money.

District court has adjourned.

Begins to look like spring again.

Mrs. VanArnam returned last Friday.

If you want to rent a farm call and see us.

Alderman Buhn is re-shingling his blacksmith shop.

Go to Brown's stables and see those horses—just arrived.

Our Euclid correspondent comes to the fore in elegant shape this week.

T. K. Torgerson is up from Lake Park with a view to renting a hotel.

See Wheeler if you want to obtain a loan right. Office at Scandia-American bank.

Now is the time to purchase a valuable team and BROWN'S STABLES is the place.

Rev. R. H. Battey went up to St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls this week to lecture.

Charley Vine is kept as busy as a bee cutting up meats to supply his increasing trade.

What buildings are erected in the city this year will be of a more permanent character than ever before.

J. W. Kelley was down from Mentor on Monday. Says we may now announce that spring is here for a fact.

Comrade S. Snedecker was in from Mentor last week and called to chat with THE JOURNAL man a little while.

See ad announcing combination sale elsewhere in this issue. Big chance to stock up or buy machinery at your own prices.

F. E. Barnum, of the Times, has rented a house on Elm street, taken possession thereof and will hereafter live at home.

C. H. Saake has moved his family into rooms up stairs in the old Markham block, which property he recently purchased.

J. E. Harris returned last week from a visit east. Said lots of people were talking of coming to the Red River Valley this spring.

The M. E. Society gave a supper in their new church parlors on Monday evening which was well attended and a grand financial success.

And now your tickets are before you to select from. From such an array of good names we can't very well help having a good set of officials.

Everything indicates a busy, prosperous year for Crookston, with more building than ever before. And immigration promises to boom too.

W. E. Walker has secured the contract for building the new Fournet Block, and expects that work upon it will be commenced very soon.

The Norman County Herald attempts to be facetious at our expense. If the joke was not upon so pathetic a subject there would be more point to it.

J. V. E. Wyatt has moved into the new Reckitt Block and the new Baptist minister will occupy the house on Broadway that Mr. W. has just vacated.

Geo. W. Tripp and his little son were in from Mentor last week. This was the boy's first ride on the steam cars and he imagined he was being run away with.

Ed. Ross was out to see Rip Van Winkle on Saturday evening. It seems wonderful how well he got along—but then Doc Dampier is an excellent surgeon.

Geo. R. Roberts, of Stephen, dropped in to the Grand one evening last week to see Fierce & Albright. Mr. Roberts was surprised to see so fine a theatre in this city.

Brown A. Hovick sends us from Fertile a long list of contributions to our hail list which we gladly add with thanks. We would like to see our list trebled for next issue.

Mrs. Rose has her new rooms in the Reckitt Block nearly all ready and some of them already occupied. She has a very pleasant dining room and will no doubt do well.

With its last issue the Warren Register completes its fifth year. Bro. Stevens has succeeded in building up a paying business and that he is publishing a good paper is patent to all.

The Methodist Episcopal church building was duly dedicated last Sabbath, and, we are told, start in free from debt. Considerable money was raised at the meeting on Sunday.

Work on Sylvester & Finseth's new building was stopped by a suit brought to test the validity of the ordinance establishing the fire limits. The suit was brought in justice court and appealed to the district court.

Bro. Stevens, of the Warren Register, attended the Fierce & Albright combination at the Grand Opera House one evening last week. Says Crookston has as fine an opera house, in proportion, as any the twin cities can boast of.

Testimony in the LaChapelle divorce case is being taken.

While they are going secure a valuable team of mares at Brown's stables.

M. R. Brown has returned from Iowa with another lot of heavy mares. Call and see them.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

Be sure to see that your name is properly registered. This is an important feature of the new voting system.

John Alderman was called away on Tuesday morning to look after some mortgaged property near St. Hilaire, the owner of which has skipped out leaving the stock uncared for.

Louis Zange died at his residence in this city on Wednesday morning of heart failure. He was a member of Col. Cobham Post, the first one of its members to pass away. The Post met last evening to arrange for the funeral.

The county hospital is gradually filling up with unfortunate ones and we hear only good words spoken of the management of that institution so far. We are of the opinion that the establishment of this institution was a wise move.

Trefle Daoust was in from the east side on Tuesday and dropped in to gladden the heart of the printer with a paid up subscription. Mr. D. says the threshing is pretty well completed out that way, and farmers are now awaiting seeding operations.

THE JOURNAL is in receipt of a copy of the Great Falls News, published by O. M. Holmes, formerly of Red Lake Falls. The News gives evidence of having a good patronage and is a well got up, newsy sheet. THE JOURNAL wishes O. M. abundant success in his new venture.

O. J. Barnes and W. D. Wilson extend a cordial invitation to their many friends to attend a Blue Jay Tea this evening at the residence of A. A. Miller. Whatever a "blujate" is we dinna ken, but the fact that an excellent supper will be served from 6 to 10 is sufficient for us to know.

H. O. Davis writes us from East Grand Forks did we get that $2 on subscription? We did, H. O., and have been so busy with the grippe and trying to get ready for our new press and outfit that we have neglected to furnish receipt. Just the first minute we get we will forward it.

A. L. Mitchell, a former Crookstonite, arrived in the city this week for a few days sojourn. He is a general agent for the White Sewing Machine Co. and doing well. A. L. says he notices many improvements in the city since he left and says he thinks that Crookston is a good live city and bound to make still greater progress in the near future.

Chief Gonyea returned from a visit to the twin cities and resumed his duties last week. Chief Gonyea was an old friend of J. B. Bresette who fell dead on the street in Minneapolis last week, and was within 10 feet of Bresette when he fell. Chief Gonyea saw him coming and was getting ready to greet him when suddenly Bresette fell and expired at once.

Dave Ross was quite seriously hurt on the work train on Monday. In some way he slipped and fell on the track and four or five cars passed over him, the brake beams striking and rolling him over. Fortunately he did not get under the wheels and no bones were broken, but he was badly bruised and shaken up. At last accounts it was thought that he would pull through all right.

A. N. Hixson returned on Thursday of last week from a missionary tour in Michigan and, judging from what we saw in Michigan local papers he has been pretty busy talking up the good points of this country. Hixson has done first-rate himself while here and has unbounded faith in the resources of the Red River Valley. We have not met Mr. H. since his return but we learn that he expects to see many people from Michigan this spring.

One of Mr. Hooper's horses was badly cut up by a kick recently and Mike Leguee was called for to sew up the rent. Hooper says Mike did it to the Queen's taste and we know that Mike can do that kind of business perfectly, as we had some colts badly cut up in a wire fence during the big storm of last summer. Mike went over and sewed up the rents—some of which were over 12 inches long—and to-day you wouldn't know the colts had been scratched. Men who saw the wounds soon after they were made and who have seen the colts since expressed doubts that those were the same colts—but they were all the same.

At the close of the entertainment on Saturday evening the audience chose Hugh Thompson, P. J. McGuire and A. D. Stephens a committee to superintend the drawing for the pony and then then chose little Trudie Wyatt to draw the number. To the first number no one responded, but to the second Fred Walker sung out loud enough to be heard a mile, while a handsome young lady who sat near us heaved a sigh about half as big as Fred's shout, for she had already elected us to go on the stage and get the pony for her (that was a horse on us and a pony for Fred. He ought to give little Trudie a nice dress or some little present for the neat way in which she won the pony for him.) We rather figured on that pony ourself but since the drawing have concluded that we should prefer a bicycle, anyhow.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-89] Minneapolis, Minn.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

THE JOURNAL is always glad to get bright, newsy letters from the different localities, but it is the invariable rule in every well ordered printing office to print no communications not accompanied by the name of the writer. Some of our good friends seem to have overlooked this fact recently. We do not insist upon publishing the name, if the writer objects, but WE MUST KNOW WHO THE WRITER IS. In the case of a newsletter, when we are pretty sure we know the name of the writer we publish the communication, but it is always best for the writer to sign his or her name. In that case the communication will be sure to appear, otherwise it is not so sure. When a person takes the pains to write a nice, newsy communication he naturally expects to see it in print, but he should not blame the printer, if the name of the writer be omitted, if he is disappointed.

The citizens convention was called to order at 7:30 p. m. on Tuesday evening by chairman John R. McKinnon. C. O. Christianson was made temporary chairman and P. J. Russell temporary secretary. The committee on credentials reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats in the convention, viz;

FIRST WARD—H. E. Cooke, John R. McKinnon, John Alderman, with H. E. Cooke proxy for John Alderman.

SECOND WARD—T. G. Thompson, Harry Norrie, Wm. Welsh and Charlie Walters.

THIRD WARD—P J Russell and Euclid Munn.

FOURTH WARD—C. O. Christianson, A. McKinnon, E. Asseline, Louis Rivard, C. N. Lindell and W. F. Arnold.

FIFTH WARD—R. G. Marlette.

The committee on permanent organization reported recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent. On motion the convention proceeded to the nomination of officers by ballot, the first ballot to be an informal one. The name of Wm. Anglim was presented as candidate for Mayor and no other name being presented a motion prevailed to suspend the rules and instruct the secretary to cast the ballot for Wm. Anglim. For Alderman at large, A. K. Austin was proposed and no other aspirant appearing this nomination was made as before. For city clerk, E. C, Carruth, G. H. Palmer and J. V. E. Wyatt struggled through five ballots, resulting in the nomination of Carruth by a vote of 9 for Carruth, 6 for Palmer and 1 for Wyatt. For treasurer only one name was proposed, L. C. Couvrette and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot. For assessor E. C. Davis, R. Burkhart and Wm. Arnold were put up. On informal ballot E. C. Davis received 6, Arnold 6 and Burkhardrt 4. 1st formal, Davis 3, Arnold 11, Burkhardt 2. Halvor Tvedten and Henry Shepard were nominated for constables. On motion the chair was instructed to appoint a city central committee consisting of one member from each ward.

—("We have no trash, don't keep it.")—

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT **CARPETS**

DO YOU NEED—Are you going to buy any CARPETS this summer?

DO YOU WANT to select from an assortment that is larger than any other two stocks in town?

DO YOU WANT THE LATEST and CHOICEST STYLES?

DO YOU WANT to buy a good quality 36 inch Hemp Carpet at 18c per yard?

DO YOU WANT Your CARPETS cut without waste?

DO YOU WANT your CARPETS sewed ready to lay?

DO YOU WANT any WINDOW SHADES or WINDOW CURTAINS, Brass Rods or Brass Fixtures, Wood Poles or Wood Fixtures?

——AND ABOVE ALL——

DO YOU WANT to pay less than you can buy inferior goods for elsewhere?

THEN—CALL—ON—US.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM, Leaders in Low Prices on Quality.

"Do you know" that J. W. Wheeler has money to loan at reasonable rates and no long waits for the money to come from some place? He has it on hand ready for delivery as soon as the papers are made out.

Bert Duntly rejoices in an addition to his family—a recent addition, and while Bert was immensely pleased his better half, it seems, was not, and she kept dinging at Bert to sell it. Bert did not like the idea, so, of course, could not find an opportunity, so Mrs. B. kept on the same tune until one day, as Bert was about to go down town after dinner he gave it up and promised to sell the kid that afternoon. As he put on his hat to go he was greeted by the bone of contention thusly: "Good bye Bert," and that broke Bert all up completely and as he fled he said to his wife: "I don't care what you do about it, but I tell you I will not sell it! There is not a thousand dollars in this city big enough to buy that parrot of me."

The celebrated masonic apron, made by the family of Gen. La Fayette and presented by Gen. La Fayette to Gen. Washington, was on exhibition at Tom Morris' store on Monday. It is the property of Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 91. A. F. & A. M., Shepardstown, W. V. Each member of that lodge may, by giving a bond for $5,000, keep the apron for a period not to exceed one year. W. Leman, of Angus, is a member of Mt. Nebo Lodge and he has charge of the historic apron. It was taken to the Grand Lodge at its last meeting and while there some cabinet firm made an elegant frame for it and presented to the Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge will present the frame to the Mt. Nebo Lodge. The apron was brought down from Warren by Clint, Winchester and Mr. Lambertson on Monday evening and was seen by a great many masons and others while it remained in the city.

In the various ward caucuses on Saturday evening the following gentlemen were put in nomination for aldermen:

First Ward—Fred Anderson.
Second Ward—J. E. Morrisey.
Third Ward—W. E. Walker.
Fourth Ward—Frank Jerome.
Fifth Ward—E. D. Childs.

Two of Hixson's converts arrived from Michigan this week to grow up with the country.

The following officers were elected at the recent town meeting in the town of Andover: Supervisors—G. W. Eastman, chairman, B. C. Jorgenson, Albert Helmick; E. M. Bivins, clerk; F. L. Davis, treas.; L. Davis, assessor; G. W. Eastman and L. Lavis, justices of peace; E. P. Jorgenson and E. B. Scribner, constable.

FOR SALE.

TWO HORSES,
FIVE COWS,
TWO PIGS,
ONE BINDER,
ONE COLT.

And numerous other things, address M. M. DAVIS & SON, Euclid. [49-tf]

For Sale,

I have for sale at my farm, 6 miles northeast of Crookston, a few choice young mares ready for farm work or driving purposes. Call early for choice.

[45-tf] S. M. McKEE.

Wanted.

Groom, to travel with an imported Clydesdale stallion for three months beginning April 1st, 1892. None but a competent person need apply. Bring references and state wages expected. Address H. H. Cavanagh, Sec., Excel P. O., Marshall County, Minnesota. [47-50]

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

320 ACRES in Angus Township, 255 acres cultivated, 50 acres pasture, fenced, good farm buildings, 110 acres ready for seeding, 4 horses and harnesses, 2 wagons, 2 seeders, binder, gang plow, seeders, etc, all for $5,000, part cash, balance on easy terms.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for marke garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings, 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Township. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school. A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad station, partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Louisville can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full set Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $8,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

Brown, the old reliable dealer, has just what you want in horse flesh.

Mel. Milne has gone to Duluth to visit his parents and try and get some relief from La Grippe.

John Bailey, who spent a few weeks in this city visiting friends, is in Duluth a few days before starting for California. His health is in such a critical shape as to alarm his friends.

Mrs Helen Moeckel died at her residence in this city on Sunday, aged 57. She was the wife of Mr. F. Moeckel who died in this city several years ago. She leaves ten children to mourn her loss, Charles, Fred, Emil, Louis, Misses Clara and Minnie, Mrs. C. Hoch, of this city, Mrs. Morgan, of Bay City, Mich., Mrs. C. Muggley, of Pratt, Wis., and Mrs. Cummings, of Cloquet, Minn. The funeral occurs this afternoon.

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to THE JOURNAL or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-American Bank, Crookston, Minn:

THE JOURNAL......$ 5.00
B. C. Jorgenson...... 10.00
O. H. Richardson......10 bushels barley
Frank Bivins..... 10 bushels seed wheat
W. G. Lytle........10 bushels seed wheat
Lewis Ellington......$5.00
E. Lanctot. 10 bu. oats, 10 bu. barley
Thomas Wallace,.........20 bu. barley
Goodwin Leppert(Wyha)......10 bu. oats
Hayes Bros......20 bu. wheat
Earnest Mueller......20 bu. barley
Ben Geroux...... 2 " "
K. Hanson...... 4 " "
Ole Olson...... 2 " wheat.
E. W. Johnson......50 cents
Will Himmelsback.....10 bu. barley
S. B. Palmer (Lockhart), 10 bu. potatoes
Hugh Thompson, 25 bu. seed wheat
E. M. Walsh, 10 bu. oats, 10 bu. barley
D. C. Hallock, (Edna)......5 bu. barley
Jake Ide......15 bu. oats, 15 bu. barley
Walter C. Lee......20 bushels wheat
R. Bain (Fisher).........5 " barley
G. W. Eastman, Andover, 10 bu. wheat
S. L. Collins......25 bu. oats

	Tp.	R.	Sec
W. A. Marin, 10 bu barley......	148	45	8
C. H. Holmes, 2 bu wheat......	"	"	22
A. J. Appleguist, 4 bu wheat..	"	"	18
Ole P. Onstad, 6 bu oats	"	"	10
H. T. Hoff, 4 bu wheat......	"	46	1
J. P. Bullan, 10 bu potatoes...	"	45	7
Halvor K. Aarhus, 1 bu wheat " " 2 bu oats...	"	"	28
Peter Bakke, 2 bu oats......	"	"	26
Peder Moen, 3 bu barley	"	"	28
P. H. Hoglund, 4 bu oats......	"	"	30
Dan. Linnehan, 5 bu barley ..	"	"	22
W. S. Laudt, $1......	"	"	22
John E. Hanson, 2 bu wheat..	"	"	4
Andreas Menson, 2 " "	"	"	2
Ole Olson, 2 bu wheat......	"	"	4
T. Carlson, 2 " "	"	"	8
Henry Storeng, 2 bu wheat ...	"	"	28
C. W. Davis, 2 bu barley	"	"	30
Tosten Menson, 4 bu oats......	"	"	2
Hans Grone, 2 bu barley	"	"	13
Knud H. Bergh, 6 bu potatoes	"	"	24

Mrs A E Helmick ......20 bu wheat
Chris J Hougen ......2 sacks oats
Thorvold Thorpet, 1 sk wheat, 1 sk oats
Andrias Gullakson $1 00
Nils O Skaar...... 2 00
J Walseth 1 00
Johanes B Rougen, 2 sacks wheat, 2 sacks barley, 1 sacks oats
John Gjomtvold, ... 1 sack wheat
Brown A Horvik...... 2 " oats
Andreas Christofferson......50c
Isak Erickson......4 bu oats
Lars Duckstad ...... 2 bu wheat
John M. Norse...... 2 bu oats
John Lundine $5 00
Mrs Hans Larson......2 bu barley
Per Olson ...... 2 bu oats
Ole Morvig...... 1 bu wheat
Toston Dahle......2 " "
Ole Rude......$ 50
Erik Raff 1 00
Andrew Hoff 1 00
Knut Opheim......2 bu wheat, 2 bu oats
E. G. O. Hoglund...... 2 bu oats
Knute Knuteson, Jr, 1 bu wh, 1 bu oats
Mons K Tyssen......2 bu oats
John Gronvold ......2 bu wheat
Ole Opheim...... " "
Nils Bolstad......1 bu wheat, 2 bu oats
Knut Bolstad......1 bu wheat
E K Overland......2 bu "
Ever Nelson, 2 sacks oats, 1 sack wheat, 1 sack barley.
Anton Rice....1 sack oats, 1 " "
C C Sollie ....1 " " 1 " "
Albert Hamery......2 sacks oats
J O Borsli ...... 1 bu wheat.
O O Skredergord...... " "
Ole S Viken......$1 00
Jorgen O Rude......1 sack wheat
C H Kittelson ......1½ bu "
Sander Ness......1 " "
Halvor Kittelson ......1 " "
M A C Engelstad, 1 bu wheat, 1 bu oats
Nils R. Engelstad $1 00
Ole Christianson ...... 1 sack wheat
Iver J Ingebrightson...... 2 sacks oats
Knute Nelson......1 sack wheat
H A Gullakson......$1 00
Torger K Ostgard...... 50
Nils Mohn...... 1 00
N O Roan...... 50
Ole Svenson...... 2 bu wheat
Nils G Wickstrand...... 1 " "
Jacob Larson......1½ " "
R O Engelstad......½ " "
Mrs Nette C Roed ......2 sacks oats
C B Engelstad......1 sack wheat
O K Olson...... 1 sack oats
Ole H Viden...... 2 " "
Helge O Viden...... 1 bu wheat
C E Engelstad...... " "
Andrew Morvig...... 2 sacks "
T H Nesseth......$1 00

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES
SCIATICA
Back-Aches
all Aches
NEURALGIA.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

AN EXPENSIVE ANIMAL.

Difficulties in Capturing Alive a Genuine Man-eating Gorilla.

But by far the most expensive and rarest animal in the world is the great African Gorilla. As the Rocky Mountain goat is the rarest in the American trade, so, too, the gorilla is the costliest and rarest in the trade of the globe. As far as I know, there never was a specimen of the genuine man-eating gorilla brought to the United States. Nor will there ever be one. You see in the first place, this animal inhabits the wildest and most inaccesible parts of the African interior, and furthermore, is the wildest and most blood-thirsty beast in the world.

Hence, in my judgment, it will be years before one is displayed in this country. To meet a gorilla means death, every time. A gorilla can fight and kill an elephant, if need be. Of what avail is a bullet or a snare? The animal will twist a gun barrel like so much straw. A man has no more chance before one of these beasts than a mouse has before a bulldog. As far as I know, only one gorilla was ever brought to Europe and that one died soon after its arrival. It seems the beast pines away in captivity.

With a specimen of the genuine man-eating gorilla a person could easily make a fortune in a year. People would eagerly pay a large price to see the beast. In a year you could clear thousands of dollars. So, if you ever run across a genuine specimen, remember what I am telling you to day, and don't sell out too soon or at a loss.—New York Recorder.

England's Money Guarded.

The Bank of England's doors are now so finely balanced that the clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly, and they can not be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the great metropolis from robbing the famous institution. The bullion department of this and other great English banking establishments are nightly submerged in several feet of water by the action of the machinery. In some of the London banks the bullion departments are connected with the manager's sleeping-rooms, and an entrance can not be affected without setting off an alarm near the persons head. If a dishonest official, during day or night, should take even as much as one from a pile of one thousand sovereigns the whole pile would instantly sink and a pool of water take its place, besides letting every person in the establishment know of the theft.

The Cunning of Gulls.

An example of the cunning of gulls was observed at Tacoma when several alighted on a bunch of logs that had been in the water for a long time, with the submerged sides thick with barnacles. One was a big gray fellow, who seemed to be the captain. He walked to a particular log, stood on one side of it close to the water, and then uttered peculiar cries. The other gulls came and perched on the same side of the log, which under their combined weight rolled over several inches. The gulls, step by step kept the log rolling until the barnacles showed above the water. The birds picked eagerly at this food, and the log was not abandoned until every barnacle had been picked.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

If we could use our own good advice how happy we would be.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ASPIRATION.

The nightingale sat on a bough
And smoothed a shining wing.
"Who taught you"—scoffed the terrapin—
"Who taught you how to sing?"

The nightingale blushed fiery red,
She had not been to school;
She mused on what the tortoise said,
And sighed, "'Twas not by rule."

A rabbit skirted down the path,
A-dancing in the sun.
"Who taught you"—scoffed the terrapin—
"Who taught you how to run?"

The rabbit blushed a fiery red,
He had not had a master,
He flung his heels against his head,
And tried to run the faster.

The nightingale, she cracked her voice
Learning to sing by rule,
The rabbit broke his forward leg
In a gymnasium school.

The terrapin, who could not sing,
Who could not follow after,
She sat beside her native spring
And shook her sides with laughter.

—ISA C. CABELL, in Harper's Weekly.

DETECTIVE BENDER.

I WAS alone in my office at the divisional police station situated in the little out-of-way town-ship of Dunboro'. It was after ten p. m., and I was just settling down for a couple of hours at my books, when a tall, fine looking man entered the office with a cherry "Good-night, Inspector," and placed a visiting card upon the counter.

The card bore the inscription, "Sergeant Bender, Criminal Investigation Department, Great Scotland Yard."

"You will be surprised at the late hour of my arrival, but, owing to the defective train service, I have been considerably delayed. However I shall get my man to-night, I think."

Here he produced a neat leather case, a document and a photograph, which he handed over to me for examination.

The paper was a duly-signed warrant for the arrest of one Charles Eldercoat, on a charge of having embezzled £175, the moneys of his employers, Messrs. Spark and Shimmer, a well-known metropolitan firm of jewellers and diamond merchants.

The carte-de-visite, Sergeant Bender informed me, was the portrait of the "wanted" man.

"I have information," went on Mr. Bender "to the effect that young Eldercoat is putting up at the 'Bull and Stump' in Dunboro,' to-night. He is a traveler for Spark and Shimmer, and has been making their money fly like chaff for some time past. Dunboro' is his last business call in this district, and he means to make himself scarce. He has been writing to a pal in London to this effect, and his employers have got hold of the letter. I have called here to let an officer come with me to give me a hand in making the apprehension."

I told him that I should be glad to accompany him myself, and the night sergeant, who had just come, was left in charge of the office, while Sergeant Bender and I sallied forth in the direction of the "Bull and Stump." Arrived at that house of entertainment, which had closed for the night, we rang at the front door-bell and were admitted by the landlady.

The commercial room we found in possession of two men, one of whom, a curly-headed young fellow, with a weak face, I immediately recognized as the original of the photograph which had been shown me by the London officer.

The young man raised his head as we entered, and it was easy to see that the representative of Messrs. Spark and Shimmer had been drinking more than was good for him. He was drunk, in fact, good-naturedly, but almost helplessly, so when addressed by Sergeant Bender, he extended his hand to that officer, with a maudlin smile and the invitation, "Si' down and have a drink, old f'l'r."

Gravely the sergeant proceeded to read over the warrant to his prisoner, whose face all the while preserved a ridiculous expression of tipsy amusement, and at the close of his recital he laughed vacantly, shook the detective cordially by the hand, and remarked: "That's all ri', my boy now have a liquor."

We raised him to his feet between us and led him from the room, the landlady and Eldercoat's late companion taking in the situation with open-mouthed astonishment.

We got our prisoner to the police station with no more trouble than was occasioned by his almost helpless condition.

Whilst I was entering in my record book a report of the apprehension, Sergeant Bender proceeded to make the customary search of his prisoners person. A pocket-book containing £65, a gold repeater, a diamond ring, and a costly scarf-pin were amongst the articles enumerated to me as I wrote. Sergeant Bender, making them up into a neat parcel, and depositing them in the inside pocket of his own great-coat, remarked:—

"These will count as property recovered."

Poor Eldercoat was then carried to his cell, where he lay like a log upon the plank bed assigned him as a resting place.

"Well, now," said Sergeant Bender, "I think we managed that pretty well. I am really much obliged for your assistance, Mr. Inspector, and our people at the Yard will, no doubt, report favorably on the matter to your headquarters. Let me see, now. I shan't be able to start for town with my man until the 9:30 train in the morning, so I'll just go back to the pub. and get a bed for the night."

It was fully eight o'clock on the following morning when a movement in the cell announced that the prisoner was awake, and I walked down the corridor to have a look at him. I was prepared for a rueful countenance, but not for the white, terrified face which confronted me as I opened the door of Eldercoat's cell.

"Where am I?" he gasped. "Good heavens, in prison! What for? What have I done? Oh, yes, I remember, now," he cried, as a less agonized expression came into his eyes. "I was drunk last night, and must have got into the hands of the police. But my sample cases," he added quickly, "my money and papers and things, they're all right, I suppose; you have got them?"

I replied that he would find them safe enough, and then proceeded to enlighten him as to the true cause of his detention.

Expressions of surprise and bewilderment alternated on his features during my communication, at the close of which he broke out into something like a fit of laughter.

"Oh, this is rank nonesense, you know," he exclaimed. "I am Mr. Spark's nephew, and am engaged to be married to his daughter. I never took a penny of the firm's money in my life, and, if I did so, they would go into the Bankruptcy Court sooner than prosecute me. Can I telegraph to my uncle for an explanation?"

I told him he had better wait the arrival of the London officer, whom I expected every moment from the "Bull and Stump."

An hour passed, and the gentleman from Scotland Yard being not yet on hand, I sent a message to the hotel.

It was my turn to be astonished and alarmed when the messenger returned. The gentleman, I was informed, had left the "Bull and Stump" for the police station at half-past seven, taking with him the sample cases which belonged to Mr. Eldercoat.

A light dawned on me. Frantically I rushed to the telegraph office, and despatched two messages—one to Scotland Yard, the other to Messrs. Spark and Shimmer. It was long past the London train time when back came the replies, with stunning confirmation of my tardily aroused suspicions.

No warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Eldercoat, and the Scotland Yard authorities laconically disclaimed "Detective-Sergeant Bender" as a member of their body.

I was in a mess. Poor Eldercoat was immediately released as a matter of course. My superior officers arrived in the course of the day, and every effort was fruitlessly made to effect the capture of the clever rogue.

One result of our inquiries was the discovery that the soi-disant Detective-Sergeant Bender was identical with one Vernon Wells, a notorious member of the "swell mob," who was wanted all over the country for frauds and felonies, all carried out with singular daring and ingenuity.

I was in sad disgrace for a long time, and I vowed that if I ever should meet Vernon Wells again that gentleman would find himself in as warm a corner as he had ever occupied.

I did meet him once again, years after, and he was in as warm a corner as even I could have selected for him. He stood in a felon's dock, out of which he walked a convict for the remainder of his natural life, and a sentence of only a little less severity was meted out to Well's companion in the dock, whom I recognized with astonishment as the prosperous-looking individual with whom Eldercoat had been drinking on the night of his memorable arrest.

WIND AND SAND.

They Level Mountains and Fill Up Deep Valleys.

The wind sweeping across a country bare of verdure and parched by drouth catches up particles of dust and sand and drives them violently into the air in clouds, or sweeps them along more quietly close to the surface where they are at first scarcely noticeable. The impact of a single one of these moving grains on any object with which it may come in contact is infinitesimal, but the impact of millions acting through long periods of time produces striking results. Urged by the winds the grains go sweeping on, undermining cliffs, scouring down mountain passes, wearing away the loose boulders and smothing out all inequalities.

Naturally the abraiding action on exposed blocks of stone is most rapid near the ground, as here the flying sand grains are thickest. First the sharp angles and corners are worn away, and the masses gradually become pear-shaped, standing on their smaller ends. Finally the base becomes too small for support, the stone topples over, and the process begins anew without a moment's intermission and continues until the entire mass disappears—becomes itself converted into loose sand drifted by the wind and an agent for destruction.—From the Engineering Magazine.

Where Money Was of Little Value.

En Englishwoman, describing a visit to an extensive gold mine in Victoria twenty-five years ago, says that many of the workers in the mine were shareholders and very rich men. Few of them seamed to have the slightest idea of the value of money or how to spend it.

"Many of those who can count their money by thousands live in the same little shanties which they built on first coming to the diggings. They treat their friends on every possible occasion, and when they go to the nearest town buy for their wives the most expensive dresses they can find. Few of them have any higher idea of the pleasures or the advantages or even the comforts to be attained by the possession of wealth.

"As illustrating the characteristics of such men, a gentleman told me this story:

"He arrived at a port in Australia, and finding no one who looked like a porter by profession to take his portmanteau to the hotel, he said to a rough-looking man who was standing on the wharf with his hands in his pockets:

"'Here, my man, if you'll take this up to the hotel for me, I'll give you half a crown.'

"The man scowled at him, took a couple of sovereigns out of his pocket, threw them into the sea, turned away without a word, and marched off with the most contemptuous expression on his face."

A Stern Parent.

Mr. Lefaucheur, enraged at the conduct of his son, a student in Paris, wrote to him as follows:—"Monsieur, I am so angry with you that I am determined to stop the supplies. Any money that you receive after this date will be sent by your mother, and without my knowledge. I may tell you that if you will not attend to your studies you will always remain an ass.—Your father (signed) Lefaucheur."—Le Nationale.

LIGHT IN SCHOOL ROOMS.

It Should be on the Left Side and Abundant.

In his paper on the lighting schoolrooms in the Maine Sanitary Inspector, Dr. James A. Spalding of Portland says they cannot be too light. Any scholar should be able to read the finest type on a dark day. A good rule is one foot of glass to five feet of floor area. He says: "Two window surfaces 5x10, near together, will give more light than two windows 5x10 separated by woodwork three or four feet wide. If masonry is needed to support the wall, make it taper towards the inside of the room, and thus enlarge the space in which the light may enter."

When a schoolhouse is only one story high, Dr. Spaulding remarks, it would be a good idea to have the whole of the left wall in each room one large window, with the exception of two or three feet of plastered surface at each end, and pillars or beams not wider than 12 inches between each pair of windows according to the length of the wall. Light should always come from the left, but cannot come wholly from that side as a general thing. Where the room is too wide to be well lighted from the left alone, we should have additional light from the right side, and in order to avoid cross lights which are "perverse," the windows on the right side should be smaller and higher up. Perverse light does more mischief than no light at all.

The importance of these considerations may be inferred from Dr. Spalding's statement that whereas in 1875 a certain grammar school had exhibited such and such a percentage of short sight with ill-lit rooms, that percentage in 1885 had decreased one half in the same rooms, after enlarging the windows. Gray or blue curtains are useful to bar out direct sunlight. They should be so arranged as to pull both ways in pairs, and by a little ingenuity in this respect the direct light can be excluded without darkening the room at all. Ground glass in all the windows has been proposed as a substitute for curtains, but it is too dazzling for the eyes when the sun lies directly upon it. Blinds on the inside of the window are also useful, but on the whole curtains are the best. The doctor says short-sighted pupils should be given the best seats.—Lewiston Journal.

BODIES CATCHING FIRE.

The Theory of Spontaneous Combustion Once Seriously Entertained.

The theory of spontaneous combustion of the human body in former times was held by almost every expert. French scientists, in particular, supported it, and several of them published pamphlets, in which numerous cases of alleged spontaneous combustion of the human body were described at length, but there are three very significant points to be noticed in connection with such reports. One is the invariable admission that there was a light or fire in the room where the catastrophe occurred; another, that the alleged instances always happened in families composed of ignorant persons, and another, that in no case was there any actual witness of the occurrence.

Something like 75 per cent. of the human body consists of water; this fact in itself is sufficient to discredit any of the alleged instances of spontaneous combustion. It is just conceivable that persons who drink an enormous amount of spirituous liquors may become so saturated, as it were, with this inflammable material that their bodies burn much more easily than would those of people who do not over-indulge in this way, but it is perfectly certain that the fire would have to be applied from without, for no such thing as spontaneous combustion could be possible in any article containing so great a preponderance of the liquid element as does the human body.—Pearson's Monthly.

The Law an Expensive Luxury.

Just how expensive a luxury the law can be upon occasion is illustrated by a recent case in London where the costs were seventeen times as large as the sum originally in dispute. A Mrs. Large refused to pay rent for a house on the ground that it was in such an insanitary condition that her husband inhaled sewer gas there and died in consequence. An action was brought against her, and for some reason which does not appear, she failed to defend it. Judgment was given against her for the £41, and the costs amounted to £700. Mr. Justice Grantham went so far as to declare that it was "one of the most scandalous things he had ever heard of," adding that "the moment a fund was in Court it seemed to be treated like a sow—a thing to be milked." The Judge's indignation, however, did not help Mrs. Large, as she practically had put herself out of Court by not defending the action.

Various Uses for Newspapers.

The uses of a newspaper, aside from its readable qualities, are not perhaps fully known. If on a raw day you have to walk across town for several blocks and meet the keen wind which New Yorkers invariably encounter, stop at the corner stand and buy a newspaper—its politics are non-essential—which slip beneath your fur cape or wrap, from neck to belt. Its protection is remarkable. Two newspapers spread between the insufficient covers of a bed on a cold night are an excellent substitute for the unprocurable blankets or comfortables. In traveling, one of these clean, new sheets on the floor of a dirty car means valuable dress protection. And light-soled shoes are most efficiently added to by two thicknesses of the same thing. Stand the shoe on the paper and draw an outline of the sole, which then cut out. This slipped in place is as good as a cork sole, and vastly more comfortable.—New York Times.

TO SWALLOW A MAN.

The Big Crowd That Assembled to Witness the Wonderful Feat.

John Thomas was a man of keen wit, and was strongly tinctured with a love of the humorous. He had been down to Concord, and had seen the Fakir of Ava perform his wonderful tricks of legerdemain. He was relating his experience in the bar-room of the Conway House, and among other things he declared that he had gained an insight into many of the magician's manipulations, and that several of the most wonderful tricks he could perform himself.

"For instance," he said, "I can swallow a man whole."

"Yes!" criticized Tom Staples, a red-faced farmer, weighing at least 200; "p'raps you could swallow me?"

"Yes."

"I'd like to see you do it. I'll bet $50 you can't."

"I'll take that bet."

"Then let's see you begin."

"Not now. I have just eaten my supper. I will do it to-morrow morning in the presence of as many witnesses as you choose; and it shall be done in the square in front of the hotel."

This was agreed to, and the money was put up. By the following morning the news that John Thomas was to swallow Tom Staples whole had become widespread, and a vast concourse, embracing men, women and children had assembled to witness the wonderful feat.

At the appointed time the chief actors appeared in the square. John Thomas was smiling confidently, as though sure of success, while Tom Staples looked a little timid and uneasy, as though not quite at rest concerning what was to become of him.

"Are you ready?" asked John.

"All ready," answered Tom. "Begin as soon as you please."

"Take off your hat."

"Sartin."

"Now your boots."

Tom removed his boots.

"Next you will remove your coat. Those big brass buttons might stick in my throat."

Tom took off his coat, and as he threw it upon the ground one of the cooks came out from the hotel with a pail of melted lard and a big whitewash brush, which he deposited by the side of John Thomas.

"Now," pursued John, you "will take off your stockings, and then remove your pants and shirt."

"What! D'ye mean for me to strip stark naked?" queried Tom, aghast.

"Of course I do. The agreement was that I was to swallow you. You are meat, but your clothes aren't, nor were they in the bond. If you will strip I will give you a thorough greasing and double the bet if you wish. I know I can swallow you—or, at any rate, I can try."

Tom gave up beat and invited his friends into the hotel.—New York Ledger.

BAKING POWDER

In the New York Legislature.

The following, taken from "The Oil, Paint and drug Reporter," refers to a new bill just introduced in the legislature of New York State:

"The latest development in the baking powder war, is the introduction of a bill in the Legislature of this State, requiring all packages of baking powder which contain ammonia, to be branded with a statement of that fact in large type on the label.

Now while the ammonia contention is on, why cannot the law give the public the benefit of the doubt? Wholly unprejudiced people are certainly not willing to be dosed with the substance acknowledged as a poison, simply because scientists, some of whom are not even physiologists, disagree as to its potency."

A similar bill was introduced last April but it is shrewdly surmised that the influence of interested parties prevented its passage. The provisions of the present bill are so just that it probably will soon become a law.

This will be welcome news to the manufacturers of pure Cream of Tarter baking powders, the most prominent of whom is the Price Baking Powder Co. of Chicago and St. Louis, makers of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, who have always made a strictly pure Cream of Tartar powder, notwithstanding the temptations of adulteration suggested by the enormous profits realized by a large New York concern which uses ammonia, and advertise its powder as strictly pure, by means of garbled official reports and certificates signed by its own employees, dubbed professor, doctor or government chemist, as fancy may dictate.

A bill compelling alum powders to be conspicuously labelled as such, already exists in Minnesota and it is to be hoped in the interest of the consumer that similar laws will soon be enacted in other states, for ammonia as well as alum.

The following powders known to contain either ammonia or alum or both, will be affected by the proposed legislation:

Royal, Pearl, Calumet, Chicago Yeast, Forest City, One Spoon (Taylor's), Bon Bon, Kenton, Echo, Snow Puff, Unrivalled, Yarnall's One Spoon, Shephard's Economical, Crown, Clymax, Hercules, Monarch, New Era, Snow Ball.

Japanese and Chrysanthemums.

The Japanese consider it especially difficult to arrange chrysanthemums, and seven faults are noted which must carefully be guarded against in disposing of large blossoms of this plant. A blossom must not present its back in a composition, nor yet turn its full face to view. The different flowers must not have stems the same length; three must not be arranged in a triangular form, nor may any number be placed in a regular step-like way; the flowers should not be hidden by leaves, nor should a large open blossom be put near the base of the composition, and, finally, the artist must not fall into the sin of color sandwiching, or placing a blossom of one color between two others of another tint.—Garden and Forest.

THOMAS McCUE, a workman employed in finishing the new Franklin Trust company's building, in Brooklyn, fell down the elevator shaft from the eleventh story.

HEAVY rains are again falling in Spain. The railroads are interfered with and there is great delay in the mail service.

"The power of music, all our hearts allow," but there are a few ignorant persons who have not learned yet, that all colds are cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Buy it and try it, 25 cents a bottle.

The man who registers at a hotel at night can be said to be on the retired list.

"There is a slave, whom we have put in prison" Aye and we'll keep him there, he was a tyrant once, but his reign is over, his sceptre lies in the dust. His name is Pain, and his conquerer is the far-famed and world-renowned Salvation Oil.

The coal hole goeth before destruction, and a banana before a fall.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Those who praise the unwise do them a great injury.

"I have been afflicted with an affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

It is the first duty of a Prohibitionist to prohibit common sense.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

It is an aggravation for a hungry tramp to find only a fork in the road.

On the Billow or the Rail,

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are a most desirable companion for the traveler. They are an excellent remedy for the nausea and fatigue which many persons suffer who travel by water or land. Visitors to malarious localities should have it with them as a safeguard. Incomparable for billiousness, dyspepsia and bowel complaint, and as a means of checking la grippe and rheumatic twinges.

It is the province of a wise man to bear poverty with equanimity.

Now is the time to treat Catarrh of long standing. Ely's Cream Balm reaches old and obstinate cases, where all other remedies fail. Do not neglect procuring a bottle, as in it lies the relief you seek.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor of the Iowa Methodist, says editorally, "We have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that, by a thorough course of treatment it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers as a class are afflicted with head and throat troubles, and catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream Balm too highly."

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

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Everything which is more than necessary to man is hostile to him.

Mr. Geo. W. Doner

Clerk of Le Seur Township, Kingsbury County, Dakota, a Severe Sufferer from

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Lost 40 Pounds in a Year

Blood Thoroughly Purified and Perfect Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I certify that I was sick for 4 years with an affliction my physicians called scrofula.

Blotches Came Out

all over my body, and swelling on the right side of the neck, and in less than a year I had lost 40 pounds in flesh. I was induced by H. L. Tubbs, our druggist, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used two bottles without realizing any more benefit than I had with other preparations of Sarsaparilla. But Mr. Tubbs still insisted on my giving it a fair trial, by using six bottles, which he sold me for $5. I continued to take this medicine, and after taking the second bottle of this lot the blotches began to disappear, as did also the lump in my neck, and I soon began to

Gain in Flesh

I still continued to take the medicine for four months, and at the end of that time there was none of the disease left in my system, and I was as

Well and Strong

as ever. I look upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the greatest remedies of the day, and the compounders of the same as public benefactors." G. W. DONER, Osceola, S. Dakota.

Later From Mr. Doner.

"OSCEOLA, South Dakota, Jan. 16, 1892.

"I wish to say that I have not seen one sick day since I was cured of Scrofula by

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I consider this medicine the best I ever saw." G. W. DONER.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

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It imparts a glossy color and fresh life to the hair. Price, $1. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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Nothing else is as cheap, no matter how many hundred doses are offered for a dollar.

With this, you pay only for the good you get.

And nothing else is "just as good."

It may be "better"—for the dealer; but you are the one that's to be helped.

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THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER III.

When Van Hoeck recovered, and the baronet heard of our long fast, he took us at once into the dining-room, and had us served with the best he could give. It was a repast to recompense us for our long privations, and for a time we famished wretches forgot our treasure in the keen animal pleasure of satisfying the craving of hunger. Sir Edmund sat at the table with us, directing the servants, who surely had never before waited upon such strange company. One could see that it was a real delight to this large-hearted man to see us eat and drink. Miss Lascelles herself waited upon Van Hoeck, attending to his wants with feminine delicacy, his affliction appealed to her woman's sympathy.

She was a tall and graceful girl, with her father's fair, complexion, bright, mirthful eyes, that added to the happy expression of her face, and beautiful soft brown hair that took golden lights and chesnut shadows in its undulation. She looked you in the face with a fearlessness only possible to those who are perfectly healthy and perfectly honest. To the charm of physical beauty was added a faultless manner,—the complete self-command and unfailing grace inseparable from a lady of birth and education. She was as courteous to us, who must have seemed the veriest outcasts of society, as though we were her equal. A true lady can never be ungracious.

Her presence had an indescribable effect upon my senses,—the effect of fine music after discord. I was conscious of a return from savagery to civilization. But it was not until my gross appetite was satisfied that I became susceptible to this new delight.

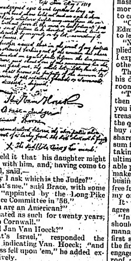
The Baronet spoke not one word about the diamond during dinner, but when it was all over he said:

Well, now, we will go back to the library; and you shall come with us, Edith, if our cigars will not be disagreeable to you, for we have a marvelous matter to talk about."

In the library Miss Lascellas seated herself beside her father, while we three men sat facing them on the other side of a small round table, on which I placed the diamond. At a little distance from there was a lion skin on the floor, and on this the Kid threw herself; as she lay there looking toward us, with her chin resting in the palms of her hands and her elbows planted in the fur, we saw scarcely anything of her but her great lustrous eyes, because of the shadow thrown by the lamp shade.

"Now, let us understand the position of things to begin with," said Sir Edmund, taking a cigar, after handing the box to us.

"This will explain a good deal," said I, putting in his hand the copy of our agreement.



Agreement (copy)

Jan Van Hoeck

Bernard Thorne

X The Kid (Lola Brace) her mark.

He held it that his daughter might read it with him, and, having come to the end, said,—

"May I ask which is the Judge?"

"That's me," said Brace, with some pride; "appinted by the Long Pike Vigilance Committee in '56."

"You are an American?"

"Located as such for twenty years; born in Cornwall."

"And Jan Van Hoeck?"

"That's Israel," responded the Judge, indicating Van Hoeck; "and darkness fell upon 'em," he added explanatively.

During a short space of his eventful career Brace had earned a precarious existence as a travelingpreacher.

"Then you are Bernard Thorne," the Baronet said to me, "and Lola is—"

"The Kid," said Brace; "her mother was a greaser,—a Mexican," he explained to Miss Lascelles. The dinner had warmed his spirits and loosened his tongue, and he continued, "We were drawed together at Cape Town by an advertisement in the paper. Our afflicted brother wanted to stake his little pile upon a mining venture. He hed studied the thing scientific'lly; he had laid out a kinder chart in his head, pricked down where the great finds hed been made, sorter reasoned out the cause thereof, end sot his mind firm as a big find was to be made in a certain spot known only unto himself. We conversed, and he perceived without much difficulty as he hed found the right sorter partner in me, end he kinder left it with me to find a third party to jine in the venture. I spotted out Gentleman Thorne here among a dozen. I liked the shape of his chest and shoulders; I liked the look of his face: I see that though he was outer luck, he was a gentleman every inch of him; and I tell you, miss," he said, addressing Miss Lascelles, "that though I ain't no gentleman myself, I back blood and breedin' agin' all creation. A man like Gentleman Thorne, who has been kep' clean in his infancy, fed wholesome, trained up in a public school, and been learnt to respect hisself and God Almighty, has better temper, more endurance, more pluck and lightin' power to overcome and win, than a dozen of the muckers that bounce about bein' workin' men. He paused a moment to let his words make due impression, and then continued, "Gentleman Thorne had no experience, but he had a hundred pound to put into the concern, and that fetched Israel jest, as much as his looks fetched me. Israel had three hundred. I hed nothing in the shape of dollars, but I threw in the Kid, which, being a female, was calc'lated to be useful unter us in the nat'ral order of things. What we hed we lumpt in, and by written agreement drawed up mutual, we undertook to play it out to the bottom dollar and the pint of starvation. We worked, sir, through thick and thin, through the measliest streak of luck mortal man ever struck.

"Israel was the first to funk it. 'My calc'lations are wrong; it's a hopeless venture, let us chuck it,' he says; to which Gentleman Thorne replies,—'No,' he says, 'we'll stick to our color and fight it out,' says he; end he did his level best to cheer us on. You should have heered him there a-whistlin' like a black-bud, singin' songs, drawin' us out of ourselves, and makin' a pleasant joke out of our bad luck. Ast the Kid down there who was her best friend in that trouble. She'll tell you it was Gentleman Thorne, not her father. She had a bit of a fever,—it was him made up a bed for her, built a screen to keep the sun off, walked fifteen mile in the night to get things from the store, set up night after night to give her water, end used for to sing out about the sleepin' beauty and Cineralla, while he was peggin away at the durned stones. I will allow, miss, I were ashamed to let him see I was loosin' heart; and, when I felt like blasphemin' at things in gen'al, I used to take a short walk and let off all my swearin' where he couldn't hear me; well, it did look as ef we had hooked onto the everlastin' fishkittle. Then Israel funked it a second time. 'We hev still a few pounds left,' he says to Gentleman Thorne, 'let's throw up the cards,' which they might hev done without going from our written word, they two formin' a majority. But Gentleman Thorne wouldn't agree to it. It wouldn't be fair to the Judge, he said, and then he promised that if we failed in the end he'd stick by Israel, and keep him like his own flesh and blood until he found the means of keeping hisself, which was more than I'd hev promised him, I will allow. Well, we played on till the last cent was spent in stores, and the stores had got down to a half a tin of beef and a screw of shag, and then I lighted on a two-carat stone. The very next day Gentleman Thorne found the Great Hesper. We couldn't allow it was real, yet we sorter thought it was. Anyhow, we didn't sleep till we got to Natal and had it tested. We sold the littler stone, and scraped enough together to pay our passage to Southhampton by the next boat. In committee we agreed to go to a bank and raise money on the diamond as soon's we landed; but no one wouldn't take us on, end, if the police hadn't put us on this track, I'm durned if I know what partic'lar 'ole we should hev been stickin' in at the present moment."

During this recital, which I have abbreviated considerably, Van Hoeck, who despised the Judge, and abominated all he said, sat with his eyes closely shut his nostrils pinched, and his black brows creased together so that they almost met. Miss Lascelles listened with intense interest, her pretty lips just parted, and I thought she looked more kindly upon me for the glowing eulogium—of which I have omitted a great part—paid to me by Brace.

The Kid changed her position, seeming to catch some of her father's enthusiasm, and; sitting upon her heels with her hands clasped before her, turned her flashing eyes sometimes upon me, but more often upon Miss Lascelles, as if to catch the effect of this narrative.

"One thing is obvious," said Sir Edmund, cheerfully; "you won't want to leave me to-night."

"Neery one on us, sir, you bet" replied the Judge, while Van Hoeck and I expressed the same sentiment in other words.

The baronet spoke in a low tone to his daughter, who rose and left the room.

"The next thing to consider is," he then said, "how can I be of service to you in this affair. To purchase your treasure is of course altogether out of the question. But I should like to buy a small—a very, very small—share in it, paying down a certain sum for your present convenience, and taking it back when the diamond is ultimately disposed of, with a reasonable percentage upon the outlay. I make this suggestion as a matter of business, that you may feel yourselves free from any restraint in accepting my offer."

It took us but a few moments to agree to this proposal.

"In that case," he proceeded; "I should wish to have a voice in the management of this business; and the first suggestion I should make is, that the finest artist in work of this kind be engaged to cut the diamond under this roof, and that during the operation you should take up your residence here. This precaution is necessary for the safe keeping of the treasure, and for our own common security."

This arrangement was too obviously advantageous to us to require argument; we consulted together, and quickly agreed to accept the condition.

Sir Edmund read the agreement through again, and then said:

"We must consult a lawyer with regard to a legal form of agreement. Here there is a kind of tontine arrangement by which one would receive an enormous advantage by the death of his partners. It is an uncomfortable clause, and I do not see the necessity of existence, now that the circumstances which called for its being made are changed. A lawyer may provide for our security without exposing us to ugly possibilities. That, however can all be settled later on. There is no hurry. It will be time enough to make the legal arrangement when we have ascertained the value of the property to be arranged, and that we can not know before the stone is cut. We will question the best firms in London with regard to a lapidary, and take our time. Meanwhile, I will supply you with what money you want upon your I. O. U., and the diamond shall remain in your keeping. Talk it over amongst yourselves at your leisure, and any modification you may think advisable, I have no doubt I shall be able to accept."

Miss Lascelles returned to the room, and she spoke to her father. Then she went to Lola, who had curled herself up on the skin, and knelt down beside her. The girl was not asleep; she started up into a sitting attitude as Miss Lascelles approached, and flung off the hand that was laid tenderly on her arm.

"Yor don't dislike me, Lola?" the young lady asked, smiling.

"Yes, I do," the girl replied, savagely.

"But I want to be your friend."

"We sha'n't never be friends."

I lost Miss Lascelles' response, for a servant entered the room, and Sir Edmund addressed us:

"Your rooms are ready," he said; "Johnson will show you to them if you feel you would like to turn in."

The prospect of sleeping once more in a good bed brought us to our feet at once.

Miss Lascelles, undaunted by the first rebuff, had got Lola's hand in hers, and was talking in a low, endearing tone to her. The Kid snatched her hand away, started to her feet, and came to my side, seeing we were about to go.

"A little cuss," said the Judge; you must excuse her, miss. Her mother was a greaser, and she's never had any kindness shown her, except by Gentleman Thorne. A lick with the strap is what she understands best. No, miss," he added, when Miss Lascelles offered to take Lola to her room; "leave her to me. There ain't nothing but disappintment and vexation of spirit to be got outer the ongrateful varmint."

The room given to the Kid was the prettiest imaginable, with hangings of white lace over blue silk, and everywhere the eye was pleased with some pretty evidence of care and taste. The bed was suggestive of coziness and fresh virgin purity at the same time. I might have taxed my ingenuity in vain to have told Lola. We left the Kid there, leaning against the wall, her unfathomable eyes looking around her in sullen curiosity.

In the morning the room was found empty, the bed untouched, the floor covered with shreds of the clothing Miss Lascelles had laid out for Lola's use, and which, undoubtedly, the little savage had torn up.

Poor little Lola! She and I had always been the best of friends, except when a question of cooking or washing occurred to trouble us. She would yield to my persuasion when nothing else would bend her stubborn spirit. She feared my silent reproach more than the scathing sarcasm Van Hoeck treated her with, or the heavy hand of her father. She respected no one but me, probably because I alone respected her feelings.

Had I foreseen that night the course she was about to take, I might, with a little patient persuasion, have brought her to reason. My spirit is weighed down with regret when I think how perhaps a dozen words from me at that time would have turned aside the fearful consequence of that act, an act so slight, yet followed by terror upon terror, by crime upon crime. TO BE CONTINUED.

A Fancy-Work Partnership.

Since fancy work has become "decoration," and the dealer possesses a knowledge far beyond that of assorting German worsteds, the interiors of our houses no longer resemble bazaars of canvas-worked articles. Young women who aim to supply fancy work for dainty fingers now study designing at the Museum of Fine Arts or the Lowell Institute of Design. They understand historic periods of decoration, adapting attractive features of the past to the needs of the present; they study the peculiarities of ornament of various nations, and use all suggestions in an artistic manner. Two young women who formed a partnership have been most successful in showing how the business of producing dainty fancy work may be carried on. In a large, light room divided by a screen into a large reception room and a small work room, they receive orders, make designs, and in dull seasons take up needles and silks for embroidery. To the question whether it is not difficult to keep up with the fashion of decoration, which changes almost as often as that of dress, one of the partners said, with a smile, "Oh, we try to be ahead of the fashions." This ability to be in advance is, in reality, the faculty of originating designs.

The charming manner in which the two young partners work together is an encouraging indication of woman's tact in business relations. One who particularly enjoys finances attends to the bookkeeping; the other receives most of the orders, and both design patterns. "It is very amusing," one said, "to see how difficult to understand the idea of our partnership seems to be. Some people cannot realize that our interests are identical; and believe that each is conducting an independent business." The partners, in two years' business relations, have become so united in method that each takes up her duties without hesitation, and the result is both harmony in partnership and beauty of designs.

Should Women Smoke.

The Hospital has got into trouble for advising women whose nerves cannot bear the strain of small worries to try smoking if their doctors recommend it. But, says Mr. James Payn pertinently, why the general public should be more shocked at a lady being recommended to smoke tobacco than stramonium one is at a loss to conjecture. It will not be denied by anyone short of a lunatic that a pipe allays the troubles of a man, and why shouldn't a few whiffs of a cigarette allay the worries of a woman? At present its mitigations among the fair sex are confined chiefly to the fast and loose, but there is no more reason why it should be so than that the devil, as John Wesley observed, should have all the best tunes.—Hospital.

The Sportsman and the Wolves.

With reference to the exceptionally cold weather a company of sportsmen were discussing the chances of meeting a famished wolf in the woods near Rome. Said one of the sportsmen:—

"Quite recently I found myself without arms, and with the snow lying three feet deep on the ground face to face with three wolves."

"Well, what then?"

"Then I stared intently at them for the space of ten minutes, after which I walked away with my hands in my pockets and whistling a tune."

The friends who had been listening to him then cried in chorus: "And didn't they eat you up?"

"No they couldn't; they were in a cage."—Il Motto per Ridere.

Journalistic Amenities.

Boston Editor—I see one of those illiterate New York papers has headed its article "Jack the Slasher in hock." Do you understand what it means?

Spectacled assistant—No Sir!—unless he intended it for the Latin phrase—"in hoc urbe."

Editor—There is nothing more absurd than a New York editor attempting to be erudite. Order up my cold tea and knitting, please.

WILD BOY OF WALLAHEE.

BY MAURICE THOMPSON.

The plantation was called Wallahee from the name of an Indian chief who once owned it. In 1829 it was bought by Thomas Verplank, who settled upon it with some fifty negro slaves, and it remained in the possession of the Verplank family until about the year 1863, when a detachment of Federal troops destroyed it.

At the end of the war Wallahee was badly grown up with bushes and brambles, the fences were all gone, the house a ruin, and the large cotton gin stood roofless and forlorn, the rusted machinery all exposed to the weather and falling to pieces.

Nobody came to occupy or assume ownership of the place, nor did any one know what had become of the Verplanks.

About September, 1868, there arose a rumor in the neighborhood that a wild boy had been seen at Wallahee. It was such a preposterous story (told by two or three not over-reputable negroes) that little notice was at first given to it by the neighbors. The boy was long-haired, wild-eyed, poorly clad, so these negroes said, and ran like a deer whenever he was approached.

But in a little while, so ready are people to receive gruesome impressions, the story was a familiar one at the firesides of all the families along Pearl river for miles, and although everybody openly refused to believe a word of it, a good deal of talk was had about it.

Again and again the negroes who were cutting wood near Wallahee, saw or pretended to see, the wild, disheveled boy, skulking in the thickets, or running, ghastly and emaciated, through the open pine woods.

One day Squire Gordon was riding along by way of the bridle-path known in the neighborhood as Little Wolf Trail, when suddenly this strange, much talked of lad stepped forth from a clump of haw bushes a little way ahead of him. The apparition startled not only the 'Squire, but his horse as well. Indeed, the latter shied so viciously that his rider was tumbled all of a heap at the side of the path. To be sure there was nothing in the boy's looks particularly frightful, although his eyes were sunken, his cheeks waxen and withered, and his clothes ludicrously worn and tattered.

When the 'Squire scrambled to his feet the apparition was gone.

As soon as it became known that a justice of the peace could testify to the story of the Wild Boy of Wallahee there was a mighty stir in the neighborhood among both the blacks and the whites. What had before this been a mere fireside whisper now swelled to a veritable wonder-tale.

And now more and more frequently the boy was seen, by this one or that one, black or white, it was always in some lonely place near Wallahee and he invariably evaded in the most mysterious way any would-be pursuer. Finally it began to be observed that no matter where he started up he never failed to run toward a certain area of swamp land which was covered with wisps of cane and tangled clumps of moss-hung oak trees. He seemed to like the night better than the day, especially when the moon shone. Many good people affirmed that they had seen him looking wistfully in through their windows, and that before they could get out of doors he was gone.

So the matter went on until nearly everybody had seen the Wild Boy of Wallahee, and those who hadn't seen him were expecting to do so every moment. More than once a party of men organized themselves and went on a systematic hunt, determined to capture this myeterious little fellow; but every trial ended in failure.

"It's er sperit, thet's what it air," declared old Andy Davis. "How d'ye s'pose ye're goin' ter ketch er ghost?"

Andy was the oldest inhabitant. His memory went back to 1829, when the Verplanks first came to Wallahee.

"They wuz a leetle boy a livin' thar 'at Tom Verplank was guarjin of—Tom hed no chile'n of 'is own—an' thet leetle feller diserpeared mighty s'picionable like; I 'members it very well. They wus some talk of foul play, but nothin' was done erbout it. Ye see the leetle boy was heir ter all the money, niggers, an' land 'at Tom Verplank war a usin'—don't ye see?"

Andy winked knowingly, but nobody else could be found who had heard of a missing heir to Wallahee.

A great many people came to accept this hint, however, as the true solution. The wild boy was, they were sure, the ghost of little Tunis Verplank, who had disappeared so mysteriously in 1831. No sooner did Andy Davis's theory become current neighborhood talk than the little specter appeared twice as often as before. He was to be seen both night and day. Children and nervous women were afraid to go out alone for fear of meeting what they now named the "haunt of Wallahee."

It was William Raglan, or Billy Raglan, as the people called him, who at last roused and organized the men and boys of the country round about to make a comprehensive, systematic "drive," as he termed it, to capture the thing, be it ghost or boy.

Billy Raglan was a youth of sixteen, reckless, and yet a good enough fellow in his way. When he set out to do something everybody knew that he would succeed if success were possible. His plan in this case was for all the men and boys in the Wallahee settlement—some two hundred or more—to form a great circle around the woods haunted by the wild boy, then gradually draw in a center by closing up the line and marching abreast from all directions in toward the little swamp. The plan was accepted to be acted upon, to Billy's great delight, and he fell like a general in command of an army when he saw the line forming.

"We'll ketch that 'ar' boy," he said, "er run 'im inter his hole an' stop up the hole wi' er a pine knot—thet's what we'll do!"

It was a lovely night, with the full moon climbing up a soft sky in the East. Dim and strange were the outlines of the trees in the thick Southern wood. A light breeze made a wide rustle and a solemn moan in the tall pines. The shadows waved fantastically.

Wallahee, with its tangled woods, was encircled by the men and boys. They blew horns and shouted as they closed in toward the little swampy spot in the center.

Billy Raglan was the most eager one of all. He tried to be everywhere at the same time.

"I air jes' er achin' ter git holt er that 'ar boy," he kept saying as he ran this way and that just inside of the line.

Many wild animals, mostly small things like hares, raccoons, and opossums were seen; but the Wild Boy did not show himself.

At last the little swamp was reached by the noisy and now closely drawn cordon.

"There he is! Yander he goes! Look out! don't let 'im through!" Suddenly a chorus of voices yelled out, "Grab 'im ef he tries to pass! We'll git 'im now!"

Billy Raglan rushed forward, and many declared they saw him in full chase of a wild, ragged, haggard, tangle-haired boy.

Plash! plash! plash! the feet of the pursuer and pursued flung up the water of the coffee-colored pools as they tore along.

The line pressed in with a surge, and a tumultuous yelling that made the forest ring for miles.

Those who could distinguish them said that the Wild Boy was not as large as Billy Raglan; indeed he did not appear to be more than twelve years old, and that he ran like a deer and went straight for the central little hummock of the swamp. Billy was straining every muscle. Slowly but surely he gained until, as it was afterward said, he could almost touch the long, yellow hair that streamed in half-curling locks from the bare head of the emaciated little fellow.

Closer and closer, in the wavering moonlight, swept in the rapidly diminishing circle of crowding, vociferating, floundering people. The Wild Boy could never break through. Once, it was said, he turned his face back on Billy with a look of terror and despair. This was just as the two were entering the shadowy, moss-festooned clump of trees on the hummock.

The circle was now so narrow that a stone could have been tossed across.

Into the central clump, as the account goes, plunged the Wild Boy, and just one step behind him followed Billy Raglan.

A moment later an awful scream was heard, and then came a dull, muffled sound, as of some heavy body falling to the bottom of a pit.

Instantly the voices of the cordon were hushed; even the dusky trees seemed to be hearkening. Everybody pressed on, scrambling over fallen trees and dashing kneedeep through the black muck and leaf-covered ooze.

"Whar' air ye, Billy?" called old Andy Davis. "Hev ye cotch 'im, Billy?"

Andy's large yellow dog darted forward from his master's side and began sniffing at something beside a huge, half-decayed water-oak log.

"What ye got thar, Trumpet?" demanded the old man, as he cautiously approached the spot. "Hev ye foun' somethin'?"

The crowd now rushed up, and what they beheld almost curdled their blood. Billy Raglan lay in a shallow, grave-like pit, face upward, apparently dead and by his side a skeleton of a small boy. The Wild Boy himself was nowhere to be seen.

When the first shock had passed they lifted Billy out and found that his heart still beat. He was ill for some weeks; but he recovered. The skeleton when examined proved to be old and bleached. Evidently it had lain there for many years undisturbed.

One thing about the story was always and still is vexatious. Billy Raglan himself, although living, has never told any person a single particular of that strange adventure; perhaps there is nothing for him to tell. If you ask him to relate to you the real facts of it he only smiles and shakes his head with a shrug. But old Andy Davis, now in his nineties, is always glad to give you his account of the whole matter; but Andy has never been considered a very good or a very truthful man.

HE WAS CHEEKY,

But She Rebuked Him in an Admirable Manner.

It occurred on a West Madison street car. The car was crowded with clerks and workmen and shop-girls coming down town to their daily work. Among the latter was a young woman who had bought a morning paper, evidently intending to read it on the way to work.

But the crowd prevented this, and so, folding the paper, she held it in one hand and grasped a strap with the other. Directly in front of her a well-dressed specimen of the two-legged hog contentedly held down a seat.

Without offering the girl his seat he suddenly gave her cloak a jerk to attract attention and said:

"Say, miss, if ye an't usin' that paper, just let me take a peep at it for a minute, won't yer?"

Looking squarely into his eyes the indignant young woman replied:

"No, thank you, sir, I prefer to stand; pray keep your seat."

And, strange to say, the fellow refused to do so. He left the car at the next crossing very hastily. I wonder why? Perhaps he jumped off to buy a paper.

Legs as Means of Protection.

A group of reporters were discussing the question of carrying revolvers. All, excepting one agreed that, considering the chances to which a reporter was subjected, it was a necessary precaution. He who objected is a champion amateur sprinter and record holder.

"I used to carry a pistol myself," he said, until an acquaintance chanced to see it.

"'If you should shoot some one,' he asked, do you suppose that you could establish a plea of self-defense? Would a jury acquit a man of a charge of manslaughter, if it were proved that he could run a quarter of a mile in less than fifty seconds, and a half mile in better than two minutes?"

I came to the conclusion that it was doubtful, and that's why I keep my gun at home."—New York Herald.

Odors of Christians.

It appears on Chinese authority that Christians can be identified by their smell. But skeptical travelers are inclined to believe, after seeing the filthy condition of Chinese towns and villages, that it is by the comparative absence of odor among civilized races that a Chinaman can spot a christian.

By the best accounts Chinese towns are incredibly filthy, there being no pretense of sewerage, everything being thrown on the street.—Toronto Mail.

INSECT HORSES.

Ants Can Carry on Their Backs Many Times Their Own Weight.

A gentleman on the island of St. Croix instituted several experiments with reference to ascertaining the truth of what he had often been told of the ingenuity and apparent reasonings of the ants of that beautiful island, says the New York Ledger.

Having slain a centipede which had been sent him by a friend, he laid it on the window-sill within his apartment, where, though not a single individual of that mischievous race of vermin had been seen, to his great gratification, in the course of a few hours, one solitary ant suddenly made its appearance through a crevice in the casing, attracted probably by the odor of the dead body.

Shortly after, having surveyed the premises, it disappeared, but speedily returned with a host of companions, to whom the discovery of a prize had unquestionably been communicated; a more careful survey of the magnitude of the object was evidently instituted. The whole company then disappeared simultaneously through the crack, but an army was put in requisition, for the third appearance was a multitude.

Having mounted the carcass, examined minutely its exact position and satisfied themselves that it was actually bereft of life and that no danger would be incurred from their premeditated operations, a new and unlooked-for series of labor was commenced, bearing such a striking analogy to human reason in what is commonly called "contrivance," that, if there is no intelligence in it—why, the metaphysicians have in reservation an unexplored field of observation.

Not being able to move the mass entirely, they divided themselves into platoons and cut the body into portions of about half an inch in length, which was effectually and skillfully done between a late hour in the afternoon and the following night and each piece transported to their citadel through some contiguous aperture of sufficient diameter to allow the loads to pass.

When the observer arose at daylight every part had been carried away except the head, which was really moving off toward the hole surrounded by an immense concourse of admiring spectators, probably on the qui vive, happy in the delightful anticipation of future feasts and revelings.

On further scrutiny he found that the decapitated head was mounted on the backs of about a dozen bearers who, like a roman phalanx with a testudo upon their shoulders, were marching off in orderly manner toward the same orifice through which the rest had disappeared.

AN INSTRUCTIVE FABLE.

The Joyous Tale of the Dervish and the Walking Delegate.

A dervish journeyed forth to teach mankind the uselessness of riches, says Truth. He was scantily clothed in the filthest of rags; his head was bare and on his feet were fragments of sandals. About his neck hung a leather scrip with a handful of dates.

On the edge of the desert he met a walking delegate who was on his way to Mecca to order a strike among the pilgrims—a non-union hadji having been permitted to kiss the holy Kaaba.

"Hello, old duffer!" said the delegate. "Where do you buy your garments? you look like a locked-out tramp."

"I am dressed," answered the dervish, "as befits my vocation and in all respects am equipped for any emergency. No blight of fortune can cast me down or impede my mission."

"So?" replied the delegate; "suppose I were to confiscate that bag of grub?"

"I have been inured to hunger from my youth up and seldom is the thought of food uppermost in my mind. Besides it is the fast of Ramadam and it is not lawful to eat."

"The stones of the desert are sharp; what if I were to take away your sandals?"

"Behold!" and the deverish uncovered a foot and exhibited a sole as tough and leathery as that of a camel.

"But suppose I was to strip those rags from your back."

"Sun and simoon have scorched my back for seventy years and it matters little whether it be covered or not. And now," continued the dervish, "shut your bread-winner and let me talk. You think your equipment perfect, but you are not rigged for a long-distance race. A little accident by the way will rattle you. See me prove it!" and grasping his staff, he executed a flourish and with one swift, clean, horizontal stroke he hit the delegate's plug hat in the middle, and knocked it a shapeless thing upon the sand. With a look of anguish the delegate picked up the wreck. The top was gone, the sides were caved in and the brim was cut across and hung dangling from the crown.

"There!" said the dervish, "your power is gone from you, for what is a walking delegate without a plug hat? Oh, Bismillah! Oh, Marshallah! Oh, rats! Yah!" and, brandishing his staff, he drove the delegate forth. And as the burning Syrian sun rose higher in the sky the vanishing forms passed over the line of the horizon, the delegate ahead, with the dervish a good second about two jumps behind.

ELECTRIC PAINS.

What One Man Experienced as the Result of a Lightning Stroke.

A Dallas News reporter met a man who was struck by lightning five years ago and has never quite recovered.

"When I was first struck," he said, "I was dead for two or three days. Then consciousness returned, and with a sense of most acute pain. My muscles were all contracted, and whenever I was at rest for ten minutes at a time the torture was positively unbearable. For days and nights I walked the floor, and when I wanted to sleep I got two of my friends to walk with me and walked in my sleep. Seven doctors worked on me constantly for weeks, and they did not alleviate the pain in the least. So I let them all go and started traveling and kept up a perpetual motion. One thing I noticed. For two days before a rain or electrical storm there would be a rigid contraction of the nerves and my sufferings were intensified. Many a time I have predicted a storm when the skies were clear, and people laughed at me for a while, but to this day I have never missed it. After the storm passes there is a relaxation to a certain extent. After the doctors confessed they could do nothing for me I was in despair for a while. Then I tried hot springs and got more relief than from anything else. I drink water almost boiling now, and it comforts me. I am getting a little more like myself now, but still suffer horribly at times. The least exposure brings on an attack, and some of those spells my whole nervous system is, for the time being, perfectly shattered."

He was asked his recollection of the shock.

"I was standing by my house one cloudy day. Suddenly I saw a flash of light, which looked as if all the heavens were being opened and the stars running together. I could feel pain as if men were sticking needles into a thousand different portions of my body at once, and then I knew nothing until I opened my eyes and heard a doctor say: 'He's alive, anyhow, but he will suffer any pain, and far more terrible to my notion."

The gentleman still keeps his body heavily protected from head to foot, wearing twice the clothes sufficient for ordinary mortals, and in damp weather he piles on still more.

HAIR SEVEN FEET LONG.

It Is Cropped Close to the Owner's Head to Relieve Her Suffering.

A story which demonstrates that long hair, though beautiful, has its drawbacks comes from De Soto, Mo. Mrs. C. T. Aubuchon, the wife of a well-known merchant of that city, up to a few days ago had, it is said the longest hair in the world. Mrs. Aubuchon is five feet two inches in height, while her hair measured seven feet three inches.

She was always rather weak, and frequently confined to her bed with dreadful headaches, sometimes two and three days in a week. She was treated by several prominent physicians, who came to the conclusion that all her strength was going into her hair. By their advice she was finally induced to have it cut off, and with the exception of a small portion, was cut off close to the scalp. The remaining portion was cut off at the waist.

The change has not yet had a decided effect on Mrs. Aubuchon's health, but it has served to relieve her of a great burden, which is somewhat of a benefit, as she is very weak.

Mr. Aubuchon was at first very much opposed to having his wife's hair cut, and has taken it rather hard. His wife declares that unless she is greatly benefited she will allow her hair to grow again to please her husband. It would not take a great length of time to obtain its former length, as her hair was shingled in 1882.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

IF YOU WISH TO AVOID THE TWIN DRUGS, ALUM AND AMMONIA

Dr. H. Endemann, for twelve years chemist of the New York Board of Health, in his paper read before the **American Chemical Society** at Washington, in October, 1891, states that an ammonia baking powder acts on the gluten of the flour, altering its chemical properties, and cites numerous high authorities to prove its injurious effect on the stomach and kidneys.

Liebig the great chemist says: "The use of alum in bread is very injurious, and it is very apt to disorder the stomach and occasion acidity and dyspepsia."

The following powders are known to contain either ammonia or alum or both: *Royal, Chicago Yeast, Calumet, Bon Bon, Taylor's One Spoon, Unrivaled, Forest City, Snow Ball, Pearl.*

BEFORE THE JURY

Investigation of Alleged Stealing by Chicago Aldermen Begun.

Sufficient Evidence Is Secured to Make Uneasy Many "City Fathers."

CHICAGO, March 19.—The scenes about the criminal court building to-day were a repetition of the exciting incidents that marked the investigation four years ago that landed in the penitentiary half a dozen of the best known politicians in the city. The inquiry which began to-day opened with a supposed "squealer" as the first witness to disclose the secret money getting methods of his fellow aldermen. The witness was Ald. Stanley Kunz, who, while in his cups, gave utterance to some strikingly queer remarks the other night on the floor of the council chamber, and who, it has been stated, felt that he had not received all he was entitled to when favors were being passed around for franchises worth hundred of thousands.

While Kunz was within the jury room, being put upon the rack, reports were current among the interested groups outside that at least one alderman had fled the city and that a number of others were under detective surveillance. It was stated that President C. K. Billings, of the Gas Trust, would be the next witness after Kunz, and would be followed by City Clerk Van Cleave, the latter of whom is present at all meetings of the aldermen.

States Attorney Longenecker had an earnest conference with Detective John Bonfield, of anarchist fame, before the inquisition began. It was whispered that the prosecution had struck a snag at the outset in the fact that the corporations interested in the alleged fraudulent grants had representatives in the membership of the grand jury. Color was lent to this report by an announcement after Ald. Kunz came out of the jury room that no other witnesses would be examined till to-morrow. Kunz denied having given up any valuable information, but admitted that he was to be recalled later on. State's Attorney Longenecker said:

Kunz can tell a great deal; in fact we have so much incontrovertible evidence that he can do as he pleases about verifying it.

The state's attorney seemed to have no doubt of the indictment of a number of the city fathers forming a

WELL ORGANIZED RING

and the possibility that much larger fish might be caught in the net. The discovery is said to have been made by the detectives employed by the investigators that the "combine" met in a room in the rear of a saloon owned by a certain alderman for the division of the spoils or the planning of other sandbagging schemes. John Bonfield, who is said to have done most of the detecting in the case, rented a room directly over that used by the "combine" as a clearing house. Through a hole made in the ceiling and a micronepho communicating with the interior of the lower room the ex-chief of detectives saw and heard everything that transpired below him. Shorthand reports of the scenes and conversation were made by the detective's assistant, who sat beside him while taking observation.

In addition to this, it is said that disappointed political ambition has had considerable to do with the expose. Two aldermen—one a Republican and the other a Democrat—were turned down by their respective parties at the recent primaries, and in revenge are divulging the secrets of the gang.

Alderman Roth was defeated for a renomination, and a report was current today that to him largely the inception of the investigation was due. He was said to have received $1,000 in two bills of $500 each in the retiring room of the council chamber or the Sherman house on the night of the passage of the Economic gas ordinance. The story is that he kept the money, voted "yea" and then "wilted." He subsequently, it is said, went to a newspaper office, gave up the money and told of other transactions that had come to his knowledge.

ALDERMEN COME HIGH.

"It costs a good deal of money sometimes to buy the city council," said an attorney who is closely connected with the state's attorney. "The Northern Pacific had all the worst of it in the last three big deals the aldermen have made. The figures or those three sales of city franchises are just these: Northern Pacific, $280,000; economic gas, $150,000; compressed air, $130,000."

When the jury assembles to-morrow Ald. Kunz will be again put on the stand. The next witness will probably be President Billings, of the gas trust. Billings fought the passage of the economic gas ordinance. It is rumored he will give positive testimony to the effect that he was given to understand that he could prevent the passage of the economic gas ordinance by bidding over the men behind it. It is also understood that he will testify that $150,000 was the figure named as necessary to prevent the passage of the Economic Gas ordinance and subserve the interest of the gas trust. He will also tell the names of aldermen who told him of the amounts they had received to vote for the ordinance. City Clerk Vancleave will be required to bring the record books and to trace the ordinances from their inception to the time the mayor affixed his signature. He will also give the official votes on the ordinances. A subpœna has also been issued for "Promoter" Bacon, of the Power Supply and Smoke Abating company.

Baron Guenzburg, the Russian banker who failed the other day, has paid nearly $30,000,000 to depositors. The greatest admiration is expressed for the manner in which the disaster has been met.

Not at All Serious.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 19.—Commissioner Carter said to-day that there was nothing serious affecting South Dakota surveys. The report of the investigation and the selling of contracts grew out of the effort on the part of the general land office to systematize the work so that one contractor would not be appointed to examine the work of another contractor, and in turn have his work examined by the second man, and so secure approvals of surveys where there might be a possibility of fraud. This investigation extends to other states as well as South Dakota.

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CONGRESS

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

SENATE.

Senator Davis introduced a bill authorizing the Manitoba Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Red river between Norman county, Minnesota and Traill county, North Dakota.

Senator Hansbrough introduced a bill granting the state of north Dakota a site for a reform school.

Senator Dolph, from the committee on commerce, reported in an amended form the bill introduced by Senator Brice, providing for a number of lighthouses and signals on the great lakes and adjoining waters.

The senate passed the urgency deficiency bill.

The senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The tariff discussion was resumed in the house to-day to the exclusion of private business.

Representative Mitchell, of Wisconsin, introduced in the house a joint resolution granting to the state of Wisconsin the privilege of placing in statuary hall in the capitol building at Washington the statue of Pere Marquette.

Representative Rielly, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the interior to prepare for exhibition in the women's building at the World's Fair, any articles, models or drawings now in his custody or deposited in the patent office, prepared or invented by women.

A bill to establish postal telegraph, prepared by Postmaster General Wanamaker, is introduced in the house.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

The house spent the afternoon in eulogies on the late John R. Gamble of South Dakota. Addresses were delivered by several Northwestern congressmen.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

SENATE.

The committee on quadro-centennial reported their resolutions for which they asked immediate consideration one of them was to extend an invitation to the royal family of Spain and the decendants of Columbus to attend the World's Fair as the guests of the United States. The resolutions went over till tomorrow.

The senate went into executive session to consider Mr. Vest's postoffice bill. Mr. Vila's amendment increasing the maximum cost of any building from $35,000 to $75,000 was adopted. The bill was then reported to the senate and passed.

The senate again went into executive session at the request of the committee on foreign relations, after being in session a little over an hour the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president transmitting a communication from the secretary of the interior, submitting the agreement concluded between the commissioners of the United States and the Cherokee Nation for the cession of the Cherokee outlet, and stated that it would be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, of Iowa, a bill was passed to establish a port of delivery at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced and referred in the senate providing for the leasing for a term of 10 years or less of buildings to be especially constructed for postoffice purposes; to regulate the value of coin as currency, and to prevent discriminating in favor of gold and silver as legal tender.

The senate adopted the conference report on the urgency deficiency bill. The military academy bill was passed with senate amendments.

Senator Kyle today introduced a bill appropriating $300,000 for the construction of buildings for a military post at Forest City, S. D. It is provided that citizens shall convey to the government a site of 1,000 acres.

The senate in executive session to-day listened for two hours to arguments by Messrs. Voorhees and Turpie in opposition to the confirmation of Judge and to Mr. Hoar's defence of the nominee.

HOUSE.

The house resumed the discussion of the free wool bill. Mr. Combe of New York, concluded his speech in favor of the bill.

Capt. Harris today presented a large batch of petitions from Minnesota opposing the repeal of the duty on barley. The farmers are greatly exercised over the attempt to doctor the barley tariff. He stated to your correspondent today that he would work and vote to maintain the duty on this cereal.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

SENATE.

The senate discussed the confirmation of Judge Woods in executive session without coming to a vote.

Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, was confirmed to be interstate commissioner, vice Bragg, deceased.

Mr. Hale, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the construction (by contract) of three battleships of from 7,500 to 10,000 tons displacement, two armored coast defense vessels, five gunboats of 800 to 1,200 tons displacement and eight first-class torpedo boats. Referred.

HOUSE.

Mr. Joseph, of Mexico, from the committee on territories, reported a bill in the house for the admission of New Mexico as a state. Mr. Smith, of Arizona, from the same committee reported a bill for the admission of Arizona. Calendar.

The resolution for the impeachment of Judge McCormick, of Texas, was laid on the table in the house.

In the committee of the whole, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair, the house resumed consideration of the free wool bill, but did not come to any agreement.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

SENATE.

Senator Platt introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a commissioner from the District of Columbia to act with commissioners appointed by the several states to secure uniformity by the laws of marriage and divorce, insolvency, etc. This course was recommended by the American Bar Association.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Hawley, from the military affairs committee, presented a bill to amend the statute relative to certificates of merit to enlisted men of the army (the amendment being to change the word "privates" to "enlisted men"), and it was passed.

A large number of appointments were confirmed, among them being that of Walter H. Sanborn of Minnesota as judge of the eighth circuit.

HOUSE.

The entire time of the house was occupied in a discussion of the tariff.

Her First Query.

"My dear," said Mr. Cubbage to his wife, who was dangerously ill, "Mrs Kickshaw is down stairs and wants to see you."

"What has she got on?" asked the dying woman, feebly.—Epoch.

Found After Many Months.

ANACONDA, MONT., Special Telegram.—In the first snow storm of the year, in November, John Akers, well known in mining circles as a prospector, was lost. No trace of him could be found by searching parties, and large rewards were offered by secret societies for the discovery of his body, foul play being suspected. Yesterday, in Olson gulch, twelve miles from town, miners at the camp were surprised by the singular actions of a dog, and its continous barking. The animal was followed, and led the men a short distance from the camp, where lay Akers' body buried in snow, where it is supposed he strayed in the blinding blizzard, and succumbed to the cold.

THE SHODDY INDUSTRY.

ITS PHENOMENAL GROWTH UNDER HIGH TARIFFS.

Example Better than Argument in the Matter of Tariff Taxes—American vs. Foreign Labor—Trust Economies—Sample Prices Under McKinleyism.

Shoddy and the Census.

Under the high tariffs on wool and woolen goods since 1860 the growth of the shoddy industry has been phenomenal. Shoddy is a comprehensive term, and in common parlance includes all the various wool substitutes used in manufacturing, except cotton, cows' hair, etc. There are two classes of shoddies: The first is made from the waste pieces of woolen goods left over in the manufacture of ready-made clothing, and known in the trade as new shoddy; and the second from old woolen rags collected from the ash barrels and refuse heaps of our large cities, called old shoddy; but, like other industries, the shoddy industry has grown to such an extent that there have been added new terms to describe the products which formerly went under the general name of "shoddy." Chief among these are "extracts," which are made from mixed cotton and woolen goods by the application of an acid which eats out the cotton, leaving the woolen fibers intact, though much impaired. At the same time extracts are subdivided into two classes: First, those made from waste pieces of cloth not in use, just as new shoddies are produced; and second from old mixed rags picked up from all possible places.

So great have been the improvements in machinery used for working up shoddies and extracts that they are now used in all classes of woolen goods, and are so disguised as to be detected with great difficulty.

The growth of the shoddy industry cannot be better shown than by a comparison of the census figures since 1860. The following table shows the number of establishments, the capital invested, the number of workmen employed, and the value of the products during each census year:

Census.	Establishments, No.	Capital.	Workmen, No.	Product, value.
1860	30	$143,500	291	$402,500
1870	56	815,950	632	1,763,593
1880	73	1,165,100	1,281	4,980,615
1890	91			9,208,011

From a product of $402,590 in 1860 this industry has increased until, according to the census of 1890, the product is $9,208,011, or an increase of 2,187 per cent.

Though the growth of the woolen industry as a whole, including the shoddy industry, has been considerable since 1860 it has not been in proportion to the growth of the shoddy industry. In 1860 the value of the woolen goods produced in the United States was $65,596,364; in 1890, according to the last census, the value of the woolen goods was $338,231,109, showing an increase since 1860 of only 415 per cent.

Nothing will show better the great growth of the shoddy industry and its present extent than the figures from the census of 1890. In the following table is shown for each of the large woolen products the amount of wool used, and the amount of shoddies, extracts, cotton, hair, and other substitutes for wool:

Kind of goods.	Wool used, pounds.	Substitutes, pounds.	P c. sub.
Woolen goods	185,347,914	93,640,386	34.7
Worsted goods	97,701,471	7,574,264	7.2
Felt goods	6,729,083	4,301,344	38.4
Wool hats	4,537,953	453,931	9.1
Carpets	56,587,816	5,054,011	8.2
Knit goods	21,669,593	37,206,934	63.2
Total	372,173,713	154,130,801	29.0
Total 1880	290,192,220	106,497,953	20.4

The consumption of wool in 1890 increased 25.8 per cent. over the consumption in 1880, while the consumption of shoddy in 1890 increased 44.7 per cent. over the consumption in 1880.

No wonder that when President Cleveland advocated in his famous message the putting of wool on the free list so as to build up the industry the shoddy men got out a protest declaring that by free wool "our business would be ruined and we and those dependent upon us would suffer. There is only one way to avoid this loss to ourselves and that is by the defeat of the candidate of the Free Trade party, Grover Cleveland. We have determined in the coming election to support the candidates of the Protection party, Harrison and Morton. Their election we consider to be indispensable to the maintenance of our business."

Free wool would be the death of shoddy.

American vs. Foreign Labor.

Our labor the cheapest labor in the world.—J. B. Sargent's opinion.

The following extract from the speech of J. B. Sargent, one of the largest manufacturers of hardware in the United States, at the hardware dinner, shows that our labor is cheaper than that of Europe. Mr. Sargent has traveled around the world several times and knows what he is talking about. The applause which greeted every statement he made shows that the hardware manufacturers agree with his conclusions: "In agricultural tools and implements, at least, we take half the trade of the foreign counties outside of Europe, and in all kinds of edge tools we take half the trade of South America and of Asia. But, gentlemen, my time is more than gone, and I will bring my remarks to a close by saying that with the manufactures of this country in their present condition, with our machinery, with our unrivalled help, with our skilled mechanics, and with you, gentlemen of the hardware and mercantile branches, there is no reason why we should not only hold our own in our own country, but take a large part of the trade of all the world.

The American manufacturer, with the American mechanic, has never seemed to realize his own strength, or the strength of his trade. We have, as I have always said, the most willing, the most energetic, and the most ambitious workers, workmen and mechanics, anywhere to be found. Although our wages in this country—the earnings of men per day—are very much more than those of any other country, and especially of the countries on the continent, who are our competitors, and although they earn so much more per day, still their labor to the manufacturer is cheaper than that of laborers in other countries. In other words, the labor cost of almost any article of American hardware manufacture is less than the labor cost of the same article in any other country. The fear which so many of us have had of the pauper labor of England is a matter unworthy of consideration. The pauper labor of England in the manufacture of hardware, as compared with our labor, may be compared with the cheap farm labor of India, where that class of labor is paid 10 cents per day, as compared with our Western farm labor in the raising of wheat. With land as plenty and as cheap, with millions of acres which are not used in India, but that are roamed over by wild beasts, with land in plenty and with labor at 10 cents per day (cheap labor in the usual acceptance of the term), still in this country we can produce wheat more cheaply than they can in India, and yet we pay $1 per day for the labor. In other words, the 10 cents per day labor in India, under all the conditions that they have there, is not so cheap in the product obtained as is the $1 per day labor of our Western farmers, and so if we will only take courage and go out before the world with our industries, with our machinery, with our intelligence, and with our mercantile ability we can conquer the world in industrial pursuits.

When I look upon this intelligent, this energetic, this ambitious company, it seems strange that any one should think that the industry and business ability of any other nation on the globe can compete with us in a free field and in a fair fight.

I have only to add that I know that you, gentlemen, of the hardware trade, you manufacturers and merchants, will carefully consider the question that must come before you—of the greater freedom of trade; the question of placing ourselves with our raw materials on an equal footing with the manufacturers of England. Whenever we do that we can certainly take care of ourselves in any quarter of the globe.

Trust Economics.

We have been trying to find in the current reports of the trade journals some evidence as to the changes made in prices when the manufacturers in a large industry lose the advantages derived from those "economies" which a trust or similar combination enables them to practice. Everybody has heard of these "economies." Everybody has been told by the trust makers that they reduce the cost of production and the selling price of the products. Many have been surprised when they saw prices considerably increased as soon as combined manufacturers were able to enjoy the "economies." It appears also that prices suffer a serious decline when manufacturers who have been in combination are no longer assisted by the "economies." The facts are curiously at variance with the trust makers' doctrine.

The combination of the manufacturers of steel beams was dissolved some weeks ago. While these manufacturers enjoyed the saving caused by the "economies" the price of steel beams was 3 1-10 cents per pound at the mill, or $69.44 per long ton. A few days ago 2,000 tons were sold in Chicago at the price of 2¼ cents, delivered. Other sales at even lower prices have been reported, as follows:

"It is stated that one large contract, 5,000 tons, for season's delivery, has been placed with a leading architectural works in this city [New York] at 2 cents, Pittsburg mill."—The Iron Age, Feb. 11, 1892.

"In the beam trade the only item of news of the week is the report that contracts for 5,000 tons have been placed in Boston at 2 1-10 cents, delivered."—The Iron Age, March 3, 1892.

The price of barbed wire, as fixed by the barbed wire trust, was, at Pittsburg, on Jan. 28, just before the dissolution of this combination, $2.55 for painted and $3.05 for galvanized. On March 3, about one month after the dissolution of the trust, the prices at the same place were $2.25 and $2.65, and corresponding reductions had been made at other points.

The changes caused by the loss of the trust "economies" may be set forth as follows:

	With "economies."	Without "economies."	Decline, per cent.
Steel beams	$69.44	$44.80	35
Barbed wire, painted	2.55	2.25	11
Barbed wire, galvanized	3.05	2.65	13

These figures will tax the ingenuity of the professional advocates of trustism. Immediately after the great advantages due to the practice of combination "economies" were withdrawn, the price of steel beams did not rise. It fell 35 per cent. And in the case of barbed wire there was a decline of 13 per cent. The trust's professors should overhaul and revise their chief doctrine.—New York Times.

An Example of Tariff Taxes.

As an example is always better than an argument, I will present to the reader an actual transaction under the McKinley bill, which has been furnished me through the kindness of a friend in New York.

He says, under date of Feb. 17: "I received a shipment this week from Manchester containing a number of cases of dress goods, mostly all wool, and some woolen and worsted cloths, also some cotton warp dress goods. Entered value, $2,631; packing is accountable for $19 of this, the value of the cloth being $2,612. I paid $2,621.05 duty. Of course the consumers, the public at large, will eventually pay this."

Let us study this concrete example for a moment.

We see that cloth and dress goods of the value of $2,612 cost the importer $5,233.05, which sum he must get back from the consumers of the goods, with his profits upon the transaction.

2. The goods imported are among the necessaries of our country and climate, and not the mere luxuries of those who are rich and extravagant.

3. The farmer or the laborer buys these goods for his wife and children, and believes, when he puts down on the store counter a dollar of his earnings, that he is getting a dollar's worth of goods, when, in fact, he is paying more than half of the money for the tax and the profits of the tax of several middlemen that have been secretly wrapped up in the goods.

4. These goods are also largely made in this country. They would not be imported unless they could be sold here for cost and tax, and a fair profit on both. Except for the tax, we could buy them for the cost and a fair profit on it. The tariff tax which the Government mixes with them before it allows them to pass into the clothing of the people thus more than doubles their cost, and at the same time increases by a like amount the price which similar homemade goods can be sold to the people. This last is the purpose for which it is levied.

5. The labor cost of producing these goods in this country is not more than 20 per cent. greater than the labor cost in Manchester, and but for a tariff on wool that actually depresses the value of our native wool but increases the cost of the foreign wools needed for mingling with our native grades to make these goods, the cost of material would be the same in both countries.

5. Let the farmer and laborer now sit down and figure to his satisfaction if he can why a law of Congress should be made to compel him to give two bushels of wheat or two days of his labor for the same quantity of necessary goods that he could but for such a loss procure with less than one bushel of his wheat, or less than one day of his labor.—Congressman W. L. Wilson, in St. Louis Republic.

Cleveland on the Campaign's Issues.

Ex-President Cleveland expressed his views about national politics.

"All evidence," said the ex-President, "of what the people want and what they expect of the party would seem clearly to indicate that the tariff reform must be the issue if we are to go into a winning fight. My idea has been that a general bill would be the best method, but I am willing to defer to those who are on the ground and have the battle in Congress to fight. I hope the Springer free-wool bill will pass, and am also in favor of any other measures which will lighten the burden of taxation now resting on the people. In fact I favor any measure in the direction of genuine tariff reform. As to the prospects of the Democratic party's ultimate success, I have but one opinion. If the party is true to itself, true to its principles and fulfills its pledges to the people, it cannot fail."

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE TO FARMERS.

Clover-Meadows and Pastures—How to Raise Horse-Radish—Feed a Little Corn—Sowing Oats Early—About Rennet—Notes.

How to Raise Horse-Radish.

Horse-radish can be planted either in fall or spring, it being an entirely hardy plant. The practice, however, is to plant in the spring, and among those who make the most of their land, and crop every foot as much as it will carry, it is placed on the ground, for example, as a second crop. The method is somewhat as follows: In the spring, where land is no object—or, as we said before, the fall will do—each set should be inserted in the ground with a dibble, so as to be just below the surface, the hole being made perpendicular, and the set made fast by a back-thrust of the dibble.

If no other crop is to be taken off, they should be set sixteen inches apart each way in a hole ten or more inches deep. Ordinary cultivation during the summer will by fall give a solid root—sometimes a half-pound weight. As a second crop they are lined between early cabbage, or almost any other vegetable.

The crop of cabbage for first use is generally about two feet apart. Line out a row every foot and plant the cabbage every alternate row. When this is completed place horse-radish sets between. The early crop will have become nearly ready for the market before the horse-radish makes much of a stir, and by the time the cabbage or other crop comes off, and the whole land is given up to horse-radish the latter is ready to take hold, and will bring nearly as good returns as if given the entire land to perfect in.

Of course, as all well know, this double cropping can only be done on good, well-manured soil. In many cases where ordinary field cultivation is depended upon, one crop will probably be the better. This business of raising horse-radish in large quantities is more remunerative to those who have farms near some large village or city, as enormous quantities are sold in the fall to men who make a business of putting up in bottles this pleasant condiment, and shipping it to all parts of the world. It is now put up in vinegar, but it will not, however, keep very long. Hence it can not be treated as ordinary canned goods.

Sowing Oats Early.

Of all crops grown on the farm, earliness of sowing the seed is of more importance with oats, says an exchange, than almost any other. Of course there is no advantage in sowing in the wind but as far as possible arrangements should be made so that as soon as the soil can be be worked into a good tilth in the spring the seeding should be done. They will stand considerable frost with much less injury than they will the hot summer sun, and in very many cases a fair average crop will be secured from the early seeding when late seeding would prove almost a failure.

One of our best farmers was talking of this a day or two ago and he said that he had never failed to grow a good crop of oats and he was satisfied that the reason was largely due to the fact that he had made arrangements ahead so as to get the work done early and having the soil in a good tilth when the seeding was done. His plan is to plow the ground, if necessary, in the fall, run out the furrows so as to secure good drainage, get the seed ready and everything in good shape so as to push the work as rapidly as possible. As soon as the soil is sufficiently dry to work well it is gone over with a disk harrow, followed with a spring tooth cultivator with a broadcast seeder attachment that sows the oats and works them into the soil. This in turn is followed by a good smoothing harrow that not only fines the soil but leaves the surface in good tilth. Having plenty of teams the work is all done at once, and from eight to ten acres a day is put in this way. The seeding being done early, the plants soon make a sufficient growth to fully shade the soil, and after the weather gets hot and often dry the plants are much less affected than when sown later.

In localities subject to drouth, giving the plants a good opportunity to get well established before hot weather sets in is an important item, and oats is no exception. In order to make oats a profitable crop it is very necessary to secure a good growth and yield and every advantage should be taken to secure this, and early seeding with the soil in a good tilth is one of the importat items in this.

Feed a Little Corn.

The most profitable disposition that the farmer can now make of a portion of the corn cribbed up on the place is to feed it to the young cattle. The critical period in their existence is from now until they go on to grass in May. Young cattle that are wintered without a grain ration are usually illy prepared for the change from hay to grass. Corn stalks and hay, under favorable conditions, may answer for matured animals, but for the young things it is not sufficient to hold them up in strength and vigor.

The changeable weather of early spring makes it imperative that the stock not only receive the strengthening influence of the grain feed, but the protection afforded by good shedding, if satisfactory results are to be had. There is no economy in hoarding up corn in view of good spring market, when it is done at the sacrifice of flesh and growth on the steers and heifers. On the farm where stock is raised they are just as much a product of the farm as the crop of corn. To make farming pay the farmer can not afford to manage his farm operations in a way that will permit of loss in any department.

The grain and stock business on the farm are so closely related, that one depends on the other for its most advantageous revenue growth. The process of starving off during the winter season a portion of the flesh and growth produced during the growing season can not be practiced by the successful farmer. The advantage of bringing the young stock through the feeding season in a strong and vigorous condition can not be over-estimated. Feed some corn to the young stock.—N. Y. Herald.

About Rennet.

A rennet is at its best when a healthy calf is between three and five days old, and has a stomach full of milk. Salting and stretching over a bow is better than to fill full of salt. None but the best and cleanest salt should ever touch it. If stretched over a stick or filled with salt, hang it in a pure, dry air, so that the skins do not touch each other, as they will mould if they do. Many believe the older they are, if kept dry and white, the stronger they are; but we don't know about that, but used them when dried to a crisp condition.

When ready to extract the rennet element from them, soak them in water that has been boiled and cooled, with salt enough in it to keep the liquor from tainting, as it is an animal substance and will taint nearly as quickly as fresh meat. Lukewarm water will hasten the process, but in no case use water up to one hundred and twenty, for that temperature ruins the rennet and makes the coagulating element inert and worthless.

Let the skins soak a week or more, than handle and squeeze, getting as strong liquor as possible from them; then set them again in more fresh water, and get liquor of less strength, always bearing in mind to avoid weak solutions as much as possible. Then mix the first and second tinctures, so that all will be of one strength. To purify the liquor, filter it through layers of straw, clean gravel and charcoal, after having strained out all animal tissues by passing through cloth.

Be sure and have it salt enough to keep well; then put in jugs, or well-covered jars, and set in cool cellar till wanted. It is well to make enough early in the spring, when the calf crop is plenteous, to last the season. As the whole has the same strength, the cheeze-maker can soon learn how much of it to use per one thousand pounds of milk.

Clover—Meadows and Pastures.

Seeding to clover is now advisable in most sections. The old method of sowing clover on snow is still practiced by good farmers, though it may be sown this month upon the bare ground. It generally succeeds well when sown with spring wheat, rye or barley. When clover is sown alone, for seed, about 10 pounds per acre are used; if for hay or pasture, 16 pounds. If sown alone it will generally produce a cutting late in the season, and when sown with wheat will give valuable pasture after the grain is harvested. The large kind of clover is best for sowing with timothy for a permanent meadow, as both mature at the same time; use four pounds of clover seed and from four to six quarts of timothy.

Meadows and pastures should be protected against injury from animals feeding and trampling upon them at this season, and until the ground becomes settled. Farmers who turn out their catte very early are wont to "miss it," as they are greater losers than gainers. It is beneficial to roll the surface of meadows as soon as dry enough to counteract the roots by frost. Stones that the roller does not push down into the soil should be removed or buried, the latter being the easiest method. In all grassgrowing sections the care of meadows and pastures is an important item in farm economy, and one which no farmer should neglect.

Notes:

Horses should be watered frequently.

Cutting back stimulates fruit bearing.

A permanent sod is injurious to fruit trees.

Every bruise on fruit is the beginning of decay.

Use only well-rotted, clean manure on the garden.

Whipping a scared horse is only to intensify the scare.

Water for plants is improved by a few drops of ammonia.

Don't crowd your fruit trees. Give room for air and sunshine.

In setting out an orchard keep together all of the same variety.

Pears are best when picked and ripened in the dark, covered from the air.

A dead limb is a source of disease; it also shows lack of vitality in the tree.

When making a brine in which to immerse meat, a good test is for the brine to float an egg. There is no liability in using too much salt.

Foals should be taught to eat grain while yet with the mares, and then the weaning process will not check their growth if properly supplied with food and drink.

The best and surest way in which a farmer can add to his capital is to increase the productive power of his farm. The better the soil the larger the interest it will pay.

The turkey hen is the best living incubator. She will hatch out and care for twice as many chickens as a hen (chicken) and can be made to bring off two broods by giving the first brood to foster mothers.

It is said that a Minnesota farmer, this year grew 1120 bushels of potatoes upon one acre of ground, a statement "sworn to by trustworthy people in that vicinity."

Fathers and mothers stop grumbling about the miserable lives you lead. Teach the boys and girls to see the beauties surrounding them on every hand, and which are inaccessible to the city dwellers.

For most vineyards in red clay soil a fertilizer composed of finely ground raw bone meal and muriate of potash in about equal parts may be used to good advantage, and from two hundred to two thousand pounds per acre may be applied.

George J. Kellogg says the soil for small fruits, including grapes, should be rich enough to raise 100 bushels of corn per acre. Side hills that wash should be avoided; yet southern slope for grapes and early strawberries is best, and northern slope for late berries.

SPRUCE GUM.

How It Is Gathered in Vermont, and How It Is Disposed Of

In November, when the cold weather has fairly set in, the gathering of spruce gum begins in Vermont. Genuine spruce gum has almost entirely disappeard from the Bennington market as a regular article of merchandise. Formerly the supply was abundant, the price low and the quality first-class.

But the supply now largely depends on chance, the gum-pickers not being so numerous or industrious as in former years, as there is little money in the business. The sawmill, pulpmill and forest fires have wrought such devastation among the big tracts of spruce trees which formerly clothed the Green Mountains, that the occupation of the gumpicker is almost gone. Sometimes a lumberman or a mountaineer in Woodford, a town adjoining Bennington on the east, discovers a tree that will yield several pounds of marketable gum, which is brought to Bennington, where it finds a ready market at good prices.

The price depends entirely upon the quality, ranging all the way from 50 cents to $1.50 a pound. Gum of poor quality is readily distinguished by its opaqueness and by its intimate admixture of minute bits of bark, which became entangled with the gum when it exuded from the tree in a semi-liquid state. Poor gum is further distinguished as being too heavy or too light, bitter and permanently sticky to the teeth in some cases, and hard and crumbly in other specimens. Gum of the finest grade is either translucent or transparent, of a light amber color, filled more or less with the minute bubbles of air, breaking with a short shining fracture and having a sweet, peculiar and balsamic odor and taste. The word "gum," however, is popularly misapplied, as the sustance is a resinous matter.

A considerable portion of the gum offered for sale in Bennington is sent West in small packages by mail. The reason for this is that large numbers of Eastern people who have gone West send back to their old home for small supplies at a time. In this way, too, quarter-pound packages of gum are sent across the continent to California, where the article is valued almost beyond price. The Ohio and Michigan branches of the Olin family, that recently held their annual reunion in Bennington, "cornered" about all the spruce gum stocks in town.—Chicago Tribune.

PLANTS AS VEGETARIANS.

Mr. Francis Darwin's Interesting Experiments With Insectivorous Blooms.

Mr. Francis Darwin, the son of the great naturalist has been investigating the effect on the insectivorous plants of supplying them with, and withholding from them, animal food. He grew two lots of plants under similar conditions. One lot he fed with roast meat, one-fiftieth of a grain being placed on the secreting glands, while from the other all such material was carefully excluded.

The results were most marked in the number and weight of the seeds. The number of seeds produced by the fed plants was as 240 to 100 of the unfed ones, while the total weight of the seeds was as 380 to 100. In other words, the plants which were restricted to a vegetarian diet were invalids compared with the plants furnished with animal food.

Should not that do something toward convincing the vegetarians that their doctrine does not make for health? It is difficult to suppose that if there are even some vegetables which do not flourish on a vegetable diet there can be anything against nature in supplying animals provided with all the instincts and organs which appear to point to a carnivorous diet with a considerable portion of animal food. And we suppose that the heavier seed would imply also the more fertile seed. At least it is so with wheat, where the heavier the grain the more abundant is its fertility.—London Spectator.

Extremes.

I read of some fellow plowing 15 inches deep. Place the standard high and us common fellows can have a shining example. That man can get all the ditching he wants to do, and make money. Another man, Jan. 30, says he paints over 400 sugar pails in seven hours—or one a minute. If that man wants to make a fortune let him come down this way. I am the champion here and it takes me half a day to paint 100.

There are other extremes more injurious than these. One is high salaries paid to officials and the little work done; the traveling at public expense. I think $1200 is enough for a legislative session every two years. It is too much to pay for redistricting or gerrymandering every two years. Gov. McKinley gave those fellows some good advice but they don't heed it. The honest voters of Ohio don't want their legislators to spend their time traveling on free passes and redistricting the state every time it changes political complexion. One session every two years is enough. A representative who will accept a railroad pass is not fit to represent honest people. Sustain the Lampson bill, abolish the pass system. I helped to elect one of the Republican representatives and he must toe the mark or I will help to defeat him if he ever comes up again.—C. H. C.—in Ohio Farmer.

Burglar-Proof Glass.

Under the name of wire-glass a new invention has been brought on the market in Dresden. The process of manufacture consists in furnishing glass in a hot, plastic condition, with a flexible metallic layer, iron wire netting for instance, which, is completely inclosed by the vitreous substance and effectively protected against exterior influences, as rust, etc. The new glass possesses much greater resisting power than the ordinary material, and is, it is claimed, indifferent to the most abrupt changes of temperature, and will even withstand open fire. The glass is specially adapted for skylights, the powerful resisting qualities of the material enabling the usual wire protectors to be dispensed with. As wire-glass can not be cut by the diamond, except under the application of great force, and can not be broken without creating considerable noise, the substance is claimed to be, in a measure, burglarproof.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

THE Emperor William is getting into a fit state of mind to find pleasant savor in his spring medicine by a study of his portraits as they are dished up in the comic papers.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS are never content with a leader so unenterprising as to keep out of jail. Bebel and Liebknecht have been repudiated by a section of their followers.

BETWEEN 40 and 50 species of bacteria have been found in normal milk and cream. This large number is due to the fact that milk is apt to collect any species of bacteria that may be floating in the air.

THE Prince of Wales once accepted the hand of a daughter of an Egyptian Pharaoh. It is mummified and beautifully mounted, and has long been one of the chief ornaments of his writing table in Marlborough House.

BOTH branches of the Massachusetts legislature passed the ironclad bill doing away with free passes for the members, but some mistake has been found in it that will force the governor to veto it. Mistakes are very apt to get into such measures.

IF Chile can't send anything else to the world's fair, the troops she threatened to land at San Francisco and march across the continent will be enthusiactically received at Chicago and made guests of the police force of the Windy City.

ROLAND SMITH, who has been occupying the pulpit of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, since the consecration of Rev. Philips Brooks to the bishopric, will be compelled to give up the work on account of failing health and is going South to rest.

PROFESSOR MASSO, the Italian scientist, in experimenting with the blood of eels has discovered by injecting it under the skin of rabbits, frogs, mice, guinea pigs, etc., that it is a rank poison, being similar in action to venom of snakes of the viper kind.

THOMAS PARR, who was born in Shropshire, England, in 1438, lived until he killed himself from overeating in the year 1635, when he had attained the great age of 152 years. He lived in three centuries and tilled the soil until after the end of his 130th year.

AT the sale of the household furniture and effects of the late George Bancroft at Newport recently the engraving of General Jackson presented by himself to Mr. Bancroft was bought by Alexander Bliss, of this city. W. S. Lawton, of Newport, purchased a painted dinner set of 176 pieces.

SCHWATKA, the Arctic traveler, has recorded a temperature of 71 degrees below zero, which he experienced on the Great Fish River. It must have been as cold a day for him as that other day was for Senator Ingalls when he heard the returns from Kansas.

IT is to be hoped that Mrs John Blakely, a lady residing at Campbellford, Ont., will not be discouraged at the result of her first attendance at church for twenty years, even if she did fall and break her arm. Such an accident should not be looked upon as a penalty for an unsuspected outbreak of religious duty.

IT is said of Mrs. John Adair, who has the honor to be the Irish wife of an American gentleman, that she is so charmed with the society and life of London that she seems to forget that she has an estate on the other side of the Irish Channel, a nice property in the Midlands and a cattle ranch in Texas.

THERE were no less than 953 suicides in Paris during the year 1891—231 sought watery graves, 113 blew out their brains, 89 hanged, 71 stabbed themselves, 62 used poison, 84 enjoyed asphyxiation, 75 threw themselves from high elevations, 154 deaths were from unknown causes, and 74 were crushed under trains or machinery.

BERRY, the British hangman, who has "worked off" 140 malefactors and is now lecturing on the abolition of capital punishment, is coming to this country. As a matter of professional ethics it is hoped none of our lynching-parties will overlook Mr. Berry should he be in the vicinity at a time when they have business on hand. His suggestions might prove of great value.

SO stupendous is the scale on which the visible universe is framed that a ray of light which would travel round the earth in 0.1336 of a second of time, does not reach us from Neptune under a period of more than four hours; while from the nearest fixed star, alpha Centauri, it occupies five and one-half years, and from a little star called mu in Cassiopeia its journey occupies 90 years.

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

COMMISSIONER RAUM was examined before the house investigation committee.

THE president has recognized Neftali Guerrero as consul general of Chili at San Francisco, Cal.

THE diplomatic and consular appropriation bill consolidates several missions, reduces grades and cuts down consular salaries.

WORK on war vessels at the Mare Island navy yard is being rushed, and all available Pacific coast vessels may be sent to Bering sea at once.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, by proclamation, imposes duties upon products of Columbia, Hayti and Venezuela because those countries have not effected treaties of reciprocity with the United States.

AN annual reduction of $200,000 in the salaries of clerks and draftsmen in the architects office, treasury department has been made owing to the fact that the expenses were running ahead of the appropriation. W. D. Windom, a son of the late Secretary Windom, suffers a reduction, with others, in all, about 60.

THE Columbian Exposition committee of the senate authorized favorable reports to be made upon several resolutions extending invitations to the king and queen of Spain and the presidents of the Central and South American republics to attend the World's Fair; soliciting the loan of relics and documents relating to Columbus and the discovery of America, and authorizing the librarian of congress to make an exhibit of similar articles.

PERSONAL.

Prof. John Cairnes, D. D., LL. D., principal of the United Presbyterian college in Edinburgh is dead, aged seventy-three.

Rt. Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, for many years Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Ohio, died in New York, aged eighty years.

Ex-President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Valparaiso, Ind., at the formal opening of the new chapel May 1.

Capt. Walter Crook, aged sixty-eight, ex-state senator and brother of the late Gen. George Crook, was stricken with paralysis at his home at Tadmore, Ohio, and is in a critical condition.

SIR HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM BRAND VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, a lineal descendant of Sir John Hampden, is dead. He was speaker of the British house of commons from 1872 to 1884.

CAPT. JNO. B. BRESETTE, for many years a leading member of the St. Paul police force, drops dead in Minneapolis.

DR. J. H. CHAPIN, well known in educational and scientific circles, died at Meriden, Conn.

CASUALTIES.

The gun store of A. J. Anderson at Fort Worth, Tex., has burned. Loss, $120,000; insurance, $75,000.

DURING a politico-municipal meeting in Dublin the floor collapsed and all present were plunged into the cellar below. Many were injured seriously.

By an explosion in Revenue tunnel, near Ouray, Col., Grant Robinson and Patrick Maloney were killed, and Patrick Burns fatally injured.

THREE persons were drowned at Perless, W. Va., while crossing the Kanawha in a skiff. Their names are Miss Annie Medley, J. A. Medley, uncle of Miss Medley, and Felix Burdette.

FIRE which originated in one of the drying kilns of the drying house of the Spreckels sugar refinery at Philadelphia completely destroyed that building, causing a loss estimated at $150,000.

THE British brig Gudson, bound from Fowey, to which port she belongs, has been wrecked on the Shingles, off the Isle of Wight, and her crew of ten men drowned.

THE WICKED WORLD.

WEBSTER C. HILL, son of a wealthy Chicago widow, has been arrested in New York for stealing jewelry at a swell reception.

A MAN named Stevens took poison at Keewater, Man., and then cut his jugular vein. He committed the act in a fit of anger.

FIVE mutilated bodies are found in a vacant house in Liverpool. The alleged murderer, who is supposed to be Jack the Ripper, is arrested.

THE Locke-Stelle murder trial was concluded at Vandalia, Ill., when the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. Locke is thirty-three years old, a newspaper man, and nephew of the late Dr. Locke, ("Petroleum V. Nasby").

MANAGER Charles D. Knowlton of the Knowlton Manufacturing company, of Freeport, Ill., while alone in his office recently was approached by a crank who demanded $100,000 in cash. He promised the amount and sent the stranger to another part of the building for the money, and while he was gone Mr. Knowlton gave the alarm, but the fellow escaped and could not be found.

FRANK JEVILLE, a notorious character had a fight with his wife over the ownership of a dollar at their home, Altoona, Pa. evil Jie became so enraged that he pitched a lighted lamp and broke it on her head. She was burned from head to foot, and soon died in horrible agony. Jeville made his escape and has not yet been captured.

ELBERT E. POPE, a prominent insurance agent of Toledo, O., has disappeared. Special examiners of the company which he represented are holding an examination of his books. They have already found a shortage of over $10,000, and it is believed that the total will reach twice that. Pope represented the Imperial Fire Insurance of England, Detroit of Detroit, Lancaster of England and Traders' of Chicago. Each of these did a heavy business.

FOREIGN.

THE grand duke of Hesse is dead.

A PLOT to assassinate the sultan of Turkey is discovered.

ANARCHISTS are creating another reign of terror in Paris.

A FREE-FOR-ALL fight occurs among gamblers at Monte Carlo.

The negotiations for the consolidation of the Freeman's Journal and the National Press of Dublin have been concluded.

VIOLENT snowstorms raged recently in Germany. Many railway trains were delayed by snow.

PRESIDENT CARNOT of France signed the commercial reciprocity convention with the United States.

REPORTS from various sources show that Russian agents are actively preparing for a coup d'etat in the Balkans.

THE folkething has granted $66,000 for the expense of Denmark's participation in the Chicago fair.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to allow of his again leaving the palace.

THE dominion is considering a retaliation upon Newfoundland fishermen similar to the tax placed on Canadian fishermen in Newfoundland and Wales.

FRANZ SCHNEIDER, the murderer of servant girls, was executed in Vienna by garroting. His struggles were horrible to witness.

THE liabilities of the Barings have been reduced to £7,170,606, making an apparent surplus of £3,321,091. It is believed that the guaranteers will not lose anything.

Two men have been lynched in Mexico, presumably by Garza sympathizers, for aiding United States troops in the recent campaign.

THE report that British East African troops has sustained a severe defeat in Witu at the hands of a large force of natives, losing many men, was incorrect.

BARONESS ROQUES, mother of Miss Florence Maybrick, who is serving a life sentence in the working prison, paid a visit to her daughter recently. Mrs. Maybrick is broken in spirit and health.

THE Guelph fund bill introduced in the lower house of the Prussian diet authorizes the government to remove the sequestration laid upon the property of the late King George of Hanover.

The returns issued by the French Board of Trade show that during February the imports decreased £740,000 and the exports decreased £17,841,000 as compared with those of the corresponding month last year.

COUNTESS RUSSELL, wife of Lord Russell, who recently unsuccessfully sued for a writ of judicial separation and who was ordered by the divorce court to pay the costs of that action, has appealed from the order.

THE Italian steamer Colombo, from Santos, Rio Janero, and other Brazilian ports, has arrived at Genoa and been ordered into quarantine. She has had 44 cases of yellow fever aboard, of which 15 were fatal.

At the proper stage on the Northwest Territories bill in the Canadian parliament this session, Dalton McCarthy, M. P., will introduce his amendment for the abolishing of French as the official language in the Northwest Territories.

A BILL has been introduced in the Canadian parliament to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform in Canada. This is a retaliatory measure against the United States.

RICHARD FREDERICK CAVENDISH, second son of Lord Edward Cavendish, and a nephew of the duke of Devonshire, who is a student at Trinity college, Cambridge university, has been fined £2 and costs for using obscene language.

THE London court has dismissed the appeal of the Duke of Orleans against the order directing him to prove that Mme. Melba, the well-known singer whose husband, Capt. Armstrong, is suing her for divorce, naming the Duke of Orleans as co-respondent, is domiciled in Ireland.

THE RAILROADS.

JNO. H. INMAN has announced his retirement from the presidency of the Richmond Terminal system.

The bill to authorize the Marinette & Western to construct a railroad across the Menominee Indian reservation, Wisconsin, was favorably reported to the house.

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific for February were $1,953,846, in 1892 against $1,790,483 in 1891. The mileage operated in February 1892 was 5,199 miles, 140 more than in the previous year.

The Central Traffic association has made a single fare round trip to the Minneapolis convention, good from June 2 to 25. To the Chicago convention the same rate is announced good from June 16 to July 8.

THE TOILERS.

A GREAT strike of miners takes place in England and Wales.

THE Canadian Pacific management discharge employes who had intended to strike.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor, is soon to resign.

A CHICAGO paper says that a determined and wide spread movement is on foot among the machinists' unions of the country to increase their strength so that a strong fight may be made for shorter hours of labor and increased wages.

SPORTING MATTERS.

SULLIVAN and Corbett agree to fight on Sept. 7.

ST. PAUL and Minneapolis are granted franchises in the Western Base Ball league. The schedule for the season is promulgated.

Manager Selee has decided on a uniform of black for the Boston champions while playing away from home next season.

Joseph J. Gerhardt, the veteran second baseman, will manage the Albany Club during the coming season. Charles Brady will play second base for the team.

A crank has found out that in 100 games 250 fly balls went to centerfield, 100 to right and 186 to left. In 100 Association games, 247 to center, 219 to left and 180 to right.

Mike Kelly says the magnates own the balls, bats, bases and everything connected with the game now, and the players might as well acknowledge it. "If they told me to play for $1.50 a day, Kelly would don his little knicker bockers and do it," says the "king."

Joseph Jordan's challenge to run a three-mile race has been accepted by Peter Priddy, the well known Pennsylvania athlete. Jordan will be allowed $50 for expenses, and the race, for $250 a side, will be run in Pittsburg within eight weeks after signing the articles.

Bob Fitzsimmons has authorized Richard K. Fox to arrange an international fistic encounter between Ted Pritchard, the champion of England, and himself for $5,000 a side and a purse of $12,000, which purse President Noel, of the Olympic club, New Orleans, agrees to put up for Pritchard and Fitzsimmons to fight for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILWAUKEE steamboatmen are trying to have the employment of Canadians on the lake steamers prohibited.

NANCY SHARP, colored, died in St. Louis. Her skull was found to be an inch and a half thick.

THE indications are that the Southern Illinois peach crop has been ruined by the recent excessive cold.

GOV. BROWN of Kentucky has signed the lottery bill which makes dealing in tickets a felony. One of the leading agencies of Louisville closed in anticipation, and the others will follow.

GEORGE BACON of Edgar county, Ill., has formally withdrawn from the race for the Republican nomination for congress. This leaves the field clear for J. G. Cannon. He will be the Republican nominee on the 15th.

A LONDON dispatch declares that "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show" has collapsed. Neither W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) nor Nate Salisbury has, it is said, vouchsafed any explanation of affairs to the public.

Coroner Messenier and a jury have begun an investigation into the cause of death of Ben F. Norton and Henry L. Norcross, the men killed in the dynamite explosion in Russel Sage's office on Dec. 4 last.

IT is reported that the American Sugar Refining company has secured control of the Franklin Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia. The price paid for the refinery is said to be $10,000,000.

THE German Turner societies of the United States have organized and incorporated for a term of five years under the name of "World's Fair Commission for Physical and Mental Training of the North American Turner Bund." The officers are: President, John Gloy; vice-president, Chas. Bary; secretary, J. Harting; treasurer, J. J. Rumpf; members at large of the executive committee, Turners Waterstraat, Hibbler and Koelling. They will erect at the World's Fair grounds a building 200x400, in which they will make a display during the fair.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

W. D. Benjamin of South St. Paul is killed by the cars.

A suit involving the title to Mesaba iron property is commenced at Duluth.

The retail store of Branham Bros., at Litchfield was closed by Sheriff Maher.

The state central committee of the People's party opens the state campaign.

Judge Searle of St. Cloud decides that the reformatory act is constitutional.

Minnesota may have an iron palace at the world's fair.

A young lady near St. James, is brutally assaulted and may die. Her alleged assailant is in jail.

C. H. Meilicke, a farmer, crossing the Millwaukee track at Winona with a team, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

Arthur Beaty was arrested at Anoka on a warrant sworn out by Florence Sennear, 17 years old, charging bastardy.

The call was issued from Red Wing for the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Hauge Norwegian Lutheran synod, to be held at Roland, Iowa, commencing June 9.

A stranger giving his name as Branden was killed by the falling of a tree which he was cutting in the town of Parent, this county.

County Treasurer David Fakler of Winona has purchased of J. S. Becker his interest in the Becker & Chellhos brewery. Consideration, $100,000.

At a meeting of the new council of Osakis the license was fixed at $1,200. The result is that only one license will be taken out.

The proper city officials of Stillwater have disposed of $60,000 of municipal bonds to Eastern parties at a premium of 1 per cent.

The team of Peter Mazier, living in Grand View, ran away and threw him under a press drill. Four ribs were broken and he is injured internally.

Four of the eleven prisoners connected with the Sandstone riot election at Pine City were discharged. The others are still on trial. The evidence points to their being bound over to the grand jury.

Lewis Eberhart, who was arrested at Mankato, Jan. 26 and placed under $500 bonds for his appearance at the next district court, left the state but was arrested at Sioux City. He is charged with grand larceny.

W. W. Pye, a prominent young business man of Northfield, and Miss Violet Goodman of Cannon City were married at the residence of the bride. They will reside in this place.

There is no longer any doubt as to the opening of the Sisseton reservation April 15. Soldiers, sailors and marines may file a declaration, and have a claim reserved for six months at a cost of $1.

An eleven-year-old girl of the town of St. Cloud, while returning home from school during the recent storm lost her way and was frozen to death. Her body was only found the other morning.

D. Pierce was arrested at Redwood Falls on complaint of the county commissioners for adultery committed with Mrs. Annie Chase, whose husband is in the insane asylum at St. Peter. He will be taken to New Ulm for safekeeping.

Charles Moth, the noted wrestler, now a resident of Lake City, has purchased and just received from a stock dealer in Lexington, Ky., a high-blooded saddle horse which, it is claimed, is the last steed owned and ridden by Jesse James.

Nels H. Hveem, over 60 years of age, who was indicted by the grand jury at Red Wing for incest, was brought into court and plead guilty, and was sentenced by the judge to three year's imprisonment at hard labor at Stillwater.

Henry Schutt of Potsdam, a farm laborer who had been paid off was knocked down in an alley at Rochester, into which he had been enticed, and robbed of $154. Will Lind of this city was arrested immediately afterward charged with the crime.

Carleton and St. Olaf colleges closed for the usual two weeks' spring vacation, the majority of the students leaving for their homes. Both of the base ball clubs will be organized shortly after the spring term opens.

At the Hastings democratic city convention the following nominations were made: Mayor, John Hyers; clerk, J. M. Langenfeld; chief of police, William Nolan; assessor, Timothy Mitchell; street commissioner, Mathias Hubley; police justice, Stephen Newell.

The barn connected with Rodewalds & Devery's meat market at Fairbault, caught fire, and the building and nine horses and one heifer were burned. The loss is estimated by Mr. Rodewalds as $1,500. No insurance on the stock, a small amount on the barn. The owners think the building was set on fire.

Senator Guderian, who was appointed by the committee to raise Anoka county's quota of the world's fair fund, $515, drew up a note for the amount without interest, due in 1893, and has been steadily securing the signatures of monied men until the list was completed by over fifty names being attached to it.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fire broke out in the Argus building the other morning, but it was extinguised by the fire department before much damage was done.

Judge McConnell rendered a decision in the Traill county seat case, allowing the Hillsboro people to file an answer. This reopens the ball.

Judge E. E. Dailey, Democratic member of the legislature of Walsh county, died at his home at Minto, of inflammation of the bowels, after an illness of only a day or two.

O. S. Enger, William Davis, John Groff and a man named Olstad, with his wife and child, perished in the storm of the 9th at Langdon.

Fourteen thousand acres of school lands in Richland county were sold at auction recently. Prices ranged from $10 to $34, the average being $18.55. Four hundred farmers were present to bid.

Over $2,000 worth of whiskey was seized by the sheriff at Mandan, belonging to Tobin & Drury. It was stored in a cellar but it is now stored in jail. Blind piggers are feeling blue.

D. M. Kelleher, one of the oldest citizens of Jamestown died of pneumonia. He kept the first hotel at Jamestown and was widely known in the Northwest. He was for many years a leading Democratic politician in the territory.

Mrs. Lokken and Torgen Thompson, a boy, who lived twenty miles east of Willow City, lost their way during the storm Thursday and wandered about until they became exhausted and lay down. The woman died. The boy woke after the storm and made his way to the nearest house, but he was so badly frozen that he will die.

A telegram from Hillsboro says 16,034 acres of school lands have been sold for $345,707, being average an of $1.42 per acre. The bidding was very spirited, most of the purchasers being adjoining farmers. A telegram from Wahpeton says the average price there was $18.78, the highest price paid being $38 per acre.

Attorney Taylor Crum, of Fargo, applied to Judge McConnell to grant a new trial in the case of A. C. Cantieny, recently convicted of illegally selling liquors. He claimed that the jurymen made statements before the trial showing that they were prejudiced and believed the defendant guilty. There are now 8 or 10 awaiting sentences on liquor cases, and the sentences will probably be passed this week.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Surveyor General Sullivan is charged with selling contracts.

T. O'Brien, general merchant of Montrose, has failed. His stock will probably invoice $2,500; liabilities considerably larger.

Owing to the premature explosion of a blast in the Coates tin mine at Hill City, James Merrin, a miner, was instantly killed and two others were seriously injured.

William Haskell, aged 60, who came to the Black Hills from Montana 10 years ago, dropped dead from heart disease on Main street at Rapid City. No relatives here.

Rev. Frederick C. Schartz, an ex-minister, living eight miles southwest of Roscoe, committed suicide. He made an unsuccessful attempt to take the life of his daughter. Family troubles were the cause of the tragedy.

Geo. Hopkins, of the state commission on Russian relief, met with the Commercial Club of Watertown the other evening and a committee was appointed to canvass the county for contribution of grain or money.

Mrs. Amy Gillig, who was reported missing from Yankton, has been found. It appears that she changed her mind about returning to Yankton from New York, and joined her mother at Milton, near Cambridge, Eng.

Mrs. Henry Thompson, a poor woman living near Baker's Mill, three miles southwest of Vermillion was found dead in her room, having ended her woes with a revolver ball. Her reasons are not known. Some three or four weeks ago she attempted suicide by taking a dose of paris green, but was brought out of that by a physician.

WISCONSIN.

The Thompson Carriage works of Oshkosh were destroyed by fire. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $19,500.

Mrs. John T. Murphy, wife of the proprietor and editor of the West Superior Evening Telegram, died, aged twenty-three years.

The pulp and paper mill of Eau Claire won in the $10,000 suit brought against it by Ole Anderson, a former employe, who fell down the elevator shaft.

Clark Burdick, formerly of Clear Lake, was nearly killed at Glenwood. He was coupling cars when a freight crushed him between the cars, smashing in all his ribs on the left side. He is not expected to live.

George Hiles, the millionaire capitalist, has instituted proceedings at Millwaukee, to have a receiver appointed for the Milwaukee Power and Lighting company, alleging that the company is insolvent. Mr. Hiles is the principal creditor, and his claim of $27,500 is secured by mortgages.

The five-year-old daughter of A. E. Hudson and the four-year-old son of Joseph Hambly, while playing on the street at Chippewa Falls were attacked by a vicious dog and both frightfully bitten in the face. The little boy had one cheek nearly eaten away. The parents fear hydrophobia.

IOWA.

E. C. Preston brought suit against the city of Cedar Rapids for $3,500 damages, claiming that amount due on account of change of grade of a street.

The Chuts directory of Cedar Rapids for 1892 was issued. It contains nearly ten thousand names and would indicate a population of 23,000.

A fire at Bloomfield laid waste the entire south side of the public square, including the opera house and many fine buildings. The loss will probably reach $260,000.

At the convention held at Waterloo, Black Hawk county elected 12 delegates to the state convention, sending them uninstructed. Delegates from the caucuses were all instructed for Harrison.

Rev. Sweet, a young Methodist minister of Russell, has been stricken with blindness. He preached his usual sermon in the morning but in the afternoon, while filling a country appointment, his vision grew dimmer until at the close of his sermon he could see scarcely anything.

Mystic people want to know the whereabouts of Detective Bell. He arrested a negro named Jack Powell at that place on the charge of ravishing and murdering a white woman in Georgia, and, having jailed his prisoner has disappeared. The negro protests his innocence and says he will sue the corporation for false imprisonment.

MEISSONIER'S TERRIER.

A Good Story About the Artist and the Doctor.

Meissonier was very fond of cats and dogs. Among his pets was a rugged little terrier. The terrier got very sick one day, and the great painter was in a sore fix. In Poissy, where he lived, there was no dog doctor, and the animal was getting worse every day. At last the artist accidently met a friend of his, one of the most illustrious physicians of Paris. "Doctor," said he, "do me an immense favor; cure my sick dog."

"Now, my dear sir," said the doctor, "are you really serious?"

"I am," replied Meissonier. "I know that the thing isn't precisely in your line, but you would do me a great kindness, and I will remain forever your debtor if you will consent to try your skill on my little terrier."

The doctor at last consented. He saw the dog, perscribed and cured. When he returned to Paris he received a polite note from Meissonier, asking him to name the amount of his honorarium "for medical services rendered to the dog." The doctor laughed and did not reply to the note. But soon another note came with the same request and a statement that the author made it a rule not to owe anything to anybody. The doctor replied to this with the single word, "Nothing." But Meissonier would not be denied. He sent a messenger with another note.

"In the dog's name," exclaimed the mighty medicine man, "tell Meissonier that I have just put up a new iron gate at the entrance to my garden. Let him paint that and then we'll be quits."

And there the correspondence closed.—New York Sun.

MID-OCEAN DUEL.

Possible Tragedy on Board the Steamer Majestic, Bound for New York.

Two Society Gentlemen and Mortal Enemies Sail on the Same Ship.

LONDON, March 19.—The White Star steamer Majestic, which is now endeavoring to break the record between Queenstown and Sandy Hook, may arrive in New York with a tragedy on board.

Two of its passengers are Hallett Alsop Barrowe, son of Samuel Barrowe, vice president of the Equitable Life Insurance company, and James Coleman Drayton, who married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor. Drayton sailed on the Majestic from Liverpool yesterday. Barrowe, learning this fact after the steamer had left the Mersey, took the Irish mail at 8 o'clock last night and overtook it at Queenstown to-day. He is accompanied by Harry Vane Millbank, whose reputation as a duelist is known throughout Europe.

For two months the American colonies of London and Paris have heard vague rumors of a prospective duel between Barrowe and Drayton growing out of suspicions entertained by Drayton regarding Barrowe's friendship with Mrs. Drayton, which Barrowe has always declared to be entirely platonic. Friends of Barrowe say that Drayton recently made charges against his wife to her parents, and that they agreed to pay him $5,000 a year and $15,000 a year for their children, who should remain under her care, but that if she continued the acquaintance of Barrowe, the children and their $15,000 should come under the chaage of Drayton.

IN A ROOM TOGETHER.

The latter part of last year Drayton, his wife and children came to Europe, and he took a house at Wimbledon, spending most of his time, however, in London, where he made the St. James club, in Piccadilly, his headquarters. Barrowe arrived in January and took up his abode at the Hotel Victoria. Soon after his arrival Drayton found Barrowe and Mrs. Drayton together at the Midland Grand hotel. According to Barrowe's friends Drayton came upon them, accompanied by two detective, and said: "Ah! caught again; when are you two going to bolt?" and left the room.

It was not long afterward that Drayton endeavored to bring about a duel. Barrowe was ready enough, but his seconds, Harry Vane Millbank and Edward Fox, refused to allow him to fight on the ground that Drayton's conduct in accepting money and the fact that he had been suspicious of his wife five years before he had challenged Barrowe forfeited his right to ask for the satisfaction of a gentleman. In this decision the seconds were upheld by no less authorities than Aurelian Scholl and the Duc de Morny, two of the most celebrated duelists in France. Nevertheless Drayton has not hesitated among his friends to attribute Barrowe's conduct to cowardice.

BOTH ON THE SAME BOAT.

Barrowe telegraphed to friends in America some time ago that he would sail yesterday on the Majestic. A week ago he postponed his departure for a week, and only learned yesterday, after the steamer had sailed, that Drayton was on board. Fearing that the circumstance that he had announced his departure by the Majestic and had not sailed on it, while Drayton had might lent color to Drayton's charge that Barrowe was afraid of him and he started for Queenstown at an hour's notice. This is the reason why there may be a tragedy on board, though Millbank will do all he can to prevent it.

On Feb. 1 Drayton wrote to Barrowe, asking him to come to Paris to settle a little matter. Barrowe began to make his arrangements to visit Paris and invited a friend, Mr. Edward Fox, a gentleman well known in the history of American journalism, through his connection with the Modoc war and Sioux campaigns in the Western country, to accompany him. They left in the club train the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 11, but before they started Mr. Borrowe received another letter from Drayton, asking him

TO MEET HIS SECONDS

at the Hotel Chatham Feb. 11. Barrowe on arriving in Paris proceeded in search of Mr. Harry Vane Millbank and discovered that gentleman at his hotel in the Avenue Montague. On telling the nature of the business on hand Mr. Millbank immediately placed himself at Mr. Barrowe's disposal, and agreed to call at the Hotel Chatham at the appointed time. At 5:30 that afternoon Messrs. Millbank and Fox met two Frenchmen who introduced themselves as Mr. Ferdinand Bolsacy and Mr. Francis Cherbouquet, the seconds of Mr. Drayton. These gentlemen knew very little of the supposed cause of the trouble between Mr. Barrowe and Mr. Drayton, and acknowledged that they had made the acquaintance of the latter at the Salle d'Armes. After some aimless discussion Messrs. Millbank and Fox suggested that they return to their principal for further particulars and they meet again Saturday, Feb. 12, at the same hour. This was agreed to, and the seconds met again on the following afternoon, but the same difficulty intervened, and as Messrs. Millbank and Fox declined to permit their principal to meet Mr. Drayton the seconds of the latter suggested that the matter be referred to a jury of honor, a compromise that was prompdy accepted by the seconds of Mr. Barrowe.

Drayton was not heard from for two days, when he sent a letter to Barrowe's seconds denouncing Barrowe as a coward and a scoundrel, and demanding satisfaction on the field of honor.

DECIDED AGAINST DRAYTON.

After reading the communication Messrs. Millbank and Fox decided to close all further correspondence, but first took the advice of two French gentlemen of eminent authority on such subjects—M. Aurelien Scholl and Duc de Morny—explaining the situation and stating that the injured party had accepted and enjoyed annual monetary consideration.

Hits Noble a Whack.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 19.—A bill came up in the senate to-day to prevent the sale of liquor upon Indian reservations and Senator Pettigrew requested that it be laid over until to-morrow, as he wanted to offer an amendment. He made a severe thrust at Secretary Noble by stating that his amendment proposes that special agents of the interior department should not be allowed to take liquors on reservations and get drunk, and if they did and the secretary's attention was called to it, he wanted them dismissed. He stated that such things had been going on and the present secretary did not deem it worth his notice.

Entire Family Poisoned.

NASHVILLE, Special—Mrs. Richard Melrose, her daughters Minnie, Katie and Mattie and her eldest son, David, became violently sick last night after drinking coffee containing arsenic. Robert Melrose, the younger son, drank but little coffee, and it is a disputed question whether he drank any. He complained of being sick, and drank some salt and water, vomiting freely. This morning Misses Mattie and Katie, aged fifteen and seventeen respectively, died. David and his mother are very ill. Robert is sick, it is thought from drinking a small portion of the coffee to-day. The circumstances surrounding the case seem to point to the guilt of Robert, and he is now under arrest to await the result of the inquest.

THAYER VS. BOYD.

The Fight for Nebraska's Governorship Will Be Renewed.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—Tuesday next Gen. Thayer will move in the supreme court of the state for a reopening of the case of Thayer vs. Boyd. This announcement comes as a surprise to the people of Nebraska, but is thoroughly reliable. When the mandate from the supreme court of the United States was served on the judges of the circuit court last Tuesday, Gen. Thayer was out of the city and was unrepresented by counsel. The ex-governor returned last night and expressed surprise at the issuance of the mandate. He had no knowledge of its presence and thinks the court is in duty bound to reopen the case upon his application. Gen. Thayer says he is impelled to this act by the earnest solicitation of the leading men of the states. Judge Blair of Omaha, ex-supreme justice, and M. R. Brees of this city will probably act as attorneys for the ex-governor. They will base their arguments on the theory that the court at Washington in its decision merely overruled the demurrer of Gov. Thayer to Gov. Boyd's answer. Therefore it is only necessary for a reply to be filed to Gov. Boyd's answer, which averred upon information and belief that Joseph Boyd, father of James E. Boyd, had completed his naturalization in 1854 at a time when James E. Boyd was a miner, and alleging further that James E. Boyd had for many years been a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the law and acts of congress.

Headed by a Harrison Man.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Special Telegram, March 19.—The Republican county convention for the election of thirty-two delegates to the state convention at Chamberlain met here to-day. No instructions or recommendations were passed, but the delegation was headed by Receiver MacLeod, of the United States land office, a strong Harrison man, and is undoubtedly favorable to Harrison. Postmaster Mills, another Harrison appointee, is also a member of the delegation. The resolutions endorsed the national administration and declared that the Republican party is alone committed to the doctrine of protection for labor and the home. A new county central committee was named, with W. C. Allon of Groton, secretary of the state committee, as chairman. There was no contest of any sort.

So the Fat Man Says.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 19.—Edwards of Fargo said to-day that North Dakota would send a double-headed delegation to the Minneapolis convention, and there would also be a split convention when state officers are nominated. He said this is all on account of the appointment of Jordan as postmaster at Fargo. These statements by the fat man give rise to the suspicion that there is a great deal of truth in what has been said about him and his offers to assist the Democracy to turn North Dakota over to that party. If there is a split delegation to the national convention and a divided state ticket, there is little doubt that the Democrats would capture the electoral vote and also the state ticket, and if it is carried to the extent Edwards says it will, into the legislative districts, it is apt to return a Democrat to succeed Casey.

Peck Roasts Hill.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Gov. Peck of Wisconsin in an interview here to-day said:

The people of the country may countenance the scheming of politicians for small offices, but they draw the line on the presidency and they draw the line on Hill. No man can be elected who bustles like a ward politician for the great office of president. I have been through New York State recently, and I tell you the people are not for Hill. The people want Cleveland and will elect him. The Wisconsin delegation will be for Cleveland, although there might be a few delegations favorable to the nomination of a Western candidate.

Quite Different.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 19.—The caucus of the house of representatives last night agreed upon a plan for congressional redistricting, and this practically determines a question which has been the cause of much contention during the whole session. Under the new arrangement the Republicans will have sixteen districts and the Democrats five. The Democrats at present have fourteen. Congressmen Outhwaite, Donavan, Haro and Layton are the only Democrats left in safe districts, and are likely to be returned. The bill will be reported to the house next week.

Homeward Bound.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 19.—Senator Hill spent the morning at Savannah, arriving here this afternoon. He held a reception from 7 to 8, and to night spoke to a large audience. He devoted his speech to political subjects and concluded by thanking his hearers for the compliment paid to his stay. Hon. J. W. Ridgeway, district of Brooklyn, followed in a brief speech. Senator Hill expects to leave the city to-morrow and to arrive at Washington Sunday morning.

Enthusiastic Republicans.

RED WING, Minn., Special, March 19.—An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans from all parts of the county was held here to-day to lay plans for organizing for the campaign. President Goodman and Secretary Stevens, of the state league, and Secretary Bixby, of the state central committee, and Gen. S. P. Jennisen of this city, made addresses. The plans for organizing were thoroughly discussed.

All Harrison Men.

ELK POINT, S. D., Special Telegram, March 19.—The county Republican convention to-day elected the following delegates to the state convention:

Ericson, Ringsrud, Gilmore, Kent, Mosher, Martin, Dahl, Bichmeyer, Sinclair, Anderson, Johnson, Lehue, Lewison, Johnson.

They go uninstructed, but are for Harrison.

Two Democratic Tickets.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—If the Democratic house passes by a substantial majority a free silver bill, and if this action be followed by the insertion of a free silver plank in the Chicago platform, it is not improbable that two Democratic presidential tickets will be in the field this year. Leading anti-silver Democrats of the house are said to be considering the advisability of such a course as the only mode of correctly defining their position on the great questions of the day.

Room for All.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Thomas Lowry was interviewed here and talked mostly about the arrangements being made in Minneapolis for the convention. He says there is no doubt that they will be able to take care of everybody, and that everybody will be given good accommodations. He stated very emphatically that accommodations had been provided for thirty-eight state delegations, and each of these were satisfied.

Bimetallism in England.

LONDON, March 19.—The success of the bimetallic propoganda has so encouraged the bimetallic league committee that the committee has decided to raise the question of an international conference by a debate in parliament. The many adhesions of members of the house of commons seem to justify the movement. Among others, Sir M. W. Ridley, who has a potent, though quiet, influence in the house, has joined the league. Commoners Howell (Radical) and Weston Jarvis (Conservative) have been elected parliamentary secretaries of the league.

Hits Noble a Whack.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, —A bill came up in the senate to-day to prevent the sale of liquor upon Indian reservations and Senator Pettigrew requested that it be laid over until to-morrow, as he wanted to offer an amendment. He made a severe thrust at Secretary Noble by stating that his amendment proposes that special agents of the interior department should not be allowed to take liquors on reservations and get drunk, and if they did and the secretary's attention was called to it, he wanted them dismissed. He stated that such things had been going on and the present secretary did not deem it worth his notice.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

At the meeting of the board of County Commissioners on March 3rd, the following business was transacted:

The petition of Hendricks and others relating to a new school district was laid over till next meeting.

School petition of Rodflod granted. That of Lars Anderson set for hearing at next meeting.

Application of N. P. Hanson for abating taxes granted.

Also that of P. G. Falardeau for the same purpose.

The assessment of the Red River Transportation Company reduced to $2,000.

School petition of Wesley Morris and others set for hearing at next meeting.

Steps were taken to quiet title to that part of the Jacobus property on Broad-Way that was formerly deeded to the county.

Application of August Munn for abatement of taxes granted; also that of M. E. Kersch.

Bond of Scandia-American Bank presented and approved; also bonds of Matthews & Co., Fertile.

The assessment on the s ½ s w ¼ of section 9, Tp 150, R 42 was reduced to $260.

Bonds of Wrought Iron Co. presented and approved.

Petition from Ovid Moreau and others for a county road was laid over, also that of the county coroner in diptheria cases and a coroner's inquest, J. S. Denyer for justice fees and Sheriff Grundysen for coal shared the same fate.

The petition of the hail sufferers in the town of Fairfax for abatement of personal property taxes was refused.

The petition of Thora Walseth and Suan Anderson for abatement of personal taxes was rejected, also that of John Gratton.

The applications of Louis Fontaine, Wm. Anglim, Max Ericsson and A. J. & A. McKinnon for abatement of personal taxes 30 per cent, granted.

Bond of Christianson Bros. approved.

The auditor was empowered to issue $35 each month for Mrs. A. J. Streeter as hospital matron and $15 each month to the janitor.

The usual grist of bills were audited and allowed.

Euclid Items.

E. D. Childs was in the city on Saturday.

Vernon Warrington, general agent for the Washington Life Insurance Co., was doing business in town Saturday.

Children's entertainment in the church Tuesday evening.

It is rumored that Frank Strause is about to meet his absent rib once more.

Mr. Frich and Kellogg Johnson, of St. Paul, and Mr. C. F. Bronson, representing Finch & Skinner, also of St. Paul, were in the city doing business last week.

Harry S. Wood who was recently running the red elevator, has resigned, packed his grip and set out for Warren where he will be engaged in keeping a set of books.

H. C. Misner wishes to rent the old Griffith place, Sec. 26-27, Euclid Township.

Mr. Fargo says he is afraid we won't get to seeding until along toward May, although he would like to see an early spring on account of the scarcity of fall plowing.

C. E. Harrington's better half arrived from the East on Wednesday.

H. G. Horn is about to build a barn, which, the boys say, will cover about a quarter section of land and need about 14 carloads of nails to put it together, but Henry says it will only take two carloads of lumber to put it up.

G. Vanderbeck has put up some buildings on the northwest quarter of 22, Euclid township. He intends to make it his home.

A certain young gentleman told me with a wink like a bull's eye lantern, that he believed Mr. George Nelson and Miss Nellie Losey were about to join hands and circle to the left. That's right, George. Marriage is the common lot of man.

A gentleman arrived in this city the other day and stuck up his shingle as a harness maker, and before night he had some fifteen harnesses to repair and oil. This shows what a man with grit can do.

Willie Misner is as happy as a clam. Says he never saw business livlier in Euclid in his life.

The iron shoe shop is rushed these icy days.

Thomas Seeley, the expert telegraph operator, is still enjoying himself as of old.

Henry Tiedt intends to return to his home in Montana where he has a neat little business in partnership with his brother, in the shape of a cattle ranch. Henry has many friends here who will be sorry to see him go.

E. Taylor & Co. intend to put in hardware and dry goods when their store is completed.

Mr. P. Losey established a wood yard here some time ago and sold out his whole stock. He is now waiting for more clubs to arrive.

Dr. Chapin is rustling his high-heeled boots to keep the population in repair.

Henry Stuhr has drowned his sorrow for the loss of his old hat by love of the new one.

Now that I have done with all the news I can think of let me say a word for our little town. We live in one of the progressive cities of the Northwest, the chief business center of Polk County, where the wild rose blossoms in summer and snow balls in winter.

FRED.

MELVIN ITEMS.

The last kick of winter is rather a prolonged one, making vigorous protests against soon shuffling off its mortal coil and spring being ushered in.

Those farmers who held their wheat over, are not getting as much as they expected for it. Some are hauling and storing for the "May market," hoping they may still come out on top of the heap. But the speculators are not satisfied yet, so, until they are, we cannot expect justice.

A case of mistaken identity was that of B. Durdall's ox reported dead last week, which was found alive and well at a neighboring farmer's, while the dead ox E. B. pronounced his belonged to this neighbor.

The Peoples' party committee of the town of Onstad, held a meeting on the 14th of March, and organized a Peoples' party club. Tosten Menson delivered the dedication address, and the club passed a resolution to suppurt the Peoples' party of the United States.

The town officers elected met on Friday, the 18th of March, at the residence of H. H. Aarhus to qualify. Supervisors, John Matheson, chairman; J. P. Bullan and Peter Bakke. Town clerk, W. A. Marin; Treasurer, H. H. Halvorson; Assessor, H. B. Hofterson; Justices, C. H. Holmes and E. L. Stowe. Can they swear well? they did that day and quite freely.

W. S. Landt, our genial wheat buyer, is running the elevator alone now; his wife left for a visit to her relatives in Wisconsin.

The People's party club will meet March 28th, at the north school house in district No. 19. We expect a speaker from Crookston and a rousing big time.

GOSSIP.

MAPLE BAY, March 21, 1892.

The Farmers' Alliance met on the 19th inst. It was agreed to hold a Peoples' party meeting at the residence of W. W. Godfrey, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., and we hope there will be a rousing turnout. Come one, come all. Never mind the sneers and jeers that are pointed at you. Come forth and stand up for your own rights, and like men help to kill the big bear that has cowed you so long, and show that you are the bone and sinew of the best country the sun ever warmed. We bear the burden, then let us run our own affairs and get rid of these tricky ringsters that have lived so long on the fat of your labors while we fed on the refuse and wiped the sweat from our brows. Then I say come forth and enjoy the luxuries of our own labors.

The Rev. Mr. Sorenson, the Lutheran minister, has gone south to preach to some of his people left without a pastor.

Sam Felsing has gone to Spokane Falls to his brother-in-law, Mr. De Camp. Sam's salary is $75 per month. We shall miss him at the Bay very much. We wish him prosperity wherever he goes.

Dexter and Scott Godfrey have just returned from Motley where they have been engaged in cutting wood.

Miss Nellie Hunter has been engaged to teach in district No. 90.

Mr. Wm. Davison has sold his farm in Woodside and moved to the Bay.

D. T. Mitchell saw a wild goose flying over since the storm, but Thompson says the goose was a gander that he had tamed himself.

The ice on Maple Lake is three feet three inches thick.

Maple Bay Items.

Godfrey Alliance met on the 19th inst.

Rev. Sorensen has gone to Renville Co. on business.

Andrew Christianson, our genial chairman of the board of supervisors, has returned from Crookston where he has been courting.

Miss Bertha Moen has returned to Crookston.

Mrs. Wm. Klinger is visiting friends in Crookston this week.

N. S. Stale has rented his farm for two years and gone to Spring Valley, Fillmore Co., where his wife has been for some time under medical treatment.

Wm. Tatro visited Maple Bay last Tuesday. Mr. Tatro is one of the proprietors of the Maple Lake Belle and has been with us two summers. Welcome, Billy. Come often.

Miss Carrie Moen, who has had a week's vacation, returned to her school at Woodside Monday morning.

Rev. Sorenson has a class of thirty-seven pupils preparing for confirmation.

Eli Gustafson lost a valuable colt last week.

S. D. Felsing has gone to Spokane Falls, Wash., where he has obtained a lucrative position.

Mr. Thorval Torgrimson, who left during the winter to attend school at Portland, N. D., and soon thereafter returned sick, is now mending slowly.

BLIZZARD.

Wanted.

A situation as foreman and housekeeper by a man and his wife. Best of references given. Call at JOURNAL office. [45-47]

Mentor Items.

We always find a welcome guest in THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.

Miss Ida Berg, who has been attending school in Crookston, has returned home.

The glee club gave an entertainment at Mr. Walker Morris' on Monday evening of last week. Herman H. Kergs carried off the prize given to the best step dancer, and every one seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. On returning home the teams took fright, causing a run which might have terminated seriously.

The entertainment at D. Overholt's on Friday night was not very well attended on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Another Justice of the Peace will need to be appointed in our town, Thor Halderson, who has faithfully fulfilled this office, having moved from our midst.

Messrs Moe & Buhn continue to do a remarkable business here. Their store is always well filled with good varieties which look very inviting. May Moe & Buhn still continue to have good success.

MICK.

Farm to Rent!

A fine farm of 480 acres about three miles from city, from 275 to 300 acres for crop, will rent with teams and machinery if desired. This is a good opportunity for a young man to make a start in farming business, or for a man and wife. Will not rent to a man with large family as owner intends to occupy part of the house. For particulars call at JOURNAL office. [59-52]

Always on hand, anything you want in the line of choice fresh meats, at Charlie Vine's.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending March 21, 1892:

Houdt, Miss Olevia	Leppert, Goedwin
Meehan Miss Mary	Parthyce, John
Souir, Andrew A	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

FOR SALE.

My stock of Funeral Supplies, including Casket-Cabinets and Furniture, and all necessary appurtenances to carry on a first-class business of Undertaking. Also my Picture Framing and Upholstering material and cabinet makers and upholsterers' tools.

My business is well established and growing. Cheap rental and centrally located.

My stock and fixtures are second to none in the State. This is a rare business opening for the right party.

My reason for selling is ill health in my family. Address

J. V. E. WYATT,
Crookston, Minn.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 22, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Francias Belland, Jr., deceased:

Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Olive Belland of said county,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, on Monday, the Fifth day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
(49-51)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 21st, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Lars. J. Hagen, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Ludvig Olson and Ole Nelson of said County,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston on Monday the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demand shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1892.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
(49-51)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 24th, 1892.]
[Last publication May 5th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Nils S. Nilson and Cecilia S. Nilson, his week, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1889, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 455; and

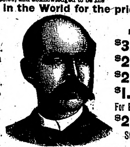
Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1890, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1890, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1891, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1891. And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: eight hundred twenty-one and 71-100 ($821.71) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The south half (s½) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) and the north half (n½) of south-east quarter (se¼) of Section two (2) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range forty (40), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof. All of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 17th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guarantee
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.
S. M. Houghton,
Attorney. [49-3] (N. G. 102)



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your foot-wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

DO NOT FORGET THE

60--DAYS--60

IT WILL INTEREST YOU
—IF YOU WISH—
To Save Money.

MARKED
DOWN
Red Figure
SALE

OF CLOTHING
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT THE BOSTON
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to George Herbet, defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 31st day of March, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to Nathan P. Stone and D. N. Taylor, co-partners as Stone & Taylor in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Nathan P. Stone and D. N. Taylor, co-partners as Stone & Taylor for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1892.

C. S. SPENDLEY,
Justice of the Peace.
[46-49]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

Notice is hereby given that at a Special Term of the Probate Court, to be held in and for the County of Polk, on Friday the First day of April, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, in said County, the following matter will be heard and considered:

The verified petition of James H. Lee for the appointment of a guardian for Walter C. Lee, of said county, now at the Hospital of Insane at Fergus Falls in said State, alleged to be insane and mentally incompetent to have the charge and management of his property.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the Sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1892.

By order of the Court: C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[48-50]

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE. IN McKINNON BLOCK.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

W A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

CROOKSTON
STEAM LAUNDRY
O. D. ROOD, Prop.,
SECOND STREET, NEAR ASH,
Opposite Commercial Hotel.)

I have just added New Machinery and Facilities for doing

Washing and Ironing

Upon the Shortest Notice in the Best Manner and upon the Most Reasonable Terms.

All Those Wanting
FAMILY WASHING
Done will find it to their interest to call at the Laundry. Goods called for and delivered.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Rout

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakot and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON. - - MINN

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

STUDY LAW
AT HOME.
Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to
J. COTNER, Jr., Sec.,
No. 80 Whitney Block
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DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Merchants' Bank,
☞ Professional calls by or day night

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON. - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,
☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

Combination Auction Sale

A Great Combination Auction Sale

WILL BE HELD AT

GENTILLY

Near the Post Office,

On Monday, April 4th, 1892

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time will be exposed for sale Horses, Colts, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Poultry, Hogs, Machinery, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Harnesses, Plows, Drags, Household Furniture, and A thousand and one articles too numerous to mention.

Persons Who Have Any Stock or Any Article

They wish to sell would do well to list such articles with Louis Berthiaume, at Gentilly, before the day of sale.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

LOUIS BERTHIAUME, Auctioneer

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, March 24, 1892.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

FOR PRINCIPAL POINTS IN

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
MANITOBA,
MONTANA, AND
PACIFIC COAST.

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de..........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de.......CROOKSTON.......de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de.......Grand Forks.......de. 6:20 p. m.
2:38 p. m. ar..........Helena..........de. 11:00 a. m.

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.

Daily, except Sunday.

Depart 7:30 a. m.......................Arrive 6:45 p. m

FOSSTON BRANCH.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Depart 7:30 a. m.......................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Depart 10:45 a. m.......................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican County Convention for the County of Polk will be held on Tuesday, April 5th, 1892, in the Court House in the City of Crookston, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing nine delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in the city of St. Paul on Thursday, May 5th, 1892, and also for the purpose of electing nine delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Morris on the 12th day of May, 1892, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for each organized town or precinct, and one additional delegate for each forty votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1888, viz.:

Andover	2	Lambert	1
Angus	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Black River	2	Lessor	3
Brandsvold	3	Louisville	1
Badger	2	Liberty	2
Bray	2	Lowell	2
Belgium	1	Nesbit	2
Brislet	1	North	2
Bygland	2	Northland	2
Columbia	2	Norden	2
City E. Grand Forks	4	Numedal	1
City of Crookston—		Onstad	2
1st ward	4	Parnell	1
2d "	3	Poplar River	1
3d "	2	Polk Center	2
4th "	5	Queen	2
5th "	1	Red Lake Falls—vil.	3
Town of Crookston	2	" " "—town.	1
Eden	1	Reis	2
Emardville	1	River Falls	1
Euclid	2	Roome	2
Fairfax	2	Roxbury	2
Farley	1	Russia	1
Fanny	1	Rosebud, including village of Fosston	3
Vil. & town of Fisher	4	St. Hilaire	2
Grand Forks	2	Sanders	2
Garden	4	Sandsville	2
Garfield & vil. Fertile	4	Sletten	3
Gervais	1	Sullivan	2
Gentilly	2	Tabor	1
Godfrey	3	Terrebonne	2
Grove Park	2	Tilden	2
Hammond	1	Tynsid	2
Higdem	2	Vineland	2
Hill River	3	Winger	3
Hubbard	3	Woodside	3
Huntsville	2	Wyandotte	2
Keystone	2		
Kertsonville	1		
King	3	Total	159
Knute	3		

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that no delegate will be admitted to a seat in the Convention unless such delegate resides in the town or precinct which he represents.

The foregoing call was agreed upon by the Republican County Committee at a meeting held in the City of Crookston, March 11th, 1892.

A. A. MILLER,
Secretary.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Chairman.

World's Fair Notes.

Bulgaria has decided to participate in the Exposition. Foreign participation, so far as ascertained up to the present, embraces seventy-two nations and provinces.

Canada has been given 68,471 square feet of space in the various buildings, exclusive of space yet to be granted to the agricultural and live stock departments.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union wants to put up a building, 70x100 feet, in the Exposition grounds, in which to exhibit the entire system of its work and to conduct a cafe for the sale of temperance drinks.

Seven of the World's Fair buildings are now so far advanced that they are fast assuming the appearance of finished structures. The rough carpentry work on them is practically done and the ornamental and finishing work is in progress. These buildings are the Woman's, Horticulture, Transportation, Mines, Administration, Forestry and Fisheries. Five more—the Government Fine Arts, Agriculture, Dairy and Illinois State—are erected to the roof lines. The Electricity, Manufactures and Machinery buildings are being advanced rapidly.

The Exposition authorities are anxious that all the States and Territories which intend to erect buildings at the Exposition, and which have not yet submitted plans for approval, do so at the earliest possible moment. Very soon a time will be specified beyond which plans will not be accepted. May 1st is the date likely to be chosen. The demand for space is so great that delinquent states are liable to lose the sites that have been assigned to them.

Lieut. Baker, of the Marine Section of the Department of Transportation, has secured a promise from the Detroit Dry Dock Company for an exhibit of a perfect model in stucco of the entire ship building plant of the company, both at its Detroit and Wyandotte yards.

Mr. Ossian Guthrie, of Chicago, together with many other scientists, declare that no more striking proofs of the glacial epoch exist in this country than are seen in the Desplaines valley between Chicago and Joliet. For educational reasons Mr. Guthrie advocates the making of an exhibit demonstrating this fact at the World's Fair, with maps surveys and collections of geological specimens, which are abundant, so arranged as to show the lines of glacial progress. This, he estimates, would require about $10,000.

Five acres of space in the Midway Plaisance have been reserved for a nursery exhibit.

A joint bill has been introduced in Congress, carrying an appropriation of $18,000, "To procure, prepare, compile for publication and publish statistics of the moral, intellectual and industrial progress of the colored people of the United States from January 1st, 1863, the date of emancipation proclamation, to January 1st, 1893, as a part of the government exhibit, the same to illustrate the growth of liberty, morality and humanity of the United States.

The Suffolk Horse Society, England, has offered two gold medals, of the value of $50 each, for the best Suffolk horse and mare or filly exhibited at the World's Fair.

The Custer Mining Company, of Idaho, is making a very extensive collection of ores for exhibition at the Fair.

The city of Cincinnati wants to erect a building at the Exposition, to be used both as a club house and receptacle for a municipal exhibit. It is willing to expend $30,000 in the undertaking.

English women are active in preparation for their participation in the Exposition. At a meeting of the woman's committee in London, on March 3d, it was announced that Queen Victoria had promised specimens of her own work in spinning and knitting, done when she was a girl; also some of her embroidering, fine drawing and water-color painting. Princess Louise will contribute some clay modeling, Princess Beatrice several paintings, and Princess Christian some embroidery. The committee assigned charge of various branches of woman's exhibits as follows; Irish exhibits, Countess of Aberdeen; Scotch, Lady Reay; Philanthropy, Baroness Burdett-Coutts; Education, Mrs. Fawcett, the writer on political economy; Hospital nursing, Mrs. Fenwick; Woman's art, Mrs. Robert Austin. Several women were selected to prepare papers on various educational and economic subjects.

It is probable that the visitor to the Exposition will have an opportunity of seeing a more extensive and finer exhibition of ancient Greek art than it has heretofore been possible to see outside of Greece. P. Cavreading, Director General of Grecian Antiquities, has written that the Grecian government has accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition, with the understanding that it will be represented only by memorials of its antiquities. Chas. Walstein, Director of the American School of Classic Studies at Athens, states that the Grecian government has agreed to make and send to the Exposition casts of the principal works of ancient art now in Greece, together with maps, diagrams and photographs. To these will probably be added casts, and perhaps some of the originals of classic Greek art which are now distributed throughout Europe.

Two Buried Cities.

In the first century after Christ, there stood near the beautiful Bay of Naples two cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were noted through all the Roman world for their fashionable luxury. In the year 79, during a tremendous eruption of Vesuvius, these cities disappeared from view as completely as Sodom and Gomorrah. It was commonly reported that both cities were overwhelmed with a flood of molten lava, and the occurrence has been vividly portrayed by Bulwer in "The Last Days of Pompeii." March 24, 1737, the ruins of Herculaneum were discovered, and it was then found that this city had been destroyed by an immense flood of water which carried along enormous quantities of mud, tufa and ashes. This explains, in some degree, why so few people escaped from Herculaneum, while thousands had time to flee from Pompeii, which was buried first under a gradual shower of ashes. Mistakes and errors in regard to things out of sight are excusable, but the people of this day and section are too well informed about the railroads to commit the error of taking any other line than The Burlington when going on a journey. For rates and tickets to any point via this line, apply to your home ticket agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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——MOULDINGS. Etc., Etc.

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1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

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Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Next to Merchants' Bank.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 15th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 10th, 1892, viz: TOM SANDEM, Hd. 12411, for the sw¼ Sec. 26, Tp 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Gustav Christianson, Gitle Stromstad, Olaus Anderson, Bernt Bentson, all of Edna P.O., Polk Co., Minn.

144-49] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Notice of Sale Under Decree.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Kari Sletten, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Ulsteen and Julie Ulsteen, Defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment and decree of the Court in the above entitled action, dated February 1st 1892, a certified copy of which has been delivered to me with instructions to enforce the same, I, the undersigned sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, shall expose for sale, as the law directs, at the front door of the District Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, on Friday the 8th day of April, A.D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate and premises described in said judgment and decree, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty (20), township one hundred and fifty-three (153), range forty-three (43) in the County of Polk, Minnesota, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of such sale.

Dated February 5th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Crookston, Minn.

[43-49]

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Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

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Historical Society

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.
DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.
TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. XV.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 31, 1892.
NO. 50

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

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SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch.....	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch......	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches...	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches...	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches...	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches...	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
1 column..	9 50	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

'Round Home.

April Fool Day—to-morrow.

Commissioner C. P. DeMers was in the city last week.

The oldest inhabitants have decided that spring has come.

J. W. Benedict was down from Fosston last week visiting friends.

Sam Wallace had a severe attack of tonsilitis last week. Reported better at last accounts.

Wm. Vannett went to Barnesville last week to attend the wedding of a relative there.

The schools closed on Friday of last week for the spring vacation. Will re-open on Monday next.

J. F. Holmes, of Red Lake Falls, was attending the Democratic convention in the city last Thursday.

M. Wilson and Annie Nelson were married last Wednesday, Judge C. O. Christianson officiating.

Mrs. Chris. Muggley, of Pratt, Wis., was in the city last week to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Helen Moeckel.

T. B. McManus has withdrawn his name from the People's Party ticket as a candidate for assessor and Mark Rauenbuchler's name was substituted.

The glass transoms in the Reckitt Block were all nicely lettered last week—where the rooms were occupied. A. C. Schmidt did it with his little brush.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Skinner were visiting friends in the city last Thursday evening, remaining over night. Mr. S. was in attendance on the I. O. O. F. meeting.

We have in our hands to rent a farm with stock and all machinery needed to run it. A good chance for a man and his wife to get a start. Don't want a man with a large family. For particulars call at this office.

Frank T. Haseltine, proprietor of the Crookston Nurseries, writes THE JOURNAL from Madison, Wis., that he has passed a very pleasant winter recuperating and will return about April 1st ready for a big season's business. Save your orders for Frank.

The Blue Jay tea, announced in our list issue to occur on Thursday evening at the residence of A. A. Miller Esq., was well attended and netted the Congregational Church Society $25. The "Blue Jay" part of the affair was a souvenir, the letter J cut from blue card-board. The affair was a pronounced social success.

Wm. Beck was one of those who called on Friday to say set it ahead a year. The one peculiarity with Mr. Beck is a very agreeable one for the printer. He has been a subscriber to THE JOURNAL for many years and never in that time has he missed one week of coming in to renew on the very day the subscription runs out. If every man was only built that way how happy would we be.

News from Mrs. Bucknam in Chicago states that little Clipper will have to undergo a painful surgical operation. One day last winter the child, while playing at school, fell and it would seem fractured her collar bone. Nothing was thought of it at the time but later it gave her so much pain that a doctor was called who said it was nothing serious and would get along all right. When Mrs. B. and the children went to Chicago to visit friends there a doctor was called to examine Clipper who said that the child was suffering with a fractured collar-bone and that as it had already commenced to knit it would have to be broken over again and set, and this will be done at an early day.

As intimated in our last, T. K. Torgeeson on Thursday closed the bargain for renting the Minnesota House and will become a citizen of Crookston. Mr. T. has for a long time been one of the leading citizens of Becker County and we predict that he will become one of Crookston's leading business men. Our friends will find T. K. a straight man to deal with in every particular, and when they require a good hostelry they will find the one that Tom keeps that kind of a hotel in every particular.

The Citizens' Ticket.

On Tuesday evening of last week there gathered at the city hall a delegation of representative citizens who had been sent there to select from such aspirants as might present themselves a ticket composed of our leading business men. Each delegate seemed fully impressed with the fact that he had been sent in there on a business mission—a business of great importance to the welfare of this city, and the way that duty was discharged indicates that their duty was well performed. The man whom they selected to head the ticket, Mr. Wm. Anglim, came to this city in 1878 and with Louis Fontaine formed the firm of Fontaine & Anglim, now one of the leading mercantile firms of the city. They bought out an established business, that of W. D. Bailey, and commenced business in a log building. Very soon their business required more room and they built one of the first brick stores in the city, this being found inadequate another change was made finally followed last fall by the erection of the handsome brick block they now occupy, which would be a credit to a much larger city than Crookston. While Mr. A. has never been prominent as an office seeker he has been an honest, upright business man and the creditable way in which his personal business affairs have been managed is an earnest of the manner in which he will strive to administer public affairs should be elected to the office for which he has been nominated. It is true he is not a professional orator, neither was Alexander McKinnon when he first took the chair, and behold how he has developed into as good, fluent and easy an off-hand speaker as we have in the city. However that may be, whether he succeeds in developing eloquence remarkably we think we can assure our citizens that the administration will be a business one if Mr. Anglim heads it. The candidate for Alderman-at large, A. K. Austin, has showed his faith in the city by helping to build the fine opera house block, than which none finer exists in the city. No man has greater interests at stake and no man will guard them more zealously than A. K. Austin. The clerical ability of the balance of the ticket is the surest test and the fact that two of them, Capt. Couverette and E. C. Carruth were re-nominated for the offices which they had filled for one term should be an indication of the appreciation of the people. Wm. Arnold has creditably filled the office of county surveyor, is an old resident of Polk County and should be sufficiently acquainted with values in the city to make a good assessor. We believe he would be if elected. Upon the whole the ticket is a good one from a business standpoint a worthy of the support of every business man in the city.

Pure Food in Congress.

Action which has Resulted in the official Determination of the Best Baking powder.

The act of congress authorizing the examination of the baking powder has resulted in a most unprecedented compliment to the Royl Baking Powder. The test were made in the Government Laboratory at Washington, and the official report shows that the Royal is superior to all others in leavening strength—being over thirty per cent, above the average. The report also shows the purity of the Royal Powder and the wholesomeness of the ingredients.

This is probably the highest compliment of an official character ever paid to a proprietary article, though no more than the great army of baking powder consumers would expect in behalf of their old friend and favorite.

The result of the official examination, as thus determined, will, of course, make the "Royal" the standard for Government purchases.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening, March 22d, 1892.

Meeting called to order by president Cromb.

ROLL CALL.

Alldermen present—Buhn, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Childs, Steenerson.

Owing to the city convention being called to meet in the city hall the council adjourned to the police room.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 22d day of March, 1892, Alderman Walker offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Marshall:

Resolved, that inasmuch that no bids have been received to build a sidewalk on north side of Fourth street, between Broadway and Elm streets, the street commissioner be and he is hereby instructed to proceed with the least possible delay to lay said sidewalk, and make and file with the city engineer, when finished, a correct statement of the outlay incurred thereby.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 22d day of March, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved the 26th day of March, 1892.

ALEX. MCKINNON,
Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

Mr. Louis Godbout presented a petition asking the privilege of moving his frame building now on lot 5 of block 12 onto lot 4 of block 12 all in Fletcher & Houston's addition.

Moved by Alderman Marshall seconded by Alderman Jerome that the petition be granted. Carried.

Mr. Arthur Dufresne presented a petition asking the privilege of using one half of the street, opposite his lots, while his building was being erected, also the use of the streets while moving his building now on lot 20 block 6, down toward Spendley street.

Moved by Alderman Schmidt, seconded by Alderman Marshall that the request be granted. Carried.

Mr. E. Barrett presented a petition asking that he be allowed to use one half of the street opposite his building, also that he might move the frame building now on lot 19 block 6 across the street onto the property owned by Mr. Finseth, while his new building was under construction.

Moved by Alderman Walker seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the petition be granted. Carried.

Gaarder & Sundet presented an application to sell intoxicating liquors in the building on corner of Robert and Main streets.

Resolved, that the liquor application of Gaarder & Sundet be granted upon proper proofs of publication and that the bond accompanying the same be approved upon the payment of $500. Carried.

On motion Council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Warren Register.—We were in Crookston Tuesday night Wednesday and Wednesday night of last week. On Wednesday evening we witnessed the play of "Hazel Kirk" at the new Opera House. We were in good company, too, as we were the guest of Bro. Cooke of the Journal and his amiable wife. The play was rendered in good style to a large audience. Crookston has an Opera House she can well be proud of. Its size and elegance was a surprise to us. Speaking of Bro. Cooke, we are reminded that he has received a new $1,700 Potter press and engine, which he will put to work as soon as he makes some necessary additions to his office building. He has also received a lot of new material, including a paper cutter, type, etc., and says he will have the best newspaper outfit in Crookston when he gets things to rights. May he live long and prosper all the time.

Money Motion.

During the discussion of the United States Banking bill in congress some time in 1835 or 1836 John Randolph, of Roanoke, who was opposed to establish a United State bank, said that he had discovered perpetual motion, and it was very simple, being the fact that—

"Paper makes money.
Money makes banks.
Banks make poverty.
Poverty makes rags.
Rags makes paper.
Paper makes money.
Money makes banks."

and so on forever and forever. Without speaking of the bearing of this on the present financial discussion in and out of congress, it may be said that the Burlington System goes on forever increasing its milege and that it goes everywhere, that it reaches all principal cities and towns in the West. No matter what your destination, buy your ticket over a Burlington line, and you will get there by the quickest and best route. Do you want to know more about it? Then write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent. St. Paul, minn.

Farming for Health.

May be very fine, and you will no doubt grow strong and be happy with nothing but a hoe, a back number plow and a shot gun seeder. But if you are

Farming for Wealth

You should have the latest and best tool on the market. For instance you want first a DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL, and as you probably did not get your plowing all done last fall you also want a Grand Detour Plow, a Little Yankee or Scandia Gang. We have them to sell and would liketo show you their merits.

——OUR TIME AGAINST YOURS.——

There are several other things you ought to have but you must have these now soon. We have a nice line of Harrows that we are selling cheap, also Wagons, Buggies, Engines, Threshers, Etc., Etc.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

OPERA BLOCK, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Regulating Elevators.

The Supreme Court Says, It Can Be Done by States.

Grand Forks Daily Herald.

The federal supreme court has handed down a very important decision affecting the right of a state to control the charges of grain elevators at large centers or terminal points, and as parties here are interested in nearly similar litigation, it will be interesting to them.

The case arose in New York under an act of the legislature of that state passed in 1888, fixing the maximum charges of receiving, weighing and discharging grain by means of elevators and warehouses in cities of at least 130,000 population. It is known as the Budd case. Budd was indicted and convicted of charging more for elevating grain in Buffalo, N. Y., than the maximum rate allowed by the statutes. On appeal to the court of appeals the constitutionality of the law was affirmed. The ground in which the case was assailed was that the provisions of the state had been violated and also those of the federal constitution, declaring that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The court of appeals decided that under the peculiar facts of the case the owners of grain elevators and warehouses in Buffalo enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the business and that therefore it was subject to state control On writ of error the federal supreme court, affirmed this decision.

The question is somewhat similar to the one now pending before the North Dakota supreme court, involving the right of the legislature to fix the ratio of elevature at all points in the state. The main difference between the cases seems to be the fact that the elevators whose charges are sought to be regulated by the statutes in this state are not at great centers where a large volume of grain must pass through them and where, by reason of the peculiar circumstances surrounding them, as in Buffalo in the Budd case and in Chicago in the Granger case they enjoy a virtual monopoly.

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROOKSTON

LOAN AGENCY

STILL ON DECK.

MONEY
On Real Estaee

MONEY
On Approved Chattels,

Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-t-Law

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Next to Merchants' Bank.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

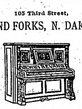
A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

KOPS BRO'S

105 Third Street,

GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS,



ORGANS.

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $12,700

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

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Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, R. D. Childs
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A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.

Graduate McGill University, Montreal,

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.

Office in McKinnon Block.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,

CROOKSTON

CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

GIVE US A CALL

A. J. & A. McKINNON, - - Main Street, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,

CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

WALL PAPER.

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

TRY PEAKE,

THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER

FOR BARGAINS.

Work Horses & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county.. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - MINN

Drunkenness
CURED.

THE

Moorhead Institute

Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the

DRINK and OPIUM HABIT.

Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms. Address,

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

FLOUR REDUCED.

Best............................$2.40 per 98 lbs.
North Star.................. 2.25 " "
Fife.............................. 2.00 " "
Skip Jack..................... 1.00 " "
Bran............................11.00 " ton.
Shorts..........................12.00 " "

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS

(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)

REAL ESTATE.

Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

JOHN CROMB.

Attorney-at-Law.

SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, March 31, 1892.

Wheat—1 Hard 63.
1 Northern 62.
2 Northern 56.
3 Northern 52.

If you want to rent a farm call and see us.

Geo. Vine went north this week to buy hides.

M. A. Sture is quite indisposed these days. Grip.

The river will break up very soon if this weather continues.

Miss Emma Sture has returned from a winter's visit to the western coast.

Lots of work, of every kind, for everybody in Polk County the coming year.

Charley Vine is kept as busy as a bee cutting up meats to supply his increasing trade.

Miss Edith McGrew went out Fosston on Tuesday morning to visit friends for a day or so.

W. E. Slocum is fixing up the house that Rev. Mr. Whitney occupied and will take possession soon.

S. B. Palmer was up from Lockhart on Tuesday looking after business in the line of gasoline engines.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Rev. R. H. Battey will exchange next Sabbath with Rev. Seth N. Wilcox, of the Congregational church of Grand Forks.

Miss Emma Sture was in the earthquake and don't like 'em pretty much. Prefers life in Polk County where such things happen not.

The ladies of the Congregational church are getting up an experience social to come off sometime in May. Lots of fun expected.

The Northern Pacific will change time on Sunday next. The train for St. Paul will leave Crookston at 7:05 p. m. and arrive in the morning at 7;27 a. m.

Bert Duntley is preparing plans for a residence in Jerome's Addition, near Wm. Thune's and will commence building as soon as the weather permits.

Farmers all predict good crops this year and good weather. We predict good prices and if all these predictions come true look out for booming times.

Miss Edith Grasse, who has been visiting in this city with Mrs. Edward George for a while returned on Tuesday morning to her home in Winnipeg.

Adolph Rauch has purchased the Hack & Gallasch corner for $5,500 cash and will erect a brick block thereon. This is one of the finest corners in the city.

A few more days of thawing weather will put the ground in fine shape for seeding. Some expect to be able to begin this week.

C. J. Knox, the Thief River Falls boomer, was in the city on Monday evening on his way to St. Paul. Reports prospects good for a large sized boom up there this coming summer.

"Do you know" that J. W. Wheeler has money to loan at reasonable rates and no long waits for the money to come from some place? He has it on hand ready for delivery as soon as the papers are made out.

Mrs. Adams and Miss Veronneau are getting their stock into the building on Second street recently occupied by A. D. Stephens and will soon be ready to greet their many friends.

Fred Anderson:—"I expect Ike Simmons will be the next alderman from the First Ward. I have not time to make much of a canvas and I don't think Ike is working very hard but his party is."

Eli Steenerson:—"Yes I noticed that 'conjuction' business, but it strikes me that somebody is getting a little fresh. There is nothing in the city charter that prevents a man repairing a leaky roof and as the roof to my meat-market building was somewhat leaky I undertook to repair it. Then came the injunction—I am still engaged repairing the roof."

The Belmour-Gray Comedy Company opened a week's engagment at the Grand on Monday night in "Solomon Isaacs, or Queen's Evidence." The leading parts were exceedingly well sustained and the company is an unusually strong one. Popular prices. Reserved seats on sale at Tom Morris. If you enjoy a pleasant evening try the Grand any night this week.

If foreign nations don't quit monkeywith Uncle Sam, Harrison will be nominated by acclamation and re-elected with a whoop. Every time a foreign nation bristles up and makes faces at the U. S. Harrison's actions show that "Grandfather's Hat" is not an atom too big for him. His dignified attitude toward England in the seals fishery question wins the admiration of the world.

The committee appointed to meet a G. A. R. committee met at committee on Monday evening and agreed upon preliminaries for the encampment in July next. As the encampment will include the 4th of July these ceremonies will be merged in the celebration we were to have and a grand good time provided for. Look out for the best celebration ever held in the Northwest.

The roads are softening up continually.

A. C. Schmidt is painting the M. E. church building.

W. E. McKenzie and wife went to St. Paul on Tuesday evening.

Eli Steenerson is at work on the old Crookston meat-market building.

John E. Tice and J. J. Tice came up from Mentor on Tuesday's train.

J. O. McWaters called on Friday to cheer our heart by renewing for one year.

Doc. Rutledge, of the Fisher Bulletin was up on Tuesday to observe the Lady of Lyons.

Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Nailor, of Warren, are visiting in the city with their sister-in-law, Mrs. N. P. Stone.

Will Carl, brother-in-law of Charlie Vine, who has been very ill with brain fever is reported out of danger.

W. C. Andrew gave us a call on Saturday last to see what stationary we need from Wright, Barrett & Stilwell.

Fred Anderson commenced work on his building on Broadway. It will be remodled into a neat residence building.

The new pastor for the Baptist church Rev. Mr. McDonald, has arrived and will enter upon his duties on Sabbath next.

A very brilliant aurora borealis was witnessed on Thursday night of last week. This would indicate another cold snap soon.

The little house on Main street so long used by Judge Reynolds as an office and later as a residence was moved off last week.

A. Griffin, brakesman on No. 9, had hand badly hurt on Monday evening. Dr. Dampier soon fixed the injured member in good shape.

Street commissioner Dan McDonald was busy on Monday with a crew of men flushing the gutters. An improvment very much needed.

A washout on the line west delayed the Great Northern train several hours. The train due at 7 p. m. Friday evening arrived at 1 p. m. on Saturday.

Charlie Pearson was in the city on Saturday selling cutlery for Wright, Barrett & Stilwell. Charlie is one of the best hearted fellows on the road.

Attorney D. Hattlestad was called away to Iowa last week by the news of the death of his sister at Decorah. He will be away ten days or a fortnight.

Rev. S. H. Barteau, of Stephen, was visiting friends and relatives on Tuesday. Mr. B. has just recovered from a severe illness and looks pale and thin yet.

I. W. C. Misner writes: "Send me the JOURNAL, can't keep house without it." All right. The name is duly added to the list together with quite a batch this week.

The delegates to the democratic convention at St. Paul, Alex. McKinnon, Wm. Anglim, Alderman A. C. Schmidt and Sam. Rosenthal, left for St Paul on Tuesday evening.

One of Nap. Rapin's little boys took a prominent part in the play of "Solomon Isaacs" on Monday evening. As this was his first appearance on the stage the little chap did nobly.

Iver Krohn was up from his farm in Garden last week laying in a stock of provisions for seeding. Says if this weather continues he can go to work at an early day. Thinks they will get to work generally next week.

Attorney Steenerson went down to Fergus Falls last week to defend a man charged with selling whiskey to Indians and succeeded in mixing up the witnesses so badly that several of them were indicted for perjury.

The O'Neil boys report their land drying off nicely. They got their plowing all done last fall and now all they have to do is to sow as soon as the ground is ready and it is almost ready now. They expect to begin seeding this week.

The funeral of comrade Louis Zange occurred at the Methodist Episcopal church on Friday afternoon. The Post turned out to pay the last sad respects to a departed comrade and the remains were tenderly laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery.

We have been somewhat handicapped for the past week owing to the illness of our foreman, and as you can't always step out on the street and pick up a man in this business when you want him, such an absence is generally severely felt.

THE JOURNAL is informed that the residence of F. W. Bruce, a few miles southeast of Carman, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. During his absence the house took fire and his wife, who was not entirely recovered from a severe illness was barely able to save her life.

Joseph Dostal was down from Tabor on Tuesday and dropped in to square up on subscription. Says that more people are coming into Tabor this spring than ever before and that there can be but little if any more railroad land yet for sale in the town. About one-fourth of the threshing remains to be done but the plowing was pretty well completed last fall. He thinks seeding will not be commenced inside of two weeks yet.

Wanted.

A situation as foreman and housekeeper by a man and his wife. Best of references given. Call at JOURNAL office. [43-tf]

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

Wm. Campbell came down from Maple Bay on Thursday to bring his little boy to consult a doctor. For about two years the boy has been a sufferer from hip disease and he does not seem to improve as rapidly as could be desired. On Friday morning Mr. C. dropped in to say he could not keep house without THE JOURNAL and to renew for the coming year.

Joseph Laframboise gave us a call on Friday afternoon to report on his visit to Canada during the past winter. He says many will leave that country during the coming season and many more would if they could sell. He thinks it would be an excellent idea if practicable for the railroad companies to run excursion trains soon after seeding, that if they did do so many would come out and see what the country can do. We think that would be a very excellent idea.

Friday was field day for subscriptions—mostly renewals. This is very acceptable to us in view of the fact that our new press and engine have arrived and we are arranging to get them set up and running at as early a day as possible and when that day comes we shall need considerable more money than we have been able to collect so far. Of course we do not expect help from those who have not threshed as yet but all who have the money handy and will kindly liquidate will lay us under lasting obligations if they will call and see us.

THE JOURNAL does not presume to be dictatorial, nor to advise in the matter of voting. The two tickets are in the field—there are some good men on both of them, but it may be advisable to study the platforms of the parties as far as the executive officers are concerned, the others, of course, demanding merely clerical ability are not so important—providing the ability is there. Looking over the platform of the citizens' party one is impressed with the idea that it embraces the essential elements of a good business administration. Again, the character of the men selected by the citizens' convention is a guaranty of the faithful performance of the duties devolving upon them. Their interest in the welfare of the city is conspicuous in the character of the buildings they have erected and a hundred different ways. Could we ask for better evidence of good faith? Could we find it if we did? THE JOURNAL has nothing but good words to say of the candidates on the People's ticket but claims that the citizens' platform is very much the better one for the interests of our city. The ticket was placed in the field more in accordance with the principles of freedom which is the boast of the American people, because the caucuses were duly advertised and every body who cared to do so was privileged to go in and have a voice in making it. It was not put in the field by an exclusive society whose members alone knew when the ticket was to be made. The citizens' ticket was made by at least two thirds of the people of the city in caucus assembled, thus representing as nearly as may be the will of the people. We think these ideas furnish good and sufficient reason why the citizen's ticket should be triumphantly elected as we confidently believe it will be if its friends are on the alert—but they can not go to sleep and expect to elect it.

Republican Caucuses.

Republican caucuses will be held in the various wards at the usual plans on Saturday evening at 7:30.

THE JOURNAL regrets to notice the assignment of Mr. J. V. E. Wyatt. Mr. W. started in business in this city a few years ago with a limited capital and has done a good business but the unfortunate fire, by which he lost a considerable money obliged him to go more on credit and now one of the houses with whom he deals is crowding him for its money. Mr. W. thinks he will come out of it all right.

—("We have no trash, don't keep it.")—

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT CARPETS

DO YOU NEED---Are you going to buy any CARPETS this summer?

DO YOU WANT to select from an assortment that is larger than any other two stocks in town?

DO YOU WANT THE LATEST and CHOICEST STYLES?

DO YOU WANT to buy a good quality 36 inch Hemp Carpet at 18c per yard?

DO YOU WANT Your CARPETS cut withou waste?

DO YOU WANT your CARPETS sewed ready to lay?

DO YOU WANT any WINDOW SHADES or WINDOW CURTAINS, Brass Rods or Brass Fixtures, Wood Poles or Wood Fixtures?

——AND ABOVE ALL——

DO YOU WANT to pay less than you can buy inferior goods for elsewhere?

THEN—CALL—ON—US.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM, Leaders in Low Prices on Quality.

Tom Harris took the contract for moving Felix Fournet's wholesale liquor store buildings across the street and commenced operations last week. He figures that the job will take about 10 days. As soon as the buildings are well off, the work of excavating for the new block will be commenced.

We have experienced several vexatious delays which interfere with our building operations but we live in hope to see our press room completed and our new Potter press up and running off our edition by the commencement of Vol. 16. Our old Fairhaven has been a true and faithful friend but although it would run from 600 to 700 per hour it has become altogether too slow so it had to go to make way for one of the latest improved Potter presses and a gasoline engine to run it. We have our press and engine all ready to set up just as soon as we can make the necessary changes in our building which will take but a few days when we can get at it. With our press we have bought a quantity of body type, advertising type and many beautiful new faces of the very latest styles of job type and with these added facilities we think we shall be able to turn out as good work as can be done outside of the twin cities. Give us a trial. Try THE JOURNAL job rooms for job printing of any description.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Has secured the services of Miss C. B. Hammond as her milliner. Miss Hammond comes from Edson, Keith & Co.'s Chicago pattern rooms where she has been for many weeks studying up all the latest styles and designs in millinery, and she is an expert in this line. Mrs. Bangs has received the finest line of millinery goods from Chicago that has ever been in Crookston, and she is now prepared to give the best style, and the lowest prices ever given in this city give her a call and see for yourself.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
No. 9. Second street, Crookston,
Minn.

Crookston Nurseries.

I have a New Catalogue and Card just issued, giving reduced prices of Trees, Tree Seeds and Small Fruits, for Spring planting, which will be sent free by mail to anyone making application.

FRANK T. HASELTINE,
[50-tf] Crookston, Minn.

FOR SALE.

TWO HORSES,
FIVE COWS,
TWO PIGS,
ONE BINDER,
ONE COLT.

And numerous other things, address M. M. DAVIS & SON, Euclid. [49-tf]

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

320 ACRES in Angus Township, 255 acres cultivated, 50 acres pasture, fenced, good farm buildings, 110 acres ready for seeding, 4 horses and harnesses, 2 wagons, 2 seeders, binder, gang plow, seeders, etc, all for $5,000, part cash, balance on easy terms.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for marke garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings, 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Topnship. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school. A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad station, partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Louisville can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $22 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 seeders, full set Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $3,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. [25-tf]

Always on hand, anything you want in the line of choice fresh meats, at Charlie Vine's.

Good Farm For Sale.

The S W ¼ Sec. 24, Town 149, R. 48, about 10 miles from Crookston and 8 miles from Fisher; 60 acres broke, with a creek running through the place giving a good supply of water all the year round; no building on the place.

Apply for the information and price, Grand Forks, box 282, N. Dakota. [48-51]

"The Journal" Hail Fund.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts set opposite their names to the fund for the relief of those who lost their crops by hail. Everybody should have a hand in this good work. Send in your names and the amount you are willing to contribute (in money or grain) to THE JOURNAL or Lewis Ellington, Scandia-American Bank, Crookston, Minn:

THE JOURNAL	$ 5.00
B. C. Jorgenson	10.00
O. H. Richardson	10 bushels barley
Frank Bivins	10 bushels seed wheat
W. G. Lytle	10 bushels seed wheat
Lewis Ellington	$5.00
E. Lanctot, 10 bu. oats,	10 bu. barley
Thomas Wallace,	20 bu. barley
Goodwin Leppert (Wylha)	10 bu. oats
Hayes Bros	20 bu. wheat
Earnest Mueller	20 bu. barley
Ben Geroux	2 " "
K. Hanson	4 " "
Ole Olson	2 " wheat.
E. W. Johnson	50 cents
Will Himmelsback	10 bu. barley
S. B. Palmer (Lockhart),	10 bu. potatoes
Hugh Thompson,	25 bu. seed wheat
E. M. Walsh, 10 bu. oats,	10 bu. barley
D. C. Hallock, (Edna)	5 bu. barley
Jake Ide	15 bu. oats, 15 bu. barley
Walter C. Lee	20 bushels wheat
R. Bain (Fisher)	5 " barley
G. W. Eastman, Andover,	10 bu. wheat
S. L. Collins	25 bu. oats

	Tp.	R.	Sec
W. A. Marin, 10 bu barley	148	45	8
C. H. Holmes, 2 bu wheat	"	"	22
A. J. Appleguist, 4 bu wheat	"	"	18
Ole P. Onstad, 6 bu oats	"	"	10
H. T. Hoff, 4 bu wheat	"	46	1
J. P. Bullan, 10 bu potatoes	"	45	7
Halvor K. Aarhus, 1 bu wheat			
" " 2 bu oats	"	"	28
Peter Bakke, 2 bu oats	"	"	26
Peder Moen, 3 bu barley	"	"	28
P. H. Hoglund, 4 bu oats	"	"	30
Dan. Linnehan, 5 bu barley	"	"	22
W. S. Laudt, $1	"	"	22
John E. Hanson, 2 bu wheat	"	"	4
Andreas Menson, 2 " "	"	"	2
Ole Olson, 2 bu wheat	"	"	4
T. Carlson, 2 " "	"	"	8
Henry Storeng, 2 bu wheat	"	"	28
C. W. Davis, 2 bu barley	"	"	30
Tosten Menson, 4 bu oats	"	"	2
Hans Grone, 2 bu barley	"	"	13
Knud H. Bergh, 6 bu potatoes	"	"	24

Mrs A E Helmick	20 bu wheat
Chris J Hougen	2 sacks oats
Thorvold Thorpet, 1 sk wheat,	1 sk oats
Andrias Gullakson	$1 00
Nils O Skaar	2 00
J Walseth	1 00
Johanes B Rougen, 2 sacks wheat, 2 sacks barley,	1 sacks oats
John Gjomtvold,	1 sack wheat
Brown A Horvik	2 " oats
Andreas Christofferson	50c
Isak Erickson	4 bu oats
Lars Duckstad	2 bu wheat
John M. Norse	2 bu oats
John Lundine	$5 00
Mrs Hans Larson	2 bu barley
Per Olson	2 bu oats
Ole Morvig	1 bu wheat
Toston Dahle	2 " "
Ole Rude	$ 50
Erik Raff	1 00
Andrew Hoff	1 00
Knut Opheim	2 bu wheat, 2 bu oats
E. G. O. Hoglund	2 bu oats
Knute Knuteson, Jr,	1 bu wh, 1 bu oats
Mons K Tyssen	2 bu oats
John Gronvold	2 bu wheat
Ole Opheim	" "
Nils Bolstad	1 bu wheat, 2 bu oats
Knut Bolstad	1 bu wheat
E K Overland	2 bu "
Ever Nelson, 2 sacks oats, 1 sack wheat,	1 sack barley.
Anton Rice	1 sack oats, 1 " "
C C Sollie	1 " " 1 " "
Albert Hamery	2 sacks oats
J O Borsli	1 bu wheat
O O Skredergord	" "
Ole S Viken	$1 00
Jorgen O Rude	1 sack wheat
C H Kittelson	1½ bu "
Sander Ness	1 " "
Halvor Kittelson	1 " "
M A C Engelstad, 1 bu wheat,	1 bu oats
Nils R. Engelstad	$1 00
Ole Christianson	1 sack wheat
Iver J Ingebrightson	2 sacks oats
Knute Nelson	1 sack wheat
H A Gullakson	$1 00
Torger K Ostgard	50
Nils Mohn	1 00
N O Roan	50
Ole Svenson	2 bu wheat
Nils G Wickstrand	1 "
Jacob Larson	1½ "
R O Engelstad	1 "
Mrs Nette O Roed	2 sacks oats
C R Engelstad	1 sack wheat
O K Olson	1 sack oats
Ole H Viden	2 " "
Helge O Viden	1 bu wheat
C R Engelstad	" "
Andrew Morvig	2 sacks "
T H Nesseth	$1

Mrs. Jos. Niler of North Range, was delivered of four boys within four days. The first arrival was on Tuesday noon, another came Wednesday evening and the third Thursday morning. The four weigh twenty-three pounds four ounces, and all concerned are well.

It is reported that Emperor William has informed the emperor of Austria and the king of Italy that Gen. Von Caprivi will remain in the office as chancellor.

More than a hundred men were in Lima, Ohio, looking for a man who gave the name of Wm. Fauple, and who has been through the country for several days employing men to go to Montana to work on the Northern Pacific railroad.

Frank C Ives, in Chicago, defeats Jacob Schaefer in a game for the billiard championship of the world.

I cheerfully recommend Salvation Oil for chilblains and sprains. We have tested it at home for these troubles, and three applications gave entire relief in each case. It's the boss liniment.
J. J. NORFOLK, of J. J. Norfolk & Bro.,
60 S. Charles St., Balto., Md.

Half a loaf is better than working all the time, anyhow.

Next to getting married, probably the most important duty the ordinary man has to perform in a life-time is to run for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when the baby has the croup.

"You have been losing flesh lately, haven't you?" "Yes, I've been shaving myself."

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the particulars of a remarkable cure that fairly outrivals the celebrated case of John Marshall, of Hamilton, which created such a sensation throughout the country. The particulars of this case are vouched for by the Albany Evening Journal, recognized as the leading newspaper at the New York State capital, and one of the leading papers of the United States. There is, therefore, no room to doubt that the particulars of the case are accurately and carefully set forth, in every respect true, and must therefore prove of the deepest interest to our readers, we therefore commend the article to their careful perusal.

Every judge should have the courage of his convictions.

For a strengthening medicine take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

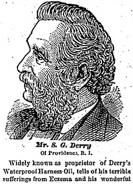
Too many young men empty their sand-boxes on the first grade.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Trouble between the Argentine Republic and Chili is anticipated.



Mr. S. G. Derry
Of Providence, R. I.

Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Waterproof Harness Oil, tells of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his wonderful cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which was followed by Eczema or

Salt Rheum

breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms, a foul mass of sores, swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my 13 years of agony and torture. I spent

Thousands of Dollars

in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was unable to walk without crutches. I had to hold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged by my faithful wife twice a day.

"Finally a friend urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

Stomach Was all Out of Order

But the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores soon healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

The Delight

of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

from personal experience." S. G. Derry, 45 Bradford Street, Providence, R. I.

If you are Bilious take Hood's Pills.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

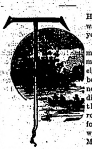
"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. Annie Gage, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE WISDOM OF A CHILD.



THE matter was settled yesterday. The very mayor who married us eight years before pronounced us divorced, in the same room and before the same witnesses. My wife was accompanied by her father, her mother, and two friends, while my two old comrades, who had assisted at the tying of my pretty love-knot, came, with saddened faces, to witness the severing of the bond.

A stiff bow, exchanged at the beginning and the end of the ceremony, was the only farewell between two beings who for years had never had a thought that was not shared. We sat on a bench, where, five minutes before had been a smiling bridal pair, and I felt within me an agitation that was painful; there seemed to be a tension at my heart as if my whole being were about to be racked with torture. Was it possible that my companion and confident, the woman who had consoled and encouraged me in all my trials, the woman I had loved so long and so dearly, could witness without regret, without a thought of the sweet past, the sundering of the bond that had united us.

My glance wandered round the room, from the ugly moulding of the cealing to the pictures on the wall, but suddenly it rested on a graceful head, with soft dark hair, which I had not seen for four months, and, through the meshes of my wife's veil, I saw two sparkling tear-drops.

"She too, remembers and regets," I thought; "perhaps she could forgive."

"Alas if we two could have been alone at that moment. But close beside her was the pale stern face of her father and the determined one of her mother, those two had, from the very beginning of the trouble watched her jealously. I had tried every means of having an interview with Helen, but my letters had been intercepted, my messengers turned away, and our only meeting had been in the presence of a magistrate, an utter stranger, who with the best intentions, had by his cold formality made matters even worse.

Since that day I have not entered my home. But now, on leaving the mayor's office, I went to the house to pack up my clothes. I knew that I could not live there alone among the memories of my vanished hapiness, so I resolved to travel, and thus fly from all that could remind me of my wife and home. A mutual friend arranged the details of the matter; I was to spend the night in the house, and the next morning Babette, my only child, would be allowed to come and breakfast with me. At three o'clock I was to leave; at four, Helen would come and take away her belongings; and twenty-four hours later the house would be "To Let," a party of workmen would come and put it in order for the next tenant, and then it would be left empty and desolate, an image of my life.

I stopped in the midst of my packing to order a breakfast such as would please my little Babette; I held a consultation with Lucas, my old servant, and we chose those dishes that the child was fond of. I also put aside for her two little trinkets, a pretty porte-bon-heur and a locket containing my own likeness.

Poor little Babette! She was blessed with the happy ignorance of a child of 7, and yet she was precocious enough to understand, in her own way, that there was something serious the matter between papa and mamma.

At 10 o'clock precisely she came accompanied by my mother-in-law's maid, who said she would return for mademoiselle at 2 in the afternoon.

Who can say where and how little girls acquire tact? They must be born with a germ of it, and, when developed, it makes them either women of the world, capable of reading one's secret thoughts or else gentle, patient nurses for the sick and wounded. Babette asked no more questions, but kissed me rather gravely; sat on my knee before the fire, as was her custom, and, when I gave her the locket, pressed my likeness to her lips, then hung it round her neck, whispering:

"I will kiss it every morning and every night."

When we had finished breakfast, however, she said, abruptly:

"Do you know mamma is coming here at 4 o'clock?"

"Yes, my dear," I answered.

"Are you not going to wait to say good-by to her?" she asked. After an instant's hesitation I said:

"I cannot. I have to leave the house at 3; the train will not wait for me."

"Why can't you take another train?" she persisted.

"Because—because I have promised to go by that train, and I must not break my word, you know."

Then, forgetting her presence, I added, half aloud: "And yet, if I could but see her alone!"

Babette said nothing more, and while I continued my preparations for going away she wandered all over the silent house, collecting her playthings, coming back occasionally with a doll or a little box of treasures, and looking unusually serious.

Her behavior wounded my paternal love, for it seemed as if she were already indifferent to our appoacrhing parting.

All too soon the servant came to take my darling from me, and I needed all my fortitude when we kissed each other for the last time. Never, never should we meet again in our home! The time dragged after she had gone; but at last the clock struck three. Then I sent my servant for a carriage, and while he was gone, I went into the bedroom and stood looking at a portrait of Helen, painted when she was a young girl. It belonged to her, so that I could not take it with me; and, as I gazed at it, my tears burst forth and I cried aloud: "Forgive me!"

A slight noise startled me, and turning round, I saw Helen standing in the doorway, pale and agitated. In an instant I was on my knees before her, pressing her hand to my lips and murmuring:

"You have come an hour too soon—does this mean that you love me still?"

Trembling and tearful, she replied: "You have stayed an hour too long. Why have you done so—what is the use?"

Just then Babette danced into the room, and, clasping her arms around our necks, exclaimed delightedly: "I did it, mamma—I put the clocks back, papa!"

Of what avail are legal papers and magistrates against the power of love's pardon? I went on my journey, but in the company of Helen and Babette, my wife and child.

"SOAPY" SMITH'S CLOSE CALL.

That Wicked "Kid" Went to Talk to Him With a Gun.

There was considerable excitement in Jimtown last evening, caused by a gun play in which several parties were interested and several others mixed up. A young man known in the camp as "Louisiana Kid" went into "Soapy" Smith's place and after losing some money on the games, made a big kick and received a blow over the head from the butt of a six-shooter for his trouble and was fired out of the place.

Thinking he had been abused he laid in wait for Soapy's outfit and as soon as a couple of them showed up he opened up on them with his gun. They returned his fire and then the shooting became general. After the gun play was over it was found that Soapy's manager had both thumbs shot off, a ball through his arm and a slight wound in the body. The "Louisiana Kid" received three balls, one in the head and the other two in the body. He then made good his escape and up to date nothing has been heard of him. Last seen of him he passed through Waterous and Bannigan's saloon and took up Wason's toll road toward Wagon Wheel Gap. Soapy's manager was taken away from the camp on the train.

The affair is trying to be hushed up by the tin horns and the gambling fraternity of the camp. There is a report current to the effect that if these affrays are not stopped all of the gamblers will be run out of the camp. The promiscuous shooting came very near causing the death of one of the peaceful citizens of the camp. John Kepper, who is about to start a restaurant in the camp, was sitting in a building across the street and a ball came through the building and cut off both the rear legs of the chair he was sitting on, and caused him to suddenly find himself on the floor, very much to his surprise and discomfort. The report that a man was hung on the school land caused nearly all the camp to rush down there, but it turned out to be merely a fake to draw the people down there by the saloon-keepers and merely an effigy of a man.—Denver News.

INGENIOUS WOMEN.

How They Act in the Presence of Disagreeable Incidents.

Women have their own ways of keeping their conscience clear and their minds freed from all uncharitableness. One woman when she encounters a disagreeable person goes off into a corner and counts off on her fingers the agreeable people she knows. This she does, not in effect, but literally as she might tell her beads; and she keeps on doing it until the image of the disagreeable one is effaced.

Another woman in the presence of an unusually annoying circumstance was observed to unhook her gown. The rehooking miscarried several times to her great impatience. She was asked why then had she unhooked it. Her answer was that hooks and eyes were the most disagreeable thing ever invented. One always began to hook them in the middle, and the chances were ten to one that you linked the wrong pair. But this you did not know until you were half through and one side came out ahead. So with that, and the strain on your fingers, you were naturally exasperated, and as they were only hooks and eyes, it didn't much matter what you said. With the chance to free your mind other disagreeable things seemed almost pleasant.

It will be observed that it occurred to neither of these women, who were both religious, to fall on their knees and ask in the old-fashioned way to be delivered from anger and ill-feeling. This was not because they distrusted the efficacy of this method, but simply because they hadn't at that moment, and seldom had, the time or place. Also, both being scientific minded, the one knew that in thought, as in physics, two things cannot occupy the same space at the same time, and so pried out one thought with another; while the other, by simply transmuting her angry force from an incorporeal offense to hooks and eyes, had the relief of its expenditure without its sin.

A Sort of Digital Depression.

Did you ever notice, when a man smites his thumb with a hammer, while putting down a carpet under wifely supervision and criticism, how quickly he thrusts the bruised and throbbing member into his ready mouth? writes Robert J. Burdette in the Ladies' Home Journal. People think it is because the application is soothing. But no; it is an involuntary movement, same as winking. The man cannot help it. Nature knows what the man would be apt to say under the circumstances, and so she has provided him with a stopper, and has ordained that, whenever he hits his thumb hard enough to hurt—and it doesn't take very much to nearly kill a man when he is doing something he doesn't want to—by a sort of interlocking system the thumb flies into his mouth and stops him up, so that he can't say anything. Some men whom you and I know should be provided with an extra thumb which they might carry about in their hand all the time it wasn't in active use. It would be a great thing, wouldn't it?

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

THE FARMER MAY PROFIT BY THESE SUGGESTIONS.

How to Make a Hot Bed—A New Clover Truth—Testing Grass and Clover Seed—A Calf Feeding Experiment.

How to Make a Hot Bed.

A correspondent to the Kansas Farmer says that to make a hot bed, it is best to excavate a place to the depth of one spade, and the size of the bed, which is usually six by twelve feet. Haul fresh horse manure, that which has never went through fermentation, or been rained on; unload beside the intended bed, making a compost heap. In a few days it will show fermentation, then make the bed, by scattering the manure evenly in the pit and tramping it very compact, to the depth of 12 to 18 inches; then make a frame of good boards, let the front or south board be 12 inches wide, and the back or north board 14 inches, This will give the sash about the right pitch. By using 12-foot timber and six feet for the ends, three sashes four feet wide will just cover it. After the frame is put on square, put in about six or eight inches of good garden soil. With this should be mixed some old and rotten manure, so it will not bake; put on the sash and examine in a few days as to the amount of heat. After the most violent heat has passed off, and the temperature has gone to about 90 degrees, then it is ready for planting. If radishes and lettuce are to be planted frequent airing on warm days is necessary. Tomatoes, peppers and egg plants need more heat. Cabbage needs about the same treatment as lettuce. Watering must be attended to whenever the soil appears to be getting dry, but the most attention should be given to airing to prevent the plants from drawing up and getting shaky or spindling. At the aproach of night, the beds must be covered with boards or straw, or the cold will penetrate through the glass and kill the plants.

A New Clover Truth.

There are some things, we believe, about clover, says the Homestead, that we have never yet published because we have not practically demonstrated their truth on our farms. For example a farmer from northwestern Iowa was in the office a short time since complaining that although his clover did well on new lands for a few weeks, it finally died out as if starved. We asked him if he had any spot on his farm where clover succeeded and he replied that it had grown luxuriantly in his orchard for 10 years. We advised him to resow his field next March as soon as the ground was dry, plow up a corner of his orchard, harrow it fine and sow part of his field with this fine dirt as if he was sowing it to oats, but to do this purely as an experiment. We did not know then that this had ever been tried, but inferred it from some European experiments. Since that we find that the question of sowing the microbe has been made the subject of exhaustive experiments in Germany, and with the most complete success. It has been there demonstrated that while clover will grow without the microbe it will grow only on lands that have great superabundance of nitrogen; that under these circumstances it will not form tubercles on the roots, while it will grow equally well on poor land, provided the microbe is sown either with clover soil or with water that has been through clover soil. If, however, the water is cold it will not grow. Suppose we had made this statement a year ago, it would have been considered, by sensible farmers, as cranky to an extreme, and yet it would have only stated what is now a demonstrated scientific act.

Testing Grass and Clover Seed.

It is well to test grass and clover seed, not only to determine if the vitality of the seed is impaired, but also to ascertain if it is adulterated with seeds of weeds or noxious grasses. Testing should never be neglected, for it is the seed not suspected that does the harm. Select a number of seeds large enough to make the test a test—at least 100. Count carefully. Place the seeds between woolen cloths moistened with tepid water. The cloths should be boiled after they are used, and the plate or pan in which they are laid should be scalded to avoid the growth of fungi or mould. For the same reason, only recently boiled water should be used for moistening the cloths. At least two cloths should be laid upon the plate. Then the seed is distributed over them, and covered with another cloth. If the reader can cover the plate with glass, he should do so, as this will retard evaporation and protect the cloths from floating germs. Under these conditions and a temperate of 70 to 80 degrees Fahr., good seed will germinate within 10 days. Seeds of little vitality may germinate after ten days, but they should not be counted in the test, as they would probably fail to germinate under field conditions Seeds should not be used when more than 10 per cent fail to germinate, if better seed can be procured in time for testing and sowing.—American Agriculturist.

The Use of Fertilizers.

If a proper rotation is pursued ordinary farm crops can be grown indefinitely where only mineral fertilizers, chiefly phosphate, are applied directly to the soil. This rotation includes frequent applications of clover as green manure. It has been tried on land rich in mineral plant food for many years without decreasing the crop of grain. It would not do for growing corn, potatoes or garden vegetables. In all of these clover alone is too slow a manure, but for wheat on land rich in phosphate the biennial clover crop has been found sufficient.

But for the great majority of farmers speculations, as to what can be done with mineral manures alone have no practical value. They are more expensive than the supplies of nitrogen and mineral matter that can be made by careful feeding of the best stock. It behooves every farmer to make accurate experiments so as to determine the cost of his stable manure, and if it costs more than mineral fertilizers to either change his stock or place more reliance on fertilizers with clover.

A Calf Feeding Experiment.

An experiment at the Iowa Experiment Station indicated that

A ration of skim milk and ground flax seed compares favorably with a new milk ration for young calves.

The larger gain came from the whole milk but a part of it was partly due to the individuality of the calves and good results and a thrifty growth were made on skim milk and ground flax seed.

The skim milk calves were interrupted less in their growth by weaning than the whole milk calves.

A saving in value of butter fat alone of $1.11 per month on each calf was effected by substituting the ground flax seed. The cost of producing a pound of gain (estimating new milk at eighty-seven and a half cents per hundred pounds and skim milk at fifteen cents per hundred pounds, grain one cent per pound, hay five dollars per ton, and flax seed meal three and a half cents per pound) was 7.6 cents for the fresh milk ration and five cents for the skim milk ration.

Avoiding Potato Scab.

After a series of experiments, Prof. Bolley of the North Dakota station comes to the conclusion that he can avoid the production of scabby potatoes if he cannot entirely eradicate the disease. He finds no substantial evidence that any soil of whatsoever kind can in itself give origin to the disease. But the disease germ can and does remain in the ground from crop to crop for at least four years. Scabby or disease bearing seed tubers can and will under ordinary circumstances produce a diseased crop. But by soaking the seed tubers before planting in chemical solutions enabled him to raise an undiseased product from the scabbiest of seed where the ground was known to be free from the disease. Seed tubers free from the disease germs will in any soil, clay, sand or muck raise an undiseased produce, provided only that the soils themselves are free of the disease.

We Have Seen

A young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, break and die insolvent.

A farmer spend so much time in town that there was nothing at home worth looking after.

A worthy farmer's son idle away the prime of his life in dissipation and end his career in poverty.

A farmer too self-conceited to mend his way and too obstinate to mend his footsteps.

A poor boy grow rich by industry and good management, and a rich boy grow poor by idleness and dissipation.

A man spend more money in folly than would support his family in comfort and independence.

A farmer deliver a fine oration at the agricultural fair with his fence all down, fields overgrown with weeds, stock foraging on a neighbor's field and his taxes unpaid.—Indiana Farmer.

Corn Fodder.

We cut our corn fodder and find by so doing that it makes an excellent ration for dairy cows, says a writer in the National Stockman. We cure in the field. When dry it should be carefully housed. The old method of inviting dairy cows to dine on mud, snow and water with a little sprinkling of corn fodder, well tramped down and thoroughly mixed, is an insult to the brute creation. In cutting our fodder we usually use steam power. We have frequently cut by hand when steam has not been available, and we think it pays. It has been our practice to cut our feed for the past seven years, and we have reason to know that we save from one-third to one-half our feed. Feed is embodied cash and it is a farmer's mission to "grind it out."

How to Make Lambs Grow.

Ground oats, placed in a pen where the lambs can feed at a trough which the sheep cannot reach, with a liberal supply of milk from the ewes, will make lambs grow rapidly, and if they gain as they should they will reach the market a month sooner than if they depended on the ewes alone, and as this gain in time is an important point to keep in view for the high prices, every inducement should be made to keep the lambs feeding and growing, but the gain will not be rapid unless the lambs are well bred, nor will grades equal the pure breeds. The heaviest grades made have been with Oxfords and Shropshires. The main point to observe with the ewe is that of providing plenty of milk for her lamb.—Home and Farm.

Farm Hints.

The age of sheep can be cold by its teeth. At one year it has two large teeth in the center of the jaw, and two more appear each year until the animal is five years old. After this the age of the sheep cannot be definitely decided.

If the sheep appear to have taken cold and run at the nose, separate them from the others, give them warmer quarters, warm clean and well ventilated, and a warm bran mash daily and they will soon forget the catarrh.

A noted potato grower of Chippewa county, Wis., says he can raise potatoes at a cost of six cents a bushel. Another man whose crops were double, raised them at a cost of 13 cents a bushel, growing 400 bushels on an acre, at a profit of $100 per acre.

Experiments made in England showed that the larger grains of wheat, obtained by sifting, sprouted sooner, grew more rapidly, made more straw, and on average 10 bushels of grain per acre, than did the small seeds sifted out from the same lot. The wheat was also much heavier to the bushel and made a better flour.

Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry

Is fraught with import doubly dire to the unhappy man who beholds his dwelling or his warehouse feeding the devouring elements uninsured. Happily most people who can, insure—everything but health. Nine-tenths of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in palpable jeopardy. Incipient indigestion, liver complaint, la grippe, inaction of the kidneys and bladder and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Silence is golden. The gas-meter never says a word.

$100 Reward, $100.

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and I wish other sufferers to know of the value of your great remedy for Rheumatism.—John McDonald, *McDonald's Mills, Ga.*

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Apply into the Nostrils.——It is Quickly Absorbed.
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THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

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The explanation is interesting. We send it free in a book on CAREFUL LIVING.

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Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

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The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 42, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."

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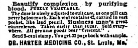

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A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

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THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER IV.

I must summarize as briefly as possible the events that took place the week following Lola's flight, not because I find them lacking in interest,—for indeed these were the happiest days I had ever spent—but because the lengthy description would unduly retard the progress of the history I have set myself to narrate.

On the morning of the 15th, search was made for Lola. She was not in the house. A little after mid-day, one of the keepers sent out to explore the Abbey woods and park, reported that he had seen the fugitive in the fir plantation, about a mile from the Abbey. At sight of him she had "scuttled" away like a young deer, but he, obedient to orders had not pursued her.

"It's the smell of the pines as drawed her there," said the Judge; "she was born amongst 'em, end she loves 'em more than laces and satins and picters, and sich like; and it's more nat'ral for the little cuss to sleep on the brown needles than in feathers. Ther's no tamin' her. It's instinc', end like foul weeds in a fair pasture, durn her, there's no gettin' it out of her. Leave her alone, sir and she'll come in when she's hungry, and then I will larn her the inquity of ongratitude!"

In the afternoon we went in a brake to Southampton, driving slowly through the woods, with the possibility of being seen by Lola, who would certainly then have followed us; but we saw nothing of her. At Southampton we bought decent clothes, and spent some time in the hairdresser's. I had my beard shaved off; and we returned to the Abbey, very much altered for the better in appearance.

Miss Lascelles was much distressed about Lola, who was still absent. Brace's explanation of her leaving the Abbey seemed a reasonable one; but her antipathy to Miss Lascelles, which led her to destroy the things she had given her, was to me a mystery,—to Miss Lascelles also, I believe, and a very painful one. She seemed to feel herself in some inscrutable way responsible for the girl's action.

Sir Edmund returned in the evening from London.

"Now, indeed; you look yourself,—a gentleman," he said, shaking my hand cordially. He had made inquiries respecting a lapidary, and learned that the most expert known to the trade, was a man named Carvalho, then occupied at Madrid. With our sanction he wrote at once offering this man his own terms to come to the Abbey and cut the Great Hesper.

At night, the door by which Lola was supposed to have escaped from the Abbey was left open, and a night light was placed in her bedroom.

The next morning the dairymaid said that some one had been at her milk pans in the night; there was no other evidence of Lola having entered the house. After breakfast, I determined to go through the woods myself in search of her. Miss Lascelles wished to accompany me. I ought to have pointed out to her that her company lessened the chances of Lola suffering me to approach her, but I could not deprive myself the pleasure of having such a sweet companion. We saw Lola at the edge of a clearing on the hillside. She watched us as we drew near. I called to her; but she shook her head, and, turning her back upon us, quickly disappeared amongst the pines. The forlorn condition of the girl; her gesture, which seemed full of sadness; the silent fall of leaves; the tristness of the autumn woods,—overcame Miss Lascelles; and, as she walked silently beside me, with her head bent, I saw that she was crying. This episode made a deep impression upon me; yet, while my heart ached with sympathy for the poor little savage wandering alone in those silent, still woods, an indescribable happiness stole over my senses. It was the awakening of love.

Sir Edmund had a basket of food placed in the dairy, and the doors again left open.

On the 17th we learned that some bread and fruit had been taken from the dairy in the night. Sir Edmund and I walked through the woods: we saw nothing of Lola. Our conversation turned upon his daughter, and he told me how she had consoled him for the loss of his wife. He spoke with natural pride of her sweet and loyal disposition. Later on, falling upon the subject of the great diamond, he asked how I came to be a miner. I told him of my loss by the failure of the Imperial, of the impossibility of my getting my living as a clerk, etc. Incidentally I referred to my mother's family, and, the name leading him to make further inquiries, he discovered the curious fact that my mother must have been his wife's cousin. How often do we find wide circles of friends linked together in this way! I thought that Miss Lascelles was greatly pleased with the discovery of the distant relationship existing between us; we seemed less remote from each other.

During our absence Miss Lascelles had devoted herself entirely to Van Hoeck; her sympathy had a remarkable effect upon this strange man. When I took him up to his room to dress for dinner, he asked me to open the windows, and place him where he might feel the air. He sat before the open window; the setting sun was reflected upon his sightless eyes. I believe he became unconscious of my presence, and I stood there watching the play of his features. His nostrils dilated, his brows creased together, his lips parted, showing his teeth closely set, the whole expression of the face indicating extreme dread; then the muscles relaxed, for a moment his cadaverous cheeks were tinged with color, the eyes closed, and the lips trembled as if in ecstasy. Again his lids rose, and the look of dread returned to his face. He shrank back in his chair, and blinked his eyes as though to give them light; then suddenly he flung out his arms wildly, and, with a smothered cry of impotent rage, buried his face in his hands, his long, thin fingers pressing the throbbing veins which stood out knotted and hard upon his temples.

"What is the matter, old man?" I asked, putting my hand on his shoulder.

He started, and answered impatiently:

"Nothing, nothing,—a dream!" And then he asked savagely, "Who watches you in the night?"

"This is not the night," I replied, fancying he was yet but half awake.

"Isn't it?" he asked, turning his eyes from one side to the other; then stretching out his hands, as if to Heaven, he cried, "Then what is night?"

Poor wretch, all was indeed night to him. I tried to engage him in conversation, but he waved his hand impatiently, and, getting up, felt his way to the washstand.

"Go down," he said; "Miss Lascelles is more pleasing to the eye than I am; she must be beautiful, for her voice is music, her touch is like the petal of a rose. Where do you keep the diamond? Is it safe?"

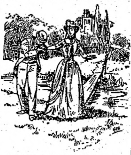
I told him that I now kept it in a belt buckled to my waist.

"Strap it to your wrist again; it is safer," he said; and then, bending his head aside, he listened attentively for a moment, and continued in a lower voice, "They are talking together down there. Creep down and listen. I tell you we are not safe here,—I see that through my blindness. I have faculties in place of that I have lost. Do you hear them? Come closer Thorne; there is a conspiracy in this house,—a plot to rob us of our treasure, and turn us beggars again upon the street. If I could trust you, I'd tell you more. But every one is a thief who has the power to steal."

It was not the first time I had heard him talk in this vein. At Natal, on the ship, he had been in constant dread of being robbed. I was glad to get away from him. As I passed the head of the stairs in going to my room, I distinguished the sound—too distant before to tell upon my dull ear—of Sir Edmund's voice and the Judge's; they were in the library below. After dressing, I joined them, and found Sir Edmund greatly interested in Brace's description of gold mining in California,—a subject upon which he could be eloquent by the hour together.

On the 18th Sir Edmund, Miss Lascelles, and I rode over to Southampton. Miss Lascelles was in her gayest, happiest mood, and in her riding-habit looked more charming than ever.

In returning, we met a friend of Sir Edmund's; he accepted the invitation to take lunch at the Abbey, and rode beside the baronet, ahead of us. We two took the hill so slowly that, coming to the cross-roads, we could not see Sir Edmund and his friend. There were two ways to the Abbey. After a little deliberation, Miss Lascelles laughingly consented to take the longer one.



I FORCED HER HAND TO MY LIPS.

The morning was superb; the woods were glorious. The rich, warm tints of the reddening foliage were reflected on my beautiful companion's cheek; her eyes seemed to catch the glitter of the dew that still hung on the gossamers. I forget what we talked about; but she was full of mirth, and now and then the still woods rang with the musical cadence of her laugh. But suddenly the smile died from her face, and she said,—

"We forget poor little Lola."

And then, as if the words had conjured up her presence, the girl appeared, swiftly speeding between the red boles of the fir trees. We stopped, and I called,—

"Lola, dear, come and speak to me."

She stood still, and looked as if irresolute whether or not to respond to my appeal.

"I will stay here. Go to her," said Miss Lascelles softly.

But, as if she had divined my intention, Lola shook her head mournfully as she had done before, and, going her way, was presently hid by the tall brake. As we crossed the opening where we had previously seen her, I looked back, and perceived her standing in the same place, gazing after us. It was easy to conceive her misery, and the bitter feelings of her heart. She was unaltered, but I was no longer the rough toiler, grateful for a tin of water fetched from the stream. All that was past. I was no longer her companion. I should never, never more, share her hard fate, and look to her to lessen the hardships of existence.

On the 19th we went again into the woods, but on foot, Miss Lascelles and I, straying thither without purpose from the garden where we met. We came to a stream bridged by a single plank supported in the middle. There had been a hand-rail, but it had fallen away in decay. I gave her my hand; the fear of falling made her clasp my fingers tightly. She seemed to enjoy the little danger; it animated her face and eyes with the prettiest, most bewitching expression imaginable. Her hand seemed to communicate the quickened pulsation of her heart. But it was not fear,—it was intoxication, that agitated me; and when she put her foot in safety on the bank, and looked up into my face with bright laughter, I kept her hand in mine, and, when she tried to withdraw it, I forced it to my lips, and pressed a kiss upon it. The color left her cheek, and in a tone of reproach she exclaimed,—"Oh, Mr. Thorne!" and I was ashamed. We walked home, and were very silent on the way. I sought Sir Edmund at once, and, finding him alone, told him that I wished to make his daughter my wife. He was thunderstruck by this sudden and unexpected announcement.

"I love your daughter," I said, "and I can not stay in this house keeping my passion a secret."

"Well," said he, with rather rueful pleasantry, "you have lost no time, Mr. Thorne; but it would have been a poor compliment to my daughter had you failed to percieve her charms."

"I should be dull indeed had they failed to impress me," I replied.

We talked for some time, and finally he said, with emotion:

"I must give up my dear child, sooner or later. Her happiness is dearer to me than anything; and I can wish her no greater blessing than to find a good and worthy husband."

At that moment Edith opened the door, but, seeing us, she stopped in the entrance.

"Come here, Edith," said Sir Edmund; and, taking her hand, he continued, "Mr. Thorne wishes you to be his wife: is that your wish also?"

She buried her burning face in her father's shoulder; she could neither say yes or no.

"It is a question that should not be decided hastily," the Baronet continued; "take time, my dear. Meanwhile, I see no reason for your leaving the house," he added, addressing me.

"Unless—" I faltered.

"Unless Edith wishes it," the Baronet said, helping me out. "True. Shall you feel more at ease, dear, if Mr. Thorne goes away—for a certain time, say? Shall he go?"

Still screening her face Edith shook her head, and then I knew that I had won a treasure greater than the Hesper diamond.

In the afternoon of the 20th Sir Edmund said:

"I have been looking at your engagement, Bernard, from a practical point of view, and a fact occurs to me that, at such a time as this, would probably escape you. That agreement of yours must be altered. You will see that, for Edith's sake, what I call the tontine clause, a clause conferring upon the survivor a deceased partner's share in the Great Hesper should be abrogated. It entails a risk which she must not be exposed to; you understand me?"

I understood what he said perfectly, and agreed with him that the clause must be altered.

"Consult with your partners," he said, "as to what change is advisable. I expect my lawyer here on the 24th, and he can then draw up a legal agreement in accordance with our general wish."

I took the Judge into Van Hoeck's room that night, and there told him of my engagement to Miss Lascelles. Van Hoeck was visibly alarmed when he heard this; and when I went on to say that Sir Edmund wished the clause altered by his lawyer on the 24th, he said quickly, in a low voice,

"The crafty old fox! What does he mean by that?"

"His meaning is obvious enough," I replied; "if I marry Miss Lascelles, and die, she will be dispossessed of my share in the diamond. I can leave her only a legacy of debt."

"Yes, end thet ain't all on it," said the Judge, drawing his wiry chin-tuft through his hand and bending his brow. "Thet ain't all by a lump. We're playing with a marked card in the pack,—a card as might tempt e'er a one on us to foul play,"

"What on earth do you mean? Speak plainly if you can," said Van Hoeck, in angry impatience.

"Well, I mean this 'ere," answered the Judge, with slow impressiveness, "thet, if one of my pardners wasn't a gentleman, and t'other wasn't helpless blind, I'm durned if I'd go to bed without a six-shooter under my piller, and my finger on the trigger. I don't allude to one any more'n another; but we'll just take Israel's word for gospel, that every one is a thief if you give him a chance of thieuin'; end, at that rate, I'm just as likely as not to murder my two pardners, end git the whole of thet diamond to myself. Consequently, you will allow thet the Squire has a double reason fur wantin' thet agreement altered; fur it aint only the money he's got to secure on to his daughter, but her husbin's life likewise. Time enough for the young lady to be a widder in the nat'ral order of things in gen'al."

TO BE CONTINUED.

He Had Been There Before.

The snow lay soft and noiseless over the housetops and on the trees, while the streets were as smooth and white as a lady's hand. The air was sharp and clear, and the jingle of the sleigh bells made merry music everywhere. Mr. Plaquemine of Louisiana was calling on a pretty Woodward avenue girl.

"I presume, Mr. Plaquemine," she said to him, daintily, as the Southerner looked out upon the winter scene, "that you hardly know in Louisiana what sleighing means."

"Um-er-ah-yes," he hesitated, "it means $10 an hour in Louisiana, but I presume it means considerably less up here."

And the merry sleigh bells on the street all jingled out of tune.—Detroit Free Press.

Managing a Boy Baby.

Tired Woman (in a railway car)—"Please, sir, will you please hold my baby a while? He's crying so I can do nothing with him."

Male Passenger—"Um—what is he crying for?"

"Nothing at all, sir."

"Well—er—what good will it do for me to take him?"

"Then he will have something to cry about."

"Oh, he will?"

"Yes, sir. He'll be crying for me then, and the longer you hold him the louder he'll yell."

"I presume so."

"Yes, sir. Then, when he is real sure it is only me he is crying for, I'll take him and he'll stop."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Aunty Couldn't Guess.

Aunty—"What became of that kitten you had when I was here before?"

Little Niece (in surprise)—"Why, don't you know?"

"I haven't heard a word. Was she poisoned?"

"No'm."

"Drowned?"

"Oh, no."

"Stolen?"

"No, indeed."

"Hurt in any way?"

"No'm."

"Well, I can't guess. What became of her?"

"She growed into a cat."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Sizing Them Up.

Mr. Gadd—That new family next door to you must be purty well off; they've got a pianer.

Mrs. Gabb—Huh! They don't own it. It's rented.

"How'd'ye know?"

"By the way they bang on it. Why, I've seen two of them playing on it at once."—New York Herald.

A SARATOGA CO. MIRACLE.

HELPLESS FOR YEARS AND EXCLUDED FROM HOSPITALS AS INCURABLE.

The Remarkable Experience of Chas. Quant as Investigated by an Albany, N. Y., Journal Reporter—A Story of Surpassing Interest.

Albany, N. Y. Journal, March 4th.

SARATOGA, March 4th.—For some time past there have been reports here and elsewhere in Saratoga county of a most remarkable—indeed, so remarkable as to be miraculous—cure of a most severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of a popular remedy known as "Pink Pills for Pale People," prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont. The story was to the effect that Mr. Chas. A. Quant, of Galway, who for the last six or eight years has been a great sufferer from creeping paralysis and its attendant ills, and who had become utterly powerless of all self-help, had, by the use of a few boxes of the Pink Pills for Pale People, been so fully restored to health as to be able to walk about the street without the aid of crutches. The fame of this wonderful, miraculous cure was so great that the Evening Journal reporter thought it worth his while to go to Galway to call on Mr. Quant, to learn from his lips, and from the observation and testimony of his neighbors, if his alleged cure was a fact or only an unfounded rumor. And so, he drove to Galway and spent a day and a night there in visiting Mr. Quant, getting his story and interviewing his neighbors and fellow-townsmen. It may be proper to say that Galway is a pretty little village of about 400 people, delightfully located near the centre of the town of Galway, in Saratoga county and about 17 miles from Saratoga Springs. Upon inquiry, the residence of Mr. Charles A. Quant was easily found, for everybody seemed to know him, speak well of him and to be overflowing with surprise and satisfaction at his wonderful cure and restoration to the activities of enterprising citizenship, for Mr. Quant was born in Galway and had spent most of his life there. Mr. Quant was found at his pretty home, on a pleasant street nearly opposite the academy. In response to a knock at the door it was opened by a man who, in reply to an inquiry if Mr. Quant lived there and was at home, said: "I am Mr. Quant. Will you come in?" After a little general and preliminary conversation, and after he had been apprised of the object for which the Journal reporter had called upon him, he, at request, told the story of himself and of his sickness and terrible sufferings, and of the ineffectual treatment he had had, and of his final cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and cheerfully gave assent to its use for publication. He said: "My name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born in the village of Galway, and, excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. My wife is a native of Ontario. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years I was a traveling salesman for a piano and organ company and had to do, or at least did do, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in enough 'spare beds' in country houses to freeze any ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear for which he paid $124). In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely, and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so effected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible, my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany hospital they put 17 big burns on my back one day with red hot irons and after a few days they put 14 more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similiar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians been pronounced incurable, and was paid the $1000 total dissability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams's Pink Pills; and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health.

I thought I would try them and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills and I took them according to the directions given on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe, as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of pills I began to feel beneficial effects from them. My pains were not so bad; I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills—at a cost of only $4,00—see—I can with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Other citizens of Galway, seeing the wonderful cure of Mr. Quant by the Pink Pills for Pale People, are using them. Frederick Sexton, a sufferer from rheumatism, said he was finding great benefit from their use, and Mr. Schultz, who had suffered from chronic dysentery for years, said he had taken two boxes of the pills and was already cured.

Mr. Quant had also tried Faith cure, with experts of that treatment in Albany and Greenville, S. C., but with no beneficial results.

A number of the more prominent citizens of Galway, as Rev. C. E. Herbert, of the Presbyterian church; Prof. James E. Kelly, principal of the academy; John P. and Harvey Crouch, and Frank and Edward Willard, merchants, and many others to whom Mr. Quant and his so miraculous cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are well known, were pleased to have the opportunity of bearing testimony to the high character of Mr. Quant, and of verifying the story of his recovery from the terrible affliction from which he had for so long a time been a sufferer.

Truly, the duty of the physician is not to save life, but to heal disease.

The remarkable result from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of Mr. Quant, induced the reporter to make further enquiries concerning them, and he ascertained that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is generally used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of study and careful experiment. They have no rival as a blood builder and nerve restorer and have met with unparalleled success in the treatment of such diseases as paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling which affects so many, and all diseases depending upon a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes, (never in bulk by the hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, or medical treatment.

A HUMAN FERRET.

He Is an Expressman by Day and Ratcatcher by Night.

"There lives a man in our town" who is responsible for the death of many rats, says the Kansas City Times. By day he follows his humble calling as an expressman, and does not give evidence in actions or appearance of his sanguinary disposition. With the approach of night he becomes a different man. While by day he is Dr. Jekyll to the innumerable colonies of rats, at night he is to them a Mr. Hyde.

Night after night, regardless of the weather, he saunters forth with four assistant terriers, each of whom is a battle-scarred midnight hero of back alleys. From 8 o'clock until after 12 he walks up and down the alleys in the business section of the city and gives up his being to the joyful contemplation of his rat-killers at work.

When he sees four black shadows cut swiftly through the darkness and hears the dying squeak he knows that his self-imposed mission has been forwarded somewhat to success. Inasmuch as he has been killing rats in this fashion for several years, it may readily be seen that his record is up in the thousands. He is a tall, powerfully built man of middle age, and habitually wears a faded black cap, the visor of which he pulls down quite over his blue eyes.

He takes as much pride and enjoyment in his work as his four assistants do in the aggregate, and vows that he will keep it up until he has killed 100,000 of the rodents.

BOSTON METHODS.

He Got His Drink, but the Law Remained Intact.

He was a stranger in Boston, says the Herald. It was Sunday night, after a trip on the "ghost train" from New York. He wanted a drink, but knew not how or where to get it.

He was in a Puritanical city, quartered with some religious and temperance relatives, and he longed for the morrow or a glass of whiskey. His longing was of short duration. Within a stone's throw of Scollay Square he met a metropolitan friend who had been in Boston before.

Together they went to the nearest hotel restaurant.

"I don't want to eat, but drink," said the thirsty man, as he held back.

"Never fear; your want shall be supplied."

The waiter came, and the man who knew Boston looked at him with a knowing smile, and said: "Bring me one hard-boiled egg and a bottle of Bass's ale."

"Add a good bumper of whisky to that order for me," said the other.

"I can comply with the other for an egg and a bottle of beer, but"—turning to the late arrival—"I cannot serve you."

"And why?"

"Because you should have ordered something to eat. Furthermore, you should have ordered it before ordering the drink. That's the law."

"True," said the man acquainted with Boston: "the waiter has no alternative. If he should serve you now he would be discharged."

The new comer had to sit while his friend drank Bass and put the boiled egg into his pocket, to be thrown away when he had departed.

As soon as the thirsty traveler got out of the dining room he bolted for another hotel near by. He ordered a cracker, and then added, "and a glass of whisky." His thirst was satisfied. The law remained intact.

GULLS AS LOG-ROLLERS.

How They Secured a Scant Meal Composed of Barnacles.

In the water off the site of the old Hatch mill at the railroad wharves, says the Tacoma Herald, a bunch of logs has lain for a long time. The other day a lot of sea gulls alighted on them. Among the flock was a monster gull who seemed to be the captain, and who, as subsequent events revealed, possessed an intelligence not commonly attributed to sea gulls.

He walked alone to a particular log, stood over on one side of it close to the water, and then uttered peculiar cries. The other gulls followed him, and all stood over on one side of the log. The submerged side of the log was thick with barnacles. Under the combined weight of the gulls the log rolled to one side. Then following the lead of the big white captain, the gulls ran from side to side of the log as it rolled. Before long as they had the log rolling to the apparently desired pitch. The barnacles showed above the water, and the gulls would reach over and pick them as they came above the surface, all the time keeping the log rolling. It was a pretty hungry flock of gulls to pick at barnacles, but they wanted something to eat, and evidently they knew how to get it.

NEW RELIGIOUS PROPOSITION.

The Spire of the Church Doesn't Always Point to Heaven.

Andrew Wallace is one of the oldest and best-known residents of this city. Many years ago he was president of the state benevolent boards. It was while he was occupying that position that the late Dr. McIntire, superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, asked the board to furnish a telescope and some other scientific instruments for the use of that school. The doctor was a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and orthodox all the way through. Mr. Wallace was a Universalist. "Doctor," said the latter, "you are an educated man and I am not. I want to ask you a question or two. Do you really think this world we inhabit is round and revolves on its axis once in every twenty-four hours?"

"Certainly," replied the doctor.

"And you believe there is a heaven and—and another place?"

"Assuredly."

"And that heaven is above us?"

"Yes."

"And the other place below us?"

"Yes."

"And the world turns over once every twenty-four hours?"

"Yes."

"Well, doctor, if that's the case doesn't it occur to you that the spire of your meeting house points to hades about half the time?"

The good doctor had no reply. Mr. Wallace was so well pleased with having vanquished him that the order for the desired instruments was given without delay.—Indianapolis Journal.

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THE KHEDIVE STOPPED.

Tewfik, in His Haroun Alraschid Rambles, is Talked to.

The Khedive, oddly enough for an Oriental, did not smoke, with the result that the palace cigarette—invariably handed round with coffee—were notoriously the worst in Cairo, and except in the case of absolute strangers it was ludicrous to see how tobacco was avoided in his presence. He always carried a cigarette case, however, and delighted in offering it and little presents of money to the English sentries placed on guard around his palace when first Cairo was occupied by British troops. He loyed to tell stories of his experience with these guards.

An early riser, he was in the habit of either beginning his reading of official reports or walking in his garden in the cool sunrise hour. One morning, returning to the palace from a walk in the gardens of Ghizireh, he was stopped by a sentry.

"Yer can't go in 'ere you know," said the man of war, with the Briton's amiable contempt for the fat little "furiner."

"But I belong to the palace," faltered the Khedive, delighted.

"Oh. do yer? Got a good place?"

"Very good," said Tewfik, diffidently.

"Ah, yer look like it. Bustin' times, I suppose. Nothing to do and plenty to eat. I wouldn't mind serving your master. Would he stand six shillings a day? What sort of feller is he?

And then, alas! the sergeant coming round recognized and saluted the Khedive, to the vast discomfort of Thomas Atkins and to the chagrin of his Highness, who would fain have heard more about himself, and who probably had never received a more sincere offer of service.

DR. TILDEN, formerly chemist at the National Medical Museum, speaking of Guiteau, President Garfield's assassin, said that the assassin went to the scaffold in a semi-drunken condition.

H. H. GILLIFORD chairman of the auditing committee of the Allegheny, Pa., council, reported the result of the investigation in the accounts of the city officials. The report says the accounts of the mayor's office, market clerk, superintendent of water works and health office have been audited and a deficiency discovered of $350,197.20.

REASONS WHY

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Is The Best.

FIRSTLY.—It is the oldest Cream of Tartar Baking Powder in the world, and has stood the test of 40 years.

SECONDLY.—Its makers have never succumbed to the temptation to introduce ammonia or alum in their goods, for the purpose of cheapening the cost.

THIRDLY.—It is made from the purest Cream of Tartar, refined in the immense plant at Jersey City controlled by this company, by patented processes used by no other refiner.

FOURTHLY.—The governments of the United States and Canada have endorsed Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder after thorough examination, as have also the heads of our great universities, prominent physicians, boards of health and the public. It is used in the United States Army and Navy and in the cuisines of the most select clubs, hotels and private families.

FIFTHLY.—It is just what it is represented to be, viz: a pure Cream of Tartar powder and can stand on its record without any bolstering up by means of fraudulent certificates, or resorting to any other tricks practised—sometimes successfully—by other makers of so-called "absolutely pure" powders.

SUED BY A GIRL.

An Extraordinary Bit of Litigation in Progress at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

A Girl Charges Relatives With an Attempt to Make Her an Outcast.

OTTUMWA, IOWA, Special Telegram, March 28.—A case is on trial at Oskaloosa which has elicited the attention of the state generally because of the prominence of the parties involved and the unnatural state of family affairs it brings to light. Sometime since T. A. White and his father-in-law, J. L. Roberts, caused the latter's daughter Nannie, a young lady held in high esteem and prominent in a social way, to be brought before the commissioners of insanity for commitment to the state asylum. The young lady was released and pronounced perfectly sane. The case created an immense sensation.

Shortly after the trial the young woman's mother died, and then the father sent his daughter adrift, absolutely refusing to provide for her. None of the rest of her relatives would harbor her, and she was compelled to seek asylum with friends. She has now instituted a suit against her brother-in-law, White, and the case has been on trial for several days before a packed court. Ex-Judge Blanchard and ex-Congressman Lacey represent the plaintiff, while ex-Senator McCoy and G. W. Lafferty appear for the defense. The defendants stick to the insanity charge, and accuse the young woman of extreme brutality to her father, with beating him over the head and calling him vile names. She denies this, and makes countercharges of a most startling character, and avers that a systematic conspiracy has been entered into to defraud and make an outcast of her.

CLAIM-JUMPING.

A New System Successfully Adopted on the Sisseton Reserve.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., Special, March 28.—It is beginning to leak out that large numbers of white men have driven onto the reservation quietly at points distant from the border towns, and through native agents have leased land from Indians who live near or adjoining certain favorable sections. By leasing these lands, or pretending to do so, they calculate to be near their claims on the reservation, and on the day of opening they will have a ready-built shack to move over onto the lands which they desire. The scheme was first suspected from the fact that the Indians are buying large quantities of lumber, tar paper, nails, etc. They have been buying so liberally that it was noticed, in a number of instances, the purchases were out of all proportion to the means of the persons, and suspicion was at once aroused. In some cases, it is said, that the claim-jumpers do not lease the land, but hire out to the Indians and furnish them the ready cash to buy the lumber, etc. When discovered on the reservation they are then entitled to reside there from the fact that they are proprietors of leased land, or hired hands to the Indian farmer.

The extent to which this is being carried on is not known at present. As the lands can be leased from the Indians at from $10 to $16 per quarter section per annum, however, it seems quite likely that this scheme may have been, or may be, extensively adopted to dodge Commissioner Morgan's order. There is no doubt that some of the leases which have been made from the Indians are bona fide, as large tracts of land are known to be leased to responsible parties, for range purposes, at from 5 to 25 cents per acre. The leases in some cases have been obtained from the Indians at less per quarter section than the taxes on deeded property. What will be the ultimate effect of this system of claim jumping can be but vaguely conjectured, as it will probably be very difficult to establish the line of demarcation between bona fide leases and leases for claim getting purposes.

NOT TO BE PAID.

The Forged Paper in Connection With the Painesville Bank Failure.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 28.—A gentleman intimately acquainted and associated in business with John Huntington of this city, who is now in Europe, in speaking of the Painesville bank failure, said:

No paper has been signed by either Mr. or Mrs. John Huntington since April, 1891, except a small amount now held by the State National bank. The entire amount never exceeded $150,000, and as this became due Mr. Huntington refused to renew the paper. These forged papers were given when the original genuine paper was taken up and sent to Mr. Huntington's business managers here, who supposed the notes were paid, being marked as customary when notes are taken up. This of course released Mr. Huntington, as the renewals were forgeries. The total amount of genuine paper was thus reduced to $75,000, for which Mr. Huntington is secured. Not one of the forged notes has or ever will be paid by Mr. Huntington or his representatives.

This is understood to be a notice from Huntington's representatives that no paper bearing his name will be paid.

ISN'T SAYING MUCH.

Gen. Greely Declares That the Rule Which He Violated Is a Dead Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Gen. Greely, the head of the signal service, was interviewed regarding the published statement that a court martial would probably be ordered to try charges of insubordination against him, based on his recent correspondence with Secretary Elkins and members of the committee on appropriations in opposition to placing the new military bureau of information under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the adjutant general's office.

"I have nothing to say about it," said Gen. Greely. "I addressed a letter to the secretary of war and failed to get what I wanted. That was an end of the matter. The Congressional Record will show my letter to the members of congress. As for the law which it is alleged I have violated, it is an old rule and one I think which has not been observed for twenty years. I have received no letter from any superior officer. I know nothing more about the matter."

A Well Known Editor Dies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—Dr. Morrison Munford, for twenty years editor of the Kansas City Times, died to-day. The cause of death was pleuro-pneumonia, which he contracted five weeks ago. He was fifty years old and had been actively engaged in the newspaper business since 1867, when he established a weekly paper in Tennessee. Dr. Munford's connection with the Times of this city terminated four months ago, when the syndicate which had obtained control of the stock voted him out. He at once made arrangements to start an evening paper, and a few days before it appeared he was taken ill. Dr. Munford was at one time wealthy, but died a bankrupt.

Get at It Again.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram.—The Democratic members of the committee on rules will report a special order shutting off filibustering upon the silver bill. This order will be either laid on the table or will be defeated on a direct vote, which will allow the silver bill to stand on the calendar with little or no prospect of being considered during the present session, or at least until after the presidential nomination and perhaps after the election.

A Successful Meeting.

WINDOM, Minn., Special Telegram.—Prof. McCleary closed a successful week's state teachers institute to-day. Some seventy-five teachers have been in attendance all the week.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The journeyman printers' home at Colorado Springs will be dedicated May 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Elwood and Miss Mabel Edenger of Minneapolis are in Washington.

The Denver Oil and Gas company has struck oil at Morris, Col., fourteen miles west of Denver.

The loss by fire at Bromley's mill, Philadelphia Saturday night will be fully $400,000 and insurance $325,000.

The plant of H. O. Wilbur & Sons, manufacturers of chocolate, Philadelphia, was gutted by fire yesterday. Loss, $200,000.

A Frenchman named Steassny is in jail in Paris. Falsely representing himself as being connected with the world's fair, he swindled Louis Cohen, a Paris capitalist, out of $20,000.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in Baltimore yesterday adopted urgent resolutions in favor of the use of a standard uniform coupling.

An agreement has been made by which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company will lease the New York, Providence & Boston.

Cornelius Cornell was found dead in a house occupied by Mrs. Buckley in Boston. There were marks of violence on the head. Mrs. Buckley was arrested on suspicion.

It is stated that Timothy Hopkins receives $10,000,000 to settle the contest over the will of his foster mother, Mrs. Searles, instead of $3,000,000, as previously reported.

Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. A., has take charge of the world's fair police force. Up to the present time he has been acting as judge advocate general for the department of Chicago under Gen. Miles.

At service at the cathedral in New York yesterday Archbishop Corrigan advised his people to attend a meeting of the people's union Monday evening in support of the McCarthy party in Ireland.

BORROWE WAS BOOTED.

Not by Cuckold Drayton, but by Newcombe, the Financier.

NEW YORK, March 28.—It is said that Hallett Alsop Borrowe, the young man who would not fight J. Coleman Drayton, was in serious trouble once before through his attentions to a lady. He was not challenged this time, but was kicked out of the house and was hauled in by the police for being kicked. The complainant against Borrowe upon this former occasion was H. Victor Newcombe, the well known financier. Borrowe at some social function met Miss Newcombe Malcomb, the millionaire's daughter and presumably the inheritor of his wealth. That is supposed to have been the verdict most deeply impressed upon Borrowe's mind, for it was said that he at once set about devising plans to marry her, although Miss Newcombe at that time was barely more than a girl. She was flattered by the attentions which Borrowe began to pay her. Mr. Newcombe came to the conclusion that he was getting altogether too fresh, and although they had mutual friends in society he dropped him a gentle hint to be somewhat less frequent in his calls. To this, however, Borrowe paid but little attention. Then Mr. Newcombe warned him again, and Borrowe said he wanted to marry his daughter. Borrowe, as was learned, continued to visit Mr. Newcombe's house in his absence. Then it was that Mr. Newcombe went to the police, and two detectives were put on the case. That night while one of them was watching Mr. Newcombe's house, the door opened and Borrowe, who had been inside, was kicked out.

Coleman Drayton's friend, B. L. Upshur, who on the arrival of the Majestic last Wednesday, met Mr. Drayton at quarantine, and in anticipation of the much-talked of duel tendered Mr. Drayton his services as second, was arrested early this morning, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, by the detective of the Hotel Brunswick. He was taken from the hotel and locked up in a station house. Later in the morning he was arraigned before Justice Grady and discharged.

STRICT CLOTURE.

It Will Be Resorted to on Behalf of the Bland Bill.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 28.—The rule for a strict cloture on the free silver bill will be reported to-morrow in all probability. It will provide for an immediate vote, no dilatory motions to be allowed. The Republicans will support this because they want a direct vote upon the Bland bill. The Republicans will not assist the anti-free coinage Democrats to defeat the bill by an indirect vote, nor will they assist in recommitting the bill or in substituting a provision for a monetary conference. The policy of the Republicans is to have a square issue on the bill as it stands in order to have it before the people in this presidential and congressional year for their decision. As matters stand now the Southern Democrats can say they did their best to pass the bill, and the Northern Democrats can say they prevented its passage and prevented their party from committing itself to the free coinage heresy.

Mr. Catchings returned to Washington from Mississippi to-night and to-morrow the committee on rules will meet and agree on the phraseology and intent of the special order. Speaker Crisp says it will be called up for action in the house Tuesday morning.

It is understood that it will provide for a vote on the silver bill and pending amendments immediately after the special order is adopted, certainly not later than Wednesday. The friends of the bill and its opponents recognize that

North Dakota to Be Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Special, March 28.—It is stated that the wool growers of North Dakota are taking some interest in the free wool bill which is now pending in the house and that it will not be long before the North Dakota delegation in both houses will receive emphatic instructions to vote against this bill, which would strike a blow at a large industry recently inaugurated in that state.

Bayonet vs. Squatter.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Thirteenth infantry and the Fifth and a part of the Seventh cavalry will soon be ordered to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations to clear the squatters off the land before the throwing open of the reservations for settlement. These squatters have already located upon the choicest portions of the land.

Ocean Travel.

Philadelphia—Arrived: Ohio, Liverpool.

Boston—Arrived: Pavonia, Liverpool; British Empire, London.

London—Sighted at Normandie: Servia, Gellert, New York, Roman, Boston, Baltimore.

New York—Arrived: Furnessia, Glasgow; Aurno, Liverpool; Europe, London; Werra, Genoa; Suevia, Hamburg.

An Editor's Personal Thanksgiving Day.

Phœnixville Republican: It should be a matter of solid comfort for every business man to realize that there is a safe Republican majority in the United States senate and a clear-headed Republican statesman in the presidential chair to deliver him from the stupendous Democratic folly of the Bland free coinage bill.

Seven Millions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Claus Spreckel's sugar refinery was formally turned over yesterday to the sugar trust in consideration of $7,000,000 in trust certificates.

An Indian School at Fort Shaw.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, 16.—Commissioner Morgan, of the Indian office, has decided to begin an Indian school at Fort Shaw, Mont. The military post and part of the reservation at Fort Shaw have been turned over to the department of the interior. The buildings are to be used for the Indian industrial school and enough of the ground for farming and grazing purposes, also including the water supply. The remainder will be thrown open for settlement.

Accidentally Shot.

WINDOM, Minn., Special Telegram.—A young man named Gooddell accidentally shot himself with a revolver while in the field to work. It is thought he cannot recover.

GOD OF THE STARS.

"Seek Him That Maketh the Seven Stars and Orion" the Command of Amos, the Peasant.

Dr. Talmage Takes This for His Text, Which He Says Is as Appropriate Now as Then

BROOKLYN, N. Y.,—[Special.]—In this sermon Dr. Talmage traverses wide realms of thought to teach useful every-day lessons, based on the text, Amos v:8: "Seek him that maketh the seven stars and Orion."

A country farmer wrote this text—Amos of Tekoa. He plowed the earth and thrashed the grain by a new thrashing machine just invented, as formerly the cattle trod out the grain. He gathered the fruit of the sycamore tree, and sacrificed it with an iron comb just before it was getting ripe, as it was necessary and customary in that way to take from it the bitterness. He was the son of a poor shepherd, and stuttered; but before the stammering rustic Philistines and Syrians and Phœnicians and Mobites and Ammonites and Edomites and Israelites trembled.

Moses was a law-giver, Daniel was a prince, Isaiah a courtier, and David a king; but Amos, the author of my text, was a peasant, and, as might be supposed, nearly all his parallelisms are pastoral, his prophecy full of the odor of new-mown hay, and the rattle of locust, and the rumble of carts with sheaves, and the roar of wild beasts devouring the flock while the shepherd came out in their defense. He watched the herd by day, and by night inhabited a booth made out of bushes, so that through these branches he could see the stars all night long, and was more familiar with them than we who have tight roofs to our houses, and hardly ever see the stars except

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of the great towns. But at seasons of the year when the herds were in special danger, he would stay out in the open field all through the darkness, his only shelter the curtain of the night-heaven, with the stellar embroideries and silvered tassels of lunar light.

What a life of solitude, all alone with his herds! Poor Amos! and at 12 o'clock at night, hark to the wolf's bark, and the lion's roar, and the bear's growl, and the owl's te-whit-te-who, and the serpent's hiss, as he unwittingly steps too near while moving through the thickets! So Amos, like other herdsmen, got the habit of studying the map of the heavens, because it was so much of the time spread out before him. He noticed some stars advancing and others receding. He associated their dawn and setting with certain seasons of the year. He had poetic nature, and he read night by night, and month by month, and year by year, the poem of the constellations, divinely rythmic. But two rosettes of stars especially attracted his attention while seated on the ground, or lying on his back under the open scroll of the midnight heavens—the Pleiades, or Seven Stars, and—Orion. The former group this rustic, prophet associated with the spring, as it rises about the first of May. The latter he associated with the winter, as it comes to the meridian in January. The Pleiades or Seven Stars, connected with all sweetness and joy; Orion, the herald of the tempest. The ancients were the more apt to study the physiognomy and juxtaposition of the heavenly bodies, because they thought they had a special influence upon the earth; and perhaps they were right. If the moon every few hours lifts and lets down the tides of the Atlantic Ocean, and the electric storms of the sun, by all scientific admission, effect the earth, why not the stars have proportionate effect.

And there are some things which make me think that it may not have been all superstition which connected the movements and appearance of the heavenly bodies with

GREAT MORAL EVENTS ON EARTH.

Did not a meteor run on evangelistic errand on the first Christmas night, and designate the rough cradle of our Lord? Did not the stars in their course fight against Sisera? Was it merely coincidental that before the destruction of Jerusalem the moon was eclipsed for twelve consecutive nights? Did it merely happen so that a new star appeared in constellation Cassiopeia, and then disappeared just before King Charles IX. of France, who was responsible for St. Bartholomew massacre, died? Was it without significance that in the days of the Roman Emperor Justinian war and famine were preceded by the dimness of the sun, which for nearly a year gave no more light than the moon, although there were no clouds to obscure it?

Astrology, after all, may have been something more than a brilliant heathenism. No wonder that Amos of the text, having heard these two anthems of the stars, put down the stout, rough staff of the herdsman and took into his brown hand, and cut and knotted fingers the pen of a prophet, and advised the recreant people of his time to return to God, saying: "Seek Him that maketh the Seven Stars and Orion." This command which Amos gave 785 years B. C., is just as appropriate for us, 1892 A. D.

In the first place, Amos saw, as we must see, that the God who made the Pleiades and Orion must be

THE GOD OF ORDER.

It was not so much a star here and a star there that impressed the inspired herdsman, but seven in one group, and seven in the other group. He saw that night after night and season after season and decade after decade, they had kept step of light, each one in its own place, a sisterhood never clashing and never contesting precedence. From the time Hesoid called the Pleiades the "seven daughters of Atlas," and Virgil wrote in his Æneid of "Stormy Orion" until now, they have observed the order established for their coming and going: order written not in manuscript that may be pigeon-holed, but with the hand of the Almighty on the dome of the sky, so that all nations may read it. Order. Persistent order. Sublime order. Omnipotent order.

What a sedative to you and me, to whom communities and nations sometimes seem going pell-mell, and world ruled by some fiend at hap-hazard, and in all directions maladministration! The God who keeps seven worlds in right circuit for six thousand years can certainly keep all the affairs of individuals and nations and continents in adjustment. Oh, be at peace with the God who made all that and controls all that—the wheel of the constellations turning in the wheel of galaxies for thousands of years without the breaking of a cog or the slipping of a hand or the snap of an axel. For your placidity and comfort through the Lord Jesus Christ I charge you, "Seek him that maketh the Seven Stars and Orion."

Again, Amos saw, as we must see, that the God who made these two archipelagoes of stars

MUST BE AN UNCHANGING GOD.

"There has been no change in the stellar appearance in this herdman's life-time, and his father, a shepherd, reported to him that there had been no change in his life-time. And these two clusters hang over the celestial arbor now just as they were the first night that they shone on the Edenic bowers, the same as when the Egyptians build the Pyramids from the top of which to watch them, the same as when the Chaldeans calculated the eclipse, the same as when Elihu, according to the Book of Job, went out to study the aurora borealis, the same under Ptolemaic system and Copernichn system, the same from Calisthenes to Pythagoras and from Pythagoras to Herschel. Surely, a changeless God must have fashioned the Pleiades and Orion! Oh, what an anodyne amid the ups and downs of life, and the flux and reflux of the tides of prosperity, to know that we have a changeless God, the same yesterday, today and forever."

Again, Amos saw, as we must see, that the God who made these two beacons of the Oriental night sky must be a God of love and kindly warning. The Pleiades rising in mid-sky said to all the herdsmen and shepherds and husbandmen: "Come out and enjoy the mild weather, and cultivate your gardens and fields." Orion, coming in winter, warned them to prepare for tempest. All navigation was regulated by these two constellations. The one said to shipmaster and crew: "Hoist sail for the sea and gather merchandise from other lands." But Orion was the storm-signal, and said: "Reef sail, make things snug, or put into harbor, for the hurricanes are getting their wings out." As the Pleiades were the sweet evangels of the spring, Orion was the warning prophet of the winter.

Oh, now I get the best view of God I ever had! There are two kinds of sermons I never want to preach—the one that presents God so kind, so indulgent, so lenient, so imbecile that men may do what they will against him, and fracture his every law, and put the pry of their impertinence and rebellion under his throne, and while they are spitting in his face and stabbing at his heart, he takes them up in his arms and kisses their infuriated brow and cheek, saying, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." The other kind of sermon I never want to preach is the one that represents God as all

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and with red hot pitch forks tossing the humun race into paroxysms of infinite agony. The sermon that I am now preaching believes in a God of loving, kindly warning, the God of spring and winter, the God of the Pleiades and Orion.

You must remember that the winter is just as important as the spring. Let one winter pass without frost to kill vegetation and ice to bind the rivers and snow to enrich our fields, and then you will have to enlarge your hospitals and your cemeteries. "A green Christmas makes a fat graveyard," was the old proverb. Storms to purify the air. Thermometer at 10 degrees above zero to tone up the system. December and January just as important as May and June. I tell you we need the storms of life as much as we do the sunshine. There are more men ruined by prosperity than by adversity. If we had our way in life, before this we would have been impersonations of selfishness and worldliness and disgusting sin, and puffed up until we would have been the like of Julius Cæsar, who was made by sycophants to believe that he was divine, and that the freckles on his face were as the stars of the firmament.

One of the swiftest trans-atlantic voyages made last summer by our swiftest steamer was because she had a stormy wind abaft, chasing her from New York to Liverpool. But to those going in the opposite direction the storm was a buffeting and a hindrance. It is a bad thing to have a storm ahead, pushing us back, but

IF WE BE GOD'S CHILDREN

and aiming toward heaven, the storms of life will only chase us the sooner into the harbor.

And I am glad that so many texts call us to look off to other worlds, many of them larger and grander and more resplendent. "Look there," says Job, "at Mazaroth and Arcturus and his sons!" "Look there," says St. John, "at the moon under Christ's feet!" "Look there," says Joshua, "at the sun standing still above Gibeon!" "Look there," says Moses, "at the sparkling firmament!" "Look there," says Amos, the herdsman, "at the Seven Stars and Orion!" Don't let us be so sad about those who shove off from this world under Christly pilotage. Don't let us be so agitated about our own going off this little barge or sloop or canal-boat of a world to get on some "Great Eastern" of the heavens. Don't let us persist in wanting to stay in this barn, this shed, this outhouse of a world, when all the King's palaces already occupied by many of our best friends are swinging wide open their gates to let us in.

Oh, how this widens and lifts and stimulates our expectation! How little it makes the present, and how stupendous it makes the future! How it consoles us about our pious dead, who instead of being boxed up and under the ground have the range of as many rooms as there are worlds, and welcome everywhere, for it is the Father's house, in which there are many mansions! Oh, Lord God of the Seven Stars and Orion, how can I endure the transport, the ecstasy, of such a vision! I must obey my text and seek him. I will seek him. I seek him now, for I call to mind that it is not the material universe that is most valuable, but the spiritual, and that each of us has a soul worth more than all the worlds which the inspired herdsman saw from his booth on the hills of Tekoa.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

INTERESTING READING FOR BRIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE.

Brownie—Enemies in the Air—Hereditary Knowledge—Exact The Bells of Japan—Three Important Things.

Brownie.

Once upon a time, oh, ever so many years, ago, there was a little boy who was so dark that everyone called him Brownie. He looked just like those little fellows whose pictures we all love so much, and who do ever so many funny things to make us laugh.

Brownie went out shopping one day with his mamma, and was very much pleased with the cash-boys he saw in the stores, and he thought how lovely it would be if he could go and be a cash-boy himself and get all the money they got.

So he asked his papa when he got home that night if he couldn't be a cash-boy in a big store, and run around and do errands and earn lots and lots of dollars the way they did, and of course his papa said he could if he wanted to. Brownie's papa used to let him do almost anything he wished.

Dear me, how happy Brownie was when his papa said this! He went down stairs and told his friend the cook about it. He whispered his great joy to his little pug-dog, and even went so far as to make up his mind what he should buy with his first dollar.

"When do you want to begin?" asked papa.

"Right off," said Brownie.

"All right," said papa. "You may begin to-morrow morning. You must tell Mary to wake you up at six o'clock and have your breakfast ready at half-past six, so that you may start down to the store in time to be there by eight o'clock."

"And John can bring the carriage for me, can't he?" asked Brownie.

"Oh no, indeed!" replied papa. "You will have to go down in the horse-cars. It would never do for a cash-boy to go down town in a carriage. And, then mamma, you needn't have dinner until seven after this instead of half-past six, because Brownie won't get home much before seven."

"I'll be home before that, papa," said Brownie. "I'll hurry up and get through by three o'clock."

"They wouldn't let you do that," papa said. "You'll have to stay until six o'clock until the holiday-times, and then they'll keep you down there until nine or ten o'clock. Of course it will make you very sleepy to do that, but after awhile you won't mind it so much."

"Can I take my rocking-chair with me?" asked Brownie.

"Oh, dear me, no!" said papa. "You won't have time to use your rocking-chair. Why, you will be on your feet all the time."

Brownie thought a minute, and then his face brightened up, and he said, "Papa, I know what."

"What," asked papa.

"I guess I'll stay a little boy, with nothing to do but play, a little while longer."

"That is a good idea," said papa, with a smile, and so Brownie didn't become a cash-boy.—Harper's Young People.

Enemies in the Air.

If our eyes were microscopes, what a world of wonders, and even of terrors, the atmosphere would appear to be? Even air that is apparently pure contains a great number of microscopic floating particles. There is dust that has risen from the ground, and been transplanted from afar by the winds; there is powderly matter that has been ejected from the interior of the earth by volcanoes; there are minute particles of meteoritic matter that come floating down out of interstellar space, and there is a great variety of living germs and organisms, some of which produce diseases and death.

The investigations that are going on concerning the origin of the influenza now afflicting mankind in various quarters of the globe have led some men of science to conclude that a micro-organism, or bacillus, of some kind, which lives and is diffused through the air, is the cause of this most troublesome disease.

But even a bacillus, so small that the utmost powers of the microscope are taxed to make it visible, must have something to live on, or it will perish.

In absolutely pure air it could not survive, but Doctor Symes Thompson makes the interesting suggestion that minute particles of organic dust floating in the air may serve as rafts for it to live on.

What a strange picture this forms in the imagination! Particles of matter, too small to be discerned with the naked eye, floating through the atmosphere, and bearing like a microscopic fleet, uncountable millions of organisms, whose combined attack suffices to render a large fraction of the human race miserable!

But knowledge is power, and the more we learn about our microscopic enemies in the air, the better prepared are we to resist their assaults.

Hereditary Knowledge.

A three-year-old, whose father, two grandfathers and a great-grandfather are physicians, was entertaining herself one day by playing doctor to her dolls. The nurse kept the young physician going on a round of calls from doll to doll, and writing prescriptions in her bayish hieroglyphics.

At last the weary little body climbed into an arm-chair, and lay back for a moment's rest. The nurse, fearing lest the slighest diversion should turn the active little brain toward something that would demand more of her attention sought to reawaken interest in the dolls by a very urgent telephonic summons.

The little doctor straightened up at the tling-tling of the imaginary bell, and resting her elbow on the arm of the chair and making a receiver of her dimpled hand, asked what was wanted.

She was informed that Jenny Purdy needed her services at once. With a sigh of impatience, she gathered her little body together as if for a plunge out of the big chair; and then a look of intelligence passed over her face, and she settled back with this pithy message.

"Tell Miss Purdy de doctor tan't tome; he's busy sittin in his office."

Exact.

John Ericsson had not only genius, but "immense capacity for taking pains." All his work was so exactly done that he could demand from workmen the most rigid observance of details in the drawings furnished for their guidance, without fear that they might go astray.

"When the steamer "Columbia" was built, its engines were put in according to his designs. It was customary at that time to get the length of the piston-rod from the engine itself, and as a man was one day engaged in measuring it with a long baton, Captain Ericsson chanced to go on board at that moment, and, going up to the workman, he called out,—

"What are you doing there, sir?"

"Getting the length of the piston-rod, sir."

"Is it not on the drawing?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why do you come here with sticks? Go and get the length from the drawing. I do not want you to bring sticks when the drawing gives the size."

At another time a workman was endeavoring to put in the engines of a steamship, and found great difficulty with a small connection which he described as being "crooked as a dog's hind leg." Finally, he went to Ericsson and informed him that the rod could not be put in place.

"Is it right in the drawing?" was the query.

"Yes, sir."

"Then it will go in."

And on another trial it did. The masterbrain had left nothing to be supplied by the ingenuity of others.—Sel.

Seeing Her Diamonds Again.

A beautiful incident is told of the Princess Eugenie, sister of the king of Sweden, which strikingly illustrates the pleasure and satisfaction to be gained from earnestly seeking to help others. We give it as told by the Christian Weekly, together with the words of praise that are well-merited by the noble Swedish princess:

The princess is most devout and enthusiastic in her benevolence, and has consecrated her time and wealth and personal efforts to the direction of hospitals, and to the spread of religious truth among her destitute countrymen. She spends her summers at a villa called "Friedheim," or the Home of Peace. Around it she has reared asylums for orphan children and beautified the grounds with trees, walks, and flowers. She is the directress of several societies for providing employment for poor women; she has opened schools for destitute girls. On the Sabbath she has an evangelical service at her villa for her many guests and neighbors.

When the Princess Eugenie built her hospital, she found her ready funds inadequate; so she sold her jewels to finish and furnish the building.

One day she visited the hospital, and the tears of gratitude rolled down the cheeks of a poor invalid as she came to his bedside.

The happy princess was so melted by his tears that she exclaimed,—

"Ah, now I see my diamonds again!"

Letting Kindness Rule.

It is not every one who can put aside at the same time both the selfish hope of personal advancement and the inherent respect of humanity for the influential, and let only kindly benevolence rule in their place. The great English surgeon, John Abernethy, could do this, and this fact, while it proved the nobility of the man, also explained the cause of the universal esteem in which he was held by people of all classes.

The great physician was so benevolent that he would almost always attend a poor patient before he would a rich one. On one occasion he was just stepping into his carriage to visit a rich duke, when a pressing request came to see a sufferer who was without means to tender a fee.

"I cannot go to him at present," said Abernethy.

"If you cannot go at once, it will be needless to go at all," said the messenger.

The surgeon stopped the carriage and inquired the poor man's address. The street and number were given.

"Drive there immediately, coachman," ordered the surgeon, "the duke must wait. Besides, he can command the services of twenty physicians."

It was a small thing to do, perhaps, but would every man have done it?

The Bells of Japan.

The bells of Japan are among its loveliest posessions. One of the sweetest of them rang out many times every day into the waiting air in this faraway little city. Its tone was intensely thrilling and pathetic. The bells are not sounded by a clapper within, but are struck from the outside by a sort of wooden arm or battering-ram. Being withdrawn to the proper distance and released, it strikes the bell once; and the strokes are allowed to succeed one another only with a dignified and stately regularity. Tradition says the finest bells have silver in their composition, which may account for their deep and wonderful sweetness. Whether this be so or not, the bells make a profound impression upon all sensitive or musical organizations heretofore accustomed to the more discordant church bells of a newer civilization.—St Nicholas.

Three Important Things.

Three things to love: courage, gentleness, affection. Three things to admire: intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to hate: cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to delight in: beauty, frankness and freedom. Three things to wish for: health, friends and a cheerful spirit. Three things to like: cordiality, good-humor and mirthfulness. Three things to avoid: idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate: good books, good friends and good humor. Three things to contend for: honor, country and friends. Three things to govern: temper, tongue and conduct. Three things to think about: life, death and eternity.—Ex.

The Sarcastic Giraffe.

"I want a collar," said the giraffe, going into a collar and cuff store.

"Here is the latest New York style," said the salesman.

"Dear me!" cried the giraffe. "That is too high. How much neck do you suppose I've got."

KILLING IN AUSTRALIA.

How Vile White Men Poisoned the Black Natives.

The aborigines of Australia were exterminated by poison as well as by bullets. I can well remember when a child listening to an old Moreton bay settler giving an account to a number of admiring auditors of the manner in which he had "dosed" a number of the savages. They had been the cause of a good deal of trouble among his sheep and cattle and of constant alarm to the whites residing on his station. So he determined to teach them a lesson, says a New York Recorder writer.

Under pretense of a desire to renew friendly relations he sent a message to the tribe that he required a number of able-bodied men from among them to come and strip bark to roof some new huts he was about to build. He promised to feed them well, and they were to have unlimited supply of damper and beef. The place of meeting was appointed in the neighborhood of a stringy bark mountain. He would himself take out the flour and bake the damper.

The time had come, the blacks arrived, and the good white man as they now thought had brought a sack of flour with other provisions.

In anticipation of the feast the blacks scattered about and commenced the work of stripping bark, while their good white man baked. Not the slightest suspicion of poison entered into the minds of the blacks. They gathered up for the great feast, after putting in a morning's work, commenced to eat ravenously, and the white man, anxious that they should eat so much that they would never want to eat again, urged them to eat more and more. Soon the effects told. One jumped up with a spasm, then another, and soon the word went round. "The white man has poisoned the damper."

Maddened with agony and rage, they rushed for their enemy, who had already mounted his horse, but only barely escaped by galloping full speed away. I heard this white man describe how, a few days after, upon coming back to the spot, the scene all around was like a chamber of horrors. The damper had only too well done its work.

In traveling about the bush I have often seen skeletons, skulls and the scattered bones of dead blacks who had fallen victims to the anger of the white man.

LOUIS CYR'S ENORMOUS LIFT.

How the Modern Hercules Raised Nearly Three Hundred Pounds Above His Head.

Louis Cyr attempted to beat Eugene Sandow's record of lifting a 269-pound dumb bell at the Royal Aquarium, London, recently. Cyr secured the largest bell that could be obtained and loaded it up until the beam tipped 273¼ pounds. Archie Sinclair, the noted heel-and-toe walker, was the clerk of the scales. Cyr grasped the bell and lifted it on to his thigh, then with a mighty effort he raised the immense piece of iron to his left shoulder. It was quickly shifted to the right shoulder, and then the big bell was gradually raised in the air, and the athlete's body followed the weight. Before the body could be got perfectly straight the bell turned in Cyr's hand, and the big piece had to be dropped to the floor. He tried it again and again, but failed.

A few days afterward Cyr again attempted the feat and was successful. He put up the bell at the first trial. Grasping the 273¼ pounds of iron with the right hand alone, he raised it to his thigh and then got it to his shoulder. Then, getting a good grip on the bell, he slowly pressed it in the air until the arm was perfectly straight and the athlete's body was erect. It was a splendid and clean performance, and beat his American feat of putting up 265 pounds. Cyr was not content with this performance, but he assayed another one, namely, that of elevating a bar bell weighing 301 pounds, using two hands in the achievement of this new record. The bell was raised from the floor to the chest with one motion, and then slowly pressed to arm's stretch above the head. After Cyr had taken a little rest he tried two more records. With one sweep from the ground he raised to arm's stretch above his head a dumb bell weighing 174½ pounds. The right hand only was used. Then the same feat was successfully tried with the left hand, making two more world's records.

NO LAW IN PERSIA.

Rich People Are Imprisoned and Tortured

An Englishman who has just returned from an extended sojourn in Persia, gives the following picture of life in that country:

"The shah is nearly played out. He drinks a bottle of brandy a day. He consumes hasheesh and opium freely. No weight can be attached to any rumors of reform proceeding from his majesty or his present ministers. The mask is finally off. Europe has been fooled. The shah's butler, the son of his cook, the grandson of a slave bought for £10 in the open market, is now sole and irresponsible Grand Vizier. In Persia there is no law and not a single court of justice. No enterprise is possible. No one dare own that he is rich. The rich bury their wealth. They are seized, tortured, imprisoned; in many cases they die without revealing their treasure.

"All that is respectable in persia stands aloof, goes into exile, or hides away to escape the intolerable degradation and misery of the times. A Persian gentleman the other day, not so much smarting under personal injuries as rendered desperate by the hopeless misery of the times, forced himself before the shah, and committed suicide in his presence. There is a noble element left in Persia. The people are sound, but, up to within the last year or two, hopeless, and without organization. Most of their princes and nobles—the men of letters, and above all the great Moolahs, including the most learned of them all, Sheik Djemla-ed-din, now in England along with the shah's own cousin, His Serenity Fakh-ol-molk—are in open opposition."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN

Easter Bonnets and bock beer are coming blessings which make life full of anticipatory pleasures.

Prince George of Wales has an allowance of $75,000 a year, the death of his brother having placed an extra income of $50,000 at his disposal.

Some years ago a small Jewish colony was founded on the Gulf of Akaba by a German. It proved a complete failure, and the colonists have been requested to leave.

Professor Whitcomb, pastor of a Universalist church in Washington, has resigned, and rumors are current that he means to enter the Episcopal priesthood. Already he has been baptized by Bishop Paret.

The late Dr. Junker, the African explorer, put more faith in Livingstone's than in Stanley's way of advancing through the Dark Continent. He never killed a native, and for the most part traveled without a weapon, but still achieved what he wanted.

Shakespeare has no more steady reader and apt quoter than Prince Bismarck, but the old man does not allow his admiration for the "divine William" to interfere with his duty to keep his weather eye open for that other William.

An eccentric French woman has left a bequest of $100,000 to be given to the man who with five hundred companions will penetrate further into the interior of Africa than any other explorers have done. What an opening for the third party.

The Duchess of Connaught and her daughter Patricia are under medical treatment for the prevailing influenza which has its grip upon princess just as mercilessly as it has upon peasants.

There should be considerable charity toward the Emperor of Germany. He is certainly suffering from a diseased ear and as certainly his reason is affected by it. What Germany now needs is a law which will permit it to superannuate afflicted monarchs.

Carlyle Harris, condemned wife murderer, is writing poetry in the Tombs. Can't his electrocution be expedited somewhat? There's no telling when a lot of the stuff may run out through a keyhole or otherwise find its way abroad to add to the perils and inconvenience of street travel in the metropolis.

Rudyard Kipling's first impressions of the United States, received mainly in San Francisco, made a great stir in the critical world. They did not help people who live in the United States to form a very favorable impression of Mr. Kipling. He is now writing a new series of impressions, received mainly in New York.

It is a common saying that a woman's most relentless enemy is one of her own sex. The pathetic appeal made by Mrs. Hargreaves, however, in behalf of Mrs. Osborne would seem to disprove all that. Had Mrs. Osborne been successful in her original design she would have cast the stigma upon the Hargreaves family which she herself is now obliged to bear.

Tennessee has six surviving ex-Governors, and they all reside within the borders of the state. The oldest of them all is Senator Isham G. Harris, who has been in politics longer than any other man in the State, and whose career links the ante-bellum days with the present. He has passed nearly sixty years in office, and for thirty years he has sat in the Senate.

It is maintained by a distinguished physician that the young girl of this generation is more robust and plump than she of any previous generation for two hundred years. This is largely due, no doubt, to the fact that she does not squander any of her vitality in thanking gentlemen for small courtesies, as was the custom of old, and evinces a disposition to take the advantage of all her privileges.

It is rare, and as edifying as it is rare, that we see such a striking instance of personal piety as that exhibited in New Orleans recently by one of the gentlemen engaged in the slugging duel in that city. He protested from the start that it was not well to enter on the fight on Ash Wednesday, and now he is convinced that he was beaten because he forgot to go to church in the morning.

The birth of a son a few days ago to Madame Leon Daudet brought great joy to her father-in-law, Alphonse Daudet, the celebrated French author. The young woman, it will be remembered, was Mlle. Jeanne Hugo, the granddaughter and favorite of Victor Hugo. The young heir is to bear the name of Charles, after Madame Daudet's father, the first husband of the present Madame Lockroy.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Mills is elected senator by the Texas legislature.

The Bering sea difficulty becomes graver yet. There is danger of a naval engagement if Lord Salisbury does not see his mistake.

Uncle Sam has everything to gain and nothing to lose in the determination of the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico will remain intact, and it is possible that many thousand acres of valuable land will have to be ceded by Mexico.

The house committee on foreign affairs ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, providing for the appointment of three representatives of the United States to the Columbian historical exposition at Madrid in 1892.

PERSONAL MENTION.

George M. Pettis, the famous authority on whist is dead in Boston.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, who before her marriage with the wealthy Chicago attorney was one of the belles of Dayton, Ohio, has been granted a rehearing by the Illinois supreme court in the divorce case in which she was defeated.

George Shepard Page, one of the most conspicuous figures on Wall street, and known as the "millionaire chemist," has been committed to an asylum for the insane. His mind is broken down by worriment, superinduced by a severe attack of grip.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

A deadly epidemic among horses in Montana is reported.

Another severe storm prevails in New York State and trains are blockaded.

The custom house at St. Johns N. B., has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $300,000.

In a church near Fuller, Ark., Sunday, Robert Doss and Jefferson Jones fought with Winchesters, and both were mortally wounded.

Five children of John Lahey are burned to death in their house near Springfield, Minn., and Lahey is thought to be fatally burned.

William Beach, Simon Carney, Peter Sheldon, John Brown, Bert Cook and Emanuel Hunt were killed and several others injured by a boiler explosion in East Jordon, Mich., recently.

By an explosion in the Laclede fire brick works in St. Louis, Joseph Beckley, John Dubuchy, Reinold Deidecke and Larry Hussy were killed, Frank Seger and George Inman fatally injured and two others badly hurt.

Judge Van Brunt has signed an order directing that Edward M. Field, indicted for forgery, be committed to an insane asylum, where he will be watched to see if he is shamming.

Burt Smith, cashier, and Robert Whittaker, bookkeeper for Lamson Bros. & Co., a Chicago board of trade firm, are accused of losing $60,000 for their firm by buying wheat on their own account and putting it down to the firm.

The fire which started in the Anderlnis colliery near Brussels has at last been extinguished. The efforts to rescue the bodies of those who lost their lives in the mines, which was frustrated by the breaking out of the fire, have been resumed. There are yet 122 bodies in the pit.

The general store of Mrs. Susan Stonehouse at Escanaba, Mich., was completely destroyed by fire. Fire also destroyed Justice Stonehouse's office, burning all the records. The Sutherland Shoe Company, of Milwaukee, had just placed a large stock of boots and shoes in the store, all of which were destroyed. It is rumored that the fire was of incendiary origin.

SINS AND SINNERS.

Capt H. H. Williams, of the American ship Frederick Billings, was on trial before the United States commissioners at San Francisco for cruelty at sea.

At Hot Springs, Ark., H. E. Parksdale, a leading Danville, La., lawyer and prosecuting attorney committed sucide by shooting himself. No cause is assigned for the deed.

The Pennsylvania board of pardons, recommended a pardon in the cases of John A. Mellon, and William H. Porter, the Beaver Star publishers, who were convicted of libeling Senator Quay.

Hannah Collins, aged forty-one years, committed suicide at Brooklyn by taking paris green. She was married only seven weeks, but her married life has been filled with a series of quarrels which culminated in her husband deserting her.

D. E. Gudell, the confidential bookkeeper of the large pork packing house of Coffin & Fletcher, of Indianapolis, has disappeared. There is a shortage in his accounts of about $7,000. His property has been turned over to Coffin & Fletcher, and this will almost secure them against actual loss.

Frederick Hengel, aged 40, residing at Forty-eighth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, committed suicide by placing his head under a steam hammer at the establishment of Pearce, Kirsch & Co., manufacturers of jewelry, Thirty-seventh and Market streets, where deceased was employed as a gold beater.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

A formidable rebellion breaks out in Venezuela.

An avelanche is reported in Berlin on the Reutte, by which five persons lost their lives.

The porters at the graneries in Berlin have struck for an increase of 50 per cent in their wages.

A bill is introduced in parliament for the creation of a legislative body for Scotland.

Mme Clemenceau's divorce from her husband, the well known Radical deputy, is publicly announced.

The anti-foreign spirit has been suppressed in Chang-ha, China, but it is still rampant in other Human towns.

A paris bank fails because of unfortunate speculation. One director commits suicide, two decamp and another is under arrest.

A semi-official dispatch from St. Petersburg denies that there have been fresh bank failures there or any embarrassment requiring treasury help.

Three young Englishmen were badly maltreated by policemen in Rio Janeiro, and trouble between Brazil and Great Britain is likely to result.

The friends of Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne have good grounds for the fear that she will not live to serve out her sentence. She is reported in a comatose condition.

Arthur Goring Thomas, the well known writer of operas, committed suicide in London recently by throwing himself in front of a train.

Marc Juneau, a French demimondaine living in Guayaquil, Ecuador, has given birth to seven children; all perfect and healthy.

Joseph Joyce, a supporter of the Parnellite section of the Irish parliamentary party, was sentenced at Cork to be hanged for the murder of Patrick O'Leary, an anti-Parnellite.

The British naval estimates provide for commencing three new battle ships and ten torpedo vessels, besides an appropriation of £2,000,000 for completing ships now being built.

The Russian government has sanctioned the demand of Geo. Gourko, the governor of Russian Poland, for a large credit wherewith to strengthen the fortresses of Warsaw, Modlin and Kowal.

Despite vigorous protests from British Columbia against the prohibition of the importation of American live cattle into that province, an order in council enforcing prohibition has been issued.

The British steamer West Indian, from Chilean ports for San Francisco with a cargo of coffee valued at $500,000, has been wrecked off the coast of San Salvador. An earthquake is said to have caused the disaster.

The Abercarne Tin Plate works, in Monmouth, have been closed. At the Abertillery works the operatives have received a month's notice of the close of contracts. Three thousand hands will thus be thrown out of employment.

Advices from Massowah, the Italian colony on the African coast of the Red sea, state that Capt. Bettinai, an Indian officer, was killed by bandits while returning to Fort Arjobannes. An Italian force from the fort pursued and dispersed the bandits and killed the chief.

The report of the Reichsbank for 1891 shows the total stock of coin held by that institution to be 893,700,000 marks. The separate totals of the gold and silver are not given, but the amount of silver is estimated at 200,000,000 marks. Experts have estimated that the gold held in Austria-Hungary amounts to 450,000,000 marks.

T. P. O'Connor's Sunday Sun says editorially that the events in the house of commons during the past week seem to indicate that the Tories are a little penitent for having treated their leader, Mr. Balfour, so indifferently, and are likely to give him a conservative support in the future. This being so, it is still possible for the Irish small holdings bill to be carried.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

The directors of the Great Northern Railway company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable May.

The next meeting of the advisory board of the Western Traffic association will be held in Chicago April 12. This is expected to be by far the most important meeting that has been held since the organization began, and there are some people who think it will be the last.

LABOR CIRCLE.

The strike on the Canadian Pacific may be followed by strikes on railroads in the United States. Several deeds of violence are charged against the strikers.

There is a prospect of a lively row in the United Carpenters' Council of Chicago which may result in the total disorganization of that central body.

The Butterley colliery, England has locked out 4,000 strikers. The Durham miners held numerous meetings at which they declared that they would continue the strike.

In accordance with the decision of the Miners' Federation of Great Britian nearly all the miners who quit work on the 12th inst., with the exception of the Durham miners, who are not members of the federation, have resumed work.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

Charley King claims to have obtained complete control of the new twist ball.

Spain has taken up cycling for the military arm of service.

Boston has a Chinese pug—John Lee. He is a bantam weighing 115 pounds.

Frank C Ives, in Chicago, defeats Jacob Schaefer in a game for the billiard championship of the world.

Dixon refuses the Coney Island A. C. offer of $4,000 to meet Johnston. It is not enough.

The Coney Island Athletic club is a new organization in the East where the pugs will congregate.

George Haner of Troy, N. Y., well-known among horsemen throughout the country is dead.

Dick Hollywood and Joe Mainette, light weights, fought at Deadwood for a purse of $100. Hollywood was declared the victor in the 20th round.

Jerry Denny has been willed to Pittsburg by the league, but the Smoked Italians do not seem to know whether they want their legacy or not.

The first inter-collegiate game of foot ball in California was played between Stanford university and the state university teams in San Francisco and Stanford won easily by a score of 14 to 10.

Harvard is wild with athletic delight. It has been definitely announced that Trafford and Hovey would begin training for the nine and play their old positions, first base and short stop.

Yale graduates in Chicago want the 'Varsity nine to visit the world's fair city and tackle the old college boys who live there, among whom are Ames of Princeton and Calhoun and Poole of Yale.

Charley Mitchell and Frank P. Slavin sailed for England on the Inman line steamer City of New York. Slavin on reaching England will almost immediately go into training for his fight with Peter Jackson, which occurs in London, May 14. Mitchell will train him.

OTHERWISE.

A milk trust has been organized in Chicago.

The ruins of an Aztec city are found in Arizona, with eighteen mummified bodies.

The 54th anniversary of the founding of the University of California was celebrated recently at the college grounds in Berkeley.

Mine owners association of Coeur D' Alene at a meeting held the other night at Wallace, Idaho, decided to resume work all through that silver-lead region.

The Missouri senate passed the bill providing for the rebuilding of the University at Columbia, and it is now ready for the signature of the governor.

The New York senate has concurred in the assembly amendments to the senate bill appropriating $300,000 for the world's fair, including the amendment for the closing of the state exhibit on Sunday.

E. C. Buchanan & Co., grain dealers of Memphis filed a deed of trust to John K. Speed and Louis Erb. Their liabilities are $100,363. The assets consisting mainly of wheat, corn, oats, and hay amount to $56,280.

Chief Allison, of the department of manufactures, world's fair, has decided to remain in Chicago. He will not accept Gov. McKinley's flattering offer to become executive officer of the Buckeye state board.

Hon. Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, has been qualified in the United States circuit court at Baltimore before Judges Bond and Morris as United States circuit judge for the fourth judicial circuit.

Prof. John Williams White, of Harvard college has decided not to accept the flattering offer made him by President Harper, of the Chicago university, and will remain in Cambridge.

Mrs. Andrew Reid Jr., discovered a "Jean Baptiste Greuze" in a second-hand dealer's place at Baltimore, and secured it for $20. William S. Walthers, the art connoisseur and collector, announces the painting to be as described and to be worth thousands of dollars.

A mammoth mercantile establishment, to be without a peer among the monster emporiums of the world, is to be at once erected at the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street Chicago, by Marshall Field & Co. Property on which to build the immense structure has been acquired piece by piece, the aggregate outlay for this alone being over a million dollars.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Gov. Merriam decides to make his pardons conditional.

Work on the St. Paul auditorium will begin at once.

A newspaper correspondent at Dundas Minn., is threatened by white caps.

Lewis Gange, aged ninty-seven years, an old Michigan soldier, died at Crookston. He is the first to die of the G. A. R. post here since organization, eight years ago.

John Barnger, living three miles southwest of Dundas, was very mysteriously poisoned a few days ago, and is in a very critical condition.

Homer Higgins, whose team ran away at Hutchinson, throwing him from the wagon and fatally injuring him, died from the results of his injuries.

Malignant diphtheria has broken out in the family of Peter Weiberg, of Vasa. Four children have died, three dying in one day. Five others are ill in the same family.

Henry Ossman has mysteriously disappeared. He left home intending to walk to Northfield, and nothing has since been heard of him.

Anton Arntson, a farmer living in the town of Manet, was adjudged insane by the probate court, and committed to the hospital at St. Peter.

Wilson has been held to the district court at Mankato for the murder of Christ Thorstad and released on $1,500 bail, given by his father and Dr. Merick, of Lake Crystal.

Louis Schultz, a saloonkeeper at Waverly, was arrested and brought to Buffalo by the sheriff charged with selling liquor to a boy about 12 years old.

Samuel D. Bergquist, a farmer of Parker's Prairie, was arrested and held to the grand jury on the charge of attempting to pass a forged note on the Fergus Falls national bank.

The grand jury at Brainerd found three true bills of indictment against Patrick Murphy, ex-city clerk. Murphy's misappropriations of city money amounted to nearly $1,600 during his term of office.

As N. J. Schafer, president of the Owatonna Packing company, and Peter Knapp were inspecting an engine vent opened in a boiler, both men were terribly scalded by escaping steam and boiling water.

While A. L. Keyes was trying to free a horse at Faribault which had become entangled with his halter and was very ferocious, he was turned upon by the horse and seriously bitten and kicked. The flesh was badly torn from his shoulder and hip.

A fire was discovered in the northwest corner of St. George's Catholic church at Glencoe. In spite of the firemen the building was gutted in one hour. It had been occupied but two months and was not dedicated. It cost nearly $10,000; insured.

Louis Schultz, who was arrested for selling liquor to minors was brought before Squire Cochrane at Buffalo, for hearing. He waved examination and was placed under $200 bonds to appear before the grand jury.

George N. Day, a leading clothing dealer at Brainerd, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to H. J. Spencer, cashier of the First National bank. The heaviest creditor is Whitten, Burdette & Young, Boston. The liabilities have not yet been made public.

Adolph Biere, alias Frenchy, a notorious crook, arrived at Anoka recently under arrest, charged with enticing a young girl into a house of ill fame in the Twin Cities. The girl is but 16. Her parents live at Dayton.

Henry Martin, an employe at Lessard's lumber camp at Cross Lake, was instantly killed while unloading logs. The chain broke and he was crushed beneath them. Martin was 21 years old and lived in Fall River, Mass., where the body was shipped.

Gustave Amudson, a soldier from Ft. Snelling connected with the recruiting station, while under the influence of liquor, jumped out of the window of his room in the Grand Central Hotel at St. Cloud. He had been locked up in the room by the night clerk on account of his behavior. His injuries are not serious.

It is reported that Frank Heidel, of the village of Nicollet, is $2,300 short in his accounts as village clerk. When the new clerk, elected this spring took possession of the office, the facts came out. Mr. Heidel has gone away, and his bondsmen becoming alarmed have gotten out an attachment.

It is given out that the water power at Taylors Falls, which was sold last fall to an Eastern syndicate, will be improved during the coming summer. A very thorough survey was completed but a short time ago, covering a distance of six miles along the river, and one-fourth of a mile from either bank.

Fire destroyed considerable of the business portion of North Branch. R. L. Hall's store, residence and warehouse, Olson's saloon, Carter's meat market, Young's fruit and confectionery and the drug store of Bergh were destroyed with nearly all of the contents; cleaning one block from the railroad to the Merchant's hotel. The wind was severe. Loss $25,000; partly covered by insurance. The burnt portion will be rebuilt.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Indian Agent Foster, of the Minnesota, Yankton agency, will take a large party of Indians to Washington, for the purpose of consulting with the authorities relative to the opening of their agency to public settlement.

An authenticated report of a strike of a body of gold ore comes from Bald mountain. The strike was made some time ago on the Annie and Josie lodes, and has since been developed enough to expose a blanket vein 50 feet wide of an average value of $43 per ton.

Edward Owen, aged thirty-five, and Miller McKenzie, aged thirty, were instantly killed by a premature blast in one of the Homestake mines at Deadwood. Their bodies were terribly mangled, Owen's head being severed from his body.

Real estate is booming at Madison, several farms having been bought by Eastern farmers of late. Sixteen cars of immigrants with their stock and farming implements have landed since the 25th of February.

Warren and Ed Major, who robbed the McGrew, Pa., postoffice and attempted to kill the postmaster Feb. 3, were caught at Woonsocket near their rendezvous with a relative by Sheriff Payne. Two deputy sheriffs are on the way from Pennsylvania.

The Milwaukee folks are making ready to extend the Whetstone branch from Wilmont up into and probably through the Sisseton reservation. There is also a survey now being made for the road contemplated from Sioux Falls to Watertown and on through the reserve.

Indian Inspector Cissney has been investigating charges of irregularities and fraud against the Indian agent at Crow Creek agency and his son who is issue clerk. The charges are important and if substantiated will certainly result in several vacancies at least.

The election of Prof. Clark M. Young, of Tyndall, to the chair of history and political economy at the university is announced. It is rumored that the trustees have elected a man to fill the chair of geology, but the name cannot be obtained until the election is confirmed by the regents.

Harry Pratt and George Robinson, the St. Peter and Minneapolis crooks, were each sentenced at Huron to the penitentiary at Sioux Falls for four years and three months for the robbery of Levy's jewelry store last fall. Robinson was released from Stillwater only a few month's ago.

James Cavanaugh, shift boss; Dick Nankervis and James Stevens, miners, met with an accident in the Deadwood terra mine. Cavanaugh had his leg broken, Nankervis his left thigh broken and Stevens his face burned and badly bruised. The men went to a hole where the cap failed to explode. In drilling out they struck the powder.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The Amsden elevator at Argusville, was burned. It contained some 24,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Amsden took the morning train to look after the grain.

Mother Superior Kristie and Sisters Mathilda and Lund, Luthern deaconesses from Minneapolis, have assumed the management of the St. Luke's hospital recently opened in Grand Forks. The capacity will be enlarged.

Prisoner James Kennedy, who skipped out suddenly the other day at Fargo returned the next morning of his own accord and went to the court house to satisfy his sentence. It is not known what Judge McConnell will do about the bonds, amounting to $1,000, which he declared forfeited after Kennedy had fled.

Young Guss, of Edgely, has turned up on a farm in Iowa. He writes that he took the wrong train at Aberdeen and was put off at Mellette, S. D. From there he got to Sioux City, but knows not how, nor does he remember anything until he "came to" in the hospital after having had a run of typhoid fever. When able to leave he went to some friends at or near Portland, Iowa.

Notwithstanding the continuously cold weather since the storm of the 9th the steam threshers have started, and it is now certain that a large part of the grain in stack will be threshed before seeding time. The published report that grain left in stack through the winter is unfit for seed will be disregarded by a large portion of our farmers. Many claim to know by personal experience that such grain makes good seed.

Madame Massey's coon dive in the "Hollow" was burned at Fargo. A colored man named Will Williams was smothered to death, and the body badly charred by the fire before it could be removed. All the other inmates escaped, but most of their clothing and personal effects were destroyed. Williams apparently made an effort to escape, but was too stupefied by liquor and smoke to succeed.

WISCONSIN.

T. A. Chapman, Milwaukee's leading dry goods merchant, died of pneumonia after an illness of three days.

Fire caused a loss of about $12,000 in the factory of the Union Furniture Company, 62 and 64 Third street Milwaukee. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Word has reached West Superior of the killing of Edward Yates at Ely. He was working in a 300-foot shaft and a piece of rock fell, fracturing his skull.

Rev. Ole Soul, assistant of Bishop Hoyme of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Eau Claire, died suddenly of heart failure. He came here two years ago from Morris, Ill. He leaves a family.

Carl Kaskel a drug clerk, employed at Hans Kient's store on Mitchell street, Milwaukee, committed suicide by taking prussic acid. No cause is assigned. Kaskel was 32 years old and unmarried.

John D. Pace, a well-to-do resident of Mondovi, died recently of heart failure. He received a pension of $2,000 the Saturday before he died.

Will Anderson, colored, charged with intent to murder, was acquitted in the municipal court at Ashland. Anderson used a razor on a barber named Knight two months ago.

In the case of A. Walter Lang against the Milwaukee & Lake Shore tried at Antigo the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of $7,200. Lang was injured in a collision July, 1889.

Howard, the 8-year-old son of State Superintendent O. E. Wells, went through a hole in the ice on Fourth lake near Madison and drowned. The body was recovered.

Fire broke out in the Galloway house, the largest hotel at Eau Claire, but the fire department was able to confine it to three rooms, and the loss will be covered by a few hundred dollars.

Will Eilert, who has been on trial at Neillsville about a week, charged with rape on May Berg, was found guilty by the jury. The judge charged the jury to find for the defendant and will probably set the verdict aside and order a new trial.

IOWA.

An Iowa justice orders his wife locked up, but she whips a deputy and escapes.

Stephen Fagg, a laborer on a new bridge in Des Moines, was caught by his clothing and whirled several times around a shaft. Before the machinery could be stopped he was seriously and perhaps fatally injured.

Jeannette Allen, keeper of the notorious house of ill fame in the White Chapel district of Des Moines was sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary and was at once taken to Anamosa to serve her sentence.

The explosion of a gasoline stove used to heat water in the babtismal fountain in a church at Manning wrecked the font and set fire to the clothing of the minister, Rev. Boles, burning him fatally.

The large residence of H. B. Varnum, a wealthy and prominent farmer, a mile southwest of Marshalltown, burned to the ground with part of its contents. Loss, probably $5,000, partly covered by insurance.

The body of Robert E. Hogg was found underneath the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern bridge across Mill creek at Clinton. It was frozen in the ice. It is supposed Hogg started to walk to Comanche, five miles distant where his wife was visiting and in some way fell through the bridge, unless he was foully dealt with, as is suspected by some.

At Radcliffe, while returning home at night, Thomas Hollis, a wealthy banker, was assaulted on the street by robbers and shot. Mr. Hollis had on a heavy cap which deadened the effect of the assassin's bullet, otherwise he would have been instantly killed. No clue as yet of the robbers. Mr. Hollis is one of the wealthiest men in Northern Iowa. He will recover.

The state board of health has received notification from New York that thirty passengers on the steamer Gellert, on which were a number of people sick with fever, and some suspected of having typhus, had come to various parts of the state. Word has been sent to the local boards of health in the places where the immigrants went, and they will be closely watched.

FRENCH ANARCHY.

The House of a Public Prosecutor Wrecked by Eight Pounds of Dynamite.

The Anarchists Inaugurate a War of Magisterial Extermination.

Paris, March 28.—There was a terrific explosion of dynamite this morning at 39 Rue Clichy, the home of M. Roulet, the public prosecutor. The attempt was against his life, which has been threatened repeatedly lately by anarchists. The police say that at least eight pounds of dynamite must have been used.

The effect of the explosion was indescribable. Houses for an eighth of a mile on every side of No. 39 were rocked as it by an earthquake. All windows were shattered in the neighborhood and walls of the strongest buildings in the immediate vicinity were cracked and bulged. No. 39 is a wreck. The explosion, which is thought to have taken place in the ground hallway, blew the stairway to splinters, so that the panic stricken inmates had to be helped down from the upper floors with ladders. The furniture throughout the house was thrown into heaps and against the walls so that not a whole chair or table remained. The windows and frames and all were blown out completely, the bricks were driven from place and dropped to the street. The plastering was stripped clean from all walls and ceilings.

Seven persons were injured by the explosion—four by being thrown from chairs on which they were sitting and three from falling debris. Mr. Boulot, who lived on the fifth floor, escaped without injury.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

The theory that anarchists have been preparing the internal machines and dynamite bombs already discovered for May 1, has been abandoned. The police are convinced that they have begun a war of extermination of all persons in office who have antagonized them, so as to frighten magistrates out of convicting their comrades apprehended in crime.

A leading anarchist outlines the programme of his comrades thus:

> The anarchists, as they are showing, have in their hands the means of securing immunity from the courts and public officials. These means consist in holding personally responsible every individual who assists in convicting them. Magistrates are mortal and amenable to fear. To give them the necessary lessons, as in the case of M. Boulot, it will be indispensable to blow up the house of every judge or public prosecutor who has assisted recently in sending anarchists to prison. After we have treated a few magistrates and prosecutors in this way, not a judge or lawyer will dare to risk the conviction of anarchists, as he will know that such conviction is his own death warrant and perhaps the death warrant of his family. The method is easy and not dangerous, as we have allies in every neighborhood who are ready to facilitate the escape of the perpetrators of such an act of justice. The police have not caught any of the men who are responsible for the two last explosions, although they think they have. We do not intend to make the innocent suffer with the guilty, and so we warn people not to live in houses with persons who are active in the prosecution of us. We wish to make it so that the judges and lawyers who prosecute us will be obliged to live alone, and landlords will refuse to rent property to them for fear of our vengeance. When we can make our persecutors the pariahs of society in this way we shall have taken a long step towards the revolution.

M. Goron, chief detective, is convinced that Ravachol is the culprit. Late to-night a gen'darme found an infernal machine at the Ivery barracks and pulled out its lighted fuse. Sixteen persons were more or less shocked by the explosion.

FATAL STORM.

A Tremendous Blow in Ohio Attended by Loss of Life.

Norwalk, Ohio, March 28.—A severe storm and one of long duration occurred last night. The storm was accompanied by a high wind, thunder and lightning, with heavy hail. The lightning struck in several places. Andy Clock's barn at Monroeville was struck and burned. It is reported that a house at Wakeman was struck and three persons killed.

Asbury Park, N. J., March 28.—A heavy wind and rain storm with snowsqualls prevailed all day long along the coast. The beach is badly cut out, and telegraph and telephone wires are working badly. No wrecks are reported.

Hardware Ruined.

Omaha, March 28.—The five-story building occupied by the Omaha Hardware company was burned early this morning, entailing a loss of $225,000. The company had only recently put in its spring stock of hardware. It is thought the fire was the work of burglars who resorted to incendiarism to hide their work. The loss on stock is $175,000; insured for $140,000; on building, $50,000; insurance full.

With All on Board.

Blaine, Wash., Special Telegram, March 28.—The schooner Sam, just arrived from the Mud Bar oyster beds, had a rough time, only obtaining two sacks. Capt. Hunt, while there, met Capt. Myers, of the steamer Brunett, who reports that the iron tug Tippic, of Vancouver, B. C., sank off the English bank during a gale on Thursday with all on board.

Killed by a Train.

Waverly, Minn., Special Telegram, March 25.—Ferdinand Shultz, was found dead under the railroad culvert this morning. His skull was fractured, his left arm was cut off and there were two cuts on his head. He was killed by the 11 o'clock west-bound freight train last night. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Died of Apoplexy.

Washington, March 28.—Dr. W. I. Walfley, examining surgeon of the pension office, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy on a Baltimore & Ohio railroad train. He was a cousin of Mrs. Gen. Sherman and Secretary Blaine, being related to the Gillespie family. Dr. Walfley was fifty-six years of age.

A Wrecked Steamer.

West Port, Cal., March 28.—The steamer Benture was wrecked early this morning at Rockport. Both engineers, steward, one fireman and one sailor were drowned.

The Life Insurance Business.

Hartford, Conn., March 28.—Insurance Commissioner Fyler issued his report on life companies Saturday afternoon. Seven companies of Connecticut and twenty-one of the other states report to him. They have $789,143,909 of assets, $91,590,629 of surplus. Total income in 1890 was $193,181,492; total outgo, $131,679,769. The report commends those companies that are calculating on a reserve of 3 per cent instead of 4 per cent basis. Commissioner Fyler condemns the short term endowment scheme that came into the state with the sanction of Massachusetts by which thousands of poor people in Connecticut have lost money.

Want Olcott to Vacate.

London, Special.—The majority of the members of the Theosophic society want Col. Olcott to vacate the presidency on May 1, and W. O. Judge, the secretary of the American section, to succeed him. Voting papers have been distributed among the branches of Europe. Mrs. Besant and other members of Blavatsky lodge are enthusiastic for Judge. The result of the voting will be known April 25, and will be announced at the American convention.

Shot by an Unknown Man.

Milwaukee, Special:—To-night a woman named Jessie Osgood was shot at her home on Fifth street by an unknown man. After firing at the woman the would-be murderer committed suicide. It is probable that the woman will die.

CONGRESS

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

Thursday, March 17.

SENATE.

Senator Platt introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a commissioner from the District of Columbia to act with commissioners appointed by the several states to secure uniformity by the laws of marriage and divorce, insolvency, etc. This course was recommended by the American Bar Association.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Hawley, from the military affairs committee, presented a bill to amend the statute relative to certificates of merit to enlisted men of the army (the amendment being to change the word "privates" to "enlisted men"), and it was passed.

A large number of appointments were confirmed, among them being that of Walter H. Sanborn of Minnesota as judge of the eighth circuit.

HOUSE.

The entire time of the house was occupied in a discussion of the tariff.

Friday, March 18.

SENATE.

Senator George, reported to the senate a substitute for Mr. Mitchell's bill for the encouragement of silk culture. The substitute provides for the establishment in different parts of the United States experiment stations, to be a part of the agriculture experiment stations now established.

A bill now appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a pedestal in Washington for a statue of Gen. Sherman to be presented by the Society of Tennessee, was introduced into the senate today by Mr. Hawley.

The bill establishing a port of delivery at Des Moines, Iowa, passed the senate.

HOUSE.

The house adopted a resolution calling on the secretary of war and the attorney general for information regarding the destruction of government dams in the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Chippewa river in Wisconsin and the West Newton slough in Minnesota.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported to the house. It carries an appropriation of about $1,115,000 against $1,656,925 appropriated for the current year.

Monday, March 21.

SENATE.

Among the bills introduced and referred in the senate were the following: By Mr. Kyle, for an investigation of the cause and results of the recent mine disaster in the Indian Territory: by Mr. Vilas, for the purchase of Sturgeon Bay ship canal: by Mr. George, to refund to the producers of cotton the internal revenue tax collected.

Senate bill to amend the statutes so as to prohibit the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country was passed by the senate.

The senate passed a bill today to regulate the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern district of Wisconsin, (at Milwaukee on the first Mondays of January and October, and at Oshkosh on the second Tuesday of June.)

HOUSE.

After brief consideration in committee of the whole the appropriation bill was reported to the house and passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill, Mr. Goodnight, of Kentucky, addressing the house in favor of the measure. He was followed by Mr. Warner of New York, and Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, favoring the bill. The latter had the floor when adjournment was agreed to.

Tuesday, March 22.

SENATE.

The senate yesterday passed the bill for the relief of settlers on public lands.

Senator Turpie made a personal explanation to the effect that Judge Wood's was mistaken in thinking he (Turpie) had played the hypocrite in opposing Wood's nomination.

The senate passed the bill appropriating $1,745,816 for the purpose of securing the early completion of the canal and for the locks at the cascades of the Columbia river. Also that appropriating $2,360,356 for the construction of a boat railway and of the necessary marine apparatus and appliances at the Dalles and Celilo Falls and Ten mile rapids on the Columbia river, and in the improvement of the Three Mile rapids.

Mr. Davis introduced a memorial of 1,000 citizens of St. Paul favoring a proposed 16th amendment to the constitution; also from the citizens of Minnesota protesting against the passage of the bill to remove the Southern Utes; also from bricklayers favoring an eight-hour day; also from the Minneapolis Board of Trade favoring a single term for president.

HOUSE.

Representative Butler, of Iowa, reported to the house from the committee of invalid pensions, a bill granting a pension of $12 per month to women who served in the war as army nurses.

Representative Parrett, of Indiana, introduced in the house a bill providing for the appointment of an Ohio river commission of five persons, to consider plans for the improvement of the river from Pitsburg to Cairo.

The Bland bill which was made the regular order for to-day, was taken up and Mr. Bland addressed the house in support of the measure.

Wednesday, March 23.

SENATE.

The senate to-day entered upon the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The principal changes made in the bill by the senate committee was striking out the house provision transferring the care of the Indians from Indian agents to army officers. This provoked considerable debate.

HOUSE.

The discussion on the free coinage bill was continued to-day.

In the house to-day Mr. Patterson of Tennessee reported senate bills for the construction of two revenue cutters for use on the Pacific coast and for two revenue cutters for use on the great lakes.

No Economy, No Means.

Stinginess is a curse to the individual ruled by it; but thoughtless prodigality is no virtue. The individual who does not and will not practice economy, is pretty liable to find, at length, that he has nothing either to prodigal with, or to practice economy upon. That eccentric but wise-headed old philosopher, Diogenes, once taught this lesson to another in a way peculiarly his own.

Diogenes, begging, as was the custom among many philosophers of ancient times, asked a prodigal man for more than any one else. A bystander, seeing this, said to him,—

"I see your business, that when you find a liberal mind, you make the most of him."

"No," said the philosopher, "but I mean to beg of the rest again,"—meaning that the prodigal man would soon have nothing to give.

Dissatisfied Citizens Heard From.

Anoka, Minn., Special Telegram, —A second ticket was put into the field to-day in opposition to the straight Republican nominations by several soreheads styling themselves the citizens' convention. This was brought about by Page's nomination for mayor on the straight ticket because he favored cheap labor. Two or three strong names appear on the ticket. The balance will be unmercifully cut. It stands as follows: Mayor, G. A. McCauley; treasurer, A. E. Nourse; assessor, E. L. Curial; constable, John McFeters; Aldermen, First ward, J. C. Broadbent; Second, A. A. Stevens; Third, F. F. Orr.

Euclid Items.

Mr. Easby was in town Thursday to attend to his interests here.

Paul Oseldinger lost an ox in our big blizzard. Paul is about to move out on his claim.

J. Zimmerman lost five cows in the late blizzard.

It seems that even a dog knows when he is unfit to be seen around horses. Wm. Brandt went down to Crookston and bought a span of Brown's famous mares and returned home only to find his dog dead in the well.

E. Taylor & Co. received the brick foundation for their new building last Thursday morning. They will begin operations as soon as the weather will permit.

Dr. Chapin took a flying trip to Warren last week.

Mr. Robert Shultz gave a dance Thursday evening. Good time.

Henry Tiedt will leave for Montana about the 1st.

Every body is yanking their seed wheat over the plains to be ready for the breakup.

Casper Mosiei, an old settler of 73 summers is rustling cattle trades in this vicinity.

In Euclid lives one of the most wonderful freaks of nature ever known, in the form of a gentleman who can throw his under jaw out of joint and pass his under lip over his nose within a half inch of his eyes. It is well worth going hundreds of miles to see.

The children of the city gave a delightful entertainment Tuesday evening and kept a big house in a roar of applause for more than an hour. A good deal is due to the excellent training given them by Mrs. H. C. Misner.

Robert Casmey has been out west but came back saying this country was best of all.

E. Murney has worked up all the iron in the city and is now trying to put tin shoes on horses. That won't do Ed.

There are some pretty good jumpers around the neighborhood, but they can't come up to Henry Stuhr and myself. E. J. Duntley is undoubtedly the best boxer in the vicinity.

Everybody seems to be talking about M. R. Brown's horses. Good thing to talk about, gentlemen.

Go into E. Taylor & Co's. and let H. Stuhr sell you a good hat.

Fred Tiedt Senior is very slowly recovering from a long and severe illness.

Miss Lillian Losey appeared on the stage Tuesday evening.

In the entertainment Tuesday evening a trio was given by Miss Ollie Tiedt and Miss Nellie Chapman, sopranos, and Miss Ida Teal alto, which brought down the house.

Charley Teal is very sick with pneumonia.

Mack McCracken is in the city again but is undecided whether to take the depot agency again or not.

Ole Nilson began threshing barley Wednesday.

Several wild ducks were reported to have been flying northward. If this be true spring is really at hand.

One of the most enjoyable events of the season was the company of ladies and gentlemen at W. C. Misner's Friday evening. Mr. Leman of Angus brought down the famous apron which was given to Gen. Washington by Gen. Lafayette and exhibited it to the masons of Euclid. Among the masons present were W. Leman and W. L. Davies, of Angus, H. C. Misner, Dr. J. S. Chapin, F. Tiedt, F. G. Fargo and other friends who were invited in and who felt well repaid for their trouble by looking at such a famous relic so closely connected with the two greatest generals of the revolutionary war. The apron is now the property of Mont Nebo Lodge No. 91 of Shepardsville, West Virginia. The new case presented to the above lodge by the grand lodge of Minnesota has one of the finest specimens of the engraver's art ever seen by those present. It was of solid cherry with many of the emblems and working tools of the fraternity handsomely wrought.

After all present had viewed the masonic treasures and listened to the lectures on the same by Mr. Leman, the ladies and gentlemen entertained the company with a selection of readings and songs after which refreshments were served. H. C. Misner as master of ceremonies then called on the following to respond to toasts, which they did very pleasantly. F. Tiedt, Sr., the toast, welcome; W. Leman, Mount Nebo lodge; W. L. Davies, Washington and Lafayette. A general good time was enjoyed. The program was interspersed by instrumental music by Miss Lillian Losey and songs by others in the company up to half past twelve o'clock, when all bade their their host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. C. Misner, good night and went home feeling well repaid for having lost a part of their night's rest.

Mr. Fargo and Mr. O. Stuhr went to Red Lake Falls on business Wednesday.

Ole Tonson, barn boss on the Buffington farm, had his arm badly lacerated by a vicious stallion but is rapidly recovering under the skillful treatment of Dr. Chapin.

Mrs. W. P. and Norwood Davies of Angus were in the city Thursday.

Joseph Heard, representing H. W. Hackett of St. Paul, was in the city Thursday doing business with E. Taylor & Company. FRED.

Mentor Items.

Our snow is mostly gone and the roads are in bad condition.

Seeding here we think will soon commence. We hear D. Overholt means to start on Monday 27th.

We are informed the lumber will be on the ground this week for the erection of a new Congregational church at Mentor, and the Ladies' Aid has given $40.00 towards the new building. We think our ladies are doing remarkably well for the cause.

The entertainment which took place at D. Fulton's on Friday night of last week was well attended.

Our Mentor string band gave some very fine selections which were well rendered.

We see by the McIntosh Times that "Free Grist" is much concerned in the alcohol and beer business. Some say he is a real snipe. Some say he is a near relation, while others say he is no man at all. Will "Free Grist" explain himself how eggs can be shipped without being first packed, or has he some new way of shipping? MICK.

A California "big tree" has been selected in Tulare county to be shown at the Exposition. A committee of the board of trade, after an extended tour of inspection, picked out a tree measuring 87 feet 9 inches in circumference at the base, 85 feet five feet above the ground and 65 feet at a height if sixteen feet.

More than 180 exhibitors are chronicled from Philadelphia alone.

The "San Francisco Women's California Book Exhibit for the World's Fair," is the name of a society recently.

For Sale.

I have for sale at my farm, 6 miles northeast of Crookston, a few choice young mares ready for farm work or driving purposes. Call early for choice.

[45-tf] S. M. McKEE.

Farm to Rent!

A fine farm of 480 acres about three miles from city, from 275 to 300 acres for crop, will rent with teams and machinery if desired. This is a good opportunity for a young man to make a start in farming business, or for a man and wife. Will not rent to a man with large family as owner intends to occupy part of the house. For particulars call at JOURNAL office. [59-52]

SALE of STATE LANDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE.

SAINT PAUL, Minn., March 24, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in Crookston on May 25th 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the State Lands, in Polk County that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by by reason of failure to pay increst for two or more years.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to the sale.

A. BIERMANN.
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[50-4]

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk,
City of Crookston, } ss.

Notice is given, that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of the City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on April 25th 1892, and terminating on April 24th 1893, by the following persons, and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Gaarder & Sundet, in the two-story frame building on the east 20 feet of lots 11 and 12 in Block 3 of Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the City Hall in said City of Crookston in Polk County, on Tuesday the 14th day of April 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 26th day of March A. D. 1892, E. C. CARRUTH, City City.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

J. V. E. WYATT

Undertaker,

BROADWAY,

Crookston, - - Minn.

Carries a full supply at all times. Always ready to attend to calls and take full charge if necessary.

—o-o—O-o-o—

Can supply anything in the line of

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES,

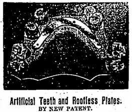
MOULDINGS, Etc., Etc.

Give Me a Call.

Wanted.

Groom, to travel with an imported Clydesdale stallion for three months beginning April 1st, 1892. None but a competent person need apply. Bring references and state wages expected. Address H. H. Cavanagh, Sec., Excel P. O., Marshall County, Minnesota. [47-50]

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates:

BY NEW PATENT.

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all.

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on me before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication March 31st, 1892.)
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Jennie Kelly and Alfred D. Kelly, her husband, Mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1886, at 4:15 o'clock p. m., in book 26 of mortgages, on pages 389 to 392; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1889; $25.50 that became due April 25th 1890; $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1890; $35.50 that became due April 25th, 1891, and $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1891;

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained,

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Ten hundred Nine and 60-100 ($1009.60) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of section nineteen (19) Township one hundred forty-nine (149) Range forty-two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

MONDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guaranty
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for mortgagee.
[50-4] (N.G.103)

FOR PRINCIPAL POINTS IN

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

MINNESOTA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
MANITOBA,
MONTANA, AND
PACIFIC COAST.

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de..........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de......CROOKSTON......de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de........Grand Forks........de. 6:20 p. m.
2:36 p. m. ar..........Helena..........de. 11:00 a. m.

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.

Daily, except Sunday.

Depart 7:30 a. m..........................Arrive 6:45 p. m

FOSSTON BRANCH.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Depart 7:20 a. m..........................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Depart 10:45 a. m..........................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

FOR SALE.

My stock of Funeral Supplies, including Casket-Cabinets and Furniture, and all necessary appurtenances to carry on a first-class business of Undertaking. Also my Picture Framing and Upholstering material and cabinet makers and upholsterers' tools.

My business is well established and growing. Cheap rental and centrally located.

My stock and fixtures are second to none in the State. This is a rare business opening for the right party.

My reason for selling is ill health in my family. Address

J. V. E. WYATT,
Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Second Street,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot it a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

CALL IN.

W A. ROBERTSON

D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.

WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor.

Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.

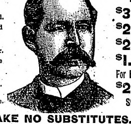
☞ Farmers custom speciallyinvited,

Terms $1.00 per Day.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.

For BOYS' & YOUTH'S,
$2 & $1.75
SCHOOL SHOES.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. ☜

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

DO NOT FORGET THE

60--DAYS--60

IT WILL INTEREST YOU

—IF YOU WISH—

To Save Money.

MARKED

DOWN

Red Figure

SALE

OF CLOTHING

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT THE BOSTON

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.

S. L. COLLINS,

—PROPRIETOR OF—

MAIN STREET

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS, WEST SIDE,

Crookston, - - - - Minnesota.

Horses bought and sold on commission.
Everything neat and nobby.
Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

In connection which I will attend to in person

Combination Auction Sale

A Great Combination Auction Sale

WILL BE HELD AT

GENTILLY

Near the Post Office,

On Monday, April 4th, 1892

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time will be exposed for sale Horses Colts, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Poultry, Hogs, Machinery, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Harnesses, Plows, Drags, Household Furniture, and A thousand and one articles too numerous to mention.

Persons Who Have Any Stock or Any Article

They wish to sell would do well to list such articles with Louis Berthiaume, at Gentilly, before the day of sale.

Terms made known on the day of sale

LOUIS BERTHIAUME, Auctioneer

CROOKSTON STEAM LAUNDRY

O. D. ROOD, Prop.,

SECOND STREET, NEAR ASH,

Opposite Commercial Hotel.)

I have just added New Machinery and Facilities for doing

Washing and Ironing

Upon the Shortest Notice in the Best Manner and upon the Most Reasonable Terms.

All Those Wanting

FAMILY WASHING

Done will find it to their interest to call at the Laundry. Goods called for and delivered.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line.

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakot and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW,

McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

STUDY LAW AT HOME. Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to J. COTNER, Jr., Sec. No. 80 Whitney Block DETROIT, MICH.

DR. M. WATTS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Merchants' Bank,
☞ Professional calls by or day night

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 50 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

G. G. HENAULT

Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN

OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

G. G. HENAULT.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, March 31, 1892.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican County Convention for the County of Polk will be held on Tuesday, April 5th, 1892, in the Court House in the City of Crookston, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing nine delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in the city of St. Paul on Thursday, May 5th, 1892, and also for the purpose of electing nine delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Morris on the 12th day of May, 1892, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for each organized town or precinct, and one additional delegate for each forty votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1888, viz.:

Andover	2	Lambert	1
Angus	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Black River	2	Lessor	3
Brandsvold	3	Louisville	1
Badger	2	Liberty	2
Bray	2	Lowell	2
Belgium	1	Nesbit	2
Brislet	1	North	2
Bygland	2	Northland	2
Columbia	2	Norden	2
City E. Grand Forks	4	Numedal	1
City of Crookston—		Onstad	2
1st ward	4	Parnell	1
2d "	3	Poplar River	1
3d "	2	Polk Center	2
4th "	5	Queen	2
5th "	1	Red Lake Falls—vil.	3
Town of Crookston	2	" " " —town	1
Eden	1	Reis	2
Emardville	1	River Falls	1
Euclid	2	Roomo	2
Fairfax	2	Roxbury	2
Farley	1	Russia	1
Fanny	1	Rosebud, including village of Fosston	3
Vil. & town of Fisher	4	St. Hilaire	2
Grand Forks	2	Sanders	2
Garden	4	Sandsville	2
Garfield & vil. Fertile	4	Sletten	3
Gervais	1	Sullivan	2
Gentilly	2	Tabor	1
Godfrey	3	Terrebonne	2
Grove Park	2	Tilden	2
Hammond	1	Tynsid	2
Higdem	2	Vineland	2
Hill River	3	Winger	3
Hubbard	3	Woodside	3
Huntsville	2	Wyandotte	2
Keystone	2		
Kertsonville	1		
King	3	Total	159
Knute	3		

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that no delegate will be admitted to a seat in the Convention unless such delegate resides in the town or precinct which he represents.

The foregoing call was agreed upon by the Republican County Committee at a meeting held in the City of Crookston, March 11th, 1892.

A. A. MILLER, Secretary.
A. D. STEPHENS, Chairman.

The citizens party met at the city hall on Thursday evening of last week and adopted the following platform:

We, the Citizen's party of the city of Crookston assembled in mass convention, this 23d day of March, 1892, hereby resolve and set forth the following declaration of principles, which we believe most conducive to the general welfare and prosperity of the city of Crookston.

First, in making this declaration of principles we respectfully call the attention of the electors of the city of Crookston to the present and previous administrations of our municipal affairs by representatives of our citizens' party; with confidence that all who are cognizant of the past history of our city will agree with us that the policy of the Citizens' party wisely administered, is by far the most conducive to the good government of the city.

1st.—We insist that national and state politics and party lines should be entirely foreign to the election of officers in city elections, as we believe that in such cases the election of officers should be controlled solely and entirely by the citizens irrespective of party affiliations, thus assuring the selection of representative men of the best ability, and not the tools of wire-pullers and professional politicians.

2d—That in view of an increasing demand in that respect and our natural resources and rapidly increasing population, we advocate the purchase by the city of suitable grounds in which to establish and maintain under the care and control of the city government, a public park.

3d—We advocate the rigid enforcement of any and all ordinances, now in force in the city, so far as the same are not opposed to public sentiment and we further advocate the immediate repeal of all ordinances so opposed and which are merely dead letters upon our book of ordinances.

4th—We demand a thorough and complete revision of our city charter and the ordinances passed thereunder, to the end that the same shall meet the demands of the city and have the force and validity of law.

5th—We recommend that all cases where public work is to be performed for the city of Crookston preference shall be given to resident laborers and contractors so far as the same may be.

6th—We further recommend the passage and enforcement of an ordinance prohibiting the dumping in Red Lake River, within the city limits and above the water works, of any garbage or refuse whatsoever, and the prohibition of the location or operation of any slaughter houses within said limits and that all rules and regulations now in force and relating to the public health be rigidly enforced.

7th—We would advise that the city council take immediate action to the end that a more just and equitable contract be obtained from the Crookston Water Works Power & Light Company, for the water and light furnished to the city.

We believing that they are competent, willing and will use their best efforts to carry out the principles of the Citizens' party as above set forth. We hereby ratify and confirm the nominations made at a convention of delegates of said party held at the city hall in Crookston, Minnesota, March 22d 1892, as follows:

For Mayor, William Anglim; for Alderman at Large, A. K. Austin; clerk, E. C. Carruth; treasurer, L. C. Couvrette; assessor W. F. Arnold; constables, H. N. Tweten and Henry Shepard. Dated at Crookston, Minnesota this 24rd day of March, 1892.

JOHN R. MCKINNON, Chairman.
W. E. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

For Sale.

Two new milch cows and two soon to be. Inquire at this office.

The Democrats were caucussing and conven.ing in the city last week. The convention resulted in electing as delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Wm. Anglim, A. C. Schmidt, Sam Rosenthal, W. D. Kelley, P. G. Falardeau, Joseph Smith and T. A Dunlava, instructed to work for a Cleveland delegation to Chicago and to try to send Mayor Alex. McKinnon as one of such delegates.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Eight and 25-100 dollars ($8.25) which became due on the first day of December, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward L. Haven, an unmarried man, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1888, which mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of July A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m., in Book 36 of Mortgages on pages 329 and 330.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagor shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of thirty-five and 84-100 dollars ($35.84) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number ten (10) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) north; of Range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER, Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG, Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

Notice of Mortgage Forclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of ten and 50-100 dollars ($10.50) which became due on the first day of October A. D. 1890, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaie Normandin and Philomene Normandin, his wife to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the first day of October A. D. 1888, at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m., in book 40 of mortgages on pages 112 and 113.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-one and 70-100 dollars ($41.70) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-five (25) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892,

JOHN MILTON OLIVER, Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG, Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'------The Hustlers,

GREAT SALE OF

REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

Cloaks and Shawls

—AT—

Tremendous Reductions.

Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

IS

ON DISPLAY

THE FAIR

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 21st, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Lars. J. Hagen, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Ludvig Olson and Ole Nelson of said County,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston on Monday the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demand shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1892.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.
(49-51)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Twelve and 50-100 dollars ($12.50), which became due on the first day of December, 1890, and in the payment of a like and final sum, which became due on the first day of December 1891, upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by John H. Lien and Ragnhild Lien, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1888, which mortgage, together with a power of sale contained therein was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of November A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in Book 40 of mortgages, on pages 497, 498, and 499; which said sums with interest thereon respectively at ten per cent. per annum from the first day of December, 1890, and the 1st day of December 1891 are the whole sum secured by said mortgage and remaining unpaid.

John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured; and the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is twenty-seven dollars ($27.00); and no action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-two (22) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range number forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one Hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER, Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG, Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 22, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Francias Belland, Jr., deceased:

Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Olive Belland of said county,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, on Monday, the Fifth day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.
(49-51)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Nils S. Nilson and Cecilia S. Nilson, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1889, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 455; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1890, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1890, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1891, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1891. And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: eight hundred twenty-one and 71-100 ($821.71) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The south half (s½) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of south-east quarter (se¼) of Section two (2) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range forty (40), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof. All of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 17th, A. D. 1892,

Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, Mortgagee.
S. M. Houghton, Attorney. [50-4] (N. G. 103)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to George Herbet, defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 31st day of March, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to Nathan P. Stone and D. N. Taylor, co-partners as Stone & Taylor in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Nathan P. Stone and D. N. Taylor, copartners as Stone & Taylor for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1892.

C. S. SPENDLEY, Justice of the Peace.
[46-49]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

Notice is hereby given that at a Special Term of the Probate Court, to be held in and for the County of Polk, on Friday the First day of April, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, in said County, the following matter will be heard and considered:

The verified petition of James H. Lee for the appointment of a guardian for Walter C. Lee, of said county, now at the Hospital of Insane at Fergus Falls in said State, alleged to be insane and mentally incompetent to have the charge and management of his property.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the Sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1892.

By order of the Court: C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.
[48-50]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Feb. 15th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 10th, 1892, viz: TOM SANDEM, Hd. 12411, for the sw¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Gustav Christianson, Gitle Stromstad, Olaus Anderson, Bernt Bentson, all of Edna P.O., Polk Co., Minn.

[44-49] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Notice of Sale Under Decree.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Karl Sletten, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Ulsteen and Julie Ulsteen, Defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment and decree of the Court in the above entitled action, dated February 1st 1892, a certified copy of which has been delivered to me with instructions to enforce the same, I, the undersigned sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, shall expose for sale, as the law directs, at the front door of the District Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, on Friday the 8th day of April, A.D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate and premises described in said judgment and decree, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty (20), township one hundred and fifty-three (153), range forty-three (43), in the County of Polk, Minnesota, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of such sale.

Dated February 5th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN, Sheriff of Polk County.
H. STEENERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.
[43-49]

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Com's'r.
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

—DEALERS IN—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

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McKINNON BROS.,

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H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice-President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Organized Under the State Laws.

Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500

Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS.

C. O. Christianson. E. P. Pierce. O. H. Lucken. A. G. Gallasch.
H. Steenerson. J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson.
Max Ericsson. L. K. Aaker. J. W. Wheeler.

Sylvester & Finseth,

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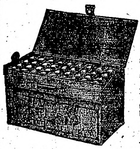
Agents for Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines.

Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Opera House Block.

Crookston Business College.

FACULTY:

R. S. KNUDSON, L. E. GOSSMAN, C. M. WASSON.

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Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

MARTIN O'BRIEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

I. O. O. F. BUILDING. Crookston, Minn

Historical Society

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. XV. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 7, 1892. NO. 51

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents. If paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 73	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Moorhead Weekly News:—Mr. A. A. White returned from Duluth this morning to which city he went to investigate the mining boom. Mr. White has secured 16 leases covering about 1800 acres in the Messabi range. The leases run for one year, at the expiration of which the lessee can secure a 50-year contract on payment of $100 and 25 cents per ton for the ore that is mined from each tract. The point of richest development in the range is about 50 miles almost due north of Duluth. Parties going there take the railroad going to Tower and go by wagon from Messabi station. The country is in a bad condition to travel over of course. Mr. White states that some of the companies that have been organized have merit and others havn't much. Money will be lost as well as made in this mineral boom, but the state will reap rich revenues.

FARMERS ARE IN IT

Cass County Tillers of the Soil Join the Farmers' Protective Elevator Company.

THEY WILL HANDLE THEIR OWN WHEAT BY MEANS OF COMPANY ELEVATORS AND AGENTS.

Fargo Weekly Argus.

Last year a number of farmers about Grand Forks organized themselves into a body known as the Red River Valley anti-monopoly protective association and from that body has grown the Northwestern Farmers Protective Elevator company, a meeting for the organization of which in Cass county was held in the rooms of the Gimle society on Front steet yesterday afternoon with the Hon. Henry Peterson in the chair.

It was a crowded room which Thomas Ulven of Grand Forks, general secretary and organizer of the company, rose to address on the aims and objects of the company. In brief his remarks are as follows:

The purpose for which this association is formed is by its own selected agents at Duluth, to look after the interest of the farmers by sale, shipping and storage of thear wheat and other farm products.

To be elgible to membership a person must own or run a farm and pay a membership fee of three dollars.

The members of the association are divided into five districts, each represented by a delegate, who has to look after the business of the association in his respective district and meet with the directors at the semi-annual meeting of the association, at which a general business manager will be elected. The manager has to sell the wheat at the best posible advantage, carefully inspect weight and grade, order cars if asked to do so by a member and if the railroad companies do not furnish cars acordsng to law, he will notify the board of directors of such refusal or neglect. He has the right to hire the necessary help and together with the president he must try to protect the individual members.

The association shall not buy wheat or other produce, but only sell under instruction owner and the order for payment must be made out in the name of the owner himself.

To cover expenses of the association, 1 cent per bushel of grain, sold goes into its treasury.

At every general meeting, commitees are appointed to formulate the different questions that will come up for action, nominate officers and also discuss the plan for building an elevator at Duluth at some time in the near future.

The officers of the association must not create debt without such action having been taken at the previous general meeting.

Postal cards giving the market price must be sent to the different stations as often as thought necessary.

The agents at Duluth or any other place must not handle the wheat or farm product of others than members; a penalty shall be prescribed for the violation this rule. Members are also subject to penalty for sending other than their own products.

The members tributaty to the different railroad stations may take such action as they find necessary among themselves, elect their own district officers, fix a place for displaying their quotation card and see that representatives attend the general meeting, without any expense to the association.

When elevators are erected the surrounding members are themselves responsible for such agents as they may employ to receive and ship their products.

It is the duty of every member to work for the prosperity and progress of the association, and every member has at any time the right to inspect the books of the officers. When a member ships wheat to the agents of the association he must notify such agent of the quality of such wheat.

One leading object to be secured by the association will be to secure the shipment of the pure No. 1 hard wheat, without any opportunity of mixing it, directly to the English market and by thus establishing their grades there secure the highest market prices, amounting in many instances to quite a percentage over that of the mixed wheat usually shipped there. Many of the members of the association have large farms with extensive tracts of grain, and it is claimed that the association will probably be able to control three to five million bushels a year. The association has one receiving elevator at Ada, Minn., and is building another at Perley. It is probable several more will be erected this year at leading shipping points'

A lengthy discussion in which all of those present took part then ensued. When each had had his say Hon. Smith Stimmel moved that it was the sense of the meeting to approve of the scheme for the organization of Farmer's Protective Elevator association, which motion was unanimously carred. Secretary Ulven here produced the stock subscription sheets and obtained signatures for fifty-eight shares of stock amounting to $1,450- Chairman Peterson will appoint a committee of one in each township to solicit subscription to the stock.

The Cordage Trust's Rival.

The Belfast Cordage Company Preparing to Enter the Field.

Minneapolis Journal.

New York, March 25.—It will not be the fault of the Belfast Cordage Company, a concern that introduced itself into this country less that two months ago, if the back of the cordage trust is not broken before many months, and the farmers of the country enabled to indulge in a jubilee. It is currently reported in circles that are supposed to know, that the Irish concern, which is one of the biggest cordage houses in the world, is making arrangements to bring to this country several entire steamer loads of binding twine, and that negotiations have been all but completed for the lease of several "trans" steamers for this purpose. If this intention is carried out there will be fun in binding twine circles, and the Belfast house is not likely to get the worst of it.

The intentions of the cordage trust toward the trade continue to be a mystery. A month ago it was given out that prices would be fixed this week, but it is now stated that nothing will be done in that diretion for at least another month. Meanwhile the warehouses of jobbers and dealers throughout the country are empty, and are absolutely unable to make any contracts or sales for future delivery, and a small army of traveling salesman employed by the trust is drawing its salary and taking life easy, while the farmers are on the ragged edge of uncertainty and unable to make even a guess of what a day may bring forth. It is said that this dilatory tactics of the trust are due to the fact that they are about completing negotiations for taking in the only three houses of any account that are still outside their ropes, and that when this is accomplished a price will be fixed for binding twine for the coming season that will make the hair of the farmers stand on end and disturb their sleep.

Pope Leo XIII has written a letter strongly commending the Exposition, which it is believed will have a most favorable effect in stimulating interest in the Fair on the part of all Catholic countries and communities.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

(Special Correspondence).

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 26th 1892.

The Democratic majority in this congress avowedly set out with the intention of making a record of so-called economy for political effect, and with the prince of Cheese-parers, Holman, at the head of the appropriations committee it was reasonable to suppose that some success in that direction would be attained. But it is now apparent that the only reduction accomplished will be at the expense of the public service, and of our Naval growth. In the Sundry Civil Bill as reported to the house, Mr. Holman has lessened the aggregate over that of last year by cutting off a few clarks, and scrubwomen here and there, and by striking out most of the appropriations for public buildings. But this narrow policy is not real economy. In all places where public buildings are projected the Government is renting more or less unsuitable quarters at a very high price. Right here in Washington Government bureaus are distributed arounc in various private buildings and parts of buildings at an annual rental which is mighty big interest on the amount required to erect suitable quarters for all those growing department. But this is the democratic idea of economy and good business management It has the outward appearance of saving a few dollars and expected to do service for campaign effect.

The only other place in which the appropriations are likely to be perceptibly reduced is in the provisions for continuing work on our new Navy and and coast defenses. It may not be many months before democratic shortsightedness in this respect is brought home to the conntry with terrible effect. If war with Great Britain should result from the present differences over the tendency of Canadian poachers to steal our seals, our commerce and seaport cities would be almost entirely at the mercy of English gunboats. During the past six years we have made a fair beginning towards the building up of a navy corresponding with our importance among the nations of the earth, but it is only a beginning. Our navy is still much weaker than that of any other great power, and wolud have barely overtopped; that of little Chili had a conflict occurred. As against the British Navy ours is "not in it,'. Under such circumstances it requires a good deal of courage to twist the lion's tail in the manner President Harrison has done. Had we such Coast Defenses and such a navy as we ought to have, Lord Salisbury and all the rest of them would be exceedingly cautious how they tread on our coat tail. One or two hundred millions expended in such equipment would be well invested if they saved the country from a single war. It is much easier to spunk up and show your spirit when you are conscious of abundant strength, and the other big boys are less likely to interfere with you when they know they are pretty sure to get the worst of it.

Speaking of war, great prepartions are being made for the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment here next September. It will undoubtedly, be the greatest reunion in the history of that organization. President Harrison in a message to congress recommending an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars towards the expenses of entertainment, etc.. says, "The event is one of nationel interest, and the attendance of surviving Union soldiers will probably be larger than at any encampment that has ever been held. The parade of the survivors of our great armies on Pensylvania Avenue will bring vividly back those joyful and momentous days when the great armies of the East and West marched through the streets of Washington in high parade, and were received by our citizens with joyful acclaim". General Palmer, Commander in Chief, said recently that he fonnd on a tour through several states great enthusiasm and other indications of an outpouring of the masses such as has never taken place since the grand review of 1865. The correspondence of the committee of Arrangements is exceedingly voluminous, and their headquarters a busy plece..

The Board of Lady Managers is making arrangments for an extensive exhibit showing woman's share in the illustration of books, in engraivng and other forms of picture production. During her recent visit to New York Mrs. Palmer consulted with a number of publishers and received considerable assistance from them. A list of distinguished woman illustrataors was secured and plans set on foot to obtain old volume, and manuscripts illustrated by woman, together with historical data concerning woman's share in this line of work from ancient time down to the present.

SPRING NOVELTIES

MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

Suits and ::-

Overcoats

We show a Larger Variety of Novelties than ever before.

Our stock includes all the Leading Novelties of the Season, and many Styles that cannot be found Elsewhere in the Northwest.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME & SEE

For yourselves and be convinced.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Farming for Health.

May be very fine, and you will no doubt grow strong and be happy with nothing but a hoe, a back number plow and a shot gun seeder. But if you are

Farming for Wealth

You should have the latest and best tool on the market. For instance you want first a DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL, and as you probably did not get your plowing all done last fall you also want a Grand Detour Plow, a Little Yankee or Scandia Gang. We have them to sell and would liketo show you their merits.

——OUR TIME AGAINST YOURS.——

There are several other things you ought to have but you must have these now soon. We have a nice line of Harrows that we are selling cheap; also Wagons, Buggies, Engines, Threshers, Etc., Etc.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

OPERA BLOCK, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

The "San Francisco Women's California Book Exhibit for the World's Fair," is the name of a society recently organized in San Francisco. The object of the socity is to collect a complete library of books by California writers, files of papers, scrapbook scattered papers and sketches worthy of preservation. These will be taken to Chicago and exhibited during the Fair. After the Exposition the collection will be given to the Golden Gate Pard Museum.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.

WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor.

Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.

☞ Farmers custom speciallyinvited,

Terms $1.00 per Day.

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROOKSTON

LOAN AGENCY

STILL ON DECK.

MONEY

On Real Estaee

MONEY

On Approved Chattels,

Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

A. D. STEPHENS,
[illegible] Minn.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-t-Law

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Next to Merchants' Bank.

KOPS BRO'S

105 Third Street,

GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA.

PIANOS, ORGANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.

Office in McKinnon Block.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,

CROOKSTON

CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

GIVE US A CALL

A. J. & A. McKINNON, - - Main Street, Crookston

Schmidt, the Painter,

CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

☞ WALL PAPER. ☜

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

TRY PEAKE,

THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER

FOR BARGAINS.

Work Horses - - - & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county.. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

Drunkenness

CURED.

THE

Moorhead Institute

Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the

DRINK and OPIUM HABIT.

Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms. Address,

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

FLOUR REDUCED.

Best........$2.40 per 98 lbs.
North Star........2.25 " "
Fife........2.00 " "
Skip Jack........1.00 " "
Bran........11.00 " ton.
Shorts........12.00 " "

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS

(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)

REAL ESTATE.

Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

JOHN CROMB,

Attorney-at-Law.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, April 7, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 64.
1 Northern 63.
2 Northern 57.
3 Northern 53.

Wheat is up one cent this week.

A. A. Miller has gone to Chicago.

See Charlie Vine for choice meats of all kinds.

Knute Opheim was up from Fertile on Tuesday.

Dave Hatlestad has returned from his Iowa trip.

O. J. Barnes has gone east for business and pleasure.

Miss Celeste Cronkhite goes to Marshall County to teach.

Quite a snow-storm on Sunday night and Monday morning.

A. G. Gallasch was up from St. Paul on business on Monday.

The Red River is reported to be banks full and slopping over at Grand Forks.

Charley Vine is kept as busy as a bee cutting up meats to supply his increasing trade.

E, M. Stanton returned from Wisconsin on Wednesday morning to find that he is the father of a fine boy.

Dr. Watson and Frank E. Hunt came down from Red Lake Falls to attend the Republican convention on Tuesday.

Last Sunday Rev. H. F. McDonald, the new Baptist pastor, was greeted with large audiences. Hereafter there will be morning and evening service each Sunday.

"Do you know" that J. W. Wheeler has money to loan at reasonable rates and no long waits for the money to come from some place? He has it on hand ready for delivery as soon as the papers are made out.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs has secured the services of an accomplished and artistic trimmer from Chicago, and invites our lady readers to call. Opening day tomorrow, from 2 till 10 p. m.

We go to press too early to give the figures in Tuesday,s election. The ticket, made in the good old-fashioned way, where everybody had an equal voice in making it, won by good majorities.

R. A, Wilkinson came down from Hallock on Tuesday evening and went down to Fertile, on route for Red Lake Falls to arrange for right of way through that city. He says that the Pelican Rapids branch will be completed to Red Lake Falls this summer.

Will Carr, whose illness was noted in these columns last week, died on Monday afternoon and his remains were sent to St. Catherines, his birthplace, for burial. He was 19 years old and a general favorite with all who knew him. He leaves a father, mother and one sister (Mrs. Charles Vine) to mourn his death.

Mr. E. Winslow, of Liberty, gave THE JOURNAL a pleasant call on Monday. Says he has plowed about 12 acres this spring. He left with us a notice in relation to the disappearance of two ponies from his place last week. One of the ponies, the one marked like a circus pony, used to be owned by John Baumann of this city.

A week or so since the Norman County Herald thought it had a huge joke on THE JOURNAL, but in its last issue perpetrates one on itself that might be serious if followed up. We would advise the Herald man to read the postal laws more carefully in relation to what constitutes a supplement to a newspaper.

The services at the Congregational church next Sabbath on time at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Mr. Battey will speak in the morning on "After the Election—What?" and in the evening the subject will be "Do You Mean It?" A cordial invitation to the city officers and all citizens to attend the morning service All strangers welcome. Young people come to the evening service.

A meeting of the women of Polk County will be held at the Reading Room in Crookston, Friday, April 15th 1892, at 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of forming an organization to be called The Polk County Woman's Auxiliary to the World's Fair. All its women are urgently invited to attend. By order of the 7th District committee—(Signed) CHRISSIE C. STEPHENS, Crookston, March 31st 1892.

M. R. Brown supposed when he arrived with that last lot of horses that he had the demand pretty well supplied, but such did not prove to be the case for they were all sold off in a few days and back he went to Iowa for another load which will be here this week. One secret of it is that Brown will not bring up anything that does not suit his fancy and Brown is a good judge of horse-flesh. Be sure to see what Brown has before you buy.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Will have her millinery opening on Friday, April 8th, from 2 p. m. to 10 p.m. She will have all the novelties in millinery on exhibition. The ladies of Crookston and vicinity are cordially invited to call.

MRS. E. E. BANGS.
No. 9. Second street, Crookston, Minn.

Crookston Honored.

The Democratic convention at St. Paul last week paid Crookston the compliment of selecting her mayor, Alexander McKinnon, as a delegate to the Chicago convention.

The millinery firm of Veronneau & Adams, on Second street, advertise their opening days on Thursday and Friday of this week. Miss Veronneau has recently returned from Chicago where she selected an entirely new stock of all the latest styles and oh, such elegant ribbons and flowers as she did get sets the average female heart in a flutter of delight. She also spent some time posting up on the latest styles and our lady readers may rest assured of securing as neat and complete a hat as she could in Chicago. Call and see.

The Republican convention met purpursuant to call on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Owing to the storm none of the delegates from the west side were present and few from the east.

The following delegates were elected to attend the congressional convention at Morris on Wednesday, May 4th: Hugh Thompson, E. O. Flanders, S. S. Stadsvold, Frank E. Hunt, Ole Dahl, A. N. Hixon, T. G. Thompson, Geo. H. Palmer and E. P. Pierce; and to the State convention on May 5th: R. J. Montague, H. L. Falk, O. Osmondson, Norman Hanson, J. D. Marshall, Ole Lukkasson, Frank Hawkins, A. A. Miller and I. C. Hillestad. The following resolution was reported by the committee on resolutions:

We, the Republican Party of Polk County, Minnesota, in convention assembled at Crookston this 5th day of April, 1892, do hereby affirm our faith in the principles of the Republican Party, as enunciated by its National Platform.

We heartily endorse the able, patriotic and conservative administration of President Harrison and firmly believe that the interests of the Republic as also the interests of the Republican Party would be well subserved by his re-election.

We especially commend the department of state for its dignified, able and thoroughly American management of our foreign affairs.

We believe in using silver as a medium of exchange to the limit of financial safty, but oppose its free and unlimited coinage.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

We deprecate all class legislation as dangerous in precedent and contrary to the spirit of our Republican institutions and believe that the best interests of the agricultural as of all other classes will be best subserved by the Republican party.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Chairman.
E. D. CHILDS, Secretary.

C. O. Christianson attended a meeting of the Republican League in Minneapolis last week and reports a big attendance. One evening while sitting in the rotunda at the West his attention was attracted to a group of gentlemen who were discussing the McKinley bill and the remarks of one in particular struck him, as the gentleman appeared to be a foreigner and he was telling the others the good effects the bill would have in compelling capital from the old country to seek American shores for investment. Said he: "Our company will make an exhibit at the World's Fair and will then put in a plant here at a cost of at least a half million and this may result in the establishment of half a dozen more. I tell you, you Americans do not seem to half appreciate the full significance of that bill, but I firmly believe that ere long you will see it." Speaking of cigarette making a gentleman asked him how he could figure out that cigarettes could be manufactured here, where labor is high, to compete with those made in the old country when labor is cheap? "well," said he, "you know that girls are employed in that business and in our country a girl gets very little wages and is not expected to do very much and she does not. Why, it is a fact that I have noticed frequently that one girl in a factory here will actually accomplish as much work in a day as ten girls will in the old country factories and the wages of the girl in your factory is only about double that of the old country factory girl and there is a proportionate difference in other branches of the business in your favor." After the conversation broke up and the gentlemen moved off Christianson asked one of them who that gentleman was who spoke so highly of the McKinley bill and was told that he was a Turk, a representative of large manufacturing interests in his country. So it would seem that if the average American can see no good to him in the McKinley bill that foreigners can. Besides discussing the McKinley bill the gentlemen also spoke of the probable nominee for president, when the gentleman from Turkey said: "I was talking not long since with one of the most noted men in Paris and he said: 'There are living to-day only five great statesmen and at their head stands James G. Blaine, of Maine, U. S. A.', and, gentlemen, I believe the old Parisian was right about that."

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—A live, energetic man to handle an agency in Crookston for "The Guaranty Savings and Loan Association," of Minneapolis, Minn. Address, H. E. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis. Minn.

Mentor Items.

Church building and school remonstrance have been the main topic the past week.

Strong talk at present of a new store at Mentor.

Mr. & Mrs. D. Robinson here adopted another son about 34 years of age.

Mr. E. E. Abbott, Jr., is allowed to be the best violinist in this part of the country.

"Swing 'em around" was well called on Friday night at Herman Kemp's.

The glee club gave their weekly entertainment at Mr. W. Marston's on Saturday evening. A chairman with a good programme was appointed. The leading speech on "Cousin John with his Bay Horse and White Hat" was given by Mr. Dalrymple to a laughing audience. A grand supper was given by the ladies. The music was good and sweet, but an explosion of one of the instruments caused a silence. Proceeds, $10.

MICK.

Spring work will be put back by the bad storm we have been having lately, yet it did not stop the weddings that were on hand. On Thursday, March 31st, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. A. G. Washington, James J. Tice to Miss Lilly Robinson. We wish the young couple all kinds of luck with plenty of this world's goods and eternal happiness in the world to come.

PATSY.

Mr. Edgar Drinkwine and Miss Rose Ford were united in wedlock April 3d, 1892, at the residence of Mr. Marshall Magee, where a number of friends were assembled in honor of the event. The ceremony was performed by G. M. Swift, J. P. All present enjoyed the good things provided by the hostess. Mr. Drinkwine is one of our town boys and Miss Ford one of Crookston's ladies, engaged to teach our school for nine months, but as she has only taught six and a-half months Mrs. Edgar Drinkwine will finish the term while Mr. Drinkwine is preparing their future home upon the reservation which will be opened for settlers the 15th of this month. May peace, prosperity and happiness be theirs to enjoy all their life.

G. M. S.

The parties who wrote the articles in the McIntosh Times, signed "Free Grist," don't need to talk about sound judgment, although it seems to have taken those "free grists" a long time to make up their minds what to write about. We wonder where their judgment was. In the first place they say the party signed "Mentor Grip" and "Mick." We would like "Free Grist" to understand that the "Grippe" does not need any help to say what he wants to say, as is the case with "Free Grist. But we suppose you have heard the old saying, "two heads are better than one even if one of them is a sheep's head." Secondly, he says "Grippe" said he didn't know who was the biggest fool. He didn't say "fool," but if the fool's hat fits him better let him wear it. In the third place, those parties speak of strong insinuations, but if they want any names mentioned Grippe is just the boy that can do it, and that without bribing anyone. But we should think Free Grist might find a better partner for the firm than one who would tell all he knows for a cigar, as was the case not long ago. Then they talk about beer. There won't be much beer unloaded at Mentor but what Free Grist or one of the firm knows it, but Grippe would defy Free Grist or any other person to say that he ever ordered a keg of beer since he came to this part of the country, nor has he ever experienced any loss by swiping. But Free Grist seems to know more about beer than the man who makes it. When Grippe wants a drink of beer he can get it and pay for it too; he don't have to swipe it—he is not whiskey sucker enough for that yet. Would Free Grist just think whether he helped to swipe that keg of beer he spoke of last summer or was it winter they got it. The beer must have been rather stale if they kept it till summer.

MENTOR GRIPPE.

Wanted.

A situation as foreman and housekeeper by a man and his wife. Best of references given. Call at JOURNAL office.

|46-tf|

—("We have no trash, don't keep it.")—

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT CARPETS

DO YOU NEED--- Are you going to buy any CARPETS this summer?

DO YOU WANT to select from an assortment that is larger than any other two stocks in town?

DO YOU WANT THE LATEST and CHOICEST STYLES?

DO YOU WANT to buy a good quality 36 inch Hemp Carpet at 18c per yard?

DO YOU WANT Your CARPETS cut withou waste?

DO YOU WANT your CARPETS sewed ready to lay?

DO YOU WANT any WINDOW SHADES or WINDOW CURTAINS, Brass Rods or Brass Fixtures, Wood Poles or Wood Fixtures?

——AND ABOVE ALL——

DO YOU WANT to pay less than you can buy inferior goods for elsewhere?

THEN—CALL—ON—US.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM, Leaders in Low Prices on Quality.

Wanted.

Reliable young man for office work. Must furnish good reference and $200 cash capital. Salary $65 per month. Address, "MANAGER," 742 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

ESTRAY.

Left my place in the town of Liberty, on Tuesday, March 29th, one white pony gelding weighing about 900, with red spots (looks like a circus horse) and one bay pony gelding with white star in forehead, weighs about 700 pounds. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the ponies to E. Winslow, or address me at Fertile post office.

[51-1] E. WINSLOW.

Farm to Rent!

A fine farm of 480 acres about three miles from city, from 275 to 300 acres for crop, will rent with teams and machinery if desired. This is a good opportunity for a young man to make a start in farming business, or for a man and wife. Will not rent to a man with large family as owner intends to occupy part of the house. For particulars call at JOURNAL office.

|59-52|

A Noted Battlefield.

Take up your atlas and find Paducah Kentucky. At this point the Ohio is joined by the Tennessee River. Follow this stream southward—and it is directly south—across the state of Kentucky and Tennessee. You note on the way, instead of towns the names of numerous "landing." Hardin is the last county before you reach the southern boundary of Tennessee. In the western part of this county you note "Pittsburg landing." A little further southwest "Shilohville." Both places are now in country solitude, but thirty years ago day before yesterday there were more than two hundred thousand men there engaged in a desperate battle that raged for two days with varying fortunes. You pass men on the street who had for reveille the rebel yell, as the confeds charged down in the morning; men who lay that night under the river bank at the "landing," and men who marched with Buell to reinforce Grant's army. Get them to tell you the story, and then go on a trip to the field, taking The Burlington from St. Paul or Minneapolis. For tickets, rates and information, address W. J. C. Kenyon, St. Paul, Minn., Gen. Pass. Agent.

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

320 ACRES in Angus Township, 255 acres cultivated, 50 acres pasture, fenced, good farm buildings, 110 acres ready for seeding, 4 horses and harnesses, 2 wagons, 2 seeders, binder, gang plow, seeders, etc, all for $5,000, part cash, balance on easy terms.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for marke garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings, 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Topnship. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land, near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad station partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Louisville can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full set Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $3,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.

Next week THE JOURNAL completes the 15th year. It is one of the few papers in the State, and the only paper in Northern Minnesota that has continued from the initial number until the completion of its 15th year under the same management. The past is passed and we cannot improve on that and while we have striven to make THE JOURNAL an ever welcome visitor to your homes we have not always had the facilities at hand to make it all we could wish, still, as we close the book on volume 15 it is with a feeling of pride that we look at the list of names of those who are constant readers of THE JOURNAL, and it is with a feeling of satisfaction that we review the year's business when we note the fact that that business has placed in our hands almost enough to pay for the contemplated improvements. As an earnest of what these improvements will be we mention the fact that we have negotiated for one of the latest improved styles of the Potter press, costing $1700, a gasoline engine costing $350, a power cutter, $180, and type and material enough to bring the whole amount up pretty close to $3,000. We have not taken in all that money yet, but if all who have promised to do so pay us when they agreed we shall come pretty near starting up the new outfit out of debt. We have also under contemplation other changes that will be to the benefit of our patrons of which we will speak later. Meanwhile we are putting in every minute there is in getting the new outfit ready for business. Though we have been delayed by the weather we still hope to be able to start the new volume on the new press and with the new type.

A Card.

Readers of THE JOURNAL and all others who read The Message for March saw a 12-page paper full of live thoughts for thinking people. The April number of The Message was mailed on April 2d. Here is a little "bill of fare" which we will in the April number present to our kind friends and hungry readers:

1ST PAGE.

Editorial paragraphs on Our Aim, Ruling Children, the Christian Spirit, Country Sunday Schools, Class Exhibition on Sunday, Drones in Churches, Words to Young Women, etc., etc.; also an original poem by a young lady of Crookston, and a life lesson on Going Across Lots.

2ND PAGE.

Under The School Workers, words of the editor about System, How to Measure Pupils' Attainments, Aim in Teaching, Power of the Teacher's Example, Thoroughness, Gentleness, That Bad Boy, etc. Also, If I Were a Boy Again, Woman's Dangerous Age, and, Hope for the Indian.

3RD PAGE.

Poem, How Long, O Lord! by Dr. McArthur. In prose—Samples Demanded, Why Do You Do It? Speckled Chickens, The Higher Criticism as Explained by Itself, and numerous other things full of best thought and entertainment.

4TH PAGE.

Devoted to The Home, a poem on I Will Not Doubt Thee. Prose articles on 12 thrilling short subjects, among which is one by Canon Farrar on Woman.

5TH PAGE.

Sorrow's soliloquy, a poem; I Am vs. I Have Been, by an aged minister, and Gems of Thought, being single sentences by eminent authors.

6TH PAGE.

Editorial, and a quiver full of local arrows gaming for advertisers.

7TH PAGE.

Church page—Calendars of about 20 churches of 8 different creeds. Also items of last month and plans for April in these various churches.

8TH PAGE.

More personal responsibility, by a layman of the Baptist church, Crookston; A Girl's Sphere—the first of a series of articles about young people by the editor; and how the Ladies' Home Journal educates girls free at Vassar college.

9TH PAGE.

Young People's page, very aptly opens with Questions, in poem.

"Can you put the spider's web back in its place, that once has been swept away?
Can you put the apple again on the bough, which fell at your feet to-day?" Etc.

10TH PAGE.

The Deacon's Sermon, Does Alcohol Warm Us, and other practical articles on temperance. Real weapons these are for earnest temperance thinkers and workers.

11TH PAGE.

Christian Endeavor, a perfect drama of the good works and vigorous labors of these Endeavorers and Epworth League workers all over the city and country.

12TH PAGE.

Contains some new advertisements which help to make it attractive to The Message for April.

Please do not put the sample copy sent you back in the post office. Read it and subscribe before April 10th for 50 cts. a year. After April 10th, 75 cts. to all except in clubs.

R. H. BATTEY, Editor.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

Ship your wheat to O. Tharaldson general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, at Duluth, and make from 4 to 7 cents a bushel. For further particulars as to membership, &c., inquire of L. K. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D. |25-tf|

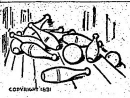
Always on hand, anything you want in the line of choice fresh meats, at Charlie Vine's.

Good Farm For Sale.

The S W ¼ Sec. 24, Town 149, R. 48, about 10 miles from Crookston and 8 miles from Fisher; 60 acres broke, with a creek running through the place giving a good supply of water all the year round; no building on the place.

Apply for the information and price, Grand Forks, box 282, N. Dakota.

148-51|



All over—your sufferings from Catarrh. That is, if you go about it in the right way.

There are plenty of wrong ways, that perhaps you've found out. They may relieve for a time, but they don't *cure*.

Worse yet, they may drive the disease to the lungs. You can't afford to experiment.

But there *is* a right way, and a sure way, that *does* cure. Thousands of otherwise hopeless cases have proved it. It's with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, it permanently cures the worst chronic cases. Catarrhal Headache, "Cold in the Head"—everything catarrhal in its nature, is cured as if by magic.

It's a way so sure that the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy offer, in good faith, $500 for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure.

If it's sure enough for them to make the offer, it's sure enough for you to make the trial.

They risk $500. What do *you* risk?

TALKED WITH LONGFELLOW.

Experience of a Green Irish Lad Soon After Arriving.

"When I came to this country," said a merchant recently to a Boston Herald reporter. "I was a lad fresh from old Ireland. My first home was with friends in Cambridge. In one of my walks, before I had been here a week, I came across a queer, old-fashioned house that interested me immensely. I described it to my friends, and learned that it was the home of the poet Longfellow. That increased my interest.

"The next day I went again to the queer house and stood gawkily looking at it and at an old gentleman sitting in the yard. I stared so long that the old gentleman noticed it and, coming up to the fence, asked me what I was looking at. I told him that I wanted to see the man who lived there because I had read his works in the schools of Ireland.

"The old gentleman asked me what I knew about Longfellow's writings and I told him that I knew enough about one poem to repeat every word of it.

"When he heard that he asked me to come into the house and recite the poem to him. I went in and repeated 'The Village Blacksmith' without making a mistake. That pleased my listener, and, putting on his hat, he asked me to walk with him. He said that I should have something that many people had asked for and tried in vain to get.

"He stopped under a big tree and said: 'This is the tree under which that poem you repeated was written. The village smithy was under this tree.'

"Then the aged poet marched up and with his own hands broke off a branch and gave it to me."

ONE CENT INVESTED in a postal card addressed to Hale Thomas & Co. Minneapolis, Minn., will bring you the new spring catalogue of the leading dry goods house in the Northwest.

The most wonderful thing about a shad is how the meat ever got in between the bones.

A Noted Battlefield.

Take up your atlas and find Paducah, Kentucky. At this point the Ohio is joined by the Tennessee River. Follow this stream southward—and it is directly south—across the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. You note on the way, instead of towns the names of numerous "landings." Hardin is the last county be ore you reach the southern boundary of Tennessee. In the western part of this county you note "Pittsburg Landing." A little further southwest "Shilohville." Both places are now in country solitude, but thirty years ago day before yesterday, there were more than two hundred thousand men there engaged in a desperate battle that raged for two days with varying fortunes. You pass men on the street who had for reveille the rebel yell, as the contestants charged in the dawn of the morning; men who lay that night under the river bank at the "landing," and men who marched with Buell to reinforce Grant's army. Get them to tell you the story, and then go on a trip to the field, taking the Burlington from St. Paul or Minneapolis. For tickets, rates and information address W. J. C. Kenyon, St. Paul, Minn., Gen. Pass Agent.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

BELLE AND I.

As I watch the waves of the glittering sea
Sweet memories come of Belle Gurnee;
How we used to wonder, hand in hand,
By the waters, on the yielding sand.

There we'd watch the tiny craft sail away,
To the very gates of the outer bay,
Which in imagination we filled with gold
Or of treasures of value untold.

And as time passes on at a rapid pace
She and I still stand on the very same place
Where in childhood our fancies would soar
Far beyond the ocean's roar.

But now nothing remains
Of those fond childish games,
Save memories oft and sweet,
Where we hope again to meet.

—LYDIA G. ESLER.

THROUGH JEALOUSY.

A Woman's Device.

THE first thing Arthur Denning asked his cousin on his return from Europe on taking a stroll with her in the woods, was "Where is Elsie?" Florence Troyo was piqued that he should cut her welcome short by asking for his uncle's ward. She had never quite given up hope of winning Arthur's love herself and had done her best to turn his mind against Miss Newton. "Elsie has gone to visit her friend Lucy Mapleton," she said in answer to his question; "but she will be back tomorrow."

"You might as well say the year after next," he growled. "I wonder if the time has passed as slowly to her since we parted as it has with me?"

"She showed admirable patience," said Florence carelessly. "I used to wonder how she could keep so cheerful. I'm sure I could never have done so."

He smiled good-naturedly.

"The time might have hung heavier," continued Florence, whose look of innocence was fairly childlike now, "but for the kind attentions of your friend Orton Barche. He was here nearly every day, and his presence seemed to cheer Elsie up greatly. I'm sure you ought to feel ever so much obliged to him."

Arthur's smile became a laugh.

"Come, come, Florence," he interrupted, "you always were a bit of a mischief-maker, but you can't make me the least jealous."

"How can you talk so, Cousin Arthur?" pouted Florence. "I never meant any such a thing. There was nothing in the conduct of Elsie and Mr. Barche that any one could criticize. They only sang, and played, and walked, and read poetry together, and"—

"In plain English flirted to their hearts' content," said Arthur, finishing the sentence and breaking into another laugh.

"Oh! Cousin Arthur"—

"I tell you it's no use," broke in Arthur, sauntering off to look after his luggage, which had just arrived.

Florence went out the next morning, and it was nearly noon when she and Arthur met.

"See," she said, on coming down from taking off her things, "something I've just found that Elsie forgot when she was leaving. How vexed she'll be when she misses it! She has worn it constantly of late."

"Why, it's the locket I gave her with my picture in it," said Arthur, taking the trinket in his hand.

"You say she has kept it constantly about her?" he asked, with manifest delight.

"Night and day lately," Florence answered.

Arthur touched the spring mechanically and the case opened. An electric shock could not have started him more suddenly. Instead of his own likeness it was that of Orton Barche that met his eyes! It was true, then, that in his absence another had supplanted him in the heart which he had fondly believed all his own.

He stood for a moment pale and silent. Then flinging aside the telltale bauble, he hurried to his room and made hasty preparations for an immediate journey. These finished, he penned a letter to Elsie filled with bitter and upbraiding words, and in terms of withering scorn giving her back her promise.

Instructing the servant to deliver his luggage to the messenger who would call for it, and leaving the letter to be delivered to Elsie, he hastened from the house, brushing past Florence with a hurried farewell.

An hour later Arthur Denning was a passenger on the "Lightning Express," experiencing a sort of undefined relief in the thought that every minute was carrying him further and further from the scene of his betrayal. There was, moreover, something in the noise and rapid motion in harmony with the turmoil of his feelings.

A shock—a crash—cries of men and shrieks of women—that was all Arthur could remember when, days afterward, he returned to consciousness, to find his head swathed in bandages and his arm cased in splints. Bending over him was a sweet, gentle face, full of tenderest sympathy. The parted lips breathed his name, and he looked up with a glad expression, which quickly faded away as if extinguished by some painful memory.

"Oh! Elsie, Elsie!" he murmured, "that you, of all the world, should have proved false?"

"How came you to doubt me, Arthur?"

As he gazed into her loving, truthful eyes he asked himself the same question. How, indeed, could he?

"But the locket"——

"The one you gave me with your picture?" she asked. "Here it is. I have guarded it most carefully;" and she held it open before his eyes, revealing his own likeness!

The truth flashed upon him. He understood now why Florence had gone out that morning. She had taken the locket from Elsie's room and had the picture replaced with one of Orton Barche, taking care, of course, after Arthur's departure and before Elsie's return, to have the original likeness restored.

"Forgive me, darling!" said Arthur, reaching out his hand, which Elsie took and pressed tenderly.

And then he told her all, and Elsie promised to give Florence a piece of her mind when they met, and we have no doubt she kept her word.

POISON IN TEA.

"Strength" in Tea Sometimes Merely a Chemical Ingredient.

Frequently one encounters such advertisements as these: "Drink Indian Tea. It is twice as strong and thrice as cheap as Chinese!" "Use Ballyhoo tea; four times stronger than Chinese, and therefore four times cheaper!" What truth is there to these assertions? As a matter of chemistry, physiology and gastronomic taste, China tea has the largest amount of theine and essential oils, and of the Chinese varieties, the foremost place is occupied by the Formosa. It is for the benignant effect upon the nerves of the former and the pleasure of the perfume of the latter that we drink the cup that cheers but does not inebriate, writes the American consul at Amoy in the New York Advertiser.

As a matter of fact, all teas contain an astringent principle. We call it tannin, for convenience, but in reality it consists of tannic acid. Chinese teas contain the least. Indian the most. The other lands lie between these extremes. A very little tannin does but little if any harm. In fact, physicians frequently prescribe tea for its astringency. An appreciable quantity of tannic acid injures stomach, intestines and nerves. The statement, therefore, that one tea is four times stronger than another means four times stronger in tannin, and therefore 16 times more pernicious to human health. Such advertisements as those quoted are really badges of inferiority. If true, the things they recommend as good are good to be avoided.

Would it not be well for the public to have a law passed similar to those in force in many European nations, requiring manufacturers, dealers and tradesmen to print and post a notice upon the goods, stating whether these are pure or mixed; and if the latter, mixed with what ingredients; a second law, prohibiting the mixing of a second-hand, chemically-prepared rubbish with tea of any sort; a third, whereby the chemists employed in the appraiser's department of the custom house should regularly analyze and publish the composition of all the teas entered the market with a special reference to the theine, essential oils, tannin and impurities? Something of this nature should be done and done immediately.

HIRAM AND THE BULL.

It Was an Undecided Question Which Was the Greatest Coward.

Ten years ago the hunter, ambitious to secure the buffalo, could still go to a region where he could kill hundreds of them. Then there was a western "town" into which the buffalo often came down at night, says Forest and Stream, and it was not unusual for the residents when they arose in the morning to see a bunch within rifle range of the houses. Among the dwellers in this town was one who, although he had lived on the frontier since the early sixties, had never killed a buffalo. One morning when Hiram looked out of his door he saw, not far away, a great buffalo bull rubbing his ragged sides against the bole of an old cottonwood tree. Here was a chance such as had never before presented itself. "Such an opportunity might not occur again," and he was filled with a great longing to kill this bull.

Seizing a gun, he crept out, and, stealing through the sage-brush and among the trees, was soon quite near the bull. Its immense size—for he had never before been close to a buffalo—somewhat startled the hunter, but he had gone too far to retreat now. Feeling a little nervous, he leveled his gun and fired. At the report the bull jumped a little and then glared slowly about with an air of the utmost ferocity, as if eager to pulverize whoever had fired the shot. This slow, searching gaze and the brute's fierce aspect were too much for Hi's nerves. They gave way, and dropping his gun he ran nimbly to the nearest tree and climbed into it with the activity of a boy. The bull meantime was thundering off in the opposite direction, while some of Hiram's companions, who had been looking on, were shouting with laughter.

Milk a Microbe Killer.

Dr. Freudenreich (Germany) has found by experiments that the cholera bacillus, if put into milk drawn fresh from the cow, dies in an hour, and in five hours if put into fresh goat's milk. The bacillus of typhoid fever takes twenty-four hours to die in cow's milk, and five hours in goat's milk. Other microbes suffer a like fate in varying periods. But he has also found that milk maintained for an hour at a temperature of 131° Fahrenheit, loses its power to kill microbes—a statement which is of interest in face of the teaching which makes the purification of milk depend upon its being boiled. Again, the bactericidal properties of milk become weaker the older it gets, for cow's milk after four days, and goat's milk after five days, cease to have any effect upon micro-organisms.—Medical Record.

Cunning of a Dog.

Hunting dogs, when they grow old, become rheumatic, or are at least debilitated with pains. We know, too, that they crave heat, and get as near the fire as possible—a craving which increases as they grow old. One such dog, older than the others and slower in getting into the lodge on returning from the hunt, was often crowded away from the fire by other dogs getting all the best places before him. Finding himself thus turned out in the cold, he would dash toward the door barking, when the others, supposing it was an alarm, would rush away too, while the old rheumatic went to the fire and selected a place to suit him.—Revue Scientifique.

SOME FARMING TOPICS.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR INDUSTRIOUS FARMERS.

How Twenty-four Acres Were Made to Pay—Poultry as a Farm Specialty—When to Water Horses.

Irrigating Farm Lands.

We do not think it would be a wise thing for the general government to undertake, the expense of the whole country, the irrigation of the arid regions of the West. That is what interested parties would like to have it do; but it would be a costly affair, and not in the strict line of government business.

But irrigation of these great arid districts, embracing about one-third of the entire area of the United States leaving out Alaska, would add immensely to the cultivatable land within our national limits. They are now of no value whatever for agricultural purposes. The rainfall is so slight, if any, that nothing will grow there.

But with an efficient system of irrigation these wilderness regions could be made "to bud and blossom as the rose." It is estimated that an area equal to the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa could be reclaimed by irrigation, and brought to yield crops 100 per cent. greater than where the rainfall is depended upon for the supply of water for the growing crops.

But this is for private enterprise to undertake. A private corporation, operated on business principles, could and would do the work much more economically and quickly than it could be done by the general government. Those who, on a comparatively small scale, have already begun operations, have done well, we understand the irrigated lands yielding average crops twice as large as those grown on naturally irrigated soils, and paying a handsome profit to the company and the farmer. Such success has stimulated enterprise, and it is reported that irrigation works are now in process of construction in Arizona and New Mexico, which will, when completed, bring under cultivation at least a million acres of land.

As the necessity for new fields to conquer arises, these private works will multiply to supply the need. There will be a healthy increase, based on actual need, much more desirable than the forced and vastly more expensive method of public enterprise.

But it is not alone on these arid lands that irrigation may be profitably employed. As has already been stated, the crops raised on the irrigation soils is twice as great as in localities dependent on the natural water supply. This suggests an inquiry.

Why would it not pay to employ irrigation more generally in the older regions of the United States? As is well known the dependence of the farmer upon the "showers that water the earth" is becoming a less and less safe one. The summer rainfall is "mighty onsartin." It is very apt to fail just when it is most needed—when the crops, deprived of the necessary supply of water, become stunted and yield only a scanty harvest. If means were provided whereby the necessary water could be supplied at moderate cost the crops could be kept growing steadily, and the yield could be correspondingly large.

In New England and the Middle States it would not be difficult in many localities, to provide reservoirs, either for single farms or groups of farms, in which could be stored up the needed supply for distribution when required. Or, by means of windmills or force-pumps, water could be lifted from rivers or ponds, and either stored in distributing reservoirs or sent directly on the land.

It might at first thought seem somewhat absurd to talk of irrigation on New England farms.

But, as above intimated, the summer rain-fall has become so uncertain that crops are not infrequently damaged beyond recovery by a few days' drought, occurring just when a supply of moisture is most needed. And this is true in all our agricultural territory. If judiciously undertaken a system of irrigation would amply repay the cost, and impart to the growing of crops a far more stable character than now exists.

The subject is one of great and widespread interest. It should be more generally discussed.

How Twentyfour Acres Were Made to Pay.

I commenced to haul manure in the fall and spread it on the land until about February, for corn. Then hauled into my barnyard till it was about two feet deep all over. The cattle tramping over it made excellent manure for crops of any kind. This was hauled out about the first of May on ground plowed for corn, harrowed in, then corn planted. I also hauled into my young orchard, plowed under, and planted sweet corn, cabbage, tomatoes beans, horseradishes and strawberries. In January, when it was so cold we could not haul manure, we did a good deal of thinking and planning. My wife would get discouraged and say "let us move to town; we are not making a living here." I would say, "no let us worry it through for a year or two and do our best, and then if no better we will sell out."

I found we had to buy our flour and groceries, and could not raise enough to sell to buy them with, and our clothes were getting the worse of wear. Our family consisted of wife, two girls and one boy six years old. I hadn't much help and not a cent of income outside of the place. There were three things most essential to bring up the fertility of the soil—tile draining, manure, and clover. I could, by the hardest effort, manage to buy clover seed and a few fruit trees every spring. I knew the fruit trees would in a few years bring in something. And as to tile, I went in debt for most of them and could trade such things as I had for sale for the digging of the trenches.

Another thing we must do, and that is to manage to have something to sell every month in the year. No special farming for me. I never did believe in it unless it was dairying on a large scale, or raising horses, cattle, hogs, or sheep, for sale. This spring I put down two rods of tile drain where most needed; bought and planted a few more fruit trees and fifty Russian mulberry trees for shade and for the birds. These I planted alternately with soft and hard maple, along the pike and up the driveway; set out blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and two hundred grapevines. These I bought from one of our nurseries, to be paid for when I could. I bought another cow, a brood sow and a pure-bred male hog, and am raising pure Poland-China hogs. Have my two sows farrow twice a year, save the spring pigs for my own use and sell the fall pigs at good prices to any person who wants them, I can sell my surplus at paying prices.

I built some more fence, kept the fence rows clean. Sold our property in town, paid off part of the mortgage; left three hundred dollars; paid off some pressing debts. We converted everything into cash that we could spare, and saved the money to apply on debts and such things as we actually needed. We sold all the small fruits and vegetables we could spare. Sold the best and kept the balance for our own use. We grated horseradish and sold it to eating-houses and groceries at one dollar per gallon. During any of my spare time, or when I made a trip to town, took my wagon and brought home a load of manure. The only thing (as I said before) that we could depend upon to a certainty to make the poor farm pay was the manure and clover, and how well we succeeded time will tell.—J. H. Fishnell, in Ohio Farmer.

Poultry as a Farm Specialty.

Some farmers find good markets for both eggs and broilers at their town, but this is not usually the case, neither is it possible to obtain prices that would pay them a profit worth while raising in large numbers. It is therefore best to breed for one or the other—eggs or broilers. For broilers of course the Brahma, Langshan, Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Indian Game and Cochins are the best kinds, that produce the larger and better dressed fowl at an early age, this being the point to be observed in broiler raising. Of course a cross of two or more of the above-mentioned breeds is frequently made by broiler raisers to improve them in flesh and form, and in many cases they answer the purpose just as well as separate varieties, and as you should sell them dressed for the markets no advantage can be taken of the blooded stock by unscrupulous dealers who would sell them at fancy prices and clear a neat profit by doing so.

Flocks can be greatly improved by weeding out every season all small birds selecting only such large, well formed and that will bring forth progeny of the same type, rapid maturing, capable of being placed on the markets at twelve weeks, and will command top prices. These are birds that are the best as broilers, and any farmer can produce them if he half tries. Without ample capital and accommodations for a dozen helpers, the farmer of today cannot expect to become wealthy from the production of his land, for all he will get or expect is hard work, a good quiet life, good health, plenty to eat and a tired body each day during the spring and summer season. A speciality such as poultry keeping, will bring him more returns for the labor and capital than farm labor ever can.

When to Water Horses.

Suppose the horse is just brought into the stable, from work or driving. In this case, only a few swallows of water should be given until he gets cool. If he is then to be fed at once, he should have not more than two or three quarts of water; but if he is to stand an hour before feeding, he may have a pailful, and it will largely be absorbed, or pass through the small intestines into the cæcum, or large intestines. This is a reservoir holding about twice as much as the stomach. It will here do no harm, but if this amount of water were given just before feeding, it would weaken the digestive power of the stomach, dilute the gastric juice, and be apt to cause indigestion. And if much water is taken immediately after eating, it is liable to wash the contents of the stomach into the intestines, where digestion of albuminoids cannot properly take place, and is liable to cause fermentation and liberation of gases, which may produce distension, colic and inflammation.

It will be seen by this that when just a little water is given immediately before feeding, and the food is masticated and moistened with saliva, it goes into the stomach and receives the full power of the gastric juice, dissolving out all the albuminoids, and then passes into the intestines and undergoes further digestion for carbo-hydrates. If the horse is to return to work very soon after eating, only a few quarts of water should be allowed.

The above remarks are made upon general principles. But if the horse is fed on hay or other coarse fodder, moistened and mixed with grain food, which must be thoroughly masticated before being swallowed, causing a proper flow of saliva, which becomes a sufficient moisture of the stomach for the proper action of the gastric juice, there is less liability to injury by modification in watering.

Dairy and Stock Notes.

A bull without horns has less chance to injure you.

Sterilized milk is not so digestible, but it is safer.

For a cow to do her best, she must be kept at her best.

Deliver us from "cooking-butter" and everything cooked with it.

There is no economy in turning the milk-cows out to exercise on a cold, blustery day.

Whatever is worth keeping at all in the way of farm stock, is worth keeping well, even in winter.

When two animals are bred possessing the same defect, the effect will be to increase in the offspring.

Look well to the angles, corners, crevices and rough places in dairy utensils for the witches that infest the dairy.

In the dairy, any ration that is good for milk is also good for butter, although this fact is not generally understood by farmers.

It is only in exceptional cases that good dairy cows can be purchased readily. In a majority of cases, the better plan is to raise them.

A Shining Mark for Rascals.

to aim the arrow of spurious imitation at is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Sometimes the shaft strikes, but rebounding destroys like the fatal shot in Der Freischutz, the evil marksman. Beware of all local bitters with or without labels which are colorable imitations of that of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, or which are represented to equal the great curative and preventative of malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney trouble and nervousness. Insist upon having the genuine.

When the millennium rules the spring poets will be sawing wood.

Tested by Time. For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cts.

How sweet and pleasant it is to eat a big dinner for one's country.

The proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for Catarrh and Cold in the head.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for 20 years. It became chronic and extended to my throat, causing hoarseness and great difficulty in speaking, indeed for years I was not able to speak more than thirty minutes, and often this with great difficulty. I also, to a great extent, lost the sense of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm all dropping of mucous has ceased and my voice and hearing has greatly improved.—Jas. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

A burglar generally makes his home run after he reaches the plate.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

Isn't it singular that the product of the still should make men so noisy.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

If all flesh is grass, Sarah Bernhardt must have been raised during a drought.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A line of colonels ten miles long is to be a feature in Hill's Texas reception.

Rev. James P. Stone
of Lower Cabot, Vt., formerly of Dalton, N. H.

A Faithful Pastor

Is held in high esteem by his people, and his opinion upon temporal as well as spiritual matters is valued greatly. The following is from a clergyman long influential in New England, now spending well earned rest in Cabot, Vt.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for many years past, with great benefit. We have, with confidence, recommended it to others for their various ailments, almost all of whom have certified to great benefit by its use. We can

HONESTLY AND CHEERFULLY

recommend it as the best blood purifier we have ever tried. We have used others, but none with the beneficial effects of Hood's. Also we deem Hood's Pills and Olive Ointment invaluable. Mrs. Stone says she cannot do without them." REV. J. P. STONE.

Better than Gold

Mr. Geo. T. Clapp, of Eastondale, Mass., says: "I am 82 years of age, and for 30 years have suffered with running sores on one of my legs. A few years ago I had two toes amputated, physicians saying I was suffering from gangrene and had but

A SHORT TIME TO LIVE

Eight months ago as a neighbor urged me, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has almost completely healed, and I can truthfully say that I am in better health than I have been for many years. I have taken no other medicine and consider that I owe all my improvement to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is "better than gold." "I cheerfully verify the above statement of Mr. Clapp, whom I have known 80 years." J. M. HOWARD, Druggist, Eastondale, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

BORE WELLS with our famous Well Machinery. The only perfect self-cleaning and fast-dropping tools in use. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL

Catalogue FREE.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

"PROMPT AND PERMANENT!"

THE PECULIAR EFFECTS OF
ST. JACOBS OIL
Are Its Prompt and Permanent Cures.

RHEUMATISM.—Jan. 17, 1883, GEORGE C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., wrote: "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 136 Moody St., desires to say that ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Graniteville, Mass., came to his house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. Mr. Dennis gave him St. Jacobs Oil to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."

Lowell, Mass., July 9, '87: "The cripple boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." DR. GEORGE C. OSGOOD.

LAMEBACK.—Aberdeen, S. Dak., Sept. 26, 1888: "Suffered several years with chronic stitch in the back: was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." HERMAN SCHWAYGEL.

CORNELIUS CORNELL was found dead in a house occupied by Mrs. Buckley in Boston. There were marks of violence on the head. Mrs. Buckley was arrested on suspicion.

"August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

NERVOUS MEN!

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

The errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured at home. EXPERT TREATMENT. NO FAILURE. Consultation in person or by letter. Address Wm. H. Parker, M.D., or the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. Prospectus and descriptive Pamphlet, closely sealed, free to all. Send now.

TAKE
Tutt's Tiny Pills
The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, good digestion, regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25cts.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

NEW BUSINESS Respectable energetic Lady wanted in every Section. No investment; only push. Money in this. Secure Territory at once. MACNAIR & CO., Detroit.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

C. S. CAIRNS, Solicitor of
PATENTS
Attorney in all patent, copyright and trade mark cases. Refer to any Bank in Minneapolis. Write for terms, Offices 430 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

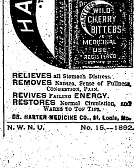
ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS
The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED
Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 195, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c., Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS. The addresses of all soldiers who homesteaded a less number of acres than 160 and made final proof on the same before June 22, 1874. W. E. Moses, P. O. Box 176, Denver, Col.

We want the NAME of every Sufferer from
HAY-FEVER OR ASTHMA
P. HAROLD HAYES, M.D.,
716 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

AGENTS Round-trip FARE and two weeks' ADMITTANCE TO THE GREAT
Columbian Exposition
absolutely free to you. This means BUSINESS and LARGE PROFIT now to energetic men and women. Special terms to County and District Agents. Experience and Capital unnecessary. Write quick to W. D. CONDIT & CO., Des Moines, Ia.



RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, CONGESTION, PAIN.
REVIVES FAILING ENERGY.
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and WARMS TO TOE TIPS.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

N. W. N. U. No. 15.--1892.

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER V.

When I met Sir Edmund in the morning, I told him that my partners had agreed with me to alter the clause in the agreement, though we had not yet decided in what manner.

"I am glad to hear it," he said; "anything will be better than that agreement as it stands."

Edith came down late to breakfast. She looked pale, and said she had overslept herself.

"For the first time in your life, I believe," said Sir Edmund. "You did not fall asleep quite so readily as usual,—hey?" he asked, smilingly.

"I could not sleep," she answerd, but so gravely that it was not from the cause the Baronet implied,—the love that had kept me awake; and then she added, "I have been terribly frightened."

We looked at her in astonishment and anxiety.

"I will tell you all about it," she continued, "because you may be able to explain what preplexes me, and that will be a great relief."

She paused, as if to collect her thoughts.

"I was nearly asleep, when I noticed a sound coming from the window. It was as if some one were rapping upon the glass,—not loudly or quickly, but softly as though with the tip of the finger, at intervals. I might have counted twenty or thirty between one tap and the next. I took little notice of it at first, thinking that, as I had left the windows partly open, it might be the wind moving the Venetian blind; but after a while the persistent tap,—tap,—tap irritated me. I rose and lit a candle; then I went to the window. The lattice was just as I had left it. The blind hung perfectly motionless. I drew it up and looked out. There was a gray mist everywhere. Not a breath of air stirred; the flame of the candle burned as steadily as though the window had been closed. I let down the blind, and listened; there was not the slightest sound."

"A moth on the ceiling," said Sir Edmund; "they have worried me in the same manner. Then you get a light and the thing stops."

"Hold on, we ain't heered the last on it, I kin see," said the Judge, looking at Miss Lascelles intently, his shaggy brows bent over his quick eyes.

"I explained it as you do, papa. I put out the light and tried to sleep. I heard no sound for quite ten minutes, I think, and then again that soft, slow tap—tap,—tap came from the window, —same sound, with same long interval between them. It was not like the beat of a moth's wing. It was like nothing but the touch of a human finger. But I tried to think it was an insect in the wall,—the insect that is called the 'death watch.' And I did my best to take no notice of it, but I could not help hearing it; and after a time I grew frightened, and the sound grew dreadful in my ears. It became unendurable; I could not lie there listening passively. I got up again, and struck a match. The wick of the candle was slow to light, and during those moments I noticed that the sound had ceased. As I say, I was frightened,—very frightened. And the unbroken silence seemed more terrible than the sound. There was something ghostly and supernatural about it, that brought back the old terror I used to feel, as a child, in passing the room that is said to be haunted at night. And just then the clock in the belfry struck, I dared not go to the window. My hand trembled so that I could not take up the candle, but I looked towards the window. The first thing that struck me was that the laths of the blinds, instead of lying flat, as they generally do, when down, and as I had left them, were opened and turned edge-ways,—do you know how I mean?"

She held her hands, that trembled with recollection of her terror, one above the other horizontally.

"But the next thing," she continued, and then stopped, with a little shudder, while we who listened held our breath,—"the next thing I saw was two great black eyes that caught the light from my candle as they glared in between the lower laths of the blind."

She paused, and then continued, with more firmness:

"I think I fainted,—I must have done so, for I was conscious of nothing after that, until I found myself upon the floor. The light was still burning upon the table. As recollection returned to me, I looked toward the window. The laths were no longer opened, but turned flat. Then it occurred to me that all I had seen was merely a realistic dream,—that I had gone through these experiences in my sleep. My great terror was gone. I went without fear to the window to ascertain if the night was as I had seen it. There was the gray mist; the flame of the candle did not flicker. Nevertheless, when I looked down and saw how impossible it was for any one to have stood outside the window, I felt convinced than at least the vision of the two eyes was imaginary,—an outcome of the fear I felt when I looked toward the window. I lay down again, and, though I could not sleep for some time, I heard no further sound whatever, save the chiming of the clock."

"Is it not very probable, my dear," said the Baronet, "that the sound you speak of was also the outcome of fear?"

"I had no fear when I went first to the window. The sound was a reality. It is that I wish explained."

"Do you know what time it was when the tapping first began, Miss Lascelles?" Van Hoeck asked.

"It was a quarter to one by my watch when I recovered from the fit."

"May I ask, miss, without offense, if a thing o' this kind has ever happened to you afore?" asked the Judge.

"As a child I was timid; but I can not remember ever being so frightened."

"You don't look as if a trifle would skeer you, I will allow;" and rising from his chair, the Judge added, "if you'll excuse me, I'll go and prospect the place straight off, for I'm lorth to say it looks to me like as if the Kid had been taking a hand in this game."

"By all means," said the Baronet; "the sooner the truth is discovered the better."

We all went out onto the lawn which faced that part of the building in which Edith's room was situated.

On the way Van Hoeck who had taken my arm for guidance, gripped it tightly, and whispered;

"What did I tell you? This is the beginning of the end!"

CHAPTER VI.

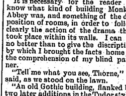
It is necessary for the reader to know what kind of building Monken Abbey was, and something of the disposition of rooms, in order to follow clearly the action of the drama that took place within its walls. I can do no better than to give the discription by which I brought the facts home to the comprehension of my blind partner.

"Tell me what you see, Thorne," he said, as we stood on the lawn.

"An old Gothic building, flanked by two later additions in the Tudor style, that project beyond it."

"I don't understand," he said, impatiently; "can't you make it clearer to me?"

I had a note-book in my pocket; pressing the metallic pencil hard upon the paper, I drew this rough diagram:



He passed his sensitive fingers over the impression.

"The two end blocks are the additions you speak of, the space between them the old part. I understand. Go on," he said.

"The great door is in the centre of the old part, the dining-room is on one side, the library on the other. The floor above is occupied by the picture gallery. It has a gable roof, and the belfry rises from the middle. The block on the right and that on the left are alike. The ground floor is divided into drawing-rooms, sitting-rooms, kitchens, etc."

"Where is the dairy, and the door that is left open at night for the Kid?"

"At the back of the house; it can not be seen from here."

"Is that in the right block or the left?"

"In the right; the kitchen is in the left. On the first floor are the principal bedrooms; the servants' are above. Our rooms are in the right block, Sir Edmund's and Miss Lascelles' are in the left."

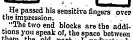
"What means of communication are there? For instance, how could Sir Edmund get to your room?"

"By simply passing through the picture gallery."

"I understand; go on."

"There are two oriel windows and a bay in the end of the left block facing us as we stand here."

I drew another diagram to explain the windows to Van Hoeck. Here it is:



"The oriel on the left," I continued, "projects from Sir Edmund's room: that on the right from Miss Lascelles'. There are stone mullions at the angles of the oriel, and lattice windows between, hung inside with Venetian blinds. I have marked a cross where Miss Lascelles saw the eyes looking through. The oriels are supported by corbels. They are perfectly inaccessible from the ground except by a ladder."

"But from the story above?"

"There are no windows over the oriel. The only means of descent would be by a rope from the roof."

"Are there any other means of getting at the window?"

"None whatever that any human being could use."

"What is this projection between the oriels?" he asked, feeling the paper.

"A two-sided bay carried up from the ground to the gable, pierced with latticed windows from top to bottom. It gives light to the stairs inside."

"Do the windows open?"

"Yes."

"And what distance is there between the windows in the bay and Miss Lascelles' window?"

"Seven or eight feet at least."

"And the wall between is perfectly flat?"

"There is a stone moulding runs along parallel with the floor of the first story and the base of the oriel."

"Why didn't you tell me that?" he asked sharply.

"Because it is perfectly impossible for any one to walk along it."

"What width has it?"

"A few inches. It seems to be merely a stone gutter to carry off the water from the oriel."

"Is there no ivy on the house,—nothing to catch hold of?"

"There is no ivy, but there is a pipe midway between the bay and oriel; it descends from the gable to the gutter."

"What! and you tell me it is impossible to get from the bay to the window!"

"I still mean what I said. The gutter is so narrow that no one, even facing the wall closely, could stand on it and maintain a centre of gravity."

"But with the aid of the pipe?"

"The pipe is four feet from the bay, and four feet from the oriel. Now, suppose Lola, for I know whom you suspect, got from the window in the bay; she would have to advance holding to the mullion of the window for support, and with one hand only, until the other could catch the pipe, a span of four feet."

"Four feet; that is not impossible, unless the girl is short limbed."

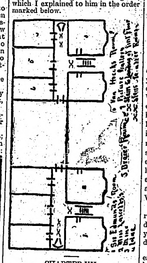
"It is impossible, if in holding to the mullion or the pipe, the girl had to support part of her own weight."

"Let us go and measure the width of the ledge," said Van Hoeck; it may appear from below less than it is."

We went up to my bedroom in the right block, which, as I have said corresponded in every external respect to the block on the left; and from the oriel, I measured the width of the stone ledge outside. Van Hoeck's supposition was just: it was wider than I expected, measuring a trifle less than my span, which is nine inches. Van Hoeck placed himself flat against a wall, and, turning out his toes until he obtained the limit of width upon which he could sustain his equilibrium, bade me measure the distance between his heel and the wall. I found it was fully three inches within my span, and was astonished to perceive upon how narrow a space one may stand with safety. This settled the point. Lola might well have passed along the ledge with safety.

"Now," said Van Hoeck, "draw me a plan of the rooms, roughly and broadly, showing their relative position to the stairs, the bay, and the picture gallery."

I complied with his request, marking the several parts with figures, which I explained to him in the order marked below.



CHAPTER VII.

But I was still incredulous. How was the girl hiding in the woods all day to know of the existence of the ledge? It was true she had access to the house at night; but I doubted if it were possible for her to see the ledge in the dark, even from the bay window. But admitting the possibility would she risk her life for no purpose but to alarm Miss Lascelles? There was too much strength in Lola's character for such a senseless and feeble device to be acceptable to her. It was not the act of a rational being, but of a mischievous or malevolent idiot.

I was inclined to believe that the explanation Miss Lascelles had offered was a just one, and that what she had seen was purely imaginative and the result of fear, inspired by those mysterious sounds which might yet be explained.

This was not Van Hoeck's opinion, nor was it Brace's.

"I will not say the Kid hes not done it," he said; "there's no sayin' what greaser blood will not do. For the sake of argyment, we will say she did; but I ondertake she shall not play the same bower twice, if her father's persuasion counts anythin';" and he went off at once to search for Lola in the wood.

When we were alone, Van Hoeck said:

"Ask Sir Edmund; he will tell you, as he told me, that Brace was in the woods yesterday while you were philandering with Miss Lascelles. What was he there for but to find his daughter and employ her in working out this plot?"

TO BE CONTINUED.

Training Extraordinary.

About ten years ago C—— occupied a foremost position as a long-distance runner, and was noted as possessing an extraordinary amount of endurance.

Unfortunately he was not very quick-witted, which resulted in his discomfiture on more than one occasion. He inherited the quality of placing implicit confidence in the instructions of his trainer, to whose direction he attributed much of his success in the racing path.

About six o'clock one summer evening, prior to a coming race, C—— went to the ground for a practice spin, accompanied by his trainer, and the latter, after fulfilling the duties attached to his office, arranged that C—— should run round until be signalled to him to stop.

Meanwhile, the trainer, being of a somewhat bibulous nature, adjourned to a neighboring public-house for a "refresher." As may be surmised, the warm sultry evening was conducive to accelerating his thirst, and he indulged rather freely. The result was that it overcame him, and he fell into a sound slumber, which lasted until closing time, 11 p. m., when he was rudely awakened by "mine host."

He suddenly remembered the instructions he had given to C——, and he forthwith repaired to the ground, when lo, there was his man plodding like a locomotive round the track. He signalled for C—— to stop, and after explanations, both resolved to keep the matter a secret. The affair, however, got circulated amongst the frequenters of the ground, and many a good laugh is the result when the story is told amongst his associates.

Wonderful Memory of a Horse.

A. R. Hill, a leading lawyer of Danville, Ill., is in this city on a peculiar mission. He came to recover an old family horse that was stolen from him on Dec. 21, 1890, and which he has followed over 1,000 miles. The thief that stole the horse carried it to Indianapolis, and sold it to some horse-dealers. They sold it to some Atlanta stock dealers, who shipped it to this city. A gentleman from Mr. Hill's home, who was visiting in the city, saw the horse and recognized it, and at once notified the owner. Mr. Hill came to see about the much-beloved animal. On his arrival he was informed that his horse was in the stables of Hill and Walker, and that he would have to prove beyond a doubt the identity of it before he could have it. With some other gentlemen Mr. Hill proceeded to the stable. When he walked into the stall the horse neighed and pranced, and when Mr. Hill held out his hand the horse licked it with seemingly as much passion as ever one person kissed another. The gentlemen present were astounded at the instant recognition of the master by the faithful old family horse after a full year's absence. The gentleman, who had possession of the horse told Mr. Hill to take it, remarking: "You need not identify the horse; he has identified you. I would hate to be a murderer and own that horse. I might run on him some day and could never conceal my identity." The horse will be shipped to Danville and Mr. Hill will follow him.—Elberton (Ga.) Star.

THE YOUNG FOLK'S CORNER

INTERESTING TOPICS FOR BRIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE.

Webster's Messenger Boy—The Clock and the Story—The Story of Billiards—A True Dog Story—A Gold Pocket Knife.

Webster's Messenger Boy.

While Daniel Webster was secretary of state under President Fillmore, a young boy named Stephen Wise was employed by him as messenger. Mr. Webster grew very fond of the thin, delicate, dark-eyed lad, and finding him honest and reliable intrusted him with papers and personal effects in a most careless and wholesome manner. But Stephen's sharp eyes saw everything, and his attentive ears heard all that was passing and he gathered up information about everything that came into his hands, and could have supplied any facts Mr. Webster had forgotten.

Mr. Webster said one day: "You read too much. My law books are too dry and old for chaps of 14. While you wait for me run up and down under the trees."

Stephen shook his head. He said eagerly: "No, Mr. Webster, I can't lose such opportunities as I have with you, sir."

"Ambitious, Stephen?" dryly asked Mr. Webster. "Going to be a lawyer or a president?"

"A lawyer, sir, I will study 20 years to—be"—

Stephen's head drooped under the deepset eyes looking him through.

"A great lawyer, of course, Stephen?" Mr. Webster said, with a smile.

"Yes, sir! not great like Mr. Daniel Webster—but as great as I can become."

In all Mr. Webster's public life he rarely asked favors for himself or friends, but that night he spoke about his messenger boy to his friend Judge Marshall, of Virginia. "If I die first I want you to look after Stephen. When a boy of his age starts up the ladder with the persistence and pluck of a middle-aged man of ability he must be helped along. Stephen's in a fair way to get to the top."

For four years Stephen had the advantage of working for Mr. Webster—an advantage he knew how to use. He copied speeches, read criticisms, examined and arranged papers—each and all for his own thought—and into the small hours he studied Mr. Webster's law books.

When Stephen Wise was 25 he was practicing law in Virginia, his native state. Then did the residents of Washington remember his magnetic arguments in the law courts of those early days; remember well the dark, wiry, thin Virginian, who, with his court papers under his arm, was always dropping into the senate chamber at the hour of a great debate, or into the libraries for fresh knowledge to bear on his arguments and opinions.

He argued with the first jurists of the time, and was retained in the same causes with the eminent men of his profession. Fathers were wont to point out Stephen Wise, the celebrated lawyer, and tell their sons the story of the little fellow, hungry for knowledge, who was picked up by Daniel Webster and got the larger part of his learning while acting as the great man's office boy.

Elements of Success.

Mark Holmes was a young man of brilliant parts. He was an indefatigable worker, and his ideas as to quality of work in what he did were of the highest. He wrote a perfectly legible, clear and rapid hand. His shorthand writing was like engraving, his type-writing was faultless. The drawings he made the first year of his scientific course he presented by request of the Professor, to the college in which he was a student, as models for the other students to emulate. His recitations were invariably prepared with care, and his deportment was beyond criticism.

Yet when he saw young men in his classes with talents so much more showy and brilliant than his, he was inclined to despond as to his success in life. He was rather slow of speech, and found his pleasure in literary companionship with authors in their books rather than with the young men about him. He did not smoke cigars, or carry a cane, or take a drink, or sing a comic song. There was no fun in these things to him.

Fortunately he had a friend some years older than himself with whom he discussed his future with perfect frankness. At the conclusion of one of their talks this friend said to him: "You need have no misgivings as to your future. With you character will be as large a factor in your success as education, family or general ability. What the world needs is men who can be trusted, who can be depended on, whose integrity is firm, whose honesty is incorruptible, whose escutcheon is spotless. I am glad you are not brilliant. Many a young man has been wrecked by the possession of shining abilities, unbalanced by sterling virtue and established principle. You have only to go on as you are now doing, and the way will open before you; positions will seek you, and you will perhaps slowly but surely rise to the level you are capable of reaching by the simple force of your character and your manhood."—Ex.

A True Dog Story.

Gyp was a handsome brown spaniel, of the kind known as "bird dogs." When only a little puppy her instinct as a bird setter showed itself in a passion for chasing and killing young chickens, and as she grew older, not even the larger fowls were safe from her sharp teeth. At last, however, by much patience and punishing on the part of her master, Gyp was taught not to chase the fowls, on her master's premises at least.

One of the children of the family had a pet hen, which, being always near the house, annoyed Gyp very much by stealing the food from the plate of scraps set out for the dog upon the back porch. In vain Gyp did chase her away. As long as she forbore giving her a shaking, old Biddy would return on the instant that Gyp went back to her plate and snatch another choice bit under her very nose.

At last the poor dog's patience was worn out, and one morning Gyp resolved to put old Biddy out of the way, and yet not risk the punishment by killing her in the way common to bird dogs. She seized the hen in her teeth, and ran with it to the garden, where, still holding it in her mouth, she scratched a deep hole in the earth and laid the squawking hen in it, holding her down with one paw, while with the other she proceeded to bury her tormentor alive.

So well did she accomplish this task that it is doubtful if the hen could have gotten out without help. When the hen was buried, Gyp trotted back to finish her breakfast in peace.

The hen was released uninjured, and ran cackling to the barn-yard. The lesson proved a good one, however, and if the hen ever came near the plate of food again, a spring at her from Gyp would send her away in great fright.—Harper's Young People.

The Clock and the Story.

This was a queer clock. It looked like a small bird-house, and hung quite high on the wall, out of reach of the cat.

It was a rainy day, and Mabel, Dora, and Fred were tired of their toys, for they had had a long play with them. What should they do next? Just then Aunt Kate came into the room, and the three little folks cried out with one voice: "Aunt Kate, tell us a story! Please do!"

Aunt Kate looked up at the clock, and said: "Well, it must be a short one, for I can only stay with you a few moments. I know you are fond of birds, so I will tell you of one that is too lazy to build a nest for itself. It lays its eggs in the nests of other birds, and leaves them there to be kept warm and hatched out. Is she not a strange kind of a mother, to take no thought or care of her little ones, and see that they are well brought up?"

"What is the bird's name?" asked Fred, "I should think all the other birds would hate her."

"Maybe they do," said Aunt Kate, going toward the door.

"Tell us its name," cried the children.

"The clock will do that," said Aunt Kate.

And then there was a great whir and whiz inside the clock, and out popped a wee mite of a bird, who said, "Cuckoo! cuck-oo! cuck-oo!" at the top of its lungs.

And the clock told the truth, for that was the bird's name.

A Rich Musician.

Generally professional men, and especially musicians, are very poor business men. Rossini was, however, an exception, though he did not prove himself to be an exception until quite late in life. He wrote William Tell, which is one of the greatest of operas. The work insured him fame for all time, and caused him to be buried in Pere la Chaise, a Paris cemetery wherein many great Frenchmen of times have been interred. But while Rossini was at work upon his famous opera he lived in a garret. His room was reached by not even a stairway, but by a ladder which led up to a trap-door in the floor. For his opera the French government paid him $3000. With it he speculated on the Bourse, and, unlike most men, succeeded there. Every venture was fortunate in its results, and a handsome fortune was soon accumulated. Dying, he left this fortne to his successors in music. Part of it went to found at Pesaro, where he was born, a fine school of music. The remainder went to establish in Paris, where he died, a pleasant home for old musicians.

A Gold Pocket Knife.

The costliest pocket-knives manufactured for sale are retailed at a store in New York city, which sells nothing but knives. There are 1500 different kinds on exhibition in the window, ranging in price from 5 cents to $25. The $25 knife is the costliest known. The outside plates of its handle are solid gold, and it contains two small blades only, a nail file and a miniature pair of scissors. There is a little hook in the handle by which it may be attached to the watch chain. The sales of the $25 knife are very slow.

The largest knife in America is supposed to be in Cincinnati. It has fifty-six blades and is a chest of tools in itself, containing almost anything from a tooth-pick to a cigar punch, from a pair of scissors to a handsaw. It is for sale at $500 and weighs thirteen pounds.

The largest knife ever known was made by Jonathan Crookes, a workman for Joseph Rodgers in Sheffield. It had 1821 blades.

The Story of Billiards.

The first billiard player is declared by those who have investigated the subject to have been a London pawnbroker named William Kew. It is his name spelled differently which is applied to the stick universally used in the game of billards and known as a "cue."

A letter in the British Museum says that Kew not only loaned the money but sold cloth, and that the three round balls, which he had hung in front of his shop as a sign, were taken down one day to be cleaned and polished and were laid on the cloth, counter by the yardstick. Picking up the yard-stick carelessly Kew began to punch these balls about on the smooth surface of the cloth spread out before him, and soon acquired a certain sort of skill at making one glance from the other. He got to be quite fond of this amusement, which his friends called "Bill's yard." This was afterwards, the letter says, shortened into "billiards."

Punishment of Wife-Beaters in Germany.

Mr. Labouchere writes:—My attention has been called to a system said to be in force in Germany, by which a man may be imprisoned for an assault on his wife or children without causing the punishment to react to the further disadvantage of his victims. The plan consists in imprisoning him only on his holidays. He is taken every Saturday when he leaves work and locked up till Monday morning, and this process is repeated until he has done his "month," or whatever the term may be. The idea is ingenious, but I do not see how it could be worked effectually except in a country where the whole population are under close police supervision.

CORRECTING AN ITEM.

Alkali Ike Calls for a Retraction, but Fails to Connect.

"Do I look like a dead man?"

This question was shot at the head of the editor of the Bazoo by a man of ferocious aspect, who entered the sanctum in a hurry.

"My friend, I have no time to answer conundrums," replied the editor mildly.

"I want to know if I look like a dead man?" persisted the visitor in a louder tone. "It aint no conundrum either."

"I don't know that I'm bound to answer the questions of every excited individual who happens to come in. If you'll tell me the object of your call I'll give the subject some consideration."

"Well, sir, your paper announced me dead, and I want to know whether I look like a dead man."

"Why didn't you say so? No, you don't look like a dead man."

"Then yer paper lied, didn't it?"

"The paper seems to have been misinformed if you are the man referred to. I allow no man to say it lied."

"Well, I'm the man referred to, I reckon. There ain't but one Alkali Ike in these diggin's. I'm the terror of the Bad Lands. I'm a varmint from the wicked desert and when I'm mad I can lick the entire press of the United States. You hear me?"

"I've never been accused of deafness."

"I could chew you up at one mouthful. See?"

"I'm not blind."

"If you don't make that paragraph right I'll jab yer into yer own press and print an impression of yer paper on yer carcass. Twig?"

The editor twigged.

"Will yer make that item right?"

"I will," replied the editor, rising slowly from his chair, with a seven-shooter in one hand and a bowie knife in the other. "Yes, I'll make the paragraph true. You'll look like a dead man in exactly five seconds. What's your choice, lead or steel?"

But Alkali Ike, the varmint from the Wicked Desert, according to the Brooklyn Life, did not remain long enough to choose, and the item hasn't been corrected yet.

AN ISOLATED RACE.

Dwellers in the Arctic—The People of Upper Greenland.

In 1818 Sir John Ross discovered an isolated race of human beings numbering about two hundred souls, living on the inhospitable shores of North Greenland, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine. To that community he gave the romantic name of "Arctic Highlanders," a name which unfortunately is misleading, for they are littoral people and cannot inhabit arctic highlands, as it is an everlasting ice cap, and moreover they will not even visit it, for this inland ice is to them a region of terror; a land where abide their demons and evil spirits.

At the present day they number, as near as can be estimated, about the same as when the knowledge of them came to the civilized world; nor have they increased their territory, but live on the narrow strip of mountainous coast, which is left bare during the summer months by the retreat of the winter snows. They could not be more cut off from other human beings did they live on some small oceanic island. Practically they do live on an island, for they are surrounded by water; by great expanses of solid water; for they never pass the ice barrier of the great Humboldt Glacier, with its sea face of sixty miles; they never ascend to the summer foot of the "iceblink," some two thousand feet above sea level, nor attempt to wander south over the vast ice-floes of Melville Bay, one hundred miles in extent. At 79 deg. north latitude, near the southern edge of the Humboldt Glacier, is a collection of huts known as Etah, their most northern settlement, while at Cape York, in lattitude 75 deg. 55 min. north probably their encampment, is their southern limit, and which, as near as we could determine by the sign language, they call Pitanito. Their country may be said to be about one hundred and eighty-five miles long and from three to five miles in breadth.

PASSING OF THE WHITEFISH.

The Most Delicate of Fresh Water Fish Disappearing.

"Year after year, and for many years, the fish commission of all the states bordering on the great lakes have freely stocked these waters with whitefish, and yet year by year the catch of whitefish diminishes," said a prominent buyer and shipper of lake fish. "Where do the whitefish go? It isn't a difficult question to answer. There is no doubt that the efforts of the commissions in stocking the lake with whitefish are eminently successful as far as the experiments themselves are concerned. The young fish thrive and grow even beyond the expectations of fish culturists. But the experiments with whitefish are exceptionally tender. They hug closely the shores of the lakes, unlike most of the fishes of the lakes. The water there is shallow and warm. This important fact in the nature of whitefish was known to the native fisherman long before the scientists began to investigate. These shallow reaches of the lakes have been for years unnumbered, and are still level with the trap nets that the observant fisherman uses. These nets, like the eel weirs of the rivers, are no respecters of fish as to size, and the half-grown white-fish are caught by them in as great numbers as the full-grown fish are.

"The half-grown whitefish are not marketable, but that does not deter the fisherman in taking them. They are thrown back into the lake, but being dead, that does not help them any. Every mile of shore between Buffalo and Chicago, one might truly say has its thousands and thousands of young whitefish destroyed in this way every year. That is the reason why the supply of this most delicate of fresh water food fishes is diminishing instead of increasing every year, in spite of the costly annual restocking of the lakes. There is law enough to prevent this wanton destruction of whitefish, but if it is not enforced better in the future than it is now, people will ask in vain at the markets for whitefish when the twentieth century comes in."—N. Y. Sun.

BOSTON WOMEN OF NERVE.

Two of Them Chase a Pickpocket and Recover a Pocketbook.

It is not one time in a hundred that a woman has the forethought and presence of mind to chase a pickpocket and recover her property instead of screaming for the police, asserts the Boston Journal.

There were two such plucky women on Washington street the other afternoon, however. They were near the crowded corner of Washington and Winter streets, when one of them felt a hand in her pocket. She made a grab for the hand, but it and her pocketbook were missing. With a rush she was after the thief, whom she grabbed right in the midst of team traffic on Washington street, which was for the time delayed. The horses of one car thrust their heads against the woman and her captive. Her friend was an able second and laid a hand on the other shoulder of the pickpocket, a young man some twenty-five years of age. "You fiend," cried the other, "give up that pocketbook!" This was too much for the fellow's nerves, and he quickly pulled it out and handed it over. The woman "let go," and the man disappeared up the street on a dead run, while the teams once more moved along in unbroken procession.

BOGUS "NEWS."

What the Lottery Will Do and Will Not Do.

The new fakirs having tired of setting up imaginary lottery schemes in Nicaragua, changed their field of operation. The following was recently sent over the country, among other papers the Brooklyn Standard Union giving it publication:

HONDURAS REJECTS THE LOTTERY.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The Picayune's City of Mexico special says: Honduras has refused concessions to the Louisiana State Lottery. Gen. Jesus Tolego died here this morning. Forty-seven Mexican generals have died since February 7.

On being shown the above, President Paul Conrad, somewhat indignantly and very emphatically declared: "It is not true that the Louisiana State Lottery Company has made application to Honduras or to any other foreign country, for lottery privileges, nor has any such overture been made on behalf of this company, its shareholders or managers.

"We shall continue to conduct our business here until the present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company expires in 1895. Simply that and nothing more.

"Postmaster Eaton's statement in the Globe Democrat, that this company accepts the situation as defined by the courts, in good faith, is absolutely correct.—New Orleans (La.) City Item, March 13.

Lonely Death of a Prospector.

RAT PORTAGE, Ont., Special.—The skeleton of a man supposed to be H. Watson of Duluth, a mining prospector, was found in an abandoned lumber camp near Witch Point, Whitefish bay, seventy miles from here. There was a knapsack found with the body containing letters from George H. Eastman and Dr. Eastman of Minneapolis to H. Watson, Duluth. The contents indicate that Watson was prospecting for those parties. Some rich specimens of gold, native copper and iron were found in the knapsack.

J. C. ADAMS has been convicted of manslaughter at Witcha, Kan., for the murder of Capt. A. C. Couch, the noted Oklahoma boomer.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

CONTAINS NEITHER AMMONIA, ALUM OR ANY OTHER INJURIOUS DRUG.

The Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commissioner says

In his Annual report for 1890, on page 82:

"The NATIONAL DISPENSATORY says of Carbonate of Ammonia: 'It is irritant, and if long continued, even in doses which the stomach will tolerate, it impairs nutrition; in doses of five to ten grains it increases the fullness and force of the pulse and causes a sense of lightness in the head. *It is one of our most powerful medicines and certainly should not be used in the preparation of foods.*'"

On page 85 the report further states:

"The result of experiments would indicate that the residues in bread made from Alum Baking Powder, *have a decided effect even on a strong and healthy stomach.* The weight of testimony is decidedly against the use of ALUM."

The following powders contain either ammonia or alum, or both: *Royal, Calumet, Forest City, Pearl, Unrivalled, Echo, Crown, Chicago Yeast, Bon Bon, Star, New Era, Snow Ball, Zipp's Grape Crystal.*

A HOSPITAL FIRE.

A Blaze at Ashland Which Is Almost The Funeral Pyre of Many.

Burglars Pick Up Much Boodle in a Leisurely Way at Rice Lake.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special Telegram, March 4.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered in the basement of the new Rhinehart hospital, and for a time terror reigned supreme. About thirty patients were under treatment at the hospital, and willing hands immediately began to carry out those unable to make their own escape, and they were left at neighboring houses. The patients were kept under control, and but one attempted any overt act. One man jumped from the second story, but, as the ground was very soft, did himself no injury beyond a shaking up.

The building immediately filled with smoke, and it was with the greatest difficulty that all the patients were saved from suffocation. The firemen were compelled to get to the rooms on their hands and knees, and when they returned many were nearly stifled. The shock to a few of the patients may result in a set-back in their condition. The excellent work of the fire department probably averted a serious catastrophe. The fire was confined entirely within the basement and first floor. The damage is considerable, partially covered by insurance.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

The Decomposed Body of a Murdered Child Found in an Attic.

CHICAGO, April 4.—What is believed by the police to have been a murder at 2301 Wabash avenue was unearthed to-day. The house is occupied by Mrs. Paine, who rents furnished rooms. A few days ago she noticed a stench in the attic of the house, and to-day it became so offensive that she reported the matter at the Cottage Grove police station. Two officers went to the house and forced open the attic, which had been nailed up. The stench was so great that it was difficult to enter the room. The officers discovered a bundle lying in one corner. It was wrapped up in a muslin cloth, which was covered with blood stains. The bundle was unwrapped and was found to be the body of a three-months old male child. Decomposition had so far advanced that the fingers of the dead infant were dropping off, and the flesh fell from the bones when the body was moved. Across the abdomen of the child was a gash four inches long, evidently inflicted with a knife. Mrs. Paine said she did not know of any one who had lived in the house during the past three months who had given birth to a child, or who would be interested in putting a child out of the way. The police have no doubt that the child was murdered, and are now looking for the murderer.

NOT CAPTURED YET.

Pennsylvania Moonshiners Very Elusive Individuals.

SOMERSET, Pa., April 4.—Sheriff Good and his posse of twenty-five men, who have been scouring the surrounding country for the past thirty-six hours in search of the moonshiners William C. Miller and William Pritts, who killed old man Herestetter, returned here to-night, being unable to locate their men. Revenue Agent Culbertson is expected to arrive here soon and fit out an expedition peculiarly fitted for their capture. Sheriff Good says it is impossible to capture the moonshiners with a large body of men. The outlaws have many friends in the mountains, and are so familiar with the country that it is no trouble for them to find hiding places within a short distance of their pursuers. It is learned to-night that William C. Miller and Pritts intend to kill young Herestetter, a nephew of Jonathan Herestetter, and the young Beals who witnessed the bloody crime. If the moonshiners succeed in carrying out their threat, it is said they will then surrender to the authorities. It has come to light that there are at least thirty illicit distilleries operating in the mountains of this and Fayette county. The moonshiners are organized in a society called the "Freundschaft."

WHITE CAPS.

An Iowa Man Accused of Murder and Ordered to Move.

ELDORA, Iowa, Special, April 4.—Speculation is still rife regarding the Mills murder. There is no apparent effort, however, to ferret out the author of the crime. The grand jury adjourned without making much, if any, inquiry into the tragedy. And now comes the "White Caps" with three warning letters addressed to S. G. Palmer, all in the same wording and handwriting, though bearing different signatures. The missives were suggestively embellished with drawings of skulls and cross bones, daggers and revolvers. They were worded as follows:

"S. G. Palmer: You black-hearted villain—if you don't leave Dows, and keep yourself separate and apart from it, you will be served as you served Bill Mills when you murdered him with a club. Signed. By order of "sender," "sender."

"CAPTAIN."

Mr. Palmer was away at that time, going the day before to Benwick to visit his brother. He returned on Thursday and apprehends no trouble from the threat.

A Murderous Boy.

LIMA, Ohio, April 4.—Some boys were flying kites this afternoon, when a boy named Saunders came up and took Frank Finley's kite from him. The boys were about ten years old, and when Saunders started to go away with it, Frank ran after him. When he had come up with Saunders, the latter suddenly stopped and whipping out a knife plunged it into Finley's breast. The blade, which was six inches long, entered the boy's lung, and Finley fell dead in a few seconds.

Proved a Poor Reliance.

EL PASO, Tex., April 4.—The suit of Earnest Dale Owen, trustee, vs. the Presido Mining Company et al., involving a tract of land forty-five miles square, known as the Ronquillo grant and valued at $8,000,000, on a portion of which is located very valuable mining property, was yesterday decided against the plaintiffs, who relied on an alleged Mexican grant issued in 1832 and claimed to have been confirmed by the congress of Chihuahua in 1834. The court held that the alcalde had no power to issue such grant, and the pretended decree was a forgery.

Sash and Door Factory Burning.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Special Telegram, —McGillavay's sash and door factory is on fire with the wind blowing a gale. The fire is beyond control. Nothing can be saved but his books. All machinery will be ruined. The iron bridge across Town creek will be badly injured if not ruined. Insurance light. The dry kiln and lumber yard are destroyed. Loss not obtainable.

Shot Himself.

KASSON, Minn., Special Telegram, —Horace Anthony, a well to do, and prominent young man of this place, and assistant cashier of the First National bank, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head. No cause can be given for the act.

CONGRESS

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

SENATE.

The senate to-day entered upon the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The principal changes made in the bill by the senate committee was striking out the house provision transferring the care of the Indians from Indian agents to army officers. This provoked considerable debate.

HOUSE.

The discussion on the free coinage bill was continued to-day.

In the house to-day Mr. Patterson of Tennessee reported senate bills for the construction of two revenue cutters for use on the Pacific coast and for two revenue cutters for use on the great lakes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

SENATE.

The senate resorted to an unprecedented device of ordering the withdrawal of all its heretofore trusted employes from the chamber excepting Secretary McCook. The foreign affairs committee reported through Mr. Sherman, recommending the ratification of the Behring sea arbitration treaty. Mr. Sherman pointed out the advantage to the United States from ready acquiescence in the submission to arbitration, and how Great Britain, by refusal of the modus vivendi, would be placed in an unenviable light. Mr. Sherman also reported a resolution from the committee in the nature of an indorsement of the attitude assumed by the president, and, in substance, assuring him of the support of the senate.

The principal topic discussed in open session of the senate was a resolution offered by Mr. Carey, of Wyoming, which asked for a statement of the amount paid by the government for rent of buildings in Washington.

HOUSE.

The silver debate again occupied the attention of the house, the debate was participated in by several prominent members. A motion to table the bill was lost on a tie vote. It cannot again be considered unless by special order.

The sundry civil bill was reported to the house this afternoon. The total appropriation is $25,157,787, being $10,020,163 less than the estimates and $13,236,574 less than the appropriations for 1892.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

SENATE.

The senate passed a bill appropriating $400,000 for a public building at Helena, Mont.

The senate today adopted resolutions of respect to the late Senator Hearst, and eulogies were delivered by Senators Stanford, Vest, Stewart, Voorhees, Bate, Dolph, Morgan and Felton, Mr. Hearst's successor.

The senate today spent 2½ hours in further consideration of the Bering sea arbitration treaty. As a result the discussion has nearly reached a conclusion and a vote is expected to be taken on the motion to ratify the treaty some time next week.

A bill was reported in the senate for the establishment of a fish hatchery in Montana.

Senator Sawyer introduced a bill to encourage postal savings, to invest the same, and to divide earnings among depositors.

HOUSE.

The house wearied from its labors on the silver bill since Tuesday last, devoted three hours to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, and not securing a quorum, adjourned at 3:30 until today.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

SENATE.

No business was transacted in the senate today.

HOUSE.

The attendance of members in the house this morning was small. Among the gentlemen present silver was the chief subject of conversation.

The house proceeded under a special order to the consideration of the pension bills reported favorably from the committee of the whole at the last Friday's night session. Seventeen private pension bills were passed, and then, at 2 o'clock, public business was suspended and the colleagues of the late Francis B. Spinola, of New York, proceeded to pay tributes of respect to his memory.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

SENATE.

Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for a puplic building at Pierre, S. D., was placed on the calendar.

Senator Gorman reintroduced his bill of last congress, prohibiting Canadian railroads from doing business in the United States unless they comply with the interstate commerce act.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 toward the legitimate expenses of entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic at their 26th annual encampment in Washington city next fall.

Senator Morgan offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the president for correspondence with the Argentine Republic on the subject of reciprocity; and for information as to articles exported therefrom to the United States, on which the United States requires a reduction of the custom duties imposed by the Argentine Republic so as to make reciprocity fair and equal.

More Bering sea correspondence was laid before the senate in executive session today.

HOUSE.

The house consumed the entire day in considering bills reported from the committee on the District of Columbia, several of which were passed.

After the house had passed to the consideration of uninteresting routine business Speaker Crisp announced that the committee on rules would not deem it proper to report a rule preventing filibustering and forcing a vote on the silver question. This practically settles the matter in the house.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

SENATE.

After two hours discussion in executive session to-day, the senate unanimously ratified the Bering sea arbitration treaty.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would on Monday next move to take up the senate bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver.

The resolution offered by Mr. Wolcott requesting the president to refrain from alloting in severalty the lands of the present reservation of the Southern Ute Indians, pending legislation to the present congress respecting the removal of the these Indians to another reservation, was taken up, and Mr. Walcott addressed the senate in explanation and advocacy of it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's address the resolution was agreed to, and then the senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to executive business, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.

The tariff debate was today resumed in the house of representatives, but the discussions was rather uninteresting after the exciting scenes that have been provoked by the silver controversy during the past week.

A communication was received from R. Q. Mills stating that he had sent his resignation as congressman to the governor of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Hull, of Iowa, a senate bill was passed, with a slight amendment, to establish a port of delivery at Des Moines. The house then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair.

A Successful Benefit.

MANKATO, Minn., Special, —A benefit was tendered the Tourtellotte hospital Wednesday night by the Andrews opera company. Something like $200 was handed over to the trustees of the hospital. The Andrews people refused to accept a cent, saying that they felt under obligations to hospitals, and by giving their time and talents they did it for the cause of the sick and disabled.

Raising Prices.

WINNIPEG, Man., Special Telegram, At a meeting of the Canadian Northwestern Lumbermen's association held here to-night it was resolved to increase the price of lumber $2 per 1,000 feet. There is also a general increase in price of timber and all supplies.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Sing to me the old songs, mother,
As you've sung them oft before.
As we've sat on summer evenings
By our little cottage door.

"Home, Sweet Home," sing that one, mother,
For it seems so soft and sweet,
Home, sweet home, the land of glory
Where our dear ones we shall meet.

There the King in all His grandeur
Walks the glittering streets of gold,
Calling all His flock unto Him,
Gathering them within His fold.

Do not weep for me, dear mother,
For soon a band of angles bright
Will carry me from pain and sorrow
To a land of heavenly light.

Good night, mother, and the sunset
Threw its radiance o'er the bed,
"Home, sweethome," the sweet voice murmured,
And the spirit freed had fled.

—ESTELLE M. TITUS.

WHO ARE YOU, ANYHOW?

It Is Possible to Make This Question Difficult to Answer.

Your name is Thomas White, for instance. That is, you have always been called Thomas as your given name, and your parents have always been referred to as White. There isn't the slightest doubt in your name that you are Thomas White. You have lived in the town of Ridgeville, State of Ohio, for thirty years, and every man, woman and child knows you as Thomas White. Your mail has been received under that name, you have signed it to all papers, and if I should deny that you were Thomas White you would call me a lunatic.

Nevertheless, Thomas White, I do deny your identity and I challenge you to prove it in law. Hunt up the family Bible, gather up receipts and other papers, call upon your father and mother, and yet what do you prove? Simply that they believe you are Thomas White. It might do to establish your identity at a bank, but it would not establish it in law if there was a life depending.

Every man, woman and child in the town of Grafton knew William Henry Somerville. It was a town of only 2,000 inhabitants, and he was the principal or superintendent of the union school and had held the position for three years. He was a single man and a gentleman. They said he was a gentleman because he was educated, dressed well, had no vices and carried himself according to the popular idea of a gentleman. The men respected him, their wives admired him and at least a dozen marriageable girls would have been happy at the knowledge that he was in love with them.

There was only one odd thing about the superintendent. Every Friday night he took the train and went away, no one knew where, and returned every monday morning at 7 o'clock. He should have explained where he went, whom he went to see and all about it, but for some reason he didn't. It may be that some of the village gossips plucked the nerve to ask him the question direct, but if so they got no satisfaction. What made the mystery deeper and gave the gossips an additional pang was the fact that on one Friday night he would take the train going west and on the next the train going east. Those who argued that he went to see sweetheart or mother were thus nonplussed. After a time it was decided by certain parties to follow him and solve the mystery. This may seem a curious step to you, but you never lived in "a country town," where everybody is bound to know all about everybody else, even to how much soap grease or how many carpet rags have been saved up to a certain date. The superintendent was "shadowed," but alas! he gave the self-constituted detectives the slip and caused additional gossip.

Just how long it would have been before a committee of "many taxpayers" or "indignant citizens" would have waited upon Mr. Somerville and demanded an explanation I cannot say, but such a move had been suggested when a strange thing occurred. This was along towards the last of his third year. He was boarding at the house of a widow named Rives. She had three children—Frank, Hattie and John, aged respectively 16, 13 and 11. All attended school. One morning our superintendent was missing. At the same time the widow Rives charged him with attempted assault and robbery. Her statement was to the effect that she had been awakened about midnight and found him in her room. She had that day received $2,000 in cash, and he demanded the money. When she cried out he struck her with a club, and during the few minutes she was unconscious he secured the money and fled.

Did any one doubt her story? Was there the slightest reason to suspect she could be mistaken? She had seen him and heard his voice. So also had Hattie and Frank as he left the house. He had taken a freight train which passed the station at 1 o'clock a. m., and the station agent had even spoken with him. As the only passenger, the conductor and two brakemen could fully identify him. Was there ever a plainer case?

It was three weeks before Mr. Somerville was overhauled and brought back for trial. He was caught in a town over 500 miles away, and was taken in charge while quietly sauntering around the street. He was not even flustrated. He calmly denied that he was William Henry Somerville. He denied that he had ever been in Grafton. He denied that he was a school teacher. Indeed he was so cool and nervy that the officers, who knew him as well as their own children began to doubt if he was really the man before they started back with him. We all know what we know until some one doubts. Then we "think" or "guess" or declare "to the best of our knowledge."

The prisoner declared the officers mistaken, but made no objection to returning with them. There were 500 people at the depot to see him. Every one recognized him as William Henry Somerville. Next day he was arraigned before a justice of the peace under that name. He denied it and gave his name as James Bailey. His plea was "not guilty," and he had the best lawyer in the county. The doubt which the officers brought back with them now began to bear fruit. When Mrs. Rives took the stand she positively identified the prisoner as Somerville. On cross examination she began to waver. One of her children swore positively; another "thought so." One of the female teachers in the school was then put on the stand to identify the prisoner, and I give you what followed:

"How long have you known the person referred to as William Henry Somerville?"

"Almost three years."

"How often did you see him?"

"At least five days in the week."

"Now, then, look straight at me and tell me the color of his eyes."

"They are—are blue."

"You are positive?"

"Y-yes, sir."

You will say she ought to have been sure, and yet the prisoner had black eyes. Every other person in that court room would have sworn his eyes were black.

A second teacher was called to the stand and asked:

"Do you identify the prisoner as William Henry Somerville?"

"I do."

"How do you identify him?"

"By his general appearance."

"Isn't there a possibility that you are mistaken?"

"No, sir."

"You declare on oath that the prisoner is Somerville, do you?"

"I do."

"Well, I like a positive witness. Now, look straight at me and describe Somerville."

"He is—is—"

"Go on."

"He has black eyes."

"Very well."

"His hair is—is—"

She stopped right there. She couldn't describe the man she had seen so often during a period of three years. A doubt had crept in, and that doubt was fatal to her testimony. Only two persons out of thirty called to the stand were positive. The defense claimed a case of mistaken identity. The prisoner declared his name to be James Bailey, and that he was born of American parents in Switzerland. He had come to the United States as a tourist and had only been in the country two weeks when arrested. He had no baggage, but claimed it had been detained or stolen. He gave the name of the sailing vessel by which he had arrived, and this was afterward found to be correct. He had about $1,000 in money, some of which was English gold.

After Somerville or Bailey had been held to the higher court for trial the town was divided. One-half the people were sure the man was Somerville, while the other half were just as positive that he was a stranger. True, he looked and spoke and acted like Somerville. He had the same mole on the left cheek, the same gold filling in the front teeth, the same way of lifting the eyebrows as he spoke. But there was the doubt. People had been mistaken before, and we must not rate ourselves as infallible.

When the trial in the higher court came on the crew of the freight train and the station agent were put on the stand. Each one set out to be positive, but each one ended by doubting. The testimony of the station agent was a fair sample:

"Mr. Jones, you were acquainted with William Henry Somerville?"

"Yes, sir."

"Saw him very often?"

"Almost every day."

"Could you have identified him on the street forty rods away in daylight?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Perfectly familiar with his voice?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you see him in this room?"

"I do—in the prisoner's box."

"Ah, you do. Now, Mr. Jones, do you ever remember to have looked at Mr. Somerville critically? I mean as you would have looked at a horse you wanted to remember again?"

"N-no, sir."

"What sort of a nose had he?"

"Nose? Why, a straight nose, sir."

"Sure of this?"

"Yes, sir."

"That will do!"

The prisoner in the box had a Roman nose. Did Somerville have that sort of nose. One-half the village said yes—the other half no. The Widow Rives was determined to be positive this time. She not only believed in what she was going to swear to, but a hundred different people had encouraged her in her conviction. This was the way she came to grief:

"You think it was about midnight when you awoke?"

"Yes, sir."

"Any light in the room?"

"No sir."

"Curtains down?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what did you see?"

"I saw the prisoner at the foot of the bed and called out."

"Did you know who it was before you heard his voice?"

"No, sir."

"Well what did he say?"

"He said, 'I want that money or I'll murder you.'"

"Were you greatly frightened?"

"Yes, sir."

"And yet, frightened as you were, you recognized Somerville's voice?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well let us see if there is any similarity. Prisoner, you call out the words used by the man in the bedroom."

The prisoner complied, seeming to put himself in the other's place, and his words knocked the bottom out of the prosecution. Not a person in that courtroom could swear that he had ever heard the voice before. The Widow Reeves seemed stupefied as she looked at him.

"So you swear that this is the voice you heard in your bedroom, do you?" asked the lawyer.

"I—I can't say."

Of the two men who had been positive at the preliminary examination one backed down, while the other was full of doubts. When the case was closed and the jury went out eight were doubtful and the other four not very positive, and the result was a verdict of "not guilty." Bailey remained in town for a couple of weeks, meeting everybody as a stranger, and wandering around to see the sights, and then went quietly away to be seen no more. Was he Bailey or Somerville? I have told you how they failed to prove he was anybody but Bailey, and yet he was Somerville. Years afterward I interviewed him in a South Carolina jail two days before he was to be hanged for murder, and he acknowledged his identity and laughed heartily over the details of the case. He was a rascal before coming to Grafton, and selected that quiet town because there were reasons why he should disappear for a time. As to where he went when he left the town every Friday night I did not ask, and he did not volunteer to explain.

"You may say that such a case is impossible. Very well. Go out on the street as you are, and to the first friend who meets you and stops to pass a word, reply:

"Sir! You have made a mistake. My name is not Thomas White, and I never saw you before."

If he doesn't step back and stare at you in doubt and amazement, and if you cannot see that he is wondering if he has not lost his head, then you may call this story written to order.

DON'T TRY TWICE.

A Physician's Explanation of the Peculiarities of Self Murder.

"Did you ever notice that as a rule the persons who seek death and are rescued from the grave never court the society of the dark agent again?"

The propounder of the question was a hospital physician, and he proceeded to explain, without waiting for an answer.

"What I mean is that of all the persons who attempt sucide and are foiled, but few try self murder a second time. Probably one half, if not more of those who try to kill themselves are frustrated.

"The percentage of those who leap into the dark river a second time is exceedingly small. I have tried to discover the reason of this from the lips of those who have gone through the terrible experience, but I have not met with success.

"It is queer that persons, after devoting weeks and months to a consideration of so momentous a question, and decided to end their existence, should, when foiled, declare that they were fools and swear never to do the like again. Yet this is what is done in a large majority of instances. Thoes who stared at death seem to live life anew. The past effaced—a new light seems to have dawned. The sunshine is dearer; the air is purer. It is the convalescent taking great drafts of the out-door air with a keenness of relish that was unknown before.

"Did you ever witness a hanging? The execution is impressive. It is terrible to see a human life deliberately and coolly taken. But this is not the most terrible thing about a hanging. It is the recollection of it—the mental picture of the death scene—that is awful. So it is with the suicide. It is not so fearful to take a poisoned draft, to pull a trigger or take a plunge. But to those who have rushed to death, and have failed to overtake it, the recollection of that race must be awful—and this is what deters rash mortals from a second attempt. This is the only explanation I can gather.

"What do I think of suicide? It is moral cowardice and physical courage. It takes nerve to throw one's self in front of a moving locomotive, but a human being that cannot bear adversity lacks the higher courage. It is not so that all persons who seek their own lives are insane.

"There is possibly one case in which moral cowardice is not apparent. It is in the case of the person who is suffering torture from a fatal illness.

MISTAKEN FOR A WAITER.

Predicament of a Guest at a Fashionable New York Reception.

Quite an embarrassing incident occurred at a fashionable reception up town the other day. It was awkward, very, both for the guest and for the young man, the son of the house. The guest was a stranger, not only to all the others who had been invited, but to all the members of the family but one. He was not a particularly prepossessing-looking man, and this accounted in some degree for the awkward mistake that followed. The guest was shown the dressing room by a servant, and when he came down he met the son of the hostess at the reception-room door.

"Can you tell me," said he, "where Mrs. Blank is?"

The young man looked at his questioner, and not knowing him, thought he was one of the waiters sent by the caterer. Then he said, very abruptly: "You can't see her now. She is busy."

The strange young man looked rather surprised at the reception his request had met, and, knowing that he would be made welcome should he ever reach the hostess, remarked: "I would like very much to see Mrs. Blank."

The young man of the house did not even then grasp the situation, but was rather annoyed at the persistency of the supposed waiter, and said, very impatiently: "I told you you couldn't see her. She is busy now, and can't be bothered. Go right back," he continued, pointing to the back stairs, "and go down stairs. They want you down there."

"The stranger stood in an embarrassed way looking at young Mr. Blank, who by this time was getting very impatient and was preparing to say something rash. The guest managed to say, "I wish you would conduct me to the hostess, I would like to pay my respects to her."

Then young Mr. Blank realized his mistake, and in all eagerness to rectify it and not to let the guest know he had been mistaken for a waiter, blurted out, "Ah, oh, why yes, certainly, I would be delighted," and taking the stranger by the arm he led him to where the hostess was receiving.

There the young man was recognized and cordially welcomed. The son of the house, however, told the joke on himself, and feels bad when he thinks how he mistook a friend of his family for one of the waiters.—New York Times.

A Snake Story.

A correspondent tells this interesting snake story: "A few days ago I sent two boys to the spring after water and in a moment one of them came running back in great fright, saying that he saw a stinging rattlesnake with rattlers on his head and a horn on his tail; and one-half the snake was black and the other half-spotted. I went with them to see the monster, and when we got there a black rattlesnake about five feet long, was swallowing a rattlesnake about two and half feet long. The rattler was rattling with all its might, while his colored brother was swallowing with all his power. We left them and went back in about an hour, and both were dead."—Great Divide.

A CURIOUS MAN.

He Believes in Superstitions and Thinks He Has Good Luck.

A man with a long pennyroyal beard was seen to cross Washington street the other morning and creep under a little ladder that leaned against a lamp post.

Being asked why he did it he replied: "Just to show superstitious people the fallacy of their beliefs. I always open my umbrella before going out, and never look at the moon over my right shoulder. I have broken every looking-glass in the house belonging to the Thirteen Club, and make my wife drop her dishcloth every time she cleans up the table crockery."

"Are you a lucky man?"

"I get a few caraway seeds in my beard once in a while, but upon the whole have little to complain of."

"What's the matter with your foot? You appear to be lame."

"I knocked my big toe nail off the other day while chopping kindling wood. But I was lucky in not cutting off my whole foot. Don't you think so?"

"I see you have two fingers gone from your left hand."

"Yes, I got them too near a buzz saw about ten years ago, but I was mighty lucky at saving my arm. The saw was humming at the time, and it would have taken off my arm as easily as it took off my fingers."

"You wear glasses; are your eyes weak?"

"They are a trifle lame; yes. I had probably the best pair of eyes in all Coos county when a young man, but unfortunately, one day I was fooling with a powder flask and the darned thing blew up. But by a stroke of luck I saved my eyesight, though somewhat impaired."

"I notice a bend in your back. Were you born so?"

"Not by any means. A few years ago I was as straight as an iron column, but one day I attempted to get aboard of a train that had started, missed my footing and fell between the cars and the depot platform. My back got a terrible wrench and at one time it was believed that I was injured for life. I came out of it pretty well, however, and every day I thank my lucky stars that I did not go under the wheels."

"How came that nick in your ear?"

"A big bulldog chewed that out when I was only 13 years old. It was a pretty bad affair, but I'm tarnation glad I didn't die from hydrophobia," and the lucky man continued his walk up the street.—Boston Herald.

NEGRO HUMOR.

Richard M. Johnson's Description of Georgia Rural Life.

Among the old-time negroes in the region that we have been considering was much of a humor very interesting. Their speech, by constant contact with the white man's which it sought to imitate, had a curtness and vivacity never heard on large seaboard and river plantations. In the lightness of the negro's heart, with an imagination that never sought to be curbed, his words and his deportment often had a fun as racy as any lover of that article reasonably could wish to see. Even his complainings, oftener than otherwise, were put forth with a resentment so peculiar as to provoke as well laughter as sympathy. Witness the following anecdote of the return of his old master, not very long ago, of one of his former slaves after having served another person for a year:

"Why, Jim, how happens it that you quit Perkins?" asked the gentleman.

"Well, now Marse Jack, I gwine up en tell you jes how 't is. I wuck fer dah man all las' year, and wuck hard, en I make him a good crop. Well, now, de troof is, I did git f'om him a few, but mind' you, jes only a few, merlasses en tobarker, en one hat, en a pa'r o' shoes, en one little thing en'other. Well, den, Chris'mus come, en he say, 'Jim, I gwine make out our 'count.' En den he tuck he piece o' paper, en he pen, and he ink-vial, en he 'gin a-settlin' down, en when he thoo wid dat job, he 'gin a-addin' up, en a-put'd' down' en a-kyar'n', ontwel, bless your soul en body! Marse Jacky, when he got thoo, he done kyar's off all what was a-comin' to me! En so I makes up my min', I does, to leff dar, en pewoose myself back to you, whar I knows dey not gwine be no sich kyar'n' as dem." Then he joined heartily in the laugh raised by what had just occurred to him as being a good practical joke.—Century Magazine.

Lovage for the Grip.

"That's a bad cold you've got," said a benevolent-looking old gentleman to a young fellow he had met casually.

"Worst I ever had," answered the young man.

"Try a pinch of this," urged the other, fishing in his vest pocket for a little box. There was a fine powder in it, and he offered it invitingly. "It is no 'kill-or-cure' thing. See how it goes."

The young man snuffed a tiny pinch up his nose. In five minutes he felt relieved. "That's wonderful," he said. "If you've got a monopoly it's the same as a fortune to you."

The old man smiled indulgently. "This is one of the commonest of herbs," said he. "It's so cheap that it can be bought by the ton if you want that much. It cured me of the grip, and I believe it is the best thing going."

"What do you call it?"

"German lovage. All the druggists have it. For a dime you can get a box of it powdered, large enough to cure a whole family of the grip. It is so common that its value has been overlooked. You try it and you tell all your friends. German lovage is a sure cure for the grip."—New York Times.

A Fortune in the Grave.

A few days ago an old lady with snow-white hair came to a well-known Vienna lawyer and asked him to take the necessary steps for the disinterment of her sister's body, buried in the great central cemetery ten years ago. The old lady stated that she had lost her husband and with him the means of subsistence. Ten years ago she was well off, and had her sister buried with all her jewellery, which was very valuable. She had no other means of getting out of her misery than by appealing to the dead and taking the trinkets out of the coffin where they had lain for ten years. The lawyer refused to act for her.

PET PHRASES.

Everyone has a Pet Phrase or Word.

It is hardly much to say that almost everybody has a strong predilection for some particular word or phrase, and shows preference for the same by using it whenever it can be slipped in with a due regard to the context.

One gentleman of the writer's acquaintance meets all troubles—big, little and imaginary—with "Holy Moses!" and if he has occasion at any time to call attention to a slight discrepancy in a statement to any person he will tell you that "It is not according to Crocker." Another interlards his conversation pretty freely with "As they say," although many of the statements thus credited to others are entirely his own.

Others, again, are constantly telling you, when imparting any information, that "You know," and probably never think that if you are already aware of the fact it is not necessary to repeat it. But they know you don't know—it is only a special way they have of talking. Another may keep putting the question, "Don't you see?" although he knows perfectly well that you are not blind, while the next friend you meet accepts every statement you make with "Is that so?" just as if he doubted your word of honor as a gentleman. Then in another quarter you will be brought up sharply, and perhaps too frequently to please you, with "Certainly;" while that friend with the smiling countenance will keep on edifying you with "Dear me!"

"In some parts of the country "No, no," or "Yes, indeed,' appear to partake somewhat of the nature of an oath, for everybody makes use of them "as a guarantee of good faith."

Then your young lady will probably be partial to "really" as a stock expression, and it has the advantage of serving the purpose of a query as well as of an affirmation. These young ladies also adopt many slangy phrases, but this is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the bad example set by their brothers and sweethearts.

Young gentleman, too, are dead on stock expressions, and some of them would not look well in print. When anything startling or unexpected happens, when a chum tells a "whopper," or when the master turns up when he ought not to, the phrase is ready, and does duty many times a day. It may be "Oh, Jehoshaphat!" "By golly," "By jingo," or something stronger which ought not to be used, but all the same it turns out and settles the matter.

These pet words and phrases become such a part of the conversation of many people that when talking to our acquaintances we feel pretty certain that they will turn their darling out and we can almost calculate to a nicety when it will be used. Of course, it might be conceded that very many of the expressions are of a slangy nature, and this may account, in some cases, for their popularity. It is really surprising what a hold these words get upon us, and how often we use them without a thought; in fact, we are quite astonished when our attention is drawn to our shortcomings in this respect.

The Value of Theosophy.

The value of Theosophy intellectually is that it makes clear many obscure problems of life and mind; that it offers an account of the evolution of the universe and of man which renders our present conditions intelligible and affords a basis for further development; that it proves the existence of mental powers at present latent in the majority; that it removes the maddening pessimism which is taking the heart out of life.

Its value morally is that it explains the presence of evil, points the way of escape, demonstrates the unity of humanity, and places the brotherhood of man on a rational and intelligible basis; that, by its doctrine of reincarnation, it makes every man responsible for his own characteristics, and by its doctrine of karma—the law of cause and effect—it places the destiny of each in his own hands, showing that every effort towards right-thinking and right-doing now helps to build up a nobler character for the next incarnation, the "innate" character with which the child is born into the world. (This is the "use of these successive incarnations" wanted by an objector.)

The value of Theosophy socially lies in these ethical teachings of brotherhood and personal responsibility, and in the compelling motives it affords for individual efforts to improve. It makes the good citizens, without which the good State can neither be made nor maintained; and further it goes to the roots of our social miseries, and shows how they may be removed. It is more concerned with the cause of the evils than with the evils themselves, although, as the practical side of the teaching of brotherhood, it urges its followers to immediate efforts to alleviate social distresses.

By its recognition of religious differences as superficial while, the religious emotion is one and fundamental, it softens the bitterness of controversy and draws good men of different faiths together, while, by the stress it lays on conduct as apart from creed, it gives a platform on which earnest and devoted men may stand side by side for mutal aid against the attacks of vice, hatred, and the spirit of separateness.

By its philosophy and its ethics Theosophy claims to be judged, and in the long run it is by these that it will be justified or condemned in the eyes of men.

ANNIE BEASANT.

A Leap Year Scheme.

Maud Cheviot was standing in her friend's boudoir. "It worked," she said to her hostess, "beautifully. There is your ring, and thank you so much. I shall always, in some sort, owe you much of my happiness, you know. It is a pretty ring. I hope your fiance will never object to my temporary use of it. Tom proposed 24 hours after he saw it on my finger. It's always the way with men. When they think they have lost you they find they wanted you all the time. And now, you see, I've got a real engagement ring of my own; not yours, dear. But—we're to be married in three months. You must come to the wedding. Tom has very much to thank you for—or your ring. He shall know that—some day."—Chicago Times.

Polk County Journal

CROOKSTON, . . . MINN

JOHN L. SULLIVAN appeared on the board of trade at Chicago, but the usual amusement of throwing wheat at visitors was omitted. People in reach of JOHN show great respect for him.

SHOULD the German emperor go to Iceland for his health, many of his people would be willing to pay for all the icebergs he may need on his head. They would be able to get along if a few of them fell on him.

A BILL has passed one house of the Massachusetts legislature prohibiting the sale of liquors within forty feet of a building used for religious purposes. It is not stated, however, whether the church or the saloon is to be closed.

THE Eastern colleges are slowly opening their doors to women, following the lead of the West. Yale now recognizes no distinction of sex in the post-graduate departments, and Harvard has a woman in one of the professor's chairs.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING has been made the proud and happy father of a little girl. Not a little of his pride and happiness should be due to the fact that he has been out of contact for about a year with the noble circle in which he formerly circulated.

Is is to be hoped that Lady Somerset will soon find her lost bale of manuscript notes of her trip to America. About the only really funny books we ever got from England are the tales of her travels among us, and they are never intentionally so!

ONE of the men who helped save the life of the czarowitz of Russia last year has become so demoralized by good fortune that he has been summoned several times into court. The brave but weak Japanese receives an annual pension of $1,000 from the Russian government and a small sum yearly from the mikado.

ENVELOPES are supposed to be quite modern, but in the Birch manuscripts in the British Museum, No. 4.433—105, there is a letter from Martin Triewald to Sir Hans Sloane, dated Stockholm, April 24, 1755, inclosed in an ordinary envelope, which is opened out and mounted at the end of the letter.

GRANITE is the lowest rock in the earth's crust. It is the bed rock of the world. It shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten times as thick as the united thickness of all the other rocks. It is the parent rock from which all other rocks have been either directly or indirectly derived.

NEW YORK papers are finding fault with the manager of the zoo in Central Park for renting the animals to showmen or anybody who needed specimens from the animal kingdom and pocketing the proceeds. It is a kind of monkey work that they condemn, and are fain to have a taper lighted for an investigation, as the manager knew it was wrong all the time.

SOME of the younger squaws of the Tarratine tribe of Indians are better looking and educated than many of their white sisters. Alice, the eighteen-year-old daughter of John Francis, the big hunter and trapper of the Penobscot, is a very pretty and graceful girl, with dark, lustrous eyes, and a clear olive complexion. She speaks English, French and the Tarratine dialect, plays the piano, and makes many kinds of fancy work, and has travelled some.

A RATHER remarkable story is told about an apple tree that grows in St. George's Cemetery in Middletown, Del. It is said to yield fine round apples in abundance. But no one can eat them, as they have a "graveyard taste." Even the hogs, when the apples are offered to them, refuse to touch them. When put by the fire to roast the apples it is said, simmer to oil and emit a disagreeable odor strongly suggestive of graveyards.

TEN years ago the ice scenery of the New Zealand Alps was almost unknown, even to the colonists. But in 1882 Rev. W. S. Green, with two first-class guides, explored the glacier region beneath the highest peak—Aorangi, or Mt. Cook—and arrived, after a long, difficult and dangerous climb, on the summit of that mountain. Since then the "Britain of the South" has become proud of possessing the "playground of Australasia."

Two young city-bred women, daughters of a prominent wholesale merchant in San Francisco named Lowenstien, are living on and working a land claim in the State of Washington, between Hadlock and Port Ludlow. They took up the claim two years ago and have lived on it continuously since, built the cabin in which they live, and have cleared and grubbed twenty acres of land. Their nearest neighbor is four miles away.

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

ROGER Q. MILLS is sworn in as senator from Texas.

THE United States supreme court makes an important decision regarding railroad telegraph lines.

LORD SALISBURY replies to the last note from our state department agreeing to a renewal of the modus vivendi in re Bering sea on certain conditions.

THE state department is still without any information from Minister Scruggs at Caracao concerning the reported troubles in Venezuela.

MR. HOPKINS, of Illinois, has been appointed a member of the committee of ways and means in place of Mr. McKenna, of California, resigned.

JNO. H. BAKER was confirmed as United States district judge, distrct in Indiana and Daniel L. Lindman, agent for the Indians of Sisseton Agency, S. D.

BRIG-GEN. D. S. STANLEY, commander of the department of Texas is a candidate for appointment as governor of the National Soldiers Home at Washington.

IT had been expected and indeed announced before leaving the house, that Mr. Mills would make a speech on the tariff question, and some surprise was expressed that he determined to go out of the house without expressing his sentiments.

THE bill creating the board of regents of education for the Indian and Oklahoma territories, recently introduced into the senate by Judge Perkins, of Kansas, was drawn by Rev. Dr. Malcolm McVicar, superintendent of education of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

PERSONAL.

GEN. BOOTH of the Salvation Army desires to enter parliament.

GOV. RUSSELL of Massachusetts has been warned by physicians that if he does not quit smoking he will surely lose the use of his voice.

LORD SALISBURY is a fat and easy-going gentleman who is developing gout and too much waistband. He needs exercise and irritating occupations to wear him down in condition.

CASUALTIES.

A SERIOUS washout occurs on the Great Northern railway in North Dakota.

THE steamer Benture was wrecked at Rockport, Cal. Both engineers, steward, one fireman and one sailor were drowned.

THE Ohio Spring Buggy manufactory in Cincinnati was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $140,000; insurance light.

THE Grimsby smack Enterprise reports losing a small boat containing a crew of five men.

WHILE crossing the Mississippi river at Canton, Mo., a skiff containing eight colored men accidentally capsized. Six of the number were drowned.

MRS. HOMER R. BALDWIN, who was injured so terribly in a railroad collision at Hastings, N. Y., on Christmas evening, has sued the New York Central road in the supreme court for $250,000 damages.

Fifty head of horses, mostly valuable blooded animals, were burned to death at the farm of Prentiss Bros., near Downer's Grove, Ill. Unknown incendiaries set fire to the barn, which was completely destroyed. Loss, $30,000.

THE schooner Sam, just arrived at Blaine, Wash., from the Mud Bar oyster beds, had a rough time, only obtaining two sacks. Capt. Hunt, while there, met Capt. Myers, of the steamer Burnett, who reports that the iron tug Tipple, of Vancouver, B. C., sank off the English bank during a gale with all on board.

A GAS explosion occurred in a coal mine at Roslyn, Wash., caused by a lamp exploding. Henry Gregory, a negro, was killed; Ed Dunstan fatally hurt, and Pete Hartman seriously burned. Had it occurred 30 minutes later there would have been 400 men working, and a terrible result would have ensued.

A serious accident occurred to a Mormon family at Deming, N. M. B. R. Young was driving along behind another wagon when a loaded gun in the front wagon accidentally fell and was discharged, the ball piercing Mr. Young's shoulder and his son's hip, and then passing through the baby and struck Mrs. Mary Roberts, daughter of Mr. Young. The bullet seriously wounded the father and son and killed the baby instantly and severly wounded Mrs. Roberts.

THE WICKED WORLD.

B. F. HUNT, of Menominee, Mich., committed suicide by stabbing himself through the heart. He leaves a wife and three children.

ON complaint of his wife "Prince" Michael, who calls himself the "Messiah," and Lizzie Courts were arrested at Detroit charged with adultery.

IN the federal court at Wichita Judge Riner sentenced J. C. Adams to seven years in the penitentiary for the manslaughter of the noted Oklahoma boomer, Capt. William Couch.

JOHN EBERHART, a saloon keeper of Allyr, shot Sam Vinsen, a young tough, who tried to clean out the saloon. Vinsen will live. Eberhart was bound over to the superior court.

THE coroner's jury at Omaha returned a verdict of double murder in the case of Abner Gafford and Mabel Mooney, who were found dead in Nelly King's bagnio There is no clue to the murderer.

NEAR Smithland Ky., James Howard was cut to death by Jesse Cobb. They met in the road, and quarreled about a woman. Dismounting from their horses they engaged in a fight, in which Cobb stabbed Howard in the stomach.

ABRAHAM COOLEY and wife, old and wealthy residents of Richmond, Mich., were found dead in their front yard with their throats cut from ear to ear. The surroundings gave evidence of a fearful struggle. Cooley is supposed to have killed his wife and himself.

JOHN B. MORSE, who in January last attempted suicide at Providence, R. I., by cutting his throat and nearly succeeded, made another and successful attempt recently by shooting himself in the head in an outbuilding in the rear of his house. He was suffering under severe mental strain and temporary insanity both times.

THREE lumbermen entered the home of Mrs. Schiwman, seven miles east of Negaunee, Mich., and criminally assaulted her. They were arrested on the arrival of the passenger train from Marquette, on which they attempted to escape. Mrs. Schiwman is held in high respect, and public indignation is wrought to a high pitch.

FOREIGN.

A STATE of anarchy prevails in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul.

GEN. KONSTANTIN VON ALVENSLEBEN has died in Berlin at the age of 83.

THE archbishop of Paris has ordered priests to restrain from making political addresses in church.

THE financial condition of San Salvador is bad, but shows signs of improvement in the near future.

ALL the Mexican states have appointed commissioners to the Chicago Columbian Exhibition.

A MAIL train running between Warsaw and Kowal, a town of Poland, was robbed of 160,000 roubles. The thieves escaped.

THE negotiations between Germany and Spain for a commercial treaty are about to be concluded on the most favored nation basis.

PARIS anarchists wreck the house of a public prosecutor with dynamite. They are believed to have inaugurated a war of extermination upon all magistrates who assist in the conviction of anarchists.

A FRENCHMAN named Steassny is in jail in Paris. Falsely representing himself as being connected with the world's fair he swindled Louis Cohen, a Paris capitalist, out of $20,000.

A DISPATCH to the London Times from Montevideo says that refugees who have arrived there from the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul declare that a state of anarchy prevails there.

A RUMOR is afloat that the court of Spain has tendered its decision regarding the limits question between Costa Rica and Colombia, and that Costa Rica receives the territory including on the north coast Bocas del Tora and the Bay of Chiriqui, and excluding on the Pacific side all below the Piedras river.

MR. BALFOUR, the government leader, replying in the house of commons to a question put by Mr. Howard, National Conservative member for the central division of Sheffield, said that the self-governed British colonies were legally free to form a commercial league.

THE congregation of cardinals has approved the appointment of Dr. Vaughin as archbishop of Wesminister in succession to the late Cardinal Manning. The pope, when he learned of the elevation of Dr. Vaughn, said: "I am delighted. Dr. Vaughn will worthily fill the position."

BETWEEN thirty and forty claims of the British Columbia sealers, for damages aggregating $600,000, have been forwarded to the department of marine at Ottawa in compliance with the proclamation requesting claims for compensation for loss occasioned by the expulsion of sealers from the Berhing sea under the modus vivendi.

THE Vossiche Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Zanzibar which says Emin Pasha is advancing from Wadelai. He has gained a victory over the forces led by his former officers, who rebelled against him. He pursued them to Lado, on the White Nile, where he captured and shot the unfaithful officers.

THE RAILROADS.

The case against the Kansas City, in which the Burlington was the complainant, has been dismissed by Chairman Finley.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy statement of net earnings for February shows an increase of $460,522 over the figures for February, 1891.

The fight between the Union Pacific and the city of Omaha over valuable land donated by the city, the history of which is well known, has begun in earnest. Employes of the city fenced in the lots and the railroad is trying to secure an injunction.

THE TOILERS.

THE journeyman printers' home at Colorado Springs will be dedicated May 12.

THE demand of compositors on the daily papers, of Scranton, Pa., for an advance of 25 per cent in composition has been refused by the publishers.

AT St. Louis the cabinetmakers' strike for nine hours a day for 10 hours' pay, which was inaugurated recently, and involving about seven hundred men, was declared off, the bosses granting the demand.

SPORTING MATTERS.

BOXING, which has been practically dead at Yale for many years, will be revived.

PETER MATHER drew big houses in Philadelphia by giving boxing exhibitions.

KANSAS CITY is anxious to get McMahon, who was with St Paul last year.

THE Hennepin Club of Minneapolis is figuring on an eight-round fight between Ike Weir and Tommy White.

FRANK CLASS, an Eastern trap expert, will endeavor to regain the laurels lost by E. D. Fulford in the West.

ALREADY betting has commenced on the Sullivan and Corbett contest, with John L. a tremendous favorite.

MITCHELL said that the reason he didn't hit Corbett in the recent brawl in New York was the fear of "getting in quod." Rats!

WITH the exception of "Dad" Clark Toledo's pitchers are all young fellows, and will require the judicious coaching of an old head behind the bat.

OLD ANSE's children take their frequent drubbings with great regularity, but the old man generally fools 'em a whole lot when the real business commences.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TALKATIVE spirits assist a Fargo young lady in securing a husband.

KENTUCKY Republicans instruct their delegates to vote for Harrison.

STATE'S ATTORNEY LONGNECKER boxes the ears of a Chicago reporter.

An attempt is made to have a national convention to discuss the Nicaragua canal project.

IT is proposed to start a political party whose principal creed is the pensioning of ex-slaves and whose presidential candidate will be Fred Douglass.

A LEGISLATIVE joint committee begins work on the case of Judge Maynard, of the New York court of appeals, accused of manipulating election returns.

A MINNEAPOLIS woman applies for a divorce from her husband from whom she was divorced six months ago and immediately remarried.

A MOVEMENT is being inaugurated in the West and South to secure the nomination of free coinage candidates upon free coinage platforms both at Minneapolis and Chicago.

THE workmen employed on the excavation at Sparta by Dr. Walderstein, of the American archæological school, have discovered the circular building at that place mentioned by Epimenides.

A JURY in Judge Clifford's court, Chicago recently found, under the instructions of the court, a verdict of not guilty in the conspiracy case against the officers of the Seamen's union.

THE Illinois supreme court has pronounced the Illinois anti-trust law unconstitutional. The court holds that the act unwarrantably interferes with the right of employers and employes to make contracts.

A SALE under the vagrant act took place in Fayette, Md., when three negroes were sold on the block to the highest bidder. One brought $25, another $5 and the third $1. The negro element threatens revenge.

EXECUTIVE officers of the American Sugar Refinery would neither deny or affirm the rumor that Spreckel's refinery in Philadelphia had been turned over to the company in consideration of $7,000,000 in sugar certificates.

THE Phœnix Iron Works of Trenton, N. J., now engaged on several government contracts, will shut down permanently. The company went into the hands of a receiver. The government contracts have been cancelled.

JUDGE DUNCAN, of the court of common pleas at Columbus, Ohio, has held that the use of the Whittaker Prepared Brick machine, which is in use in all large cities, was illegal. The machine was obtained from McCoy Ives & Co., St. Louis, who are assignees of Whittaker, an English-man.

OFFICERS of the Bell Telephone Company were re-elected and it was voted to increase the capital from $15,000,000 to $17,500,000 stock to issue at par to present holders in proportion of one new share for six now held. It is intended this year to fill the long gap to Chicago. The subscription circular says the rights expire May 5. Payments are to be 24 per cent June 1, 25 per cent July 1, and 50 per cent Oct. 1.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

An electric street car line is to be laid between Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud.

John B. Schoen, a liquor dealer of St. Cloud made an assignment to John Mentzling for the benefit of his creditors.

S. N. White, contractor, Brainerd has assigned to D. D. Smith for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities, $5,000.

Jerry Russell, for some time engaged on the publication of the Saunk Rapids Sentinel, died the other day.

Hans Hanson, a pioneer resident in Goodhue township, Goodhue county, having lived there since 1858, is dead, aged seventy-one years.

Mrs. Sarah R. Putman, an old resident of Redwing, died, aged seventy-five years. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

While working in the Wisconsin woods across the river from Red Wing, Knut Skratvold, aged fifty-eight, was struck by a falling tree and instantly killed.

Aug. Leveranz fell from a scaffolding at Winthrop, while painting a barn, breaking his right shoulder and two ribs on some rocks.

Asa McLaughlin stole a watch from Frank Boobar at the Lincoln mill at Anoka and fled. He is thought to be in Minneapolis.

The residence of John Swankee, and contents, a prominent farmer of Traverse county, was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Peter Hansen, aged 25 years, fell backward nine feet off a scaffold in Howard's ware house at Duluth, fracturing his skull. He will die.

Fred Rank, of Delano, while walking across Buffalo lake broke through the ice and was drowned. When found he stood upright in the water, which barely covered his head.

The Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul depot at Mapleton was entirely consumed by fire, with contents. A Chicago jewelry house lost its case containing samples. A car was also burned.

Wm. Hulet was arrested at Shakopee by a United States marshal and taken to Fergus Falls to answer to the charge of using the United States mail for conveying obscene literature several years ago.

The Republican Third district congressional convention to elect delegates and alternates to the national convention has been called to be held at Northfield, April 28.

R. B. Hedges, of Morristown, accidently shot himself in both legs below the knees. He had started hunting, the gun slipped down, the hammer striking the wagon box, with the above result.

The sons of Dr. Barck and J. J. Christen were out target shooting at Albert Lea and in some way the Barck boy got a bullet in the lung, which has not yet been located, and he may die. The shooting was accidental.

John M. Mattson killed himself at Ada, by cutting his throat with a razor. There is no apparent reason for the act; he was a well-to-do farmer and his family have always been thought the best.

The east bound Watertown passenger collied at Tracy with an engine, and the smoker of the passenger and the switch engine were derailed. Two cars were splintered and the engine broken. Nobody hurt.

NORTH DAKOTA.

A report from Jamestown says: The Jim river is raging. Water is flooding the boiler room of Russell, Miller & Co.'s mill. The river below the dam is higher than ever before.

Arrests were made at Dickinson and two houses were searched for liquors. The parties were bound over to await the action of the grand jury at the April term of court.

Thorpe, state organizer of clubs among railroad employes, is in Jamestown for the purpose of organizing a club. The organization is political in its nature, but nonpartisan in character.

The coroner's jury at Fargo rendered a verdict to the effect that Arthur H. Tradeau, whose body was found lying near the railroad track near Argusville, came to his death by his own hand.

Grafton is getting an overdose of water. The southern part of town is an entire lake, reaching for miles into the country. The The river is higher than it has been since 1880. Northern Pacific trains are held up a few miles below here on account of high water.

Howard James superintendent of the Northern division of the Great Northern has resigned, to take effect April 1. Supt. C. H. Jenks, of the Dakota division, will succeed James, and Assistant Superintendent E. J. Evans, of the Minnesota division will take James' place.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mrs. Robert F. Tisson, wife of a New York broker and a society leader, was granted a decree of divorce at Yankton.

The story published in Chicago that the appeal in the De Steurs case at Sioux Falls has been abandoned is a fake. The appeal has been perfected and the case will go up.

At a special meeting of the Moorhead council the resignation of Dr. John Kurtz as health officer of this city was accepted and Dr. D. C. Darrow was appointed in his stead.

Judge John W. Nolin died at Rapid City of consumption. He was widely known in Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa as an able jurist, and prominent leader in the Democratic party.

Col. Charles F. Thompson, one of the wealthiest mine and cattle owners in the Black Hills, and prominent as a leader of the Democracy in the state, died suddenly, aged sixty-three years.

Robbers attempted to enter the Madison State Bank the other morning by removing the rear door. They were discovered by a marshal and several shots exchanged. The men escaped.

Hon. C. G. Williams, register of the land office was stricken with paralysis at Watertown for the third time. His death is momentarily expected. Mr. Williams was for several terms a representative in congress from the Janesville, Wis., district.

Stockmen west of the Missouri river are making active preparations for the spring round-up. All report stock in fine condition and small loss through the winter so far as can be learned. It is believed that shipments this season will be the heaviest ever made from the stock ranches of Western South Dakota.

Albert Whipple, a squaw man who killed an Indian, Lays-On-His-Mother-In-Law, by stabbing and beating him to death, was discharged at Deadwood, as it was shown that the crime was not committed on the reservation and therefore the United States has no jurisdiction.

The divorce case of Alice Beverly Crane vs. Walter Crane, instituted at Miller some time ago, has been dismissed by the plaintiff. This promised to be one of the most sensational trials of its kind in the state, on account of the connection of the parties at interest. The reason for the discontinuance is said to be fear of a vigorous defense.

Mrs. Ayres wife of George V. Ayres, past grand master of Masons in Dakota Territory and State of South Dakota, died at Rapid City. Her maiden name was Kate Towle. She was born in Nebraska in 1859 and was prominently connected in that and other states. She leaves a husband and a son six years old.

Several prairie fires were noticed in different directions from Kimball, during the recent high wind. No serious damage has so far been heard of. One fire came very near to the village of Pukawana, west of here, and every body was out fighting the flames. A rain next morning put all the fires out.

WISCONSIN.

The 7-year-old son of William Richel was killed at Oskosh by being run over by a wagon.

Knapp, Stout & Co.'s two planing mills and lumber yards at Cedar Falls burned. The loss is $75,000.

The stock of Jeweler Julius Kahn of Milwaukee, was seized by the sheriff on six attachments, aggregating $19,839.16. Mr. Kahn's assets are said to be about $35,000.

M. C. Richard's harness shop at Washburn was closed by Deputy Sheriff Luffin on a chattel mortgage of $300 held by Mrs. S. Jenkins, of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Geo. L. Richards was arrested at Delavan on the charge of sending obscene letters through the mail. She is the wife of Dr. Richards.

Mrs. Lovelamasker, superintendent of schools for St. Croix county is holding her spring examinations at Hudson. About thirty preachers are present.

Mathew Cleary, an old settler of De Pere, was found dead in his bed at his home in Hollandtown. Asthma was the cause of his sudden death.

During school hours at Eau Claire, George Eklund, twelve years old, took a revolver from his pocket in the Lincoln school, West side, and commenced to fool with it. It went off and sent a 22-caliber bullet into his thigh, making a serious wound.

IOWA.

Albert Vanslyke, arrested at Center Junction by Deputy Marshall Francis, pleaded guilty to stealing a mail pouch and was bound over to the next term of the district court.

Some little school boys playing in the rear of the Logan school yard at Fairfield found the dead body of an infant in a brush heap. Marks on its person plainly show that it was murdered. The author of the crime is as yet unknown.

Fire in the Drake University Building, at Fifth and Mulberry streets, Des Moines, also occupied by the Journal Printing Company, damaged the building and contents about $8,000; insurance for two-thirds. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The Red Cross Committee at Dubuque which has been engaged in raising funds for Russian relief, report $1,125 secured. A check for the amount was sent to the chairman at Des Moines. Other contributions will follow. This is the city's contribution, the county has been heard from.

An earnest effort was made to drum up a delegation of Burlington Republicans to go to Des Moines and help urge the legislature for the relief of prohibition but none could be found who would place themselves on record. Burlington will not be represented as a consequence.

The application for a receiver for the Dubuque Electric Railway Light and Power company has been withdrawn. Dr. Allen, who arrived from Davenport to resist the application, denies that $95,000 of the company's funds or any other sum was misappropriated during his presidency.

Mayor Fawcett of Burlington has issued orders that all gamblers and other persons without visible means of support shall leave the city at once and that saloons shall close at midnight and all day Sunday. The police are in sympathy with the mayor and will see that his orders are carried out.

FAVORS A CANAL

To Connect the Great Lakes with St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn. Special, Telgram.—At the chamber of commerce meeting yesterday morning a report was received from the committee on Mississippi river relative to the proposed canal between Lake Superior and the Mississippi at the Twin Cities. The committee consists of C. C. Andrews, H. S. Fairchild, W. A. Somers, David Day and E. J. Hodgson. The report read as follows:

On the 2d day of December last this chamber adopted resolutions requesting the Minnesota senators and our representative in congress to use their efforts for an appropriation for a thorough survey to determine what, if any, practicable line for a canal, with capacity for barges and vessels that could navigate the lakes, exists to unite Lake Superior with the Mississippi river at the Twin Cities. As reasons for such a survey the following facts may be stated:

In 1875 the legislature of Minnesota appropriated $3,000 for a survey for a canal to connect Lake Superior with the St. Croix river, and Messrs. L. K. Stannard of Taylor's Falls and R. R. Davis of Stillwater, as commissioners, the same year, with their assistants, made a partial survey of several routes. Their report was transmitted to the legislature by Gov. C. K. Davis and was printed. Their report did not determine which route was the most practicable, but gives the impression that several routes are practicable. If a canal between Lake Superior and the St. Croix should prove practicable it is supposed that the latter river to its mouth and the Mississippi thence to the Twin Cities would be improved to the same capacity as the canal. A canal thus uniting our greatest lake system with our greatest river system would be emphatically a national improvement, and ought to be undertaken by congress rather than by any separate state.

During the season of 1891 the rate of transportation of hard coal by railroad from Buffalo to Chicago was $1.78 per ton, and from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, $2.50 per ton; total, $4.28. By water the rate from Buffalo to Duluth was 40 cents per ton; dockage at Duluth, 60 cents per ton, and from Duluth to St. Paul and Minneapolis, by railway (150 miles), $1.50; total, $2.40. Were there

A THROUGH WATER ROUTE

to the two cities mentioned, they would save a million dollars a year in freight charges on the single item of coal.

The Miami canal from Toledo to Cincinnati is, with its feeders, 282 miles long, and, like many other canals in our country, has proved of immense benefit in regulating and cheapening transportation. One of its incidental benefits is that the water power furnished by its locks has developed manufacturing industry in employing a capital of over $30,000,000. Ohio has eighty-eight counties, yet the twenty-seven counties crossed by the canal comprise more than half the wealth of the state. It is sometimes suggested that railroad companies would be likely to oppose this canal protect, but such a view is very short-sighted, because the increased manufacturing and industrial development which the canal would produce would vastly increase railroad earnings. So, also, it is sometimes said that the lake cities, Duluth and Superior, would be jealous of such a canal [illegible]

Resolved, That the president communicate a copy of the [illegible] to Senators Davis and Washburn and representative Castle as expressing the views of this chamber.

The report was adopted with the request from the chamber that the newspapers publish it in full.

STATE DEMOCRATS.

Delegates Will Go to the National Democratic Convention Instructed for Cleveland.

Resolutions Are Adopted Favoring Free Trade and the Free Coinage Of Silver.

AT LARGE.

Delegates.	Alternates.
Michael Doran,	A. L. Sackett,
P. B. Winston,	Nathan Butler,
Lewis Baker,	J. D. Markham,
Thomas Wilson.	O. W. Gibson.
FIRST DISTRICT.	
H. R. Wells,	A. La Due,
Charles J. Haines.	John Beutner.
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Mike Mullen,	J. C. Wise, Jr.,
James Manning.	Wilson Borst.
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Joseph Roach,	John Sheehy,
Frank Nicolin.	Albert Schaller.
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
C. D. O'Brien,	Dan Aberle,
J. S. O'Brien.	J. C. Bullitt, Jr.
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
C. M. Foote,	Louis Frederickson,
Titus Mareck.	D. B. Johnson.
SIXTH DISTRICT.	
John G. Brown,	A. G. Booker,
Theodore Bruener.	F. W. Lyons.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Alex McKinnon,	W. E. Trunx,
Dennis O'Brien.	L. Ed Davidson.

At the state Democratic convention at St. Paul the above delegates were elected to the national Democratic convention at Chicago and instructed to stand by Grover Cleveland for the presidential nomination.

Chairman Campbell called the convention to order. He expressed his gratitude at such a large convention and thought it argued well for Democracy in Minnesota.

Alfred E. Haven of Faribault was chosen temporary chairman and Wm. Mackenzie of Crookston temporary secretary with J. G. Donnelly of Ramsey county as assistant.

The following committee on credentials was appointed after which the convention adjourned for dinner.

At Large—D. W. Lawler, Ramsey. First district, D. R. P. Hibbs, Freeborn; H. R. Wells, Fillmore. Second district, John Ahern, Murray; H. P. Constans, Rice. Third district, Charles A. Koble, Le Sueur; J. C. Geraghty, Dakota. Fourth district, P. T. Kavanaugh, Ramsey; J. D. Markham, Chisago. Fifth district, Solon Armstrong, A. Goodrich, Hennepin, William Quinn, Wright; H. H. Hawkins, Carlton. Seventh, P. H. O'Hara, Big Stone; C. L. Baxter, Otter Tail.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the noon adjournment the delegates from the different congressional districts had gotten together and selected their members for the committees on permanent organization and resolutions. The roll of districts was called and the following members were appointed on the committee on permanent organization:

At Large by the Chair—Mort S. Wilkinson, Blue Earth, chairman.

First District—J. F. McGovern, Wabasha; C. H. Heffron, Olmsted.

Second District—A. L. Sackett, Nicollet; Mr. King, Rock.

Third District—William A. Tanner, Goodhue; A. H. Keefe, Renville.

Fourth District—Ed Durant, Washington; Dan Aberle, Ramsey.

Fifth District—Ed A. Stevens and Andrew J. Dolan, Hennepin.

Sixth District—Morris Thomas, St. Louis; A. G. Aldrich, Anoka.

Seventh District—A. D. McMahon, Otter Tail; Joseph Smith, Polk.

In like manner was the following committee on resolutions appointed:

At Large—P. J. Smalley, Ramsey, chairman.

First District—R. O. Craig, Waseca; Frank L. Randall, Winona.

Second District—John A. Johnson, Nicollet; John C. Wise, Jr., Blue Earth.

Third District—H. C. Koerner, Scott; M. R. Everett, Le Sueur.

Fourth District—F. W. M. Cutcheon, Ramsey; L. W. Folsom Chisago.

Fifth District—F. C. Brooks and A. T. Ankeny, Hennepin.

Sixth District—C. F. McDonald, Stearns; J. C. Nugent, Wright.

Seventh District—H. H. Casey, Stevens; Nathan Butler, Clay.

The committee on permanent organization was "out" but a short time, and on returning Mort Wilkinson reported that the committee was in favor of making the temporary organization permanent

FOR CLEVELAND.

Ex-Senator Mort S. Wilkinson came forward and presented the following resolutions of instruction to the delegation to the national convention, which were adopted:

Resolved, First—That we present the name of Grover Cleveland for the presidency, and we expect our delegates in the national convention to be hereafter presented, to use every honorable means by their united voices and votes, to assist in his nomination.

Second—That in their votes in said convention the delegation shall vote as a unit, the majority of the delegation determining what the vote of the entire delegation shall be.

Third—That the delegation shall continue to vote and work for Grover Cleveland as long as there is reasonable hope of his nomination.

DELEGATES CHOSEN.

While waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions, the convention proceeded to the election of delegates to the Chicago national convention, with the result mentioned at the head of this article.

Anoka—Thomas Coleman, A. G. Aldrich, W. A. Greenwald, F. A. Edgerton.

Aitkin—T. R. Toley, J. J. McDonald.

Benton—C. A. Moody, J. H. Coates, H. B. Orcutt, Nicholas Libert.

Betrami—W. E. Mackenzie.

Big Stone—P. H. O'Hara, A. J. Schofield.

Blue Earth—Edward Donsaudler, George Kieffe, Joseph Koller, John F. Meagher, John C. Wise, Stephen Lamm, T. B. Murtough, P. H. Carney, O. H. Austin, P. Reiley.

Brown—M. Mullen, E. G. Pahl, F. Bassen, John B. Schmeld, E. P. Bartraud, A. A. Bogen.

Becker—E. Nell, H. A. Bowman, Owen Wangenstein.

Cook—Daniel Cameron.

Crow Wing—H. C. Stivers, J. T. Sanborn, Joseph Swartze.

Chisago—L. W. Folsom, J. D. Markham.

Clay—E. J. Taylor, M. C. Barry, B. F. Tenny, Nathan Butler.

Carver—F. E. Du Toit, F. W. Eder, G. Teubert, E. F. Burns, J. W. Craven, H. E. Anderson, Henry Neuwelsen.

Cass—H. S. Totton (holds two proxies.)

Carlton—H. H. Hawkins, Andy Gowan.

Cottonwood—William Besser, E. F. Perry.

Douglass—Walter H. Campbell.

Dakota—J. C. Garrity, H. C. Barton, N. P. Rogers, D. F. Qualley, Albert Schaller, John Heinen, J. J. Caneff, P. Gilmore, Dan Haggerty.

Dodge—A. La Due, J. A. Walker, D. Schultz, T. J. Dykes.

Fillmore—H. R. Wells, H. F. Tallmier, William Willford, S. L. Thompson, E. D. Bartlett, T. E. Hall, D. A. Sullivan.

Freeborn—D. R. P. Hibbs, Charles Selberg, Richard Fitzgerald, S. P. Beighley.

Faribault—M. S. Wilkinson, Peter Kremer, H. P. Constans, H. H. Seeger, Allen Shultis.

Goodhue—William P. Tanner, Louis Stromberg, C. B. Anderson, Perry George, A. W. Pratt, J. E. Clark, A. G. Neumann.

Grant—Charles Cater, O. S. Nichols.

Houston—W. D. Belden, A. J. Flynn, O. E. Kleland, J. C. Kelly, C. F. Schoulan, Walter Grogan.

Hennepin—P. B. Winston, Titus Marek, A. T. Ankeny, Charles Ward, Joseph Ingenhutt, Hugh Butler, G. W. Horton, G. H. Rolfe, Robert Irwin, Louis Frederickson, A. M. Goodrich, F. C. Brooks, F. A. Schwartz, D. B. Johnson, P. Shervin, John H. Long, A. S. Keyes, C. R. Cameron, Ed Burke, H. Oswald; Baldwin Brown, A. C. Bailey, H. Hein, David Merchant, John Molen, A. J. Dolan, John F. McCarthy, Louis Rank, Solon Armstrong, H. P. Herring, J. L. Kiehll, Hugh Jennings, Charles Karuofsky, Peter Jeub, F. G. Holbrook, J. S. Sprey, Ralph Reese, C. F. Wheeler, C. M. Foote, Samuel Mills, G. S. Walraven, J. D. Emeltzer, Alfred Olson, L. H. Lucker, John Nelson, O. H. Shepley, Ed A. Stevens, Matt Bredemas, William Flim, Jacob Stolt, John Lally.

Hubbard—Robert Shields, John W. Jarvis.

Itasca—L. H. Hawkins, Charles Kearney.

Isanti—J. F. Whiting, W. A. Smith.

Jackson—John Baldwin, H. J. Hollister, H. J. Arnold.

Kanabec—D. W. Cowan.

Kandiyohi—D. O'Brien, J. M. Splet, F. C. Handy.

Kittson—J. H. Shaw, Fred McKenzie.

Lac qui Parle—W. F. Farnham, O. G. Kinzey, L. Ferraillet.

Le Sueur—M. Doran, E. R. Salis, John McKenzie, E. R. Everitt, Geo. [illegible], C. C. Kolbe.

Lincoln—Peter Kroll, Marcus Lauritzen, John Roberts, George Cleveland.

Lyon—Thomas Hanson, Joseph [illegible].

McLeod—H. E. Bonhall, J. P. Brown, R. [illegible], F. X. Kohler, A. L. McBoy, J. V. Leslie, Frank Snyder.

Marshall—A. F. McIntyre, [illegible].

Martin—L. A. Ward, R. F. Vorlee, W. H. Wilson.

Meeker—Richard Welch, N. Gaynor, William Christopher, C. H. Atchinson, S. F. Griffith.

Morrison—F. W. Lyon, F. H. Gros, Dr. Fortier, Leon Hand, Marcus Kobe, Peter Lauerman.

Murray—Wilson Borst, E. H. Smith, John Ahern.

Mille Lacs—A. D. Tartar.

Mower—O. W. Gibson, J. D. Sheedy, Jacob Fischer, J. P. Taylor, Ole Jorgens.

Nicollet—A. L. Sackett, James Mason, John McCabe, J. A. Johnson, Joseph Wick.

Nobles—James Manning, John E. King, A. Schaefer.

Norman—J. A. Harringre, T. L. Thorpe.

Otter Tail—L. E. Davison, M. Shea, M. T. McMahon, John Hay, George Cowing, P. H. O'Hara, C. J. Baxter.

Olmstead—C. H. Hefferman, George Healy, H. Schuster, Jr., Joseph Graham, C. T. Haswell, C. B. Hollenbeck, John Everstein, M. Marthain.

Pine—C. M. Kowalker, James McCormack.

Pipestone—L. Hierse, H. A. Farmer.

Polk—William Auglius, J. Smith, A. C. Smith, S. Rosenthal, W. D. Kelly, P. G. Falarden, T. A. Dunlavy.

Pope—F. L. Broody, Carl L. Peterson.

Redwood—A. W. Bager, G. W. Vaughan, H. G. Schmahl.

Renville—A. H. Keefe, W. P. Dinmon, Ed O'Connor, A. R. Egle, M. D. Brown.

Rice—A. E. Haven, E. Kaul, Fred Osterhout, P. J. Daugherty, D. J. Ferguson, Mat Browne, J. R. Phillips, H. W. Grote.

Ramsey—Robert A. Smith, C. D. O'Brien, Lewis Baker, D. W. Lawler, William M. Campbell, James King, P. T. Cavanaugh, Ambrose Tighe, J. H. Ives, George L. Becker, Gilbert Gleason, M. Mullane, J. W. Newell, Daniel Aberle, P. D. Scannell, P. Conley, J. August Nelson, P. J. Smalley, O. O. Cullen, J. G. Donnelly, R. W. Johnson, William Banholzer, Charles Ringwald, D. Egan, Samuel Deering, Thomas Quinn, Charles S. Haase, P. R. McDonnell, Thomas D. O'Brien, Paul Lavelle, William Roocer, Joseph Jaros, Nicholas Pothen, H. C. Ehrmantraut, Ed Murphy, Robert S. Miller, C. J. Buel, William Davern, Charles McCarron, Joseph Mueller, J. E. Stryker, E. C. Stringer, F. W. M. Cutcheon, F. S. Battley, J. E. Flannigan.

Rock—J. H. Gray, S. B. Nelson.

Todd—S. C. Lee, E. T. Thigs, Henry Thien, F. X. Goulet.

Scott—Frank Nicolin, Peter Ruppert, H. C. Koerner, J. P. Mueller, Patrick Sweeney, Matt Lies, Henry Nicollo, William H. Weibler.

Sibley—W. J. McLeod, Aug. Rushmiller, M. S. Fahey, W. G. Cormick, Albert Poehler, E. H. Thoele.

St. Louis—T. T. Hudson, Morris Thomas, J. M. Martin, J. D. Campbell, Jimon Clark, H. F. Greene, J. A. Grierson.

Steele—M. J. Toher, John Virtue, M. B. Pratt, W. E. Dunbar, W. Gansevitz.

Swift—Thomas Mahigan, Leslie Mathews, James McQuade.

Stearns—J. P. Hammerel, D. T. Calhoun, J. P. Fahnlender, C. F. McDonald, E. P. Barnum, W. Merz, P. Kroy, John Hoeschen, A. Chisholm, Theo Bruener, B. Rensken, W. P. Reimer, H. Keller, L. Kells, Joseph Scheelar, L. F. Zaczkowski, D. Greim.

Stevens—F. E. Newell, J. W. Eddy, A. H. Taisey.

Sherburne—J. L. Harwick and John Kaughman.

Wright—William Quinn, J. C. Nugent, J. C. Nittz, Martin O. Laughlin, S. R. Wells, James McDonnell, John A. Sleight, John Tracy.

Wadena—George E. Trent, J. H. Montgomery.

Waseca—R. O. Craig, M. H. Helmes, F. P. Andrews, John Dolton, John Jordan.

Wabasha—J. W. Short, Hugh McCaffrey, S. Phillips, J. F. McGovern, J. J. Doolittle, C. J. Haines, H. B. Dickman, F. J. Coller.

Washington—J. S. O'Brien, E. W. Durant, James T. Barron, J. O'Shaughnessy, George H. Sullivan, William Schilling, John Altmyer, W. J. Masterman.

Watonwan—J. J. Thornton and Septer Ancker.

Wilkin—W. E. Trunx and Frank Hoffs.

Winona—Joseph Leight, John O'Dea, H. W. Hill, C. R. Conway, John Gay, C. F. Buck, M. Toye, P. McGrath, A. F. Sinclair, Frank Randall, John Beutner, Joseph Wesidieska, O. H. Clarke.

Yellow Medicine—C. A. Stroppe, James O'Connor.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read by P. J. Smalley, chairman of the committee. It was adopted with a rush and without a protest, after which the convention adjourned. The resolutions were as follows:

That the Democratic party of Minnesota once more dedicates its first and best energies to the accomplishment of a single end—the complete, but the intelligent and gradual reform of a system of tariff duties which is both corrupting and unjust. We are opposed to the theory of protection, as a manifestation of the principle of paternalism in politics with which our party is traditionally at war. That system creates burdens which affect different classes and sections of our country disproportionately and inequitably. It stimulates and maintains monopolies among us. It saps the strength of our industrial energies. It pollutes the springs of political action.

We aim to secure laws by which the revenues of the nation shall be accommodated to the needs of a government, economically administered within its legitimate sphere, which shall make commerce and industry free and shall guard their freedom when attained; which shall make no man poor that another may be rich; which shall deliver legislators from the corrupting influence of a system of the most subtle and resistless bribery.

We hold, in accordance with the traditional policy of our party, to the use of both gold and silver and that the sole coinage function of the government is to examine the relative values of the metals of coinage as established by the commercial world, and if there has been a sufficient fluctuation in the value of either to make the existing ratios unequal, then to readjust the ratios so that the number of grains of either metal in the unit of coinage, the dollar, shall be equivalent in value, and then to permit the free unrestricted coinage of both metals.

We join the Democracy of New York in demanding the repeal of the Sherman silver coinage act. We condemn that act as an attempt to distract the friends of honest bi-metalism, and denounce it as calculated to debase our currency, contract the circulating medium and wreck the confidence and safety of the business world.

The Democrats of Minnesota delight to renew the pledge of their devotion to an unrivaled leader who embodies the purest principles of the American Democracy. We recognize in ex-President Cleveland that rare combination—a loyal and able party chief, an honest and straightforward administrator of public affairs, a far-seeing statesman, and an unselfish man. We need in this Northwest his name to aid the Democracy of the nation in driving from the United States senate the Republican majority behind which protection is securely entrenched. The gains which will give this must come from the Northwest. The South has given us all she can. Republican gerrymander deprives New England of power to help. Under the impetus given our cause by Grover Cleveland the Northwest has given three senators already. With him as our candidate we guarantee another from Minnesota.

A Joke on Her Majesty.

Few people are perhaps aware how thoroughly the queen enjoys a joke. A gentleman-in-waiting, whom let us call Mr. A——, distinguished for his imitative powers and dramatic talent, is not infrequently called upon to trip the light fantastic toe, figuratively speaking when in attendance at Windsor and Balmoral.

One day the great lady, looking with a certain austerity straight into the face of Mr. A——, demanded:

"Now, Mr. A——, I am perfectly well aware that when my back is turned you imitate me. I wish to see you do it now, this minute!"

Poor Mr. A—— fell straightway into the royal trap, crimsoned, faltered, utterly lost his countenance.

"Ah!" exclaimed the queen, "I see I was right! You ought to be ashamed of yourself," and then added, laughing as heartily as any school girl, "but don't do it again."

Gentleman, but Poor Spellers.

The Overland Monthly is proving Andrew Jackson to have been a very bad speller. This brings to mind the familar fact that George Washington was not a very good one. In the days of Washington, and even in those of Jackson, they were not as careful of their orthography as educated people are now. Washington was—Washington; and we have the authority of the late Josiah Quincy, who, as aid to the Governor, went on to New York to meet Jackson on his visit as President to Massachusetts, for stating that Jackson, with all the ear-marks of a frontiersman, was an elegant gentleman in social intercourse.—Boston Herald.

THE root of a sort of turnip is used by the Indians of Tennessee for a curious purpose—namely, to cure dogs of the habit of eating eggs. This root has a very hot and biting flavor, and a small portion of it is put into an egg, which is placed in the dog's way. After swallowing it hastily and without consideration the animal will never touch another egg.

Marshall County Leader:—The Polk County Journal is putting in a big new press and other things that evidence the growing prosperity of that valuable Red River paper.

St. Paul News:—The Lanesboro Journal says the political deal mapped out by Gov. Merriam, Knute Nelson Jim Hill and others will result in the defeat of the party if it is allowed to be consummated in the convention. In contemplation of the scheme the Journal thus soliloquizes. "Oh, ye gods, what cheek! They think it is a presidential year, and that their money bags will carry them though. The people may as well open their eyes; they will have to fight this unholy combination, and may it receive the black eye it deserves.

Douglas County Sentinel:—"It will do the big Twin City political bosses no good to undertake to defeat the will of the people by sharp wire-pulling this year. they will only set up pins to be knocked down by those who are getting tired of such practices. Merriam, Davis and Washburn have served the state of Minnesota with credit to themselves and the people, but they, or their henchmen, have no cinch on the state or on the people. This fact will be demonstrated if they undertake to run things contrary to the expressed wish of the large majority of the republican voters of this state."

Euclid Items.

Frost is out deep enough for plowing but the land is too wet to commence operations yet.

Fred Tiedt tells a good joke which happened to himself some time since while doing business in Angus. A young farmer with a skittish horse drove up to the railway crossing and tried to cross, but the horse would not venture onto the track but kept dancing around in a frightful manner. So Fred, like the gallant young gentleman that he is, quickly approached the couple and offered his assistance to the lady which was gladly accepted. The lady wished to take the train and handed Fred her satchel and a small bundle done up in a shawl which Fred put under his arm and carried to the depot. When the lady ascended the platform of the coach she told Fred in a jovial voice to toss up the bundle, which he hastily did. There was a shriek from the lady, a frozen circle round the heart of the gentleman and an infant landed safely in the arms of its mother.

The first wedding wholly in the city of Euclid occurred here last Wednesday evening. Mr. George A. Nelson and Miss Nellie Losey were joined in holy wedlock by the bride's venerable father who officiated as justice of the peace. Among the wedding guests were Mr. Albert Losey, of the Crookston post-office, and deputy sheriff Marvin Losey, also of Crookston. The house was crowded with the friends of the happy couple and they spent an enjoyable which was none the less enjoyable on account of the shivaree, which was all very well with the exception of the mud-throwing which was participated in by a few insignificant small boys. The presents were valuable and also numerous and all may be immediately put to use. At 12 o'clock the company broke up, and after wishing the bride and groom a long and happy life, departed, leaving the young couple to begin life's journey together. George is a thoroughly good business man and has done away with the old-time practice of taking a bridal tour; he will move out in the country shortly and make an honorable farmer of himself.

Mr. Van Pelt, representing C. Gotzain's noted wholesale boot and shoe establishment of St. Paul, was doing business in iown last week.

Several farmers attempted threshing but gave it up as a bad job until after seeding.

Mr. M. Davis has recovered from his la grippe and made a business trip to Crookston Thursday.

P. Fairweather made a trip to Crookston last week.

The town has received a carload of lumber for building bridges and repairing culverts.

A missionary tea was held at the residence of E. B. Ballues last Thursday evening. An enjoyable time was reported.

A five minutes look through a telescope north or south of the Great Northern depot will convince anyone that the hobo season has indeed arrived.

Difficulties have arisen between the teacher and pupils of late. This thing ought to be looked into. Let us have difficulties in any other place but in the school.

A very welcome letter was received from Walmar Sture, Crookston. All right, Walmar, Will respond pretty soon.

Paul Oseldinger intends to erect big barn soon.

Julius Berg is going to take in a herd again this summer.

E. Taylor & Co. and F. Tiedt are about neck and neck with each other in the merchant business.

It is not generally known that the Misner boys can sell you things which is not included in the stock that they carry.

Ed. Murney is always busy with the hammer and tongs.

Chris Mickelar intends to move out on his farm soon.

Clide and Grace Chapin, of Crookston, came up Thursday morning to visit their friends here. Fred.

One Pure Baking Powder.

Which the Legislature and State Chemists Endorse, Dealers Sell, and Consumers Use with Impunity.

The Health authorities of Minnesota are proceeding to enforce the law against the alum baking powders sold in violation thereof. From the long list of such powders published in the official report of the State Food and Dairy Commission, it is apparent that the officers will be kept pretty busy in the future.

It is asserted that every baking powder sold in the state of Minnesota, with the exception of the "Royal," contains lime, alum or sulphuric acid. The official repots likewise show that a gross deception is practiced against consumers by the false labels placed upon some of the inferior brands of baking powders. These labels state that the powders do not contain lime, alum, etc., while the Government tests show such substances actually present in their composition. This is a very serious offence, and the prosecuting authorities will of course take cognizationce of it,

Meantime, the great army of consumers will go along complacently using the Royal Baking Powders—the old reliable, "absolutely pure"—which State Analyst Drew and the Food and Dairy Commission give evidence that they have found from official tests to be of the highest character as to purity, wholesomeness and leavening strength, and which is always sold for what it is, with out falsehood, prevarication or misstatement.

With the April number the Review of Reviews enters upon its second year. It has had an exceptional, if not an altogether unique, history. One year ago it was known only to a few discriminating readers, and its subscription list and news-stad sales required only a few thousand copies. Its edition the prsent month is 70,000 copies, and it is eagerly read in every State and Territory in the Union and in every part of Canada. No extraordinary effort have been made to push the magazine. There has been very little canvassing done for it; no chromoe have been given to its subscribers; no special inducements, such as an encyclopædia or a parlor organ thrown in as a gratuity or offered at half price, have been offered by the publishers. The magazine has grown to an enormous circulation and to commanding influence simply upon its merits. Its readers have liked it therefore recommended it to their friends. It owes not a little so the newspapers of the country, which have appreciated the journalistic enterprise and vigor and the enormous amount of hard, honest labor put into every number, and which have most heartily recommended it to their readers. While working in the closest cooperation with the English Review of Reviews, edited by Mr. W. T Ste d in London, the American Review is a distinct magazine, wholly and entirely edited, printed and published in New York, and in the fullest sence of the word as much an American periodical as Mr. Stead's London edition is an English periodical. The general aims and purposes, plans and methods, of the two magazens are identical, and each has the fullest access in advance to all the materials and illustrations prepared for the other. The American Review, being somewhat larger and higher priced, is more profusely illustrated. It has 20 or 30 more pages each month than the London edition. Its bound volumes, covering the past year, are a wonderful history of current action and thought, and a marvelous portrait gallery containing the faces of seven or eight hundred people of contemporary note, representing all parts of the world.

Trusts and Stock Exchanges.

Duluth Weekly News.

The big monopolies and trusts, such as the Standard Oil company, the Sugar Trust, the type founder's trust and others of the same class, cannot survive. The people are becoming aroused at the startling and steady advance of combinations and trusts and when the people grow united and earnest they always accomplish what they undertake. The rapid formation of public opinion that the time for action against monopoly and trust has come is a worning that will not pass unheeded by the men who control them. One of the potent influences at work now is the effect the popular movement is having upon trust certificates. That the purchasers and dealers in stocks are watching public opinion and using its expression in their business is veay evident.

The last letter of Henry Clews, on the Wall street situation says:

The monopoly issues have introduced an element of uncertainty in the stock market which calls for special caution on the part of exchange itself in admitting indiscriminately so-called securities to its list. Public opinion is becoming more and more decidedly hostile to whatever form of organization conspires to defeat free competition. Congress and the state legislatures find it necessary to respect this determined attitude of the people, and at no distant time the laws will be so framed that nowhere in this country will any form of corporation which aims to exersise the powers of a monopoly be able to exist under the ægis of the law. The attempts of the trusts to evade the penalties of their illegality by organizing under the loosest form of legalization to be found under state laws will become futile. The law will be constructed with a simple purpose of preventing the defeat of competition by monopolies; and that form of prohibition will be made to apply to any and every form of organization. Of this there can be no reasonable doubt.

With this prospect before our monopolies, what is the market status of their immense issues? Many of them are already illegal, and the others are destined to become so. When that result comes, the profits they are now making out of an excusive control of prices will disappear. It requires little foresight to discover that these issues constitute a most formidable danger in the future of the stock market. Any day, a new law or a desision of the supreme court of the United States may within twenty-four hours wipe out tens of millions of the market value of this illegitimate scrip, with consequence of the most far-reaching character.

When the stock or certificats of trusts canot be sold on the stock exchanges their promoters will go out of business.

Crookston Nurseries.

I have a New Catalogue and Card just issued, giving reduced prices of Trees, Tree Seeds and Small Fruits, for Spring planting, which will be sent free by mail to anyone making application. Frank T. Haseltine,

[50-tf] Crookston, Minn.

FOR SALE.

TWO HORSES,
FIVE COWS,
TWO PIGS,
ONE BINDER,
ONE COLT.

And numerous other things, address M. M. Davis & Son, Euclid. [49-tf]

Wanted.

Groom, to travel with an imported Clydesdale stallion for three months beginning April 1st, 1892. None but a competent person need apply. Bring references and state wages expected. Address H. H. Cavanagh, Sec., Excel P. O., Marshall County, Minnesota. [47-50]

For Sale.

I have for sale at my farm, 6 miles northeast of Crookston, a few choice young mares ready for farm work or driving purposes. Call early for choice.

[45-tf] S. M. McKee.

W A. ROBERTSON

D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

N, B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE. IN McKINNON BLOCK.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

Office in McKinnon Block.

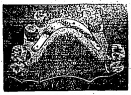
State of Minnesota, }
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston, }

Notice is given, that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of the City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on April 25th 1892 and terminating on April 24th 1893, by the following persons and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Gaarder & Sundet, in the two-story frame building on the east 20 feet of lots 11 and 12 in Block 3 of Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the City Hall in said City of Crookston in Polk County, on Tuesday the 14th day of April 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 26th day of March A. D. 1892. E. C. Carruth, City City.

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.

BY NEW PATENT.

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all case:.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all,

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on me before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication March 31st, 1892.)
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Jennie Kelly and Alfred D. Kelly, her husband, Mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1886, at 4:15 o'clock p. m., in book 26 of mortgages, on pages 389 to 392; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1889; $25.50 that became due April 25th 1890; $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1890; $35.50 that became due April 25th, 1891, and $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1891;

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained,

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Ten hundred Nine and 60-100 ($1009.60) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of Section nineteen (19) Township one hundred forty-nine (149) Range forty-two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

Monday, the Sixteenth Day of May, A. D. 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, Mortgagee.

S. M. Houghton,
Attorney for mortgagee.
[50-4] (N.G.103)

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,

Second Street,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot it a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit he fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

SALE of STATE LANDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE.

Saint Paul, Minn., March 24, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in Crookston on May 25th 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the State Lands, in Polk County that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by by reason of failure to pay inerest for two or more years.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to the sale. A. BIERMANN.

Commissioner of the State Land Office.

[52-4]

FOR PRINCIPAL POINTS IN

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, and Pacific Coast.

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS DAILY.

7:40 p. m. de..........St. Paul..........ar. 6:55 a. m.
7:00 a. m. de.......CROOKSTON.......de. 7:25 p. m.
8:15 a. m. de........Grand Forks........de. 6:20 p. m.
2:30 p. m. ar..........Helena..........de. 11:00 a. m.

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.
Daily, except Sunday.
Depart 7:20 a. m.......................Arrive 6:45 p. m

FOSSTON BRANCH.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Depart 7:30 a. m.......................Arrive 5:00 p. m.

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Depart 10:45 a. m.......................Arrive 4:00 p. m.

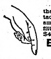
W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

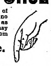
Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block } Crookston, Minn.

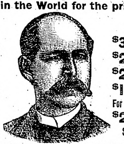
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE



For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the



Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For Misses.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. ☜

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

S. L. COLLINS,

PROPRIETOR OF

MAIN STREET

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS, WEST SIDE,

Crookston, - - - Minnesota.

Horses bought and sold on commission.
Everything neat and nobby.
Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

In connection which I will attend to in person

Combination Auction Sale

A Great Combination Auction Sale

WILL BE HELD AT

GENTILLY

Near the Post Office,

On Monday, April 11th, 1892,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time will be exposed for sale Horses Colts, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Poultry, Hogs, Machinery, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Harnesses, Plows, Drags, Household Furniture, and A thousand and one articles too numerous to mention.

Persons Who Have Any Stock or Any Article

They wish to sell would do well to list such articles with Louis Berthiaume, at Gentilly, before the day of sale.

Terms made known on the day of sale

LOUIS BERTHIAUME, Auctioneer

CROOKSTON

STEAM LAUNDRY

O. D. ROOD, Prop.,
SECOND STREET, NEAR ASH,
Opposite Commercial Hotel.)

I have just added New Machinery and Facilities for doing

Washing and Ironing

Upon the Shortest Notice in the Best Manner and upon the Most Reasonable Terms.

All Those Wanting

FAMILY WASHING

Done will find it to their interest to call at the Laundry. Goods called for and delivered.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakot and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

Chas. A. Sharkey,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

Chas. S. Fee,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON. - - MINN

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

STUDY LAW

AT HOME.

Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to

J. COTNER, Jr., Sec.,
No. 80 Whitney Block
DETROIT. MICH.

DR. M. WATTS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Merchants' Bank,
☞ Professional calls by or day night

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

G. G. HENAULT

Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON. - - MINN

OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

G. G. HENAULT.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, April 7, 1892.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

NORTH

WEST GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE EAST

SOUTH

MONTANA EXPRESS—DAILY.

West			East
7:40 p m De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:30 a m "	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:15 a m "	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12: 1 p m "	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Daily except Sunday.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:30 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FAGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South............	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

Maple Bay Items.

March 29th, 1892.

Wagons are rolling around in the mud at present as the roads are very bad.

Our blacksmith got a lot of plow outfits but found he was short six lays. He thinks he will find them.

Our Maple Bay stage is jogging along on wheels with the mail. Hugh says "By gum, the roads are a terror!"

Charley Stone had the misfortune to drown one of his oxen in the slough near Child's camp at Woodside. Charley says the last he saw of him was one hind foot as he disappeared beneath the ice.

We were at the Fertile mill the other day where we were very kindly treated and accepted an invitation to dine with the family of Mr. F. Sohler. This gentleman thinks he is improving and we hope to see him around amongst us once more.

If you want the best loaf of bread you ever tasted buy the Fertile roller mill straight flour and you can have it. We believe under the skilfull hand of Otto Kankel and the wheat produced in this locality that the Red River Valley cannot beat it. A gentleman said to me the other day that he had worked in the largest mill in Minnesota and they could not make such flour. On being asked why, he answered "They have not the Maple Lake country wheat to make it of."

There are a few prairie wolves about here. One of them has his careful eye on Mr. Wm. Klinger's flock of sheep.

FARMER.

Gentilly Items.

Joseph Sauve returned last week from Canada where he spent some weeks visiting friends and relatives. While there he purchased four grade Clyde mares which are as fine as your correspondent ever saw in this vicinity. He also purchased several bee hives filled with the busy workers and will try raising honey in Polk County.

This week Irael Laframboise returned bringing with him a fine imported Clyde stallion, four fine Clyde mares, grades, (also the four belonging to Mr. Sauve) a thoroughbred Cottswold ram and some fine chickens and geese. He was nine days on the way owing to the strike on the C. P. R. and had a narrow escape from burning his car which caught fire one night from his lantern. Mr. L. was accompanied by a young man who will work on his farm this summer while he decides how he likes this country. He says that many are interested and would come if they could sell out there. He expects some to come later in the season to look the country over.

Our alliance met on the 24th to elect officers. Julian Sauve was elected president, C. T. Barnaas, secretary and the old treasurer, O. Sauve. The question of merging our alliance into the Peoples Party was brought up for discussion and did not meet with universal approval. We are of the opinion that our interests can better be subserved by and through the old alliance which we do understand than by starting into a new scheme which we do not understand.

FARMER.

World's Fair Notes.

Denmark has maide a World's Fair appropriation of $67,000.

A communication has been received from the British Commission asking for space to exhibit the rifle calibre gun manufactured by the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun company. The company wants to erect a building 30x50 feet to exhibit its guns in practice. One end of the building will be filled with sand bags, into which the projectiles of the gun will be fired. It is claimed that the arrangements are such as will insure perfect safety, and will be reproductions of a similar exhibit recently given at the Royal Naval Exposition in London. The request was referred to Chief Willard Smith of the Transportation Department, as the exhibit if allowed will come under the head of naval and marine display.

A very complete, and doubtless an eye-opening diamond exhibit, will be maide by Cape Colony, South Africa. The exhibit will inclune 10,000 carats of uncut stones, a large quantity of very fine cut and polished ones, together with all that is necesary to show the process of mining and washing. For this it will be necessary to transport to Chicago 100 tons of pulverized blue earth, 50 tons of unpulverized earth and a compleat washing machine, which will be operated by natives. The exhibit will also include a unique collection of crocidolite, special diamondiferous products, ostrich feathers, fleeces etc., It is reported that a Bushman and Hottentot in native dress will accompany the exhibit.

A continuous clam-bake will be one of the attractions which epicurean visitors will find at the Exposition.

Harper Bros., Scribner & Sons and the Century company have agreed to exhibit at the Fair illustrations showing the history of transpotation in all countries. Chief Smith expects to secure similar exhibits from foreign countries and from other publishers in this country. The exhibit will include reproductions of lithographs, original drawing and photographs.

To World's Fair committee of the North American Turner Bund has made a personal application to Director General Davis for space for a display of gymnastic apparatus literature on the subject of physical exercise and development, and representations of gymnastic organizations as well as for outdoor gymnastic exhibitions, which the turners desire to give eight days in each month during the Exposition.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - - $12,700

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashi

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, R. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine, B. B. Northrop, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, John Moore, W. H. Crosby
Chas. E. Sawyer

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Com's'r.
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of ten and 50-100 dollars ($10.50) which became due on the first day of October A. D. 1890, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaic Normandin and Philomene Normandin, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the first day of October A. D. 1888, at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m., in book 40 of mortgages on pages 112 and 113.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-one and 70-100 dollars ($41.70) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-five (25) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'------The Hustlers,

GREAT SALE OF

REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

Cloaks and Shawls

—AT—

Tremendous Reductions.

Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK
IS
ON DISPLAY
THE FAIR
DEPARTMENT STORE,
Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 21st, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Lars. J. Hagen, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Ludvig Olson and Ole Nelson of said County,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston on Monday the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demand shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1892.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
(49-51) Judge of Probate.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Twelve and 50-100 dollars ($12.50), which became due on the first day of December, 1890, and in the payment of a like and final sum, which became due on the first day of December, 1891, upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by John H. Lien and Ragnhild Lien, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1888, which mortgage, together with a power of sale contained therein was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of November A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in Book 40 of mortgages, on pages 497, 498, and 499; which said sums with interest thereon respectively at ten per cent. per annum from the first day of December, 1890, and the 1st day of December, 1891, are the whole sum secured by said mortgage and remaining unpaid.

John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured; and the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is twenty-seven dollars ($27.00); and no action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:-

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-two (22) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range number forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one Hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 22, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Francias Belland, Jr., deceased;

Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Olivo Belland of said county,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, on Monday, the Fifth day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
(49-51) Judge of Probate.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Nils S. Nilson and Cecilia S. Nilson, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1889, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 455; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1890, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1890, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1891, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1891. And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: eight hundred twenty-one and 71-100 ($821.71) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The south half (s½) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of south-east quarter (se¼) of Section two (2) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range forty (40), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof. All of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 17th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guarantee
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.
S. M. Houghton,
Attorney. [50-4] (N. G. 103)

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands, New Towns, New Railways, New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines. — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Eight and 25-000 dollars ($8.25), which became due on the first day of December, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward L. Haven, an unmarried man, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1888, which mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of July A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m., in Book 38 of Mortgages on pages 329 and 330.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagor shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of thirty-five and 84-100 dollars ($35.84) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number ten (10) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,
—DEALERS IN—
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE,
Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
STOVES AND RANGES
Corner Main and Fletcher Sts. - - - Crookston.

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice-President.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice-President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
Organized Under the State Laws.

Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500

Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Interest on time deposits. Special attention to collections

DIRECTORS.
C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H. Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

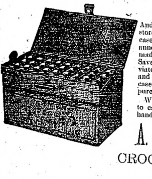
Sylvester & Finseth,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
Heavy and Shelf Hardware

Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Doors, Sash, Barbed Wire, Lime, Buckeye Binders and Mowers, Hollingsworth Rakes, Favorite Wagons and Buggies, National Cordage Co's Binding Twine, Rock Island Plows, Buford Gang and Sulky Plows, Fairbanks Scales, Hose for Lawn Sprinkling, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves, Varnish and Paper, Lawn Mowers, North Star Refrigerators and Garden Sprinklers.

Agents for Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines.

Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Opera House Block.

Crookston Business College

FACULTY:
R. S. KNUDSON, L. E. GOSSMAN, C. M. WASSON.

BOOKKEEPING. SHORTHAND. TYPEWRITING. PENMANSHIP. COMMERCIAL LAW. CIVIL GOVERNMENT. CORRESPONDENCE.

Faculty composed of specialtists.
Most advanced methods of instruction.
Students may take full course or special braches.
Special English department.
Day and evening sessions. Tuition Fees Low.
Students may enter at any time.

GRAMMAR. ARITHMETIC. SPELLING. READING. HISTORY. GEOGRAPHY. COMPOSITION.

For catalogues and circulars address
R. S. KNUDSON, Principal,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
I. O. O. F. BUILDING. Crookston, Minn

Historical Society

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. XV. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 14, 1892. NO. 52

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

(Special Correspondence).

WASHINGTON, D. C. April—, 1892.

The public men and politicians of Washington, and all those who come here, are just now most interested in figuring out the probabilities of the two National Conventions and the chances of the election which follows. Within a short time the situation, with reference to both party nominations, has changed somewhat. In the republican ranks the opposition to the renomination of President Harrison, which a few weeks ago seemed sufficiently formidable to make a combination against him possible, is gradually melting away as the convention approaches, and there is now hardly a doubt that he will be renominated on the first ballot, if, indeed, it is not done by acclamation. That at least is the present outlook from this point of observation though of course great changes are always possible in this country, even in the short time that now remains. Mr. Harrison has given the country a wise, safe, and patriotic administration and has won the esteem of all the people. Mr. Blaine aside, there is probably no man in the party who would command a larger vote or whose title to the nomination is better.

In the democratic camp it now looks like Cleveland again. About the time of D. B. Hill's midwinter convention, at Albany, things looked a little squally for "the stuffed prophet," as Brother Dana so playfully terms him but he is, after all, the great brass-mounted idol of the democratic party outside of New York, and Hill having made a dismal failure of his personal hunt for votes it begins to look once more as though his royal obesity would be nominated. Just why the innocent democratic heart out in the rural districts yearns so intensely for Cleveland it would be hard to explain. Those who came most in contact with him while he was President do not admire him and oppose his further aspirations, but it is the rank and file who have never seen him that worshep him from afar. Mr. Cleveland is not a great man, except in the sense that he weighs 300 pounds, nor has he any of the elements of a popular man. He has always held himself better than his party—fit only to associate with high-minded and blue-blooded mugwumps—and to-day he believes that he is the only man in the party good enough to be President; that if they don't take him they are not in it. And some of the party think likewise. Hence the present diagnosis of the situation is that we shall have the old camdaign of Harrison vs Cleveland over again, with probably the same reault. It will be a case of history repeating itself.

The unanimity with which Hon. Roger Q. Mills has recovered average health immediately after the "vindication" he received from the Texas Legislature is one of the most remarkable instances of faith-cure of the present decade. When his credentials arrived here he marched over to the Senate Chamber, like Fitz James on the crags, when seeking the best blood of Roderick Dhu, "with step erect and ear awake," as if he had never been sick in his life. Mr. Mills may well thank his lucky stars if he has any, for being defeated in his attempt to be Speaker. He has now a position better fitted for his peculiar abilities, his temper, and his health than he would have had had he been elected Speaker. Sympathy for him in unexpected defeat made him Senator. The idea is still alive in Texas that his defeat was accomplished by a ring—a base combination of Hill Tammany, Springer and possibly the arch enemy of human souls. The idea that he had not a qualification for the position has never grown there. Mills was simply a victim of an outrageous political conspiracy, and senator Hill is held responsible for the defeat, though he had no more to do with it than the Governor of Texas, nor half as much.

Senator Hill now comes into close relations with the man who has long been his mentor, ex-Speaker Carlisle. He may be said to be the discoverer of Mills. He made him chairman of the Ways and Means committee; held the party together for him while he was trying to get his tariff bill through; kept him from flying into a dozen pieces; induced him to take the dodge he did last fall on the matter of free silver; made him a candidate for speaker, and now has him under tutelage. He never can make a statesman of him, but will keep him within bounds if the Lord spares his life.

Not the smallest part of a congressman's duties is answering letters from his constituents. All members of congress in both houses receive a great many letters, but some who are popular and well known get a great many more than others. Ex-speaker Reed has one of the largest mails that comes to the Capitol. People from all over the country write to him on various subjects and every morning an enormous batch of letters and newspapers covers his desk. The majority of congressmen look carefully after their correspondence and answer all letters, especially from their constituents. It will be noted that those who make a special point of that sort of thing are generally popular at home and enjoy a long public service. Chairman Springer of ways and means committee is one of these; so was Sam. Randall and many of the best-known public servents of all times. It is the custom of the big Maine statesman to reach his desk in the House an hour before the session begins and spend the time in carefully sorting over the stacks of letters and marked papers. Many ladies write to him for his autograph, and the number of square, scented envelopes received from this source every week would fill a good-sized waste basket. While running over his mail, one day this week, he come across a unique request. It was contained in a prim little note from a western girl and was as followe: "Won't you be kind enough to write upon the enclosed paper your autograph and the sentiment:" "Righteousness exalteth the Nation." The Czar smiled and wrote the young lady his autograph minus the sentiment, about which he said he had some doubt.

A Legislative Endorsement.

A law was passed last winter in Minnesota affecting the sale of alum baking powders. The interest excited by the bill when proposed led to a long and thorough investigation by a legislative committee of the qualities of all the baking powders sold in that Sate, with the result that the Royal was shown by very positive evidence from the State Chemist, Dr. Drew, and others, to be the purest, strongest, and in all respects the best baking powder in the market.

Popular Talks On Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

In accordance with the promise in my last article, I shall undertake to say a few words in reference to the liability of mercantile agencies doing a collection business.

In the first place, almost all agencies who do a reporting business also handle collections, it seeming to be almost a necessary part of their business, and as almost every one, at some time in his business career, is tempted to employ an agency in the collection of his claims, a statement with reference to the liability of an agency handling such business, will be of general interest.

In the first place, it may be stated as a general rule, that the liability of an agency is governed by the contract made between the agency and the owner of the claim. In most cases, however, the contract is merely an implied contract, on express terms being agreed upon, unless it be as to the rate per cent to be charged by the agency for the work it does. Usually a bare receipt is given for the collection and the liability of the agency in some cases, and in all cases where the terms are not defined, is to be determined from the general law of contracts.

By undertaking to collect an agency does not insure a collection; and early in the history of agencies, it was thought that the taking of a claim for collection was an implied agreement upon the part of the agency to forward it to its local correspondent, and to act merely as a forwarder of the claim and as the agent for the receipt of the money and the turning of it over to the client. That its liability did not extend to the loss of the money by failure of the correspondent to pay it over, and that it was only bound to use ordinary and reasonable diligence in the selection of capable and honest correspondent and reasonable diligence in following up the claim. There can be no doubt that if the terms of the contract expressly state that such is the position of the agency, that is that it shall be the agent merely for the purpose of forwarding a claim, the agency cannot be held responsible after using ordinary and reasonable diligence in performing its duties.

The law in later times, however, is much more severe upon the agencies, where there is no stated contract absolving it from liability. The position of the agency is now said to be the same as that of the attorney doing like work, and the law with reference to it is the same.

In a leading case, Bradstreet v. Everson, 72 Pa. St., 124 a mercantile agency undertook to collect certain claims belonging to their customer, giving the following receipt.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
Improved Mercantile Agency.
PITTSBURGH, June 2, 1862.

Received of Messrs. Everson & Co., 4 duplicate acceptances for collection, v. Watt C. Bradford, Memphis, Tenn., amounting th $1,726,37.

(Signed) J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

In delivering the opinion of the court, the judge observed; "It is argued, notwithstanding the express receipt for collection, that the defendants did not undertake for themselves to collect, but only to submit to a proper and responsible attorney, and made themselves liable only for diligence in correspondence and giving the necessary information to the plaintiffs; or, in briefer terms, that the attorney in Memphis was not their agent for the collection, but that of the plaintiff's only. The current of decision, however, is otherwise as to attoney-at-law sending claims to correspondents for collection, and the reasons for applying the same rules to collection agencies are even stronger. They have their selected agents in every part of the country. From the nature of such ramified institutions, we must conclude that the public impression will be that the agency invites customers on the very ground of its facilities for making distant collections. It must be presumed from its business connection at remote points and its knoledge of the agents chosen, that the agency intends to undertake the performance of the service which the individual customer is unable to perform for himself. There is good reason, therefore, to hold that such an agency is liable for collections made, by its own agents, when it undertakes the collection by the exprese terms of the receipt."

There was another case arising and decided at Philadelphia in 1870, where the receipt given by the agency read as follows:

For collection according to direction, and proceeds when received by us to be paid over to King & Baird.

Across the face of this was written this:

N. B—The owner of the within mentioned taking all the risks of the mail, the losses by failure of agents to remit and also the losses by reason of insurrection or war.

By thus limiting their liability, the agency was decided to have been relieved of responsibility sought to be charged against it.

Other cases deciding that the attorney undertaking the collection of claims, who fails to limit his liability in the receipt or agreement to make the collection, is liable for losses occurring through the negligence, etc., of his agents may be found in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Indiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and elsewere.

I will, in my next paper, discuss further the relation of client and attorney in this matter of collections.

Lincoln's Death.

Twenty-six years ago day before yesterday, the writer stood on one of the hills about Chattanooga, Tennessee. All round were camps, cannon and soldiers. The camps were gay, with flags, the cannon were firing salutes, the soldiers were shouting for joy. Lee had surrendered, the end of the war had come, and home was in sight. The next morning the flags were at half-mast, the cannon were firing minute-guns, the soldiers were silent and sad. It was an abrupt transition from wide-spread joy to universal mourning. Our beloved war President, "Old Abe," had been murdered the evening before by a fanatical assassin. Then it seemed as if a new breach had been made between North and South that never would be healed. To-day the whole country is united and loyal, and its people, visiting from one section to another, traveling by the Burlington lines of railroad, are one family again. For rates, routes and tickets, from or to any point in the northwest, east or suthwest, address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Newfoundland has decided to participate in the Exposition.

SPRING NOVELTIES

MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S Suits and Overcoats

We show a Larger Variety of Novelties than ever before.

Our stock includes all the Leading Novelties of the Season, and many Styles that cannot be found Elsewhere in the Northwest.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME & SEE For yourselves and be convinced.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Farming for Health.

May be very fine, and you will no doubt grow strong and be happy with nothing but a hoe, a back number plow and a shot gun seeder. But if you are

Farming for Wealth

You should have the latest and best tool on the market. For instance you want first a DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL, and as you probably did not get your plowing all done last fall you also want a Grand Detour Plow, a Little Yankee or Scandia Gang. We have them to sell and would liketo show you their merits.

—OUR TIME AGAINST YOURS.—

There are several other things you ought to have but you must have these now soon. We have a nice line of Harrows that we are selling cheap; also Wagons, Buggies, Engines, Threshers, Etc., Etc.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,
OPERA BLOCK, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Sham Economy.

New York Press.

When the late Republican Congress came into power it was compelled to meet over $25,000,000 of pension deficiencies created by the demoratic congress that preceded it. The present democratic congress seems determined to use the Pension Appropriation bill again as a means of making a show of economy. The estimates for pensions have already been cut down nearly $13,000,000 by Judge Holman's committee, and more cutting down is yet to be done on the bill which provides for assistance to disabled veterans of the Union army and their widows and orphans. Yet the River and Harbor Committee in this same democratic congress has reported an appropriation bill which, by fair calculation, is nearly $2,000,000 in excess of the measure reported to the late Republican House and which contains provisions for the making of contracts by which $25,000,000 would necessarily be expended by the government for certain specified purposes within the next ten years. Such is the sham economy by which the democrats hope to deceive the public while really raiding the Treasury.

World's Fair Notes.

The Arkansas World's Fair board has selected ten acres near Little Rock which it will have cultivated with the view of rasing various agricultural products for exhibit at the Exposition. The Board has made arrangements to send to Chicago for the Forestry building specimens of pine, white oak, red oak, sweet gum, cypress and walnut.

The limit of time in which States and territories and foreign countries must accept the sites allotted them on the Exposition grounds has been fixed at June 1st, 1892.

The New South Wales World's Fair Commission is contemplating sending for exhibition at the Exposition copies of the noted aboriginal cave inscriptions of northern Queensland, and also a whole tribe of aborigines.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.
WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor.
Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.
☞ Farmers custom specially invited.
Terms $1.00 per Day.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.

MONEY
On Real Estaee
MONEY
On Approved Chattels,

Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them:

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,
CROOKSTON
CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

GIVE US A CALL

A. J. & A. McKINNON, - - Main Street, Crookston

Schmidt, the Painter,

CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

☞ WALL PAPER. ☜

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER
FOR BARGAINS.

Work Horses - - - & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

Drunkenness CURED.

THE
Moorhead Institute

Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the

DRINK and OPIUM HABIT.

Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms. Address,

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

FLOUR REDUCED.

Best	$2.25	per 98	lbs.
North Star	2.10	"	"
Fife	1.90	"	"
Skip Jack	1.25	"	"
Bran	11.00	"	ton.
Shorts	12.00	"	"

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS
(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)
REAL ESTATE.
Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

JOHN CROMB.
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, April 14, 1892.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 66.
1 Northern 65.
2 Northern 59.
3 Northern 55.

T. H. Bjoin started for Iowa last week after another carload of horses.

The weather for the past week has not been very conducive to an early spring.

H. L. Zutzh was down from Red Lake Falls this week, on the lookout for a farm to rent.

Miss Inez McGrew went out to Fosston last week to see about a school for the coming season.

Fred Davis, "our Fred," was down from Euclid last week chatting with friends as lively as a cricket.

M. W. Davis & Son came down from Euclid last week and purchased a pair of fine mares of M. R. Brown.

Jim Bain came up from Fisher on Saturday to buy one of those good solid working teams at M. R. Brown's.

Senator Burkhardt came up from Wabasha County last week to visit with his son Rudy and friends in this city.

A. M. Childs went over to Grand Forks last Friday to attend a banquet given by the N. Y. Life Insurance folks.

H. B. Budd was up from Edna on Thursday last limping around from the effects of a recent injury. He was just as good looking as ever and as jolly.

Rev. R. H. Battey went down to Fertile on Friday evening to deliver a lecture, the proceeds of which goes to aid in building the new Congregational church at Mentor.

M. R. Brown returned on Friday with another carload of fine Iowa mares—which makes the eighth or ninth carload this spring, and if this carload is not enough he will go again. Call and see this lot.

The new hail insurance company, located in the Rickett Block, starts in with bright prospects, having lots of business secured in the outset. It will pay all our friends who contemplate insuring against hail to call and see them.

Dr. M. Leguee has gone to Park Rapids, in Hubbard Co., on professional business to be gone a week or ten days. The doctor is kept busy almost constantly attending to his veterinary work. He has the reputation of being one of the best in the business.

The weather during the past week has April fooled almost everybody on their fuel calculations, and the dealers in wood and coal have reaped the benefit. Wood has been a very scarce article while coal has pursued the even tenor of its way at the same old prices.

Mr. Carpenter, of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., spent a portion of last week interviewing St. Paul and Minneapolis agricultural implement dealers. Says the warehouses are nearly all empty so great has been the demand in this line this spring. L. C. & Co. have sold 100 drills already and could have sold 125 more if they could have got them. Their trade in other lines has also been excellent this spring.

THE JOURNAL regrets to learn of the death of A. H. Baker, which occurred at Grand Rapids, Mich., on March 30th. Mr. Baker was for some time a resident of Norman County and represented this district in the Legislature. Mr. Baker was superintendent of the soldiers' home at Grand Rapids at the time of his death, was 57 years old and had many friends in this community who will regret to learn of his death. He leaves a son and daughter.

Easter services at 11 a. m. and 8 p.m. next Sunday at the Congregational church. Everyone cordially invited. Morning subject: "The Debt of the World to the Resurrected Christ;" evening: "The Battle of Life and Our Resurrection Hopes." Special interest centers in Easter Sabbath and let this joyful occasion find all members and worshipers and their friends present in our sanctuary early to spend the hours of service in joyful praise.

The farmer who sows the White Russian oats has two chances for a market for them. In the first place, if you have a fine sample they can be sold for oat-meal, and if not so good they are all right for feed. Black oats are no good for oat-meal and the ordinary white oats not very much better as they are usually too small. The White Russian comes nearest to filling the bill and as there are plenty for seed in the county every farmer can raise them if he will.

A. E. Brush, of Angus, was in the city last week looking for a hired girl for which he was offering fancy wages. Says he cannot account for the low prices of wheat this spring in view of the prospects for a shortage in spring wheat here and the fact that the winter wheat is almost a failure everywhere. He has recently returned from a trip through some of the principal winter wheat states and says he did not see one good piece on his travels—some of it utterly ruined, and when we come to consider the probability that the Valley will not raise more than 50 per cent. its usual crop, he thinks wheat should be very much higher, and we coincide with that view.

Mrs. Geo. W. Tice came down from Mentor on Monday evening.

Governor Merriam has designated Monday, May 2d, as Arbor Day.

Dr. C. E. Dampier was registered at a prominent St. Paul hotel last week.

"Do you know" that J. W. Wheeler has money to loan at reasonable rates and no long waits for the money to come from some place? He has it on hand ready for delivery as soon as the papers are made out.

Elsewhere we note the organization of the Minnesota Hail association, a home company, with headquarters at Crookston. Later we will take occasion to tell our readers who the incorporators are and what they intend to do.

Marshall County Leader:—A grand encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Crookston for a week in July. The arrangements are being made on a large scale and it is expected that from ten to fifteen thousand people will be assembled there. Frank Barager commander of the post here, says the boys are all going.

Prof. Carruth informs us that Prof. Kiehle will open a training school for teachers in this city on July 11th, for the instruction of teachers in Marshal, Polk and Norman counties and, he desires us to say that he expects to see every teacher in this county in attendance. The school will be conducted by able instructors and will continue four weeks.

Postmaster Dawley's report to the Postmaster General on Wednesday a. m might have read something like this: "New assistant postmaster for this office——arrived at my house last night——regulation weight——duly registered as second-class male matter——taking my estimate of his value this should entitle this office to all of the privileges of a first-class office."

A St. Vincent special of the 11th inst. says: The Red river is now over the banks and has begun flooding the towns of St. Vincent and Emerson. The river is about 40 feet above low water mark and still rising, and the ice is not yet gone out. A rise of one foot more will cover the town of Emerson. The indications are that the disastrous flood of 1880 will be repeated.

The grand opening of new spring millinery at Mrs. E. E. Bangs' was the delight of the ladies of Crookston and vicinity. Words fail to describe the many attractions of the display, but when we say that Mrs. Bangs had the world we speak literally correct, for she did have it—suspended from a wire in her show window. She has a fine display of millinery, and invites the attention of our lady readers to it.

County Commissioner C. P. DeMers dropped into our den on Friday to assure us that he could not get along without THE JOURNAL and as an evidence put up one-and-one-half simoleons—said to be worth 70 cents on the dollar, but as everything goes with us we did not kick on the extra 30. Mr. DeMers says there is more water in his country this spring than he ever before and he does not think much seeding will be done this month.

Our reporter passed the show window of Veronneau & Adams during the great opening display of spring millinery, and such a crowd of delighted ladies as he saw therein dismayed him——he did not dare to go in and interview the firm on that occasion, but from the display of ribbons, and hats, and trimmings, and flowers that he saw, and the expressions of delight that he heard, he formed the opinion that the display was a very creditable one; afterward we overheard one lady purchaser remark: "How exceedingly cheap those lovely goods are this spring!" The ladies, Miss Veronneau and Mrs. Adams, desire to thank their lady patrons for their liberal patronage so far, and assure them that they will do their best to merit a continuance of the same.

The following brief letter from T. H. Bjoin, from Ridgeway, Iowa, explains itself:

"I will be in Crookston on Thursday evening, April 14th, with a car load of extra heavy work horses and mares. Kindly invite all JOURNAL readers and others who may want good teams, to call and see this lot.

Respectfully yours,
T. H. BJOIN.

The recent advance of 7 cents in the price of wheat in about a week's time was due principally to the unfavorable condition of the weather in the southwestern and some portions of the western states. Winter wheat has been damaged to such an extent in those sections as to insure an appreciable decrease in the wheat yield of the United States for 1892. The weather bureau at Washington has figured out, from the present crop conditions, that the damage already done will decrease the yield at least 200,000,000 bushels. In former years, with similar crop conditions and weather in April as have existed during the present month, the price of wheat has advanced, on an average, about 11½ cents; so it is reasonable to suppose that the top of the market for this spring has not been reached. Over-estimation of the shortage of crops in foreign countries for the past year, and an under estimate of the amount of grain produced in the U. S. for the same period, were the principal causes which tended to lower and keep prices in this country. But now that the wheat speculators have begun to figure on the crop conditions and probable yield for this year the market has become firm and prices are steadily advancing.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land

IN

Polk County

In my hands for sale

CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,

14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

The committee of arrangements for the Grand Army reunion next summer are preparing to raise the amount necessary to carry out the program and every public-spirited citizen should be prepared, when waited upon to cheerfully respond to the call. Aside from other considerations it will be such an advertisement of our city as we have seldom if ever had as in all probability thousands of strangers will be in attendance during the encampment. There are also other weighty considerations of a financial nature that should be an inducement even if a person should feel no special interest in the welfare of our city. Every citizen of Crookston should lend a cheerful hand in aid of this matter and contribute as liberally as his means will permit.

Frank Bruce was in last week to set that subscription ahead a peg and told us of his recent loss by fire, reference to which was made in these columns a few weeks since. It seems that he lost everything he had in the house as, by the time the neighbors arrived the fire was so hot nothing could be saved. He was two miles away when he saw the house in flames and hastened home to find that his wife, who had been quite ill for some time, had succeeded in getting safely out. He had his summer's flour, pork and potatoes stored in the house and cellar all of which was totally destroyed except about 10 pounds of pork and that was roasted elegantly. Though the loss was a severe one he does not seem discouraged but is going bravely to work to repair the damages. Says his wife is very much better since the fire and is recovering rapidly. Though severe medicine to take he thinks it was beneficial.

A NEW ELEVATOR COMPANY.

The Farmers' Protective Association has decided to launch a new elevator company and at a recent meeting steps were taken to that end, and after some discussion the following schedule was agreed upon:

1. The name of this corporation shall be The Northwestern Farmers' Protective Elevator Company.
2. The object of the corporation is to erect their own elevator in Duluth or West Superior for storing, shipping, handling or selling grain.
3. The principal place of business of the corporation shall be at Grand Forks, North Dakota.
4. The term for the corportion to exist shall be twenty years.
5. The Number of directors shall be eleven, and the directors now elected to serve until their successors are elected and qualified. They are as follows:

Ole O Haugerud, Grafton, N. D.
H. H. Storm, Hillsboro, N. D.
Andrew Steenerson, Climax, Minn.
W. J. Anderson, Grand Forks, N. D.
Thos. Ulven, Grand Forks, N. D.
A. O. Heglie, Walcott.
Ole Aune, Fertile Minn.
A. Braseth, Dwight, N. D,
Ole H. Brenna, Grand Forks N. D.
John O. Fadden, Grand Forks, N. D.

6. The capital stock of the company shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. No person can hold more than forty shares.
7. Stock shall be non-assesable and non-transferable, except to members of The Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association.
8. The first general meeting is to be held the last Tuesday in June, 1892.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton, of the treasury department, denies the rumor that he intends to resign his position, and has again resumed his duties after a brief absence from Washington.

The president has issued a proclamation directing to be opened to settlement on April 15, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, the surplus lands of the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservations in the Dakotas. The lands to be opened aggregate 574,257 acres. Register Potter of the Fargo land office, where a large portion of the lands will be filed on, is very sick at New Orleans and writes President Harrison that he will be unable to be at Fargo by the 15th, which may necessitate the appointment of another register, or the postponement of the opening of the reservation. Large numbers of land-seekers are on the ground awaiting the opening.

—("We have no trash, don't keep it.")—

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT CARPETS

DO YOU NEED—Are you going to buy any CARPETS this summer?
DO YOU WANT to select from an assortment that is larger than any other two stocks in town?
DO YOU WANT THE LATEST and CHOICEST STYLES?
DO YOU WANT to buy a good quality 36 inch Hemp Carpet at 18c per yard?
DO YOU WANT Your CARPETS cut withou waste?
DO YOU WANT your CARPETS sewed ready to lay?
DO YOU WANT any WINDOW SHADES or WINDOW CURTAINS, Brass Rods or Brass Fixtures, Wood Poles or Wood Fixtures?

——AND ABOVE ALL——

DO YOU WANT to pay less than you can buy inferior goods for elsewhere?

THEN—CALL—ON—US.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM,
Leaders in Low Prices on Quality.

Very large congregations have attended the Baptist church since the settlement of the new pastor. Next Sunday night the sermon on "The sin of Unbelief" will be illustaated by blackboard and chemical test. Services are changed to following hours: Preaching service Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p.m.; Bible school at 12:15 p.m.; young people's meeting at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p.m.

Subscriptions to stock in the new Farmers' Elevator Company are now being taken and if the business is properly conducted it will, we think prove the best investment ever made by the farmers. It will at least settle definitely the question as to where the profits in the wheat raising business have gone during the past years. A line of elevators, owned and controlled by the farmers, would bring the Red River Valley farmer in direct communication with the consumer in England and give the farmer whatever profit there has been in handling his wheat. Under ordinary circumstances and in a competing market the wisdom of this movement might be questioned but under the existing circumstances we believe this movement is a wise one, providing it is properly managed.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Home Office,
MINNESOTA HAIL ASSOCIATION,
CROOKSTON, Minn., April 7, 1892

At a meeting of the board of directors consisting of the following named gentlemen—C. H. Warren, Pres.; F. D. Lord, vice-pres. and field manager; C. L. Graber, secretary; L. C. Couverette, F. Bivins and T. J. McAdams, the following business was transacted:

The by-laws governing the association were read by the secretary and after being duly considered were, with a single amendment, adopted. On motion, Mr. Hugh Thompson, of Fisher, was made treasurer of the association, and the Merchant's National Bank of Crookston was made general depository of association funds. The association has taken a lease for a term of 8 months for for office purposes of rooms 23 and 24 in the building known as the Rickett block, corner 2nd and Main st, and as soon as the necessary books and blanks can be printed will be ready for action. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned to meet again at 7 p. m.

Don't Be Backward

ABOUT

COMING FORWARD.

AND SECURING SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

OFFERED HERE BY

E. M. Walsh,

Real Estate Broker,

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston, Minn.

320 ACRES in Angus Township, 255 acres cultivated, 50 acres pasture, fenced, good farm buildings, 110 acres ready for seeding, 4 horses and harnesses, 2 wagons, 2 seeders, binder, gang plow, seeders, etc, all for $5,000, part cash, balance on easy terms.

80 ACRES adjoining city of Crookston, well cultivated, suitable for marke garden. A bonanza for the right man and can be had for $3,000

1,000 ACRES, five miles from city, first-class buildings, 200 acres cultivated, 200 acres Timothy, pasture fenced. Nothing better for dairy or stock farm. A snap at $12,000.

240 ACRE FARM in Town of Crookston; good farm buildings, well improved and only $20 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM in Euclid Topnship. Good farm buildings, 300 acres cultivated, 200 acres ready for seeding. Cheap at $4,000.

160 ACRES in Sec. 18, Town of Angus, partly improved, fine rich soil. Only $10 per acre.

320 ACRES land in Town of Louisville, well located near R. R. station, and near Red Lake River. Only $1,900 on long time.

160 ACRES good Farm Land in Grove Park, 60 acres cultivated, two miles from R. R. station, one-half mile from school A Bargain at $800.

ANOTHER Quarter Section in Grove Park, good farm buildings, good water, 30 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture, one-half mile from R. R. station, school and church. Cheap at $8.00 per acre.

SIX first-class farms in Town of Lambert, one of the best Townships in Polk County, from $600 to $1,200 each, well adapted for mixed farming. Look this up. Sure to find something to suit.

SECTION 21, Andover Township, every foot of which can be cultivated, only 5 miles from Crookston. Cheap at $12.50 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM in Fairfax, four miles from Crookston, 180 acres cultivated. Cheap buildings, easy terms. A bargain at $2,400.

TWO first-class farms in Lowell, two miles from city of Crookston, good farm buildings, artesian well, high state of cultivation. One at $28 and the other at $20 per acre.

THREE fine farms in town of Sanders. All near R. R. station, good soil. Most of them partly improved and are to be had at $6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

GOOD STOCK FARM, with good house and barn, 160 acres, two miles from Thief River Falls. Only $1.000, one-third cash, balance long time.

HALF Section Land, Town of Reis, two miles from R. R. station, 130 acres under cultivation, 76 acres ready for seeding in spring. Good house and barn, artesian water. Cheap at $2.500, one-quarter cash, balance 5 years time.

160 ACRES in Town of Godfrey. Good land; near railroad. Only $5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES Town of Gervais. This land is on the Red Lake River. Some good timber and partly improved and is cheap at $9 per acre.

ANOTHER piece in Town of Gervais, four miles from Red Lake Falls. $950.

320 ACRE FARM in Parnell, six miles from Crookston, well improved, good buildings. Can be had for $3,000.

TWO good farms in town of Fanny, two miles from railroad station. Partly improved. Only $6.00 per acre.

320 ACRE FARM only one-half mile from St. Hilaire and is offered at $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

160 ACRES in Town of Crookston, four miles from city, and only $1,000.

ANOTHER piece in same town, well improved and can be had for $1,350 on easy terms.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Kertsonville, two miles from railroad sta- partly improved. Cheap—no mistake. Only $1,200 and on easy terms.

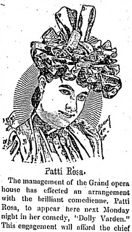
TWO good farms in Town of Liberty, 160 acres each. $750 buys either.

320 ACRE FARM in Town of Roome. Fine state of cultivation. Good farm buildings. 170 acres ready for seeding in spring. Dirt cheap at $4,000, one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock and farm machinery can also be bought cheap.

TWO good farms in Town of Louisville can be had for $959 each. Easy terms, long time.

This is the Cap-sheaf of All!

520 ACRES land, 3 miles from Fisher, all under cultivation, 420 acres ready for seeding. Good farm buildings. Good water. $25 per acre takes this, and will throw in 20 head horses and harnesses, 7 wagons, 4 binders, 2 mowers, 2 rakes, 4 gang plows, 2 harrows, new press drill, 2 sleds, 2 cows, full set Blacksmith tools and small farm implements. $3,000 cash and balance long time at 7 per cent.



Patti Rosa.

The management of the Grand opera house has effected an arrangement with the brilliant comedienne, Patti Rosa, to appear here next Monday night in her comedy, "Dolly Varden." This engagement will afford the chief event of the season here. Patti Rosa is known and admired from one end of the country to the other, and has played successful engagements in England and Australia as well. She has one of the best companies traveling, and the entire performance is spoken of in the highest terms by the critics of Chicago, New York, Boston, San Francisco and other cities. A crowded house should greet this famous star.

Euclid Items.

A brand new boy arrived at the residence of Mr. Crapo on Monday, 4th.

Mr. Carrol has rented the n. e. ¼ sec. 32, R. 47, Tp. 152, belonging to Robert Casmey.

On the south bound G. N. mixed train near Donladson the other day, a tough was put off the train because he did not have a ticket. He subsequently sued the railroad for $5000 damages and secured $500 and that was $500 more than he ought to have had.

Mr. Easby was in Crookston Monday. When asked about his experietce as a farmer he said: "If I were to farm again I would not plow as deep as I did last year. I believe that the stand of grain will be just as good and am positive that it will get ripe two weeks earlier than otherwise.

E. Taylor & Co. have just received a large stock of ladies' and children's hats. Also a lot of hardware.

Farmers do not think they will begin seeding until May 1st.

Tim Larusk lost a valuable mare Monday.

Wm. Brandt's Iowa horses are down with distemper.

Wild geese and ducks are very numerous this season.

Fully six inches of snow fell here Monday.

There are a few light fingered and big muscled people about this neighborhood who, if found out, will be very apt to go over the road. Someone broke into Mr. P. Losey's house at the farm on or about March 30th and broke out the window glass, tipped over the cupboard, demolished a stove and chopped and hammered an oil can full of oil, a new dishpan and several other things were demolished. At about the same time someone broke into the old Charley Misner house which was tenanted by Mick Tracey last season and stole a broom, a few lamp chimneys and several other things. A clue has been obtained and if caught the culprits will be severely dealt with.

Harry and Nelly Chapin departed for Crookston Tuesday where they will visit Clide and Grace Chapin for a few days.

The sick are keeping Dr. Chapin hustling while the roads are fit for it.

Fred Hadley is getting there with both feet now-a-days.

Several of the grades are badly washed out making travelling very dangerous.

Miss Nellie McAvoy, of Crookston is about to take the Angus school for the coming term.

Mr. Pyatt is going to make his home in Euclid in a short time he has rented his farm in Michigan. They are coming mainly for the benefit of his wife's health.

Wills Misner made a flying trip to Crookston Friday.

Charley Jose, of Argyle was in the city last week.

Celeste Cronkite, of Warren, is visiting friends in the city.

There is a certain cooley out west where the farmers are rather inclined to go bathing, thirteen teams being stuck in one day.

Mr. Fargo, Tim Biever, Miss Maggie Beaver, Tim LaRusch and Billie Davidson all in Crookston Friday. FRED.

See Charlie Vine for choice meats of all kinds.

A new Directory was elected by the Exposition stockholders on April 2. With seven exception the members of last year's Directory were re-elected.

Always on hand, anything you want in the line of choice fresh meats, at Charlie Vine's.

Wisconsin will have a $30,000 building at the Fair. Building material to the value of $13.000 has been donated, and the contract for erection has been let for $17,000.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending April 9, 1892:

Johnson, Miss Lina
Letues John L.
Raymond, J R
Lee, Oskar T
McDonald, Mrs. A. H.
Stermerson Peter M

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

Royal Deaths Always Sudden

"Monarchs may die, but they may never be ill," is an old Turkish proverb which is brought home with peculiar force in connection with the recent demise of Khedive Tewfik of Fgypt. Scarcely any one, either in Euorpe or even in Egypt itself, was aware that the Pasha was ill before his death was announced.

It is curious that each of his predecessors is stated to have died in an equally sudden manner, and there is suspicion of Oriental mystery surrounding the deaths of these men, who but a day prior to their decease were popularly regarded as full of vigor and health.

Thus no one knew that Said Pasha had been ill until he had been dead for two days, while his predecessor, Abbas, the namesake of the present Khedive, was driven in a closed carriage, but in public view, through the streets of Cairo after having been strangled in his harem by order of the Sultan. It was only when his corps had reached the citadel that his death "from sickness" was announced.—N. Y. Recorder.

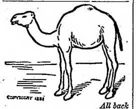
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Capt. Charles Rath, who hanged Mrs. Surratt and the other Lincoln conspirators in Washington, was suddenly bereft of reason on the run to Jackson, Mich., with the mail train. He has been mail agent for twenty years between Grand Rapids and Jackson.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

Cheerfulness is the daughter of employment.



All back—every cent you've paid for it, if it doesn't benefit or cure you. A medicine that promises this is one that promises to help you.

But there's only one medicine of its kind that can and does promise it. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the *guaranteed* remedy for all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula. It cleanses, purifies, and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, and cures Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas and all manner of blood-taints from whatever cause. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence.

It's the best blood-purifier, and it's the cheapest, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar—for you pay only for the good you get.

Nothing else is "just as good" as the "Discovery." It may be better—for the dealer. But he wants money and *you* want help.

"German Syrup"

I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force.

LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion.

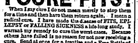
Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send us 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

CURES CATARRH



Sold by your Druggists.

THE FOUNTAIN.

Tinkling and pure are its waters clear
As they fall in a silvery spray;
Reflecting the moonbeam's softest light
Or the rising sun's first ray.

It catches the gleam from the sun set skies,
And weaves a fairy mist,
Its frolicsome waters ripple and play,
When by balmy breezes kissed.

Its brink is cushioned with greenest moss,
Its music soothes the ear,
It falls on the pebbles like fairy bells
From a far off, elfin sphere.
—Estelle M. Titus.

A SONG.

Immovable, unchanging,
The stars stand in the skies,
Upon each other gazing
With sad and loving eyes.

They speak throughout the ages
A speech so rich, so grand;
But none of all the sages
That speech can understand.

But I that speech have mastered,
Can all its meaning trace;
What for a grammar served me
Was my beloved's face.

HOW UNCLE RELENTED.

I WAS in hope I could get you to come to our wedding," said Reginald Vane to his old Uncle Reuben Raymond as they sat in the latter's superb drawing-rooms.

"I never will countenance such an absurd match," growled Mr. Raymond, pouring out himself a glass of Maderia. "The idea of marrying a girl who has nothing to recommend her but the fact that she writes stories, bah!"

"Yes, but Uncle Reuben if Isabel!"—

"There, there. I can't waste time discussing the subject. You need neither of you expect any help from me—and furthermore, I like to take a nap after dinner," and Uncle Raymond threw a handkerchief over his face and proceeded to doze off. Reginald Vane seeing the hopelessness of attempting to argue with such an old tyrant shrugged his shoulders and left the house.

* * * * * *

"It's no use, Bell," said Reginald, when he met the girl he loved. "He's hard as a stone. Just because you are not like his wife, who could make butter and patchwork quilts and raise chickens. You aren't domestic. You dare to read French and Italian. You actually write for the newspapers! My dear, we are a very wicked pair, hopelessly abandoned and depraved, but we must try to endure our destiny as best we can."

And so the young couple laughed and cried in each other's arms, and decide that, after all, the dictum of a thousand Uncle Reubens mattered nothing to them as long as they loved each other.

And the slow years went by, ripening the garlands of their truelove, and scattering more hoar frost on Uncle Reuben Raymond's head and heart.

"Ten thousand dollars!" said Reuben Raymond, distractedly pacing the floor. "It isn't a large sum—I shouldn't have called it so in the days when I had financial dealings with half the houses in Europe—but I can't find a soul who is willing to save me from ruin by advancing it for three short months! Where are all my friends? Where is the money market?"

But bankers' friends cool and change according to the Wall Street thermometer—and the money maker is harder and grimmer than so much adamant to the man whose credit is beginning to tremble and quake in the balance.

"Uncle," said Reginald Vane, "I can't lend you the money myself, because I haven't got it. But I know of a lady who has $10,000 to invest."

"A lady?" said Uncle Reuben, eagerly. "Well I am prepared to give the very best security for it. A lady! I shall be much obliged. Inherited it from her husband, I suppose."

"Oh, no," said Reginald, with a comical twist of the corners of his mouth, "her husband is a poor young clerk on a limited salary."

"Some rich relation has left it to her, then."

"No, Uncle Reuben, she earned it all herself."

Uncle Reuben looked wistfully at the office fire.

"My wife once made a hundred dollars," said he, by saving and working, before we were married. But, ten thousand"—

His voice fell to a reverential whisper at the very idea.

"My cab is at the door," said he hurriedly

"Business is business, and we've no time to lose. Be so good as to take me to the party at once."

So Reginald Vane conducted the old man to a pretty little brick house, bay-windowed and garlanded with ivy, and showed him into a room where sat a blooming young matron with one child in her arms and another clinging to her skirts.

"Uncle Reuben," said he, "this is my wife, my Isabel, whom you have never seen."

"Yes, I know," said the old man, shaking hands uncomfortably with her, while all the time his eyes were wandering furtively around the room in search of some unseen personage. "But—the lady who was to advance the money, Reginald, you know?"

"It is my wife," said Mr. Vane, with a quiet smile. "The money is Isabel's."

Uncle Rueben recoiled a pace or two.

"You are joking," said he.

"Never was more serious in my life," said Mr. Vane. "Isabel's last volume of sketches has proved a success—and she is now anxious to invest $10,000 to the very best advantage."

"And if I can be of any assistance to you," added Isabel softly, "I shall be, oh! so glad,"

The tears—real, actual tears—came into Rueben Raymond's hard gray eyes.

"Neice," said he—"and nephew—I haven't deserved this. I've been a hard uncle to you, but please God, I'll turn over a new leaf from this day henceforward. I'll accept the loan, and many thanks; but it shall be faithfully repaid, with liberal interest. And to the day of my death I'll never forget this kindness."

"The $10,000 proved a most fortunate sum; it enabled the old banker to tide over the troubled sea of his perplexities, and placed him once again in financial security. He went at once to his lawyer's and made his will in behalf of his neice and nephew Isabel and Reginald Vane.

And, to this day, his friends smile meaningly to observe how surely he always contrives to twist the conversation, in all times and places, so as to bring in "my niece, the famous authoress—my nephew Reginald's wife, you know!"

For Uncle Rueben Raymond is no half-way convert.

IN THE EMIGRANT'S WAGON.

An Incident of the Shotgun Quarantine in Texas.

With a red, hazy shimmer the western prairie seethed and quivered in the heat of the late summer sun. Tired birds with dusty wings panted beside the sandy beds of dead rivers, thirst-crazed cattle pawed weakly at the roots of dying cottonwoods—and the brazen sun glared over the desert,

A covered wagon drawn by two oxen slowly clanked along the road. A fiery-eyed man with sunken cheeks and bony fingers sat at the front driving. An emaciated woman, wan and ghastly, lay within, her eyes resting upon him, her hands feebly caressing a babe. Behind her, their bare, bony limbs crossed in the last death struggle, lay two other children—a girl of perhaps 15 and a boy a year younger. As the wagon crushed across a sand-bed in the run of a winter stream, a board nailed to a cottonwood on the bank caught the woman's gaze, but her dim, glazed eyes could not decipher the words it bore. She glanced toward her husband:

"Thirteen miles," he groaned.

"Tonight?" she whispered.

"Yes, Lucy," he said, and, bending tenderly, kissed her.

For even these dying outcasts of the desert could kiss each other. Grim death rode with them, his yellow-fever hue rested upon their parched skins, but love was also there—stronger even than death.

And slowly the plague craft trundled onward toward the nearest town, where the man and woman hoped to obtain water and medical assistance. She, for the baby; he for her.

It was dark when they came within sight of the town, and he, knowing the way, drove directly for the public well.

"Halt," cried a voice. "Are you from Brownsville?"

But the hollow-eyed, specter-like driver heeded not.

"This is quarantine," said the voice, and a gunlock clicked ominously in the soft, hot night air. "Halt, or I'll fire."

But the specter-like driver heeded not.

Two fierce flashes pierced the darkness and the weary oxen started forward as the succeeding reports boomed heavily across the plains.

The scent of water was in their nostrils and soon they were quaffing deeply from the trough beside the public well. And the gaunt driver neither moved nor spoke. The woman was silent.

The weary oxen trudged on beyond the town, and sunrise found them plodding onward.

All day the Western prairie seethed and quivered in the red, hazy glare of the late summer sun, and the plague-wagon with its load of dead crept onward. Great droning flies crawled about the faces of the silent voyagers, and dusty-winged vultures hovered above. One gaunt, red-beaked old fellow for a time rode on the seat beside the specter-driver, then, growing bolder, plunged back into the depths of the wagon.

And the heavy wagon slowly clanked and creaked along the road.

A Devilfish Seizes a Boat.

A big octopus or devilfish, one of those sea monsters graphically described by Victor Hugo in his "Toilers of the Sea," adorns a hook in Brown's fish stall on the Washington street wharf. The hook is driven into the casing of the door, considerably higher than a man's head, but the long, slimy tenacles, or arms, of the monster trail on the ground tapering to a fine point. On the inside of the arms are the cup-like saucer's, which once fastened on to an object, have a bulldog tenacity. The fish weighs forty-five pounds, and its arms measure ten feet, or twenty feet from tip to tip. It is being kept till some Chinese, who consider the meat of the fish a great luxury, come along and purchase it. The captors of the monster was fishermen August Dupont and Joe Michael, who had a hard battle before they succeeded in killing it. The men were coming up the bay the other day with a boat-load of fish, pulling lazily on the oars, when Dupont's blade fouled something in the water. Dupont raised his oar out of the water, and the fish came with it. As it was raised above the surface, one of the monster's strong arms fastened on to the boat, and in an instant it was half way into the boat, and striking wildly at the occupants. Michael was struck on the arm by the monster, but he whipped out a knife and cut the tenacle off. In the meantime Dupont seized a club used for knocking salmon on the head and killed the monster.—Seattle Telegraph.

American Pearls.

Pearl mussels are often found in the upper Mississippi and in rivers flowing to the lakes, but whenever a pearl is discovered in any locality all the mussels in the stream are immediately destroyed by persons in search of others. If the search were systematically conducted, as is done in some parts of Germany, pearl fishery might become an important industry in this country. In Germauy the streams are carefully preserved and are fished for pearls only once in ten or fifteen years. The shells of mussels picked out of the river are carefully opened with a pair of pincers made for the purpose, and if no pearl is found then the mussels are replaced in the water. By means of such a system as this the annual find of pearly in the German empire exceeds $250,000 every year.

How a Boy Sprinkled Mr. Lowell.

James Russell Lowell was walking along Irving street in Cambridge one day when he saw the son of Professor Josiah Boyce—a child not over ten years old now—handling a piece of hose and a stream of water rather recklessly. Fearing a ducking, he began a remonstrance as he approached. The boy listened carefully until Mr. Lowell was done. Then he turned the hose on the venerable poet, who took to undignified flight.

AROUND ABOUT THE FARM.

VALUABLE POINTERS FOR INDUSTRIOUS FARMERS.

The Horse for Farm Work--Gardening for the Household--Keeping Comb Honey--Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Horse for Farm Work.

What kind of horse is best, all things considered, for farm work? That is, for farmers, a more important question than whether Sunal's record can be broken by a quarter of a second on the race track. Sunols are for millionaires; good work horses for the millions.

There is considerable diversity of opinion among farmers as to the most desirable horse for agricultural use. Some are in favor of the heavy draft horse, weighing 1,600 pounds and upward. They claim that, white, of course, not suitable for quick work, especially on the road when one is in haste, they cannot be beaten for regular farm work. In a recent discussion on the subject one farmer stated that he had a team, one of which weighed 1,500 and the other from 1,500 to 1,600, and that not another team on his farm did as much work or could go to market quicker.

But other farmers prefer a lighter animal for all purposes. These heavy horses, they say, are apt to give out at times when most needed. In wet weather their big feet sink into the ground and they cannot get them out without such an effort that they soon tire. On solid ground heavy horses can do a great amount of work, but on muddy ground they are praticaally useless.

Those who favor the lighter horses say that a fine, well-built horse, weighing from 1,150 to 1,200 pounds, can raise more corn, haul more grain and do more farm work generally than any other kind one can put on the farm. For draft purposes the big heavy horses, with good bone and good feet, fetch a big price, and are profitable to raise for strictly draft use. Those who need such animals are willing to pay well for a thoroughly good horse. But there are so many kinds of work on a farm that require quickness of movement rather than sheer strength that unless the farmer can afford to keep both kinds, the lighter animal is undoubtedly to be preferred. But in either case the breed should be good. Poor horses of any breed, or of no particular breed, are not worth keeping. "The scrubs," it has been said, "nobody wants." The fact is, however, that whether anybody wants them or not, a great many have them, just as a great many farmers keep scrub cows that are not worth their salt.

For the regular farm work a trotter is not wanted. Pegasus is not suited to the plow. A horse that has a well-knit frame, good muscular development, a strong constitution, endurance and spirit, and one that can walk fast, is a desirable farm horse. When much running about is to be done a different sort of animal is needed—one that can "make time" going to and from town, even when the roads are not in the best condition. But if a farmer can afford only a horse for working, he would better have one of medium weight, and good walking powers than a pair of trotters.

A Barbarous Practice.

The hog, in the minds of many, has been associated with a filthy hog pen, which too often is an abomination without mitigation, says W. P. Perkins, in the National Stockman. These persons cannot realize what a cleanly, well appearing animal the hog truly is when properly cared for and treated with the same consideration as ordinarily governs the breeding of other kinds of farm stock. No man should entertain the thought, that he is to raise hogs successfully within the narrow confines of a pen six or eight feet square. It can't be done. The hog in a state of nature gains his living by roaming at large, foraging about for all sorts of herbaceous plants, roots, insects, etc., and the nearer man can get to natural conditions in this respect the better it is. A clover pasture offers the ideal conditions for profitable swine breeding and should always be available, especially for young and growing stock, as clover contains much nitrogen or "protein," the element of food which builds up the muscular tissues, lean meat, etc. Then exercise is another very important feature which is absolutely necessary to all healthy animal existence, and the same is well provided for when a good sized pasture is allowed the pigs, where they may run and enjoy themselves. Upon an ordinary farm the cost of rearing a pig to the time of fattening should not be of a very considerable amount, as the food consumed is largely what would otherwise be wasted. In the summer the trimmings of market garden crops will afford a variety of nutritious and cooling food. Beet tops, cabbage leaves, corn fodder all are good for hog growing. Experience shows that the hog most desired in the markets and the one that is produced most cheaply is the one that will dress from 200 to 300 pounds when nine or ten months old. Pigs farrowed in March will thus be ready for slaughter early in November, and will have completed their entire growth and development before winter has well begun, and this forms a very important item, since the fattening of hogs in cold weather cannot be economically effected. It takes too much food (or carbon) to keep the bodily temperature at its normal degree. The best article to finish off a hog is undoubotedly good, firm corn or corn meal. This makes plenty of solid white fat pork of best quality and least expense.

Gardening For the Household.

The amount of vegetables that can be raised in a garden plot would seem to depend more upon the care bestowed upon their cultivation than upon the area devoted to them. Vegetables can be raised with more or less success on different soils, but if the garden is upon naturally good land it will be greatly in their favor. Still, by yearly giving proper attention to the preparation of the soil, by underdraining where required and by mulching with a plentiful supply of manure a productive garden can be made at no great cost on almost any spot of ground. The true value of the products when used in the family is rarely known, but were they bought instead the cost, if an account were kept, would be surprising. The garden should contain a judicious selection of varieties and special attention should be given to successive plantings, that there may be a generous supply as long as they are seasonable and desirable. In this a knowledge of the habits of plants, as influenced by changes of temperature, is important. As the season advances and the weather becomes warmer all kinds of vegetables grow faster, or, as some one has expressed it, they seem to overtake one another. Thus while peas planted quite early, at dates a week apart, will make about the same number of days difference in the ripenings of the two plantings, those made a month later, with the same interval between them, under a more favorable temperature, will ripen much closer together. This is often well shown in the replanting missing hills of corn, where the latter planted under the influence of better climatic conditions make a rapid and vigorous growth that has no parallel in the hills of the previous planting.

Keeping Comb Honey.

Do not on any account store honey in a cellar. The dampness causes it to sweat and the capping will break and you have a lot of ruined honey. Our honey-room is in the second story of our house and will hold two tons. It is 6x10 feet and 9 feet high with two doors—one on each side—one opening from the hall, the other opening over the porch. This room has one window. Here we put our honey first, to let it harden, keeping this room light. After exposing it to the light for about two weeks we place it in the honey-room. Never on any account place more than two boxes on top of each other, but place shelves above each other in the order of a library. If little red ants bother the honey place the honey on a bench and put each leg or foot in a pan of water, and my word for it if you keep water in the pans no ants will bother the honey. Our honey-room is as dark as anything can be made to be, writes a bookkeeper in an exchange.

Contagious Pleuro-Pnemonia.

This dread disease shows marked symptoms which cannot be easily misunderstood. Twenty to thirty days after exposure to an infected animal, the cattle have a fever that runs up to 103 degrees to 105 degrees F. early in the attack. The cough is peculiarly thrilling, the nose is protruded and a number of cattle in the herd are similarly affected. The animals refuse to move, and when compelled to do so seem stiff and sore. The hind feet are frequently raised. The patients hang their heads, arch the neck, and have every appearance of very sick animals. As infectious diseases are liable to inflict serious damage upon the country, it is the duty of every one, knowing the existence of such diseases to notify the proper authorities of every well-grounded suspicion, so that the veterinary inspector should promptly verify or disprove the suspicion, and thus prevent the spread of the contagion. This is really practicing the golden rule.

The Poetry of the Farm.

It is no advantage to live in a city where poverty degrades and failure brings despair. The fields are lovelier than paved streets, and the great forests of oaks and elms are more poetic than steeples and chimneys. In the country is the idea of home. There you see the rising and setting sun; you become acquainted with the stars and clouds. The constellations are your friends. You hear the rain on the roof and listen to the rhythmic sighing of the winds. You are thrilled by the resurrection called spring, touched and saddened by autumn—the grace and poetry of death. Every field is a picture, a landscape; every landscape a poem; every flower a tender thought, and every forest a fairy land. In the country you preserve your identity—your personality. There you are an aggregation of atoms, but in the city you are only an atom of an aggregation.—From an Oration by Col. Ingersoll.

Chemicals and Clover.

The farmers of the United States pay out annually over $50,000,000 for fertilizers. Mr. Collingwood, the writer of a work on this subject, says of fertilizers: "Chemical manures have a certain place in American agriculture: Like anything else of real value their use will bring profit, their abuse will bring loss. Chemicals and sod supply every element that is furnished in stable manure. Grass seed and chemicals must go together. Clover and fertilizers, make a grand combination, better understood, more appreciated and used with every year. After a time soil so treated will respond almost as well with green crops plowed under, and thus save the cost of chemical fertilizers, an expense very heavy in the eastern part of our country."

Useful Hints.

It is said that sweet potatoes may be kept by placing in a box a layer of potatoes and a layer of dry sand, alternately, until full.

Coarse light hay thrown over spinach will usually carry it through the winter in open ground, provided water does not stand on the land.

Where a garden is planted as it should be for horse cultivation it is an easy matter to keep it from the weeds. Start early and don't allow them to grow.

If you want good results you must feed the plants or animals. "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again" holds true here as other matters.

The best and only way to destroy nutgrass is the following method: Place from 15 to 20 sheep and hogs in proportion in a 24 acre field that is infested with that pest. Also try geese if practicable.

A Discharge of Cannon.

Close to the ear could hardly startle a person of sensitive nerves more than the slamming of a door, the outcry of a child, the rattle of a heavy vehicle over a cobble stone pavement, the wailing of an asthmatic hand organ. Quiet and strengthen supersensitive nerves with Hostetters Stomach Bitters, and you can brave any hubbub with tranquility. Indigestion, a fecund cause of nervousness, is banished by the Bitters. So are malarious, bilious and kidney complaints, debility and rheumatism.

"I think I'll give the country the shake," remarked the malaria as it prepared for business.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

The English House of Lords now rejoices in a new appropriate title—the House of Landlords.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A dress does not make a woman, but often breaks a man.

ONE CENT INVESTED in a postal card addressed to Hale Thomas & Co. Minneapolis, Minn., will bring you the new spring catalogue of the leading dry goods house in the Northwest.

As the mercury goes down the plumber's bill goes up, and so do the people who pay them.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

Our best friends are those who keep perfectly quiet when some one is enumerating our virtues.

For Sick Headache take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

It's neck and neck between the Washington ladies in their race for social position.

Mrs. William Lohr
A highly esteemed lady of Freeport, Ill., was in Failing Health Because of

Dyspepsia

But was fully cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"A year ago this last fall I commenced to feel poorly. Although I was never a very strong woman, I had generally enjoyed good health. But I commenced to fail very rapidly, lost all appetite and ambition, did not take any interest in things, and barely dragged along with my work. During the winter and spring had to have help about my house work. Physicians did not help me and I got more and more discouraged. I suffered from dyspepsia so that I

Could Not Eat Vegetables

or meat, and at last so that I could not even use butter on my toast. Used to dip the toast in tea and even then it would distress my stomach. In the spring I hired a girl permanently, my health was so poor. She tried to persuade me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a lady for whom she had worked before had been greatly benefited by its use. She continued to urge me, strongly saying 'It would only cost a dollar to try it.'

I Dragged Along

Until August, when I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla at Mr. Pelch's drug store. In about a week I commenced to feel a little better. Could keep more food on my stomach and grew stronger. I took three bottles, am now perfectly well, have gained 22 pounds, am in excellent health. I owe all this to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am glad to let you know what it has done for me." Mrs. William Lohr, 101 Van Buren Street, Freeport, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

The Best Blood Remedy

IS SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, because it never fails to force out the poison; it builds up the system with new rich blood, and it is harmless, because entirely vegetable.

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, No. 11 Quincy Street, Medford, Mass., says that her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S. S. S., after having had much other treatment and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

"Having suffered much from contagious Blood Poison, after using half a dozen bottles of Swift's Specific I was restored to perfect health, and all eruptive sores disappeared.—J. Crosby Byron, 208 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa."

☞ Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

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HAY FEVER
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ELY'S CREAM BALM
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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequaled as an anti-bilious medicine. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 195, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c. Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

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Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER VII—CONTINUED.

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed, losing my temper; "what notion have you got hold of now? Last night you suspected Sir Edmund—"

"I would suspect any one who has the opportunity to possess himself of such a treasure as you hold. Do you blame the man who protects himself when his life is in danger? That diamond is life to me. What could I do if it were lost? You hold that diamond—my life—in your keeping. You are bound to take every precaution for its safety. You have no right to despise my warning because it does not agree with your reckless trust in humanity."

"Take the diamond into your keeping, if you think it is not safe in mine," I said.

"You make that offer because you know I am powerless to accept it in my blind and helpless condition. How can I keep it against a man like Brace?"

"If you have more faith in my power to keep the diamond why do you accuse me of neglecting its safety?"

"Because you are blind to the danger that exists. God!" he exclaimed, protruding his sightless eyes to the light, and clenching his hands in frenzy, "to think that those who can see will not see?"

"What possible connection can there be," I asked, "between the safety of our diamond and the event of last night?"

"A palpable connection. The event of last night was an abortive attempt to obtain the diamond."

As I heard this, and looked at Ven Hoeck, I almost doubted if he were in his right mind.

"The plot failed," he continued, "because the girl mistook the room."

An incredulous explanation escaped me.

"You shall hear me," he muttered, stretching his arm to the right and left until he encountered mine with his hand, and then clutching it tightly; "you shall see—with my eyes, if not with your own. You have urged that the girl could know nothing of the disposition of the rooms; but she might receive instructions from her father. He went into the wood to give her instructions yesterday. Look at your plan." He handed me the diagram I had drawn at his request. "Brace, having his room at the back of the right block, would naturally tell her that, when she got to the top of the stairs, she was not to pass through the picture gallery, but to go straight to the landing over the stairs she had ascended, open the window in the bay, which would then be on her left hand, and make her way to the oriel facing her. That, according to his calculation, would bring her to your window."

"Certainly."

"But he did not take account of the fact that the door by which the girl enters the house is at the back of the right block, and that the stairs by which she would ascend to the first floor bring her to the landing between Sir Edmund's room and Miss Lascelles'. Thus, though carrying out her father's instructions to the letter, she must inevitably make her attempt upon Miss Lascelles' room, and not upon yours. Look at your plan."

"I follow you perfectly well," I said astonished by the ingenuity of his explanation, which had made a perfectly incredible supposition possible,—nay, for the moment probable.

"Are you convinced?" he asked triumphantly.

"You have yet to explain how Brace thought to obtain the diamond by the means he employed. He would scarcely expect that I should faint with terror."

"Who said he would? Brace calculated upon dealing with a heavy sleeper, not a nervous girl. The tapping is described as soft and regular; it was intended to test whether you were asleep or not. The moment a light appeared the sound ceased,—the girl had gone back to the bay. From the landing she could see when the light was put out, and it was safe to recommence the attack. The candle was lit with some difficulty the second time,—Miss Lascelles possibly stood with her back to the window as she held the vesta. Lola may have detected the first glimmer, and, uncertain or not whether it was safe to continue, turned the blind and looked through. At that moment the wick burned up, and Miss Lascelles, turning, saw the girl's eyes between the laths. The knock was not repeated, for a simple reason,—Lola had discovered her mistake, and retreated. Do you know now the purpose with which Brace has gone to seek the girl to-day?"

I was forced to admit that this explanation was feasible; yet I could not believe that Lola, who seemed sincerely attached to me, would consent to aid in my ruin merely at the instigation of her father, whose authority she habitually disregarded. I said this to Van Hoeck.

"It is because she is attached to you—because she loves you," he replied, with emphasis, that she would readily enter into her father's project to rob you of the diamond. The diamond is her enemy,—it has separated you from her, and placed you side by side with Miss Lascelles, for whom she has manifested a jealous hatred from the very first. What could be more gratifying to her savage disposition than to take away the diamond that has created this difference between you and her, and to reduce you once more to her level? It is the only hope she can have of getting you away from Miss Lascelles, and restoring the former condition of equality upon which your companionship with her rested."

Again I was compelled to admit the force of Van Hoeck's argument.

"But why," I asked, should Brace trust such a perilous undertaking to his daughter?"

"For an obvious reason," he replied. "If you caught her in the act of robbing, you would not raise your hand against her; if you caught him, you would blow his brains out. For her you would find excuse; for him none."

In this there was truth also.

"Talking of, that," he continued, "what arms do you keep about you for defense?"

"None," I replied.

"I thought so. Take this," he said, drawing a long clasp-knife from his breast pocket.

He showed the spring with which the narrow blade opened, and the catch which locked it at the back of the horn handle, and made me promise to use it for my defense, no matter who attacked me. I also promised to close my window, which I habitually kept open at night, and to secure the fastening of that, as well as the door, before going to bed. Finally, he exacted that I should once more inclose the Hesper in the leather case, and strap it to my wrist the last thing at night.

The Judge did not return until dusk, He was fatigued, and his general appearance indicated a pursuit through rough and thorny ways.

"I hev seen the Kid," he said, "but she would not listen to reason; and, not bein' afeered of spiling her clothes, she nat'rally got the best of the argument, and played it low down on her father."

He advocated starving her into better behavior and would have had the door closed to cut off her communication with the dairy; but Miss Lascelles would not listen to this; she would not yield to fear, and declined to change her room or alter her ordinary habitudes.

We separated a little before eleven. The night was close and stuffy. I had no inclination to go to bed, especially as I had given Van Hoeck my word to close the window beforehand.

There was a reading-lamp in my room. I lit it, put out the candle, and seated myself in a comfortable chair with a book. Not a sound was to be heard after the clock struck. I read on, without moving from my chair, until past twelve. From time to time I had taken my eyes from the book and listened intently,—not in anticipation of hearing the mysterious tapping at my window, but in apprehension of its being repeated upon Edith's—and, as the last stroke of midnight reverberated through the still night, I closed my book and listened again. The silence without was so complete that the burning of the oil in the lamp at my side was distinctly audible.

At that moment I heard a board creak. It was so slight a sound that, had my attention been fixed upon the book, I should not have noticed it. I could not tell where it came from; I was not sure that it was not from the floor under my foot, as I changed my position. Instinctively I looked toward the window. I could see nothing beyond the circle of light reflected by the lamp shade. It was too absurd to take the lamp to the window,—there was no board there to creak. I waited some minutes, and, there being no repetition of the sound, I reopened my book; but I paused with my finger on the page to listen once more. A shuddering sigh, like that of a child who is crying itself to sleep, reached my ear.

I went to the window, drew up the blind softly, and looked out; for the sound had seemed to come from a distance, and I thought it might be the flutter of leaves in a breeze. But the night was unchanged,—heavy and still, the moon obscured, and a thin gray veil of mist hanging over the lawn, as Edith had seen it the night before. I opened the door noiselessly. All was dark. I could see only the mullion of the bay standing out vaguely against the grayness. I listened. At night heavy curtains were drawn across the head of the corridor, shutting it off from the passage upon which it abutted at right angles; nevertheless, I could hear the stertorous breathing of the Judge or Van Hoeck from the rooms beyond. I was sure that the sound I had heard was not imaginary, and determined, if possible to discover the cause. I went back to the table and fetched the lamp.

I had returned to where I stood by the door, when my eyes fell upon something lying at the threshold. Another step, and I should have put my foot upon it.

In steadying the shade, my left hand screened the light; as I withdrew it, I saw that the object at my feet was Lola!

She had curled herself upon the mat within the embrasure of the door. Her face was toward me, and pillowed upon her folded hands. She was asleep, yet her long, black lashes were wet, and clung to her cheek with an undried tear.

"Even Van Hoeck, if he could see you now, poor child," I said to myself, "could not think ill of you."

I would not awake her; I withdrew the light until she was in shadow, placed it on the table, fetched my book, and seated myself where I could read and yet watch the sleeper. As I did this, the clock in the belfry chimed the half-hour; I looked at my watch, and saw that it was half-past twelve.

I could not fix my attention upon the book for some time, my mind being occupied with conjectures to account for Lola's presence. It fitted in with Van Hoeck's theory and warning in some respects, yet—possibly because my judgment was biased by sentiment—I could not believe she had come there with any sinister intention. I was rather disposed to think that she had found solitude no longer bearable, and had sought this resting-place to be near the only friend she knew.

As I pondered, my eyes grew accustomed to the gloom, and I could see dimly the girl's face, her arms scarcely distinguishable against her dusky camisole, and the darker mass of her red petticoat. She did not move. If she had evaded her father, it is possible that she had fatigued herself as well as him. My heart was stirred with pity, and I resolved that when she awoke I would try, if she would listen to me, to reason her out of her savage isolation, and induce her to accept the kindness that Edith longed to bestow upon her. I would not purposely awake her, for in sleep there was the relative happiness of forgetfulness.

It was past one when I again began to read. From time to time I looked away from the page and assured myself that she was still sleeping. And so I sat watching and reading until past four o'clock, when the light began to fail, my eyes grew heavy, and unconsciously I fell asleep. I was awakened by my book falling from my hands to the floor. The lamp was yet alight, but burning so dimly that, looking toward the door, I could see nothing. I carried the lamp that way. Lola was gone.

* * * * * * * *

When we met at breakfast, Edith was in her customary bright and cheerful mood. Reassured by her appearance, Sir Edmund said smiling:

"Well, my dear, has there been any recurrence of strange sounds and spectral sights during the night?"

"Yes," she answered; "but they did not frighten me, for I knew it was only poor Lola."

"Lola!" I exclaimed.

"I had left a light burning," she said; "the blinds were turned downward, and the light shone upon them; the tapping woke me. It was just the same sound that I heard before. Whilst I was looking at the blind before the open window, the tapping stopped, and I saw a finger come down between the third and fourth laths from the bottom, and turn the third; after that the finger slid in between the next two, and turned the second. Then I saw her two lustrous black eyes looking through. Almost immediately afterward they disappeared. 'Don't be afraid, Lola,' I said, in a low voice; for I feared, if she were frightened, she might slip from that terribly narrow ledge. I waited a few minutes, to give her time to get back to the bay, if she intended to, and then I drew up the blind and looked out. There was no one there, and the window in the bay was as we left it last night—closed."

"Are you sure it was Lola?" I asked.

"Yes, they were her eyes."

"Do you know what time it was when you saw her?" I asked.

"I can be sure of that, for taking my watch from the stand it fell, breaking the glass and stopping the hands, and very soon after that I heard the clock strike."

She showed me the watch; the minute-hand was so bent that it could not pass the hour-hand; when I lifted it, the movement recommenced, proving that the spring had not run down.

The hour marked by the hands was five minutes to one.

"At five minutes to one Lola was sleeping at my door." I said.

CHAPTER VIII.

Edith could not say whether the lath she had seen turned were open when she went to the window, and there were no means of confirming the fact afterward, because in pulling up the blind they would, if open, be returned to their former position. In face of my evidence, she was firmly convinced that what she had seen and heard was an extraordinary illusion of the senses, parallel to that which furnishes the sole excuse for a tolerably widespread belief in supernatural appearances. She was ashamed of the feebleness of mind which her experiences seemed to imply, and, resolved to overcome the weakness, resisted all her father's persuasions to change those conditions under which she had passed the last two nights.

Van Hoeck alone refused to believe in Edith's hallucination.

"One has only to hear Miss Lascelles speak to discredit a notion of that kind," he said; "she has every sign of mental vigor and physical strength, and to accuse such a girl of that kind of morbid insanity called hallucination, is just as creditable to your understanding as to believe in the simplicity and honesty of a vagabond Californian card-sharper, and the half-breed wench he chooses to call his daughter. TO BE CONTINUED.

LOVE-MAKING BY TELEGRAPH.

The Momentous Question That a Message Answered Not Long Ago.

Said a Western Union telegraph operator the other day: "You wouldn't think that spoony lovers would resort to such public means of correspondence as the telegraph for the transmission of their sweet little messages of love and devotion, would you? But they do, just the same.

"Often a certain young man of whom I know if he does not regularly recieve a letter from the future source of his joy and happiness rushes here with a crestfallen countenance and files a message like this:

"My dear, why did you not answer my last letter? Yours devotedly, ———

"Perhaps you don't believe that such a message as this was ever sent, but I would show some of them to you if it wasn't against the rules. We fellows on the wire enjoyed quite an amusing incident not long ago, in which 'Sophia' revealed 'John's' brilliant scheme of popping the question by wire. We surmised that this brace of lovers had been conducting a correspondence for some time, which the artful 'John' culminated with the following dispatch that was evidently intended to draw forth an answer to an entirely different question:

"Sophia: Did you receive my last letter? "JOHN.

"Sophia, in her ecstatic delight, evidently understood the querry in a different sense from that which the ordinary reader of the epistle would, and proceeding to the telegraph office left the following:

"John: Yes. How about next Christmas? SOPHIA."

Hard To Get At.

Inquisitive city people in the country sometimes find small satisfaction in catechizing little country boys about their names and affairs. A "summer boarder" once said to a small boy dressed in a broad straw hat, a gingham waist, long trousers and bare feet:

"Hello, little boy! What is your name?"

"Same as pa's," said the boy.

"What's your pa's name?"

"Same as mine."

"I mean, what do they call you when they call you to breakfast?"

"They don't nuvver call me to breakfust."

"Why don't they?"

"'Cause I alluz git there the fust one!"

A Regular Freak.

"Can't you tell, me, sir, where I might find a situation?" asked a man of a Chicago citizen.

"I am a stranger here, but I am a good worker."

"What at?" was the reply.

"Oh, anything at all; I am not afraid to work."

"Got any recommendations?"

"Well, no, but I am industrious; I am honest; I go to church regularly; I don't drink; I don't smoke; I don't lie; I have never been divorced."

"Ah, I see; just apply around the corner at the dime museum."

ACROSS THE WASTES.

The sullen day drags on, my dear,
 The breeze blows cold,
And like a weary child who strays
 From home and fold,
So like a weary wandering child,
 'Neath lowering sky,
I cower to feel the chilly blast
 That rushes by.

Bereft of single gleam of sun
 Before my face;
All restless, all forlorn, I change
 From place to place.
Could I but have you by, my dear,
 To clasp your hand;
To hear you speak my pains would cease,
 My woes disband.

But thick and faster fall the storm,
 The darkness grows,
Like foam on tossing wave I float:
 The end who knows?
And mid the tumult and the dread,
 And darkness, too,
Across the barren wastes, my dear,
 I long for you!

—ARTHUR S. KIMBALL, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE DEATH OF THE DOLL.

TWENTY-three years ago I was at the village of Bocage, in Central France. In one of the little cottages of the village, into which hunger had accidentally driven me, this story is not an invention, it actually occurred as I relate it—a little girl of perhaps 7 years of age was dying.

She was it seems the child of a Parisian but a Parisian who was born and grew to young womanhood at Bocage.

One morning in May a carriage stopped before the door of Mother Gerard, who now took care of a vineyard but in her younger days had been a nurse for little children.

A young woman alighted from the carriage followed by a maid and a little girl, delicate and feeble, but very pretty nevertheless.

"Mother Gerard," said the young woman to the peasant, "I have brought my little girl to you; she needs country air and goat's milk. Will you keep her for a few months?"

The husband of Mother Gerard made an impatient movement, but before he could speak the young woman said, "I will pay you a thousand francs."

"A thousand francs," said the man; "she is very sick, and the doctor will have to be paid."

"Doctor or no doctor," said Mother Gerard brusquely, "I will take care of your child, Nini; I will care for her as tenderly as I did for you, my nursling."

"I am sure of it."

"Kiss me, little one," continued the good woman, taking the child in her arms.

The little girl did not want to be urged, but kissed her affectionately.

"You will pay in advance?" said the man.

"Here are the thousand francs; give me a receipt."

The young mother then brought from the carriage the child's clothing daintily arranged in a small trunk.

The maid brought a large paper box, in which lay a beautiful doll that could say "Mamma!" when one pressed a spring.

The little girl had been perfectly silent during this time, but the great tears were rolling down her thin, white cheeks.

When the mother noticed that the child was crying she made an impatient gesture, which she quickly suppressed, but not before Mother Gerard saw it. The little girl also saw her mother's displeasure, and stretched toward her the little, emaciated hands.

It was a touching appeal, a mute caress, a silent prayer, but irresistible in its eloquence. The maid turned away her head to conceal her tears. The mother was greatly moved, and taking the child in her arms kissed her again and again.

"My dear Nini, do not cry, do not cry any more. I shall come back for you very soon."

"Will you surely come?" said the child between her sobs, and covering her mother's face with kisses; "surely, surely," she added, clasping her little hands as she did when she said her prayers.

Mother Gerard looked sharply at her former foster child's face who turned her head away with a flushed face.

"Will you really come back for her, Nini?" she said in a low tone.

"Certainly."

"Do not be too long about it," Mother Gerard said significantly.

"Truly, mamma, you will return?"

"Surely, yes, but do not be impatient. Good-by; take good care of dolly. Listen how beautifully it says 'mamma!'" and the mother made the doll repeat many times its one word, mamma! The child was silent.

"She will be your little girl, and you will love her very much!"

"Oh, yes," said the child with a deep sigh, almost a sob, and she pressed the doll to her heart. The doll murmured "mamma."

She really loved the little inanimate thing that called her "mamma!" She spent hours in looking at it, in rocking it, and in talking to it in a low tone, at the same time crying for her own mamma.

"Do not fear, Nini"—she had named it for herself. "I will never leave you, never! I am your own mamma, do you hear? Your real mamma!" And she preesed the spring and the doll repeated "Mamma!"

Then Nini took it in her arms and hugged it tightly, as if she feared that some one would take it from her.

The consumption was slowly but surely doing its deadly work. Her eyes became more and more brilliant, the bones of her cheeks more and more prominent. A little dry cough constantly shook the narrow, hollow chest, and her voice became feebler day by day. They wrote to her mother, but received no response.

There is nothing, I think, more pitiful than to witness the slow fading out of a little life, which nothing can arrest, neither science, nor love, nor prayers. This martyrdom of infancy inflicts upon those who must witness it the keenest torture.

Mother Gerard had learned to love this poor victim of filial affection, for Nini was dying of grief—because she was separated from her mother—much more than of disease, and Mother Gerard knowing this nursed her with the utmost tenderness. Nini came to her in May, and it was now October.

The poor child, feeling that she was no longer a daughter tried to console herself by imagining that she was the mother of her doll. She lavished upon it all the love she formerly had for her mother. She was unwilling to be separated from it even at night, and the poor little brain had conceived a singular idea—it was that she was not sick, but that it was the doll, her "dear Nini."

"She has coughed all night," she would say to Mother Gerard when she had passed a restless night herself. "You suffer my dear Nini, but I will cure you. We will cure her, nurse, will we not? How feeble her voice is!" she would add listening to the weak sound which the doll made, because the pressure upon the spring grew weaker as the little hands grew thinner.

Hour by hour she would tell her own sufferings, but always attributing them to the doll. At times she would yield to an indefinite despair. she did not know what death meant, but she would cry out with indescribable anguish: "No, I do not want to die, even to go to heaven."

She never spoke of her mother to her nurse; but sometimes, when she thought herself alone, they would hear her murmur to her doll: "If mamma would come back Nini would be well."

In the village the arrival of the talking doll had produced a great sensation. All the children wished to see it, and Sunday most of the little girls came to admire the marvelous toy.

To go to see the little girl from Paris and hear her doll talk had become a sort of fete, and then Nini was so sweet, so caressing to all who showed friendship for her or who loved her doll that she had become the idol of the whole village.

The vicar came to relate to her beautiful stories of heaven, where there lived a mamma marvelously beautiful and adorably good.

The good sister who had charge of the village school brought her little images of saints and angels.

One of Nini's greatest pleasures was to see all little friends come with their dolls—dolls of wood, of cardboard, of rags; but she thought them all charming, and talked to them in the most delightful manner, and as if they could understand her, and replied to her.

The 15th of August was the doll's birthday, and all the little girls came with their dolls and brought the doll Nini a bouquet and one for the real Nini. What a merry day it was for them all!

The bed was covered with flowers, and the doll was so happy that she said again and again, "Mamma!"

Alas! the care of Mother Gerard, the love and carresses of all, the healthful air of the country had been able only to prolong the days of the little sufferer, but all together were not able to cure her.

They began to count the weeks, then the days that she could be with them.

"She is very ill, mamma's Nini," she said, caressing the doll. "She suffers greatly there," she said, touching the doll's chest.

One evening she sat up suddenly, seized her doll in both arms, looked at it with yearning, shining eyes, and tried to press the spring. The sound came feebly and weakly articulated, "Mamma!"

The child repeated "Mamma" with a voice still more feeble, and fell back on her pillow, but still clasping her doll.

She was dead.

And singular as it may seem, the spring in the doll was broken; the doll, too, was dead!

During all the next day the two Ninis, the two little dead bodies, were left with uncovered faces, surrounded with the last flowers of autumn, white and yellow, mingled with branches of red leaves.

When they dressed little Nini for the last time they found they would have to use much force to take the doll from her grasp. Mother Gerard would not permit it. She kissed the child once more, and, without trying to account for the strange impulse, kissed the doll also. Both were put into the coffin with all that belonged to them—dresses and bonnets, little shoes and stockings, and playthings of all sorts.

Then upon the bier, carried by the strong little girls of the village—alas! it was not very heavy—they put all the flowers they could find; and it was the strangest funeral that one could imagine. All the little girls of the school marched behind, two by two, holding their dolls; and on the way they were joined by others and each new arrival had her doll. Those who had two dolls gave one to those who had none. All the dolls were dressed in their finest clothes.

When they arrived at the cemetery the children formed a circle around the grave, with their dolls in their arms, and listened to the last prayer for poor Nini. Among the children who had come to bid a last farewell to their little friend and the talking-doll—for they regretted the wonderful doll quite as much as they did Nini—there was one who had been a particular favorite of the little invalid.

It was a sickly little cripple, nearly her own age, with a sorrowful, pale face. She almost adored the doll, and when Nini permitted her to rock it she was perfectly happy. She, like the others, had a doll which she loved devotedly.

No one can know what thought passed through that little brain, but at the moment that the sexton threw the first spadeful of earth upon the coffin she kissed her doll convulsively and threw it into the grave, saying, "Go with Nini!"

This impulsive act so impressed the other children that one after another followed her example.

It was a touching spectacle.

"Go with Nini," each little one repeated in letting her doll fall into the grave.

Only one drew back unable to make the sacrifice. She was 5 years old, perhaps, the daughter of a poor woman. Her doll was of cardboard, old, dirty and worn, and had lost one arm. She clasped it in her arms and sobbingly said: "No, not in the hole! not in the hole, my Nini! She would be cold!"

The return to the village was, perhaps, sadder than the walk to the grave.

The next day the vicar went to Neville and brought back with him fifteen new dolls and gave them to the children in the name of the two Ninis.

In this village for many years after a doll was called a Nini in remembrance of the one which was buried—Translated from the French.

PRESIDENTIAL DEATHS.

How the Lives of Our Chief Executives Were Terminated.

George Washington—His death was the result of a severe cold contracted while riding around his farm in the rain and sleet storm Dec. 10, 1799. The cold increased and was followed by a chill, which brought on acute laryngitis. His death occurred Dec. 14, 1799. He was sixty-eight years of age.

John Adams—He died from old age, having reached his ninety-first milestone. Though active mentally, he was nearly blind and unable to hold a pen steadily enough to write. He passed away without pain July 4, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson—He died at the age of 83, a few hours before Adams, July, 4, 1826. His desease was chronic diarrhea, superinduced by old age, and his physicians said, too the free use of the waters of the White Sulphur springs.

James Madison—He too died of old age, and peacefully, June 28, 1833. His faculties were undimmed to the last. He was 85.

James Monroe—At the time of his death, which occurred in the seventy-third year of his age, July 4, 1831, it was ansigned to no other cause than enfeebled health.

James K. Polk—In the spring of 1849 he was stricken with a slight attack of cholera while on a boat going up the Mississippi river. Though temporarily relieved, he had a relapse on his return home and died June 15, 1849, aged 54 years.

John Quincy Adams—He was stricken with paralysis Feb. 21, 1848, while addressing the speaker of the house of representatives, being at the time a member of congress. He died in the rotunda of the capitol. He was 81 years of age.

Andrew Jackson—He died June 8, 1845, 78 years old. He suffered from consumption, and finally dropsy, which made its appearance about six months before his death.

Martin Van Buren—He died July, 24, 1862, from a violent attack of asthma, followed by catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs. He was 80 years of age.

William Henry Harrison.—The cause of his death was pleurisy, the result of a cold which he caught on the day of his inauguration. This was accompanied with severe diarrhea, which would not yield to medical treatment. His death occurred April 4, 1841, a month after his inauguration. He was 68 years of age.

John Tyler—He died Jan. 17, 1862, at the age of 72. I have been unable to ascertain the cause of his death.

Zachary Taylor—He was the second president to die in office. He is said to have partaken immoderately of ice-water and iced milk and then later of a large quantity of cherries. The result was an attack of cholera morbus. Another authority attributes his death to a severe cold. The former seems the more likely. He was 66 years old.

Millard Fillmore—He died from a stroke of paralysis March 8, 1874; in his seventy-fourth year.

Franklin Pierce—His death was due to abdominal dropsy and occurred Oct. 8, 1869, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

James Buchanan—His death occurred June 1, 1868, and was caused by rheumatic gout. He was 77 years of age.

Abraham Lincoln—He was shot by J. Wilkes Booth at Fords theater, Washingtan, D. C., April 16, 1865, and died the following day, aged 56.

Andrew Johnson—He died of a stroke of paralysis, July 31, 1865, aged 67.

The deaths of Grant, Garfield, and Arthur are recent enough to be remembered by all.—American Notes and Queries.

THE BLACK-PATCH FAD.

History of the Female Device That Originated in the Time of Edward VI.

How any fashion so ridiculous as sticking black plaster on the face originated is a mystery which has puzzled historians of costumes and customs from the beginning of the, notion, which dates back to the court of Edward VI., where, it is recorded, a foreign lady wore such a patch to cover a small wen on her neck; and in one of Bulwer's novels, "Artificial Changeling," which appeared just before the restoration, we read of one of her heroines: "Her patches were of every cut, for pimples and for scars." So, you see, they are intended to represent the lesser of two evils, to cover up something worse, but there is one thing they positively will not cover and that is the evident desire on the part of the wearer to attract attention to her face. It certainly is the emblem of extreme gayety, to draw it mildly, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Although the English copied after the "foreign" lady, yet it was not original with them, since we read of the fashion being in vogue among the Roman dames in the degenerate days, mark you. Have we reached a corresponding state of degeneracy? Then why put out the sign? Why not blacken the teeth, also, as the Dyaks do, or file them into saw-teeth, as a great many Africans do, or tattoo, as the manner of the Polynesians? This last would be much more artistic, for there would be greater scope for artistic display than in the tawdry patching of two centuries. But why talk? There is no instance in history of either fashion. Devotees of novelty usually indulge a practice until tired of it, regardless of talk, and then drop it as quickly as they had taken it up. We who feel strongly upon this fad of black patches can only pray that the notion may not survive as long with us at it did in England.

Absolutely Accurate.

When Lord Aberdeen was dying, a party of gentlemen were travelling up to town in the train; among them was Delane of the London Times, who took a printed slip out of his pocket, and read portions of it. It was the obituary notice. All criticised it and found various faults. One said it did not deal fairly with him. "All I can say is," said the editor, "that he has seen it himself!"—The Gentleman's Magazine.

HERE IS A BEAR STORY.

A Trapped Brute Assisted by Another Bear in Carrying off the Trap.

Not long ago a cow died in the vicinity of the Guinn ranch, near the head of Goose creek, South of Wagon-Wheel gap, says the San Juan Prospector. It soon became apparent to William Guinn, owner of the ranch, that the carcass of the cow was being visited by a bear of very large dimensions, and, in company with Dell McClelland, Mr. Guinn decided to "sit up with" the bear and endeavor to get a shot at it by night. This was done, but owing to darkness the bear was not killed by shots fired. As the next resort a large bear-trap, weighing about seventy-five pounds, was procured and set near the dead "critter," and the trappers went to bed laughing at the trick they had played on the bear. The trap was chained to a pole eighteen feet long and eight inches through at the large end. In the morning an examination of the premises about the dead cow showed plainly that the bear and a cub had been there during the night. There was a large track, eighteen inches long and six or seven inches wide, and a small track, evidently made by a cub. The trap, however, was gone, and with it the eighteen-foot pole, and the disturbed condition of the ground showed conclusively that the bear had been caught in the trap. The trail, however, away from the scene was only the trail of two bears—there was not a mark of dragging either trap or pole. Mr. Guinn took up the trial, which he followed eight miles without coming upon the bears, trap, or pole. At the camp of Tom Carey, seven miles away, that gentleman told how in the night he had been awakened by a sound as of something walking, with an occasional pause and heavy fall on the ground, as though something had been dropped. Having no gun Mr. Carey set up in his tent the balance of the night and endeavored to keep warm by poking wood into a sheet-iron stove. The trail was followed a mile or so further and then lost. In one place the bears had passed through a heavy quaking aspen thicket and had literally mowed a path through the saplings, showing that the trap and pole were being taken along. The natural inference is that the bear was caught in the trap and had picked up the same, with the pole, and started for the hills. The bear is an old offender in these parts, and Mr. Guinn hopes to find it yet.

Later—A man just in from the head of the San Juan reports that he passed the bears on the Pagosa road, beyond Summitville, jogging contentedly along, each carrying one end of the pole, while the old bear was caught in the trap by the right front foot.

Scotland and the Thistle.

The thistle was selected as the national emblem of Scotland in the year 1010. It was during the reign of Malcolm I. that a notable invasion of the country was made by the Danes. They came in thousands, and, landing on the coast, swarmed over the inhabited districts like locusts, destroying, burning and plundering wherever they went. For safety the inhabitants fled to the castles and fortified towns, and among the most notable of the fortresses of Aberdeenshire was Staine's Castle, where were collected a large number of people of the neighborhood. The Danes projected a surprise. Approaching the castle in the darkness, they planned to scale its walls, and laid aside their shoes that the greater secrecy might be observed when drawing near to the fortifications. The surprise might have been successful had it not been for the fact that, on descending into the dry moat, they found, to their great discomfiture and mortification, it was filled with thistles, by which their feet was so severely pricked that several made an outcry, which aroused the defenders of the castle and brought them to the wall in time to repel the onset. Regarding their good fortune in repelling the Danes as due to the thistles, these plants were immediately placed in the arms of Scotland and adopted as the emblem of the country.

Hypnotized by a Snake.

A remarkable snake story was told by a resident of Clarion county recently, and but for the unimpeachable character of the narrator would sound like a "snake story." He stated that a farmer who lived near Clarion while in a field was attacked by a snake fully ten feet in length. The reptile coiled itself around the farmer's waist and glared fixedly in his face evidently trying to charm him. Shaking off the dizzy feeling caused by the snake's hypnotic gaze, the farmer cut it to pieces with the scythe and then, exhausted with fright and overexertion, sank to the ground.

The head of the snake, with a portion of the body, lay near him and the peculiar color caused him to pick it up and he found it was an albino blacksnake. The peculiar formation of the snake's eyes caused him to examine them closely and he could hardly believe the evidence of his senses when he discovered a perfect reproduction of his face photographed in the center of the eye. He brought the snake back to town, where it was photographed and preserved in alcohol. The negative taken by the photographer shows the snake's eye perfectly with the farmer's face showing as clearly as if also taken with a camera. —Oil City Derrick.

A Joke on Her Majesty.

Few people are perhaps aware how thoroughly the queen enjoys a joke. A gentleman-in-waiting, whom let us call Mr. A——, distinguished for his imitative powers and dramatic talent, is not infrequently called upon to trip the light fantastic toe, figuratively speaking when in attendance at Windsor and Balmoral.

One day the great lady, looking with a certain austerity straight into the face of Mr. A——, demanded:

"Now, Mr. A——, I am perfectly well aware that when my back is turned you imitate me. I wish to see you do it now, this minute!"

Poor Mr. A—— fell straightway into the royal trap, crimsoned, faltered, utterly lost his countenance.

"Ah!" exclaimed the queen, "I see I was right! You ought to be ashamed of yourself," and then added, laughing as heartily as any school girl, "but don't do it again."

TURKEY ON TOAST

Lord Salisbury, the English Premier, Sits Down to a Diplomatic Feast.

He Catches the Sultan in a Little Trick and Calls Him Down.

LONDON, April 9.—Lord Salisbury has scored a victory in the diplomatic contest with France and Russia over the firman of investiture of the khedive of Egypt. The position has for a week past harassed and perplexed the foreign office perhaps more than even the Bering sea question ever did.

The sultan stole a march upon English diplomacy in sending a firman so phrased as to exclude from the Egyptian frontier the whole Sinai peninsula and part of the Red sea littoral, which were ceded to Ismael Pasha and have been held by Egypt for half a century. Before the firman was drafted the English ambassador at Constantinople, alive to the possibility of some action of this sort, demanded that the document should not introduce any question concerning the frontier, and received assurances that the firman would not touch the khedive's rights. When the sultan's envoy, Eyoub Pasha, arrived at Cairo, the British minister, Sir Evelyn Baring, suspecting some duplicity, asked for a copy of the document, and when Eyoub Pasha refused to communicate the contents of the firman till after investiture, Minister Baring advised the khedive not to proceed with the ceremony. Eyoub Pasha then disclosed the substance of the firman, the nature of which had been known to and

APPROVED BY FRANCE AND RUSSIA

before the missive left Constantinople. The consuls-generals at Cairo at once arranged themselves on two sides, the Italian and Austrian representatives meeting at the English embssy, and the French and Russian diplomats at the residence of the Turkish plenipotentiary.

The Italian squadron, which was about to leave Alexandria, got orders to stay, and the officers on leave were recalled to their ships, including the admiral, who was junketing at Cairo. Yesterday the British and Italian ambassadors at Constantinople sent a joint note to the grand vizier, saying that the firman must be altered or Eyoub Pasha recalled. There seems to have been no mistaking the emphatic and peremptory character of the note, and there was an immediate result. A telegram was received by the khedive from the sultan to-day saying that the firman would be modified, omitting the definition of the frontier. It transpires that Eyoub Pasha had two documents of investitures, one setting off a portion of Egypt and the other consonant with Lord Salisbury's views. To-night's Cairo dispatches state that the settlement has excited the greatest satisfaction there. The foreign office authorities are reticent, except that they confirm the statement that the difficulty is on the point of solution, although the day for the investitures of the khedive is not fixed.

Many German Settlers.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Special Telegram, April 9.—Forty families of German settlers from Indiana passed through Grand Forks on the Great Northern to-day. They will locate at Cando, Towner county, and will raise barley for the Starbuck, Dwiggins & Co. barley syndicate of Chicago. Incoming trains on the Great Northern are crowded by settlers, many of whom are locating in the surrounding towns, while others are going to Nelson, Towner, Cavalier and Rollette counties, where there is still plenty of rich government land to homestead.

Best Lands Secured for Indians.

KINGFISHER, O. T., April 9.—The publication of maps showing Indian allotments has cause consternation and many home-seekers are discouraged and returning home. They find the redskins have captured the most valuable lands, and feel that what is left is not worth contending for. But others will come to fill the places of the dissatisfied ones, and the day of opening, now predicted to be April 22, will find people enough here to take all the valuable homes.

The Jury Could Not Agree.

DICKINSON, N. D., Special Telegram, April 9.—The celebrated school case of John D. Campbell vs. Dickinson School Board, has been on trial here for two days. The jury was out sixteen hours, but could not agree and were dismissed. The case is put over to the next term. Campbell was discharged as principal of schools in January, and now seeks to recover damage on his contract.

A Keeley Institute Sued.

DES MOINES, April 9.—The heirs of Dr. Preston B. Plumb, who, while deranged, jumped from a window of the Des Moines Keeley institute and was killed, have sued the institute for $50,000. Dr. Plumb had been a patient, but the institute folks claim he was only a visitor at the time of the accident.

Driving Impossible.

FARGO, N. D., April 9.—The weather here is now cold and clear. The mud has been very deep, and the top is now frozen. This makes it impossible to drive a horse through the streets. Liverymen, expressmen, butchers and bakers are using wheelbarrows and hand carts to deliver their goods.

Investigating the Purchase.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special Telegram, April 9.—The grand jury to-day took up the matter of the purchasing of a safe from Gogebic county, Mich.—a transaction in which Chairman Besse and County Clerk Fennelly are said to have been deeply interested.

Saloonkeeper Heavily Fined.

FARGO, N. D., Special Telegram, April 9.—Judge McConnell to-day sentenced A. C. Cantieny to ninety days in jail, and to pay a fine of $200, $50 attorney's fees and the costs of prosecution for the illegal sale of liquor.

State Fair at Grand Forks.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Special Telegram, April 9.—The state board of agriculture met here to-day and decided to hold the state fair in this city this fall, conditional upon citizens contributing $3,000. All but $200 has been subscribed, and there is now no question but the balance will be raised. No state fair was held last year because the state legislature failed to make any appropriation. The state world's fair board will co-operate and provide for devoting a portion of the world's fair fund to an exhibit of imperishable articles at the state fair, to be afterward exhibited at the world's fair.

Justice Bradley's Successor.

LANCASTER, Pa., Special—It can be stated on high authority that President Harrison has practically decided to nominate J. Hay Brown of this city for the seat on the supreme court of the United States made vacant by the death of Justice Bradley. Mr. Brown was warmly endorsed by the Pennsylvania senators and Congressman Brosius. Mr. Brown has for many years had the largest practice at the local bar, and exercised a large influence in Republican circles. He is the senior member of the law firm of Brown & Hensel, Attorney General Hensel being the junior partner.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The plant of the Troutdale Distilling company at Portland, Or., has been burned; loss, $100,000.

George Scott, a Chicago carpenter, was fatally shot by a rough whom he had struck for insulting him.

Anarchists made an unsuccessful attempt, yesterday, to burn one of the most aristocratic sections of Vienna.

Ohio's wheat crop of this year is estimated at 25,000,000 bushels, an increase over last year of 3,000,000 bushels.

Alice Field, daughter of Cyrus W. Field, has been declared insane. She is fifty years old and is suffering from delusions.

At Toronto, Ark., yesterday T. K. Frazier was executed for outraging his thirteen-year-old step-daughter in October last.

A syndicate is attempting to buy up all of the nickel mines of Canada with a view to cornering the supply and controling prices.

In a fight with knife and sheepsheers at Hot Springs, Ark., Ring Mayberry and George Simmons fatally stabbed each other.

Near Guadaloupe, Uruguay, an Italian named Traversi, his wife and three children were murdered by robbers, who secured $1,000.

The Crocker school house at Des Moines burned yesterday. Several pupils were slightly injured. Loss, $50,000; no insurance.

There is evidence of improvement in the iron situation; nothing decided or radical, yet a feeling that the bottom has been touched.

The Southern New England Methodist Episcopal conference yesterday voted, 71 to 67, against admitting women to the general conference.

The various steamship companies have decided to advance steerage rates to this country about $6 a head on account of the new restrictions on immigration.

Luke Shanke was shot and killed late Thursday night by William Kuulich in Shanke's home in Chicago, because Shanke would not allow Kuulich to spend the night under his roof.

Samuel Clarke was fatally shot at Toledo, Ohio, Thursday night by George Leithart. A lawsuit between the gentlemen, both of whom stand high in the community, was the cause.

The customs committee of the French chamber of deputies has unanimously approved the commercial agreement between France and the United States, negotiated by Whitelaw Reid.

In New York last night Albert Kaybendeck, aged fifteen, residence unknown, shot Amelia Fress, same age, a domestic of 103 East Fourth street, and then committed suicide. The girl was not dangerously hurt.

The authorities in Taney county, Mo., are having a very hard time trying to bring out the facts in the trial of the lynchers of the slayers of Deputy Williams and ex-Coroner Day. Nothing can be go out of the witnesses.

THE COUNT TALKS,

But Refuses to Tell Why Miss Fleischmann Rejected Him.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Count Eugene Logithetti confirmed to-day a report that his engagement to Miss Babette Fleischmann, the beautiful daughter of the great yeast maker, had been broken. He is the manager of her father's business and establishment in this city. When asked to-day about the statement that the reason for his rejection was his refusal to become an American citizen, the count replied: "That story is ridiculous. I do not wish to say why we are not to be married. That is a personal matter between Miss Fleischmann and myself. I am a true gentleman, and under no circumstances will I tell the reasons Miss Fleischmann gave for calling our engagement off. I am yet an intimate friend of the Fleischmann family, and will continue to be. Although my friend, Mr. A. Quachert, and I are about to engage in other business in this city, I will retain my position as manager of this concern."

WORLD'S FAIR OFFICERS.

President Baker Re-Elected and Solicitor General Butterworth Retires.

CHICAGO, April 9.—William T. Baker has been re-elected president of the world's fair directory. This was done at the election of officers to-night. The retiring first vice president, Thomas B. Bryan, was elected commissioner at large at a salary of $5,000 per year. His work will be to visit foreign countries in the fair's interest. Solicitor General Butterworth retires and the office of solicitor general has been abolished. The old treasurer and auditor, Messrs. Zeeberger and Ackerman were re-elected to those positions. Mr. Edmonds, President Baker's former private secretary was chosen secretary, and Mr. Carlisle, a son of Senator Carlisle, was elected attorney. Before adjournment the commission reduced the president's salary from $12,000 to $8,000 per year. The Dockery committee investigating the status of the world's fair for the information of congress finished its labors this afternoon. To-night the members left for Washington.

A Good Selection.

HURON, S. D., Special Telegram, April 9.—The commission of Wilford M. Smith of Plankinton was forwarded to him from this city Friday making him a member of the South Dakota board of railroad commissioners, vice Frank P. Phillips, resigned. This appointment creates surprise, because Smith was recommended for the place by the governor at the late session of the legislature but failed of confirmation. He represented Aurora county in the first legislature as senator. He is attorney for the Farmers' Mutual Protective association and an influential citizen of that county. He is well known over the state, particularly among old soldiers, having served in the Union army four years in an Ohio regiment. There is no question as to his fitness for the position.

It Cost a Fortune.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A morning paper has an Albany dispatch dealing with Gov. Flower and his official habits, in which occurs this: "When he was nominated for governor, Mr. Flower gave as his election states shows $5,000 for campaign expenses. Mrs. Schley sent to the Democratic executive committee—it is said to Daniel Griffin, its chairman—a blank check on her bankers with directions to fill it out for any amount that might be necessary to serve Mr. Flower's candidacy. The check came back filled out for $240,000, and this enormous sum was cheerfully paid." Mrs. Schley is a sister-in-law to Gov. Flower. She is said to be worth $7,000,000 or more.

Foul Play Feared.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Special Telegram, April 9.—Nine days ago Angus McDonald left this city to watch camp for Hugh McPhee on the Thornapple river. Last evening it was discovered that McDonald never reached the camp. Foul play is feared. A party left this city to-day in search of McDonald.

To Patrol Bering Sea.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Several important naval orders were issued to-day. The Yorktown and Adams at San Francisco, were ordered to proceed at once to Port Townsend and report arrival. The Charleston and Baltimore also at San Francisco were ordered to proceed to Astoria, Or., to participate in the Columbia river centennial celebration May 12. It is understood that the four vessels named will be employed in patrolling the waters of Bering sea when the season opens. The Mohican, now at Port Orchard, will probably be used for similar duty.

Driving Impossible.

FARGO, N. D., Special—The weather here is now cold and clear. The mud has been very deep, and the top is now frozen. This makes it impossible to drive a horse through the streets. Liverymen, expressmen, butchers and bakers are using wheelbarrows and hand carts to deliver their goods.

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A MOTHER

"There is no one like a mother,"
Said little Jack to me;
"If you are in a scrape at school
Mother will get you free.

"If father's angry with you
And scolds the livelong day;
Just go and coax your mother
And she'll conquer him for you.

"When a fellow's wild at college
And will not keep the rules,
And father's down upon him
Why mother will get you through."

The years have passed since all those scrapes,
And now I am a man;
But in those years of uphill work
Mother's was the helping hand.

—MARIA PENDAS.

THE TEST OF MERIT.

BY VERNON S. POMEROY.

"Your entreaties are useless, sir; you have known me for ten years, and I venture to say that you have never known me to alter my mind, after having once settled upon a thing."

So spoke Gerald Alward, the millionaire, to young Arthur Crossman who protested:

"But as I love Minnie, and she loves me, and I am young, strong and industrious, it does not seem reasonable that you should require me to come to you loaded with money before you will consent to our marriage."

"I do not require that you come to me loaded with money; but you must prove that you have sufficient business ability to make a financial success of life, and thus provide well for a wife; so I say to you, as I said to your cousin James, one week ago that the one who comes to me first with two thousand dollars, in a period of time not exceeding two years, shall have my consent to marry my niece. He it is who will be the best suited to make her happy. Further than that, I have no choice between you."

"Surely," Arthur persisted, "you cannot wish your niece to marry a man she could not love——"

Mr. Alward raised his hand with a gesture of impatience.

"I am aware that my niece greatly perfers you to James; and I am willing that she shall marry the man of her choice if he proves himself worthy of her. If he fail to do this, he cannot marry her. I am old, and cannot reasonably expect to live many years longer. It is my wish to see Minnie marry well. She will, as you know, inherit my fortune when I die; and I am determined that no man shall have the handling of the wealth it has taken me so many years of toil and study to acquire until he has proven himself capable of taking proper care of it. Should your cousin exhibit more business talent than yourself—show himself to be a better man of the world—my niece shall marry him, and if he is kind and devoted, she will soon learn to live happily with him. I would suggest that you and your cousin go to the Western country. Go to California; men are making money there. I wish your strife to be carried on in the same locality, that your chances may be equal. Let the one who first secures the sum that I may require come to me. He shall marry my niece. Pray consider this interview ended."

Arthur rose to go, determined to exert every energy to win.

He was met by Minnie in the hall.

"You have had a talk with uncle, Arthur?"

"Yes; and he hasn't the slightest conception of what love is."

And Arthur related the substance of the interview.

There were tears in Minnie's eyes, but she said, bravely:

"I know you will be successful, Arthur; Heaven will not let you fail."

"If unceasing efforts can bring victory, I shall win. But if I fail——"

"I promised mother on her dying bed to be guided by uncle in all things, and, especially, in my marriage. I cannot break my vow."

* * * * * * *

One year has passed. Arthur and James Crossman are living in a mining camp in a beautiful California canon. Arthur is employed in the Silver Quill mine. James is working by himself, washing out gold in the river. Arthur has saved eight hundred, and James nine hundred dollars. But a short time after this it was reported that James had lost nearly all of his money at the Ace of Diamonds gambling house.

Arthur kept on toiling; always obliging and faithful to his employers, and hopeful of promotion. Fate had decreed that his hopes were soon to be realized; for one evening, as he was preparing to leave his work, a boy stepped up to him and handed him the following note.

"Arthur,—you have proven yourself a faithful temperate, and valuable employee; and as Mr. Brown, our present mine boss, does not give satisfaction, we have determined to discharge him and promote you to his place. Your wages will be increased three times what you now receive; and, as time goes on, we may do still better by you. Your promotion will take place to-morrow morning—Your friend. JOHN SEELEY."

I will not attempt to describe Arthur's feelings when he read this note from the proprietor of the Silver Quill mine. He was as happy as a man well could be. Now he could save the two thousand dollars and return to New York before the alloted two years should expire. Arthur whistled all the way up the trail to his cabin, fogetting the dull headache which had haunted him all day; and he sung merrily as he swung the kettle over the fire and prepared the supper which after all, he could not eat. He retired early, full of joyful thoughts of the morrow, and was soon asleep.

But long before morning he awoke in a high fever. His throat was parched; his head ached, and he suffered the most intense thirst.

He arose and went to the table, on which a pail of water stood, and drank eagerly. Then he returned to bed. How weak he was! How his flesh burned! Then he thought of the morning! But the terrible truth forced itself upon him. The fever which had worked such terrible havoc among the miners—but which he had never feared for himself—had now claimed him as its victim.

Where was he?

He thought he stood beside the well at the old homestead. Minnie was there, too—and James, both drinking of the clear, cold water and denying it to him.

Thus in the morning John Seeley found him, burning with fever, raging in delirium.

"So this is why you were not at the mine, poor boy! A thousand curses on the fever! It will makeshort work here, I think. But he must have a doctor and a nurse."

For many days life and death struggled for mastery. And, in that time, Arthur Crossman endured years of agony in his delirium. But at length he was able to think with some degree of clearness.

Where was the sum now which was to have brought him more than life? Life? Why had it returned to mock him with its emptiness? And then he thought of his cousin James.

"He should pity his fallen rival now. There is no possibility of my being able to secure half the required sum in the time named."

His musing was interrupted by a knock at the door, and his Cousin James stood before him, wishing him "Good-morning."

"Good-morning," returned Arthur. I am glad to see you."

"Thank you," said James. "I called to see if there is any message you would like to send to New York, for I go back to-morrow."

"Then you have decided to give up the chase?" asked Arthur, with a smile.

"Scarcely that," James answered. "She fact is, "I have saved the money."

"What!" exclaimed Arthur, springing to his feet. "You have saved the money—the two thousand dollars?"

"Precisely," James answered, and drawing from his pocket a roll of bills, James counted them over before the astonished eyes of his cousin. Twenty-five hundred dollars! Then he rolled up the money and returned it to his jacket, smiling triumphantly the while.

"James, where did you get this money?" asked arthur.

"Well, that part of the creek which I have been working lately has been just full of gold; and I have washed this out without much trouble. Now, if you have any message for my darling Minnie, give it to me quickly, for I have little time to spare."

"I have no word to send," answered Arthur, "except that I shall never return home."

"Very well; but if you ever change your mind, and go to New York, don't forget to call on me and my wife.

So saying, James picked up his hat and started toward the door. He had taken but a step forward when the door was thrown violently open and a man rushed in. Both recognized the sheriff.

"Ah!" said the newcomer, addressing James, "You are the very man I was looking for You—"

He did not finish the sentence, for, quick as a flash, James drew a revolver, and, aiming it at the sheriff, pulled the trigger. The weapon missed fire, and the next moment he fell to the floor with a bullet in his breast from the sheriff's revolver.

Arthur sprang to the side of his dying cousin. An awful pallor covered the face of the wounded man. He said:

"I am dying—forgive me if you can. There is one thing I want you to know: I never cared for Minnie. Her uncle's money I loved."

A few moments later he was dead.

"Now," said Arthur, turning to the sheriff, "will you explain this shocking affair to me?"

"Certainly. You are doubtless aware that there have been several stage robberies in this vicinity recently."

"Yes."

"Well, last night we captured one of the 'agents,' and forced him to give us the names of his accomplices. One was a man who lives on the other side of the camp. The other was your cousin."

"And that is the way he got his money," said Arthur.

The next day he saw his cousin decently buried, and then rode to the camp.

What a pleasure it was to be out again. He went to the post office, and found a letter awaiting him from New York. And directed by Minnie's hand!

How his fingers trembled as he opened it. Here are its contents:

"DEAR ARTHUR:—I write to tell you of uncle's death. It occurred last evening. I was sitting by his bedside reading, when I suddenly became aware that his labored breathing had ceased. I took his hands; they were icy cold. I ran to the door to call the nurse, when I was startled by hearing my uncle's voice. It was the first time he had spoken that day. He said, 'Minnie, child, come quickly, for I have but a moment to stay. You asked me yesterday if you might not marry Arthur should he fail to do what I had required. I told you no. Minnie, within the last few moments I have been almost what men call dead. Child, I've seen your mother's spirit, and it is this message from her that I have returned to give you. She bade me say that you may marry Arthur."

These were his last words. I will not write more, for I feel that you have been faithful, and will hasten to return to me.

YOUR MINNIE."

When a proper period of mourning had been observed, Arthur and Minnie were quietly married; and when last we saw them we judged them to be the two happiest persons on earth.

A PROLIFIC RACE.

Families of Many Children in the Neighborhood of Bristol.

Four families living in the country surrounding Bristol, Tenn., have, it is said, more children than any other four families in the United States.

Rev. Asa Routh, of Piney Flats, is the father of thirty-three children, most of whom are living and still under his roof.

Mr. Sambe, a man living on the farm of Dr. M. M. Butler, is now living with his third wife. Strange to say, he married Weavers every time. Two of them were sisters, and the third was a sister-in-law of the other two. He is the father of twenty-three children. All are single but one.

Mr. Miles, of the town of Jonesville, Va., had twenty-one sons in the Confederate army.

A short time ago old Mr. Charles Addington died at his home in Scott county, Va., at the ripe old age of 107 years. He was married the third time when he was just ninety-nine years old. His bride was only merging out of her teens. When he wanted his license he mounted a trusty mule and rode several miles to get it. Mr. Ward, who was the county clerk, offered to assist the aged man on his mule when he wanted to take his departure, but the old man said, "No I am a young man yet;" and sure he was, for five children blessed the new union. He was the father of thirty-four children. All of the above can be vouched for. All told, there are 110 of these children.—Richmond Dispatch.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR THE YOUNG.

A Little Duck Story--Bruin and the Butcher--How They Took Up the Green--The Saint and the Onions--Introductions.

Introductions.

"She is the dearest creature in the world," a young girl was explaining to her aunt; "so good, loving and generous; but I always have cold chills when she visits me, because in company she is just a dead weight. I cannot introduce her and leave her; I must stand by and hold her up. In her own home she is the support of the whole family, but society acts like acid upon her backbone and leaves her limp. Do befriend her, Aunt Agnes, and help her out of herself."

"Maud is actually speaking in sentences instead of monosyllables," the girl whispered to her aunt a few evenings later, "How have you bewitched her?"

"It was simple enough. I introduced Charlie Dunlap to her, telling her beforehand that he was very shy and ill at ease; but that there was one subject, amateur photography, over which he forgot his bashfulness; that if she could get him to explain to her the best way of mixing developer, he would be intensely happy, and I should be relieved from all charge of him. Thinking to help me, finding a person shyer than herself, and having a subject to begin upon, seems to have worked the charm."

A little later Agnes beckoned Maud to her side and presented her to a whitehaired gentleman. "Professor More is a relic-hunter, and I have been telling him about that treasure of a tomahawk which you found. He thinks he has one to match it, but I will leave you to settle the qnestion between yourselves."

"Maud," came again Aunt Agnes's sweet voice, just as Indian relics had exhausted themselves, "Mrs. Lewis wishes to see my palms. You must not reveal my ignorance, however, by letting her know that they would all have died if you had not come to their rescue.

As Aunt Agnes turned away she smiled to hear the elder lady say to the younger, "How fortunate I am. Now you will tell me how to treat my poor palms."

"It has been a delightful party," the young guest exclaimed, as the two girls kissed Aunt Agnes good-night. I did not once find myself" as Howells says, 'cast away in a corner clinging to a water-color on the wall with a show of interest that would melt a heart of stone." You were lovely to supply me so with topics."

"Hereafter I shall be courageous enough to try to find some for myself, or I will search for a Charley Dunlap and ask him the name of his hobby. It flashed over me to-night Grace, that I had been selfish heretofore, in not being more social with your friends, but I did not know how to begin."

It is true that no one in society has to practise unselfishness more than the timid and retiring person. It is also true that the easy talker owes support and stimulation to her less sophisticated friends; and in no way can she confer it more gracefully than in bringing forward subjects in which she knows they are interested. It is as much her duty to do so, as for the hostess to provide viands which will tempt the appetites of her guests.—Youth's Companion.

A Little Duck Story.

The old story of Bruce and the spider is well known, but how little has been noted of the untiring perseverance of others of the lower animals. A curious incident, having a valuable lesson for impatient human beings was offered by a party of ducklings on the seashore. They were very young, but they had a mind for a swim, and made no doubt of being able to accomplish it on a body of water so large and so tempting as the Atlantic Ocean.

It was a lovely day and the tide was coming in with hardly a ripple. Every few minutes a wavelet not more than an inch or two high swept gently upon the beach, then drew back into the bosom of the ocean, after the manner of sea waves.

With all the dignity of the duck family this little party waddled down the beach. They were in no haste, the day was before them, the sun was warm, they had been fed, and down they went in the most leisurely way. Just as they reached the water the gentle wave ran in, lifted the pretty little yellow ducklings off their feet and swept them all far up on the sand, then as suddenly turned, left them there high and dry and went out to sea again.

The ducklings, not at all disconcerned by this shabby joke of the wavelet, gathered themselves together and started again down the beach in good order as before. Again the saucy wavelet came up to meet them, and again they were carefully set down far up on the shore.

Discouraged, you think, and walked off in a huff? By no means? They wanted to go into the water, and into the water they would go. Again they started down the bank, just as dignified, just as composed, just as earnest about it as if they had found no difficulties in the way. Of course they met the same fate, but they did not give it up.

Whether they ever really got into the sea does not appear, but as long as the observer had the patience to wait the same game was in progress—the little wave carried them all far up on the beach, and they all waddled back again, with the sole purpose of going to take a swim.

Bruin and the Butcher.

An organ-grinder who was travelling through the west of England, accompanied by a tame brown bear, which he had trained to dance, stopped at a farmer's house late one afternoon, and after greatly amusing the family by his performance—for his organ was a fine one and the bear very docile and intelligent—he had no difficulty in obtaining permission to stay all night. He himself was given a bed in the boy's room, but his furry companion had to be content with a snug corner in the barn.

A little after midnight there came such alarming noises from the barn, which was only a few paces away, as to waken everybody in the house. Frantic shrieks of "Help! Help!! Murder!!!" and sounds of a strong man struggling desperately for dear life, issued out upon the still night air.

Hurriedly drawing on some clothes, the farmer snatched up a lantern, and, followed by the organ-grinder, hastened to the barn. On the doors being thrown open, the rays of the lantern revealed a large man engaged in a wrestling match with the bear, from whose mighty embrace he was vainly endeavoring to escape. As the bear was muzzled and had no claws to speak of, his victim stood in no danger of serious injury. But his position was alarming enough, notwithstanding, and he implored the farmer to come to his rescue.

Divining, however that this midnight visitor's mission was a dishonest one, for which he deserved to be well punished, the organ-grinder called out to his pet, "Hug him, Jack! hug him!" and the bear, evidently enjoying the sport, continued to squeeze the man unmercifully, until the farmer, thinking the rogue had suffered sufficiently, got the bear's owner to command his release.

It turned out that Bruin's captive was a rascally butcher who had come to steal a fine calf. In the darkness he stumbled over the bear, and was at once made prisoner. The farmer was so delighted at the animal's conduct that he feasted him upon the best in the larder, and gave his master a sovereign as he was leaving.

Frisky.

"There! What will you children get next?" That was what mamma said when Ray and I carried Frisky home.

What was he? Why, Frisky was a little weasel, just as cute and cunning as a weasel can be.

Mr. Brown killed the mother, and found four poor little babies in a nest near by.

He had killed three of them when Ray and I got there, but we begged so hard that he gave us the other one, and by what mamma said, she didn't think much of weasels.

"Don't let him out among your mother's hens." That was what Mr. Brown had said, and I guess that was what she thought. Well, Frisky grew fast, and was so cunning!

He would lap milk from a saucer, and wasn't a bit afraid.

The cat didn't like him very well, but they soon agreed to let each other alone, and they did.

One day papa brought home some very nice Plymouth Rock hens. I don't want to tell you how much he paid for them, although I remember very well, and for fear I may forget, papa tells me of it very often.

We meant to keep Frisky away from the barn, indeed we did, but he got out one night, and in the morning every one of those nice Plymouth Rock hens were dead, and Frisky was curled up in a hen's nest fast asleep.

"It was surely him!" papa said very sternly, as he looked at mamma.

"There isn't a doubt of it," said mamma, as she looked at papa. Ray and I looked at each other, but we never said a word as we ran up into the attic and shut the door.

When we came down papa was gone—so was Frisky!

How They Took Up the Green.

Anothes curious thing is that it is more than probable that the Irish preference for the color green for their flag and sashes arose from a mistake among those who had lost a thorough knowledge of the old Irish language. The sun, in Irish, is called by a word pronounced like our word "green;" and it is likely that the Irish fondness for that color arose from the word's exact likeness in sound to their word for the sun. In the same way, when we talk about greenhouses, we think they are called so because the plants are kept green in them during the winter. Yet it is far more probable that "green" here is the Irish word, meaning not the color, but the sun; because greenhouses are built so as to catch the suns rays, and store them up while it is hidden by clouds, as happens more than half the time in ahowery Ireland.—St. Nicholas.

The Saint and the Onions.

A painter had been commissioned to paint the image of a saint on the refectory wall of a convent. The price stipulated was very low, but it was agreed that the painter shonld have his meals provided at the expense of the convent until the work was finished. But the only food supplied to the poor artist was bread, onions, and water. The day for unveiling the fresco at length arrived. The friars stood round the artist; the curtain was removed. It was no doubt a very fine picture, but the saint had his back turned towards the spectators. "What does this mean?" shouted the indignant prior. "Padre, father, I was compelled to paint the picture as you see it, for the saint could not bear the smell of onions."—The Churchman.

A Brief Record.

Mr. James Payne, in "Some Literary Recollections," regrets that he did not keep a diary. He says that in searching over his papers he found the following beginning of a journal, which although genuine has never been of any great assistance in recalling the happenings of his early life:

Sunday.—Twice to church. Revs. Jones and Robinson preached. A collection—sixpence.

Monday.—Wet. Improved my mind Duck for supper. Tommy.

Tuesday.—Called on Uncle B——; grumpy. Accounts; sundries.

Wednesday.—The bishop called.

The call of the bishop was evidently considered a fitting end to this brief record. No month or even year was stated; the diary seems, like Shakespeare, to have been "for all time."

Why They Burned Rome.

History is all the time having new readings, and some of the best of them come from the mouths of children.

"When Rome was burning, the Emperor Nero was playing a fiddle," so the teacher told Robbie. And this was what Robbie told his mother that evening:

"The Emperor Nero was playing a fiddle so they burned Rome.

UGLY AND MUCH ABUSED.

The Cudgels Are at Last Taken Up in Favor of the Toad.

It was Shakespeare who wrote, nearly 300 years ago:

> Sweet are the uses of adversity;
> Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

Even the Bard of Avon, with his great, loving heart, seemingly ignored the virtue of this much-maligned reptile, and the greater part of mankind, with characteristic obtuseness, has accepted his verdict as decisive. But it seems to me the prejudice is absolutely without a rational foundation, writes Marie McCullock in Kate Field's Washington. In the first place, it is only to the careless eye that the toad is ugly. In reality, with his somewhat humorous mouth—which looks at times as if he were poking sly mental jokes at you and laughing in his skin for a lack of a convenient sleeve—his mottled coat of wood brown and gray with here and there a touch of yellow, and his wierd, sphinx-like eyes, he possesses a fascination as peculiar as it is delightful.

Sir Bufo is a gentleman of regular although rather dissipated habits, preferring the night to the day; but he can often be found squatting under a protecting leaf or bower of grass, half napping while the noonday heat lasts. At dusk his fun begins, when he emerges from the shadow of his retreat and hops about in search of a supper. His appetite is generally good, but he likes to be a bit of an epicure when he has a chance. He will eat worms, which he crams into his mouth with his queer, bony hands, and swallows whole, but he loves a fly or a moth much better. He will sit quietly watching while a pertinacious fly buzzes around. Apparently he is dozing, for his eyes are half closed and his sides rise and fall to the regular beating of his heart; but suddenly—you cannot exactly understand how, for the operation is so rapid—the fly has disappeared, and a scarcely perceptible motion of our small friend's throat is the only proof we can obtain that he has already made his supper.

Toads are a valuable acquisition to a green-house, for they are always ready and pleased to dispose of a bug or a bettle, and their sudden darts invariably bring down their prey. They can be easily tamed, and, when once they find out that no harm is meant them, their friendliness is extreme.

There are few things more amusing than to watch a toad submitting to the operation of a back-scratching. He will at first look somewhat suspiciously at the twig which you are advancing toward him. But after two or three passes down his back his manner undergoes a marked change; his eyes close with an expression of infinite rapture, he plants his feet apart and his body swells out to nearly double its ordinary size, as if to obtain by these means more room for enjoyment. Thus he will remain until you make some sudden movement which startles him, or until he has as much petting as he wants, when with a puff of regretful delight he will reduce himself to his usual dimensions and hop away, bent once more on the pleasures of the chase.

CONFLICTING ORDERS.

So the Hibernian Obeyed the One Most Agreeable to Him.

A New York Tribune reporter recently witnessed an amusing incident at a railroad station in New Jersey. A waiting passenger stepped over to the counter where newspapers, knick-knacks and tobacco were sold and bought a cigar. This he lighted and strolled composedly about the room; presently the porter of the place approached him, and with emphatic Hibernian tongue asked:

"Can you rade?"

"Quite fairly," answered the passenger. "Why?"

"Then what does that sign rade?" demanded the porter, pointing to one the ticket-seller's box.

"'No smoking," responded the pilgrim in a deliberate tone.

"Well, that's the rule, d'ye moind."

"See here," said the transgressor, "can you read."

"Indade I can, shure."

"Well, what does that big sign by the cigar case over there say?"

"It says, 'Smoke the King of Clubs cigars.'"

"That's exactly what I was doing. Now which sign must I obey.

"By the powers, man, but ye have the best of it, and I'll report that Shaney to the company, so I will."

Best Horse for the Farm.

The draft horse is the best horse for the farmer for several reasons. 1. He does the work on the farm most satisfactorily and with less expense and worry. 2. He sells for a higher average price than any other breed and sells more readily. The farmer can always find ready sale for a good sized and well put-up draft horse or colt. 3. It costs less to raise and get him ready for market. The service fee as a rule is less. It costs less and takes less time to break and get him ready for market. The draft horse will pay for his keep after he is two years old, and by the time he is old enough for the city market he is full broken and the farmer has lost no time but has been going right along doing his work with a team that has been growing into money and will sell at a better profit and more readily than a team of any other breed under the sun.—National Stockman.

Long-Lived Birds.

According to a foreign scientific journal the swan is the longest lived bird, in extreme cases reaching 300 years. The falcon has been known to live 162 years. An eagle died in 1819 which had been caught 104 years before and was then quite old. A white-headed vulture, which was caught in 1806, died in the aviary at Schonbrun, near Vienna, in 1824. Parrots live more than a century. Water birds have a long life, exceeding that of several generations of men. Ravens also live over 100 years. In captivity magpies live from twenty to twenty-five years, and still longer in freedom. The common hen attains the age of from fifteen to twenty years. Doves live ten years, and the little singing birds from eight to seventeen years. The nightingale's life is the shortest, ten years being the longest, and next comes the blackbird, which never lives longer than fifteen years.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

One of the oddest things in life is the slowness of New York city to realize that soft resolutions build no monuments.

Professor John H. Finley, the newly elected President of Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., is only 29 years of age. He succeeds Dr. Newton Bateman, whose resignation takes effect in June.

The coldest region in the United States, it is said, is that part of northern Minnesota which lies adjacent to the Dakota border. The thermometer sometimes registers a temperature of 50 degrees below zero.

The inhabitants of the Cook Peninsula, in Australia, are passionate smokers. Their pipe—a bamboo 3 1-2 feet long and 4 inches in diameter—passes round the company after one of the persons present has filled it with smoke from the tube.

With sorrow we note the fact that a white soldier of the First cavalry is to be court martialed for stealing two hats from Duphpechachapahhalandkash. Said sorrow is because, since the enlistment of Indian soldiers is permitted, we shall hear of heroes with names like that every little while.

The Missouri legislature made a start towards ballot reform, but did not get very far along. All the tickets are printed on one sheet, and the voter must cross out one of them entire and interline on the other any changes he may want to make. Unless the scratching is done in private there is a waste of stationery.

The queen and the princess of Wales have a very large and finely appointed private laundry at Richmond, a journalistic Peeping Tom informs us, where all their washing is done at very low wages. Albert Edward is not in it, however, as the public is well aware. Much of his dirty linen is washed in the courts of law and newspapers.

The bill deposing King Milan, which will soon be presented to the Servian Skouptchina, will make the opera-bouffe monarch a permanent exile from his native land. He will not be allowed to enter Servian territory except in case of severe illness of his son, when it will be necessary for him to receive the permission of both the Government and the regents.

The assertion that Count Leo Tolstoi was obliged to leave Moscow and was sent off to his estate is purely fabrication. The famous author is now living on the estate of his late friend Royeffski, in the Dankoff district, in the province of Riazan, where he is carrying on his philanthropic work of relieving the famine-stricken peasantry. He has already opened ninety soup kitchens.

The South sea island king who has been visiting San Francisco indulged in wild dissipation every day of the week. They kept firewater away from him, but allowed him to fill up on peanuts and custard pie to his heart's content. He will bear back to his island home the tenderest recollections and the most pronounced case of indigestion of all the sovereigns who were ever in our midst or put our provender into their own.

It was only the other day that we were informed that the Prince of Wales had cleared a hundred dollars from the sale of some blooded horses which he had bred on his estate, and now comes the announcement that he is to try his hand in oil speculation in Western Pennsylvania. At no distant day we may expect to hear of Albert Edward swapping stories with the Sages of Wall street or hanging over a stock ticker down in Jay Gould's office.

Mississippi is to have a long rest from local politics. It has just elected state officers who will hold office until 1895, the new constitution providing for state elections but once in four years. A number of states have changed to biennial elections, and regard the result as highly satisfactory. If biennial elections are so satisfactory, this southern state can evidently see no reason why quadrennial would not prove still more acceptable. It will take some time to test the matter, but the results may be worth it.

The executive of the union, through the secretary of the interior, has proposed to the chamber of deputies the passage of a law declaring Oct. 12, 1892, a national holiday, says the Mexico Two Republics. This declaration is to be published by solemn "bando" throughout the republic. The president thinks it very proper that, in addition to the part which Mexico will take in celebrating the fourth centennial anniversary of the discovery of America at Chicago, the above special demonstration in honor of Columbus should be held. The chamber will, doubtless, enthusiastically pass the proposed law.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

The land department recently forwarded 283 patents.

The house passes the free wool bill by an overwhelming vote.

An option bill is reported to the house which Mr. Washburn will introduce in the senate, it being practically his own.

A new extradition treaty between Germany and America is nearly completed.

An agreement regarding Bering sea matter is thought to have been reached.

The house, by an overwhelming vote, passes a bill absolutely prohibiting Chinese, except government agents, entering the United States.

Admiral Brown, stationed at Honolulu, is said to have notified the secretary of the navy by cipher message that a revolution is pending in Hawaii and asking for instructions.

Secretary Noble rendered a decision in the case of Wentel Grant against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in which he holds in favor of Grant. The land involved is located near the city of Spokane Falls, state of Washington, and is said to be very valuable.

Secretary Noble made an order changing the site for the county seat of county "H," in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation in Oklahoma territory. The site first selected was found to be unsuitable for the purpose on account of its liability to overflow from the neighboring stream. The new site is the south half of section 13, township 9, range 10 west.

The house committee on railways and canals ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing the secretary of war to cause a survey to be made and an estimate to be furnished on the coast of construction of a ship canal from the great lakes to the navigable waters of the Hudson river of sufficient capacity to transport the tonnage of the lakes to the sea. The bill appropriates $100,000 to defray the expense of the surveys and estimates.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Rev. John Collingwood Bruce is dead in London. He was a noted antiquarian and historian.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, has had a serious relapse at Monte Carlo, where he has been endeavoring to recover from overwork.

Mrs. Annie Besant's daughter Mabel is betrothed to Mr. Scott, the well known English socialist writer, a nephew of the noted dramatic critic, Clement Scott.

William Denamore, aged 103 years, died at East Liverpool, Ohio, recently. He was born at Lockport N. Y., in 1789, and served in the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico.

Miss Bettie Fleischmann, daughter of the millionaire yeast man and distiller, Chris Fleischmann, of Cincinnati, has broken her engagement with Count Logothetti because he refuses to become an American citizen.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

Much damage was done near Greensburg, Pa., by a storm.

The number of lives lost in the Kansas cyclone approximate 100.

Cronkill's furniture factory at Piqua, Ohio, was destroyed by fire; loss, $150,000; insurance, $60,000.

At an Alliance picnic near Cove, Ark., trees were blown down, killing two persons and mortally wounding two others.

The telegraph lines and the Michigan Telephone Company's wires were badly damaged by the recent storm. The wires are reported down at half a dozen places.

By an explosion of gas at the Glendon colliery, Pennsylvania, Thomas W. Williams was instantly killed and John Philips and John Myson seriously injured.

Two train hands were slightly injured in an accident on the Northwestern road near Madison, Wis. It was rumored that four persons had been killed.

At Chicago George Scott, a mechanic employed on a building being erected at the corner of Henry and Jefferson streets was fatally shot by an unknown boy of 12 years.

The west span of Clarissa street bridge across the Genesee river at Rochester, N. Y., fell, precipitating six persons into the river, which is now at flood height. All were rescued alive.

While attempting to light his pipe at an electric light, as he was told to do in a joke by a fellow workman, a Hungarian at Johnstown, Pa., was instantly killed. A current of 2,000 volts passed through his body.

A wind storm passed a few miles south of Alliance, O., and did considerable damage. Several dwellings were entirely demolished, valuable barns were unroofed, while orchards of fine fruit were destroyed and fences blown down. The storm lasted but a few minutes.

SINS AND SINNERS.

Forty women of Vilna, Russia, are to be tried for infanticide.

Gerald Spaulding, a St. Paul young man, is murdered and robbed at Portage, Wis.

Indictments are found in Chicago against nine aldermen and a member of the school board for bribery.

A young girl witness in the Michaels arson trial, St. Paul, is arrested for confessed perjury.

Deeming, the English murderer, it is discovered, performed rascally exploits in the Canadian Northwest eight years ago.

Chas. Whalen, the murderer of Gerald Spaulding, is arrested at St. James, Minn. He attempts to escape and is shot, but not badly wounded. He confesses the murder.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's life has been threatened if he persists in the crusade which he has pursued with such relentless vigor in New York.

Melisha McGlumphrey the proprietress of a well known house of ill-fame, in a drunken orgie, stabbed and fatally wounded Ada Foster, a companion at Wheeling, W. Va.

"Cadt," Hatfield, the notorious leader of the Hatfield gang whose record of murders is probably second to none in this or any other civilized country, was killed in a fight over a game of cards near Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Mary Stebbins, arrested at Chicago for causing the death of Mrs. Nichols by the so-called Christain Science treatment, was released in bail of $5,000. City Building Commissioner Louis O'Neill, who claims to have been cured by "Christian Science" after seven regular physicians had failed to relieve him of rheumatism and quinsy, volunteered to sign the bail bond.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

Ex-President Pierola of Peru is endeavoring to overthrow the government.

There is a movement in Hawaii to form a republic.

China threatens to sever all diplomatic relations with the United States if the Chinese exclusion bill becomes a law.

One thousand five hundred delegates are expected to attend the Ulsterite convention in Belfast.

The Peruvian legation at London denies the reports that have been circulated regarding a revolt in Peru.

A meeting of 20,000 Durham miners adopted by acclamation a decision to stand firm against a reduction of wages.

The report that the British steamer Main, Capt. Broan, from New Orleans, March 1, for Liverpool, had been destroyed by fire at sea was erroneous.

In the house of commons Patrick O'Brien revived the question of the wearing of the shamrock on St. Patricks day by Irish soldiers in the British army.

The Staffordshire and other pottery manufacturers have decided to lock out 20,000 workers, the latter refusing to submit their disputes with their employes to a board of arbitration.

Italian commerce for the first two months of 1892 showed imports amounting to 161,609,876 lire, as against 174,225,312 lire for the same period in 1891, and exports of 155,052,432 lire, as against 125,700,550 lire for the same period in 1891.

Great anxiety is felt in Ireland regarding the safety of Lord Headley, of Aghadoe house, near Killarney, county Kerry, who some time ago left for Salisbury, one of the stations of the British South Africa in Massoland with the avowed purpose of traversing Mashonaland.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Chairman Finley has asked the Western Passenger Association to give him a brief vacation.

A. A. Whitcomb, formerly with the Northern Steamship company, has been appointed contracting freight agent of the St. Paul and Duluth in Minneapolis.

Eastern and Western railroads combine to fight the commission business and boycott roads which are not in the combination.

Active negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the Chicago & West Michigan by the Lake Erie & Western road and every indication is favorable to its consummation.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road continues to show large increases in revenue from traffic. During the fourth week of March the gross earnings were $899,380, an increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of $202,327. For the entire month the earnings were $2,741,040, an increase of $600,147.

At a meeting of the Chicago Railroad Association the following officers were elected: President, James C. Pond, general passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central; vice-president, D. Martin, of the Big Four, secretary and treasurer, A. F. McMillan, of the Michigan Central; executive committee; George H. Heafford, C. L. Stone and W. E. Davis.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Wisconsin city elections reveal Republican gains.

McEnery decides to remain a candidate for governor of Louisiana. There are five tickets in the field.

The Republicans secure the Rhode Island legislature, but there is no election of governor by the people.

The contest over the Nebraska governorship is finally disposed of, the state supreme court deciding against Thayer.

A circumstantial story comes from Washington that Blaine will, after all, accept a nomination at Minneapolis.

There is talk of the free coinage men in the house obstructing all legislation except tariff bills until consideration of the Bland bill is again secured.

LABOR CIRCLE.

The river men's strike at St. Louis ended in victory for the men, who were granted the wages they asked.

Large numbers of messengers have been discharged at St. Louis by various express companies because they are members of the Messengers' brotherhood.

Orders were received at Easton Pa., from the Reading management shutting down the Lehigh valley shops three days in each week. This puts 600 men on half pay. The city is greatly excited over the affair.

A Boston paper says: Through the intercession of the state board of arbitration the striking furniture workers and cabinet makers, who wanted a nine-hours' day will return to work on the basis of nine hours with nine hours pay.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

Johnny Sowders has signed to pitch for the Louisville club.

Jerry Denny is out in California playing third base for San Jose.

Gumbert is pitching a great game for Chicago at the Springs.

Arthur Sunday has been assigned to Kansas City in place of Ed Pabst.

Kennedy, pitcher for the Denvers last season, has signed with Brooklyn.

Big Jim Davis will probably join one of the clubs in the Southern league.

"Kid" Baldwin will probably stay in the Pacific Coast league this season.

The Philadelphias are very weak in the box and are looking for pitching timber.

President White, of the Eastern league, says no players will be assigned to clubs until April 6.

Tommy Quinn has joined his team at Indianapolis. He has become reconciled to the situation.

Over $1,000,000 worth of trotting horses have been sold in Lexington during the past two months, and still the demand for first-class stock is as active as ever.

The St. Louis Jockey club have been fortunate enough to secure the services of John J. Carter, as presiding judge at their spring and summer meeting. The selection warrants the assertion that the remarkable placings of former years will not be duplicated.

A deal between the Louisville and Chicago ball magnates has been made, and Pfeffer will wear a Louisville uniform in the opening game of the season. It is in the nature of a trade, Canavan and a bonus being given for Pfeffer. The amount of the bonus is said to be $2,000, but this is not positively known.

OTHERWISE.

A Milwaukee girl of fourteen seeks divorce from her husband of seventy.

The congressional committee which is investigating the "sweating system" began operations in Chicago recently.

The Kentucky house of representatives passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for Kentucky's exhibit at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Armour & Co. have begun twenty-two suits in the circuit court at Chicago to recover in the aggregate $1,155,000 from various railroad companies throughout the country for overcharges on dressed beef.

John M. Carter and Mathew K. Aiken, trustees in the Nicholson bank failure, at Baltimore, filed in the city court the first statement of the condition of the firm. The statement shows liabilities of $1,158,061 and actual assets of between $150,000 and $200,000.

Timothy Hopkins, who resigned the treasurership of the Southern Pacific railroad, marked his retirement from railroad work by giving to Stanford university 1,000 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets on the history of railroading in the world, with money to increase the collection.

Actress Margaret Mather's application for divorce, reported in Pittsburg as having been filed at Chicago a month ago, was made public today. Orchestra Leader Emil Haberkorn, the husband, is charged with desertion. The special clause is inserted whereby if divorce be granted the parties are at liberty to marry again.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's life has been threatened if he persists in the crusade which he has pursued with such relentless vigor in New York. He has been informed of his prospective fate through an anonymous letter, but those who mean business are evidently limited to one person. Dr. Parkhurst is afraid that he will be killed on the street at night.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Lake Pepin is clear of ice.

Gov. Merriam designates May 2 as Arbor day.

Ex-Gov. McGill avows himself a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Edward Hakes, while playing with a dog at Pine City, fell and broke his arm. His father's arm was broken a few weeks ago in the woods.

M. N. Cadwell, of Ann township, near Windom, was seriously, if not fatally, injured by a windmill casting weighting about five hundred pounds falling on his head.

Ole Sweberg and Mrs. Johnson were married at Cannon Falls. The groom is seventy-eight and the bride has seen seventy-four summers.

The Ladies' World Fair organization of Blue Earth county met at Mankato for the purpose of furthering the work of the association.

Rev. J. F. Hill, of Minneapolis, who has occupied the pulpit in the First Baptist Church at Northfield for some time, has formally accepted the pastorate and will begin work at once.

For the second time the Northern Pacific station of Fergus Falls was dismantled by fire. It caught from a defective chimney and burned three hours. It is a total wreck. The loss is $2,500.

Tramps ransacked the barns in connection with the River View House at Dundas, stealing a gold watch belonging to P. H. Empey, proprietor, valued at $50. The thieves made good their escape.

The new knitting mill at Mankato, owned by Mayor J. A. Willard and his brother, M. G., will be in operation in a few days. When all the plans are carried out it will be one of the largest institutions of its kind in the United States.

The farmer's elevator in Fergus Falls was badly damaged by fire the other day. There was about 500 bushels of wheat on hand. The building is insured in the Caledonia for $1,200, and contents in the Concordia of Milwaukee for $900. The fire caught from a stove.

Miles & Prescott, who are drilling a well for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at Lake Benton, struck water at a depth of 520 feet. The water rose 400 feet in a few minutes, showing immense pressure. The indications are that a flowing well will be obtained if put deeper.

A remarkable happening, illustrating the great vitality of a dog, came to light at Anoka a few days ago. For 21 days and 21 nights the dog had remained alive at the bottom of a cistern without light, food or water.

Ole Sjurson Mangen, the second oldest man in Goodhue county, is dead, ninety-seven years of age. He has a daughter aged seventy years, a grand-daughter aged forty-six, several great grand children over twenty and some great great grandchildren.

Henry Arola, a Finlander aged twenty-seven, hanged himself to a tree at Fergus Falls. He was to have been married in a week to a young woman living at his home. She discovered his body. His brother killed his father a few years ago and was sent to the asylum, where he died.

On account of the accident on the Northern Pacific at Grand Forks, whereby a train was precipitated into the river and the track destroyed, all the Winnipeg business of that road comes to Moorhead and is transferred to the Great Northern. This necessitates a large amount of extra work at Moorhead.

William Morrison and W. B. Ankeny, late of Omaha, Neb., and men of considerable means, have decided to establish a large iron and brass foundry in Little Falls, and expect to be ready for business about May 1. They are both practical foundry men.

News has just reached Lake City of the suicide of Iran Iverson, of Frontenac. The verdict of the coroner's jury was suicide by a powerful narcotic. He leaves two sons, Louis and Ole, to whom he wrote a letter stating he had become tired of life and died happy.

The St. Louis county commissioners appropriated the $2,000 to complete the quota of $7,300 of St. Louis county to the state fund for the world's fair. The commissioners also appropriated $5,000 for the improvement of the county road to the mines east and west of Mesaba station.

An injunction has been served on the city officers of Wells enjoining them from issuing bonds voted at the recent election and from disposing of the present city hall. This action was taken by those who are dissatisfied with the council's selection of a site for the new opera house to be erected. Attorneys think the injunction will be set aside and the preparations will go on for building.

George A. Paulson's hardware store in the village of Henning was broken into the other night. The safe was blown open and $60 in money and two good revolvers taken. Two persons suspected of being the burglars took the early train for Fergus Falls. A telegram was received by the officials here to look out for them, but they were not captured.

The assignment deed of the Iron Bay Works to F. W. Paine, filed at Duluth, was made public. The attachments against the property have all been dissolved and the property turned over to the assignee, whose bond in the sum of $200,000 was approved. This company has been in a bad way financially for some time, and the assignment has been made as the quickest way of bringing its business into proper shape.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The South Dakota prohibition law is declared constitutional by the state supreme court.

Reports from parties in from the country near Miller indicate that considerable stock perished in the recent storm. Snow drifts 5 and 6 feet deep are still to be seen, and no trains were able to get West on account of the snow for a couple of days.

An institute for the cure of drunkenness was established at Yankton recently, with Dr. H. F. Livingston as superintendent. The institute is incorporated and has a capital stock of $2,000. The cure used is the Hagey bichloride of gold.

The supreme court has decided that private parties may do banking business without incorporating. Another decision requires the state auditor to issue a warrant for 2 per cent of insurance moneys to the fire departments of the state on a test case of the Pierre department.

A Huron dispatch says between 11,000 and 12,000 acres of school lands in this county were leased at public auction, ranging in price from 5 to 20 cents per acre. This is about one-fourth the school lands in the county. Others will be offered for lease later in the season.

The governor has ordered the sheriffs of Day, Grant, Marshall, Roberts and Codington counties to organize a posse of 100 each to keep order on the Sisseton reservation April 15 and protect everybody's rights.

The state militia will be held in reserve. The prospect is that trouble will occur.

Considerable feeling exists at Blunt because of Gov. Mellette's failure to call a special meeting of the legislature for the purpose of making a World's Fair appropriation. It now looks as if South Dakota, as a state, will not have any exhibit.

Three detectives from Washington have been sent to Watertown by the commissioner of the general land office to look after any crooked work that may be going on in connection with the reservation opening. There are big frauds alleged on the part of land agents in the vicinity of Brown's Valley, Minn., and they will be investigated.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Conductor K. S. Stokes, of the Great Northern, on trial at Grand Forks for burglarizing a freight car, was acquitted.

A fierce storm is raging at Inkster. The roads are almost impassable. Threshing is now stopped. The unthreshed wheat is of very little value.

The Methodist church building at Mandan, was burned. It is thought the fire was started by enemies of the pastor. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000.

A term of the United States district court opened at Bismarck recently, Judge Thomas, presiding. It will probably be a short term, although several important cases are to be disposed of.

There was a large attendance of farmers at the sale of school lands at Grand Forks. The prices ranged from $14 per acre to $40, the highest being paid by Thomas Campbell for a quarter section one mile from the city. The bidders are all farmers who own farms adjacent to the lands they purchase.

The Methodist church at Mandan, was destroyed by fire. Evidence shows it to have been fired. The pastor and leading members are prominent in the work of enforcing the prohibition law. Suspected parties are under surveillance and arrests will be made. Loss, $2,000.

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held at Grand Forks business men met the proposition of the board and tendered a bonus of $3,000 to guarantee the board against loss in case the state fair is held here. The board will undoubtedly accept the tender and locate the fair here.

WISCONSIN.

The vote at West Superior amounted to 4,870, which shows an increase of 1,900 over last year and puts this city next to Milwaukee in voting population.

Frank Kane, of Durand, a member of D. McMahon's driving crew on the north fork of the Eau Claire, was drowned at a point about fifteen miles north of Thorpe.

William Tiets, of Ashippun, Dodge county, has been arrested on the charge of criminally assaulting his own daughter, who is about 14 years of age. Tiet's friends are disposed to believe that the charge is false.

The public schools at Hudson have been adjourned one week for the new high school building has been condemned. Architect Bassford, of St. Paul, has inspected it and pronounced it unsafe.

There is but little change in the situation caused by the carpenter's strike at La Crosse a few days ago. Two or three contractors have conceded to the demand; others refuse to. Both sides are confident of winning. All is quiet.

The Black River House, a large frame building, one of the old landmarks of Black River Falls, owned by Mrs. Fred Gebhart, caught fire from a defective flue and was partially destroyed. No insurance.

A stranger who registered at the Revere House, West Bend, as Charles Miller, of Ashland, committed suicide in a saloon at Barton, a mile north of here, by shooting himself through the head. He was stately looking and well dressed. Family troubles seem to have been the cause.

Black river came up to a 10-foot driving stage the other night, caused by the breaking of some of the tributaries, and there has been an excellent run of logs. The driving crew will begin operations soon, and as a result there will be an unusually early, heavy run of logs. The break up is from a week to 10 days earlier than usual.

Edward Callahan, aged 25 years, employed at Hickory Grove farm, near Racine, while returning from a visit at Milwaukee on a train, got up out of his seat asleep and walked out of the door and off the platform. The train was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Strange to say he was not much hurt, but was taken to a hospital for treatment. A physician says he is injured internally but will recover.

IOWA.

A merchant named Warner, of Mt. Auburn, shot himself. Financial troubles the cause.

A heavy frost which covered the ground at Burlington the other morning has caused no little anxiety for the safety of the fruit buds.

Advices were received at Keokuk of a shower of mud which fell at Framington, supposed to have been carried up in the clouds by a cyclone and then precipitated.

John Steiner, a well-known resident of Dubuque, has mysteriously disappeared. He was last seen Standing at the corner of Main and Seventh streets. He was serving as a juror, but was off duty. It is feared he has met with foul play.

A strong creamery association was formed at Ottumwa. The various creameries of Southern Iowa sent representatives who formed a syndicate for the promotion of the creamery interest and to control the output of dairy products in the state. L. F. Newell, of Agency, was chosen president.

The Grand Army posts at Dubuque will present the name of Capt. L. M. Langstaff for department commander of the order at the coming Ottumwa encampment. He was a member of the 3rd Iowa infantry and served through the war in a most creditable manner.

Yelta Ottens an Lubbe Greed, married, and a young unmarried man named Lohman, all residents of Fulton, Ill., had been at Clinton looking for work and attempted to cross the Mississippi in a small boat on their return. A high wind prevailed, the boat upset and all were drowned.

The unprecedented high water in the Des Moines carried away the second span of the new bridge just building at Ottumwa. A large number of people were on the bridge at the time and seven went down with narrow escape from drowning. One man was seriously injured.

S. G. Palmer is now under arrest at Mason City, for the murder of William Mills, at Dows three weeks ago. It is claimed that Palmer, upon returning home one evening, found Mills in company with his wife and pounced upon him and beat his brains out with a club.

Leap Year Threw Him Out.

"Old Boreas made a mistake yesterday," observed Dinwiddie.

"How so?" asked Dukane.

"You saw how it stormed and snowed, of course?"

"I did."

"Well, Old Boreas wanted March to come in like a lion, and he forgot that this was leap year. The extra day in February threw him out of his reckoning."

"Then how do you account for the weather to-day?"

"O, Old Boreas was so cross when he found out his mistake that he kept on storming."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

Four Well Known Citizens Placed Under Arrest at Waupaca, Wis.

Implication in the Murder of Banker Mead Ten Years Ago Is Charged.

Waupaca, Wis., Special Telegram, April 9.—At last four arrests have been made in the Mead murder case upon indictments returned by the grand jury when it finished its investigation a week ago. The men under arrest are Assemblyman Alfred R. Lea, Samuel Stout, Alfred Poll and David Holmes, all of this city. Stout is charged with being a principal in the murder and Lea, Poll and Holmes as accessories. Lea is charged with being an accessory after the fact and having had knowledge of the crime since Nov. 22, 1890. Mr. Lea was accused of the crime in amended answer to his suit for slander against Edsil E. Gordan of Chicago, but formerly editor of the Waupaca Post, about three weeks ago, so his indictment was not a great surprise, though the date from which time he is charged with being an accessory was entirely unexpected by all.

It was about Nov. 22, 1890, that Tab Prior of Rhinelander was placed in jail here on the charge of murder. He was subsequently discharged from custody at the preliminary examination. It is supposed, therefore, that the state has evidence to prove that Lea became cognizant of the affair at that time. Lea and the officers, accompanied by many friends, went to Stevens' Point to-night to go before Judge Webb and give bail. He was not taken into custody or placed in jail, but simply informed that he was under arrest and

GIVEN HIS FREEDOM

so he could get his bondsmen ready. He was admitted to bail, Mayor Shearer, H. J. Stetson, Richard Lea and others well known in business circles going on his bond. Mr. Lea does not seem at all worried about the matter, and states that he will be cleared at the trial. Stout's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the case. He was a saloonkeeper at the time of the murder, and it is said has told one Collier, who was a witness before the grand jury, that he was implicated in the murder. He is a married man about fifty years old and has several children. He is a brother of Alderman-elect Frank Stout.

The arrest of David Helmes was the surprise of the day, as his name has never been mentioned in connection with the affair. He was working in the woolen factory at the time of the murder in 1882, and since then has been a policeman and a bartender, and was running his saloon when arrested. No one knows his connection with the case. Poll was a liveryman at the time of the murder, and was recently appointed deputy game warden by Dud Fernander. When in his cups he has intimated that he knew something which would make him rich some day. His wife secured a divorce from him on Wednesday on the ground of non-support. It is stated here to-night that Tab Prior is under arrest at Rhinelander, charged with being a principal in the affair. It is thought several more arrests will take place soon.

The men under arrest will probably be tried in the next term of court in October. There is a general feeling of satisfaction that the grand jury has accomplished something toward clearing up the mystery.

NO BLOODSHED YET,

But the Rustlers Are Preparing for a Desperate Fight.

Casper, Wyo., April 9.—A courier from the seat of war arrived here to-day and reported that an army of Pinkerton's and cattlemen, who are after the "rustlers," are in camp at the narrows, seventy miles north of here. The army is supplied with ammunition and supplies. No engagement has taken place, and none is likely at this point, as the "rustlers" are all at some distance from this place starting a "shot-gun" round up. The rustlers, it is said, made the small ranchmen believe that it was to their interest to oppose the army, and if a fight occurs it will be a desperate one. It is believed that a fight will take place not later than Saturday, as the rustlers are prepared, and they think that the army will show no quarter. Another army of cattle men is reported to be on their way to reinforce the first one. No one doubts but what the cattlemen from Texas to Montana are combining in the effort to crush out the rustlers. If both armies of cattlemen now in the field unite they will undoubtedly win the battle, but the rustlers are able to defeat either of the parties if attacked by but one at a time.

RUSTLER NO. 1 DEAD.

Helena, April 9.—The first results of the war looking to the extermination of horse thieves in Eastern Montana and Wyoming came to light yesterday when the body of a man was found on Alkali creek about ten miles from Billings. He had been shot through the head and had been dead several days. The man has not been identified, but is supposed to be a Wyoming rustler en route to Canada. Two other men suspected to be in communication with horse thieves have mysteriously disappeared within the past few days. Two parties are now out after the rustlers, who are now located at the Jackson hole, in Wyoming, with 1,000 stolen horses in their possession. A party of fifteen, all frontier and mountainmen, under the leadership of Sim Roberts, left Big Timber, in Eastern Montana, for Jackson's hole a few days ago. Another party expects to reach the north end of the basin under the leadership of the Chapman brothers at about the same time as the first party. Each will be largely reinforced on its way to the Hole, and, as every man is determined to rid the country of rustlers, some interesting reports may soon be expected.

Justice Bradley's Successor.

Lancaster, Pa., April 9.—It can be stated on high authority that President Harrison has practically decided to nominate J. Hay Brown of this city for the seat on the supreme court of the United States made vacant by the death of Justice Bradley. Mr. Brown was warmly endorsed by the Pennsylvania senators and Congressman Brosius. Mr. Brown has for many years had the largest practice at the local bar, and exercised a large influence in Republican circles. He is the senior member of the law firm of Brown & Hensel, Attorney General Hensel being the junior partner.

A Sad Accident.

Eau Claire, Wis., Special Telegram, —Two boys tried to stop a runaway team this evening. One of them, Orrin Chase, fourteen years of age, was run over and terribly trampled; almost his whole scalp was torn off. He was insensible when picked up and is not likely to recover.

A Keeley Institute Sued.

Des Moines, Special.—The heirs of Dr. Preston B. Plumb, who, while deranged, jumped from a window of the Des Moines Keeley institute and was killed, have sued the institute for $50,000. Dr. Plumb had been a patient, but the institute folks claim he was only a visitor at the time of the accident.

CONGRESS

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

Saturday, April 2.

SENATE.

No business was transacted in the senate today.

HOUSE.

A bill was reported from the committee on agriculture today as a substitute for the Hatch bill and other measures before the committee defining futures and options and imposing special taxes on dealers therein.

A favorable report on the bill for the free admission to American registry of ships built in foreign countries was submitted to the house.

Monday, April 4.

SENATE.

When the vice-president laid Mr. Morgan's silver resolutions before the senate this morning, a discussion as to rules between Mr. Sherman and Mr. Morgan occurred, Mr. Sherman endeavoring to repress the silver matter. Finally, however the resolutions were taken up. Mr. Morgan spoke in their support. He criticised the silver act of 1890, and Mr. Sherman remarked that there was not the slightest doubt as to what was meant by the act of 1890.

Mr. Stewart made a speech on the general subject of silver. At the close of his remarks the matter went over, Mr. Morgan's resolutions being placed on the calendar under the rules.

HOUSE.

The "Chinese exclusion bill" was passed by the house of representatives today after only 30 minutes debate by a vote of 179 ayes to 43 nays.

Mr. Springer appeared in the house today and received quite an oration. He requested Mr. Bryan of Nebraska to read a speech he had prepared on the fine wool question but on account of his health was unable to deliver. Mr. Bryan read the speech after which the committee took up the bill by paragraphs.

Tuesday, April 5th.

SENATE.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up in the senate today, the question being on Mr. Dawes's motion to strike out the provision for the assignment of army officers to the duties of Indian agents, with the amendment attached to it (as offered by Mr. Hawley), that whenever the president shall be of opinion that the good of the service specially requires it, he may appoint a civilian.

Senator McMillian, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, today introduced a bill providing for the regulation of saloons in the district and in Washington.

Senator Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported adversely a number of Alliance financial schemes.

HOUSE

A bill was reported in the house today authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in statuary hall a statue of Pere Marquette.

A bill was reported by Representative McMillin, from the postoffice and post roads committee, which reclassifies railway postal clerks and adds two more classes at salaries not exceeding respectively $1,600 and $1,800 a year, besides increasing the maximum salaries of all the other classes, except the first, by about $100 a year.

The wool bill was taken up again today but the house adjourned without accomplishing anything.

Wednesday, April 6.

SENATE.

Morgan's resolutions on free coinage were up in the senate today. Senator Wolcott made a long address on the subject of free coinage in which he bitterly attacked the administration for its action in the matter.

Mr. Pettigrew also offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the interior to expend not over $50,000 in the construction of two Indian industrial schools (to cost not over $25,000 each), one near Chamberlain, S. D., and the other near Rapid City, S. D. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

After considerable discussion in committee of the whole the fine wool bill was reported to the house.

The joint resolution agreed upon by the house committee on foreign affairs calling on the president for information as to whether by operation of the Russian laws concerning Jews any American citizen of Jewish faith is subjected to restrictions which violate the treaty between the United States and Russia, was reported to the house by Representative Chipman.

Thursday, April 7.

SENATE.

The wood bill was laid before the senate by the vice-president and referred to the finance committee.

The senate passed a bill to extend to Marquette, Mich., the privilege of immediate transportation of unappraised merchandise.

The senate devoted the entire day to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It was only partly completed at adjournment, and a hot debate was in progress over the appropriation of $100,000 to defray the expenses of the visiting G. A. R. to Washington.

HOUSE.

The house to-day passed the bill placing wool on the free list. The vote stood 194 to 60.

After the passage of the free wool bill the house went into committee of the whole on the Turner cotton bagging bill. After a short debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Friday,, April 8.

SENATE.

The senate today passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for entertaining the national encampment of the G. A. R.

The senate today made public the correspondence transmitted by the president touching the declination of the Chinese government to receive Hon. H. W. Blair as United States minister.

Several postmasters were confirmed today.

HOUSE.

In committee of the whole today the house resumed consideration of the cotton bagging bill. After considerable debate the committee won and reported the bill to the house.

Interest in the tariff discussion is steadily on the decline and the attendance in the house was small.

Representative Dickerson, of Kentucky, reported to the house from the banking and currency committee a bill to require the redemption of bank notes which may have been lost by or stolen from any national bank and put in circulation before being signed by the officers of the bank or where they were issued upon the forged signatures of such officers.

His Bid,

"Did you want to bid anything, sir?" asked an auctioneer of a man who had been standing in the crowd for over an hour, but had not opened his mouth.

"Yes," said the fellow, with a yawn; "it's about time I went home, so I will bid you good-night."—Rochester Post-Express.

The Jury Could Not Agree.

Dickinson, N. D., Special Telegram, —The celebrated school case of John D. Campbell vs. Dickinson School Board, has been on trial here for two days. The jury was out sixteen hours, but could not agree and were dismissed. The case is put over to the next term. Campbell was discharged as principal of schools in January, and now seeks to recover damage on his contract.

Saloonkeeper Heavily Fined.

Fargo, N. D., Special Telegram, Special, —Judge McConnell to-day sentenced A. C. Cantieny to ninety days in jail, and to pay a fine of $200, $50 attorney's fees and the costs of prosecution for the illegal sale of liquor.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of a special meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Friday evening, April 8th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

ROLL CALL.

Aldermen present—Buhn, Childs Jennings, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Steenerson, Cromb.

Aldermen absent—Jerome, Schmidt, Walker.

Call of the Mayor:

You are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota held on Friday the 8th day of April, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 7:30 o'clock p. m. of that day in the city hall in said city.

Said special meeting of said Council being called for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the judges of the annual charter election of said city held on Tuesday the 5th day of April A. D. 1892, and to declare the result of said election as it appears from said returns.

Yours very respectfully,
ALEX. MCKINNON, Mayor,
Crookston, Minn.

Dated, Crookston, Minn., April 7th, 1892.

The undersigned members of the city council of the city of Crookston do hereby certify that at a special meeting of said city council held in the city hall on Friday evening, April 8th, 1892. We duly canvassed the vote cast at the annual charter election of said city held on Tuesday the 5th day of April, A. D. 1892, and find that the following number of legal votes were cast for the following named persons, for the offices named, to wit:

For Mayor,	William Anglim	507
"	Frank Ives	214
"	Alex. McKinnon	1
For Alderman at Large,	A. K. Austin	484
"	Elias Steenerson	201
For City Clerk,	E. C. Carruth	493
" "	P. M. Ringdal	207
For City Treasurer,	L. C. Couvrette	489
" "	A. P. Hanson	208
For Assessor,	W. F. Arnold	453
"	M. Rauenbeuhler	234
For Constable,	H. N. Tweten	376
"	Henry Shepard	338
"	Geo. H. Holt	332
"	O. Ducharme	192
"	C. C. Hoch	2
"	Elias Steenerson	1
For Alderman,		
First Ward,	Fred Anderson	95
" "	Isaac Simons	55
Second Ward,	James E. Morrissey	133
" "	N. P. Stone	47
Third Ward,	W. E. Walker	63
" "	W. E. Kelsey	21
Fourth Ward,	F. Jerome	106
" "	J. O. Sargent	43
" "	D. Huggard	67
Fifth Ward,	E. D. Childs	25
" "	A. McGregor	11

We hereby declare that William Anglim is elected City Mayor, that A. K. Austin is elected Alderman at large, that E. C. Carruth is exected city Clerk, that L. C. Couvrette is elected Assessor for the city, that H. N. Tweten and Henry Shepard are elected as Constables for the ensuing year, that Fred Anderson is elected Alderman of the First Ward, James E. Morrisey is elected Alderman of the Second Ward, that W. E. Walker is elected Alderman of the Third Ward, that Frank Jerome is elected Alderman of the Fourth Ward, that E. D. Childs is elected Alderman of the Fifth Ward, of said city for the ensuing year or term as the case may be and we do hereby certify that we have canvassed the vote cast in said city on said day and find the number of votes cast as heretofore stated.

Dated, Crookston, Minnesota, this 8th day of April A. D. 1892.

Board of Canvassers
JOHN CROMB,
I. U. JENNINGS,
E. D. CHILDS,
H. STEENERSON,
R. G. MARLETTE,
J. H. MCGLOGAN,
GEO. O. BUHN,
L. D. MARSHALL.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Childs and seconded by Alderman Marshall:

Resolved, that the common Council of the city of Crookston recognize the ability, fidelity and untiring energy with which our retiring Mayor, Hon. Alexander McKinnon, has served our city in his official capacity for the past two years, and the cheerful assistance he has ever rendered this body in its deliberations.

Now therefore be it resolved, that this Council do hereby express their high appreciation of said services, and tender him a vote of thanks for the same.—Carried unanimously.

On motion Council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, April 12th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen, present: Buhn, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Marlette, Schmidt, Steenerson, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Marshall.

Your committee on ways and means, to whom was referred the matter of Grand Army encampment and the purchase of grounds for park purposes, beg leave to report that the committee met with the citizens committee selected by the council, consisting of C. E. Mix, P. Ellington, A. D. Stephens and A. E. Sawyer, and that the joint committee elected L. Ellington chairman, and as so organized has held several meetings and can report progress in said work, but that the matters entrusted to said joint committee require further consideration, and as the term of office of this committee now expires, your committee beg leave to be discharged, and we further recommend that said matter be again referred to the new committee on ways and means when appointed.

H. STEENERSON,
Chairman.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Bohn, that the report be accepted and adopted. Carried.

A. C. Schmidt presented his resignation as fire warden. On motion the same was accepted.

The business of the old council being concluded, the newly elected members took their seats.

A committee of three was appointed to wait on the mayor and inform him that the council was ready to receive any communication which he wished to make.

The mayor appeared before the council and after making a short speech he presented his message, which was read by President Cromb.

The mayor then presented the following appointments for confirmation:

For city comptroller, E. M. Walsh.
For city attorney, Martin O'Brien.
For chief engineer, George Ralph.
For chief of police, Louis Gonyea.
For first patrolman, D. A. Robinson.
For second patrolman, John Vig.

Moved and seconded that the rules be suspended and the confirmation of the appointments be confirmed or rejected. Carried.

On motion the ballot was taken on the confirmation or rejection of E. M. Walsh as comptroller.

Ten ballots cast all in favor of confirmation, and the appointment of E. M. Walsh was declared duly confirmed.

On motion the ballot was taken on the confirmation of Martin O'Brien as city attorney. Ten votes cast, all of which were in favor of confirmation, and Martin O'Brien was duly declared city attorney.

On motion the vote was taken on the confirmation of George Ralph as city engineer. Ten votes cast, all in favor of confirmation, and George Ralph was declared duly confirmed as city engineer.

On motion the ballot was taken on the confirmation of Louis Gonyea as chief of police. Ten votes were cast, all of which were in favor of confirmation, and Louis Gonyea was declared duly confirmed as chief of police.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the confirmation of the patrolman be laid over until the next meeting of the council.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Morrisey, Austin, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Childs, Jerome, McGlogan, Marlette, Walker. Motion declared lost.

On motion ballot was taken on confirmation of D. A. Robinson as first patrolman; 10 votes were cast, 10 ayes and 1 nay. The appointment was declared duly confirmed.

The ballot was then taken on the confirmation of John Vig as second patrolman. Ten votes were cast, 5 in favor of confirmation and 5 against. Four ballots were taken, the fourth resulting as follows: 4 in favor and 6 against confirmation. The appointment was declared rejected.

On motion a president and vice-president were nominated.

John Cromb was nominated for president, and E. D. Childs for vice-president.

Ballot was taken on president, John Cromb receiving 9 votes, E. D. Childs 1, John Cromb was declared elected as president of the council for the ensuing year.

The ballot was taken on vice-president; 10 votes cast, E. D. Childs receiving 9, I. U. Jennings 1; E. D. Childs was declared elected as vice-prsident for the ensuing year.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The president appointed the following standing committees for ensuing year:

Ways and means committee, Childs, Walker, Marshall.

Finance committee, Marshall, Morrisey, Marlette.

Committee on poor, Walker, Childs, Anderson.

Fire committee, Jennings, Austin, Jerome.

Alderman Childs made a verbal report on the matter of the fire ordinance and warden which had been referred to the fire committee at a previous meeting. He stated that there were some features of the fire ordinance which should be amended and corrected to make it hold in law, and the committee recommended that it be attended to. They also recommended that the office of fire warden be made a paid office, and that he be required to attend to the matters pertaining to his office and report at least twice a year. Also that a more direct communication be made with the pumping station, by telephone or electricity, so that in case of fire it can be signaled at once.

Alderman Jennings reported that he had attended to sending out the petitions relating to the national park, which the council had instructed him to do, and that he had received 29 answers with about 600 signatures, which he had forwarded to Duluth chamber of commerce.

On motion the mayor's message was referred to the finance committee.

The report of Justice Spendley was read and referred to the finance committee.

Moved by Alderman Walker, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that the treasurer's report and report of the sinking fund committee be referred to the finance committee. Carried.

The communication from the city clerk relating to the purchase of the jail site was referred to the finance committee.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that when we adjourn it be to meet one week from to-night at the usual hour. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the vote whereby the treasurer's report was referred to the finance committee, be so far rescinded as to take up the item of said report relating to the amount of money now in the special sinking fund to the end that the same may be turned over to sinking fund commissioners to be applied so far as the same may be, in repayment of loan taken from said fund and also any other matters relating to said report that may come before this meeting.

Motion declared lost.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the chair appoint a committee of two to confer with the Great Northern Railway Company relating to the opening and widening of 6th street crossing.—Carried. Chair appointed Aldermen Morrisey and Marshall as that committee.

Alderman Jerome excused.

On motion the clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the city printing for the ensuing year. Bids to be opened on Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1892.

Applications were received from the following parties to sell intoxicating liquors: Bergquist & Morberg, Dahle & Bergstrom, Asselin & Sylvester. On motion the applications were accepted and the Clerk instructed to give the proper publications.

On motion the bonds of the applicants were referred to the city attorney for examination, to report at next meeting.

Bonds were presented by E. C. Carruth, H. N. Tweten, Henry Shepard.

On motion the bonds were accepted and approved.

The city engineer brought up the matter of approving the street grades.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the matter of street grades in hands of the city engineer, of the different wards be referred to the aldermen of the different wards for examination and to report at the next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that a cross walk be established from the N. E. to the N. W. corner of Main street and Euclid avenue in the 5th ward.—Carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the cross walk be laid under the direction of the aldermen of the aldermen of the 5th ward.—Carried.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that a cross walk be laid across Robert street in line with west side of Maple street, same to be laid under the direction of the aldermen of the first ward.—Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Mentor Items.

Don't fall in the newly dug cellar in front of Messrs. Moe & Buhn's store.

Rev. Mr. Currie, of Euclid, was in town on Sunday attending the burial of the infant son of Mr. John Tice.

Mr. Charles Attix left for Grand Forks on business Thursday. He will be absent some days.

Work has commenced in earnest on the new church here, hoping our friends will show their liberality in the good work.

Mr. C. C. Cotten opened his house for the Glee Club on Friday evening. An enjoyable time was spent.

A good joke is told on one of our townsmen who went to Maple Lake to fish. Casting his bait he got a bite. Oh! thought he, this fish must be a whale. He pulled and hauled for some time and finally landed his prize on shore. A pretty muddy looking whale this, thought he; but when he got part of the mud and moss cleaned away his whale proved to be Free Grist.

MICK.

Maple Bay Items.

The farmers are anxiously looking for spring for two reasons, fodder is getting short and they think it will be very late before seeding is finished on account of so much water. But, farmers, be ready to commence after the 15th. Spring will come then in earnest.

We were down to Woodside after the snow storm and we found that one foot of mud and eight inches snow does not make the best of wheeling. It is good to have short-horn cattle but not short-legged one in such roads as these.

Harry Klinger shot that wolf that had his eye on their sheep.

Our People's Party meeting of the 29th was a success. W. N. Godfrey was made president, Gilbert Iverson vice president, D. T. Mitchell secretary and P. S. Medchill treasurer.

We have some more important items but are unable to get them in this week.

The material is all on hand for the construction of the new parsonage at the Bay.

The Dugdale boys were down to the Bay fishing to-day. The fish played dodge on the boys a good deal.

We were looking over our seed wheat. It is fine—I mean the pure Scotch Fife that the Hon. Mr. Pilsbury sent out last spring. We got 2 bu. from which we raised 52½ bu. that we are going to seed this spring. We say, long live Mr. Bilsbury. We are very grateful for his kindness.

A MAPLE BAYMAN.

A 100-year-old bearing orange tree, from San Gabriel, is one of the exhibit announced from California.

NOTICE

CROOKSTON, Minn., Apr. 1st, '92.

All accounts or notes due us must be paid before May 15th, 1892. After that date they will be placed with Miller & Foote for settlement.

LEE & HERRICK.

Herding.

The undersigned will be prepared to herd cattle, sheep and colts in the town of Kertsonville during the coming season at 25 cents per head per month. Sheep, 25 cents per head for the season. Address, MOSES F. TRUDEAU, Gentilly post-office. [52-2]

Good Farm For Sale.

The S W ¼ Sec. 24, Town 149, R. 48, about 10 miles from Crookston and 8 miles from Fisher; 60 acres broke, with a creek running through the place giving a good supply of water all the year round; no building on the place.

Apply for the information and price, Grand Forks, box 282, N. Dakota. [48-51]

Charley Vine is kept as busy as a bee cutting up meats to supply his increasing trade.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

ESTRAY.

Left my place in the town of Liberty, on Tuesday, March 29th, one white pony gelding weighing about 900, with red spots (looks like a circus horse) and one bay pony gelding with white star in forehead, weighs about 700 pounds. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the ponies to E. Winslow, or address me at Fertile post office.

[51-1] E. WINSLOW.

Crookston Nurseries.

I have a New Catalogue and Card just issued, giving reduced prices of Trees, Tree Seeds and Small Fruits, for Spring planting, which will be sent free by mail to anyone making application.

FRANK T. HASELTINE,
[50-tf] Crookston, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston, }

Notice is given, that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of the City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on April 25th 1892, and terminating on April 24th 1893, by the following persons and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Bergquist & Morberg, in the one-story frame building on lot 9 block 3 Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the City Hall in said City of Crookston, in Polk County, on Tuesday the 10th day of May 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-1] City City.

STATE OF MINNESOTA }
County of Polk } ss.
City of Crookston. }

Notice is hereby given, that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for License to Sell Intoxicating Liquors for the term commencing on April 25, 1892, and terminating on April 24, 1893, by the following persons and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Dahle & Bergstrom, in the one-story frame building on lot 1 block 16 Original Townsite.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in the City of Crookston in Polk County, on the 10th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-1] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA }
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston. }

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office praying for License to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on April 25, 1892, and termination on April 24, 1893, by the following persons, and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Asselin & Sylvestre, in the building at present occupied by the Tribune office on lots 17 & 18 in block 6 of Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City. Council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in the City of Crookston in Polk County, on the 10th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-1] City Clerk.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Coms'r.
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN

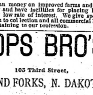
Will practice in all the courts and before the S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

KOPS BRO'S

105 Third Street,

GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA



WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.,
Grand Forks, N. D.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

Farm to Rent!

A fine farm of 480 acres about three miles from city, from 275 to 300 acres for crop, will rent with teams and machinery if desired. This is a good opportunity for a young man to make a start in farming business, or for a man and wife. Will not rent to a man with large family as owner intends to occupy part of the house. For particulars call at JOURNAL office. [59-52]

Bids for City Printing.

Sealed bids, accompanied by bonds, will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston until Tuesday, May 10, 1892, for the purpose of doing all the city printing and furnishing stationery for the ensuing year.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-3] City Clerk.

W A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

N, B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE, IN McKINNON BLOCK.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeo path Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-t-Law

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Next to Merchants' Bank.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Second Street,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit he fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

SALE of STATE LANDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE.

SAINT PAUL, Minn., March 24, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in Crookston on May 25th 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the State Lands, in Polk County that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by by reason of failure to pay inerest for two or more years.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to the sale.

A. BIERMANN.
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[50-4]

DENTISTRY

Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.

BY NEW PATENT.

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT
GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all.

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on e before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS.
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication March 31st, 1892.)
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Jennie Kelly and Alfred D. Kelly, her husband, Mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1886, at 4:15 o'clock p. m., in book 20 of mortgages, on pages 389 to 392; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1889; $25.50 that became due April 25th 1890; $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1890; $35.50 that became due April 25th, 1891, and $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1891; And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Ten hundred Nine and 60-100 ($1009.60) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of section nineteen (19) Township one hundred forty-nine (149) Range forty-two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

MONDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guaranty
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for mortgagee.
[50-4] (N.G.103)

S. L. COLLINS,

PROPRIETOR OF

MAIN STREET

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS, WEST SIDE,

Crookston, - - - - Minnesota.

Horses bought and sold on commission.
Everything neat and nobby.
Feeding a specialty.

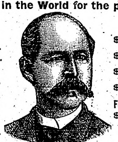
FINE HEARSE

In connection which I will attend to in person

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.	
$5.00	Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00	Hand-Sewed, Welt Shoe.
$3.50	Police and Farmer.
$2.50	Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25	Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00	Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.	
$3.00	Hand-Sewed.
$2.50	Best Dongola.
$2.00	Calf and Dongola.
$1.75	For MISSES.

For BOYS' & YOUTH'S, $2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

CROOKSTON STEAM LAUNDRY

O. D. ROOD, Prop.,

SECOND STREET, NEAR ASH,

Opposite Commercial Hotel.)

I have just added New Machinery and Facilities for doing

Washing and Ironing

Upon the Shortest Notice in the Best Manner and upon the Most Reasonable Terms.

All Those Wanting

FAMILY WASHING

Done will find it to their interest to call at the Laundry. Goods called for and delivered.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakot and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

STUDY LAW

AT HOME.

Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to J. COTNER, Jr., Sec., No. 80 Whitney Block DETROIT, MICH.

DR. M. WATTS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Merchants' Bank,
☞ Professional calls by or day night

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

G. G. HENAULT

Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN

OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

G. G. HENAULT.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

NORTH
WEST GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE EAST
SOUTH

MONTANA EXPRESS—DAILY.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:30 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:00 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Daily except Sunday.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FAGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South..............	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, April 14, 1892.

MELVIN, April 10th, 1892.

ED. JOURNAL—In looking over the proceedings of the board of County Commissioners one is impressed with the idea of unjust discrimination being practiced between affluence and misfortune, namely: 1st, application of August Munn and M. E. Kirsch for abatement of personal property taxes, granted. 2d, application of the Fairfax hail sufferers for abatement of personal property tax, refused. Application of Louis Fontaine, Wm. Anglim, Max Ericsson, A. J. and A. McKinnon for abatement of personal tax 30 per cent, granted. We notice that those of affluence (and possible influence) are granted their petition, while those who through misfortune lost their crops and have no ready money to pay their tax are held to the rack. We believe that the commissioners owe the voters of this county an explanation of their conduct in regard to this matter. We labor under the impression that if those of the city who are prosperous are allowed an abatement of tax, then, those unfortunate hail sufferers are also entitled to the same favor. We believe that the majority of the tax-payers would approve of those men being released from paying their taxes for the past year, if the law would permit of it; and if it does not in the one case, why does it in the others? If this is a case of discrimination then we wish if possible to gain for those commissioners who are guilty of refusing this petition a notoriety that will debar them from again being elected to positions of public trust.

CRITIC.

Mistakes to be Avoided.

Minneapolis Journal.

There is emphatic need that the Republican league clubs of Minnesota shall take special pains, in the course of their activities, to disseminate exact information touching the practical working of the election law of 1891. That which is a simple process to one man may befog his neighbor. All men have not an intuitive grasp upon the terms of such laws. The change from the old system of voting is a radical one. Voters in many cases need to have definite instruction. This ought to become part of the educational work of the league club. It is fundamental. It must precede other lines of political education.

In Ohio, last fall, there were 80,000 votes cast for Governor, while the other candidates on the ballot were left unmarked. There will be a good deal of that kind of thing done in Minnesota at the November election, if some good educational work is not done to prevent it. The Republican party of Minnesota must not only turn out every man in its ranks to vote, but it must see that he knows how to mark his ticket. And this is the time to begin to make every voter familiar with the new law.

Another matter of great importance is the naming of Republican electors at the May convention. Electors are disqualified if they are men "holding an office of trust or profit under the United States." Mistakes have been made in this regard and it is a serious matter. The Minnesota Republicans must make no mistake of this or any other kind this year.

DUNN ON NELSON.

The Princeton Editor's Tribute to the "Little Norwegian."

Minneapolis Journal.

What is the matter with Knute Nelson, anyhow? You city fellows have a shrewd way of booming a man for office. If Mr. Nelson was a rich man one would think he had hired the big dalies of Minneapolis and St. Paul to oppose his candidacy. Seriously, for the life of me, I cannot see why The Journal should go out of the way to misrepresent Mr. Nelson. Your views, Mr. Editor, on the tariff question, as enunciated in your paper, correspond with those held by Mr. Nelson, and surely it is not on account of his vote on the Mills bill—a vote that he has thoroughly and satisfactorily explained in a speech delivered in your own city, that you are "agin" him.

Why dwell on the "West Hotel caucus"? Admitting for the sake of argument that a caucus was held, what of it? Is Mr. Nelson to be held responsible for what every Tom, Dick and Harry says or does? But then, I for one do not believe any such caucus was ever held.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am friendly to Mr. Nelson and I am also a friend of Senator C. K. Davis, and am decidedly of the opinion that he should succeed himself. I have not "hung around the executive office," in fact have not been inside the executive office but once in 18 months, and then only for a few moments—long enough to secure a pardon for a poor boy, the only support of his father and mother, who has been incarcerated in the St. Cloud jail. I am not in the confidence of Gov. Merriam, don't know or don't care what his views or aspirations are. When Gov. Merriam was first nominated the undersigned was one of the little band that went down flying the Gilman colors. I am not a worshipper at Gov. Merriam's shrine, yet I believe he has proved himself to be one of the best executives Minnesota has ever had. He has given the state a good, clean, business-like administration and has sufficient nerve to Tripp up even a Minneapolis charter "woodchuck."

Give the gallant "Little Norwegian" a chance. It is no fault of his that he first saw the light of day in "the land of the midnight sun." If Biblical lore can be relied upon the Savior was born in a manger. No one questions Knute Nelson's stalwart Americanism. In the dark days of the 60's he risked his life in defense of the flag of his adopted country. His public and private life is above reproach. No taint of boodle clings to his skirts. He is a plain man of the people and his sympathies are with the people. He is a clean man, a brainy man and a man with the courage of his convictions. If you are bound to fight him, fight him squarely and above board. Don't couple his name with those of men who are obnoxious to the laboring men of your city and the toiling, sweating masses in the country.

Mr. Nelson is not an aggresive candidate for Governor or anything else. If he is the nominee of the Republican state convention it will be without any personal effort of his own. The nominee of the Republican party, no matter who he may be, will have no picnic this year. Let us save our ammunition for our friends—the enemy. Let the Republican party, in convention assembled decide who shall lead them, and if Honest Knute Nelson is the standard bearer victory will be assured in advance of the conflict at the polls next November.

R. C. DUNN.

Princeton, Minn., April 2.

Mr. S. J. Hunter of Nevada, Mo., has a collection of over 11,000 varieties of woods, petrifications, etc., which he proposes exhibiting at the Fair.

Notice of Mortgage Forclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of ten and 50-100 dollars ($10.50) which became due on the first day of October A. D. 1890, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaie Normandin and Philomene Normandin, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the first day of October A. D. 1888, at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m., in book 40 of mortgages on pages 112 and 113.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may, at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-one and 70-100 dollars ($41.70) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-five (25) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'------The Hustlers,

GREAT SALE OF

REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

Cloaks and Shawls

—o—AT—o—

Tremendous Reductions.

Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

IS

ON DISPLAY

THE FAIR

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Cor. Main and Robert Sts., Crookston.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $12,700

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

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WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashi

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E. M. Walsh. John Moore. W. H. Crosby
Chas. E. Sawyer

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Twelve and 50-100 dollars ($12.50), which became due on the first day of December, 1890, and in the payment of a like and final sum, which became due on the first day of December, 1891, upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by John H. Lien and Ragnhild Lien, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1888, which mortgage, together with a power of sale contained therein was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of November A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in Book 40 of mortgages, on pages 497, 498, and 499; which said sums with interest thereon respectively at ten per cent. per annum from the first day of December, 1890, and the 1st day of December, 1891, are the whole sum secured by said mortgage and remaining unpaid.

John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured; and the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is twenty seven dollars ($27.00); and no action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-two (22) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range number forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one Hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston,

Notice is given, that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of the City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on April 25th 1892, and terminating on April 24th 1893, by the following persons and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Gaarder & Sundet, in the two-story frame building on the east 20 feet of lots 11 and 12 in Block 3 of Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the City Hall in said City of Crookston in Polk County, on Tuesday the 14th day of April 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 26th day of March A. D. 1892.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City City.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.

Office in McKinnon Block.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Nils S. Nilson and Cecilia S. Nilson, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1889, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 455; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1890, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1890, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1891, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1891. And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: eight hundred twenty-one and 71-100 ($821.71) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The south half (s½) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of south-east quarter (se¼) of Section two (2) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range forty (40), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof. All of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 17th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guarantee
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.
S. M. Houghton,
Attorney. [50-4] (N. G. 108)

THE NEW NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines. — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Eight and 25-100 dollars ($8.25) which became due on the first day of December, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward L. Haven, an unmarried man, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1888, which mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of July A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m., in Book 36 of Mortgages on pages 329 and 330.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagor shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of thirty-five and 84-100 dollars ($35.84) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number ten (10) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

——DEALERS IN——

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

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STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts.. - - - Crookston.

McKINNON BROS.,

——DEALERS IN——

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice-President.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice-President. J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

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Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections
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Sylvester & Finseth,

——Wholesale and Retail Dealers in——

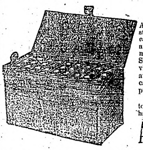
Heavy and Shelf Hardware

Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Doors, Sash, Barbed Wire, Lime, Buckeye Binders and Mowers, Hollingsworth Rakes, Favorite Wagons and Buggies, National Cordage Co's Binding Twine, Rock Island Plows, Buford Gang and Sulky Plows, Fairbanks Scales, Hose for Lawn Sprinkling, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves, Varnish and Paper, Lawn Mowers, North Star Refrigerators and Garden Sprinklers.

Agents for Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines.

Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Opera House Block.

Crookston Business College.

FACULTY:

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ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

MARTIN O'BRIEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

I. O. O. F. BUILDING. } Crookston, Minn

Historical Society

April 21,
Dec 29, 1892
Reduced size with this issue
Bound to here.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892. NO. 1.

Polk County Journal.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch....	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch......	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches....	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches....	1 75	2 75	3.75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches....	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
5 inches....	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
1 column..	9 50	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

The United States has placed $25,000 in the hands of the Italian government to be distributed among the heirs of the 3 Italians who were killed at New Orleans and found to be Italian subjects. Diplomatic relations with Italy will now be resumed.

The Little Falls Transcript very properly urges the city council to publish its proceedings. The taxpayers of every city or county demand to know through the press what their representatives are doing, and a city council who will not heed the voice of the people are not good public servants.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern has gone west over his road. At Grand Forks he stated that the Great Northern will have its trains running through to the coast by Sept. 1st. A force of 10,000 are at work rapidly closing the gap. He will spend some time in looking over the new line before returning. Mrs. Hill, who has been spending the winter in California, will return with him.

In speaking of the recent organization of the People's Party in Marshall County, the Warren Register says:

The "People's Party," so called, has been organized in this county by the leaders of the Alliance party of two years ago. They seek the control of the same men who went into the Alliance party. These leaders have gone to work to turn over the Alliance to the new political party, at the behest of Donnelly, Fish & Co. Alliance men, how do you like it? This move is preliminary to yet another transfer to be made by these gentlemen, Donnelly, Fish & Co., of their followers, by which they are to be landed in the Democratic camp, in effect, though a combination with the Democratic leaders far the purpose of pooling their political fortunes in the coming campaign in this state. We ask our old time Republican friends who went into the Alliance political movement with an honest desire for reform, if they are willing to be made use of in this manner?

St. Paul and Minneapolis again have each other by the ears, and St. Paul has certainly taken the right stand in the controversy. Minneapolis wants a large appropriation from the government to make the Mississippi navigable between the Twin cities. Engineers who have examined the river say that in order to make the river navigable, a system of locks and dams below Minneapolis would be necessary, and that the expense of the undertaking would be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. The benefits to be derived faom making Minneapolis the head of navigation instead of St. Paul would not be sufficient to warrant the expenditure of such a sum of money. The milling interests of the Flour City might receive some trifling benefit from having water communication with the south, but the people at large—who have to foot the bill—wouldnt receive any returns for the amount expended.

ESTRAY.

Left my place in the town of Liberty, on Tuesday, March 29th, one white pony gelding weighing about 900, with red spots(looks like a circus horse) and one bay pony gelding with white star in forehead, weighs about 700 pounds. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the ponies to E. Winslow, or address me at Fertile post office.

[51-1] E. WINSLOW.

Charley Vine is kept as busy as a bee cutting up meats to supply his increasing trade.

World's Fair Notes.

Ostrich eggs, artistically painted in a prize competition, are to be a feature in the exhibit made by Cape Colony, South Africa.

New Hampshire, which claims to be the "Switzerland of America," has appropriately planned to erect a Swiss chalet for its World's Fair bulding.

The main Exposition building require for their ornamentation 160,678 separate pieces of staff work. Of these, 108,000 have been cast and more than 59,000 have been put in place on the building.

The Cunard Steamship Company has applied for space in the marine section of the Transportation building to show a series of models illustrating the speed of "ocean greyhounds," and the development of trans-Atlantic travel.

The Commercial Exchange of Des Moines, Ia., has resolyed in favor of raising $20,000 for the purpose of securing a creditable reprsentation of that city at the Exposition. Brooklyn N. Y., wants to devote a like sum to the some end.

The directors of the celebrated Ward's museum at Rochester, N. Y., have decided to expend $25,000 in making at the Exposition a display of specimeas from all parts of the establishment. The value of the exhibit will exceed $100,000.

Fifty public spirited citizens of Utah have guaranteed $50,000 for an exhibit at the Fair from that territory. A like amount was similarly raised in Connecticut recently, and in both cases it is the expectation that the legislature will reimburse the donors.

Intending exhibitors at the Exposition can get the general rules and regulations for exhibitors, and the special regulations pertaining to exhibite in the department or departments in which they may be particularly interested, by addressing Director General Davis.

The Koellner Maennergesang-Verein, Lehrer-Verein (Teachers' Association) of Dresden, the Tonkuenstler-Verein of Berlin, and the Vienna Maennergesang-Verein, all prominent singing societies have decied to visit the World's Fair after attending the saenger-fest in Cleveland in 1893, to which they have been invited.

Artist G. A. P. Healy, recently returned to this country from a long residence abroad, intends to exhibit some of his finest pictures at the Exposition. Those which he has thus far selected for that purpose are full length portrait of the Duc d'Aumale, third son of Louis Philippe, and portraits of Jules Simon, Whitelaw Reid and George Picot.

The grounds surrounding France's building at the Exposition will be decorated by Vilmorin, who is the most noted florist in France and at the head of the largest seed house in the world. Vilmorin has made fine floral displays at all of the World's Fairs' for twenty-five years or more, and it is reported that he is planning to outdo all previous efforts.

Italian Commissioner Alexander Del Nero writes from Rome to the effect that there will be a fine exhibit of the mosaics, tapestries, Columbian relics, and other tresures of the Vatican which have never yet been on exhibition. He further reports that the Ethnographic Museum of Rome will probably loan many Columbian antiquities to the Exposition.

The president of the Tennessee Wold's Fair Board has called a convention of the representatives of the manufacturing, mining, railroad, marble, timber and other industrial enterprises and interests of East Tennessee to meet at Knoxville, March 24. for the purpose of considering and taking action as to ways and means for providing for a creditable exhibit at the Fair.

A number of owners of steam yachts in New York intend to utilize them to transport themselves and their friends to the Exposition by way of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal. They believe it will be of great advantage to live aboard their yachts, and thus be independent of crowded hotels. It is reported that the owners of many steam barges in Canada will fit them with comfortable living quarters, and carry Canadian visitors to and from the Fair.

Major Meigs, the government engineer, in charge of river improvements at Keokuk, Ia., is preparing for exhibition at the World's Fair working models of the government dry docks and engine house, the various boats used in making river improvements and sections of dams, showing the manner of their construction. It is announced that in the government exhibit will appear a photographic panorama of the Mississippi river fom St Paul to the mouth of the Illinois River.

Galveston, Tex., has raised $80,000 of the $150,000 which it pledged towards the State World's Fair fund. The city is alive with enthusiasm oyer the Fair, and is holding public meeting, torch-light processions, etc.

The Missouri World's Fair Board has forwarded to Chicago nine tree trunks to compose three of the columns of the rustic colonnade around the Forestry building. These trunks are typical specimens of yellow pine, white oak, red oak, ash, cypress, red gum, and hickory. It has also sent thirty pieces of timber all of different variety, for the rustic interlaced work between the three columns.

The Great Western Railway of England will exhibit in the Transportation Building the famous old locomotive. "The Lord of the Isles," which was built at the company's works in Swindon in 1851, from designs by the late Sir Daniel Gooch. This locomotive was a notable exhibit at the first World's Fair in London in 1851. From that time until July 1881, it was continually in service, and ran during that period a distance of 789,300, miles without being fitted with a new boiler. As a pioneer of early railroading and as a contrast to the powerful modern "Mogul," this old locomotive will attract much attention.

The Goods are Pure.

St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

The business of the Royal Baking Powder Company comes to us in the regular way, and is not, therefore, entitled to any special mention on that account. But the fact that other baking powder companies have been making war on this company and using all manner of unfair means to injure its business is itself an appeal to the love of fair play which is a part of the character of every good American citizen.

The fact that the Royal Baking Powder company has succeeded far beyond any of its competitors is no doubt reason enough for some of them to say anything against the Royal Baking Powder, that they can get newspapers to publish. We do not know whether that sort of thing has injured the Royal's business or not. We don't suppose it has, but of one thing we are sure, when the goods of any company have been on the market, as Royal Baking powder has, for a whole generation, and been consumed by almost the entire population to a greater or less extent, to a greater or less extent, with perfect satisfaction to all, and without having injured the health of a single person, then it will take more than spite or jealousy to injure its business. The baking powders made by this company have been tested a thousand times by the most eminent chemists and always pronounced pure and wholesome. This, added to the experience of the millions who have used them, will stamp as absurd the attacks of other manufacturers who are prompted to jealousy of their great success to publish false statements about the Royal Company's goods.

A Great Combine.

This is a great age for "trusts"—sugar trust, cordage trust, whisky trust, cotton-seed-oil trust, beer trust, and numerous other syndicates, to which has been given the slang name of "combines." Some people think these are all wrong, oppressors, monopolists, and extortioners; others think them beneficial by lowering prices. Then there is the supposed "wheat combine," which troubles the Alliance. There is one great "combine," however, which is in the highest degree beneficial to the public, and here it is: Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; Burlington & Missouri River R. R.; Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.; St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern R. R.; Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Ry.; Burlington & Western Ry.; Burlington & Northwestern Ry. This is the Burlington System, seven thousand miles of the best railroad in the country, covering the territory from Chicago on the east to Denver, Cheyenne and Deadwood on the west; and from St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north to St. Louis and Kansas City on the south. Get down your map and look at it. For more information, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTICE

CROOKSTON, Minn., Apr. 1st, '92.

All accounts or notes due us must be paid before May 15th, 1892. After that date they will be placed with Miller & Foote for settlement.

LEE & HERRICK.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.
2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.
3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.
4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.

MONEY
On Real Estaee

MONEY
On Approved Chattels,

Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

A. D STEPHENS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
FOR BARGAINS.

Work Horses - - - & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

SPRING NOVELTIES

MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S
Suits and ::-
Overcoats

We show a Larger Variety of Novelties than ever before.

Our stock includes all the Leading Novelties of the Season, and many Styles that cannot be found Elsewhere in the Northwest.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME & SEE
For yourselves and be convinced.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

A. J. & A. McKINNON,
CROOKSTON
CARRIAGE WORKS.

Manufactures everything that runs on wheels. Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner.

GIVE US A CALL

A. J. & A. McKINNON, - - Main Street, Crookston

Schmidt, the Painter,

CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

☞ WALL PAPER. ☜

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

Drunkenness
CURED.

THE
Moorhead Institute

Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the

DRINK and OPIUM
HABIT.

Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms. Address,

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.
WM. HEIDRICH, - - Proprietor.

Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.

☞ Farmers custom specially invited,

Terms $1.00 per Day.

JOHN CROMB.
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

FLOUR REDUCED.

Best........................$2.25 per 98 lbs.
North Star.................. 2.10 " "
Fife........................ 1.90 " "
Skip Jack................... 1.25 " "
Bran.......................11.00 " ton.
Shorts.....................12.00 " "

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, April 14, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 27th, 1892, viz: William T. Johnston, Hd. No. 11,802 for the S E¼ Sec. 6, Twp. 148, Range 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John E. Childback, John Kirkman, J. O. Sargeant, Frank Bruner, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 66.
1 Northern 65.
2 Northern 59.
3 Northern 55.

See Charlie Vine for the choicest meats.

Nap. Rapin took a run to St. Paul last week.

Try THE JOURNAL job rooms for job work of all kinds.

Stylish hats? Mrs. E. E. Bangs has them to suit all tastes.

Miss Clara Aaker has returned from her visit to Alexandria.

Miss Inez and Edith McGrew visited Fosston friends on Saturday.

Frank Bivins informs THE JOURNAL that he expects to commence seeding this week.

Lew Gouler was hurt in a runaway on Monday. "Somewhat disfigured but still in the game."

Dr. Deniston has returned to civilization. Now all we need is to have Dr. Van Dyke return.

Charlie Vine will not allow any man to get away with him either in the quality or price of meats.

M. W. Jensen and A. Gilmour were two of the prominent citizens of McIntosh in the city last Saturday.

Andy Locken, who has been confined to his bed by illness for a month, was out on the streets on Saturday.

It is wonderful how just one week has dried the lands. At this rate seeding will be in full blast in a few days.

"Doc" Rutledge, Bronnlee and several good Fisher boys attended the Patti Rosa entertainment on Monday evening.

K. S. Aker was in from the west side last week. Says he never saw such roads before, but they are improving rapidly.

And now it is Judge R. J. Montague who is setting up the cigars on account of a son and heir who arrived on Saturday.

Ole Meldahl sends $1.75 from Drayton, N. D. to add to our hail list and says there's more to follow. Hurrah for North Dakota.

I. U. Jennings is constantly receiving and selling at very low prices every variety of household furniture of the latest styles and designs.

Fred Syverson sends in $6.37 to add to our hail list and says that the farmers in the neighborhood of Lindsay post office will send in more soon.

Robert Cochrane is seeding full drive on his place seven miles east of the city. The land is rolling, thus easily drained, which accounts for it.

We are encouraged to hope that by May first we will be printing THE JOURNAL all at home on our new press. If nothing serious happens we shall.

Levi S. Myers was in the city from the west side on Tuesday. Says he never saw so wet a spring in this country and never saw the land dry so rapidly.

The Department was called out to an incipient blaze on Saturday afternoon—a small shanty down in the woods. It was consumed before the boys got there.

R. S. Knudson was over from Grand Forks last week. Says the attendance at the business college for this time of the year has been a matter of surprise to him.

Prof. V. D. Carruth left for Kansas City on Thursday evening for a visit with his wife and youngest daughter, Mrs. Al. Muller. He expects to be gone two or three weeks.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings has just added to her large stock of millinery a fine assortment of Japanese goods, quaint, ornamental and beautiful, just the things for decorations.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of the Congregational church will give a supper in the Rickett block this (Thursday) evening. Everybody cordially invited.

Felix Fournet has commenced work in earnest on the old buildings that occupy the site for the addition to the Fournet block. The old buildings will be moved across the street.

The entertainment given at the Opera House on Monday evening was one of the best ever given in this city. Patti Rosa captured every heart and was encored to the letter, and her support was exceptionably good.

Engineer Tom Hunt, who was hurt at McIntosh some weeks since, dropped into our den on Monday. Tom says he is doing nicely but finds it awful unhandy to go about on four legs as he is at present obliged to do.

The new millinery firm of Veronneau & Adams having enjoyed an excellent business since they commenced, wish to thank the ladies of Crookston and vicinity and invite them to call and see them whenever they need anything in the line of millinery, confident that they can supply their needs in millinery at any time.

One evening last week Gay Halverson had a plenty of oysters—the next morning he was out. He kept them outside the door in tubs to keep them cool and they evaporated. Gay was hunting round next day to find out where the banquet occurred, but when he learned that the new council met the evening before he did not hunt any further.

H. Steenerson went to St. Paul on Thursday of last week. He did not say so but we imagine that he went in the interest of the Horton case vs. the Great Northern road in which Dexter Horton, of Maple Bay, sues the company for $10,000 damages for the loss of two fingers while coupling cars.

Engineer Jack Bunnell went to see Patti Rosa on Monday evening, and when we heard him smile—clear across the meetin' house—we imagined that Jack enjoyed it. By-the-way, Jack will be a lone widdy-man for a fortnight while his wife is in Minneapolis visiting friends.

Two hundred and ninety miles of wall paper at "Schmidt's," Second St.

Mrs. J. B. Copeland is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. J. Pirnie of Cleveland, Ohio.

More wall paper and paints in one room at "Schmidt's" than could be loaded in five box cars.

Ladies, before buying elsewhere come in and see those nice combination papers at Schmidt's," Second street.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Harry Warren of Grand Forks arrived in the city Wednesday and has accepted a position in the office of the Minnesota Hail association.

Doctor N. W. Watson, who has been in the city awhile, has concluded to remain and has secured quarters in the McKinnon block, next door to Doctor Just.

Field Manager Lord and Secretary Graber of the Minnesota Hail association are in the city. Mr. Lord will make a trip through this section soon to appoint agents.

John C. Wells of Edna gave this office a pleasant call on Monday. Says operations on his big farm will soon commence and be vigorously pushed until the seeding is completed.

Tom Adams is home sick. Not homesick, but just home-sick. This is Tom's first lay-off for this cause and naturally comes tough, but present appearances indicate nothing serious.

The body of a young lady was found in the river near Gentilly on Sunday morning. She was the daughter of Pierre Breuly and well known in this city, where she had many friends.

Owing to the change in the management of the JOURNAL we desire to have all past accounts settled up to April 14, 1892, from which time the partnership will date. COOKE & HAMMOND.

Joseph Brewster was up from Fisher Monday with "Sorrel Ned." Brewster thinks he has as fine a stepper as there is in Polk county, and we should think he was right—anyhow Sorrel Ned is a dandy.

S. L. Collins will have another carload of horses on hand by Saturday of this week. Collins is one of our home dealers, a reliable man who will always be found ready to make his word good in every particular.

Since his return from Battle Creek a week or so ago, Mr. E. K. Austin has not been as well as before he went. His treatment there was seemingly of no avail, but his friends still hope for his eventual recovery.

The H. Schiel Dramatic company will appear at the opera house on May 6th and 7th, and will give a rendition of "Tordenskjold i Dynekileu." This company is highly spoken of by the press and will likely draw a big house.

Frank Haseltine, our genial nurseryman, returned from a winter's sojourn at Madison, Wis., on Thursday. Says the prospects for business the coming season were never brighter. Frank is a thorough business man in his line.

W. F. Arnold returned last week from the Red Lake reservation, where he has been examining the surveys already performed there. Says he found oceans of water up there, and a great deal of very good farming land as well. Will will proceed to assess our citizens ere his return to the work on the reservation.

With a new press and engine, a large amount of new type and other material, and with the addition of competent job printers, the JOURNAL's job department will be in good shape to turn out first-class work, and we invite the patronage of all, confident that we can suit the most exacting requirements. Give the JOURNAL a call when you require anything in the line of job printing.

Owing to the large-sized prevailing mud, work on the JOURNAL's new press-room has been delayed beyond our expectation. We live in hopes that in a few days we shall be able to move the building designed for the press and engine room, then we will soon be ready for business. We had hoped to begin Volume 16 on the new press, but circumstances have prevented. When we get the press in position the JOURNAL will be a six-column quarto, all printed at home. We hope to make a paper that will be a necessity in every house hold, and we hope to receive the patronage of all by deserving it.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs

Has enjoyed an excellent trade in millinery this spring and desires to invite all JOURNAL readers to call at her millinery parlors on Second street whenever in need of the latest styles. She feels confident that she can fully supply their wants.

Commissioner Kirsch Explains.

CROOKSTON, April 18, 1892.

EDITOR JOURNAL: Allow me space in the columns of your valuable paper to explain myself as one of the county commissioners with reference to the prejudiced article which appeared in your last issue signed "Critic."

If the gentleman had employed some one of educational or clerical ability to examine the records at the court house he would have been informed that:

First. In the case of M. E. Kirsch a clerical error was made in transferring the assessment of 160 acres of land from the assessor's book to the tax book.

Second. That the personal property assessment was reduced in proportion to others.

Third. That the Minneapolis Building and Loan Association stock held by Messrs. Fontaine, Ericsson, McKinnon and others, which had been assessed at full value, was reduced 30 per cent. and now stands assessed 5 per cent. higher than banking stock.

Fourth. That there were no grounds for Mr. "Critic" or any one else to criticise the actions of the county commissioners in the cases above referred to.

I also wish to inform the gentleman that all of the county commissioners were in favor of granting the petition of the hail sufferers, providing the law gave them authority to do so, but upon being informed by the county attorney that they had no power to grant the relief asked for in the petition, the same was rejected.

To conclude with, I would advise Mr. "Critic" to try and manage his own affairs as well as the business of the county is managed by the commissioners, and he will certainly meet with better success in the future than he has in the past.

Respectfully,
M. E. KIRSCH,
Chairman County Board.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

A 100-year-old bearing orange tree, from San Gabriel, is one of the exhibit announced from California.

Herding.

The undersigned will be prepared to herd cattle, sheep and colts in the town of Kertsonville during the coming season at 25 cents per head per month. Sheep, 25 cents per head for the season. Address, MOSES F. TRUDEAU, Gentilly post-office. [52-2]

Crookston Nurseries.

I have a New Catalogue and Card just issued, giving reduced prices of Trees, Tree Seeds and Small Fruits for Spring planting, which will be sent free by mail to anyone making application.

FRANK T. HASELTINE,
[50-tf] Crookston, Minn.

FOR SALE.

TWO HORSES,
FIVE COWS,
TWO PIGS,
ONE BINDER,
ONE COLT.

And numerous other things, address M. M. DAVIS & SON, Euclid. [49-tf]

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending April 16, 1892:

Collins, Anthony J	Connors, E D
Dunmone, Charley	Nelson, Iver
Olsen, Ole O	Wagner, Robert

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

Bids for City Printing.

Sealed bids, accompanied by bonds, will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston until Tuesday, May 10, 1892, for the purpose of doing all the city printing and furnishing stationery for the ensuing year.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-3] City Clerk.

SALE of STATE LANDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE.
SAINT PAUL, Minn., March 24, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in Crookston on May 25th 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the State Lands, in Polk County that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to the sale.

A. BIERMANN.
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[50-4t]

CHRISTIANSON BROTHERS

(Correspondents Fargo Loan Agency.)

REAL ESTATE

Farm Mortgage Loans and Insurance.

☞ Special Bargains in Choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. Low prices and easy terms.

—OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

STATE OF MINNESOTA
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office praying for License to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on April 25, 1892, and termination on April 24, 1893, by the following persons, and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Asselin & Sylvestre, in the building at present occupied by the Tribune office on lots 17 & 18 in block 6 of Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in the City of Crookston in Polk County, on the 10th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock, p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-1] City Clerk.

First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated May 13th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, June 13th, 1885, in book W of mortgages, page 81, whereby William Watts and Edith Watts, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-two (32) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), of Range forty-six (46), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $322.08, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $22.40, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $344.48.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.

H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

W. A. ROBERTSON

D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

G. G. HENAULT

Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN

OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopath Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 50 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Com's'r
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

KOPS BRO'S

105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

—THE—

St. Lawrence Stallion

SORREL NED

Will be at the stables of S. L. Collins, in Crookston, from Monday noon till Tuesday noon of each week durind the season of 1892, and at the owner's stables in Fisher from Tuesday about 3 o'clock until Wednesday noon, and Saturdays.

PEDIGREE:

SORREL NED was sired by Ned Sr., record 2:27; he by Live Oak, record 2:26; dam McGregor, sired by Diamond, record 2:50. Sorrel Ned is from a long line of trotters with records ranging from 2:20 to 2:35. His sister is the celebrated Montreal Girl with a record of 2:24. He is a handsome bright sorrel with white mane and tail and three white feet. He is eight years old and was raised at River Beaudette race track of 2:41¼.

—TERMS—

To INSURE $20, SEASON $15,
SINGLE SERVICE $10.

Every precaution will be taken but I will not be responsible for accidents. All mares entrusted to me from abroad will receive the best of care and prompt attention.

JOSEPH BREWSTER,
Fisher, Minn. PROP'R.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN

—("We have no trash, don't keep it.")—

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT CARPETS

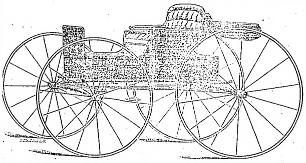
DO YOU NEED—Are you going to buy any CARPETS this summer?
DO YOU WANT to select from an assortment that is larger than any other two stocks in town?
DO YOU WANT THE LATEST and CHOICEST STYLES?
DO YOU WANT to buy a good quality 36 inch Hemp Carpet at 18c per yard?
DO YOU WANT Your CARPETS cut withou waste?
DO YOU WANT your CARPETS sewed ready to lay?
DO YOU WANT any WINDOW SHADES or WINDOW CURTAINS, Brass Rods or Brass Fixtures, Wood Poles or Wood Fixtures?

—AND ABOVE ALL—

DO YOU WANT to pay less than you can buy inferior goods for elsewhere?

THEN—CALL—ON—US.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM, Leaders in Low Prices on Quality.



It Will Get Dry

After awhile, and then you will

Want a NEW BUGGY or a SPRING WAGON

We have two full car-loads and can suit anybody as we have the best and most complete assortment ever brought to this city.

DON'T

forget that we have a nice line of Standard Plows, Scandia Gangs, Little Yankee Sulkies and Gangs, and a complete line of Walking Plows and breakers. We bought them to sell at reasonable rates. Come and see us.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

OPERA BLOCK, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

MAIN STREET Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS, WEST SIDE,
Crookston, - - - Minnesota.

Horses bought and sold on commission.
Everything neat and nobby,
Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

In connection which I will attend to in person

S. L. COLLINS,

—PROPRIETOR OF—

—MAIN STREET LIVERY AND FEED STABLES—

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, west side, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

In connection with which I will attend to in person.

BUY A FARM

I have some of the best land
IN
Polk County
In my hands for sale
CHEAP!

And you can make prices and terms to suit you. Write me for lists.

L. F. Menage,
14-39] Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

ANCIENT SANITATION.

The Art of Sewer Building Took a Long Time to Learn.

Towns must have fearfully suffered before people learned that the houses must be so far separate as to allow air to blow between them. The Greeks must certainly have made their cities and many of their streets exceeding handsome, but their earlier towns and even Athens were too much crowded, and so much did they fear jobbery among the sharp-eyed business men of the city that they dared not trust anyone with money to rebuild the place. In constantinople Zeno ordered all houses to be 12 feet apart all the way up, and the projections which caused the houses to nearly meet above were disallowed. This was an effort, after a long interval of neglect.

He attempted also to go further, and ordered that no one should stop the view of the sea from his neighbor. This would be well in our sea-bathing towns, where houses are built, before others without pity, and not only is the view destroyed, but the whole living of the families who possessed it and to whom the view paid the rent. But the laws are of no value unless a strong and vigilant executive attends to them. Constantinople became so bad that its destruction by fire was scarcely deemed a misfortune.

How infected by their own crowding the Romans must have been when the houses were ordered to be at least five feet apart and not more than nine stories high! Augustus said they should not exceed 70 feet in height, and Trajan made the limit 60. The laborious proofs that sewer air is unwholesome have taken commissions and boards of health many years of hard labor in our time, but the whole is as clearly recognized in "Justinian's Digest," in quotation from Ulpian, that it is evident that the question was then past all dispute.—From the Architect.

An Ideal Juryman.

A great many stories are attributed to General Tom Bennett; but this is a true one and illustrates his ready wit. He was on the bench as Mayor of the city of Richmond in the trial of a liquor case. The witnesses could not remember anything, the place, the man who sold the liquor, or the kind of liquor. It was evidently a case of collusion, and Mayor Bennett became a little impatient. He finally took a witness from the state attorney and questioned him himself.

"Where was the liquor bought?" he asked,

"Couldn't say, yer Honor," was the reply.

"What kind of liquor was it?"

"Don't know, yer Honor."

"Do you know whether it was liquor or not?" The question was put a little tartly.

"Couldn't say, yer Honor, my mind is a perfect blank."

"Stand aside then," said General Bennett; "we may want you for a juror."

The defendant was dismissed by the disgusted Court.

COPYRIGHT 1891

You can't believe some dealers always. They want to sell the medicine that pays them the largest profit. What you want to buy is the one that does you the most good.

Which one is it?

Sometimes, it may be a matter of doubt. But, in the case of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, there's no room for doubt. It's a matter that can be proved.

With the facts before you, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

And here's the proof: Among all the medicines that claim to cure woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities, and diseases, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only one that's *guaranteed.*

If it doesn't do all that's claimed for it, if it doesn't give satisfaction in every case, you'll have your money back.

There's strength and vigor for every tired and feeble woman, health and a new life for every delicate and ailing woman—and if there's no help, there's no pay.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION

A STORY OF LOVE.

Hardly Possible Except of Natives of Sunny Italy.

In front of a dingy row of tenement houses on President street, between Columbia and Van Brunt streets, Brooklyn, nearly half a hundred Italians—men, women and dirty little children—stood vociferously welcoming and praising a tall, slender young man, who stood laughing and bowing to the crowd of his country-folk, but at the same time keeping careful hold on the young woman at his side.

The girl had evidently been in this country only a short time, for her holiday dress was almost an exact copy of that of the Neapolitan flower girls on a feast day. The right side of her face was beautiful in outline and charming in color, but when she turned there could be seen extending from her temple to her chin a broad scar whose edges, drawn together, made a line of hideous wrinkles. So near to the eye ran the scar that the lower lid was drawn down, giving an ugly leering expression in awful contrast to the beauty of the other cheek.

The story of the couple was this. They had loved and wanted to marry, but the girl's father, a fisherman near Naples, had promised her to Francisco, a richer man. At last in despair she begged her lover to disfigure her face. He refused. The next night, the night before her proposed marriage—Giuseppine pleaded again for her disfigurement. She hated her beauty because it stood between herself and her happiness. At last, in a wild fit of desperation, Augustine seized the knife and, with one broad sweep of the blade, gashed the lovely face from temple to chin.

As they suspected, Francisco refused to marry a girl so disfigured, but Augustine was tried, and sentenced to three years in prison, and his marriage seemed as far off as before. All the time he was in prison Giuseppine worked and saved, and when the three years had expired she met her lover at the prison gate, and putting all her little savings in his hands bade him to go to America and earn enough to send for her. He refused, unless she married him before he left Naples, and as they walked towards the city they met a wandering padre who made them man and wife.

After one short twenty-four hours of married life, Augustine left Naples on a coasting vessel, and finally made his way to this country, which he reached about six months ago. His countrymen heard his story and found him work, and meanwhile he saved every cent until at last he had enough to send for his young wife. Her father refused to let her leave, and locked her in their little cottage, but the girl who would sacrifice her beauty for her love, laughed at the old jailer, and one night stole out and away to friends, who helped her to find the way to this country.—New York Advertiser.

WAGNER'S AUTOGRAPH.

How It Brought About His Hasty Departure From Vienna,

When Wagner was at the height of his popularity he visited Vienna. Count von Beust, then chancellor of the empire, was informed that the Prussian party intended to give him an immense serenade—a serenade which would have the air of German protest against the tendency of the ministry to make the union of Hungary and Austria more intimate. The demonstration promised to arouse strong feeling. "Your excellency is warned," said the chancellor's advisers. "It is impossible to stop this manifestation unless Wagner goes away, and he loves ovations too well. Nothing will induce him to depart." "You think so? said Beust with a smile.

An hour later Wagner was invited to dine with the chancellor. He was flattered by the invitation and accepted it. After dinner, at which Beust was delightfully affable, and entertaining, the chancellor remarked: "Herr Wagner, are you interested in autographs? I have some very curious ones to show you, and he opened a portfolio where were letters of Palmerston, Bismarck, Napoleon III., Heine and others. Suddenly turning to a paper, dated 1848, he said: "Ah, look at this; it is very curious. What would your friend, his highness the king of Bavaria, say if this paper, which would be significant in connection with the political serenade which the Germans are going to give you, should be published to-morrow in the Vienna papers?"

The composer examined the paper and recognized, with surprise, an old proclamation of one Richard Wagner, who, an ardent revolutionist in 1848, had proposed to the youth of that time to set fire to the palace of the king of Saxony. He saw his autograph, and that it might be the means of getting him into serious trouble. "Very curious, is it not, Herr Wagner?" said the minister. "Very curious, your excellency," replied his guest. The next morning Richard Wagner left Vienna, recalled to Bayreuth by urgent business.

Cross Country Riding.

The pluckiest girls of the season outside of those who dare to get married to a progressive young man, are the girls who go riding cross country.

When you find a woman who is up to this sort of thing, she is very much up indeed, and she is perfectly undaunted in any thing she chooses.

With hair flying, skirts streaming in the breezes, face animated and eyes a-sparkle, she leaps hedges, flies over the lower boughs of the trees and goes dashing on after the hounds as though she were a winged mercury.

Truly, the girl of today is progressive. Truly, she can do anything that she sets out to do.

Appreciation.

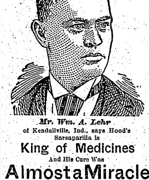
The Rev. Doctor Cuyler was seventy years old a few days ago, and received gratifying tokens of regard from many friends. The drawing-room and study were fragrant with roses and flowers, and were a bower of beauty, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

It occurred to some one to bring a faithful servant who had been knitted by interests, association and affection with the life of the household through years of tender and trusting service, up to the drawing-room to see the evidences of the loving remembrance in which the good man was held.

She examined the gifts with great interest, and expressed her delight in these glowing words to Mrs. Cuyler: I tell you, ma'am, the doctor couldn't have had more flowers sent him if he was dead!"

Fatal Constancy of a Buck.

Lyman Pusshee, of Dennysville, had a unique experience in hunting recently. He was lying in wait for a deer when, almost without warning, three fine animals came into an opening a short distance from the place of his concealment; they were two does and a buck. Opening fire, one of the does fell, and the others ran away. Pusshee, still remaining in hiding, was soon rewarded by the return of the buck to his dead mate. A shot followed by others, failed to bring the noble fellow down, and again and again did he return, until eleven shots had been fired at him, when he fell a victim to constancy.—Bango Commercial.



Mr. Wm. A. Lehr
of Kendallville, Ind., says Hood's Sarsaparilla is

King of Medicines

And His Cure Was

Almost a Miracle

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass,

"Gentlemen: When I was 14 years of age I was confined to my bed for several months by an attack of rheumatism, and when I had partially recovered I did not have the use of my legs, so that I had to go on crutches. About a year later, Scrofula, in the form of

White Swellings,

appeared on various parts of my body, and for eleven years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed six years. In that time ten or eleven of these sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. Several times pieces of bone worked out of the sores. Physicians did not help me and

I Became Discouraged

"I went to Chicago to visit a sister, as it was thought a change of air and scene might do me good. But I was confined to my bed most of the time. I was so impressed with the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in cases similar to mine that I decided to try it. So a bottle was bought, and to my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better. This strengthened my faith in the medicine, and in a short time I was

Up and Out of Doors

To make a long story short, I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a year, when I had become so fully released from the chains of disease that I took a position with the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since that time have not lost a single day on account of sickness. I always feel well, am in good spirits, and have a good appetite. I endorse

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for it has been a great blessing to me, and to my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of all medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, No. 9 North Railroad st., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Pills cure Biliousness.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Royal Superstitions.

"The Little Red Man of the Tuileries" was to the house of Bourbon what the "White Lady of Berlin" is to the House of Hohenzollern, a foreboder of any great disaster. According to the accepted legend, after the Tuileries was built by Catherine de Medical, she had no sooner taken up her abode in the new palace than she hastily left it, never to return, declaring that the spectre of a little red man had appeared to her, fortelling her death. She did in fact die not long afterward, and the spectre was next seen on the night of May 14, 1610, a few hours before the assasination of Henry IV. by the fanatic Ravallac.

It appeared to Louis XVI. when the latter was a child, and foretold the civil wars of the Fronde, and was seen in the King's bedroom after Louis XVI. had left the palace for Varrennes, where he was apprehended and whence he was brought back, and it was again seen in the palace just before the King's execution. According to tradition, the specter appeared repeatedly during the Winter before Napoleon's Russian campaign, and was seen also before Leipsic and again before Waterloo.

After the Restoration the little man appeared to foretell the assassination of the Duke de Berri, and walked into the death room af Louis XVIII. a few hours before the King breathed his last. Rumor says that he was seen just before Sedan, and repeatedly during the siege and the war of the Commune, making his last appearance on the night the Tuileries was burned to the ground by the Paris mob.—From the Globe-Democrat.

Not Alone.

Very stout persons may sometimes be noticed glancing at other stout persons with a pleased expression that seems to say, "Well I am not as stout as that, any way;" or, "There is some one who is quite as stout as I am." Evidently it is quite a consoling thought.

The French Marshal Vivonne once indicated this feeling in a witty reply to the king. Vivonne and the Comte d'Auvergne were probably the most corpulent gentlemen in the court at the time.

"Marshal, you are really getting to fat," said the king. "You ought to take more exercise."

"Your majesty does not know, then, that I take a great deal of exercise?"

"No, what do you do?"

"I walk around the Comte d'Auvergne three times every day."

No wonder the minutes fly so fast—they are making up time.

A Texas woman threw a brick at a dog and hit her husband who stood fifty feet behind her.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Time gallops under the spur of the moment.

ONE CENT INVESTED in a postal card addressed to Hale Thomas & Co. Minneapolis, Minn., will bring you the new spring catalogue of the leading dry goods house in the Northwest.

Reverence your superiors, but do not let them use you for a cushion or a door mat.

With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain and with perfect safety. Try the remedy, it cures Catarrh.

My son has been afflicted with nasal catarrh since quite young. I was induced to try Ely's Cream Balm, and before he had used one bottle that disagreeable catarrhal smell had all left him. He appears as well as any one. It is the best catarrh remedy in the market.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from her nose. Two physicians prescribed, without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and, much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning N. Y.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed, Gives Relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

There is a lady in Harlem so high minded that she disclaims to own she has common sense.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
RHEUMATISM,
Lumbago, Headache, Toothache,
NEURALGIA,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost-bites,
SCIATICA,
Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

A readiness to take offense is a sign of a narrow mind or a bad temper.

One of the Richest Mines

Ever discovered is the mine of health that is found in a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its "output" is unprecedented. Richly does it "pan out" in the paying ores of vitality and regularity of organic action. The debilitated should work this mine for "all it is worth." So also should the constipated, the bilious, the dyspeptic, the rheumatic, and persons troubled with inactivity of kidneys or bladder and la grippe.

Richard Hancock shot and mortally wounded his wife the other night at Winlock Wash., and then sent a bullet through his own heart. His wife refused to give him money which he asked for.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

It is about time to pass a law restraining lawyers from aiding crime by abetting criminals.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

{SEAL} Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists. 75c.

Self-defence is the clearest of all laws, and for the reason lawyers didn't make it.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

The dude is not muscular, but when he strikes an attitude he cripples it for life.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE. KY. NEW YORK. N.Y.

"August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years and first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried, but to no purpose. A friend recommended August Flower and words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold it. It has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia and biliousness." JESSE BARKER, Printer, Humboldt, Kas.

It is for the cure of dyspepsia and its attendants, sick-headache, constipation and piles, that

Tutt's Tiny Pills

have become so famous. They act gently, without griping or nausea.

600 COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE SEEDS and how to grow them. The prettiest and hardiest Evergreen tree on earth, only 25 cts. a package prepaid; Douglass Spruce 15 cts. a Pkg.; send to-day you will forget it to-morrow. C.T. England, Box E.3000 Denver Col.

WANTED SOLDIERS HOMESTEADS. The addresses of all soldiers who homesteaded a less number of acres than 160 and made final proof on the same before June 22, 1874. W. E. Moses, P. O. Box 176, Denver, Col.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 195, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c., Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

C. S. CAIRNS, Solicitor of PATENTS

Attorney in all patent, copyright and trade mark cases. Refer to any Bank in Minneapolis. Write for terms. Offices 430 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

CURES CATARRH

LONDON BALM
LONDON BALM CO. NEW YORK
CURES CATARRH HAY FEVER
PRICE 50

Sold by your Druggists.

NERVOUS MEN!

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

The errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured at home. EXPERT TREATMENT. NO FAILURE. Consultation in person or by letter. Address Wm. H. Parker, M.D., or the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. Prospectus and descriptive Pamphlet, closely sealed, free to all. Send now.

BORE WELLS with our famous Well Machinery. The only perfect self-cleaning and fast-dropping tools in use.
THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.
Catalogue FREE.

We want the NAME of every Sufferer from
HAY-FEVER OR ASTHMA
P. HAROLD HAYES, M.D.,
716 MAIN STREET, - BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK LITTLE LIVER PILLS
ACTUAL SIZE.

DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN.

Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Act like magic on Kidneys and bladder. Conquer bilious nervous disorders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION.

Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.

The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 42, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."

Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

"The Triumph of Love is Happy and Fruitful Marriage."

A TREATISE FOR MEN ONLY ON

PHYSICAL DEBILITY AND ATROPHY

A BOOK FOR MEN, MARRIED AND SINGLE.

A full explanation of a wonderful method for the quick restoration of PERFECT MANHOOD, in all that the term implies.

A method that overcomes EVERY EVIL CONDITION of the male system, giving to the weakest organs and parts their UTMOST NATURAL VIGOR and TONE, and to those shrunken and stunted their FULL and PROPER SIZE.

IT EXPLAINS how to build up all sexual vigor.
IT EXPLAINS how to build up all bodily vigor.
IT EXPLAINS how to preserve all mental vigor.
IT EXPLAINS how to avoid all the physical evils of married life.
IT EXPLAINS how to cure most bladder, kidney and urinary diseases.
IT EXPLAINS how to cure bodily failing, in any stage, for all time.
IT EXPLAINS how to cure unnatural losses from dreams, in urine, &c.
IT EXPLAINS how to cure mind-wandering, forgetfulness, confusion of ideas.
IT EXPLAINS how to cure nervousness, trepidation, lack of self confidence.
IT EXPLAINS how to cure varicocele (swollen, tender, sagging veins and parts).
IT EXPLAINS how to give tone, to remove excitability, to overcome sensitiveness, to remove physical and mental irritability.
IT EXPLAINS how the entire sexual system of the male may be brought to that condition so essential to general good health and peace of mind.
IT EXPLAINS how to be self-controlling, self-respecting, to be free from degrading thoughts, superior to debasing inclinations, to feel "A VERY KING AMONG MEN."
IT EXPLAINS how to develop, strengthen, enlarge all weak, stunted, undeveloped, feeble organs and parts of the body which have lost or never attained a proper and natural size, whether due to early errors, ill-health or natural causes. (A simple, infallible MECHANICAL method, endorsed by physicians.)

To many, this book is uninteresting and valueless, being a PURELY MEDICAL TREATISE; to others, to those whose welfare is at stake, IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS EVER ISSUED FROM THE PRESS.

☞ To simple curiosity seekers it is not worth the trouble of writing for and we will not send it to such if we know it. But we will cheerfully mail ONE COPY SEALED IN PLAIN ENVELOPE, POSTAGE PAID AND ENTIRELY FREE OF ANY CHARGE, to the man who writes for it in good faith, either for his own use or for some friend.

☞ Beware of petty quacks and all their schemes; don't even answer a medical advertisement (or you may be sorry) till you have studied this remarkable book. If you have already been made a victim don't let prejudice blind you to the light of SCIENTIFIC TRUTH. INVESTIGATE. THIS OFFER MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN. WRITE NOW.

Address, THE ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, No. 62 Niagara Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER IX—CONTINUED.

When night came, he said to me, after we had separated from the rest,—

"This is no time for sleep, Thorne; we must watch through the night, whether you like it or not, if it is only for Miss Lascelles' sake."

I readily agreed to this, an for an hour we walked on a part of the lawn from which I could see Edith's window. Then the rain, which had been drizzling for some time, fell heavily, and forced us to go in.

We changed our boots for slippers, and together in my room, I with a book, he with his chin in his hands, his face hideous with the light of the lamp on his protruding eyes.

Heaven knows, I was not wanting in love for Edith, or solicitude for her welfare, and yet I could not keep awake. It must be remembered that I had had no sleep the preceding night, and that I did believe in Edith's hallucination, and therefore saw no actual danger menacing her. I tried to interest myself in the book, but my thoughts grew confused, the type swam before my eyes, and helped to bemuse my senses. At length I put down the book, and, shaking my wits together, I said to Van Hoeck,—

"Let us talk."

"Talk!" he muttered scornfully; "why not ask me to sing you a comic song? If the Kid were here I suppose you wouldn't want me to amuse you. You could keep awake until three or four in the morning watching her; but, as it is only your future wife who is concerned, you are logheaded before midnight."

This sarcasm did not prevent me dozing again a few minutes later. I was ashamed of my drowsiness, and after a minute's doze I would wake with a guilty start, only to drop off again in a few moments. I know not how long this had been going on, when Van Hoeck shook me by the arm, and woke me thoroughly.

"It is courting destruction to sit here with the door open, he said, "one of us blind, and the other dead asleep. I can not stand it any longer; it is intolerable. Tell me if it rains."

I went to the window, and found that the rain had ceased. I told him this.

"I will go out; take me down to the door," he said.

I led him down-stairs, and gave him his umbrella and hat. Then I took mine, and opened the door quietly, fearing to awake Edith. I would have accompanied him, but he refused, saying night and day were alike to him, and he knew his way along the paths and about the lawn.

"Go back to your room, and fasten yourself in," he said; "it is our only security. Tap at the window to let me know that all is fast. I beg you to do this," he added earnestly; "you can not understand the feelings of a man in my position,—the torture of conscious impotency as you feel the approaching fate that you are powerless to avert."

His voice rattled in his throat, and indistinctly I heard him mutter, as he groped his way along the wall of the terrace,—

"Cramped in a coffin, and the clods falling, falling—"

I closed the door, and returned to my room with a shudder.

When I had fastened myself in, I tapped at the window, and Van Hoeck replied by tapping on the wall below.

The fresh air had revived me; I had no longer to struggle with an irresistible drowsinees,—the inclination to sleep was gone.

I had my book to finish, but my mind was not sufficiently composed to read. As I walked about the room, I thought of Edith and of Van Hoeck, wondering if there could be any connection between her strange hallucination and the terrible presentiment which night and day possessed him. It seemed as if there must be something abnormal in the conditions under which we lived, to produce an effect which, though characterized by different peculiarities, was in both cases attributable only to a disordered imagination; and I wondered if I, in my turn, should come under this occult influence.

I might have been occupied with the speculation for half-an-hour or more, when I heard a scream of terror that I could not doubt came from the wing in which Edith lay. In an instant I opened the door and ran through the corridor. The doors in the picture gallery were open. As I drew aside the curtains which closed in the staircase corridor of the left wing, I saw Sir Edmund come from his room with a lamp. The door of Edith's room exactly faced his; it was wide open; all was dark within.

"What is it, my dear, what is it?" he called as he entered the room.

There was no answer.

I followed to the door. Sir Edmund was standing by the empty bed looking around him in blank dismay.

"She is gone," he gasped "The door was wide open—"

The bed stood away from the wall. I bade Sir Edmund look on the further side.

There was scarcely room for him to pass between the foot of the bed and the wall; but, as he lowered the light, he said, in quick alarm,—

"She is here—unconscious,—ring the bell for the women."

I ran to the bell and rang it violently; then from the stairs cross the gallery I called to the servants to come down. In the meanwhile Sir Edmund had raised Edith, and placed her on the bed, where she lay like one dead.

From his room I got a spirit case; but we knew not how to apply the remedies at our hand, and it was an intense relief to us when the housekeeper bustled in, followed by Edith's maid, for we were as helpless as children in this emergency.

The housekeeper told me to leave the room. I went to the door, and stood there trembling from head to foot.

I had taken Edith's hand, and the icy coldness of the lifeless fingers that I had only known quick with warm blood, chilled my very heart with fear.

There was a long period of terrible suspense, and then I heard the dear voice murmur, and my heart bounded with joy, I ventured forward that I might see the life once more in her beautiful face. Sir Edmund stopped me on the threshold.

"Thank God!" he said fervently, "she has come back to us; but the women said she must be kept quiet. Go back to your room, my dear fellow, and we will talk it over at breakfast time. Good-night, good night."

I returned reluctantly to my room. As I passed his chamber, I heard the Judge snoring loud and long.

It needed something more than such trifles to wake him when he had a bed to sleep in.

What already puzzled me was how Edith's door came to be wide open, when she had fainted in a quite remote part of the room.

CHAPTER IX.

What happened in Edith's room that night I did not learn until the next morning; but I will give her account in this place, in order to preserve the sequence of events.

True to her resolve, she had left the window open and the blind down, exactly as on the preceding nights. It was her habit to lock the door, and, that she did not omit to do so on this occasion, she was convinced by the fact that she had found some difficulty in turning the key, and had afterward tried the handle, to know if the bolt was shot. She left the lamp burning on the table screened from her by the lace curtains of the bed. It was half-past eleven when she lay down, and she felt so little fear that she fell asleep almost immediately.

A pillow slipping from beneath her head awoke her, she believed. Her first consciousness was that her head felt uncomfortably low. She put her hand out to find if she had slipped to the edge of the bed; but no, her position was unchanged.

Then it struck her that she had left a light on the table; it was now out, and all was dark.

She wondered if this was a trick of imagination. Was she awake or asleep? She touched her eyes to be sure they were open. Then it occurred to her that she might have been asleep for a long while. There was nothing extraordinary in a lamp going out, or her head slipping from the pillow. Saying this to herself, she felt for the pillows.

To her astonishment, she found that both were gone.

It was droll. She felt inclined to laugh, thinking how she must have tossed about in her sleep to knock both pillows out. But the bedclothes were perfectly smooth, the bed on each side of her even and soft and yielding. That was strange!

"I must have done all the tossing with my head," she said to herself, still tickled by the oddity of the thing.

One thing was certain,—she could not sleep in comfort with nothing but a bolster under her head.

She leaned out, and felt upon the floor as far as she could reach to the right. The pillows had not slipped out on that side. Then, putting her shoulder against the wall, she felt down on the left. There was nothing there. What did it all mean? Decidedly this must be a new freak of her imagination.

She was not yet thoroughly frightened. The spirit who could steal her pillows must have some sense of humor; it was preferable to drumming on the window-panes, and glaring through the blind at her. Hearing and sight had been tried, and now her sense of touch was to be tested.

But though she tried to make light of the affair, she felt that something terrible underlay its comic aspect, and a little shiver ran through her at the thought of getting up and striking a light. It was so much easier to be courageous in the daylight than in such darkness as this.

After all, perhaps the pillows had slid out of bed in a natural way, and lay just a little beyond her reach. But rather than stretch her arm out again in the dark, she preferred to put up with the bolster doubled.

She doubled the bolster, and gave it a pat; then she put up a lock of hair that had come down, and told herself not to be stupid about a little thing like that; and, wondering whether she should dare tell of this incident in the morning, she dropped on her elbow, and lay down her head,—down, down, down, till it touched the bed.

"What was this?" she asked herself, starting up in a fright. She felt from side to side; now the bolster was gone; there was nothing there but the bed.

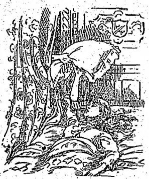
But this pantomime trick was no longer comic. She felt the tears of fright springing to her eyes, and something rising in her throat. Cold fear chilled her to the bone.

Was she in reality awake?" The striking of the clock in the belfry assured her of that.

Ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong it lightly chimed; and then the hour was tolled out slowly, sonorously solemn:

Boom, boom, boom, boom.

But, if this was not hallucination, what was it? The work of actual hands? What then? If they had no more direful intention than to play a trick of this kind, they were not to be feared. It was not terrific; it was merely childish mischief, and this reflection suggested that, after all, it might only be Lela who was trying to frighten her. And just for one moment, as she leaned back on her elbow, she fancied she saw something like those luminous eyes in the midst of the darkness, and close to her,—there! there, above her, toward the side of the bed.



"Is it you, Lola?" she asked, but in a voice so faint, for she was sick with fright, that she herself could hardly hear the words she spoke.

It was a fancy, or the eyes were turned away. Yet, still leaning upon her elbow, that quivered under her, she strained her eyes to penetrate the darkness.

Not long, perhaps, though it seemed so, her heart beating painfully, her mouth parched and dry, the hot breath catching the back of her throat.

Something seemed to be touching her hair. Was it the lace curtain?

She raised her trembling hand, and felt something level with the top of her head. But it was not the lace curtain. It was the pillow, or she was mad.

Her strength gave way, and she fell back upon the bed; but the terrible suspicion that the pillows had been withdrawn for the purpose of smothering her made her throw her hand up.

The pillow had descended; it was close to her face. She tried to scream, but the pillow was already upon her mouth, and smothered the cry.

It closed down upon her head, firm and hard. She could no longer breathe. It pressed upon her throat, as she lay with the back of her head pushed down into the bed.

The touch of Death aroused the instinct of self-preservation within her, and, with a frantic effort, she tore herself from under that suffocating pressure, flung herself from the bed, and, as respiration returned, cried with all her force for help.

CHAPTER X.

Ignorant of what had occurred in Edith's room before her cry for help, I paced my room, thinking how terrible the fright must have been that made her faint a second time, and despite her belief in the unreality of these mysterious appearances.

"Your turn will come," Van Hoeck had said to me, and, these words coming back to my mind, I asked myself if the repeated attacks upon Edith might not be part of a complicated scheme to obtain the diamond.

Such a plot was the more possible because it seemed impossible. An act of legerdermain succeeds or not, according to the skill with which the conjurer fixes our attention on a false train of operations while he works out the actual feat. As I made these reflections, I took the Great Hesper from the pouch on my waist strap, and buckled it in its case upon my left wrist; then I doubly locked the door, saw that there was oil in the lamp, put a box of wax matches beside it on the table, and finally opened the long-bladed knife Van Hoeck had given me, and stuck it between the mattress and the side of the bedstead.

The room was thickly carpeted and oak-paneled. The furniture—with the exception of the toilet arrangements, and a low saddle-back chair—was antique, and of oak. The bedstead was particularly wide, with four carved pillars carrying a baldaquin, and heavy curtains of some thick brocaded stuff, looped at the foot, but hanging loose at the head: it faced the oriel.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Right Kind of a Girl.

Let a girl be ever so graceful in the dance, let her be ever so elegant of walk across a drawing-room, ever so bright in conversation, she must possess some other qualities to convince the great average run of young men that she can be the manager of his home, the pilot that steers his ship of state, writes Edward W. Bok in the April Ladies' Home Journal. Frugality, womanly instincts of love for home, an eye to the best interests of her husband and the careful training of her children—these are the traits which make the good wife of to-day, and which young men look for in the girls they meet. Men may sometimes give the impression that they do not care for common sense in their sweethearts, but there is nothing they so unfailingly demand of their wives.

Averting Trouble.

Maid breathlessly—"Oh, miss both the gents you is engaged to has called, and they'r in the parlor, and somehow or other they've found it out, and, oh, miss, I'm 'fraid there'll be trouble."

Miss Flintie—"Horrors! Oh, dear! What shall I do?"

Maid after reflection—"I'll fix it. I'll run an' tell 'em you're cryin' y'r eyes out 'cause y'r father has lost all his money."—New York Weekly.

Selfish Parents.

Small Boy—"Mamma, when will there be another war?"

"Mamma—"Never, I hope."

Small Boy—"Huh! You and papa saw a great big war when you was young, an' now you don't care whether us childrens has any fun or not."—Street & Smith's Good News.

USE OF THE HANDS.

When Employed in Writing Nearly Every Muscle in the Body Helps Them.

At the late International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, in Section 4, which was concerned with the hygiene of infancy and school life, a resolution was passed in favor of the teaching of upright penmanship or vertical writing, on the ground that spinal curvature and short sight are caused by the faulty position of the youthful student, which is necessitated by slope of the letters. We can all of us remember the trouble of learning to write, and the mental and physical toil which the making of our first pothooks and hangers involved. The number of muscles put in action when a person is writing is prodigious, and it is probable that in beginners every muscle of the body must yield its assent before the graphic symbols trickle from the pen.

The fingers, wrist, elbow and shoulder must all be held steady. The spine must be rigid and fixed below as well as above. The pelvis must be firm, and to this end the child often gets a support by its feet from the legs of the chair. The thorax is more or less rigid, and its movements are determined more by the work of the hand than the respiratory needs. Lastly, the knit brows and protruding tongue are unconscious muscular acts which serve to mark the effort, both of body and mind, which the child undergoes when learning to write. It is notorious that in writing our individuality asserts itself in spite of the pedagogue. We are taught certain rules for sitting at the desk and holding the pen, which we ultimately learn to neglect, and finally write in a fashion of our own.

The true remedy for the evils produced by learning to write seems to us to be to teach the child to use both hands, and to practice alternately with either hand. Vertical writing lends itself more readily to ambidexterity than does sloping writing, and there can be no doubt that a clerk who could write with equal facility with either hand, and could rest one side of the body while the other was working, would be little liable to writer's cramp and similar troubles. Seeing how enormous is the muscular effort involved in giving the hand sufficient steadiness, and that the brain fag is scarcely less than the muscle fag, it goes without saying that writing lessons should at first be of very short duration. Ten minutes with each hand ought to amply suffice.—London Lancet.

Aztec Footprints in Tennessee.

Dr. A. P. Clark of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., was en route home from Cleveland, Tenn., where he and a party of other learned gentlemen from the institution investigated the solid stone wall near Cleveland on which are marks which connect ancient and prehistoric formations with the geological wonders of the present day. The party were furnished with a full history of its discovery, the geology of the section, the various formations and stratifications, with elaborate drawings of the wall proper and the characters inscribed thereon.

Dr. Clark said to an American reporter who sought him: "It is a genuine wall, similar to some found in Central America and Mexico. Such formations are peculiar to tropical climates only, and none have ever been found so far north of the equator as this one. The wall was found buried beneath the earth, and enough of it was uncovered last Spring to give the geologists of the country some idea of what it was. We uncovered more of the wall, and on one stone, twelve feet under ground, we found the imprint of a man foot plainly and distinctly marked, 13 inches long and 5 inches wide, with some mystic characters in the heel and foot. If these characters had been in the ball of the foot they would have been identical with the curious hieroglyphics found only in India. We have some splendid photographs of the wall and the marks, but have been unable to decipher the characters as yet. The rest of the party are still at Cleveland making further investigation."

Too Hasty.

Doctor Brunton, in an address lately reported in the London Lancet, was cautioning his hearers—the members of a medical society—against hastily expressed opinions as to the nature of patients' diseases, and emphasized his warning by two professional anecdotes. He was once present at a clinic, the subject of which was a man evidently suffering from some disease of the heart.

An unnatural murmuring sound could be heard from that organ, and the pupil of one of his eyes was very much dilated. The peculiar appearance of the eye seemed to have some connection with the cardiac affection, but various opinions were expressed by the different students as to what the precise nature of this relation could be.

The discussion was just becoming interesting when the patient remarked that his strange-looking eye was made of glass!

At another clinic the professor in charge was discussing learnedly about the importance of attending to minor symptoms.

"Now gentlemen," he said, "in the case of this woman here, certain things could be confidently affirmed from the condition of her teeth."

He was proceeding to particularize, but just then the patient broke in upon him.

"Please, sir," she said, as she took out her teeth, "I will hand them round; the young gentlemen might like to look at them closer."

A FAMOUS HORSE.

The Story of Alexander the Great's Bucephalus.

When Alexander, the son of Philip, King of Macedon, was a youth, a Thessalian dealer brought to the court a beautiful and hight-spirited horse, which he offered to the king for sale. The animal was pure white, all but his forehead, on which there was a black mark in the form of a bull's head, hence he received the name of Bucephalus, which is Greek for "bull's head."

The king would gladly have bought the horse, though the Thessalian asked a large sum for it—about $20,000, our money—but none of the courtiers could manage the creature. Whenever any of them mounted him he reared and threw his rider, with the result that he broke some of their bones.

Now, the young Prince Alexander, carefully watching the horse's actions, noticed that he swerved aside and became unruly from fear of his own shadow, and, having asked and obtained his father's permission to try his hand, he boldly mounted the animal and rode him full against the sunshine, so that his shadow fell behind him. Bucephalus, no longer seeing the object of his dread, became quite docile and carried the prince quietly.

The king was so overjoyed at the courage and skill of his son that he presented him with the horse, exclaiming: "Go, my son; seek another kingdom, for Macedonia cannot suffice for thee."

Alexander became much attached to his horse and took him with him through all his campaigns in Asia, says the Philadelphia Times. After bearing his master safely through many conflicts, Bucephalus is said to have died of the wounds he received in the battle with Porus, the Indian king; but Arrian, the historian of Alexander, says that he died of fatigue and old age, being then about thirty years old.

However that may be, Alexander was deeply affected at the loss of the faithful companion of his victories, and on the banks of the Hydaspes he built a city in his honor, which he named Bucephala.

Photographing Inside the Body.

Phrenologists have long claimed to be able to ascertain the character of an individual by observing the conformation of the bumps on his skull, but now photography, in conjunction with the electric light, has rendered it possible for a man to know by ocular demonstration the state of his own inside. Inclosed in a cylindrical case provided with two hemispherical shutters and contained in an india-rubber tube, is a small cylindrical camera. In front of the lenses are two tiny incandescent lamps, the wires to which, as well as a short pipe from the camera, are carried in an outside casing tube. Simple pressure on a pneumatic ball drives the camera forward in the incasing cylinder, and at the same instant makes the contact for the electric lamps and opens the shutters. By removing the pressure on the ball the camera returns to its place, the lamps go out and the shutters close.—Philadelphia Times.

Weeping Trees.

The literature of "weeping trees" is enormous, much of it being plainly mythical, but there is a large basis of fact upon which most of these marvelous stories rest. Many travelers have described the famous "rain tree" of Padradoca, Isle of Ferro, the most notable accounts of it appearing in Peter Martyr's "Indie Occidentale" and Ramusio's "Hist. delle Indie." John Cockburn, 1735, describes a tree at Vera Pas, Central America, from which pure water dripped from every leaf and branch.

PITH OF MANY PAPERS.

Jans Kammerhut, of Copenhagen, has skated two miles on one foot.

Twelve out of the twenty-three presidents have had military training and experience.

A Montana man has invented a ranch snow plow for scraping the snow off the ranges so that the cattle can get at the grass.

RANDOM NOTES.

The barrel of the Krupp gun is fourteen feet long, and each charge costs $300.

The superintendent of the Brooklyn bridge has had his salary raised to $8,000 a year.

At the time of birth the octopus, the renowned devil-fish, is not larger than a common flea.

Chicago parties propose building a railroad in Honduras. It will be between 200 and 300 miles long.

The United States is the first nation in the world's history to have three cities of over 1,000,000 each.

George Westinghouse is said to have invented an electric street car motor which will pull 25,000 pounds.

Ferocious foxes are reported to be overrunning and terrorizing a section of the country near Charleston, S. C. They are said to be so savage as to attack children and dogs.

The duke of Portland has a necktie for every hour of the day, and he never wears his gloves twice. His hosier's bill is about $1,200 a year. The duke of Fife spends about the same amount.

To take the place of the old-fashioned needle, a Brooklyn man has invented an ear-piercer which looks like a skyrocket with a long fuse. The point pierces the ear, carrying with it the gold wire, and the shaft is then withdrawn.

A pigeon-blood oriental ruby is the most costly gem in the world. A five-carat ruby of this kind is worth ten times as much as a five-carat first water Brazilian diamond, which is the most precious species of diamonds in the world.

The Chinese are very particular about lucky and unlucky colors. They liked English sewing needles, but would not buy many of them because they were wrapped in black paper, black being an unlucky color. A printer used green paper for the Chinese calendar and his trade stopped almost immediately. He finally discovered that green was an unlucky color.

In pencil factories pencils are counted by an ingenious apparatus which takes the form of a number of parallel grooves. An operative takes a handful of pencils and rolls them along the board in which these grooves are, with the result that each groove is filled and the board is set aside. As the number of grooves in the board is known, this prevents any further trouble in counting.

PICKED AND PACKED.

An "Anti-Church-Bell association" has been formed in New York.

There are over 12,500,000 pupils in the public schools of the United States.

The average age of the convicts at the Michigan state prisons is 33 years, and at the reformatories 18.

The Jewish population of New York city now numbers about 250,000, according to the Jewish Messenger.

A colored boy was recently refused admission to Girard college, and it now appears that Stephen Girard used the word "white" in his will.

The earliest traces of algebraic knowledge are found in Egypt. Ahmes, who lived in 1400 B. C., dealt with geometric and algebraic problems in a papyrus manuscript.

The inspectors at Whatcom, Wash., are so keen in their search for smuggled opium that when a man came in with 100 salmon and rockcod, the customs inspector cut them all wide open in search of "dope," without finding any.

The Latin dictionary which will be compiled by the commission appointed by the German government will probably extend to ten volumes of 1,200 pages each. The time allowed for the prosecution of the undertaking is twenty years.

Captain Benjamin Thompson, Kennebunkport, Me., ninety-three years old, had occasion to fix a pulley to the ridgepole of his barn. To perform the work it was necessary to pull a ladder up over three stagings and then place it in position on the roof, but the old gentleman did the job, being afraid, he said, to intrust it to his son Horace, aged sixty, as the latter was stiff and clumsy and might fall.

A unique method of avoiding contagion from the handling of books is in use in the public library of Chicago. By an arrangement with the board of health every case of contagious disease occurring in the city is immediately reported to the librarian, and if it happens that any books from the library are in possession of the afflicted family messengers from the library are at once sent for them. The books are then thoroughly fumigated, and, in cases of small pox, destroyed.

FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

A pocket of splendid tourmaline is reported to have been found recently in Maine.

Over $100,000 worth of pearls was found in mussels on the Sugar river, Wisconsin, last summer.

Pastry Without Butter.

Light, flaky and digestible pie crust and all kinds of fine pastry can be made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder without butter or with one half the usual portion, if preferred, or with a small quantity of lard or other shortening as desired. Pie crust made in this way is more wholesome and digestible besides being more economical and easier prepared in addition to saving all the butter if desired. One-third the flour is also dispensed with, and the crust is rolled that much thinner, the raising qualities of Dr. Price's Powder swelling it to the requisite thickness. Those who enjoy the appetizing qualities of the delicious home made pie will rejoice to know this secret.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only powder that contains the white of eggs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact, the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

THE END REACHED

The Wheat Investigating Committee Submits a Final Report,

Which Is Signed by Every Member Except Representative Moore,

After many months of weary work and the expenditure of about $16,000, the grain investigation committee has concluded its work and will make two reports to the governor. The committee was practically unanimous, its report being signed by all the members except Representative Moore, who refused to affix his signature on the ground that he did not like the report.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The first section of the report deals with the organization of the committee, and names the representatives of the different interests. It then takes up the policy of the committee with regard to reception of evidence and states that at the outset the committee was pleased to adopt very liberal rules as to the admissability of evidence and endeavored to afford every opportunity to any one who felt so disposed to appear and testify before it. Neither time nor expense was spared in securing the presence of witnesses deemed by any of the interests involved in the investigation important to the ascertainment of the truth. The adoption of such a policy necessarily resulted in encumbering the record with a large amount of irrelevant and immaterial matter which has tended rather to conceal than disclose the truth. Although this result was foreseen at the commencement of its labors, it was deemed injudicious to adopt any otherr course.

SWEEPINGS.

A large part of the time of the committee was devoted to an investigation of the charge that the elevator companies of Duluth had been grossly negligent in cleaning out cars in which grain had been shipped to their houses, and that thereby serious loss had resulted to the shippers.

As a result of its investigation as to this charge the committee find that during the earlier years of the state inspection service proper care was not at all times exercised in cleaning out cars in which wheat had been shipped to the warehouses at Duluth; there is no evidence, however, which indicates that this fact involved either the integrity or sound business management of the companies operating those houses. Furthermore, it sufficiently appears that as soon as the attention of such companies was called to the subject appropriate measures were adopted to correct the evil. The committee have no reason to believe that of late years any substantial grounds for complaint have existed to any considerable extent.

Evidence was introduced tending to show that at times, especially during the press of business at the height of the shipping season, the said companies at Duluth were also careless in cleaning the floors of such warehouses after cars had been unloaded; and it is not unlikely that in some instances shippers suffered to some extent. It is not the opinion of the committee, however, that any serious loss ever resulted to the shipper from this source or that it was a matter of much gain to the elevator companies.

ILLICIT SHIPPING OF WHEAT.

A very serious charge was preferred against the Lake Superior Elevator company and the Union Improvement and Elevator Company of Duluth based upon an alleged fraudulent shipment from those houses in 1886 and subsequent years of a large amount of wheat aggregating some 800,000 bushels. This was by far the most serious charge involved in the work of the committee. From the magnitude of the charge, and the fact that it was made the basis of an investigation by a committee appointed for that purpose by the last house of representatives, and sustained by a majority report of that committee, the present committee felt called upon to conduct a most thorough and careful investigation with reference thereto. It is no reflection upon said house committee that its results as to such charge are at variance with those at which the present committee has arrived. The house committee was necessarily limited in time, and more or less handicapped by various and exacting legislative duties.

That the question might be divested of doubt, the present committee employed the services of skilled and experienced expert bookkepers and accountants, and directed them to make accurate examinations of the books, not only of the elevator companies of Duluth, but also of the state inspection and weighing departments, the railway companies handling grain to and from that point, and likewise to seek information from any other available and legitimate source.

Testimony was received tending to establish the charges so made. The committee regret that several of the witnesses who testified touching the charge in question were somewhat

ASPERSED BY COUNSEL

during the investigation on account of the testimony so given. While it is no doubt true that some may have been inaccurate as to portions of their testimony, and not a few of their statements were made with greater positiveness than either their truth or their knowledge would warrant, it is the opinion of the committee, nevertheless, that they ought to be wholly exonerated from any attempt to testify otherwise than in accordance with the facts as they understood them. The methods pursued by the elevator companies in disposing of the large volume of wheat in 1886 and subsequent years fully justified the witnesses in question in believing that such shipments were being made secretly and for the purpose of evading the attention of the state inspection service and the public; and were it not for other evidence subsequently discovered the committee feels that it would have been amply justified in finding the charge so made, in the main, true.

There is no question but what in 1886, and subsequent years, the two elevator companies named did ship in round numbers from their houses at night, without the knowledge of the employes of the said state departments, 250,000 bushels of wheat. After the fact of such shipment had been substantially established by the testimony of this class of witnesses, the said elevator companies admitted that a large volume of wheat had been secretly shipped from their houses without either inspection or weighing. Had this admission been obtained at the beginning of the investigation it would have rendered needless the testimony of a large number of witnesses who were called for the purpose of establishing that fact. The shipment having been thus admitted, the duty of the committee was thereby narrowed down to an inquiry, as to the sufficiency of the justification urged therefor on the part of said company.

THE EVIDENCE SUFFICIENTLY ESTABLISHES

the fact that a large amount of wheat became heated in the bins and almost totally ruined. The committee find that the matter was brought by the said companies to the attention of the railroad and warehouse commission and that after the mature deliberation of that body the elevator companies were given the authority to secretly dispose of the wheat; and it is fair to believe that the irregular shipments testified to by witnesses were none others than those made in pursuance of the permission thus obtained. The committee has no doubt that the action of the commission in directing the secret shipment of said injured grain was prompted by the highest considerations of public policy and amply warranted both by provisions of the law and the existing facts.

OVERAGE.

Evidence was introduced tending to prove that other wheat than the amount so injured was also shipped in an illicit manner from the said warehouses in Duluth. The committee finds that this amount of shipment did not occur in fact, and that the charge is based upon discrepancies in official records, which have been completely and satisfactorily explained.

It appeared from the testimony of certain witnesses that 49,337 bushels of wheat were shipped out by the warehouses in question in an irregular and unauthorized manner, but a careful examination of all the testimony clearly demonstrates that this charge is based upon an imperfect knowledge of the facts. The witnesses by whom it was sought to be established derived their information from sources which were both incomplete and unreliable. The record leaves no doubt in the minds of the committee that all of the last named quantity of wheat has been properly accounted for, and that no imputation of improper conduct attaches to the elevator companies in question.

IT WAS FURTHER CHARGED

that upwards of 45,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from the same houses as overage and without state inspection or weighing. The committee finds that this charge is well founded, for it is admitted by the elevator companies that such quantity of wheat was shipped by them in such manner. As a justification for such shipment the companies urge that when they first began to do business under the provisions of the grain and warehouse law they had in their houses some 45,000 bushels of wheat which had accumulated in transacting an extensive business prior to that date. It is the opinion of the committee that it was the duty of the elevator companies to have caused this wheat to have been inspected into their houses at the time they began to operate under state supervision. This course, however, was not pursued by the companies, owing, it is fair to assume, to a mistaken view of their duty under the law.

It was also made to appear by good and sufficient testimony that between the first day of August, 1885, and the first day of August, 1890, the said companies accumulated a further overage of 11,213 bushels in handling 56,000,000 bushels of wheat. This overage represents one-quarter of an ounce per bushel upon the amount handled by the company between the said dates. It further appears that the said companies brought the fact of the last named overage to the attention of the railroad and warehouse commission, and thereupon obtained from that body an order permitting the shipment upon due notice to the state inspection and weighing department at Duluth of such excess of wheat without cancellation of outstanding receipts. The committee feels that if

THE OLD SCHEDULES

prepared by the men employed in the house committee might be received as unquestioned evidence before it, that they would disclose the illicit shipment of a large quantity of grain from the public warehouses at Duluth which has not been explained away by testimony adduced before it for that purpose, but inasmuch as the committee subjected such schedules to a very severe test early in the session and thereby became convinced of the unreliability of such schedules as evidence from their very many proven inaccuracies, due to the inexperience of the persons by whom they were prepared, and the statement made by Mr. Erwin, the attorney for the Grain Growers' association, when the said schedules were under discussion, that he was perfectly willing that the old schedules should be stricken from the record, inasmuch as they had been proved unreliable and had been superseded by the more accurate schedules of the experts. The committee now find that on account of the apparent discrepancies the old schedules cannot properly and should not in justice be regarded as proof of any fact.

The committee deems it proper to say, touching the matter of the damaged wheat in question, that the said elevator companies incurred an expense of about $100,000 in providing for the warehouse receipts outstanding against the same.

STATE INSPECTION AND WEIGHING DEPARTMENTS.

The committee finds that the record, as a whole, does not reflect upon the integrity and efficiency of the state inspection and weighing department. With very rare exceptions the employes of the state in the two said departments, so far as the record discloses to the contrary, are gentlemen of high character and ability; and that in those instances where the integrity of any of these servants of the state has been drawn in question the testimony is too conflicting and inconclusive to warrant the committee in finding such persons guilty of bad faith in the performance of their duties.

It appears from the record of the committee that complaints have frequently arisen on account of what has been deemed improper weighing and docking of grain. The committee finds that after listening to testimony of witnesses of large experience and unquestioned veracity that such complaints, while at times well founded, failed to show any disposition on the part of inspectors and weighmen to impose upon or favor any interests whatever. There is evidence which tends to show that docking is at times excessive. As the amount of dockage to which a shipment of grain is to be subjected in a given case is largely dependent upon human judgment it will be always a matter of approximation, and the committee is unable to find that there has been an abuse of discretion to a serious extent in this regard. The witness, Charles Canning, a man of very large experience both as a producer and a commission merchant, testified that he had no fault to find with the state service in that regard. The attention of the committee was called to a number of instances of

GRIEVANCES BASED UPON SHORTAGE

in weights of shipments made to public warehouses. The committee finds that such complaints are frequently well founded, but is not prepared to say their number is out of proportion to the volume of business transacted. Among the many causes to which shrinkage in weight in shipments of wheat may be attributed the following, no doubt, constitute the more important, as evidenced by reliable testimony:

First—Shipment without weighing by the local buyer.

Second—Weighing at the place of shipment with small or defective scales.

Third—Mistakes necessarily incidental to weighing on small scales, as where a draft is inadvertently repeated.

Fourth—Defective coopering of the cars, resulting in leakage at times to a marked degree.

Fifth—Abstractions by petty theft upon cars en route to and at destination.

Sixth—Change in atmospheric and climatic conditions between places of shipment and that of destination.

Seventh—Loss of moistuer by grain.

Eighth—Defect in scales at terminal points.

It is the opinion of the committee that very few instances of such shortage have arisen, which should not, if the committee were in possession of all the facts, be attributed to one or more of the above named causes.

SCREENINGS.

The committee finds that during the year 1889 a large quantity of wheat was shipped from the said public warehouses at Duluth under the name of screenings; the amount so shipped aggregated upward of 40,000 bushels. The wheat so shipped was, no doubt, the overage of 45,000 bushels to which attention has already been called. The committee is aware of no evidence tending to show that any other wheat than such overage was ever shipped in a clandestine manner from the said houses. The committee studiously endeavored to ascertain whether or not it was a common practice of the said companies to dispose of overage under the guise of screenings, and arrived at the result above indicated. Likewise it became a matter of interest to ascertain whether the said companies have been or now are, reaping excessive profits from the sale of screenings. This, however, is not established by the record. It is doubtless true, that until quite recently screenings were not a source of profit to elevator companies; the record disclosing that formerly they were either burned or destroyed otherwise by such companies.

THE GREAT COMBINE.

When the attention of the committee was first called to the existence of a combination or conspiracy designed to control the wheat markets of the state it was represented that certain testimony was producible tending to show that such markets are governed by prices arbitrarily established by some person or persons, associations or corporations, and evidenced by the telegrams and other communications sent to numerous correspondents by Mr. Frank H. Irons of Minneapolis.

It was not without great hesitation that the committee undertook to conduct an investigation in the line of such charge, in view of the clearly expressed terms of the statue from which its authority to act was derived. The subject, however, was finally deemed of so much gravity as to warrant an investigation as to the charge and it was therefore conducted with great thoroughness by the committee. Whatever inferences may be properly deducible from the record in support of the charge, the committee is of the opinion that there is

NOT THE SLIGHTEST PROOF

of the existence in fact of any such combination or conspiracy, nor is there anything in the record touching this phase of the investigation militating against the good name of the said Irons. It is an admitted fact that Frank H. Irons has been for a period of about two years in the employ of a large number of elevator companies at Minneapolis, and that while so employed he did furnish to certain correspondents, both by telegram and through the mails, information touching the current prices of wheat. It does not appear, however, that he ever received any instructions from his said employers, or any of them, to furnish this information to any person whomsoever. It appears to have been the practice of the person who had previously been employed by such companies to advise local buyers, upon solicitation, as to the daily prices ruling as the principal wheat markets of the country; which said practice was observed and continued by Mr. Irons. There appears to have been no discrimination by him as to whom this information should be furnished; for, if he is to believed, it was sent to whomsoever made application therefor to him.

Instead of the prices furnished by Mr. Irons having been arbitrarily established by himself, or by any other person or persons, the committee find that they were in the main obtained from the chamber of commerce, Minneapolis. The prices so sent by Mr. Irons to his correspondents were based upon the reports of a committee established by the chamber of commerce in said city, whose duty it is to ascertain the closing price of the market.

Evidence was introduced with a view of showing that a combination existed between the elevator and railroad companies of the state for the sole purpose of maintaining a uniform system of prices, and it is doubtless true that some parts of such testimony unexplained tends to establish that fact. The strongest evidence of this character is no doubt a letter written by one Sommers, a clerk in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad company, over the signature of Mr. Shelby, the general traffic manager of said company; and certain other communications, which were likewise made a part of the record. Evidence was introduced on the part of such company tending to show that the Shelby letter was wholly unauthorized and written during the absence of Mr. Shelby, who promptly repudiated the same as soon as his attention had been called to its existence. Whatever may have been the real facts as to the influence of these corporations in maintaining what is termed list prices, it cannot be said in view of the records that the fact has been established by such weight of evidence as would warrant this committee in reporting as one of its findings. The record would seem to establish a concession by the Great Northern Railway company that its influence is at times exerted with a view to maintaining uniformity of prices at competitive points; and its action in this respect is claimed to be justified as a means of securing its legitimate proportion of business as a common carrier. It was also insisted on the part of said company that it frequently

CAUSED PRICES TO BE RAISED

among buyers along its own lines at such competitive points so as to accord with the prices being paid along the lines of competitive roads, and thus to prevent the diversion of business properly tributary to its own line. Further than this the said company disclaim any attempt to interfere with prices obtaining at any of these markets. There is some evidence tending to show that the said company has attempted to coerce compliance with its requirements in the matter of prices by threats to embarrass the business of local buyers; but there is no evidence which shows or tends to show that in any of such instances the said company in fact embarrassed the local shipper in his business or evinced any hostility to him.

The committee finds that the producing interests of the state are at this time, as they have been for a long time in the past, the victims of grain manipulators throughout the country. Well devised and ably executed manipulations on the part of Chicago speculators have undoubtedly resulted in greatly depressing prices. This implies a financial loss to the farmers in this state of many millions. The committee will hereinafter suggest an appropriate recommendation to the legislature to meet this menacing evil. The producers of wheat should be untrammeled in placing their crops upon the markets of the world. They should stand on an equal footing of the most powerful in this regard. As they cannot in justice ask for other than reasonable facilities they should at all times enjoy nothing less.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Some Suggestions to the Next State Legislature.

The committee feels called upon to recommend to the legislature the passage of appropriate legislation tending to greater protection to the producing and shipping interests of the state and the greater efficiency of the present grain and warehouse law. Its suggestions in this regard are made as follows:

All railroad companies of and doing business in this state should be required to construct and

MAINTAIN TRACK SCALES

at all of their respective stations in the state from which there were shipped during any preceding year at least sixty car loads of grain; and as a recompense to the said companies for providing such service, and for doing and performing whatever else may be found necessary and incidental thereto, a reasonable charge should be allowed them. The committee believes that it would be no less than justice to such producing and shipping interests to require by law that common carriers be held responsible and accountable for the full amount of grain received by them on board their cars, which should in all instances be evidenced before the cars leave their respective stations by appropriate receipts; and in consideration of such responsibility and accountability and for loss by shrinkage and transportation or other cause, the said companies should be allowed to tax or assess one-half of 1 per cent of the amount received.

Second—Public warehouses should be required by law to ascertain at least once during each crop year the amount of wheat in their bins and the amount of

OUTSTANDING WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

which should be done under the direction of the railroad and warehouse commission at such time as the commission may deem most practicable and the results thereof should be made a matter of public record. Public warehouse men desiring to withdraw their license should be required to correctly ascertain the actual amount of grain on hand in their warehouses, and the amount of outstanding warehouse receipts and other obligations under the supervision and direction of the railroad and warehouse commission, before such withdrawal is granted, and a similar ascertainment of the condition of private warehouses should be required before a license to do business as public warehouse men is granted to such private warehouses as desire to co-operate under a license.

Third—In view of the great importance of the subject and the vast interests involved, the committee, without committing itself to any policy of legislation, earnestly recommend that the next legislature consider the advisability of passing a law providing

CONTIGUOUS TO DEEP WATER,

at public expense, warehouses sufficiently large to afford storage without mixing the grain of different grades, for grain produced in this state, and for which service the state shall receive or may impose a moderate charge.

Fourth—Furthermore, the committee would recommend that the next legislature, either by memorial to congress or otherwise, take some steps to counteract the evil influence of wheat gambling at Chicago and other great grain centers. In view of the fact that the operators at Chicago are enabled to exalt or depress prices at pleasure they have become a constant menace to the greatest interests of the Northwest. Their influence in this respect is demonstrated by the remarkable fact that in the face of an unprecedented shortage in the old world, they have been able to hold wheat at abnormally low prices, and from which circumstance the farmers of this state have suffered an appalling loss. The influence of that market is at all times so great and uncertain that no man can with safety hold wheat for a single day. It may no doubt be accepted as a fact that for some time past

THE RULING PRICE OF WHEAT

has neither been determined by visible supply nor the estimated amount of grain in the country, but rather upon the quantity which wheat gamblers have felt disposed at any moment to precipitate upon the market. This being true, there is no basis in reason upon which a careful and prudent business man may purchase wheat for future delivery or for the purpose of legitimate trade. So long as this condition of affairs continues Minnesota's great staple crop will depend less in bringing wealth to her people upon the legitimate demands of consumption than upon the whims and caprices of grain gamblers in Chicago. This is a combination which beggars all others by far in its pernicious effects upon the public. We therefore recommend that the subject receive the earliest and most serious consideration of the next legislature.

Fifth—The committee would recommend, if practicable, that public elevators be required to construct scales and weigh grain upon the ground floor before the grain is elevated so that the unloading of cars may be under the supervision of state weighers.

The committee would also recommend that under no circumstances should grain or screenings be permitted to be shipped out of public warehouses without weighing and inspection.

GEORGE GEISSEL, Chairman;
ANDREW FRENCH,
E. SEVATSON,
JOHN DAY SMITH,
N. C. CASWELL,
P. E. BARRETT,
JOHN ZELCH.

ST. BRENDAN'S VOYAGE.

Among pre-Columbian discoverers of America the claims of the Norsemen—or, properly speaking Icelanders—who, by their low stature and features, are somewhat different from the characteristic Swedes and Norwegians—and of the Welshmen under Prince Madoc are fairly well known; but those in favor of an Irishman, St. Brendan, bishop of Clonfert, in Kerry, are not so familiar to us, although they are to the French.

According to eleven different Latin manuscripts in the National Library, Paris, one of which dates from the eleventh century, St. Brendan left Tralee Bay about A. D. 550 on a mission to the undiscovered country which he believed to exist beyond the Atlantic. The vessel he embarked in with his companions and provisions, including five pigs, was caught in a current, and after a voyage of many weeks he landed in a strange country, where he taught the natives the truths of christianity.

After seven years he returned to Ireland, and subsequently tried a second voyage to the same country, as he had promised to revisit it but was baffled by the wind and tide. He died in the order of sanctity in 578, aged ninety-four years. The curious thing is that when Cortez invaded Mexico he found the natives in possession of some of the doctrines of christianity, which they said had been taught them by a stranger clad in a long robe, who came to them from the Holy Island beyond the sea in a "boat with wings," many centuries before, and promised to return to them. The advent of Cortez was, in fact, hailed as a fulfillment of this tradition.

A GREAT COMBINE.

Minority Report in the Grain Investigation Case Submitted.

Mr. Moore Finds a Great Combine Organized to Lower Prices.

Committeeman Moon has submitted a minority report on the wheat investigation, it is a very voluminous report, containing over 20,000 words. A synopsis is given below:

Representative Moore first expresses his regrets for being unable to sign the majority report. In his opinion the duty of the committee was to report the evidence, something more than an expression of the committee's opinion on the serious topics covered by the investigation. It was the committee's duty, he believed, to report specific findings when fully justified by the evidence in order that they may be the basis for the recommendations for legislation. He could not sign the majority report, because it did not make specific findings, or such findings as he thought ought to be made in view of the testimony.

Mr. Moore then explains the reasons which moved him to coincide with most of the conclusions of the majority report. Speaking of the combine the minority report states:

THE COMBINE.

I cannot agree with the finding in the majority report that the evidence fails to disclose a combine which fixes the price to be paid for wheat throughout the regions of Minnesota and the Northwest. On the contrary I most conscientiously declare that from the evidence taken before this committee it cannot be successfully denied that such a combine does exist throughout the State of Minnesota and the Northwest, and that the direct effect of such combine is to deprive the producer of wheat of a large per cent of the profits of his industry,

UNDER THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND,

Duluth and Minneapolis should have three times the power, influence and every other element in fixing the price of Minnesota grain than Chicago and Milwaukee. What fiction prevents this natural application of the law of supply and demand to the market at Duluth and Minneapolis? If Chicago, with the wheat aggregated at Milwaukee, having but a little over 21,000,000 bushels to its credit can fix the price for 63,000,000 bushels gathered at Duluth and Minneapolis, it most certainly is done by some power other than law of supply and demand. To complete the logic of this reasoning let it be understood that the evidence in this case discloses the fact that the lake and rail rates from Duluth to the seaboard as reported in the testimony taken July 2, 1891, and March 8, 1892, make the freight from Duluth to the seaboard the nearly equal rate and freight from Chicago to the seaboard.

Bear in mind in this connection that the tonnage to and from Duluth is the equal of the tonnage to and from Chicago. The freight being practically the same from Duluth to the seaboard as it is from Chicago to the seaboard, the tonnage of the two ports being equal, what facility, what power, what influence is it which permits Chicago, with twenty-one millions to govern the price of sixty-three million bushels at Duluth? The situation of the Duluth and Minneapolis markets—their prostrate situation to the influence of an unnatural combine is doubly told and described when it is ascertained from the testimony and an admitted fact that the price of wheat at Duluth is permitted and forced to be the price at Chicago, less the freight rate from Duluth. I quote now the testimony of Mr. Amsden bearing upon this question, which is here introduced.

NOW WHAT POWER

or what influence could possibly make the difference of 6½ cents between Chicago and Duluth, unless some power foreign to the law of supply and demand arbitrarily fixes this difference? Why does not the 63,000,000 bushels of wheat at Duluth and Minneapolis control the 21,000,000 at Chicago and Milwaukee? It may be that my brethren on the committee do not understand the word combine to mean what I understand that word means. If my brethren on the committee understand that no combine has been discovered in the sense of the discovery of the two or three or more persons who sit down and arbitrarily fix the price of wheat at Duluth and Minneapolis, then I must agree with them that the evidence has not reached so far into the heart of this combine as to discover the names of these two or three or four individuals. But the word combine as used by me and as believed from the testimony to exist and control the price of wheat in Minnesota and the Northwest is rather that the price is unnaturally fixed and enforced by those interested in the gathering of the wheat crop of Minnesota and the Northwest upon other than the natural competitive and honorable principles. There can be no just reason why, with equal facilities and with equal freight rates, the 63,000,000 bushels at Duluth should not rather control the 21,000,000 tributary to Chicago than be controlled by it. What I mean by combine is that the united action of all the dealers in wheat in Minnesota and the Northwest is based upon the fiction that the price of wheat at Chicago necessarily governs the price at Duluth and Minneapolis. That the entire wheat business of Minnesota and the Northwest is carried on under this diction is logically admitted by every witness who has been before the committee. How is this accomplished?

THE TESTIMONY SHOWS

that there is located at Minneapolis a board called the chamber of commerce, and at Duluth a similar board called the board of trade. The testimony shows that these boards are composed, so far as the wheat dealing interests are concerned, of dealers in wheat, both elevator men and commission merchants, with a few bonanza farmers. It is conceded that these boards meet daily and transact between themselves the purchase and sale of wheat. It is also conceded that these sales are largely fictitious sales. It must be borne in mind that the wheat of Minnesota and the Northwest cannot escape these dealers who control the board of trade at Duluth and the chamber of commerce at Minneapolis. They own all the elevators along the different lines of railroad throughout this wheat region. They have all the facilities at the lake ports. It is impossible for any considerable amount of wheat to escape their handling. They necessarily have the sympathy, if not the co-operation of all the lines of transportation. It seems, from the testimony, that the dealers adopt, as the price to be paid for wheat each day, the closing price which they make on the preceding day. And how do they make the price? Do they fix the price in regard to the value of the wheat as calculated by the law of supply and demand, the freight rates and the facilities for export? If this were honestly done, the law of supply and demand, natural in its character, would necessarily govern the price paid for wheat. It matters not whether this price is fixed in open board or by secret committee. It is a price which they, the elevator men and dealers fix. It is the result of the combined interests of the dealers, the elevator and commission men. It makes no difference by what means it is ascertained, fixed or agreed upon. The testimony, as referred to hereinbefore, fully establishes the fact that every elevator man in the Northwest adopts the list price promulgated

BY THEIR COMMON AGENT,

Frank H. Irons at Minneapolis, and whether the elevators and dealers shall deny that Frank Irons fixes the price, and shall claim that such price is fixed by themselves, either in open board or by committee, or in whatsoever way they shall fix the same, and afterwards communicated to their general agent, Frank Irons. Why do they not fix the price in accordance with the law of supply and demand? In order to understand this question, it is necessary to refer to deductions and inferences which follow the testimony. It is the testimony of all persons examined on that subject that the price at Minneapolis is the price at Chicago less freight from Minneapolis to Chicago. This is the agreement of the dealers and elevator men. This is the combine.

That there is no power in the business circles, which, emanating through the boards of trade, the transportation lines or from whatever source engaged in the wheat traffic in Minnesota and the Northwest which confronts the despotism of this forced condition of the market, is the highest proof to my mind of the existence of

THE MOST TREMENDOUS COMBINE

that was ever known in the history of the world, and that this can exist only by virtue of an unnatural law is another proof of conspiracy; for, in the absence of a conspiracy, God's natural laws take their own course. No one who reads the testimony can fail to see that this condition is brought about by a conspiracy, surely reflected in the care which the elevator companies and all the dealers and even the lines of transportation have exercised to maintain the price list promulgated by Frank H. Irons.

Mr. Pillsbury's testimony on the relationship existing between the Minneapolis and Chicago markets is produced.

Some attention is here given to the disclosures of S. S. Scott in reference to the business of Frank H. Irons. Among other evidence corroborating the existence of the combine, he states, was the fact that the testimony of Mr. Amsden contains the statement that the elevator companies employ traveling agents to look after each other's business transactions. Another instance was the buying off of J. M. Stowe of Wadena.

IT IS UPON THIS TESTIMONY,

only a portion of which I have specially referred to, that I find myself forced to find from the testimony that a combine does exist to control the price of wheat in the State of Minnesota and the Northwest. It is true that the investigation into the history and autonomy, the detail, circumstances and economy of its working and maintenance has not been pursued to that extent which the impending danger and tyranny against the interests of the producer imperatively demanded.

The report enters into a thorough discussion of the matter of weighing wheat at Duluth, and its dockage and inspection, taking up the subject of the shipment of uninspected and bin-burnt wheat.

The report proceeds to aggregate the testimony in regard to these non-inspected shipments and finds a total of 825,540 bushels shipped out of Duluth elevators between 1886 and 889 uninspected.

After making allowance for bin-burnt wheat there remained 750,000 bushels.

THE QUESTION NOW NATURALLY ARISES

how was this 750,000 bushels of wheat accumulated? By what means did 750,000 bushels of wheat belonging to the producers of Minnesota and the Northwest come into the possession of the elevators of Duluth? That question cannot now be answered specifically under the testimony. Whether it came from short weights or whether it came from unswept cars, or whether it came from improper dockage or whether it came from not cleaning out dockage, or whether it came from abstractions made from grain being shipped Eastward, or whether it came from all of these causes or from causes entirely unknown and unsuggested the testimony does not now plainly and specifically disclose. It remains, therefore, as yet an unsolved proposition as to whether the inspection department and the weighing department of the State of Minnesota have not by short weights and large dockage permitted this vast accretion, or on the other hand whether this accretion and accumulation has not been made in violation of the inspection and weighing service by the predatory spirit of these elevator companies.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From a consideration of the entire testimony, and taking the public elevator system in the condition that it now is, I am moved to recommend to your excellency and the legislature of the state that some means should be provided for weighing the grain by the railroad companies at the station where it is received, and the common carrier should be held responsible for delivery in equal weight.

In view of all the testimony, I further recommend what seems to me to be one of the most important measures for the proper protection of the wheat producers of this state, and that is that all persons in the State of Minnesota desiring to market wheat shall have equal facilities

TO REACH THE TRACK

of railroads at Minnesota stations, and that a law be passed by which it is made the duty absolute of every railroad or railway corporation, association or company now or at any future time operating a railroad or railway as a common carrier within this state to provide and furnish at all stations established or that may be established on their roads sidetrack facilities for all persons or parties to erect and maintain private elevators or warehouses of a capacity of not less than 5,000 bushels each for the storage of grain while awaiting shipment on such line of railroad or railway, and to permit and allow such elevators and warehouses to be erected, maintained, controlled and operated by any person or corporation desiring to erect, maintain, control and operate the same for said persons, and further making it the duty absolute of said railroad companies and corporations to receive and carry over their line or lines of railway all grain offered for shipment to and from such private elevators and warehouses, and further making it the duty of said railroad campanies and corporations to receive directly into its cars and carry over its line or lines of railroad or railway all grain offered in car load lots at such stations without any previous storage and as offered.

I desire also to coincide with the recommendation made to your excellency by the majority report in as far as such recommendations are made or modified by the recommendation which I herein make.

It seems to me and I further recommend that under the present system each inspector should be charged with the duty of seeing that the

CARS WERE PROPERLY CLEANED,

and that all grain in cars or other vehicles carried to a public elevator shall be actually received into the scales and weighed.

It seems proper also to recommend that where cars are inspected on the track by the inspector and are liable to remain for any time whatever before they are unloaded they should be resealed by the inspector making such inspection.

I also recommend to your excellency and the legislature that whatever system of grading and inspection shall hereafter seem fit to be established by law such system of grading and inspection shall never be permitted to affect the sale of wheat on its merits in the country, and in no case to permit it to be graded at the country station by a state official.

Before concluding this report I feel it my duty to call your excellency's attention to the fact that the labors of this investigating committee have been confined, so far as the illicit shipment of non-inspected grain is concerned, to only the elevator system at Duluth. It certainly is a suspicious circumstance that these shipments of non-inspected grain at Duluth have occurred while the general market of the State of Minnesota was in the hands of a combine, as I have endeavored to show is exhibited by the testimony.

THE TESTIMONY FURTHER SHOWS

that the wheat growers of Minnesota are discriminated against in the matters of freight rates. The distance from St. Cloud to Duluth is nearly forty miles less than from Minneapolis to Duluth, by way of the Great Northern and Eastern Minnesota, a corporation owned and controlled by the Great Northern, as admitted by Mr. Grover. The rate on wheat from Minneapolis to Duluth is 4½ cents, while from St. Cloud to Duluth, forty miles less, the rate is 7½ cents per bushel. This being a single instance of the general discrimination against the wheat growers of Minnesota and the Northwest and in favor of the milling combine of Minneapolis.

And I wish to give it as my opinion that if the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners had observed the law in relation to the posting of damaged grain at Duluth and had held the Duluth elevator companies to a strict observance of that law there probably would never have been any cause for the expenditure of $9,000, which has been made by this committee. It seems to me that the

DOOR TO THESE ILLICIT SHIPMENTS

was opened by the permission to disregard the provisions of the law in regard to the posting of grain, a permission which, it seems to me, was not contemplated by the board of commissioners, but which the elevator companies have made the excuse for their clandestine and secret shipment of non-inspected wheat.

The testimony of Mr. Pillsbury before the joint committee is interesting in that it attempts to lay the entire blame of the depressed condition of the Minnesota wheat market at the door of the wheat pit gamblers on the board of trade in the city of Chicago. I am not disposed to agree with Mr. Pillsbury in this opinion and this opinion I form in view of the testimony taken before this committee. I believe that the present depressed condition of the market in Minnesota is due more

LARGELY TO THE COMBINE

which in my opinion exists between the elevator systems and the railroads of Minnesota and the Northwest than to the reflected influence of either the Chicago or New York markets.

What I mean by the erection of elevators at Duluth is simply the erection of elevators by the state, carried on in such manner that the interests of the individual producer of wheat in Minnesota and the Northwest shall be forever maintained as separate individual rights, and not massed into one general aggregate, to be thereby controlled by the financial circles and interests of this combine.

I do not mean that the state shall erect and maintain elevators at the expense of the state generally, but that it shall erect elevators upon such a system or plan of providing for the payment of such erection and maintenance as can be charged with the intervention of a sinking fund to the persons interested in the storage and marketing of grain. It is evident to me, and it seems to be admitted by the greatest financiers that have been brought before the committee, that something must be done, and I can conceive of no agency but the state itself adequate to protect now the producer of wheat in Minnesota and the Northwest from the influence of this combine. I have the honor to, be, very respectfully

E. J. MOORE,
Member of the Joint Investigating Committee.

St. Paul, April 12, '92.

Wanted to Do Penance.

Sorrowful looking man—And it doesn't hurt at all to have your tooth pulled?

Dentist—Not a bit. Climb right into this chair.

"No; I guess I'll buy a new pair of shoes. I played the races yesterday and feel that I ought to be punished."—Boston Post.

LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

A Wealthy Farmer Burned to Death—An Admirer of His Wife Arrested.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 18.—William Radloff, a German, twenty-seven years old, living in this city, was found burned to death yesterday, and there is evidence that murder was committed in order to secure his life insurance of $55,000. He came to this country eight years ago. Evidently his family is wealthy, for he received large remittances every three months, and by fortunate real estate speculations he made a fortune. Three years ago he was married, and since resided on a farm four miles from Seattle. His only hired man was Louis Kostrusch, who lived with the family, and who lately has been very attentive to the wife. A week or two since she went with her baby to visit her parents near Tacoma, and since then Radloff and Kostrusch have been keeping house alone. Yesterday morning neighbors found the building burned to the ground and among the cinders the charred remains of Radloff. Near by was an ax head with the handle burned out, but no trace of Radloff's rifle and watch could be found. Suspicion pointed to Kostrusch, who was arrested here to-day. The man at first denied having seen his employer since Tuesday, but afterward admitted having talked with him Friday. On Kostrusch's person were found a love letter from Mrs. Radloff and a money order drawn for her by her husband. The agents of the life insurance companies are taking an active interest in the case because within two months Radloff took out insurance for $55,000 in several companies. When he was examined he was passed as a first-class risk in every respect. The money will go to his wife if paid.

A LOVER'S DESPERATE PLAY

He Burns the Contents of a Letter Box to Spite a Rival.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—The government authorities are investigating a peculiar case of destroying letters, and, though they withhold the names of the parties for the present, they promise sensational developments in a few days. A South side young lady had two suitors, and one of them demanded that she decide between him and his rival and mail her answer on Friday last, saying that he would leave for the West on Saturday unless she answered favorably. By some means his rival learned of the demand and also that the lady would return a favorable answer. He kept a close watch upon the mail box which was near her residence, and on Friday saw her place her answer in the box. He then saturated some paper with coal oil and stuffed it into the box, after which he dropped in a lighted match. When the carrier opened the box he found it full of charred letters. The next day the lover who had been accepted, but who failed to get the letter, left for the West, and his whereabouts are unknown. Investigation led to the foregoing developments, and the authorities will make an arrest in the case in a few days.

TWO BAD BOYS.

Two Menasha, Wis., Youths Terrorize an Entire Neighborhood.

MENASHA, Wis., April 18.—A quantity of beer and about $50 worth of revenue stamps were stolen from W. Winz's brewery in this city a short time ago and the theft has been traced to Mike Scanlon and Jack Welch. The kegs were found on the premises of Dennis Hibbles, a negro, the next morning, and he said those young men brought them there, but he did not know they were stolen. Mike Scanlon and Jack Welch are about twenty-two years of age, and there are cases pending against them for larceny, highway robbery and theft, besides a number of minor charges which cannot be proven. They have both served terms in the state prison and are now at liberty on bail furnished by their relatives. They live in a swamp near the city and cause terror to the adjoining community. The policemen are afraid to search them out, and the people are afraid they will burn their buildings.

University Extension Work.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The faculty of the University of Wisconsin has unanimously recommended to the board of regents that L. P. Powell, librarian of the department of history and politics at the Johns Hopkins university, and F. W. Speers, formerly professor of history and economics at the University of South Dakota, but now graduate student at the Johns Hopkins university, be engaged as university extension lecturers for the coming academic year in history and economics, respectively. The gentlemen are experienced lecturers, and the professors of the Johns Hopkins university say that they will give a decided impetus to the work. The University of Wisconsin is the first American institution to follow the example of Oxford and Cambridge in the matter of university extension. The University of Chicago contemplates a similar advance.

Accused of Misappropriation.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Special, April 18.—Lee Grahler, who has been running the Union Meat market since January last during the absence on account of sickness of the proprietor, Peter Czizek, left Friday morning for St. Cloud. After he had gone it was discovered that $117 was missing, and Chief of Police Sullivan telegraphed to St. Cloud when Grahler was arrested. He was brought to Moorhead last night. The complaint on which Grahler is arrested charges him with misappropriating $117. Mr. Grahler had previously borne a good character.

A Mutiny Quelled.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 18.—A dispatch from the principal keeper of the penitentiary to Gov. Northern states that the trouble with the convicts in Durham county, near Chickamauga, has been quelled. The convicts there mutined and the principal keeper was ordered to the scene. The leaders of the uprising were punished and all is quiet.

Portland Shaken.

PORTLAND, Or., April 18.—At 2:50 o'clock this afternoon two heavy shocks of earthquake were felt in Portland and points near by. The vibrations were from west to east, and lasted about ten seconds in each case. Many persons became frightened when buildings began to tremble and rushed into the street. No damage was done.

Died at Lake Park.

LAKE PARK, Minn., Special, April 18.—John H. H. Canfield, son of Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, one of the early directors of the Northern Pacific railroad, died at this place to-day, after an illness of forty hours, of spinal cerebral menginitis.

Fatal Outcome of Labor Trouble.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 18.—During a fight between striking employes of the Catasqua Manufacturing company and men filling their places, James Hayden was kicked and beaten to death and his companions roughly handled.

John McCarthy was arrested at midnight for murdering Hayden. William Elliott was arrested as an accomplice. McCarthy and Elliot had a fight with William King about the strike, in which King was badly beaten and kicked, and left lying in the street unconscious. They next assaulted Hayden, kicking him on the left temple and rupturing a blood vessel in the brain, causing instant death.

Polk County Journal

CROOKSTON, - - MINN

General E. Burd Grubb, United States Minister to Spain, is expected in New Jersey the latter part of this month, and will settle down for the summer at his country seat at Edgewater-on-the-Delaware.

Mark Twain is in Rome, and the catacombs' dread echoes will ring with his iron shod heels in his search for those merry old jokes wherewith he has regaled his readers in these latter days.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a proposal giving to women the right to vote in elections for members of the Conseils des prudhommes. A motion making women eligible as members of the counseils was rejected.

The British Museum originated with a grant of parliament in 1753 of $20,000 to the daughter of Sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library and vast collection of the productions of nature and art. To this collection was added Cottonian, Harleian and other collections.

M. Diebler, the executioner, of France, has expressed the official opinion that the murderers whom he executes now-a-days are a much more elevated class intellectually than those on whom he practiced at the beginning of his career.

The senate of Massachusetts having killed a resolution in favor of closing the world's fair on Sunday, the truly good people of the Bay State will endeavor to have the action reconsidered, regardless of the fact that Illinois is a good way West for the Massachusetts legislature to run things.

The intercontinental railroad, from Hudson's bay to the straits of Magellan, is now pronounced by the engineers entirely feasible, with difficulties less numerous than imagined. As yet, however, there are no eager inquiries from investors desirous of owning its securities.

The sporting season has opened with a rush that promises exceedingly well. It is to be hoped that it will not be marked by the bitter hostilities and open ruptures that disfigured it last year. Amateur or professional athletics must decline when it comes to be believed that underhand work is a necessary accompaniment.

Count Logithetti, the gentleman who was rejected by Miss Fleischmann, the Cincinnati heiress, because he would not become an American citizen, is going to start an insect powder factory. The next time the count goes a-courting there will be no flies on him.

The prospect that the Chinese government may exclude Americans from the Flowery Kingdom is making a good many merchants uneasy. But the adulterated tea we have of late years obtained from China is almost as bad as the coolies and might be parted with without serious detriment.

A curious question of law has arisen in Philadelphia where a lady left $1,000 in her will for the care and maintenance of her pet cat during its life. Soon after her own death the feline brought into this world of bootjacks, stovewood and sorrow five young kittens and then died, leaving them motherless. Other heirs proposed to drown the kittens, but a few benovelent old ladies interfered, and now the question whether kittens can inherit is in the courts.

Dr. Sable, the Parisian surgeon who became famous sixteen years ago by extracting a fork from a man's stomach, is a jolly, florid-faced old gentleman, who ranks among the first of his profession in France. It is a fact of interest that the "Man of the Forks," as he became known to celebrity in ballads and comic songs, is still living at Dijon, where he is a contractor for house-painting and an individual of fine stalwart physique.

A deputation of unemployed workingmen waitedupon the Minister of Public Works at Adelaide, South Australia, and secured from him a promise that the government would expedite the construction of public works, so as to afford labor for those who are out of work. In Melbourne the Government Labor Bureau has found work for fifteen hundred men who were out of employment, but there are still eighteen hundred men who haveno work to do.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

A witness makes an important admission in the Raum investigation.

President Harrison signs the proclamation opening what is left of the Sisseton reservation for settlement.

The senate without an investigation, removes a clerk, a Pennsylvania newspaper man because he was suspected of revealing executive session secrets.

An amendment to the consular diplomatic appropriation bill was reported from the senate foreign relations committee providing for a minister to Denmark at a salary of $7.500. The basis for this amendment is a cablegram from the consul general at Copenhagen to the secretary of state saying that the abandonment of the Danish mission may imperil Denmark's attitude towards the Worlds Fair.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Charlie Ross, the long missing is reported found in Missouri.

Dr. Froude succeeds the late Dr. Freeman as professor of history at Oxford University.

One of the most successful artists in Paris today is Douglas Tilden, California's deaf mute sculptor.

Hon. John K. Porter, senior counsel for the people in the trial of Garfield's assassin, Guiteau, and for the defense in the Beecher trial, died at Waterford, N. Y.

Thomas J. Herendon, sixty-one years old, a veteran actor, is insane in New York. He has been an actor nearly forty years, and in the country was considered almost a rival of Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle.

Cyrus W. Field Jr., of New York, is to be given a place in the foreign service. He may be sent abroad to fill one of the several vacancies existing in the consular service and it is not improbable that a secretaryship of legation may be tendered to him.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

The works of the Scottford Novelty company at Kenosha, Wis., burned recently. Loss, $60,000; insured for $30,000.

The Passiac Chemical works at Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire to the extent of $50,000. Owing to the heavy fumes of the chemical the firemen had difficulty in fighting the fire. About twenty firemen were overcome by the fumes.

Since the recent big fire at New Orleans, when five cotton presses and five squares of the residence part of the city was burned, it was said that it was the work of incendiaries. An investigation instituted by the insurance companies has developed that the fire caught from the sparks from a passing switch engine. The loss is now placed at $1,500,000 on the cotton, and that in the residence part of the city at $75,000.

Two couples from the country came to Louisville, recently and were married. In the evening they went to the Louisville hotel and took adjoining rooms. Nothing was heard from them until the morning, when a bellboy smelled gas and breaking in the door found two gas jets in one room on full force and one in the other and all four unconscious. They were revived with difficulty, and one of them, a lady, is not yet out of danger.

The residence of James Hawley at Midway, W. Va., caught on fire and was burned. Mr. Hawley, his wife and sister-in-law, who were in the top story, escaped through a window. Joseph Linton, aged 10 years, an adopted son of Hawley, was sleeping in the attic and was fatally burned. Hawley when he realized Linton was being burned, became suddenly insane, and attempted in several ways to kill himself, but was prevented. The fire was of incendiary origin.

SINS AND SINNERS.

A lovers' quarrel drives a Hudson young man to suicide.

Wyoming cattle rustlers surrender to the United States troops.

Three "rustlers" are killed by Pinkertons in the cattle thief hunt in Wyoming.

The latest criminal curiosity in Chicago is a burglar who destroys, but does not carry away plunder.

A Chicago physician sues a nephew of Patti, claiming that he alienated the affections of the doctor's wife.

The president and cashier of the wrecked Painesville, Ohio, bank are indicted for forgery.

President Townsend, of the "Mercantile Telegraph company," is fined $1,000 in St. Louis for receiving money bets on races outside the state.

Lieut. Hetherington, who killed Robinson in Yokohoma for alleged improper relations with Mrs. Hetherington, is acquitted by the consular court.

Sydney Smith of Omaha, one of the best known architects of the West, has fled, leaving behind him a score of unpaid debts, and, it is alleged, a large amount of forged paper.

A fight is reported between cattlemen and deputy sheriffs in Wyoming, in which twenty-eight of the former and eighteen of the latter are killed. Another battle is also reported between the cattlemen and rustlers, the former being besieged on a ranch.

Joseph Greener, alias Buckskin Joe, forty years a frontier scout with Kit Carson, General Sheridan, Crook, Custer and Harney, was received at the Southern Illinois penitentiary to serve one year for assuming to be an officer of the United States.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

A paper in Rome states that Archbishop Ireland has virtually been appointed cardinal.

The Quebec Board of Trade has sent a petition to the Dominion government asking that Quebec be made a free port.

It is announced that Prince George of Wales, only son of the prince of Wales, will visit Chicago and attend the world's fair.

The Newfoundland government this season will license only vessels of that country and the United States, thus barring out Canadian vessels.

A crowd of anti-Parnellites attacked a Parnellite band at Waterford, Ireland, and a free fight ensued. Many stones thrown and several persons were seriously injured.

The losses of Miss Eastlake, the actress on her late tour in the United States, were so heavy that she has been compelled to call a meeting of her creditors in London. Five shillings on the pound has been offered, and will probably be accepted.

The statement that England was scheming to secure the harbor of San Quentin, in Lower California, as a coaling station under the cloak of the Mexican International company, was denied in the British house of commons.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

The house passed a bill authorizing the Illinois & Ohio Railway and Terminal company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi at Moline, Ill.

The city of Oshkosh, which owns a controling interest in the Oshkosh & Mississppi road, has decided to sell the line to the highest bidder. The road's debts are $288,000 due last January, and its capital is $140,000.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Democrats oppose an appropriation for the G. A. R. encampment.

Vermont Republicans endorse President Harrison's administration.

The Republican National league convention will probably be held at Buffalo, N. Y., the last week of June.

For the first time in the history of New Britain, Conn., the Democrats have elected their complete city ticket.

Ex-Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania thinks that events are tending to the nomination of Gov. Patterson of that state as the Democrat candidate for president. He believes that neither Cleveland nor Hill would win.

LABOR CIRCLE.

Iowa quarrymen strike for higher wages.

Notices were put up in the Phoenix Iron Company's works at Philadelphia that work will be suspended in all departments excepting shops Nos. 1 and 5 until Monday, April 18. This suspension affects one thousand men.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

This will be McPhee's eleventh season with the Cincinnatis.

The Philadelphia club has issued season tickets at $35 each,

Larry Twitchell will captain the Milwaukee team this season.

There promises to be a large number of local amateur teams this year.

Jimmy Manning still jumps into the air about three feet when he gets a line ball.

Billy Bishop has been released by the Western association. He had not been assigned to any club.

The Louisville papers are very severe on what they term "Toledo's $12,000 job lot aggregation."

Harry Sage is to captain and manage the only double-headed club in the Two-Eyed league—Moline-Rock Island.

The California league is the only minor league of any consequence which has not adopted the double season schelude.

The National league opens the base ball season.

Oxford wins the boat race with Cambridge, making the best ever made on the course.

And now the ball cranks in Baltimore think Pickett is not fast enough that the management should try and get Crooks or Stricker from St. Louis.

McMahon has finally been assigned to Kansas City, instead of Dell Darling, and will start the season there. He is a rattling good catcher, one of the best in the league. But as yet he hasn't appeared on the scene.

The senseless story circulated that a clique would run the National league the coming season had no foundation in fact. Byrne, Brush. Von der Ahe and Phelps were said to be the Big Four points of the diamond.

OTHERWISE.

Mormon Elders try to perform miracles, but fail signally.

A lizard is removed from the stomach of a Pennsylvania man, having been there two years.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Presbytory, at Beaver, Pa., the pastoral relation between Rev. Dr. Brausman and the Rochester congregation was dissolved.

A meeting of the shoe and leather dealers was held in New York to take action in reference to securing a building at the Chicago Exposition.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has been appointed orator on occasion of the laying of the corner stone of Gen. Grant's tomb at New York.

The stockmen have surrendered to the United States troops sent out from Ft. McKinney, Wyo; and are now under protection of the troops at this place.

The National Association of Black Sheet Iron and Galvanized Iron manufacturers met in Pittsburg and consolidated. It is thought the tin plate manufacturers will join the combination at the next meeting.

Senator Cantor's congressional reapportionment bill has passed the New York assembly without amendment—ayes 66, nays 59—and the bill now goes to the governor.

The New England Methodist conference put themselves on record as being emphatically against the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday, and also to discourage the publication of Sunday newspapers.

The Hamburg-American Packet Co., has made arrangements with the postoffice by which mail for foreign countries will be received at their docks in New York up to the last moment before the steamers departure.

At a meeting of the Congregational ministers of Boston and vicinity, a resolution was adopted expressing most emphatic condemnation of the Chinese exclusion act, and requesting the senators from Massachusetts to use every endeavor to lawfully prevent its adoption.

Under the authority conferred by the World's Fair act, under which became a law, Gov. Flower, has appointed as general managers of the state's exhibit at Chicago. Louis M. Howland, of New York, Walter P. Sessions, of Jamestown, and Charles A. Sweet of Buffalo.

Justice Patterson, of the supreme court of New York, refused to dismiss the complaint in Col. E. James's suit against J. Henry Work to recover $200,000, money invested and profits in and from contracts held by the firm of Grant & Ward.

Liquor dealers in Boston say that the whiskey trust is still doing business in this state in spite of the recent indictments. The rebate checks are still being sent out, they say, and there seems to be no disposition to stop that part of the operations.

Two appeals have been filed in the United States court of appeals at San Francisco from the decision of Judge Ross in the Southern district court regarding the steamer Itata and her cargo of munitions of war, which played so prominent a part in the controversy between the United States and Chili.

A Kingfisher, O. T. advice says: From east, west, north and south, white-topped wagons are creaking along the dusty roads, headed for the "promised land"—the country of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. There is one almost unbroken encampment along all the borders of the new country, and every moment the ranks of the incomers recieve recruits.

FIGHT LATER ON.

Bloodshed Seems to Be in Sight on the Sisseton Reservation.

The New Town Named in Honor of a Plucky Young Woman.

Brown's Valley, Minn., Special, April 18.—Apparently everything is quiet on the Sisseton reservation to-night, but there is every evidence that serious trouble is brewing, though the crisis may not be reached for several days. To-night 150 men who had made filings at Watertown, passed through this village, entered the reservation and went on the northwestern part of the reserve, where the good lands and the new townsite are located. I talked to several of them, and every one stated decidedly that he meant to have land. They were among the first of those to file, and say they all filed in less than two hours. This is remarkably short time, and many of the squatters were of course unable to reach claims twenty and twenty-five miles away in that time.

The authorities claim that the situation now looks very serious, but of course it is largely a matter of conjecture. These filers say they are going to have some of that land. They cannot get it without a fight. Four or five days will determine the case. For a novel reason the new town has had its name changed from Sisseton to Effington. After consultation the Sisseton Land company and the people directly around the town site unanimously decided to name the place after Miss Effie Stauffer, the school mistress who was

THE FIRST ONE TO REACH IT.

She made the journey alone from Brown's Valley to the northern boundary, riding horseback forty-five miles on April 14 and sleeping that night in a tent. On the morning of April 15 she rode alone twenty-four miles, following the boundary until she met the crowd. She led all the men to the new town, and they complimented her in the manner described. The town is surrounded by some of the best land on the reservation, and settlers are coming to it from miles around. I rode over it for several miles, and was surprised to find so large a tract with so little land not in every way desirable. Already there have been started a general store, lumber yard, hardware store, blacksmith shop, grocery, millinery establishment and a hotel.

Things are quiet in Brown's Valley. Many more people returned here to-day footsore and weary without claims or anything else. Many others passed through on their way to Wilmot. They have located claims and got here to file. The boom is over and there is little more to tell unless fighting begins. Many good claims were secured to-day. There are still many vacant ones. Large prairie fires are raging to-night and a stiff east wind prevails.

REAL ENFORCEMENT.

Sioux City Enjoys a Taste of the Genuine Article.

Sioux City, Iowa, Special, April 18.—For the first time in the history of Sioux City business was suspended to-day. The Sunday Enforcement league closed places of business, forced most of the transit lines to suspend operations and even closed some of the restaurants. All stores, billiard rooms, etc., are closed, and it is almost impossible to buy a cigar. The Enforcement league is composed of saloon men and associated classes who have been driven out of business by the enforcement of the prohibitory law. They say they will enforce all laws of the state alike and give the people a taste of real enforcement. Iowa has some blue laws that have long been forgotten, but they are being resuscitated. All labor on Sunday is a misdemeanor, the limit of punishment being $5 fine and imprisonment until paid.

Informations for employes and officers of all street car lines were sworn out this morning. The men were arrested and officers gave bonds and sent them back to work, when they would be rearrested. Some of the lines by this means were kept in operation most of the day. The Sioux City Street Railway company, with twenty-five miles of line and the most important system in town, has not turned a car since noon. The cable line men have been arrested several times, but the justices do not dare jail them for fear of public sentiment. The suburban train on the Sioux City & Northern, running to Leeds, was stopped for a time, but the railroad had plenty of men at hand and the effort was discontinued. The streets were crowded all day with people anxious to watch proceedings. President Pierce, of the cable company, was applauded for running a grip car when his last man was arrested. Officials of other lines helped the men operate the cars. The league is said to have the sympathy and support of many leading people and announces that it will follow up the work vigorously and compel the closing of all business on Sunday and make it permanent. Serious trouble is feared before the end is reached.

Curious Divorce Case.

Huron, S. D., Special, April 18.—A somewhat peculiar divorce case has been commenced in the circuit court here. In November last Mrs. Lillian McDonald obtained a decree of divorce, with $200 alimony, from her husband, Peter McDonald, on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty. McDonald appeared at the trial held in open court by his attorney. The hearing was had in Eau Claire, Wis., the court giving the custody of an infant child—a girl—to Mrs. McDonald. Now the husband makes application for divorce in the courts here from his wife, charging her with deserting him. He asks that the custody of the child be transferred to him, and that property in this city which is in Mrs. McDonald's name be also transferred to him. Both parties lived here previous to and for a number of years following their marriage and the property in question is quite valuable. Mr. McDonald is now a resident of Watertown and Mrs. McDonald makes her home with relatives in Minneapolis.

An Insane Mother's Awful Deed.

Portland, Me., April 18.—This afternoon a shocking affair took place on Emerson street. Mrs. James Robertson cut the throat of her three-weeks-old baby and then tried to kill herself. The husband of the woman was in an upper room at the time. He heard the insane shrieks of the woman from his window, ran down stairs and found her brandishing a razor over her head. On her lap lay the dead baby, its throat cut from ear to ear. As soon as the woman saw her husband she tried to cut her own throat, hacking at it several times. Mr. Robertson sprang to the side of his wife, caught her arm and shouted for help. Two policemen ran in and secured the maniac.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Fire bugs are operating at San Antonio, Tex., causing much excitement and terror.

The Spanish government has agreed to exhibit at the Chicago fair a model of the Columbus caravel.

Gen. R. A. Alger was a guest of President Harrison at the White House at dinner Saturday night.

It is rumored that the second daughter of the duke of Edinburg is betrothed to the grand duke of Herze.

Marshal Jovellar y Soler, president of the supreme council of war and marines, of Spain, died Saturday.

A strike of locomotive firemen and engineers and trainmen will be ordered on the entire Reading system to-day.

George Billings, alias Louis Van Houten, and Emma Bolton, his sister, of Auburn Center, Pa., have been arrested for pension frauds.

The Livingston county (N. Y.) Republican convention instructed delegates to the national convention to favor the nomination of Blaine.

In the Sixth (Pa.) congressional district ex-Judge Butler was chosen delegate to the Republican national convention. He goes uninstructed.

The death is announced of Henri de Kock, the French playwright and novelist. He was born in Paris in 1821, and was a son of the great novelist, Paul de Kock.

It has been decided not to make a labor demonstration in the streets of Paris on May day, in order to avoid giving the police an excuse for a conflict with workmen.

The preliminary survey has begun on the Chattanooga, Chicago & Kentucky railroad, a proposed line from Chattanooga to Evansville, Ind., via Bowling Green, Ky. The projectors say that money arrangements have been made in England, and that the road will be pushed to completion.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 80¾@81c. No. 3 spring, 76 to 83c; No. 2 red, No.85½c.

Corn—No. 2, 39½ to40½c.

Oats—No. 2, 28½to 29c.; No. 2 white, 31 to 31½c.; 3 white, 30@30½c.

Rye—No. 2, 75½c.

Barley—No. 2, 55to60c.; No. 3, 42@57c.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat—No 1 hard, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 76 to 78c.

Corn—No. 3, 34½ to 35½c; No. 3 yellow, 34½ to 35c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 29 to 29½c; No. 3 white, 26½ to28½c.

Rye—No. 2, 74½ to 75½c.

Barley—No. 3, 35 to 43c.

Hay—Choice wild $8.50 to 9.50; fair wild, $6.50 to $7; poor, wild, $4 to 5.50; timothy nominal at $11 to $12.00.

ST. PAUL—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 81 to 82c; No. 1 Northern, 79 to 80c; No. 2 Northern, 76 to 78c.

Corn—No. 3, 35 to 35½c; No. 3 yellow, 35½ to 36c.

Oats—No. 2, 27 to 28½c; No. 2 white, 29 to 30c; No. 3, 27 to 28½.

Barley and Rye—No. 2 barley, 50 to 52c; No. 3 barley, 35 to 44c; No. 2 rye, 72 to 75c; malt, 60to75c.

Ground Feed and Millstuffs—No. 1, $13.25@13.75; No. 2, 13.75@14.25; No. 3, $14.50 to 15; low grade, $12 to 12.50; corn meal, bolted, $17 to 18; do unbolted, $13 to 13.50; bran, bulk, $12 to 12.50.

MILWAUKEE—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 81@83c; No. 1 Northern, 87c.

Corn—No. 3, 38c.

Oats—No. 2, white, 32c. No. 3, do, 27½ to 29½c.

Barley—No. 2, 54c; sample, 37 to 60c.

A MICHIGAN MURDER.

The Slayer Had Been Found Under a Young Lady's Bed.

Marine City, Mich., April 18.—Word has reached here that a murder was committed at the farm of William Stephenson, four miles west of here Saturday evening. Mr. Stephenson employs several hands, among whom were Richard Cook and William Colby. Last evening after supper Colby was missing, and was subsequently found hiding beneath the bed of Stephenson's adopted daughter, about twenty years of age, with his shoes and stockings off. When discovered there Colby came from the room, but offered no explanation of his actions. Later Cook and Colby went to work in the barn. While there Cook asked Colby what he was doing under Miss Stephenson's bed, and accused him of hiding there for a felonious purpose. This led to a quarrel, which resulted in Cook's death. Colby declares that he killed Cook in self-defense, the latter having attacked him with a pitchfork. His story is not credited.

Good Work in Montreal.

Montreal, April 18.—Fathers Doyle, Smith, Otis and Hecklinger, of the Paulist fathers of New York, concluded the monster mission at St. Patrick's church to-night. The mission has been one of the most striking ever held in Montreal. During its progress over 50,000 people signed the total abstinence pledge and fifty-six converts were received into the church. The fathers strongly denounced the Montreal civic authorities for their apathy in enforcing liquor laws. The denunciation was made in the presence of Mayor McShane and a number of other prominent city officials, and produced a great sensation. The effect was so great that Mayor McShane and other officials were led to sign the pledge. A large sum of money was collected during the mission to assist in educating young Catholic missionaries at the Catholic university in Washington. Fathers Doyle and Smith leave at once for Connecticut to commence a mission there.

A Tammanyite's Exit.

New York, April 18.—The body of Fred Pickard, a New York hatter and prominent member of Tammany Hall, was found on the track of the railroad in Jersey City Saturday evening. Seevral trains had passed over the body and it was severely mangled. He attemped his life by shooting but failed in the attempt. He went to the tunnel, stood in front of a train and was killed. He left a note to his wife saying he going to kill himself and added: "May God curse Newman and Brown." It was learned that Newman was a friend of the family and Brown was a policeman. Both these men were surprised when they heard of the note and said they were always on the best terms with the dead man.

Mrs. Harrison Mending.

Washington, April 18.—Mrs. Harrison, whose illness seemed to have taken a turn for the worse on Saturday, was generally improved to-day, and with care, the doctor says, will be able to leave her room in a few days. It is probable that as soon as the movement is deemed advisable Mrs. Harrison will go away to recuperate, as her illness has left her very weak. Mrs. McKee will accompany her.

Fatalities in Sequence.

Monticello, Ill., April 18.—A northbound Wabash freight train crashed into an Illinois Central freight train at the crossing in this city last night. Taylor Conrod and James Marvin were standing at the crossing waiting for the train to pass. They were caught in the wreck, Conrod being instantly killed. Marvin's arm was torn out. While the wrecking crew were clearing away the debris a daylight this morning a truck slipped from the derrick and fell on a gang of workmen. William Haines of Decatur was crushed to death, and William Marvin, a section hand, was probably fatally hurt.

CONGRESS

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

Friday, April 8.

SENATE.

The senate today passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for entertaining the national encampment of the G. A. R.

The senate today made public the correspondence transmitted by the president touching the declination of the Chinese government to receive Hon. H. W. Blair as United States minister.

Several postmasters were confirmed today.

HOUSE.

In committee of the whole today the house resumed consideration of the cotton bagging bill. After considerable debate the committee won and reported the bill to the house.

Interest in the tariff discussion is steadily on the decline and the attendance in the house was small.

Representative Dickerson, of Kentucky, reported to the house from the banking and currency committee a bill to require the redemption of bank notes which may have been lost by or stolen from any national bank and put in circulation before being signed by the officers of the bank or where they were issued upon the forged signatures of such officers.

Saturday, April 9.

SENATE.

No business of importance was transacted in the senate to-day.

HOUSE.

The house to-day finished the consideration of the cotton tie bill, Dr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania taking the floor in opposition to the measure. Mr. Turner followed Mr. Dalzell, and at the close of his remarks the bill was passed by a vote of 167 to 46.

In the lighthouse bill reported by the committee on commerce, Bayfield gets a pier light and bell. Superior bay a lighthouse and Grand Portage a light and fog whistle.

The house to-day passed a joint resolution authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in the statuary hall of the capital a statue of Pere Marquette.

The house committee on Indian affairs has non-concurred in the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill.

Monday, April 11.

SENATE.

In the senote today Mr. Morgan offered a resolution requesting the president to communicate to the senate the items of taxation upon imports from the United States imposed by the laws of Hayti, upon which the president has based his findings and proclamation that the tariff laws of Hayti are reciprocally unjust to the United States.

In the senate Mr. Stewart offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information connected with the purchase and coinage of silver.

A characteristic memorial was received by the senate from ex-Senator Blair, asking an investigation of his rejection as minister to China, and was conferred to the committee on foreign relations.

HOUSE.

The house devoted the day to District of Columbia bills.

Tuesday, April 12.

SENATE.

After routine business, Mr. Stewart's resolution in regard to the purchase of silver dollars was taken up and amended by inserting the words "and a detailed statement of the amount purchased each day." Mr. Stewart addressed the senate on the subject after which it went over till tomorrow.

Mr. Palmer's resolution for the election of United States senators by the people was taken up and considerable debate ensued after which the resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The senate having passed a number of bills on the calendar adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house passed an urgent deficiency bill appropriating $1,012,663 for various deficiencies in the government service.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana made a personal explanation in regard to the charge that he had used his official position to influence the pension.

Nothing of special interest outside of this transpired in the house today.

Wednesday, April 13.

SENATE.

Mr. Dolph from the committee on foreign relations reported a substitute for the Chinese exclusion bill recently referred to that committee. It provides that all laws in force now on that subject be extended 10 years.

The following were the most important bills passed:

To recognize the artillery and infantry of the army and to increase its efficiency.

Authorizing the secretary of war to cause an exploration and survey to be made of the interior of the territory of Alaska.

To amend the railroad land forfeiture acts so as to permit actual settlers to purchase the lands within three years after forfeiture.

For the relief of purchasers of timber lands and stone lands under the act of June, 3, 1878.

To provide for fixing a uniform standard classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye.

To pay the Yankton Sioux Indians who served as scouts under Gen. Sully in 1864.

HOUSE.

In the house a bill was introduced for to create a third district of Kansas judicial purposes and to fix up the time for holding court therein.

After passing a bill granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Gainesville, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Company, the house went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Thursday, April, 14.

SENATE.

The senate passed a bill extending the privilege of the free delivery of mails to cities and towns with a population of not less than 5.000, and where the postoffice gross receipts for the previous year amounted to $5,000.

The senate passed a bill appropriating $75,000 for the foundation and pedestal for a bronze statue of Christopher Columbus, at the west entrance of the Capitol grounds on Pennsylvania avenue where the Peace monument now stands.

The senate passed a bill authorizing the Quincy pontoon Bridge company to construct and maintain a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill.

HOUSE.

These bills were reported to the house Authorizing the secretary of the treasury to obtain plans and specifications and local supervision for public buildings by the system of competition among private architects; to indemnify settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

The house today in committee of the whole considered the naval appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, which provides for two sea going coast line battle ships of 10,000 tons displacement at $4,000,000 each, 10 torpedo boats at $120,000 each, and authorizing the secretary of the navy to re-advertise for proposals for one swift torpedo cruiser of 7,500 tons, heretofore authorized and limiting cost of said cruiser to $2,120,000, exclusive of armament. Mr. Boutelle spoke in favor of the amendment.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, April 21, 1892.

A CHANGE.

"Change is written on the tide,
On the forest's leafy pride."

This seems to be the natural order of things, and so it transpires that, after having presided over the destiny of the JOURNAL for fifteen years, with the beginning of Volume 16 I have associated with me William A. Hammond of Bismarck, N. D., who for several years has been connected with the Tribune of that city, and who brings to us a ripe experience in the newspaper work. This change has not been made without serious consideration and the sure conviction that it would be for the benefit of the patrons of the JOURNAL as well, as Mr. Hammond comes to us with the recommendation of several of the leading men of North Dakota as a capable and reliable man, experienced in the newspaper business and thoroughly familiar with all branches of the printer's trade. We have no promises to make except that we shall do our best to make the JOURNAL in the future, as it has been in the past, a representative of the best interests of Polk county and Crookston, and we cordially invite everybody to call and make the acquaintance of the new firm of Cooke & Hammond.

H. E. COOKE.

THE JOURNAL.

Under the new management the size of the JOURNAL will be changed to a six-column quarto, all printed at home, and filled with city, county and state news, and a condensation of the important events of the country and the doings of congress. The politics of the paper will continue to be republican, but will be controlled by no cliques or factions, and will work for the welfare of the party as a whole. The JOURNAL will always be found working for the upbuilding of Crookston and Polk County, and will zealously strive to guard the best interests of the people. It will still be ever ready to champion the cause of the oppressed, and to this end any person having a grievance of sufficient public interest to warrant its ventilation through the press, can always reach the ear of the people through the JOURNAL. In short, it will be the people's paper—fearless, outspoken and aggressive.

The JOURNAL'S already large circulation will be increased, and the business man will find it unequalled as an advertising medium. The facilities which have been added in the way of presses, engine, type and competent workmen, make the JOURNAL'S job printing department second to none in northern Minnesota. For the present the JOURNAL will occupy its old quarters, corner Main and Fletcher streets.

THE St. Paul daily papers are booming Col. J. P. Wright for mayor of St. Paul. Now they are beginning to talk sense. After looking about among the antiquated fossils for some time in the effort to find suitable timber, and finding it not, they have at last appreciated the fact that they cannot find it there, and have turned their attention to the young business men of the city and have lighted upon the very best one in that class for the position. Col. Wright, if he would accept, would make a most excellent mayor. He is a thorough business man, enterprising and extremely popular among the young business men of that city. He is a member of the firm of Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, the leading paper house of the state, and much of the success of that house is due to his untiring efforts in its behalf. THE JOURNAL hopes that the Col. will accept the nomination and is confident that he can be easily elected.

Since the above was in type the genial Col. has been nominated by the independent party and it looks as though he would be endorsed by the Republicans, which would insure his triumphant election without a shadow of doubt.

THE Little Falls Daily Transcript is a new daily that comes to our table. Its make-up and general appearance indicates that Fuller knows as well how to run a good daily as a weekly. The JOURNAL wishes the Daily Transcript success.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, April 19th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

All members present.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

Ole Ingebretson, attendance at fire	$3 00
E. D. Childs & Co., lumber for street crossings	12 85
Crookston fire department, men at fire	54 00
Crookston fire department, use of one team and man	6 00
Crookston fire department, men caring for fire apparatus	4 00
H. A. Stone, clerk of election	3 00
G. H. Holt, special police	2 00
C. E. Dampier, services as health officer	6 00
Crookston fire department, men and teams at fire	39 00
Crookston fire department, men and teams at fire	41 00
J. H. McGlogan, one magneto bell	5 00
W. E. McKenzie, stamp envelope and petition for town clerk	10 00
H E. Cooke, printing	26 40
C. E. Dampier, health officer	10 00
O. Vian, attending fire apparatus in Fifth ward	50 00
W. E. McKenzie, record for city clerk	15 80
C. E. Dampier, nine medical visits	18 00
C. E. Dampier, eleven medical visits	22 00
Iverson & Rolstad, meals for prisoners	8 10
Geo. Buhn, repairing	8 65
W. E. Walker, sign for weather maps	2 50
E. P. Bancroft, clerk of election	3 00
M. Losey, clerk of election	3 00
M. Lally, judge of election	3 00
E. M. Walsh, judge of election	3 00
C. H. Mix, registration board	9 00
H. E. Strasburg, clerk of election	3 00
W. J. Bivins, judge of election	6 00
E. A. Childs, registration	9 00
L. E. Gossman, clerk of election	3 00
S. L. Collins, judge at registration	9 00
V. D. Carruth, judge of election	3 00
John Carter, constable	2 00
H. E. Cooke, printing	12 40
A. C. Schmidt, one day judge of election	6 00
E. C. Carruth, sundries in connection with election	22 75
E. Munn, judge of election	3 00
Frank Jerome, registration judge, rent of room	11 00
J. H. McGlogan, judge of registration	9 00
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	1 90
J. E. O'Brien & Co., hardware	19 65
H. A. Mason, rent of room for Q. C. band	10 00
Cahoon & Lytle, hauling lumber	50
C. E. Dampier, services as health officer	6 00
Geo. Buhn, two days registration, judge of election	9 00
M. E. Farwell, three days clerk registering	9 00
D. F. McDonald, repairing break in water pipe, etc	31 50
D. F. McDonald, cleaning snow from street	3 00
D. F. McDonald, repairing crossings, etc	15 45
D. F. McDonald, cleaning gutters	23 25
D. F. McDonald, cleaning gutters on hill	15 75
D. F. McDonald, cleaning ditches and sewers	28 50
D. F. McDonald, cleaning gutters and sewers	47 25
McKinnon Bros., coal	61 80
E. M. Lancaster, use of hack	28 75
Geo. A. Ralph, typewriting	3 00

On motion the report was accepted and adopted and the bills ordered paid.

Bill number 1109 of Fontaine & Anglim referred back to council without recommendation.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the bill be paid. Carried.

The finance committee recommended that the report of the sinking fund commissioners be so amended as to show the amount due as interest earned on bonds negotiated, and due bill from the city, at the date of their report.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Anderson that the report be accepted and laid on the table.—Carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marshall, that the sinking fund commissioners be respectfully requested to furnish the council with a supplementary report, showing the accrued interest on the securities held by them to the credit of the sinking fund.—Carried.

The finance committee repported that they had examined the treasurer's and the comptroller's reports and advised that the recommendations in the comptroller's report relating to the special sinking fund, receive the attention of the council, and also coincide with his views regarding the advisability of extending the temporary loan of $2,000 which the general fund owes to the improvement fund.

Moved by Alderman McGlogan, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the report be accepted and adopted.—Carried.

The finance committee reported that they coincided with the mayor in his views as expressed in his message, and recommended that the message be published in the official paper and spread on record.

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

Finance committee referred Justice Spendley's report back to the council without recommendation. On motion the report of Justice Spendley was accepted and placed on file.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marshall, that the report of the city treasurer and report of the sinking fund commissioners be published in the official paper.—Carried.

On motion the report of Justice Christianson was referred to the finance committee.

A communication relating to the purchasing of a city park was received from L. Ellington, C. E. Sawyer, W. Anglim et al, and on motion the same was referred to the ways and means committee.

The finance committee reported that the report of Justice Christiansen appeared to be correct, and on motion the same was accepted and ordered filed.

Alex. McKinnon presented his resignation as purchasing agent. On motion same was accepted.

A petition was received from property owners and residents on Maple street asking that the street be opened to intersection of Robert street. On motion the petition was referred to the aldermen of the First ward and the city engineer.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that W. Anglim be appointed as purchasing agent for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by Alderman McGlogan, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that D. F. McDonald be appointed as street commissioner for the ensuing year.

A communication was received from W. F. Arnold applying for the position of street commissioner.

On motion the ballot was taken.

Two ballots cast, of which D. F. McDonald received 6, W. F. Arnold 5. Mr. McDonald receiving a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected street commissioner.

Moved by Ald. Morrisey, seconded by Ald. Anderson that the Aldermen of the second and third wards be appointed to ascertain the advisability and practicability of putting a sewer from the river from some point near the hospital up to 6th street near the Ry. track. Carried.

On motion of Ald. Morrisey and second of Ald. Jennings, it was decided to hold an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening, April 26th, at 7:30 p. m.

Liquor application of Hansen & Johnson read.

Bill of councilmen presented by the clerk.

Moved by Ald. Childs, seconded by Ald. Jerome, that the clerk be instructed to pay all salaries shown to be earned, and to refer the question of fines to the city attorney to report at the next regular meeting as to whether the burden of proof with regard to fines as to absence from the city or sickness lays with the council or with the delinquent aldermen.

Ald. Jennings moved to amend, seconded by Ald. Anderson, that the words "less the fine" be inserted after the word "earned."

Ald. Marshall moved to amend the amendment, seconded by Ald. McGlogan, that all matter after the word "earned" be stricken from the motion. Carried.

The vote on the motion as amended was taken and declared carried.

Communication from city engineer read.

On motion Alderman McGlogan was added as one of the committee on crossing under the railroad on Sixth street.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 19th day of April, 1892, Alderman Cromb offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrissey.

That the grades of streets in the city as made by Mr. Starkey in the year 1891, profiles of which are now on file in the City Engineer's office, except that part of Main street between Fletcher and Third streets, a grade for which was established Aug. 13th, 1891, and all of the Second ward north of said Third street, be and the same are hereby established as the grades of all streets therein described, said grades being designated in said profiles by red lines and red figures. And

Resolved further, that all grades heretofore established for said streets, if any, conflicting with the grades hereby established or excepted, be and the same are hereby repealed and annulled.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Morrissey, Malette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—None.

Passed this 19th day of April, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 20th day of April, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

On motion the clerk was instructed to attend to the license bonds and have the bondsmen justify in the amount of $4,000.

Moved by Ald. Childs, seconded by Ald. Jennings, that the chair appoint a committee of three, they to be assisted by the city attorney, to make a revision of the city charter and ordinances; carried.

The chair appointed as that committee, Ald. Childs, Jennings, Morrisey.

Ald. Childs offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the city attorney's salary be fixed at $300 for the ensuing year, and that the salary for his assistance in the revision of the charter and ordinances be fixed at $200.

Ald. voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Cromb.

Ald. voting in the negative, none.

Declared carried by the president.

Moved that the committee on revising the charter and ordinances be granted the privilege of expending $50 in their work if necessary.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Morrisey, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none. Declared carried.

Moved by Ald. Morrisey, seconded by Alderman McGlogan that the city engineer be instructed to prepare plans and specifications for grades in Sampson's Addition, all the streets in the 1st ward on the south side of the river, all streets in the 5th ward, and on Bridge, Robert, State streets and Washington avenue in Jerome's Addition, and to report at the next regular meeting to be held in May.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Walker.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Childs, Marshall, Marlette, Cromb.

Motion declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that a committee of three be appointed by the president to look into the matter of having the intake pipe of the water-works changed, and also to look into the matter of the validity of the contract with the Power and Light company held by the city.—Carried.

The chair appointed as that committee: Aldermen Marshall, Childs and Anderson, the committee to be assisted by the city attorney.

Alderman Childs asked that his resignation as one of the ways and means committee be accepted. No action taken.

Attorney Watts appeared before the council and mentioned the matter of crossings of the Northern Pacific railway tracks in Jerome's addition.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

The Mayor's Message.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the usual custom, I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration some suggestions and recommendations that are presented in a brief inspection of the affairs of our city as they exist at the present time.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity and growth for Crookston. All lines of business and all classes of our citizens have shared in the successful progress we have made. The handsome new brick business blocks that have been erected to take the place of the old wooden structures; the establishment of a permanent sewerage system which makes the erection of such buildings possible, and the improvements that have been made upon our streets have contributed largely to beautifying our city and at the same time furnished profitable employment to our laboring classes.

To those who have in charge the administration of our city government a large measure of credit is due for this prosperous condition of affairs—to the retiring Mayor for his wise appointments and liberal progressive policy and to the gentlemen of the council for the harmony which has prevailed in their deliberations, the promptness and energy with which they have transacted the public business, and the economy and watchfulness displayed in handling the city's finances.

For the new municipal year upon which we are now entering the prospects are equally bright. The number and extent of the improvements contemplated for this year are the greatest in the history of the city. Contracts have already been awarded for the erection of several new brick blocks, that will compare favorably with any heretofore built; the substantial improvements to be made upon the dam and water works will not only involve the expenditure of considerable money for labor, where the work is being done, but when completed will furnish a large amount of extra power which may be use for manufacturing purposes, besides making our water and light service more efficient and ensuring better protection against fires. The change in the policy of the Great Northern Railway towards this city is evidenced by the building of the new bridge and the improvements about to be started in its yards is also a matter of congratulation. Every effort should be made to encourage a more friendly feeling between the company and the city. The misunderstanding that has existed for some years past has worked to the injury of both. The members of the council as individuals, as well as in their official capacity, can do much towards encouraging these and all other improvements that would promote the city's welfare. Under no circumstances should personal interests or prejudice be allowed to influence your action upon any public matter. The best interests of the whole city should be considered in all your actions. Let not your deliberations be disturbed by petty quarrels and bickerings, but with harmonious, united and energetic purpose, push forward a line of policy characterized by honesty, good juugment and economy; remembering always that the knowledge of a duty well performed is a greater reward than any pecuniary gain that might result from the subservance of personal ends.

It is not my purpose at the present time to enter extensively into a discussion of the policy that should be pursued during the ensuing year. There are some questions, however, that might be lightly touched upon.

The first and most important matter to which I would call your attention is the present defective condition of the city charter and ordinances. I would recommend that they receive your immediate attention to the end that the charter which is the foundation of our city government, and, the ordinances—the structure built upon that foundation—may be made complete and durable, and enforcable as law. In this connection I would advise that you appoint a competent committee to prepare the necessary amendments to the charter in order that the work may be thoroughly completed in time for submission at the next session of the State Legislature.

The Fire Department will undoubtedly come in for a share of your attention during the present year and I heartily commend it to your good graces. Any body of men who work as faithfully for the protection of the lives and property of our people as do those who make up the Volunteer Fire Department of our city are entitled to every encouragement and support.

The cleanliness of our city should be closely looked after. The importance of an efficient board of health cannot be over estimated, and it should receive the cordial support of the Council in all its efforts toward improving the sanitary condition of the city.

Our water supply under the existing circumstances is, I unhesitatingly pronounce, unfit for domestic use. The intake pipe is situated below the city, and much of the offal and refuse matter drained into the river is again pumped into the water mains, making the water impure and its consumption dangerous to public health. The idea has been suggested that the intake pipe be carried to some convenient point above the natural drainage of the city, and I submit it for your consideration.

Our sewer system so far as perfected has been found of great value in purifying the city and draining the streets, as well as a convenience in many other directions. I would recommend a judicious extension of the system as fast as the finances will permit.

The matter of procuring proper ground for the establishment and maintenance of a public park, under the control of the city government, meets with my hearty approval, and I would respectfully urge upon the council the advisability of taking prompt action looking to that end.

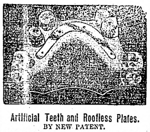
In the purchase of merchandise on the city account too much caution cannot be used; a proper purchasing agent should be appointed, who should be held strictly responsible for all purchases and prices, and no bills should be allowed by your finance committee unless accompanied by the original order of said agent.

I would commend to your favor the matter of the Grand Army encampment to be held here on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of July, and recommend that you take such action as may be necessary to make the celebration a success.

In conclusion, permit me to say that you shall have my hearty good will and co-operation in your efforts for the material advancement and well-being of those interests which you have been elected to subserve, and I would ask in return that you accord me like assistance and advice in the performance of my duties, to the end that our communications may always be of the most pleasant nature and that our efforts for the good of our fellow citizens may be crowned with success. I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

WM. ANGLIM.

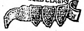
DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.

BY NEW PATENT.

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.



The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all.

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on me before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - $12,700

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine, B. B. Northrop, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, John Moore, W. H. Crosby
Chas. E. Sawyer

STATE OF MINNESOTA
County of Polk } ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of the City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 7th 1892, and terminating on May 6th 1893, by the following persons and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Hanson & Johnson, on the lower floor of the three-story frame building situated on lot 21, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the city hall in said City of Crookston, in Polk County, on Tuesday the 10th day of May 1892, at 8 o'clock of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 20th day of April A.D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[1-2] City Clerk.

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication March 31st, 1892.)
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Jennie Kelly and Alfred D. Kelly, her husband, Mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1886, at 4:15 o'clock p. m., in book 26 of mortgages, on pages 389 to 392; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1889; $25.50 that became due April 25th 1890; $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1890; $35.50 that became due April 25th, 1891, and $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1891;

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Ten hundred Nine and 69-100 ($1009.69) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of section nineteen (19) Township one hundred forty-nine (149) Range forty-two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

MONDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guaranty
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for mortgagee.

[50-4] (N.G.103)

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston,

Notice is given, that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of the City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on April 25th 1892, and terminating on April 24th 1893, by the following persons and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Bergquist & Morberg, in the one-story frame building on lot 9 block 3 Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the City Hall in said City of Crookston in Polk County, on Tuesday the 10th day of May 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-1] City City.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
County of Polk } ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given, that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for License to Sell Intoxicating Liquors for the term commencing on April 25, 1892, and terminating on April 24, 1893, by the following persons and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Dahle & Bergstrom, in the one-story frame building on lot 1 block 16 Original Townsite.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in the City of Crookston in Polk County, on the 10th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-1] City Clerk.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 19th, 1892.

Complaint having been made at this office by Hans Christofferson against Louis St. John for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 11712, dated April 1st, 1886, upon the e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Section 18, Township 153, Range 46, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

[First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated November 23d, 1888, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, November 30th, 1888, in book 35 of mortgages, page 456, whereby William Lachance and Mary Lachance, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and lot two (2) of Section four (4), in Township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-one (41), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $426 85, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $54.50, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $481.35.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President
Mortgagee.

H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

[First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 11th, 1889, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, February 14th, 1889, in book 42 of mortgages, page 60, whereby James Thompson and Charlotte Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the northeast quarter of Section ten (10), in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-three (43), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $311.86, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $33.59, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $345.45.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power, said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.

H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Crookston, April 21, 1892.

Miss Maud Sargent is teaching a term of school in Fanny township.

Health officer Crane of Grand Forks is urging the citizens of that city to unite with the county and build a hospital.

Messrs. John and Eli Steenerson expect to handle the Plano harvester this summer in connection with a large line of farm machinery.

The citizens of Fertile are agitating the building of a town hall. According to the Journal of that place public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of it.

Spring has come at last. The change took place last Thursday, when the sun came out bright and warm and drove the clouds away. Spring work is well under way, and by the last of this week seeding will be general throughout this section.

W. C. Wheeler, of the LeRoy Independent was up to Thief River Falls last week with the object of putting in a newspaper in that growing young town, but the people had recognized the sterling qualities and genuine ability of Mr. P. S. Ware, and Mr. Wheeler wasn't in it.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave a supper in the Reckitt block last Thursday evening which was well patronized and much enjoyed by those present. Each lady who attended was presented with a neat souvenir card, and the gentlemen were presented with a due bill for the price of their supper over $60 was realized, which will be taken care of by the Ladies' Aid society for the benefit of the church.

W. F. Stone, special agent for the Northwestern Life Association of Minneapoliy—which by-the-way is one of the best of life companies—informs THE JOURNAL that he will probably make crookston his headquarters hereafter and remove his family from Hamline where he has been located. Mr. Stone was for many years in the mining business in Montana, and now suffers from paralyses as a result of constant inhalation of the deadly sulphur smoke from the smelters.

P. S. Ware, who has been connected with the Times of this city for about a year, has decided to form a partnership with Editor Mussey of the Thief River Falls Press, and will put in a well-equipped office and publish a paper that the people of Thief River Falls will be proud of—a paper that will be a credit to the town and worthy of liberal support. Mr. Mussey is one of the old pioneers of that section, and popular with the people. Mr. Ware is a wide-awake newspaper man of considerable ability, a thorough business man and a good printer. Even though he didn't possess these qualities, his genial disposition and accommodating manner would insure his success in any business. The people of Thief River Falls are to be congratulated.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

NORTH

WEST GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE EAST

SOUTH

MONTANA EXPRESS—DAILY.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:30 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7;15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday

Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Daily except Sunday.

Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.

Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.

Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FAGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South..............	10:08 p. m.	8:25 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:25 a. m.	10:08 p. m.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'——The Hustlers,

GREAT SALE OF

REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

Cloaks and Shawls

—AT—

Tremendous Reductions.

Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Twelve and 50-100 dollars ($12.50), which became due on the first day of December, 1890, and in the payment of a like and final sum, which became due on the first day of December, 1891, upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by John H. Lien and Ragnhild Lien, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1888, which mortgage, together with a power of sale contained therein was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of November A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in Book 40 of mortgages, on pages 497, 498, and 499; which said sums with interest thereon respectively at ten per cent. per annum from the first day of December, 1890, and the 1st day of December, 1891, are the whole sum secured by said mortgage and remaining unpaid.

John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured; and the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is twenty-seven dollars ($27.00); and no action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-two (22) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range number forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one Hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.

C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-41

Notice of Mortgage Forclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of ten and 50-100 dollars ($10.50) which became due on the first day of October A. D. 1890, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaie Normandin and Philomene Normandin, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office o the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the first day of October A. D. 1888, at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m., in book 40 of mortgages on pages 112 and 113.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-one and 70-100 dollars ($41.70) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-five (25) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

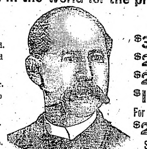
JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.

C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S,
$2 & $1.75
SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Nils S. Nilson and Cecilia S. Nilson, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1889, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 455; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1890, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1890, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1891, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1891. And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: eight hundred twenty-one and 71-100 ($821.71) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or, any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The south half (s½) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of south-east quarter (se¼) of Section two (2) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range forty (40), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof. All of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 17th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guarantee
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.
(N. G. 102)

S. M. Houghton,
Attorney. [50-41

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st. 1892]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Eight and 25-000 dollars ($8.25) which became due on the first day of December, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward L. Haven, an unmarried man, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1888, which mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of July A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m., in Book 36 of Mortgages on pages 329 and 330.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagor shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable: and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of thirty-five and 84-100 dollars ($35.84) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number ten (10) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.

C. M HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
I. O. O. F. BUILDING, } Crookston, Minn

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

——DEALERS IN——

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts., - - - Crookston.

McKINNON BROS.,

——DEALERS IN——

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice-President.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice-President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Organized Under the State Laws.

Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500

Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections
Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS.

C. O. Christianson. E. P. Pierce. O. H Lucken. A. G. Gallasch.
H. Steenerson. J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson.
Max Ericsson. L. K. Aaker. J. W. Wheeler.

Sylvester & Finseth,

—-Wholesale and Retail Dealers in——

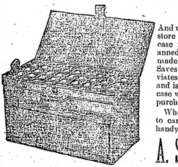
Heavy and Shelf Hardware

Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Doors, Sash, Barbed Wire, Lime, Buckeye Binders and Mowers, Hollingsworth Rakes, Favorite Wagons and Buggies, National Cordage Co's Binding Twine, Rock Island Plows, Buford Gang and Sulky Plows, Fairbanks Scales, Hose for Lawn Sprinkling, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves, Varnish and Paper, Lawn Mowers, North Star Refrigerators and Garden Sprinklers.

Agents for Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines.

Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates the loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Opera House Block,

Crookston Business College.

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MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1892. NO. 2.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the City of Crookston, for the year ending April 1st, 1892.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to submit my report for the year ending April 1st, 1892, which I have deferred until now for the reason that the March settlement with the County Treasurer is not yet completed, and was expected to be at this date. I have only received so far $5,000.00 on account of same, and have distributed this amount to the different funds, but there is still to be received from that source over $4,000.00 which, when distributed, would leave a surplus in the General Fund, which now appears overdrawn. As soon as I obtain a full settlement I will submit a supplementary report, showing the exact condition of the city finances.

Very Respectfully,
L. C. COUVRETTE,
City Treasurer.

SINKING FUND.

July 1, 1891.	By County Treasurer, June settlement		$120 86
Dec. 1, "	" " " Nov. "		20 64
Mch 22, 1892.	" " " March "		108 81
	To amount on hand		$ 250 31

SEWER FUND.

April 1, 1891.	To balance (overdrawn)	$ 642 20	
July 2, "	By County Treasurer, June settlement		$1,316 62
Dec. 4, "	" " " Nov. "		11 63
Mch 22, 1892.	" " " March "		47 03
	To orders issued and paid	389 15	
	Balance on hand	343 93	
		$1375 28	1375 28

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

April 1, 1891.	By balance on hand		107 97
July 26, "	By State apportionment		128 28
Mch 22, 1892.	To order 2,260	150 00	
	Balance	86 25	
		$236 25	$236 25

INTEREST FUND.

April 1, 1891.	By balance on hand		$2902 38
July 2, "	By County Treasurer, June settlement		2173 12
Dec. 4, "	" " " Nov. "		312 57
Mch. 22, 1892.	" " " March "		1393 76
May 9, 1891.	To coupons (interest on bonds)	$1120 00	
July 6, "	" " " "	2100 00	
	Order 2143	23 33	
Oct.	To coupons (interest on bonds)	2310 00	
	By balance on hand	1228 50	
		$6781 83	$6781 83

FIRST WARD.

April 1, 1891.	To balance (overdrawn)	$ 15 16	
April 20, "	By ward fund (from gen'l ward fund)		$248 69
July 2, "	By County Treasurer, June settlement		157 82
Dec. 4, "	" " " Nov. "		15 06
Mch 22, 1892.	" " " March "		98 05
	To orders issued and paid	345 49	
	Balance on hand	158 67	
		$519 32	$519 32

SECOND WARD.

April 1, 1891.	To balance overdrawn	$59 99	
" 20, "	By credit from general ward fund		$174 61
July 2, "	By County Treasurer, June settlement		124 59
Dec. 4, "	" " " Nov. "		16 49
Mch 22, 1892.	" " " March "		67 00
	To orders issued and paid	284 88	
	Balance	37 82	
		$382 69	$382 69

THIRD WARD.

April 1, 1891.	By balance on hand		46 06
" 20, "	By credit from general ward fund		85 50
July 2. "	By County Treasurer, June settlement		54 84
Dec. 4. "	" " " Nov. "		8 39
Mch 22, 1892.	" " " March "		28 38
	To orders issued and paid	186 89	
	Balance	36 28	
		$223 17	223 17

FOURTH WARD.

April 1, 1891.	By balance on hand		168 27
" 20, "	By general ward fund		232 33
July 2, "	By County Treasurer, June settlement		155 96
Dec. 4, "	" " " Nov. "		19 02
Mch 22, 1892.	" " " March "		81 94
	To orders issued and paid	346 16	
	Balance	311 36	
		$657 52	657 52

FIFTH WARD.

April 1 1891.	By balance on hand		9 65
20, "	Credit from gen'l ward fund		135 70
July 2, "	By Co. Treasurer, June settlement		1 76
Dec. 4, "	" " Nov.		28
Mch 22, 1892.	" " March "		110 42
	To orders issued and paid	149 05	
	Balance	107 27	
		$257 22	257 22

FIFTH WARD INTEREST.

April 1, 1891.	By balance on hand		262 70
Mch 22, 1892.	To balance on hand	262 70	

POOR FUND.

April 1, 1891.	By balance on hand		583 47
" 1, "	By credit from general fund for money refunded by L. Bennett		21 00
July 2, "	By County Treasurer, June settlement		369 41
Dec. 4, "	" " " Nov. "		53 08
Mch 22, 1892.	" " " March "		270 03
	To orders issued by council and paid	130 12	
	" " " " poor committee and paid	928 35	
	Balance	238 52	
		$1296 99	1296 99

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

April 1, 1891.	By balance on hand		1,866 92
July 2, "	By Counnty Treasurer, June settlement		621 56
Nov. 4, "	By credit from gen'l fund		470 88
Dec. 4. "	By County Treasurer, Nov. settlement		290 49
	Am't of statement $299 99 less refunding order to Mrs. Warring $9.50.		
Mch 22, 1892.	By County Treasurer, March settlement		230 00
	" E M Walsh, account sewers		8 00
	" M Ericsson, " "		8 00
	" A McKinnon, " "		1 00
	" J Jorgenson, " "		20 95
	To orders issued and paid	2,166 26	
	Balance on hand	1,351 24	
		$3,517 50	3,517 50

GENERAL FUND.

April 1, 1891.	By Balance on hand			1,268 64
	By fines, &c			640 14
	G W Lewis, 1890,	$99 00		
	C S Spendley, "	125 01		
	" " 1891,	192 09		
	C O Christianson 1891,	224 04		
	By dray licenses and hacks			135 00
	By liquor licences			10,000 00
	By ex-city attorney Watts, recovered from sundry persons			11 00
	By interest on daily balances			126 71
	By County Treasurer, June settlement			2,524 00
	" " " Nov. "			273 67
	" " " March "			2,048 33
	By circus licenses			120 00
	By dog licenses			78 00
	To poor fund		21 00	
	Money by Bennett erroneously credited to gen'l fund.			
	To orders issued and paid		17,463 90	
	By balance overdrawn			269 41
			$17,489 90	17,489 90

SPECIAL SINKING FUND.

July 1891.	By County Treasurer, June settlement		850 93
Dec. 4, "	" " " Nov. "		83 22
Mch. 22, 1892.	" " " March "		521 25
	To amount on hand		$1455 40

BALANCE.

Sinking fund		250 31
Sewer fund		343 93
Firemen's relief fund		86 25
Interest fund		1,228 50
First ward fund		158 67
Second ward fund		37 82
Third ward fund		36 28
Fourth ward fund		311 36
Fifth ward fund		107 27
Special sinking fund		1,455 40
Fifth ward interest fund		262 70
Poor fund		238 52
Improvement fund		1,351 24
General fund, (overdrawn)	269 41	
Cash on hand	5,598 84	
	$5,868 25	5,868 25

LIQUOR LICENSES.

J O Sundet	$ 500 00	
E Ralsch	500 00	
Berquist Bros	500 00	
J L Hanson	500 00	
Austin Bros	500 00	
C C Hoch	500 00	
Wilson & Thompson	500 00	
Aug Wentzel	500 00	
W Heidrich	500 00	
O Mercil	500 00	
J W O'Brien	500 00	
Benoit & Asselin	500 00	
F Rauch	500 00	
N Rapin	500 00	
M Ericsson	500 00	
B Duntly	500 00	
W Freiheit	500 00	
Halla & Hanson	500 00	
F Sargent	500 00	
E Murphy		$10,000 00

DRAYS AND HACKS.

W Creighton, 2	$ 20 00
Sargent Bros., 3	30 00
Young & Co., 1	10 00
Heldstatz 1	10 00
Bradshaw, 1	10 00
Bloom, 1	10 00
Cahoon, 1	10 00

(Continued on Third Page.)

MELVIN ITEMS.

MELVIN, April 16, 1892.

Mud, mud! Well, yes, but it is drying up some now.

A new arrival at the residence of E. S. Stowe—a girl. This makes two boys and two girls for Ed. He says he thinks two pairs beat three of a kind every time.

Hans H. Grone vs. John O. Kelvig was the title of a lawsuit entered on Justice Holmes' docket. W. A. Marin appeared for plaintiff and John Matheson for defendant. Case settled.

E. B. Durdall has purchased the personal effects of his brother, J. B.; consideration $600 cash in hand. He has rented Joe's farm for three years. Joe has erected a new house, barn and granary within a year. Joe is a rustler.

There seems to be a fever for blacksmithing here this spring. P. H. Hoaglund and C. W. Davis have each purchased a smith's outfit. There are at present four shops in this immediate neighborhood.

A. J. Applequist is confined to the house with the neuralgia.

W. S. Laudt's better half has returned from her visit to her relatives, and now W. S. smiles again.

The Northern Pacific Company is taking gravel from the pit near here and hauling it towards Crookston.

Some time ago we noticed some very good letters in THE JOURNAL from alliance officers in regard to relief for the hail sufferers. It is easy to write, but better to act in this case.

We would advise the "Maple Bay man" to put his short-horns on the road later—wait till the roads are better.

Well, sandy land is all right sometimes. Here some of the farmers are plowing and C. H. Holmes says he will commence seeding the 18th. GOSSIP.

Euclid Items.

Weather immense.

General topic—seeding.

S. Currie, John Tiedemann and I. W. C. Misner were among the Euclidites who registered at the Commercial last week.

Goose hunting seems to be the principal sport with our ameteur Nimrods.

Wm. Davidson, the good natured manager of the Keystone farm, was at Crookston in the interest of the Charles Lockhart Farming Co.

The genial proprietor of the Alliance barber shop, C. E. Misner, and your scribe at this point, through the courtesy of the proprietoress, Mrs. Rose, was shown through the latter's commodious quarters in the Rickett block.

Mr. McCormick held service at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

Call in to Taylor & Co's and let Wells sell you a buggy, wagon, or anything in the implement line.

A. L. Moore, special agent for the Washington Life Insurance Co., spent Tuesday here, talking an arm off of several of our citizens.

E. B. Ballou, our genial station agent, is kept on the jump these days a rustling freight.

Subscribe for THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, the paper that is in sympathy with the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic.

Dave Hutchinson is down with typhoid fever at the residence of A. Teal, Sr., but is doing nicely under the care of Dr. Chapin.

When you see Robert Casmey in Crookston politely ask him for a cigar. "B-o-y."

Dr. Langivin, of your city, was called to do some veterinary work for Wm. Brandt.

Hon. W. D. Carlton, of Angus, was down Friday. Thinks that seeding will be under full headway this week.

Robert Teal was doing the Queen City on Wednesday.

The members of the Union Sunday school were all presented with an Easter egg last Sunday.

Ask C. Teal, Sr. and John Tiedemann what time the N. P. train leaves the Forks. They say that the walking is good on the railroad track.

M. M. Davis is drawing the lines over a pair of brand new horses, purchased from M. R. Brown.

FRED.

Charley Vine is kept as busy as a bee cutting up meats to supply his increasing trade.

NOTICE

CROOKSTON, Minn., Apr. 1st, '92.

All accounts or notes due us must be paid before May 15th, 1892. After that date they will be placed with Miller & Foote for settlement.

LEE & HERRICK.

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana — FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock rai2ers' paradise. — Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines. — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.

MONEY
On Real Estaee
MONEY
On Approved Chattels,

Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Second Street. Crookston. Minn.

TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
FOR BARGAINS.

Work Horses - - - & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county.. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

SPRING NOVELTIES

MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S
Suits and ::-
Overcoats

We show a Larger Variety of Novelties than ever before.

Our stock includes all the Leading Novelties of the Season, and many Styles that cannot be found Elsewhere in the Northwest.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME & SEE
For yourselves and be convinced.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain.. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

S. L. COLLINS,
PROPRIETOR OF
MAIN STREET LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, west side, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE
In connection with which I will attend to in person.

Schmidt, the Painter,
CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.
ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF
☞ WALL PAPER. ☜
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

Drunkenness
CURED.

THE
Moorhead Institute
Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the
DRINK and OPIUM
HABIT.
Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms. Address,
MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.
WM. HEIDRICH, - - - Proprietor.

Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.
☞ Farmers custom speciallyinvited,
Terms $1.00 per Day.

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Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
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Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

FLOUR REDUCED.

Best	$2.25 per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.10 " "
Fife	1.90 " "
Skip Jack	1.25 " "
Bran	11.00 " ton.
Shorts	12.00 " "

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, April 14, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 27th, 1892, viz: William T. Johnston, Hd. No. 11,892 for the S-E¼ Sec. 6, Twp. 148, Range 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John E. Childback, John Kirkman, J. O. Sargeant, Frank Bruner, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Merchants' Bank,
☞ Professional calls by or day night

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

Polk County Journal.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

'Round Home.

Prof. Whittier inserts artificial eyes.

See Charlie Vine for the choicest meats.

Read the by-laws of the Minnesota Hail association.

T. K. Torgerson has sold his interest in the Minnesota house.

Tickets for the Chicago Ladies' Quartette now on sale at Tom Morris'.

Eli Austin has gone to Neche to try a doctor of whom he has heard great things.

Prof. Whittier will remain until May 7th. Read his advertisement in another column.

Attorney Foote, who was up to Red Lake Falls last week, reports seeding in progress in that vicinity.

Another rain storm put things in disagreeable shape again this week and delayed seeding somewhat.

S. D. Ensign of Detroit, representing Holmes & Brown was in the city Saturday in the interest of his firm.

Our list is growing encouragingly. A dozen new subscribers this week leads us to believe that our efforts are appreciated.

L. W. Larson received the sad news that his father had died suddenly and left for Maiden Rock Wis., last Thursday evening.

The supper given by the Y. P. S. C. E. in the Reckitt block on Thursday evening was well attended. The receipts were $38.50.

On Wednesday evening Judge C. O. Christianson united for life J. W. Benoit and Miss Julia Giving at the residence of Knut Austin.

O. L. Larson, the Fosston hustler, was down on Thursday of last week. Says the farmers were busy seeding and preparing for seeding.

Have your eyes examined by Prof. Whittier with the Opthamoscope to see if there is any disease. It costs nothing, and may save your sight.

The program for the G. A. R. encampment has been prepared but the crowded condition of our columns prevents its appearance this week.

The evidence in the divorce case of LaChapelle vs. LaChapelle, before Capt. Von Bornstad as referee, is all in and submitted to His Honor Judge Mills for his decision.

The band ball was a pleasant affair as usual. About 125 tickets were sold and we have heard many favorable expressions about the affair and no unfavorable ones.

Casper Sands had a very sick horse on Sunday. Called in Mike Leguee who set up with the animal all night and when he left on Monday morning the horse was doing nicely.

Chris Houston wishes THE JOURNAL to say that if the fellow who stole a jag of hay from him and left a new hay knife will call at his house and explain how he happened to leave the knife he may have his knife.

Our enterprising carriage makers, A. J. & A. McKinnon, are kept busy these days attending to the wants of the people in the line of new work and repairs. They are just putting the finishing touches to the new milk wagon of E. D. Childs & Co.

The fact that I carry a most complete and well selected line of millinery enables me to give better prices than has ever been given before. Every thing new and stylish at MRS. SEMPFS, Broadway, opposite New York Store.

Mart Bang was up from Ada last week making a farewell visit with the boys preparatory to leaving for a trip to St. Paul and other places in search of a new location. Mart is one of the old-timers and one of the good boys.

G. L. Schoneman, formerly foreman in the Grand Forks Herald office spent a few days in the city last week enroute to Washington, D. C., where he goes to accept a situation on the Congressional Record. Mr. S. is one of the best all round printers in the business.

Prof. Whittier is a graduate optician, and has had fifteen years experience in adjusting spectacles to the most complicated defects in the human eye. It will pay you to see him, eyes examined free. Reckitt block, room 128. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 6:30 to 8 p. m.

Miss Veronneau and Mrs. Adams informs our reporter that they are still doing a very good business, selling millinery, and are ready to supply the wants of the ladies of Crookston and vicinity with everything they need in this line at figures the lowest of any, and they invite a call.

Leonard Meng, a butcher in the employ of P. Tibesar, died suddenly on Tuesday morning. On Monday night he manifested signs of insanity and was placed under care of the police. An inquest was held, and a post mortem examination made. The finding was death from natural causes.

E. C. Elwood, manager of the Grand Forks Opera House, writes to L. J. Columbus under date April 26th: "The Chicago Ladies' Qurtette entranced our people last night with their sweet wonderful voices, fine stage presence and elegant costumes. They are incomparable. Our people say: 'The best we ever had here.' Miss Cope pleased the audience highly."

Last Saturday a division of the hail fund was made at the Scandia bank. Aside from the contribution made at Fertile, each man received 40 bushels of wheat, some oats and barley, and there was something like $25 to expend for feed. The contribution, while it helps several deserving settlers to a modest start again, was not one-half what it should have been.

Beyond all question, Miss Cope is queen of all the galaxy of elocutionists that have honored these annual gatherings, and that is saying a great deal.—Sioux City Daily Journal, August 1285

We are again obliged to ask the indulgence of our readers which we trust will be readily granted in view of the many disadvantages under which we have labored in getting our new building in order and machinery set up with the kind of weather we have had. An extra dose of city work adds to our confusion and necessarily excludes much matter that we had in type for this issue.

A cordial welcome is extended to all to attend the Congregational church next Sunday. The service at 11 a. m. will be of unusual interest; and will consist of a bible exposition on "The Redeemed Promises of Jesus," by the pastor, lasting 15 minutes, followed by the regular bi-monthly Communion of the Lord's Supper. At 8 p. m. the pastor will preach; subject, "Jesus Illuminating Human Life." All strangers invited. Time of service 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. sharp.

Prof. Whittier, expert optician has just arrived from Grand Forks, N. D., and has taken rooms in the Reckitt Block, 3d floor room 128, where he will remain the balance of this week and next until Saturday, May 7th. Now is the time for all persons in Crookston and vicinity to have their eyes attended to and spectacles properly fitted. The Prof. corrects the most complicated defects in the human eye. Over 200 persons in Grand Forks and vicinity made happy by wearing spectacles. Eyes examined free. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Don't fail to see him.

Repair Your Sidewalks.

By order of the city council the property owners of this city are required to repair the sidewalks in front of their places, and in case they fail to do so, the street commissioner has instructions to make the necessary repairs, and tax the same to the owners of the lots. This work must be done as soon as possible.

Advertised Letters.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending April 16, 1892:

Cogan, John
Patrosak, Toffal
Westfelt, Dr.
Gagstad, Miss Carolina O.
Strom, Ulo A.
Wolf, F. W.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.
WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

Millinery at Cost.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs will sell her entire stock of spring and summer millinery at cost. The stock consists of all the latest styles and novelties from Chicago and New York. Call early and examine goods and convince yourself that you are getting your goods at cost. No. 9 Second street, opposite the Reckitt building, Crookston, Minn.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, April 26th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President John Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present; Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent; McGlogan.

Liquor license applications from the following parties were read: A. Brosseau, Medard Marceil, Bergquist & Morberg.

Moved by Alderman Jennings and seconded by Alderman Walker that the proper publication be made.—Carried.

Liquor license bond of Gaarder & Sundet, with H. F. Brown and P. E. Misgen as sureties was read and accepted.

Liquor license bond of Sylvester & Asselin with A. Farley and E. Barrette was read and accepted.

Liquor license bond of Bergquist & Morberg with L. O. Tommedahl and L. M. Bergquist as sureties was read and accepted.

Liquor bond of A. Brosseau with C. H. Saake and Noe Mallette as sureties was accepted.

Liquor bond of Hanson & Johnson with John O. Sundet and Joseph Hoch as sureties was read and accepted.

Liquor bond of Dahl & Bergstrom with Max Ericsson and August Walter as sureties was read and accepted.

Ed Ruckhaber presented his resignation as janitor of the engine house, which upon motion was accepted.

CROOKSTON, Minn., April 26, 1892.

To the City Council of the city of Crookston:

Your committee to whom was referred the communication of Lewis Ellington, Wm. Anglim and others, on the matter of the city of Crookston having and maintaining a public park suitable for the use of its citizens and the proper entertainment of its guests on all future occasions, etc., would respectfully report, that they have taken the matter under consideration and find that there are two places that can be bought for park purposes, viz: A tract of land containing 12 acres known as "Dobson's grove" for the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars. This tract is conveniently located, well provided with fine natural trees and requiring but a small expenditure to make it one of the most attractive parks in the Northwest. The other place is in Sampson's addition to the city of Crookston, on the west side of Red Lake River, which can be bought for the sum of two thousand dollars, provided the city expends the sum of one thousand dollars on it in improving it. There are eleven and one quarter acres of land in this tract.

Respectfully submitted for your consideration.

WM. E. WALKER,
Chairman Ways and Means Com.

On motion the report was accepted.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the clerk be and is hereby instructed to advertise for propositions from owners of property having lands for sale suitable for park purposes, and to have propositions opened at the regular meeting in June.—Carried.

Henry Shepard presented his resignation as constable, and on motion same was accepted.

Geo. H. Holt was nominated to fill the vacancy.

On motion the clerk was instructed to cast ballot in favor of Geo. H. Holt, which was done, and Mr. Holt duly declared elected constable to fill vacancy.

The First National bank presented a communication relating to the park site. On motion the communication was placed on file.

The city engineer estimated the total cost of putting in a sewer on Sixth street to be about $2,700.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 26th day of April, 1892, Ald. Cromb offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Ald. Morrisey.

The City Council of the city of Crookston does hereby resolve, That all proceedings heretofore taken by the city council of the city of Crookston regarding the purchase by said city of suitable grounds for a jail site be and the same are hereby repealed and revoked, and it is hereby further resolved, that the orders on the city treasury numbered respectively 2,397, 2,395, 2,396, 2,398, 2,399, 2,394, 2,400, 2,401, 2,402 and 2,403, in all aggregating $8,400, issued the 27th day of January, A. D. 1892, as purchase price of said jail site be, and the same are hereby ordered delivered to the city treasurer and by him cancelled,

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Alderman Childs not voting.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 26th day of April, 1892.
JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 26th day of April, 1892.
Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 26th day of April 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Anderson:

Be it Resolved, that this city proceed to construct a sewer of 42 diameter, made of brick, from intersection of Sixth street and Front street westerly to center of alley in block 39, original townsite, thence southerly through alley to and across Fifth street into Red Lake river, with necessary catch basins, manholes, etc., as may be required.

Upon the yeas and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None. Alderman Childs not voting.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 26th day of April, 1892.
JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 26th day of April, 1892.
Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred the matter of securing the location by the Crookston Water Works, Power and Light Company, of the intake pipe to their plant, above the city, and also to inquire into the contract or supposed contract now existing between said company and the city of Crooksson; beg leave to report, that pursuant to a request from your committee, Mr. W. J. Murphy, president of said company, very kindly visited the city of Crookston and gave your committee a hearing upon the matters submitted to their consideration.

That the reception given to your committee by Mr. Murphy was very courteous, he at the time expressing an earnest desire to meet the city of Crookston upon any fair and equitable terms which might be proposed by its City Council.

That as regards aforesaid intake pipe, Mr. Murphy informs your committee that the expense, according to the report of their engineer, of laying the same, (about $25,000) made the change entirely out of question as a business move, and it could not be considered by the company.

That as regards water and light furnished the city, Mr. Murphy informs us that his company is ready to cancel the portion of the contract relating to the furnishing of water for the city's use and to shut off the eight additional arc lights recently put in, either or both, at any time the City Council may so desire.

Mr. Murphy further proposes that if the city will take fourteen additional arc lights, making in all a total of thirty, his company will furnish the thirty lights at the rate of $150.00 per year each, but insists that unless this number of lights is taken the company will require the present light rates.

In conclusion and in view of the fact that the above proposition was made by Mr. Murphy in his individual capacity, while the Crookston Water Works, Power and Light Company is a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, whose affairs are controlled by a board of directors, your committee would recommend that this council by resolution request said Power and Light Company, to submit the above proposition in writing, and file it with the city clerk that it may be properly brought before this council for their intelligent action.

E. D. CHILDS.
L. D. MARSHALL.
FRED ANDERSON.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that the report be accepted and filed.—Carried.

The mayor presented the name of H. N. Tweten as policeman number two for confirmation. On motion ballot was taken. Ten votes were cast—9 in favor of confirmation and 1 against. Mr. Tweten was duly declared elected as patrolman number two.

Moved by Ald. Marshall, seconded by Ald. Marlette, that L. Gonyea be appointed as poor commissioner. The clerk was instructed to cast ballot in favor of Mr. Gonyea, which was done, and he was duly declared elected poor commissioner.

The city engineer requested that the city purchase granite markers for corners of different streets.

Moved by Ald. Jennings, seconded by Ald. Marshall, that the purchasing agent be instructed to purchase 60 granite markers and that the city engineer be instructed to place them when received.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Marlette, Morrisey, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Motion declared carried.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 26th day of April, 1892, Ald. Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Ald. Marshall:

Be it Resolved, That a sidewalk of pine plank, six feet wide, two inches thick, surfaced on one side, and well spiked with twenty penny spikes to three stringers 3x6 diameter, be constructed along the west side of Main street from Fifth street to Sixth street, in place of sidewalk condemned by city engineer.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 26th day of April, 1892.
JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 27th doy of April, 1892.
Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 26th day of April, 1892, Alderman Childs offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Jerome:

Resolved by the city council of the city of Crookston, that in the future when work is performed under the direction of the street commissioner, the pay for the same may be made by the said commissioner's issuing to the person performing such labor a time check, which check shall be countersigned by the comptroller, and when so countersigned and assigned to Merchants National bank, the same will be paid to such bank on the presentation by the same to the proper officer of the city of a verified statement of the number and amount of such checks so paid, to which statement shall be attached the cancelled checks by said bank so paid.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows: Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative, Jennings.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 26th day of April, 1892
JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 27th day of April, 1892.
WM. ANGLIM,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 26th day of April 1892, Alderman Childs offered the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Marshall.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this council that W. J. Murphy, president of the Crookston Water Power and Light Company, has said that his company stand ready to cancel their present existing contract for supplying water to the city of Crookston, if the city so desire, or to cut out the last eight arc lights, or to modify the present contract for lights, to furnish 30 arc lights for $150.00 per annum each. Now therefore

Be it Resolved, that the Crookston Water Power & Light Company is requested to submit the above proposition in writing and file the same with the city clerk, that it may come properly before the council for their intelligent action.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 26th day of April, 1892.
JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 27th day of April 1892.
Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held the 26th day of April, 1892, Ald. Jennings offered the following resolution which was seconded by Ald. Anderson:

Resolved, That the salaries of the city officers be fixed as follows for the current year:

Comptroller, E. M. Walsh	$300
Treasurer, L. C. Couvrette	300
City Engineer, G. A. Ralph	350
Assessor, W. F. Arnold	300
Street Com'r, D. F. McDonald	300
Clerk, E. C. Carruth	400
Purchasing Agent, Wm. Anglim	120
Chief of Police, L. Gonyea, per mo.,	70
Poor Com'r, "	10
Patrolman No. 1, D A. Robinson "	60
" No. 2, H. N. Tweten, "	60

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 26th day of April, 1892.
JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 27th day of April, 1892.
Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 26th day of April, 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Anderson.

Be it Resolved, that a sidewalk of five feet four inches wide made of pine plank two inches thick, surfaced on one side, well nailed with twenty penny spikes upon three stringers 3x6 diameter, be constructed along the northern side of Woodland avenue and in front of lots 13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20, and 21 in block two (2) of Sampson's Woodland Addition with necessary crossing over Woodland avenue to connect with sidewalk on St. Paul street. The city engineer is hereby ordered to have such street graded preparatory for such sidewalk.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Morrisey, Marshall, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 26th day of April, 1892.
JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 27th day of April 1892.
Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The matter of the deed for the lot on which the rear end of city hall and bell tower stands, was placed in the hands of the city attorney.

Felix Fournet asked permission to put a cross walk across Broadway, between his buildings, at his own expense. On motion the request was granted.

The matter of electing a board of health was brought up and on motion J. H. Thomas was elected to serve 3 years and A. A. Miller one year.

Moved by Alderman Jennings and seconded by Alderman Marshall that the purchasing agent be instructed to have placed at the gate of the city dumping ground a notice warning persons from depositing matter thereon except by permit; stating the amount of fine for violation of the ordinance.

Moved by Alderman Childs and seconded by Alderman Marshall that Alderman Jennings be appointed as a standing committee on the dumping ground matter and that he have full power to act.—Carried.

Clerk instructed to publish notice for people to clean rubbish and garbage from their property.

On motion Aldermen Cromb and Walker were added to the committee on revising charter and ordinances.

Alderman Childs presented a resolution relating to street commissioners issuing time checks to be countersigned by the comptroller.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the resolution be laid on the table. Motion declared lost.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

"LITTLE THINGS"

Make up the sum of human life, or as Browning says:

"The little more and how much it is;
And the little less and what worlds' away."

It's a little thing to tell the truth, but truth is a mighty lever. It is better than a large balance in the bank. It helps to buy goods—and—it helps to sell them.

This brings us to the point we want to make EMPHATIC.

"Our Prices are always lower than any others, on equal quality, perhaps."

"JUST A LITTLE BUT ALWAYS SOMETHING"

HERE ARE SOME "LITTLE MONEY" SAVERS:

25 Doz. style 99, "Royal Worcester Corset, worth $1.25	For 89c.
5 Dozen Ladies' Windsor Ties, worth 15 cents,	For 07c.
10 Dozen Ladies' Lined Black Sateen "Shirt Waists," worth 85 cents,	For 50c.
25 Dozen 36x23 "Huck Towels," worth 30 cents,	For 22c.
10 pieces, 31-inch, "Polka Dot" organdies, worth 20 cents,	For 15c.
10 pieces 10x4 Bleached sheeting, worth 35 cents,	For 27c.
10 pieces 9x4 Bleached Sheeting, worth 30 cents,	For 23c.
15 Doz. Ladies' Cotton vests, large sizes, worth 15 cents,	For 09c.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM,
AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

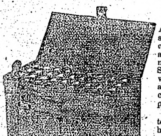
CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Opera House Block,

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice-President.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice-President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Organized Under the State Laws.

Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500

Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Interest on time deposits. Special attention to collections

DIRECTORS.
C. O. Christianson. H. Steenerson. Max Ericsson. E. P. Pierce. O. H. Lucken. L. K. Aaker. J. H. Lockin, A. G. Gallasch. C. Hendrickson. J. W. Wheeler.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

No Deduction Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Special—The treasury department has decided, unless a difference between the invoice weight of grain passing from Canada through the frontier port of the United States and the weight actually arriving at the frontier port is found by official weighing at such port, no allowance can be made for the difference, if any, officially ascertained at the final port of entry, there being no provisions of the law to authorize any deduction on account of loss which may have occurred during the transportation within the limits of the United States.

Hotel Guests Severely Burned.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special, Special—To-night fire broke out in a third-class hotel here, and but for the prompt response of the fire department serious trouble would have resulted. Two or three men in the building were severely burned. The hotel is situated in a block of frame buildings, which would have been good fuel for the flames had they not been quickly subdued. The loss will amount to $500 or $600.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

The youth "who sows his oats" is apt to mix in more or less tares.

A NEW volume of The Century will begin in May with a number of unusual interest. Three important serial features will be commenced in this number namely—Senor Castelar's "Life of Christopher Columbus"; "The Chosen Valley," a novel of western life by Mary Hallock Foote; and the series of articles describing the architectural features of the World's Fair, which a well known architect is to contribute.

The Puritans were not speculators, and yet they frequently invested in stocks.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

Speaking of the coal business, let us keep cool. It is quite easy and much cheaper.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

If you tell a friend your troubles he weeps, but at the recollection of his own.

For Sour Stomach take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

The tax-collector is always sure to come around in due time to every man.

Willie Tillbrook
Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., Cured of

Scrofula in the Neck

By Hood's Sarsaparilla

All parents whose children suffer from Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or other diseases caused by impure blood, should read the following from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a

Bunch Under One Ear

which the doctor said was Scrofula. As it continued to grow he finally lanced it and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved very rapidly until it healed up. Last winter it broke out again and was followed by

Erysipelas

We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger. The doctor seemed quite pleased at his appearance and said he feared at one time that we should lose him. I have also taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

myself and am satisfied that I have been helped by it." MRS. J. W. TILLBROOK, 5th Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless do not gripe.

FROM THE "PACIFIC JOURNAL."

"A great invention has been made by Dr. Tutt. That eminent chemist has produced

Tutt's Hair Dye

which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless." Price, $1. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

NERVOUS MEN!

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

The errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured at home. EXPERT TREATMENT. NO FAILURE. Consultation in person or by letter. Address Wm. H. Parker, M.D., or the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. Prospectus and descriptive Pamphlet, closely sealed, free to all. Send now.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

THIS TO YOU WHO ARE SICK! Send name, age, lock of hair and two 2c stamps and receive a Clairvoyant diagnosis of your disease by return mail. Character Delineation, $1. DR. N. H. PIERCE, Ann Arbor, Mich. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

IN FARMING CIRCLES.

INTERESTING TOPICS FOR PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

Some Interesting and Instructive Experiments—Plan of Hog Feeding—To Catch a Sheep—Limitations of Soil Analyses.

Some Interesting and Interesting Experiments.

A Nebraska farmer has been experimenting with potato seed, and obtained some information which is worth noting. It was on a small scale, to be sure, but that is the way experiments should be undertaken on the farm. He planted two medium-sized potatoes of a late variety whole. Result, half a peck of very inferior tubers. He also took two of the same size and kind, cut them into nineteen pieces with an eye in each piece. From these he obtained a little over three of very fine potatoes. At the same time he planted two very small ones, not larger than an ordinary bean, of course planting them whole, and was surprised to dig from the two hills a ten quart pail heaping full of the smoothest and best potatoes he saw last year.

The same farmer also experimented a little with corn, obtaining results that do not accord with common theory. In his trial ground he planted five acres with corn shelled from the middle of the ear, and the same day planted five acres with seed from the whole ear. The latter was fit to crib ten days earlier than corn planted six days before, and the yield was much larger. Such experiments as these, conducted by private individuals in a small way, often have great practical value.

The common custom of planting pumpkins in the same field with corn, and in the hills, is not approved by some progressive farmers. The pumpkins, may not take much from the value of the corn, but the corn, by shading the vines and fruit, certainly does take a good deal from the pumpkins. If only a few pumpkins are desired, perhaps this way of growing them will do well enough. But when a large crop is wanted, of the best quality, the plantation should occupy the entire ground. An immense crop can be raised from a single acre, and the quality of the fruit will be much better than that grown with corn. Pumpkins are greatly relished by cattle and hogs, and make a cheap and wholesome addition to the grain and hay ration.

An instructive experiment in checking potato rot is reported from Pennsylvania. In a patch devoted to the trial one half had the tops cut off and removed as soon as they showed any signs of rot and the other half remained uncut. On digging the crop all the potatoes from the treated portions of the field were found to be perfectly sound, while those from the other portion were unfit to use.

It is of no advantage to plant corn before the ground is sufficiently warmed to germinate the seed. It is apt to rot in damp soil, and then it is important for corn to germinate quickly and get a good start. Plant deep in soil dry enough to make a good tilth, firm the ground, and with good after culture and the blessing of Providence there will be an abundant harvest.

Plan of Hog Feeding.

Mr. Eli Heaton writes in the Indiana Farmer: Through your columns I would like to give my brother farmers my plan of feeding hogs during the past season, which I found was very healthful for the hogs and saves corn cobs. Last spring a year I bought half a bushel of the White Jerusalem artichoke which planted about one sixth of an acre; from this, in the fall, I sold 25 bushels of seed, I also buried about 12 bushels for my own use, then turned in 21 hogs to help themselves. Here they grew and fatted with only a little corn each day, also with plenty of fresh water, and salt and charcoal occasionally. This year I have about one and one-half acres. I have turned in 39 head of hogs to fatten and 42 fall pigs are also feeding on them. After the fat hogs are sold there will be food enough to supply my brood sows and pigs until spring with only a very little corn. In the spring I have only to turn my hogs out, close up the fence and the new crop comes on without any cultivation. There are always enough tubers left in the ground for a new crop. These artichokes are very prolific and will yield hundreds of bushels per acre.

I think that roots are the natural food for hogs, and it is needless to say that I have long since quit the cruel practice of using rings. Let us try more of the root feeding and have better and healthier hogs, especially when it will save time, labor and corn.

Potato Scab.

Extended experience with potato scab leads the North Dakota experiment station to the following interesting conclusions: Scabby seed tubers under ordinary circumstances produce a diseased crop of potatoes. Seed potatoes free from scab, upon soil free from the disease, will produce a healthy crop of potatoes. The disease germs can remain in the ground from one crop to another. The most interesting fact is, that by soaking the diseased seed in certain chemical solutions before planting, an undiseased crop can be grown from the scabbiest potatoes, provided the soil be free from the scab germs. The point to be attained is to kill the adhering germs and not retard the growth of the tuber. For this a treatment with corrosive sublimate, mercuric bichloride, is recommended. In the first place, wash the seed potatoes thoroughly either in running water or in a tub, changing the water frequently; reject the scabbiest ones. For the treatment, obtain a barrel and place in it thirteen gallons of water. Dissolve two ounces of corrosive sublimate in two gallons of warm water; add this to the water in the barrel, and stir it well till thoroughly mixed with it. Let the potatoes remain in this solution an hour and a half. The liquid can be used again for another quantity of potatoes. After the treatment the tuber can be cut in the usual manner and planted.

A similar scab is found on some varieties of beets, presumably the same. It is unwise to raise potatoes on the same land for successive seasons if they are shabby, and it follows that beets should not be grown after scabby potatoes. It is probable that other root crops may be infested with the fungous disease. If so, it may be expected that preventives will be found which are effective.

Limitations of Soil Analysis.

A great deal is said nowadays of the importance of soil analysis. Unquestionably a good analysis of agricultural lands is useful; but there are limitations to its value. It does not determine everything a farmer needs to know about his soil. Analysis must be supplemented by careful observation of growing plants, and by experiments, intelligently carried on, to discover what additions are needful to bring the soil to a high degree of fertility.

It was said by one of the speakers at a recent Farmers' Institute, that there may be a considerable percentage of plant food locked up in the soil, of which plants cannot avail themselves. Intelligent experimentation will enable the farmer to discover the key to these stored up treasures. If there is a large growth of foliage wood, it is evident that there is enough nitrogen. If the seed of the plant is deficient and the wood unripened, there is plainly a lack of potash and phosphoric acid. One field may have enough of these elements for almost any crop—though this is seldom the case on long-cultivated soils—while the adjoining one is lacking in one or all of them.

The trial of different brands of fertilizers, or of different farm manures, will aid the farmer in determining what his soil needs; but a good analysis affords a helpful starting point for such experiments, and therein lies its chief value.

To Catch a Sheep.

Put the flock in a small pen. Select with your eye a sheep which has not already got his eye on you. Move slowly and quietly and catch with right hand above the hock of left hind leg, so there will be no danger of breaking. Draw firmly to you until you can place the left arm around his neck close down to the shoulder; then change your right hand from the left hind leg over his back to the right hind leg—above hock remember—and you are ready to go.

Short Rows.

A hive of 5,000 bees will produce about fifty pounds of honey annually.

For hogs with overloaded stomachs charcoal is an excellent relief.

The hog, as a machine, can turn more products into a profitable form than any other animal that we know.

Every day a team is idle foots up a loss equal to the cost of keeps. As far as possible avoid this loss.

Trees properly pruned and the fruit well thinned out need never have their limbs propped. The man who carries out this mode will succeed, where the neglected trees will be unprofitable.

Sleeping in dust is the cause of the premature death of many hogs. Give them plenty of bedding and don't permit them to nest under corncribs or other buildings.

If you know anything about the care of horses, and have any sympathy for them, water them as often as they want to drink—once an hour, if possible. By doing this, you will not be only merciful to your animals, but you will be a benefactor to yourself, as they will do more work; they will be healthier; they will look better; and will be less liable to coughs and colds, and will live longer.

Mr. Holman, of Virginia, in the American Farmer, states that he had a neighbor who a few years ago bought 100 sheep for $300, and that the first season after the purchase he sold nearly enough lambs and wool to pay the entire cost, with original flock left. Mr. Holman thinks that no evidence is lacking to prove the profitableness of the business of sheep raising.

It is said that the use of tarred paper to protect trees is worse than all other evils combined, as it causes the bark underneath it to decay to the wood. A correspondent of the Western Rural lost a fine young orchard of 200 trees by this means, but not until after writing an article recommending the use of tarred paper, which he has been trying to correct ever since.

There is one disadvantage, and but one, in getting the horns off from cattle—it removes the age marks. But the compensating advantages far overbalance this. At two years old a wrinkle appears at the base of the horn, and the following year it is sufficiently developed to be easily seen. At five years of age a second wrinkle is fully developed, and after that one appears every year, until at the age of eleven or twelve the wrinkles are smaller, closer and less conspicuous, and some of the earlier ones will be entirely worn away.

HOW MOUNTAINS WERE MADE.

An Experiment Illustrates Their Formation What the Earth Cooled.

Visitors to Mount Washington can hardly have failed to notice in several places by the side of the road leading from the glen to the summit curiously bent and twisted rocks, some of which strikingly resemble layers of rumpled cloth. The evidence which the forms of these rocks furnish of the action of some tremendous pressure in long past times, which was able to bend and fold layers of the earth's crust, is of a kind that appeals to the eye and mind of the most uninstructed observer.

The geologists sees in the mountains themselves far grander proofs of the might of those forces of disturbance that have broken and corrugated the rocky shell of the globe.

The effectiveness of the slow contraction which the earth has undergone as its interior has gradually cooled off, in upheaving and deforming its surface, has recently been beautifully illustrated by the experiments of the French geologist, Professor A. Daubree.

He took a distended ball of caoutchouc, made to imitate the form of the earth, slightly flattened at the poles, and covered it with a layer of beeswax. Then the ball was allowed to contract a little. Immediately the beeswax surface was thrown into folds, and fractured, and upheaved in some places and depressed in others, the effect being to produce a striking resemblance to the surface of the earth, with its mountains and valleys and vast beds of broken and tilted rocks.

So in a few minutes, by this ingenious experiment, a geological history of the earth in minature can be enacted, and while watching it, with the aid of a little imagination, we may behold some of those mighty processes which, acting through millions of years, have gradually brought our planet into the condition in which we see it today.

Electric Lamp Making.

Certain interesting steps of the process, are matters of public information. The first carbon filaments made seldom lasted more than fifty hours, rendering the cost of lamp renewal as much as the cost of current. In endeavoring to prolong the life of a lamp it was noticed that the filament was brighter at some points than others, indicating a variation of size Could this be remedied? Could the filament be made of uniform diameter? Fortunately, yes. Several years before, M. Duprez, a French chemist, had recorded one of those observations so common in science, which, barren at the time they occur, afterward spring into fruitfulness through disclosing relationship to a puzzling problem.

He noticed that carbon heated in an atmosphere of hydro-carbon received a deposit of an extremely dense form of carbon upon its surface. Here lay the key to increasing the durability of the lamp filament. Immersing it while luminous in a heavy hydro-carbon gas or liquid, it took on a solid coating, and where the filament was hottest and therefore thinnest the deposit became thickest. In this ingenious fashion the thread was made to repair its own defects, with marked improvement in lasting quality. To a further experimental refinement the incandescent lamp owes another point of its present excellence. For a lamp's success it is essential that the air be exhausted from its bulb as thoroughly as possible.

Notwithstanding the use of the best pump, Mr. Swan, one of the pioneers of electric lighting, detected that his filaments were attacked by oxygen. It occurred to him, that perhaps a little of this gas might have been left in the substance of the carbon itself, for he well knew how strong was the affinity between gases and porous forms of carbon. Thought he, it may be that if the filament were kept aglow during the pumping operation the oxygen could be dislodged. Experiment proved the soundness of his surmise, and another advance in lamp making was scored. In leading the wires bearing a current into a lamp, inventors encountered a good deal of difficulty. This was overcome on discovery that platinum, when heated, has much the same rate of expansibility as glass.

CONTINUOUS ALTERNATING CURRENTS.

In producing current for lighting the choice lies between two plans, that of a continuous current, usually of comparatively low voltage, or pressure, and that of an alternating one, usually, but not necessarily, of high voltage. The alternating current, which may have its polarity reversed 100 to 1000 times a second, has the advantage of lending itself to economical transformation, that is to the production of changes in its pressure. It can be regulated also with less loss of energy than a continuous electrical stream. The continuous current when furnished, as it usually is, at 250 volts, is well within the safety limit, and on the three-wire system supplies incandescent lamps at 125 volts, avoiding the toll exacted by even the best transformer. This is the current suitable for compact city circuits; with a scattered circle of custom, such as that of a suburban district, the alternating system is preferred.

Strange Inscription on a Murdered Man's Tomb.

A despatch from Sofia states that profound emotion has been caused there by the discovery of the following inscription written by an unknown hand on the tombstone of M. Beltscheff, the murdered Finance Secretary: "Forgive us. We aimed at Stambouloff, we failed, and struck you. The second time we will not fail. Stambouloff shall not find the guilty persons; there are too many.—Your Mourning Murderers."

A whim is a fly that buzzes in the empty chambers of an exhausted brain.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It is not impossible to meet with a plump refusal from a slender girl.

Masked Venom.

Does anybody imagine that he or she can breathe air impregnated with malaria for any length of time and yet go scatheless? If any such there be let them incur the risk and then doubt. The poison in disguise as surely enters the system as a dose of prussic acid swallowed with suicidal intent. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the sole reliable defense against the malarial virus. Rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation are remedied by it.

It is a mistake to expect to find a $1,000 angel in a $1 a week servant.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ONE CENT INVESTED in a postal card addressed to Hale Thomas & Co. Minneapolis, Minn., will bring you the new spring catalogue of the leading dry goods house in the Northwest.

One may screw-up courage and have his attention rivited.

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Try something better. With Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the benefit is lasting. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels. Taken in time, they *prevent* trouble. In any case, they *cure* it.

And they cure it *easily*; they're mild and gentle, but thorough and effective. There's no disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick and Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest, and the easiest to take—but besides that, they're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get. This is true only of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

Boils! Pimples! Blotches,

AND ERUPTIONS ON THE BODY, are indications of Poison in the Blood, and show that nature is making efforts to throw it out. S. S. S. will assist in this good work. It changes the character of the blood, so that the poison bearing germs speedily leave through the pores of the skin, and the poison is also forced out.

C. W. HODKINS, Postmaster at East Lamoine, Me., writes that Mrs. Kelly's son, who had been confined to bed fourteen months with an Abscess, has been cured sound and well by Swift's Specific. The boy is fourteen years old, lives next door to me, and I know the statement to be true.

S. S. S. has a wonderful effect on Children, and should be given to every weak and debilitated child. Send for our Book on the Blood and Skin.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

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"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

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MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.
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Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment.

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THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER X.—CONTINUED.

Between the right side of the bed and the wall was a square table,—on which stood the lamp,—with the saddle-back chair beside it. On the left-hand side of the bed was a tall, carved black press. A large chimney, with a sculptured mantel and an open hearth, faced the door. A screen shut off the washstand, which stood to the left of the oriel. A broad settle, with a valance, and covered with a stuff similar to the hangings of the bed, ran round the three-sided recess formed by the window,—curtains of the same kind shut off this recess. A corner cabinet, with folding doors in the lower part, fitted the angle of the walls to the right; between this and the door was a deep, wide, and long chest, and above it a large mirror. An escritoire, some high-backed chairs, and a second table, completed the furniture. There was no door but the one opening upon the corridor, and no windows save the oriel.

In the early part of the night, I had described these particulars to Van Hoeck, at his request, and he had made me examine the press, the old chest, the hangings of the bed and settles; everything, in fact, which might afford a hiding-place to Lola or another.

I had even gone down upon my knees, and looked under the bed, to appease his anxiety. And yet, now, a vague uneasiness possessed me as I raised the lamp shade, and looked around the room. The dark oak wainscot, the sombre hangings, the painted ceiling overhead, absorbed the light; there was a black void on the opposite side of the bed, where the light from the lamp was intercepted by the curtains; I could not see even the outline of the great press.

I readjusted the shade, turned the wick higher, and, half-undressed, threw myself upon the bed. I was not afraid,—in strength I was a match for any natural foe, and I did not believe in the existence of any other,—yet I felt myself infected with Van Hoeck's presentiment of impending calamity.

Van Hoeck's theory of Lola's complicity in a plot to steal the diamond, had been upset by the fact that I was watching her asleep at my door at the very time Edith believed she saw the girl looking through her blinds; but this had in no wise shaken his conviction that the mysterious appearance was connected with a scheme to rob us.

"Are a man's convictions to be limited by his senses?" he asked. "You are convinced that a cloud is rising in the horizon because you see it; but am I to deny its existence because I have no sight? Are you justified, then, in declaring that we are not menaced by this disaster which is to overwhelm us because you have not my faculty of prevision? You who can not deny prescience to a bee, the presentiment of coming storm to cattle, tell me that my conviction is nothing. It is only by conviction that we live. What saves us from destruction but the conviction that, by stepping into an abyss, we must fall? I tell you to look about you; we are on the edge of an abyss. There are signs to strike the dullest intelligence. Your turn will come!"

I had hung my watch in the pocket upon the hanging at the head of the bed; its lively ticking sounded strangely out of keeping with the gloom and stillness of the surroundings. The shaded light gave a funeral aspect to the bed hangings; the baldaquin over my head might have been a catalalque for the dead. I wondered how many men had ended their days in this bed since these hangings had been put up. Would Van Hoeck's presentiment be fulfilled? Should I be found there in the morning dead?

It was well suited for a murder, that bed, with its pall-like hangings to conceal the lurking murderer.

Tic-tac, tic-tac, tic-tac, tic-tac, tic-tac.

My ear had become so familiar to the brisk movement of my watch that the slightest sound was audible above it. And a sound slight indeed I heard.

To my mind, dwelling then upon assassins, it sounded like the drawing of a dagger from its sheath.

Turning my head toward the side from which the sound seemed to proceed, I fancied I saw the heavy curtain move; it was between me and the lamp. The movement was as slight as the sound. If it was a fact that I heard one, it was a fact that I saw the other.

I drew myself up gradually; and, leaning forward, I suddenly flung back the curtain with my left hand. There was no resistance to my hand; nothing could be seen beyond but the lamp burning steadily on the table, the saddle-back chair, and the dim outline of the big chimney-piece.

I got upon my knees, and pushed the curtain flat against the wall, to be sure there could by no possibility be any one concealed in the heavy folds; —to assure myself that my suspicion was utterly without foundation.

This end of the room was comparitively light, and the saddleback chair was so placed as to preclude the possibility of any one hiding beyond it.

If the curtain had indeed moved, it must have been by a hand from under the bed. It was easier to believe that I had been mistaken in seeing the slight movement than to suppose that I had over-looked a concealed thief when I looked under the bed, to satisfy Van Hoeck; so I let the curtain fall, and lay down again.

My thoughts still dwelt upon the idea of assassination. Setting aside the idea of an intrigue in which Lola was concerned, there was yet nothing prosperous in Van Hoeck's presentiment. There was eight or ten servants in the house, and undoubtedly ever one of them knew of the marvelous treasure in my keeping. They would tell their friends in the adjacent village, the keepers, the tradespeople, —in a few days the story would be carried about and made known to hundreds; and was there none amongst them whose cupidity might take practical form? It was quite possible that under this very roof there was one with the ingenuity and daring to plan and execute the robbery. A servant intimately acquainted with the arrangement of the rooms and the peculiarities of the building, would probably know of the external means of communication between the bay and oriel windows. Without this knowledge, no one, it seemed to me, would dare to attempt that hazardous passage at night and in the dark; but with that knowledge, and possibly some previous practice, the feat was sufficiently practicable. In that case, Edith might actually have heard and seen what she had since attributed to imagination.

But what end could be served by these repeated attacks upon her sensibility?

A cause is sometimes discovered by examining the effect. Now what effect had been produced by these attacks? The first had frightened Edith excessively; the second had made a slighter impression,—thus far the effect had been confined to her; but the third—for only to a third fright could I attribute her scream of terror—had brought her father and myself from our rooms. Instantly, something like the truth flashed upon my mind.

To bring me from my room was the very object with which the attack upon Edith had been made.

Unriddling the mystery with this key, I assumed that the thief had watched me close the door upon Van Hoeck and return to my room; that, after allowing me sufficient time to get into bed, but not to fall into sound sleep, he had made the attack upon Edith, opening her door beforehand to provide a speedy means of escape, and to allow her cry to be more distinctly heard; that, having succeeded in terrifying her, he had sped down the stairs in the left block, passed through the library and dining-room, and ascended by the stairs in the right block about the same time that I might be supposed to have reached Edith's room, and that, reckoning upon my keeping the Great Hesper under my pillow, and leaving it there in my alarm upon Edith's account, he had expected to have possessed himself of our treasure. If what I thus assumed was the fact, then indeed this plan might have succeeded but for Van Hoeck's prudent insistance upon my strapping the diamond to my wrist.

As I thus explained what had happened, a more startling reflection occurred to my mind. The thief had been disapointed in not finding the diamond beneath my pillow, but he yet might not have relinquished the hope of getting it.

He might not have left the room. He might be hidden there at that very moment!

What was more easy, being in the room, than to conceal himself in it? The curtain that moved the oriel, the great chest, the settle, the press, were all suggestive of that course. The fellow might be under the very bed I was lying upon.

The movement I had seen in the curtain, the sound similar to the drawing of a blade from its sheath—which might well be caused by the movement of the heavy valance of the bed, strengthened the suspicion. Was he lying there waiting for the sound of my heavy breathing to assure him that I slept?

There was scarcely the necessity to wait for that; for what resistance could I, lying upon my back there, make against a foe springing out of the dark upon me?

I thought of the clasp-knife Van Hoeck had given me, and, stretching out my hand, I felt for it where I had stuck it,—between the mattress and the bedstead. I could not find it.

Pushing the curtain so that the light from the lamp fell upon the edge of the bedstead, I assured myself that it was not where I had left it. It must have slipped through—or been drawn out.

The latter supposition explained the sound and movement I had heard and seen. Yet it might have made that sound in slipping through,—its fall upon the floor deadened by the carpet, or its point sticking in the boards; but I fancied the horn handle was too wide to allow of its slipping through.

To satisfy myself at once upon this point, I leaped out of bed, resolved to strike a match and look under the valance. I stood for a moment stupefied; the box of vestas was gone from the table, where I was certain I had laid them.

They must have been taken whilst I lay screened by the bed curtains.

I glanced over my shoulder.

The folds of the curtain against the bed were not the same as when I pushed them back to the wall; one fold stood out at an angle; and as, slowly turning around, I looked more closely, I saw against the dark oak panel of the wall about the mid-height of a man, and protruding but an inch or so from the edge of the curtain, the bright point of a knife blade.

Now, indeed, there was no longer any doubt. The man who had come to rob was there to murder me. Had I stopped but another moment on the bed, he might have knifed me.

What was I to do? I had him, standing there behind the curtain, at a certain advantage.

Should I spring upon him and strangle him against the wall in the folds of the curtain?

It was not a sure victory for me, and a partial one might, in the end, be fatal. The thick stuff would prevent my getting a firm grip of him, and his right hand, the one that held the knife, was free. My chance was too small, the danger too great, to justify that attack, though the muscles of my arms and fingers were strung up to make the tempting effort.

Keeping my eye upon the curtain, I drew back to the foot of the bed. To get to the door, I must cross the room, and inevitably be seen by the murderous rascal as he stood there on the inner side of the bed curtain; and, arrived at the door, I must turn the key twice, and the handle as well, before he overtook me. On the other hand, to disengage himself from the folds of the curtain, and recover the start I had of him.

The chances were pretty equal, and I determined to save myself by flight rather than risk the fatal result of the unequal encounter.

I made my way noiselessly, in a straight line down the room, until I got opposite the door; then I made a rush for it, across the open space. I got to the door, and, with furious haste, groped about for the key. It was gone!

I grasped the handle, in the hope that I might be able to tear the lock off; the screw had been taken out, and the knob slid off the spindle in my hand. I was lost.

It astonishes me, now, to think with what celerity and adroitness these precautions against my escape had been made.

The man had not rushed after me; there was no desperate pursuit of that kind; he knew I was trapped. Only, as I turned my eyes back to the place where he stood, I perceived that the light was dying out.

There was but a narrow rim of blue flame above the wick; it faded away, and all was dark.

There are degrees of darkness; this seemed to me the last degree. I felt as if I was sunk in a lake of pitch.

If I called for help, it was not certain that the heavy-sleeping Judge would hear me. Possibly Sir Edmund was yet awake, but I thought of Edith; and besides, I knew that before assistance could come, before the door could be burst, all would be over.

Probably my foe was already approaching me; my cry would be the signal for him to spring upon me.

No; my only chance of escape was in maintaining silence, and keeping him in ignorance of my position. If accident brought us into contact, I trusted to my physical strength and good luck to be a match for him and his knife in the subsequent struggle. The diamond, buckled to my wrist, might serve me in the fight, I might stun the fellow with it, if fortune only favored my arm.

It was a duel between us, and, anyway, I would sell my life dearly.

With this resolve, I drew away from the door toward that part of the room where, as I fancied, the carved press stood. I kept my arms free, my body crouched together, and every muscle tense and ready.

I backed a few feet from the door, and then I stopped, as the reflection crossed my mind that I might be backing toward my adversary! Then I regretted that I had left the door, where at least I might have stood safe from a rear attack.

I could hear nothing but the throbbing of the blood in my temples and the quick tic-tac, tic tac, tic-tac, tic-tac, tic-tac of my watch behind me, yet I knew that the murderer must be moving.

He had his work to do, and must have made up his mind how to do it before putting out the light. I could see nothing, and the silence and darkness were horrible, with the possibility of falling upon me from behind. Yet, how was I to guard against that attack, not knowing where he was? Possibly his visual power was stronger than mine.

I knew by the ticking of my watch that the bed was somewhere behind me, and that I ought to be facing the oriel; and, as I strained my eyes to catch any rays of light that might exist, I fancied I detected a dim gray seam in the blackness before me,—possibly the curtain masking the oriel were slightly parted.

As I continued to stare in that direction, I became convinced that this was the fact, and, slight though the assurance was, it gave me some feeling of security; in that direction I might know of my foes approach. And, sure enough, at that very moment the gray seam was blocked out.

He was there, between me and the oriel. My first impulse was to end the terrible suspense, and spring forward upon him; but prudence checked me.

He might be close to me, or he might be close to the oriel,—it was impossible for me to tell merely by the absence of a faint light.

TO BE CONTINUED.

E PLURIBUS DUO.

Doctors Are Easily Fooled, as These Instances Clearly Show.

Doctor Brunton, in an address lately reported in the London Lancet, was cautioning his hearers—the members of a medical society against hastily expressed opinions as to the nature of patients' diseases, and emphasized his warning by two professional anecdotes. He was once present at a clinic, the subject of which was a man evidently suffering from some disease of the heart.

An unnatural murmuring sound could be heard from that organ, and the pupil of one of his eyes was very much dilated. The peculiar appearance of the eye seemed to have some connection with the cardiac affection, but various opinions were expressed by the different students as to what the precise nature of this relation could be.

The discussion was just becoming interesting when the patient remarked that his strange-looking eye was made of glass!

At another clinic the professor in charge was discussing learnedly about the importance of attending to minor symptoms.

"Now, gentlemen," he said, "in the case of this woman here, certain things could be confidently affirmed from the condition of her teeth."

He was proceeding to particularize, but just then the patient broke in upon him.

"Please, sir," she said, as she took out her teeth, "I will hand them round; the young gentleman might like to look at them closer."

The Strawberry,

Boston Transcript.

The rose, the apple and the strawberry seem especially intended by nature for the use and pleasure of mankind. Not only does the beauty and fragrance of the one and the grateful flavor of the other point to this, but the very wide distribution of each over the face of the earth, as well as their great susceptibility to improvement and adapation under the fostering hand of man, seem to indicate unusual designs in this direction. The strawberry is, perhaps, the most universally acceptible of the many delicious fruits intended for the human palate. Some variety of it is found growing wild in nearly every part of Europe, many of the finest sorts are indigenous to North and South America, and even India has a native variety, though of slight food value. Since the cultivation of the strawberry began, moreover, it has adapted itself readily to nearly all climates and soils, no other fruit, probably, being now as widely disseminated.

Notwithstanding this, such is the power of popular fallocies that the ancient belief still holds strongly in the minds of that only rare skill and the most unwearying labor suffice to insure a crop of this heaven-bestowed fruit. It is false. The strawberry is as easy of cultivation as sweet corn—indeed, needs much the same care, except in the paticular of water. It ought to be univesally grown by garden proprietors. What is more delightful or appetizing than the sight upon one's breakfast table of a generous dish piled to a toppling mountain with the blushing and fragrant cones, fresh picked from the garden and inhaling the cool breath of a June morning? A rare charm, too, and one in which the supply from the private garden holds an immense superiority over that of the market, lies in the mingling of the various kinds, thereby bringing out by contrast the subtle variations for which the strawberry is famous.

He Wanted a Pass.

The multitudes who think they ought not to pay railroad fare are never at a loss for grounds upon which to base their applications for passes. The passenger agents are used to the most extraordinary petitions, some piteous, some audacious, and now and then one that is downright humorous. Under this last head comes an application that was made to Passenger Agent Ed Smith of the Baltimore & Ohio the other day.

Mr Smith was busy in his office on 5th avenue, when a tall and very lean young man came in and asked to see the passenger agent. Mr. Smith noticed that the young man's hair was very long and that the bottoms of his trousers were frayed, but in spite of these ominous signs he said cheerily: "Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

"I want to get to Baltimore," said the long-haired young man in a sepulchral voice.

"You've come to the right place, sir; we sell tickets for Baltimore to any one," said Mr. Smith, waving his hand toward the ticket counter.

"No, you don't understand me," went on the young man, "I have some beautiful poems here, and when I've read you one or two I am sure you will see your way to transporting me to Baltimore," and with this the young man fished out a bundle of manuscript from his coat tail pocket. It was a warm day and Mr. Smith did not feel inclined to precipitate a conflict; so he sank back into his chair and the long-haired poet began to read aloud his effusions. He read two poems of considerable length, and he might have read more, but the second poem had a refrain in which "along the shore" was rhymed with "all the more" and "Baltimore," and Mr. Smith's good nature ouldn't stand that. He called to the clerks and they deposited the lank and lean poet with the long hair on the sidewalk. For some days yet Baltimore is safe.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Japanese Frugality.

Some remarkable statements are made by Professor Rein, a scientist who has been investigating the material resources of Japan. They reveal a national frugality and economy of a marvelous type. The area of Japan is less than of California. Its cultivated land is less than one-tenth of its total acreage, yet its products support about 38,000,000. In Japan 2,560 persons subsist from each square mile of tilled land. A people existing in such circumstances must, from necessity of preservation, be provident, painstaking, hard working, ingenious and frugal. The Japs appear to deserve all these adjectives. Agriculture with them is literally marked gardening, because the soil is required to produce more than any other place in the world.—Once a Week.

As a Soldier.

The religion of Dahomey Land is to the effect that any soldier killed while fighting white men goes straight to heaven to become a handsome young man of 25, who is provided with fifteen beautiful wives and all the game he can eat for a thousand years. Under this belief hundreds of them do their best to get killed, and its rather funny to think how they are bamboozled when they wake up "over there."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT TO BE TOLD QUIETLY.

A Boston Maid's Kindly Intention Thwarted by a Defect of Hearing.

She was a middle-aged woman dressed in black, and wearing eyeglasses says the Boston Journal. She carried both her head and her bundles in a way that indicated self-reliance, and, having failed to find a seat in the Old Colony car she entered first, although the train was now in motion she bravely crossed the platform and went into the next car.

A masculine eye would probably have noticed nothing peculiar in her personal appearance, but nearly every woman that she passed noticed that the new-comer still wore a draped overskirt and that this part of her attire, instead of having the necessary symmetry, was hitched around on one side in a way that was not only unfashionable, but entirely ungraceful and unbecoming. Woman like, they wanted to tell her of it.

She had found a seat, had seated herself, and was calmly depositing her bundles by her side, when a very pretty girl in the seat just behind leaned forward and said, in a low tone:

"I beg your pardon, madam, but something seems to be wrong with your dress. The skirt is caught to one side in some way, and——"

"Hey?" said the woman, sharply.

The girl repeated in substance what she had said before, and added humbly: "I thought you would like to know, so as to fix it before you go on the street again."

The woman didn't understand. She turned around, and throwing her head back, in order to direct her gaze through her glasses, carefully scrutinized the young lady's features. Then, in a loud tone, with due deliberation, she said: "I—don't—think—I—know you."

The young lady blushed. This reception of her well-meant information was more than she had bargained for, and her voice, though subdued, was very distinct. The passengers near by were becoming interested.

"I don't want to seem rude, but your skirt is somewhat one-sided."

The woman had a puzzled look on her face, and she slowly repeated: "I am a little deaf," she added; "can't you speak a little louder?"

Her own tones by this time were loud enough for an open-air orator, and the audience to the dialogue now comprised all the passengers in the car.

The pretty girl had gone too far to back out, and in a tone that would have done credit to an elocutionist she tried again. "Your skirt is one-sided!"

For the first time the face of the woman lighted up with a show of interest, and with a delusive smile that raised false hopes in the fair maiden's breast she leaned far back so as to get the full import of the reply and shouted:

"Did you say you came from Rochester?"

She was a little deaf. It took the combined efforts of all the ladies near her to make her understand, but when she knew what they wanted she seemed truly grateful, and, turning round, would doubtless have added to her acknowledgement some words of apology to the young lady, but the seat was vacant. The fair Samaritan was gone.

SOCIETY IN THE GULCH.

Jim Couldn't Go Because He Was Short on Ornaments.

There was to be a dance that night in the gulch, and all her beauty and her chivalry were to be on hand, says New York Truth.

Upon the mountain side a light flickered from the window of Dandy Jim's cabin.

The revealers observed it as they went in groups to the ball and wondered.

Jim was always the very first at all festive occasions and the last to leave.

An hour after the latest arrivals had made their appearance Jim had not come.

Wonders gave place to alarm then and a committee of three were appointed to go to Jim's cabin and investigate.

The light from the window streamed down the path and the visitors found no difficulty in reaching the cabin though the night was dark.

In response to their knock they were invited to enter and within they found Dandy Jim seated in the corner in the deepest dejection.

"Hello, Jim," greeted the spokesman, cheerily, "why ain't yer at the shindig?"

"Can't boys. I can't come," and Jim's lips quivered.

"What's the row? Got news from the East? Is yer mother dead or yer wife livin'? We've been sent up to find out."

"Wasn't that, boys. I ain't got nuthin' to wear. Both my revolvers are out of order and a Winchester is such—bad form, besides bein' awkward to dance in."

Jim hastily brushed his eyes and the visitors looked mournfully at each other.

They knew that on such a night there were no spare garments in the gulch that would fit Dandy Jim.

A Methodical Man.

Once an old Englishman, James Scott by name, traveled about on business until he was nearly eighty years of age. He became celebrated for his punctuality and his methodical habits. Upon one occasion a gentleman stopped at an inn much frequented by Mr. Scott and saw a fine fowl cooking.

"That is very good," said the hungry guest. "You may serve that for my dinner."

"You cannot have that, sir," replied the landlord. "That is being cooked for Mr. Scott, the traveler."

"I know Mr. Scott very well," said the gentleman. "Is he stopping here?"

"Oh, no, sir," answered the landlord. "But six months ago he ordered a fowl to be ready for him at precisely 2 o'clock today and we are expecting him every minute."

Raised on the Bottle.

A gentleman not long since, in one of his rides in Southern Illinois, sought to make himself interesting to a good-looking mother of a sweet baby occupying the next seat in the car. After duly praising the baby he remarked to the mother:

"He's a real Sucker, I suppose?" (meaning Illinois born.)

"No sir," said the lady blushing; "We had to raise him on the bottle."

The gentleman resumed his reading and has not bragged on any strange babies since.—National Weekly.

The Gallant Hungarian.

Lady of the House: "Pardon my interrupting you, gentlemen, but my daughter is now going to sing 'By the sad sea waves.'"

Hungarian: "That won't disturb us in the least, Madame, it's a pretty long way off, isn't it?"

UNITED STATES COURT.

An Editor Acquitted of the Charge of Printing a Lottery Advertisement.

Joseph Mueller who was charged with having published a lottery advertisement in the Dodge County Pioneer, at Mayville, was acquitted in the United States Court yesterday. The case is an important victory for the Louisiana State Lottery. It was charged that a certain notice that appeared in the paper, which is a German weekly, was an advertisement under the new law forbidding the mailing of publications containing lottery advertisements. The card read as follows:

CONRAD! CONRAD! CONRAD!

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

While it is true that I have been elected president of the Louisiana State Lottery company, vice M. A. Dauphin, deceased, I am still president of the Gulf Coast Ice and Manufacturing company, and all orders for material, machinery, etc., as well as all other business letters should be addressed to me as before. Paul Conrad, box 1,358, New Orleans.

Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Fond du Lac defended Mueller, arguring that the advertisement did not come within the scope of the statute. The jury was out but a few minutes.—Milwaukee, Wis., Sentinel.

Child on the Track.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Special. —A thrilling incident occurred near Tyron station, on the Chippewa Valley division of the Milwaukee road, yesterday. The up train was rushing along towards Eau Claire when a little child was discovered in the middle of the track waving a pair of tiny arms at the approaching locomotive. Engineer McGuire put on the air-brakes and the train was brought to a standstill within a few feet of the child.

Stone for the Fair.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special. —F. Prentice to-day received instructions from the state board of world's fair managers to proceed with the brown stone monolith for the world's fair. The contract for erecting the same was let to Henry Buestun of Milwaukee. Mr. Prentice will have a force of men put on at the quarry at once and will soon have the stone out.

One Pure Baking Powder.

Like Telling a Secret.

A story is told and it is a true story that over seventy per cent. of all the baking powders sold contain either alum or ammonia, and many of these powders contain both. The ill effects upon the system of food raised by alum or ammonia powders are the more dangerous because of their insidious character. It would be less dangerous for the people were it fatal at once, for then such food would be avoided, but their baneful action because imperceptible at first and slow in its advances, is no less certain.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is declared by all authorities as free from alum, ammonia or any other adulterant. Its purity has never been questioned, and while it does finer and better work, it costs no more at retail than many of the adulterated powders.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

W. H. Dixon, the widely known railroad man, dies suddenly in St. Paul.

Two St. Paul laborers quarreled and one is struck with perhaps fatal results.

Patrick Shanley, the St. Paul man who was shot at the dog fight in Anoka county, dies as the result of an amputation.

August Holmberg, who drives a delivery wagon at Cloquet, was thrown from it and had his leg broken.

A young lady is drowned near Crookston, Minn., under very mysterious circumstances.

The latest idea in connection with Duluth-railway terminals is to tunnel the ship canal.

Judge Mills dissolved the injunction against the city of Moorhead in the jail question.

A voucher clerk of the Northern Pacific is arrested in St. Paul for securing over $4,000 by raising checks.

Mamie Malone, a little girl living in Jerome's addition, Crookston was shot in the left hand by some playmates who were shooting at mice in an old barn.

Seeding will commence on the high ground the latter part of the week, the past few days of warm wind and sunshine having dried the land very fast.

The Bank of Echo was opened by Griffith, Smith & Co., of Sleepy Eye, Minn., with a capital stock of $10,000. J. B. Lorge is cashier.

Andrew Olson, who was struck recently by a falling ore bucket in one of the mines on the Mesaba, died. This is the first fatal accident on the new range.

Five members of the Sleepy Eye Mill company purchased the Marshall River mills, paying $50,000 for it. They will assume charge of it May 1.

Asage Rasaaen, a young farmer living in Blackhammer, near Caledonia, committed suicide by hanging. He leaves a widow and two children.

John H. H. Canfield, son of Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, one of the early directors of the Northern Pacific railroad, died at Lake Park after an illness of forty hours of spinal meningitis.

Patrick Kelly was bailed out of jail at Albert Lea, where he had lain for nearly a week, charged with an attempt to shoot an officer. He got out in time to attend his father's funeral.

Lyon county's quota to the world's fair fund will be speedily raised. Supt. Hunt arrived at Marshall from Tracy, where he secured the pledge for one-half the county's apportionment and Marshall will readily raise the balance.

Albert Quieltner, a 14-year-old lad was arrested at Anoka, on a warrant of a Mr. Sawyer charging the boy with stealing a horse from his barn and trying to sell it. The culprit was brought to Anoka and lodged in jail.

Miss Brule was found in the river at Crookston. Neighbors searched for her the night previous. Her parents reside near Gentilly, in this county. Coroner Shepard did not think an inquest necessary as the death was evidently accidental.

An unknown man was found squeezed in between telegraph poles loaded on a flat car on a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul freight train that arrived at Winona, the other morning. The man, who was about 22 years of age, had been dead about 15 hours. He was badly mangled.

A North Branch Special says: Seeding in this section nearly finished. A large acreage of new ground has been broken last fall and this spring. More grain has been sown this season than formerly. The potato crop will have about the same acreage as last year.

All the present saloon keepers of Litchfield have decided to abide by the law, as interpreted by the attorney-general, and close their saloons April 24, 20 days after election. All have made applications for new licenses, which will no doubt be granted.

The new portion of the Imperial mill at Duluth was started and is operating successfully. It has a capacity of 3,500 barrels daily, and with the older portion of the mill that has been in operation about four years, gives the mill a daily capacity of 6,000 bbls.

B. C. Sanborn, the editor and founder of the Madelia Times paper, that has existed under his guidance for fifteen years or more, was convicted after a four day's trial, of cruelty to animals and fined $10 and costs. The charge was starvation and lack of shelter to a horse.

J. H. Dobbell, of Pine City, who was reported missing, is supposed to be drowned. The boat was found at the mouth of the Mission creek, 2½ miles from here. One seat was torn out and the boat capsized. His companion and hired man, named Frank, is also missing. The river will be dragged.

The Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W. of Minnesota will hold their annual session at the State Capitol, St. Paul, May 3, 4 and 5. The governor has kindly tendered the use of the hall of the house of representatives for the meeting. This rapidly increasing order now numbers close on to 10,000 members in this state.

Sam Dougherty, fifty years old and single, a laborer in Paulsen's sawmill, at Park Rapids, was found near the railroad track in a dying condition from a blow on the head. He was taken to Wadena by the train crew, where he died in a few hours. Later circumstances indicate foul play.

John Endres of Verndale was found dead on the Northern Pacific track at Detroit. Sheriff Smith had him in charge for forging his father-in-law's name, and as the train was approaching the station he either jumped or threw himself from the train. He was an old resident of Detroit, and leaves a widow and two children.

The Seventh Annual Encampment of Minnesota Division, Sons of Veterans, will be held at Worthington, June 21-22. This excellent order has gained a wonderful growth during the past year, and if the deep interest taken in its welfare by the officers and members goes for anything, it will not be long till it will have advanced to the front rank of fraternal orders. It is expected that there will be a large gathering at the encampment.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At a public meeting at Howard, citizens pledged a carload of wheat for the Russian sufferers.

It may be safely said for the first time this season that seeding has actively begun in the entire Jim Valley. The acreage will be largely increased in many localities.

Many farmers began seeding wheat at Harrison in February and it is not all sown yet.—Land is advancing in value rapidly, owing to the prosperous outlook and the number of land buyers who are arriving daily.

Fred Larson, a young man, met a fearful death near Webster. In an effort to separate two vicious dogs who were fighting, a man named Olson, who was using the handle of a pitchfork on the dogs, drew back and one of the tines struck Larson just below the brow and above the ball of the right eye, penetrating the brain.

James Everett came very near death at Watertown. He was agitating a soda fountain which had been charged when it exploded, injuring him severely, but not dangerously. One piece of the fountain made its exit through an open doorway and was fifty yards from the scene of the explosion.

A Miller Special says Sowing grain is now in full blast again, although the ground is in a moist condition for the work. The scarcity of farm help is quite a drawback to the rapid advancement of the work, and it will be the first of May before all the wheat is sown.

Prof. James E. Todd has been elected to the chair of geology and mineralogy, left vacant by Prof. G. E. Culver. Prof. Todd previously occupied the chair of natural sciences at Tabor college, Iowa. He has also filled the chair of geology at Beloit. Few, if any other, geologists have had the practical field experience in South Dakota geology enjoyed by Prof. Todd.

The Sisseton reservation boom is by no means over, although the rush for land is about over. A town site fever epidemic has taken possession of a great many, and numerous are the prospective fortunes of the boomers. At present indications are that the liveliest town will be at the crossing of the Milwaukee road and the proposed Sioux City, Watertown & Duluth.

NORTH DAKOTA.

A Grand Forks bank cashier embezzles. He attributes his downfall to gambling.

Executive Manager Tyler, of the state world's fair board, spent a day at Jamestown recently working up interest in the state exhibit.

The working of the industrial school at Fort Totten is being investigated by Supervision of Indian Schools Ansley, and testimony is being taken at Devil's Lake.

An Edinburgh special says: Seeding is in progress, having commenced. The soil is in good condition. The acreage will be about two-thirds that of last year, as but little plowing was done last fall.

The Normal School Board, in session at Valley City recently accepted the designs and plans of W. B. Hancock, of Fargo, for the new normal school building to be built here. Mr. Hancock is to superintend the work.

At the school election at Grand Forks, D. Lay was relected member at large. The board of directors are: James Elton, Second ward; J. D. Bacon, Fourth ward; W. L. Wilder, Sixth ward.

Roadmaster McNamara, of the Northern Pacific, has been arrested at Grand Forks on a charge of falsifying his pay rolls, drawing money for fictitious employes and forging signatures to the pay roll, pocketing the proceeds. He is in custody at Pembina. He is said to have made a full confession.

Heavy immigration still continues. The Great Northern is carrying loaded trains. The Northern Pacific also is doing a heavy business. Settlers are scattering out among the small towns west of Grand Forks. A large party from Indianapolis, Ind., passed through to take government homesteads in Towner county.

WISCONSIN.

Property valued at $100,000 is burned at Kenosha, Wis.

A 10-year old daughter of James E. Cornwell, living three miles north of Downing burned to death while playing with fire during intermission at school.

Rodin, a photographer, living at West Superior, was killed on the Eastern Minnesota road, fifteen miles south of this city,

County Supervisor P. J. Ryan's residence at Durand, was totally destroyed by fire. His wife was alone with small children at the time. The origin is unknown. Loss over $2,000.

The home of A. D. White, the agent for the Singer Sewing Machine company at Brandon, was entered by thieves while the family was at church and $1,000 in money stolen.

Albert W. Weisbrod, a prominent lawyer of Northern Wisconsin, and one of the attorneys in the celebrated state treasury cases, died at Oshkosh suddenly.

Two children were poisoned by eating something they picked up on the street, which is supposed to have been strychnine, as both died in a short time of convulsions. One was five and the other six years of age.

The wife of Theodore H. Specht, of the firm of Specht, Crœnen & Co., carriage manufacturers, of Milwaukee, presented her husband with three babies, two boys and a girl, weighing exactly six pounds each. All are doing well.

A row boat was found near the shore in Green lake Dartford containing the dead body of a boy, aged fifteen, the son of the wealthy owner of "Sunnyside," one of the finest summer houses on the lake. The lad had just breathed his last. He had evidently been killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Wm. Bortel, who tried to get out of Barron county with a livery team, was captured at Eau Claire by Deputy Sheriff Deitz, who returned with him and the team.

IOWA.

A number of prominent capitalists of Dubuque organized the Dubuque Life Insurance Company recently. The details are not yet perfected.

A man named Kellsey was fatally injured at Iowa Falls by being caught in a cog at the bottle works. The engine could not be stopped in time.

The corner stone of the new Hardin county court house, which will cost $75,000, was laid with appropriate ceremony. Hon. G. W. Ball, of Iowa City, will deliver the address.

Charles Blackman, a cattle thief who for five years has eluded officers of the law has been captured and placed in jail at Creston. There are several indictments pending against him for wholesale cattle stealing.

Vac Adamel, is held in bonds of $1,000 at Cedar Rapids to answer to the charge of attempting to rape Mrs. Hosik, a prominent Bohemian lady. Adamel is married, but it is claimed he has another wife living in Prague.

Workmen while digging down a bank in the eastern part of Cedar Rapidi, unearthed the skeleton of a man with a broad-brimmed hat on his head, a silk tie around his neck and a part of a vest. There is no clue as to who it is.

William Stackhouse, a German, while engaged in erecting a windmill tower seven miles west of Eldora, was killed. He was at the top of the shaft and fell, killing him almost instantly. He lived at Hubbard, on Chicago & Northwestern railroad.

The federal inspection of beef went into effect at the slaughter house of E. Haakinson & Co., and 50 head of cattle and 260 head of sheep were tagged out. It is expected that pork inspection will begin soon.

It has just been reported at Des Moines that a farmer named Cockerham, living six miles north, has killed his wife by shooting her. The couple have had trouble and were not living together. He had threatened to kill her before. There are no particulars.

Herbert Davy, the 14-year-old son of Geo. Davy, a prominent citizen of Earlville, Delaware county, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn. The boy appeared to be in his right mind and was unusually cheerful.

ALMOST A CURE-ALL.

The Praises of the Humble Onion Sounded by a Devotee.

They are invaluable for soup. They are blood purifiers. A liberal use of them is recommended as a cure for boils, and they tend to make the complexion clear and the face free from pimples. The children of those nationalities who eat them most largely noticeably escape that bane of childhood worm. Their use is beneficial to the digestive organs, they are excellent in diseases of the bladder and kidneys, are of benefit in liver complaints, and their power for good in lung troubles is well known. They are the best cure for insomnia.

A favorite remedy for a cough is a syrup made by alternating slices of raw onion with white sugar. Cut a large onion, horizontally, into thin slices, put one in a dish, sprinkle sugar over it, then add another slice of onion, building it up thus by layers until all are used. Cover the dish. About once in three hours a teaspoonful of syrup will have formed, which should be taken at intervals of about this length, throughout the day.

Hot poultices made of onions and mixed with goose oil, have been used advantageously in croup. Roasted onions are used sometimes bound to the feet and placed upon the chests of the little ones suffering from the effects of a cold. Placed raw upon a cloth, then beaten to a pulp, bandaging with this the throat and well up over the ears, they have given relief in cases of diptheria.—Good Housekeeping.

BROUGHT ITS OWN ANSWER.

Remarkable Coincidence Concerning Two Letters That Went to Sea.

Among the stories of extraordinary coincidences, writes the London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury, not the least curious is the history of a letter, for accuracy of which he can vouch. A short time ago a lady in London wished to write to a friend in America, whose address she did not know. The only means she had of procuring the address was to write to a mutual friend, who also lived in America. This she accordingly did, and the letter was duly dispatched. The ship which carried the letter was wrecked, and the mails for a time lost. They were eventually recovered and brought back to England, the letters now much damaged by sea water, being returned through the dead letter office to the senders.

The letter in question was sent back to the lady, who naturally examined it minutely. To her surprise she found that another letter had become closely stuck to it. Holding up the two-fold missive to the light, she deciphered the address on the one which was stuck to her own. It was a letter addressed to the friend to whom she had wished to write, and to discover whose whereabouts her own letter had been dispatched. Her letter thus literally brought back its own answer.

Those Hyperbolical Southerners.

Three pupils of the Marseilles School of Art were chatting together in the Cannebiere. Said one of them:—"Look here, my friend, the other day I painted a little deal board in imitation of marble with such accuracy that, on being thrown into the water, it immediately sank to the bottom."

"Faugh!" said another. "Yesterday I hung my thermometer on the easel supporting my view of the Polar Regions. It fell twenty degrees below freezing-point."

"All that is nothing," remarked the third, in conclusion. "My portrait of Marquis De la Camargue is so life-like that it requires to be shaved twice a week."—Le Masque de Fer.

His Eye Was Cold.

"Ah, yes," she murmurs, "you say that you love me. But I find nothing in your eyes but coldness."

"No, you wrong me. What I say I feel—so deeply."

"My dear, you don't look it."

"Tell me, dearest, tell me that you can love a man with a glass eye!"

Then she fainted.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

Their History from the Time of Primitive Man to the Present Day.

The implements of the table is the subject of a charming article in the current number of the Revue de Famille. Plates, tumblers, knives, spoons, forks, and salt-cellars are called upon to give an account of their creation, or rather of their evolution. The plate comes first, and a curious story is told of the first china plates, which, in the dark middle ages, arrived in Europe from the east. As soon as the dainty ware with its curious hieroglyphics made its appearance rumors became current that if a poisonous substance was put upon them their whiteness became immediately clouded, and, as the fear of being poisoned was very great among the rulers, the china plates were substituted for the more ancient test of dipping the tooth of a serpent or a piece of a horn of a unicorn into the food. This fear of poison prevailed to such an extent that it became the custom to bring padlocked boxes of the table, which were opened the moment dinner was served, and which everybody kept his own knife and spoon. Thus Saint Simon writes: "The king of England sat down with the queen on his right and our king on his left. They all had their padlocked boxes by their side." But long before the aristocratic dinner ware of the Chinese and Japanese came across the sea wooden and metal plants had been in use, which had slowly developed from a perfect flatness into the shapely sauces or gravies from running off the flat plates pieces of bread were provided by which the fluids were sucked up, and which, after the meal, were graciously distributed among the people of more common clay.

The sovereign or grandee of the middle ages, seated in front of his flat plate, cut his food with a knife begins in the darkness of prehistoric day, when the European savage made himself axes of stone. Each century, almost each generation, tried to improve the knife, and the mediæval dinner, whose habits, like those of Gaston de Foix, were somewhat peculiar, could even indulge in using his own pocket-knife in preference to the article supplied by his host. Later the knife-handles were adorned with fanciful carvings, the music and words of church hymns were cut into them, their size and shape varied almost infinitely, and slowly they arrived at their present state of perfection.

The palm of the hand was the spoons of primitive man. Then came the reign of the shell from the seashore; but, while in ancient Rome and Greece and on the banks of the Nile the full-blown spoon this side of the Alps, even in the fifteen century. Gradually the handle grew, became flatter and more shapely, and behold, when Louis XV. reigned over France the modern silver spoon, with dainty decorations, had become de rigueur.

The vocabularies of ancient Greece have no name equivalent for the term "fork," nor do later dictionaries supply the deficiency, consequently it may be assumed that they used "Father Adam's fork," only, notwithstanding the fact that on a number of celebrated French paintings depicting scenes from Greek history or mythology, men and women are armed with forks which might have come from the shop of a modern silversmith. And so entirely was even France devoted to its manner of eating by the sole assistance of its fingers, where spoon or knife would not suffice, that the first forks brought across the mountains at the end of the fifteenth century were received with undisguised repugnance. Fruit only was eaten with forks, and when, in 1611, Tom Coryat brought some of the tridents from Italy the Britisher looked upon him in utter stupefaction and dubbed him "fursiver"—that is, the man of the fork.

A Good Failure.

A young man named McLean courted a Brooklyn maiden and they became engaged to be married. In the impetuosity of youth they forgot the maiden's mother. But the old lady didn't forget the young folks. With the perversity only known to a parent she suddenly announced the engagement off, locked the girl up in a dark room and sent word to the young man to keep out of Penn street.

The thoughtless reader may be inclined to express sympathy for the imprisoned young lady. There is no call for this pity; it was just what she wanted. She had sighed for opposition from the first. "This is too nice for anything," she said to herself; "James will rescue me." And James did make a feeble effort in that direction; that is, he called on her mother. But the mother had dealt with young men before he was born, so she told him, and she hit him, as she says, with the sharp end of a flat iron and slammed the door in his face, so that it rattled off the plastering. The young lady heard the commotion and was delighted. When he went away she whispered to herself: "He will be back soon and carry me off next time." But she was soon a sorrowful girl. A half-hour later a red-headed man with a hole in his hat and a squint in one eye rang the door bell. He was a deputy sheriff, and produced a writ of habeas corpus. The mother put the flat iron back on the range, said she recognized his authority and brought out the girl, who, after shedding a few tears, walked away to court with the horrid man. Her mother followed. In the court room the girl met her lover, but she was changed. She gazed on James G. McLean coldly. "I can never be yours," she said to him. "I would as soon think of marrying the deputy." The judge looked over his spectacles and announced that the writ was dismissed. The mother gave the young man a little custic advice, for which he did not seem to be grateful, and led her daughter away. The judge called the case of Peters vs. Peters, for absolute divorce.

We cannot help rejoicing over the failure of the habeas corpus. We look on the writ of habeas corpus as the thin edge of the wedge which will eventually throw courtship into the hands of the grand jury. It should be fought at every turn. The man who carries on courtship with a lawyer and the county sheriff must be put down.—New York Tribune.

Ventilating Cool Rooms.

The oject of ventilation is to keep the cellar cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or at least as cool as that, or very little warmer. The warmer the air, the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily the cooler the air, the more the moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day the entering air, being in motion, appears cool, but as it fills the cellar the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams.

Then the cellar is damp, and soon becomes moldy. To avoid this, the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful; it is as pure as the air of midday, and really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded during the day. If the air in the cellar is damp it may be throughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk-room may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather. —Colman's Rural World.

Ants and Butterflies.

In the last number of the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, Mr. Lionel de Niceville describes the manner in which the larvæ of a species of butterflies are cultivated and protected by the large, common black ants of Indian gardens and houses. As a rule, ants are the most deadly and inveterate enemies of butterflies, and ruthlessly destroy and eat them whenever they get a chance, but in the present case the larvæ exude a sweet liquid of some sort, of which the ants are inordinately fond, and which they obtain by stroking the larvæ gently with their antennæ. Hence the great care that is taken of them. The larvæ feed on a small, thorny bush of the jungle, and at the foot of this the ants construct a temporary nest.

About the middle of June, just before the rains set in, great activity is observable on the tree. The ants are busy all day running along the branches and leaves in search of the larvæ, and guiding and driving them down the stem of the tree towards the nest. Each prisoner is guarded until he is got safely into his place, when he falls into a doze and undergoes his transformation into a pupa. If the loose earth at the foot of the tree is scraped away, hundreds of larvæ and pupæ in all stages of development, arranged in a broad, even band all round the trunk, will be seen. When the butterfly is ready to emerge, in about a week it is tenderly assisted to disengage itself from its shell, and should it be strong and healthy is left undisturbed to spread its wings and fly away. For some time after they have gained strength they remain hovering over their old home. —The Naturalist.

Old Newspapers in the Household.

The real value of old newspapers about a house is fully comprehended by but few. Many people in wrapping up woolen goods to put away for the summer—a something that must soon be done for the coming season—use clear brown paper. Old newspapers are far preferable, for the ink on them has been observed to be very obnoxious to moths, insects, etc. A great benefit can also be derived by placing a layer of old newspapers upon the carpet paper spread under carpets, as it is a preventive to incroachments by vermin, which is so often the case. Another useful attribute of paper not generally known is for preserving ice in a pitcher of water. Fill the pitcher with ice and water, and place in the center of a piece of paper, then gather the paper up together at the top, and twist the ends tightly together, placing a strong rubber band around the coil to hold it close, so as to exclude the air. A pitcher of ice water treated in this manner has been known to stand over night with scarcely a perceptible melting of the ice.

The Insurance-Man and Chinaman.

A well-known insurance-man walked into a Chinese laundry on Fulton Street the other day and after looking at two Mongolians in the shop addressed the elder of the two.

"Say, John, I'm an insurance man come to look over your house.'

"Um?"

"Me insurance, want lookee over house."

"Um?"

"Oh, you know very well what I mean. I'm an insurance man and I want to look over your place to see that it is properly protected against fire."

"Um?"

"I want to go through your place for the insurance company."

"Me no tell."

"Say, don't you understand English?"

"Don't know."

"Don't know?"

"No."

"Me topside up down housee go through all same Hong Kong insulance. Do you understand that?"

"Don't know."

"Don't know, blank you?"

"No."

"Me Melican man, suppose fire burn Chinaman, give money, insulance, see? So we come here to go topside up tlough laundry look and see no fire burn, you no let me go tlough me no gives de money."

"Don't know."

This continued for fifteen minutes and the insurance man worked himself into a frenzy of excitement and talked pigeon English like a Canton merchant. Suddenly he was startled by hearing a voice behind him say.

"What do you want, anyway?"

Turning, he saw that it was the second Chinaman who had addressed him.

"You're a cuckoo!" was all the insurance man had spirit enough to say.

He went though the premises, and as he was going out the Chinaman who didn't understand English asked him:

"Well, how did you come out?"

"You're a cute Chinaman," said the insurance man.

"Me cute enough," said the Celestial, his features expanding into a broad grin.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Marvelous Clock.

The tower of the public buildings now in course of erection at Philadelphia is to be provided with a clock which, for size alone, will be one of the marvels of the world. The center of the dial (twenty-five feet in diameter) will be 351 feet above the street. It is caculated that it will take a year to place the clock machinery in the tower after the building shall have been completed. The bell is to weigh between twenty thousand and twenty-five thousand pounds and will be second in weight to the great Montreal cathedral bell, which weighs 28,000 pounds, and it is caculated that its peal will be heard even to the most distant parts of the city. Chimes similar to those of Westminster clock will be used, ringing at the quarter, half, three-quarter, and hour. To distinguish the time at night the dial will be illuminated by electricity, so that the position of the hands can be seen from any point in the city. The minute hand is to be twelve feet and the hour hand nine feet in length, while the Roman figures on the dial will measure two feet eight inches in length. A steam-engine will be placed in the tower to wind up the time-piece each day.—Iron.

Postage Stamps Good Until Used.

Persons having old postage stamps sometimes think they are rendered worthless by the issue of new ones. This is not so. The only obsolete stamps are those of the issues of 1847 and 1851, very few of which are now in existence in the north, and these are generally worth more than their face value for collectors. The issues of 1861, 1869 and 1870 are as good in the payment of postage as the new issues. The reason the issues of 1847 and 1851 are not accepted is because large amounts of these were outstanding in the south at the time of the rebellion, and the present holders of them probably secured them without rendering an equivalent to Uncle Sam.—Hartford Courant.

Lightning Strokes Statistics.

The statistics of lightning strokes in Germany during the past twenty-six years have been investigated by Herr Kastner, who shows that the anual number of cases has more than doubled in that time. In 1889 there were no fewer than 1, 145 strokes. They are most frequent in the hottest months of the year, June and July, and in the hottest hours of the day or those following them (from 3 to 4 p. m.) It appears that the thunderstorm proceed from the hills, and the parts of their course most liable to be struck are woodless and flat places, valleys of rivers and low meadows, near lakes, while wooded and hilly districts generally escape. This last deduction is hardly in accordance with our popular ideas on the subject.—London Globe.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

In Brazil an army officer who criticizes the Administration is dismissed from the services. It would be very sad if that sort of thing were to become Pan-American.

It has been decided to have Dr. Pierson remain at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, in London, Spurgeon's Church, for five years, at an annual salary of $6,000. Dr. Pierson expects to visit America this summer.

Ward McAllister ha written an article for an eastern paper on his experience as a farmer. The article shows that Mack didn't have half the success running a farm that he does running New York's 400.

Mr. Gladstone is the owner of the largest lead pencil in the world. It is the gift of a pencil maker at Keswick, and is thirty-nine inches in length. In place of the customary rubber cap it has a gold cap. Its distinguished owner uses it for a walking stick.

Queen Victoria's appetite, always a matter of envy among her more delicate intimates, is said to be absolutely unimpared and remarkably halcyon and healthy, as it were, for a woman whose 73rd birthday is so near.

W. O. Fishback sassed the Circuit judge of his city, Terre Haute, in his paper; the judge sassed back with his little county jail and a thirty-day sentence for contempt. This is the freedom of the press mocked and the santicity of the judicial ermine soiled. But still honors are easy. Mr. Fishback is still sassing.

A man was guillotined in Switzerland the other day for assaulting and murdering a school teacher. It was the first execution in Switzerland for twenty-five years, capital punishment having been abolished in 1867, and that method of inflicting punishment having been resumed only recently.

The first female knights are said to have been women who stoutly defended Tortosa against the Moors in 1149, and were rewarded with large immunities for themselves and their descendants. When Edward III. founded the Garter he bestowed the robes and badges on his Queen and on the wives and daughters of the other knights.

Whitman and Lowell were both born in the same year, and the death of the one has been closely followed by the death of the other. The two men were totally unlike and probably were mutually appreciative. Yet our English critics frequently couple Lowell and Whitman together as the two greatest American poets.

There is a very strong dislike to the bat among the peasants of south Germany. A feeling of disgust and fear takes possession of the farmer who finds bats in his chimney, not only because he believes the creatures will feed upon his pork that hangs in the smoke, but because bats are regarded as unlucky and bring poverty and misfortune.

According to the school statistics of Finland there are this year 4,293 pupils attending the male schools and 1,567 the female schools. The population of Finland is 2,200,000, of which 200,000 are Swedes with a small admixture of other nationalties. To judge by the languages which the school children speak, the proportion of education is very unequally divided between the native Finns and there Swedish neighbors.

Evidently the Navy Department has been pleased with the results of the experiments which it has been conducting at Indian Head with cellulose. It is announced that orders are to be issued to contractors at navy yards to pack the exposed parts of the new ships with this material. This cellulose possesses the quality of immediately swelling after it has been penetrated by a shot, thus preventing an inrush of water. Ships so protected will not sink when armor has been penetrated by shells, and in this way, it is believed, they can be made much more effective for service.

Hypnotism at last has been recognized by the law as having an existence. Its indiscriminate and improper practice has just been forbidden by law in Belgium. It is admitted that in medical hands it is a valuable agency for people afflicted with nervous and cerebral disorders but that in unscrupulous hands the control of one individual over another is so great that innocent persons may be compelled to commit crimes. The law provides that any one using hypnotism without a physician's diploma shall be fined and imprisoned.

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

The senate promptly ratifies the treaty renewing the Bering sea modus vivendi.

John R. Tanner is made assistant United States treasurer at Chicago.

Secretary Blaine and the British minister fix up a modus vivendi evidently just to both parties.

A. W. Barrett, of Los Angeles, was selected as the successor of Maj. Bonebroke, of the California board of managers of national soldiers' homes.

A resolution was adopted by the house authorizing the civil service commission to investigate the alleged violation of the civil service law by certain officials in Baltimore.

Mr. Young, whom the senate legislated out of office, writes to Vice President Morton asking a chance to clear himself of the charges against him. The senate tables the letter.

PERSONAL.

Frederick Martin von Bodenstedt, the German poet, is dead.

Truman A. Merriman, ex member of congress from New York city and a well known newspaper man, died suddenly.

Ex-Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey is quite ill at Camden with congestion of the lungs, contracted during his recent trip to Chicago.

At the age of 95, ex-Gov. Nathaniel S. Berry of New Hampshire is said to be the oldest living ex-Governor—a regular elder Berry, so to speak.

Fanny Crosby, who is 65 years old, pleads guilty to having written 3,000 hymns, and has not even yet reformed far enough to take a verseless rest.

Baron Fava's only fear about his return to this country is that somebody will be brutal enough to send him copies of his portraits as they were served up in the papers.

Roswell Smith, president of the Century Publishing company, died in New York. He had been ill for three years of Bright's disease, and during that time had three paralytic strokes.

Samuel Jackson the most famous pyrotechnist of the country, and the inventor of the present form of railroad danger signals, died of heart failure at his home in Philadelphia. He was seventy years old.

Rev Henry Allon, D. D., the well-known Congregational minister died in London. For twenty-two years he was editor of the British Quarterly Review. He was twice elected chairman of the Congregational union.

Capt. Aird, the retired commodore of the Allan line of steamships, after having crossed the Atlantic in safety more than five hundred times, was drowned while crossing a swelling stream near Cowansville, Que.

CASUALTIES.

Further severe earthquake shocks are felt in various towns in California.

Twelve men lose their lives in a Pennsylvania mine accident.

Seven men are blown to atoms by an explosion in powder works in New Jersey.

Several towns in California are badly damaged by earthquake and a number of people injured.

Fire in a tenement house in St. Petersburg caused the loss of nine lives. Fifteen others are missing, and it is thought that their bodies are beneath the debris.

Julia Brussi, of West Bay City, while in a skiff in tow of the steamer Atlantis on Clinton river, became frightened, fell overboard and was drowned. Her husband, who was with her, jumped in to her rescue, but she was dead when pulled out.

Extensive forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of North Windham, four miles from Willmantic, Conn. The damage to the farmers will be very heavy, as hundreds o acres of mowing and woodland have been burned over.

The fire waste in Massachusetts in 1891 amounted to $6,581,479, upon which there was $5,177,916 insurance. The loss is against an average loss of $5,160,000 for fourteen years, and the average number of fires increased eight hundred.

THE WICKED WORLD.

Soldiers shoot and kill eight sooners on the newly opened Cheyenne reservation.

Four negroes suspected of murder are lynched in Florida.

Interesting disclosures are made at the trial of Lieut. Hetherington in Yokohama.

A negro doctor near Quincy, Ill., kills a man for refusing to pay him for treating his mother for cancer, having failed to cure her.

A woman in Tennessee burns her husband and child to death, and a few moments later she and her paramour are gored to death.

George Frahn, a German farmer, at Dunning, near Chicago, shot his wife and then committed suicide. Frahn was killed instantly, but the woman will probably recover.

Two reports are made by the New York legislative committee which investigated the charges against Judge Maynard. One condemns and the other whitewashes.

At Niles, Ohio, Samuel Williams crushed the skull of his twenty-year-old daughter with a flat-iron and cut his own throat. The girl will recover.

Two men drove up to the residence of Mrs. Cowan, a widow in Neshannock township, Pa., and forcibly carried off Ethel Young, the ten-year-old daughter of William Foster, a wealthy farmer. Since the second marriage of her father, Ethel has made her home with Mrs. Cowan. The men are unknown.

At Kansas City Lizzie Dennis, who kidnaped Banker Beale's 3-year old child last winter and held him until a reward of $5,000 was paid for his return, pleaded guilty in the criminal court. She will turn state's evidence when her accomplices are brought to trial.

FOREIGN.

The formation of a new Italian cabinet has been completed. Its programme includes retrenchment in the army budget.

The condition of Grand Duke George, second son of the czar of Russia, who has been ill for some time past, has become worse.

The mikado has appointed a committee of seven members, including five leading noblemen, to report a draft of a revision of the treaties between Japan and the Western powers.

It is reported that a national loan of 200,000,000 lire has been authorized by the Italian government to cover the estimated deficits of 1888-1891, 1891-1893 and 1894. A part of this is to be issued soon to cover the deficit of 1891-1892.

In a fight between Mexicans, thought to be a remnant of Garza's band, and United States officers near Rio Grand City, Sheriff W. V. Shelly of Starr county and Deputy Sheriff Carolino were slightly wounded and two bandits were killed.

The Red line steamer Philadelphia arrived from La Guayra, which place she left April 8, and brought information of a battle between the government forces and revolutionists at Trujillo, Venezuela, March 29, in which it was reported 150 were killed and a large number wounded.

POLITICAL ECHOES.

Alger, it is believed, will soon announce his withdrawal as a presidental candidate.

Louisiana is carried by the anti-lottery Democrats, Foster being elected governor by 10,000 plurality.

The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Republicans hold their state convention and pronounce for Harrison.

The Indiana Democrats resolve to support Cleveland, with Gray as second choice.

The People's party conventions in Alabama are adopting the following as a plank in their platform. We demand that the government pay the former owners of the slaves liberated by the United States as the result of the civil war."

Col. W. W. Dudley intimates that he will not work for Harrison's re-election in case the president is renominated. Indianians believe that his opposition to Harrison is feigned.

THE RAILROADS.

Notice has been given by the Kansas City, that commencing June 1, all stop-over privileges will be discontinued.

The Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending April 14 are $394,000, against $371,000 for the same period last year, an increase of $23,000.

R. S. Hayes, president of the St. Paul & Duluth road, it is expected, will succeed Sidney Dillon as president of the Union Pacific.

The interstate commerce commission disposes of Raworth's case against the Northern and Union Pacific; deciding that greater rates on sugar from San Francisco to Fargo than to St. Paul are not justified.

In answer to current rumors, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company authorizes the publication of the following: There is no truth in the story that the Reading has posted a notice reducing wages, nor that any such policy is under consideration.

THE TOILERS.

The Massachusetts house has passed the bill fixing ten hours as a day's work for railroad employes.

Delegations representing the different seamen's organizations convened in Chicago recently to organize all American sailors into one society. All the unions of the gulf, Atlantic, Pacific and great lake ports are represented.

It is stated that within a short period there will be inaugurated a fight which means the "survival of the fittest" in so far as the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor are concerned. The trouble is over the boycotting of Rochester (N. Y.) clothing manufacturers by the Knights.

The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Works, which was inaugurated at Lebanon, Pa., on the 18th of last July and continued ever since, has been declared off, and the men are now at liberty to resume work wherever they may get it. The benefits of the single men were cut off by the national association last week, which led to this action on the part of three lodges in this city.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Fred Lake is having a good many errors in his work for Milwaukee.

Fred Johnston, the English bantamweight, has never lost a match fight.

Jack Glassock has many enemies among his own men at St. Louis.

A Columbus fan has titled the Indianapolis team "The Blue Jays."

If Jack O'Brien defeats Pritchard, then Fitzsimmons et al. will be after O'Brien.

Otto Praeger, a San Antonio reporter, has started for the city of Mexico awheel.

T. M. Manning of Buffalo and Martin Weldon of Kalamazoo are matched to wrestle at Kalamazoo April 30.

Mayer up to date seems to be the cleanest hitter in the Kansas City team.

Carney is the best first baseman Kansas City ever had, to judge from his work so far.

Wild Bill Widner has sent in his terms to President Williams of the Western league.

W.H. Watkins is to appear on the base ball scene once more. He will manage the Rochesters.

A number of drivers of trotting horses at Lexington have taken the preliminary steps toward the formation of a national drivers' association.

William Barnie, the manager of the Washington Baseball Club, was notified of his release. Danny Richardson, formerly of the New York Club, and one of the latest additions to the home team, is to be made manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A discovery of gold is reported from Buckner, Ark.

Mr. Allard of Levis, Que, has discovered a method of tempering red copper and has sold his secret to a rich American.

Rev John Stephen Michaud, has been appointed coadjutor to the bishop of Burlington, Vt., with the right of succession.

Rudyard Kipling, it is reported, has purchased a piece of property in Vermont, where his wife was born, and will take up his permanent residence in that state.

Chief Redstone, the Assinaboine sachem who some weeks ago had an operation performed in Chicago to restore his eyesight, is now able to see, and he will soon be sent back to his tribe.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania has declared the oleomargarine law constitutional, but says that persons cannot be fined when the goods are shipped into the state and the packages broken and sold in smaller portions.

The claim of a large number of members of the Skillings family scattered all over the United States, to a large tract of land in the heart of Portland, Me., has been abandoned, as a lawyer reports that the claim is not worth prosecuting.

The United States circuit court of appeals for the California district holds that a Chinese merchant domiciled in the United States on his return thereto after a temporary absence therefrom is not required to produce the certificate provided for in the act of July 5, 1884, in the case of a Chinese first coming to the United States.

CATTLE FILCHING.

On This Charge Is a Nebraska Ex-Sheriff Arrested at Rapid City.

Accused of Being the Head of a Dangerous Gang of Cattle Thieves.

Rapid City, S. D., Special, April 25.—Yesterday Deputy United States Marshal Mathieson arrested John G. Little, for four terms sheriff of Cherry county, Neb., on a charge of cattle stealing. Little, it is claimed by the officeals, has been the leader of the worst gang of cattle thieves operating between the Indian reservations and the Northern Nebrasda towns. It is asserted that they have stolen and shipped hundreds of cattle to Chicago, but it has heretofore been impossible to fasten a case upon or arrest Little. The particular charge on which he was arrested is stealing seventy-two head from the heard on the Rosebud reservation belonging to Slaven of Kansas City, the agency beef contractor. They were driven into Nebraska and shipped to Chicago. Deputy United States marshals and Indian police are now in pursuit of the other members of the gang.

Little's arrest was kept secret yesterday, in order that they should not take warning and skip the country. It will break up the largest and most audacious gang of cattle thieves in this part of the country. Little's arrest was only accomplished after much planning and considerable stratagem, but bloodshed is expected before all are captured. United States District Attorney Sterling will return in a few days to personally attend to these cases.

DISTURBED AT THEIR WORK.

Omaha Policemen Encounter Jack Murray and His Gang—Murray Captured.

Omaha, Neb., April 25.—Two Omaha policemen disturbed a gang of safe-blowers operating in the bank district of the city just before daylight, and 100 shots were exchanged. Officers Haze and Hudson were standing at Thirteenth and Williams streets when they noticed some black shadows skulking suspiciously along the shady side of an adjacent bank building and sank out "Halt!" A volley of pistol shots was the answer, and four men sprang from the wall and broke away down the street, firing their pistols as they ran, the officers returning the fire. The fugitives disappeared in the darkness. A trail of blood along the sidewalk told that some one had been hit, and the officers followed the scent. A short distance down the street a pool of blood showed where the wounded man had rested. Under the sidewalk here the officers found a fine revolver and burglar's quill and drill. A little further down they halted a man who gave the name of Schultz and who came tearing down the street like a race horse. He said he had been awakened by the groans of a man whom he found lying on his doorstep, and who said he had been injured in a fall from a train and wanted a carriage to take him to a hospital. It was Jack Murray, an expert safe blower, train robber and all-round thief. He had a bullet through his leg and was carried to the station on a stretcher. Murray and his gang are no strangers to the police of Omaha. He has served time in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. A few weeks ago on North Sixteenth street he fired in the face of officers and made his escape. Six years ago he was with what was known as the Cook gang, and during a brush with the police a bullet from his revolver passed through Capt. Cormack's coat. The city is being scoured for his pals, of whom he refuses to say a word, though with all the shots which were fired the officers think that some of them must be carrying lead mementos o. their escapade.

A THREAT EXECUTED.

A Utah Man Kills His Niece and Fatally Shoots Himself.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 25.—News was received to-night of a terrible tragedy at Park City, Utah. As a young lady, Miss Grace Fuelling, was walking along the railway track conversing with a young man named Paradise, the young lady's uncle, Mr. Trottman, dogged their footsteps. Making a circuit, he got ahead of them and hid in the bushes. As the pair got opposite Trottman jumped out and shot the girl twice, once in the head and once in the back. She died instantly. Then Trottman, realizing the enormity of his crime, sat down beside the body of his niece and shot himself in the head. He is not dead, but has not recovered consciousness, and is expected to die at any moment. Five months ago the girl absented herself from home and her family thought the act was on account of Paradise, though no criminality was suspected, but her uncle, Trottman, told her if she had any more relations with Paradise he would shoot her. To-day he fulfilled his threat.

KILLED IN A ROW.

Three Men Slay One Another—Two of Them Kidnapers.

Fairmont, W. Va., April 25.—Three men were killed here last evening in a drunken row. Two days ago three tramps who had kidnaped two boys from Saginaw, Mich., came to Fairmont and camped near town, keeping the boys in confinement. Last evening the gang was joined by a man named Tracy of Dunbar, Pa. A row was started, and the gang turned their pistols on one another. Tracy was killed, one tramp was shot through the left breast, and another had his jugular vein cut. The boys gave the alarm.

Looking Out for O'Brien.

Montreal, April 25.—The Montreal police have received a notice from the New York police to keep a sharp lookout for Bunco O'Brien, the noted confidence man who escaped from custody and is believed to have made his way to Canada. Detectives to-day found what they think is a clue to his presence in Montreal and are still working on it. If arrested here he can be extradited.

Financial Education.

Philadelphia, April 25.—The committee appointed by the American Bankers' association at the last meeting in New Orleans to select someone to investigate the methods of business education in Europe has invited Prof. Edmund J. James, of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, to undertake the work. Prof. James will make a thorough study of English, French, Italian and German methods of financial education and deliver an address on the subject at the next meeting of the association at San Francisco. His full report will afterward be published by the association.

BELGIUM'S CONSTITUTION.

The Country Much Agitated Over the Question of Revision.

Brussells, April 25.—All classes in Belgium are on the qui vive over the question of constitutional revision. The present constitution is the only one Belgium ever had. It was adopted soon after the declaration of independence of the kingdom in 1831, and though at that time its liberality was far in advance of that of any other form of government in Europe, and the franchise was given to 120,000 citizens, the lapse of sixty years has wrought a great change in this respect. Other nations have been extending their franchises, while the constitution has remained unaltered. Tuesday next in the chamber of deputies the question of revision will be voted upon. King Leopold will then dissolve the chambers, and new elections will be held under the provisions of this same constitution. The bourgeoise will make a desperate effort to secure the election of conservative candidates pledged to alter the franchise as little as possible. The revision of the constitution will be the sole business before the next chambers. When the work is completed the king will again dissolve parliament and another election will take place, this time under the new or revised constitution. The working men, among whom many are socialists, demand that the franchise be extended to at least 1,300,000, and perhaps to 1,500,000. They are very much in earnest, and will make trouble if their views are not well met. King Leopold is very liberal in his ideas and hopes for a wide extension of the franchise. He is also anxious to have a clause inserted in the revised constitution allowing him to appeal to the people whenever he cannot come to an agreement with his cabinet. Most of the ministers are opposed to this innovation, which, they argue, will put a dangerous power in the hands of monarchs, and will in the end react unfavorably upon him, by reason of a right which the people would feel had ought to be appealed to on trivial questions.

THE MISSING JUDGE.

Belief That Judge Marr of New Orleans Is No Longer Among the Living.

New Orleans, April 25.—In spite of the most persistent search on the part of the friends, not a single clew has yet been found as to the whereabouts of the venerable Judge Marr. The last information of him was on Tuesday evening, when he was seen walking along the river bank in the vicinity of Carrollton. There are none now who believe that the judge is alive. If he had sought shelter at any of the cottages near Carrollton some information as to his whereabouts would have come long since to relieve the anxiety of his heart-broken family. It was believed by many that Judge Marr had wandered away intentionally in the hope of escaping the importunities for the reprieve of Murderer Deschamps, and proposed remaining in hiding until after the execution or until the day set for it had passed. Now that Friday has come and gone and the jurist has still failed to materialize, all hope of his return has been abandoned by those who clung to the belief that he was still alive. The family and friends of Judge Marr are sparing no pains or expense to discover something about him that will tend to relieve their terrible anxiety. Perhaps the muddy waters of the Mississippi will give up their secret in a few days and clear away the mystery.

FORTUNATE MISFORTUNE.

Marvelous Escape of a Train Load of People From Death.

Kent, Ohio, April 25.—Passengers on Erie Train No. 5 brought the news of an odd accident that happened to the train at Salamanca, N. Y., early this morning. It was about 3 o'clock and the train was rounding a curve just east of the city, when it struck a heavily loaded coal car which projected over toward the main track. It caught the corners o. the coaches and tore out the entire sides of each one of them. All of the cars were vestibuled, and many of them were sleepers filled with people, yet not a single passenger was injured. The private car of First Vice President Thomas containing himself and several other officials of the road was attached to the rear of the train, and it was the only one that was not badly crippled. As it was, one corner of it was torn off. The two hundred passengers all tumbled out in their night clothes and there was great excitement for a while. No. 5 is known as the vestibuled flyer and runs from New York to Chicago. It was delayed about two hours while a train of day coaches was made up and the journey continued.

Let the Hammer Slip.

Farmington, Minn., Special, April 25.—A serious accident occurred here yesterday. Some boys were playing, one of their number having a shotgun. One of the boys, John Finn, in lowering the hammer let it slip from his fingers, when the weapon was discharged, the charge from the gun striking Scott Kingsley in the back of the head, just above the ear. The boy is still alive, but cannot survive. He is thirteen years old.

He Defended Guiteau.

Baltimore, April 25.—Charles H. Reed, of counsel for Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, is dead in this city, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Reed had made his residence in this city for the last four or five years. During the trial of Guiteau several young ladies of Baltimore were in the habit of visiting the court room, and one of them, Miss Fanny Daniels, daughter of a wealthy brewer of this city, made the acquaintance of Mr. Reed and a marriage followed in a short time after the trial.

Horsewhipped for a Turkey.

Oshkosh, Wis., April 25.—Mrs. Augusta Anklam visited the home of Mrs. Minnie Weise to recover a lost turkey. A dispute occurred, and Mrs. Anklam horsewhipped Mrs. Weise while she was held by the former's hired man, who twisted Mrs. Weise's hand so that he burst the ligaments. Both are under arrest on the charge of assault with intent to do great bodily harm.

Twenty Men Drowned.

Paris, April 25.—An official telegram from Hue, the capital city of Annam, tells of a drowning accident by which over a score of lives were lost. On April 20 a sloop, the property of the Messageries Fluviales, foundered in the river Claire and thirty soldiers aboard the vessel were drowned, together with the captain.

The Author of the "Marseillaise."

Paris, April 25.—A statue of Rouget de Lisle, who wrote the words and music of the "Marseillaise" just 100 years ago, was unveiled to day at Choisy de Roi. Ex-Minister Goblet delivered an oration. President Carnot was represented at the ceremony.

New York, April 25.—The French society L'Orphion Francaise to-night celebrated in proper manner at Tammany hall the 100th anniversary of the composition of the famous French war song "La Marseillaise," by the French officer Rouget at Strasbourg. The exercises included a concert and tableau representing the first singing of the hymn before the mayor of Strasbourg.

CONGRESS

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

Saturday, April 16.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

A bill was reported favorably to the house to-day to declare all Indian citizens who have attended school ten years at the government's expense, provided they are 21 years of age.

The house to-day embarked upon the sea of debate, the pending measure being the naval appropriation bill. Telling speeches in favor of the rehabilitation of the navy were made by Mr. Fellows of New York, Mr. Cummings of New York and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts.

Monday, April 18.

SENATE.

Senator Vest introduced a bill providing that when the postmaster general shall be satisfied that any steamship company receiving a subsidy from the government has unjustly discriminated in its course of business against any port of the United States and has declined to deliver coffee or other imports at any of those ports, it shall be his duty to refuse to consider any proposition from the offending company to carry foreign mails of the United States.

The senate passed a bill granting to the state of California 5 per cent of the net proceeds for cash sales of public lands in that state. The amount involved is $700,000.

The Pettigrew bill authorizing the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone under the placer mining law passed the senate.

HOUSE.

After some miscellaneous business today, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Shiveley, Indiana, in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill.

After considerable discussion the committee rose and after the rejection of an amendment offered by Mr. Boutelle the bill was passed.

Tuesday, April 19.

SENATE.

In his message transmitting the Behring sea, modus vivendi convention to the senate, the president asked that immediate action be taken. The senate acceded the request and after two hour's discussion it was ratified.

The bill to amend the act of June 25, 1890, approving the funding act of Arizona, was taken up and read.

Mr. Kyle moved to strike out the words "in gold coin of the United States," and to insert in lieu of them the words "in lawful money of the United States."

It was caused by a vote of 28 by 21. The bill as amended was then passed.

HOUSE.

In the house to-day, Mr. O'Ferrall (Va.) called up the Noyes-Rockwell contested election case. He gave notice that at the end of 10 hours' debate he would demand the previous question.

Several senators entered into the discussion of the matter.

Wednesday, April 20.

SENATE.

After the usual morning business Mr. Sherman notified the senate that further examination of the Chinese immigration question had convinced the committee on foreign relations that the existing Chinese exclusion legislation would not expire till 1894, and that there was therefore no pressure for immediate action on the question. He would, however, call it up at the convenience of the senators who desired to speak on the subject.

Senator Morgan called up his silver resolutions and Senator Teller addressed the senate at some length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Cullom, from the interstate commerce committee, reported a bill to the senate directing the interstate commerce of a uniform system of automatic coupling.

A bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building at Menominee, Mich., was favorably reported to the senate.

HOUSE.

The house committee on labor ordered a favorable report on a bill limiting the hours for a day's labor.

After preliminary business the house resumed the consideration of the Noyes-Rockwell contested election case. The matter was still under discussion when the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 21.

SENATE.

The urgent deficiency bill as reported from the senate committee contains an appropriation of $7,231 to reimburse the state of Montana for the expenses of the constitutional convention.

The senate today passed the following bills:

House bill to create a third division of the district of Kansas for judical purposes; senate bill for the appointment of consuls to the Congo Free State; to amend the laws relating to the purchase of and contracts for supplies; providing for sundry lighthouses and other aids to navigation. (This bill appropriates $504,300 for a large number of lighthouses and other aids to navigation, mostly on the great lakes); to establish a military post near Helena, Mont. (appropriating $300,000.)

The house bill to prohibit, absolutely, the coming of Chinese persons into the United States was taken up for consideration in the senate today, and after considerable debate the senate adjourned without action.

HOUSE.

The house gave further consideration to the Noyes-Rockwell election contest. The debate was uninteresting.

Friday, April 22.

SENATE.

The Chinese exclusion act was up in the Senate to-day. Mr. Chandler addressed the senate and presented some testimony as to the continuous introduction of Chinese from Canada and British Columbia.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota made an address against the exclusion of the Chinese. He spoke for over an hour and was listened to by a large audience. He denounced the Cahensly scheme and complimented the Catholic hierarchy in this country for their opposition to the scheme.

At the close of Mr. Davis's address the senate went into executive session without taking any action on the bill and shortly afterwards adjoined.

HOUSE.

The Hoyes-Rockwell contest attracted a large crowd to the house to-day. The debate took up considerable time and some interesting speeches were made. Mr. Rockwell was returned to his seat by a vote of 140 to 98.

The house committee on post office and post roads ordered a favorable report upon the bill consolidating third and fourth-class mail-matter under the head of third class, and fixing rates of postage at 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

On motion of Mr. Bacon (New York), the senate amendments to the house bill to promote the safety of national banks were non-concurred in, and a conference committee was ordered.

The house passed 13 private pension bills in committee of the whole at the evening session.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(Continued from First Page.)

	No.	Item	Amount	Total
		Lancaster, 1	10 00	
		Simmons, 1	10 00	
		S L Collins, 1	10 00	
		L T White, 1	5 00	
				$135 00
		FIREMENS' RELIEF FUND.		
	No. order.			
Sept.	2,260.	Fire department. Maintenance of departmet		150 00
		SEWER FUND.		
July.	2.130.	Merchants' Nat'l Bank, balance on McDonald sewer contract	310 00	
		SEWER CONTRACT.		
Dec.	2,318.	D F McDonald, labor	18 00	
	2,339.	A R Starkey, stationery	13 65	
	2,356.	J E Morrisey, repairs	17 50	
				$389 15
		IMPROVEMENT FUND.		
April.	2,020.	O L Hamery, labor	$ 1 65	
	2,024.	Alderman & Sylvester, hardware	29 55	
	2,063.	Annie E LaChapelle, damages on property. (judgment)	265 48	
May.	2,077.	D F McDonald, labor	4 50	
	2,086.	O L Hamery, labor	90	
	2,099	John Darkow, dumping ground	196 50	
	2,100	M O'Brien, abstract of dump ground	3 50	
June.	2,111	D F McDonald, labor	52 50	
	2,112	" " "	18 25	
July.	2,131	A C Rhinehart, bal of contract for sewers	280 00	
	2,133	Red River Lumber Co., lumber	27 36	
	2,146	J E O'Brien & Co., hardware	14 50	
	2,163	D F McDonald, labor	53 45	
	2,176	Red River Lumber Co, lumber	123 40	
	2,179	A McKinnon, freight and charges	49 81	
August.	2,181	John Kyle, building sidewalk	225 70	
	2,194	Twin City Lime and Cement Co, sewer pipe	167 19	
	2,307	O Hinds, grading Hurlbut street	232 00	
Dec.	2,335	A A McKinnon, maintenance of fire department	401 96	
January	2 371	D F McDonald, labor	7 00	
March	2,427	" " "	6 00	
				$2,166 26

WARD FUNDS.

	No.	Item	Amount
		FIRST WARD.	
Apl	2059	O L Hamery street labor	$ 11 43
May	2078	D F McDonald, street labor.	36 12
	2087	O L Hamery, " "	41 10
June	2117	D F McDonald, " "	47 05
July	2158	" " " "	22 38
Aug	2211	" " " "	53 11
Sept	2236	" " " "	14 75
Oct	2289	" " " "	19 50
Nov.	2308	" " " "	17 50
Dec	2,320	" " " "	54 00
Jan	2375	" " " "	17 00
Mch	2420	" " " "	1 80
	2421	" " " "	9 75
			$315 49
		SECOND WARD.	
Apl	2060	O L Hamery, street labor	$ 5 51
May	2079	D F McDonald " "	31 00
	2088	O L Hamery " "	12 75
June	2116	D F McDonald " "	41 75
July	2148	M Rauenbuehler, earth	10 50
	2159	D F McDonald, street labor	39 64
Aug	2215	" " " "	15 36
Sept	2237	" " " "	33 62
Oct	2290	" " " "	8 50
Nov	2309	" " " "	18 50
Dec	2317	" " " "	25 50
	2323	" " " "	14 00
Mch	2422	" " " "	7 00
	2423	" " " "	5 25
			$284 88
		THIRD WARD.	
Apl	2061	O L Hamery, street labor	$ 8 10
May	2080	D F McDonald, " "	19 38
	2089	O L Hamery, " "	1 65
June	2115	D F McDonald, " "	69 75
July	2160	" " " "	19 01
Aug	2216	" " " "	17 00
Sept	2239	" " " "	13 00
Oct	2291	" " " "	1 00
Nov	2310	" " " "	22 50
Dec	2321	" " " "	4 00
Jan	2374	" " " "	7 00
Mch	2424	" " " "	4 50
			$186 89
		FOURTH WARD.	
Apl	2062	O L Hamery, street labor	$ 4 95
May	2081	D F McDonald, " "	40 50
	2090	O L Hamery, " "	1 80
June	2,114	D F McDonald, " "	88 80
July	2,161	" " " "	53 75
Aug	2,212	" " " "	17 75
Sept	2,238	" " " "	38 61
Oct	2,292	" " " "	13 00
Nov	2,311	" " " "	25 50
Dec	2,322	" " " "	52 00
Jan	2,373	" " " "	12 00
Mch	2,425	" " " "	4 50
	2,426	" " " "	3 00
			$316 16
		FIFTH WARD.	
Apl	2045	E P Bancroft, labor	$ 2 70
June	2113	D F McDonald, "	3 75
July	2153	T C Steward, "	3 00
	2162	D F McDonald, "	97 50
Sept	2240	" " "	8 00
Oct	2293	" " "	2 00
Nov.	2312	" " "	33 00
			$149 95
		INTEREST FUND.	
May	2076	Hanover National Bank of New York, interest on bonds	1120 00
July	2143	Sinking Fund Commissioners.	23 33
May 26		Hanover National Bank, New York, coupons, June 1	2100 00
		National Park Bank, New York, coupons June 1	2310 00
			$5553 33
		POOR FUND.	
Apl	2014	E D Childs & Co., milk to Annie Ericson	$ 4 25
	2033	J V E Wyatt, coffin, dray, &c	13 00
June	2118	" casket and sexton fees	13 00
Aug	2180	F X Farly, attending lunatic	7 00
	2200	" med attendance	2 50
	2201	M Watts, medicine	15 50
Sept	2241	Crookston Furniture Co., coffin, &c	11 50
	2247	M Watts, medical services	4 60
	2253	M R Brown, tax rebate	7 60
Nov	2306	J V E Wyatt, coffin and sexton's fees	8 00
	2313	M Watts, med attendance	11 50
	2315	C A Sharkey, passage to frozen man	8 77
Jan	2377	C E Dampier, med attendance.	3 00
	2378	" "	20 00
			$130 12

Orders Issued by the Poor Committee:

Order	Name	Amount
Order 91	Miss Ericson	$ 8 00
92	Mrs Netland	24 00
93	Mrs S Germain	15 00
94	Mrs Olson	8 00
95	Mrs Dodge	5 00
96	Mrs Durkee	12 00
97	B Surprenant	8 00
98	H Rondeau	5 00
1	Carrie Anderson	24 00
2	Mrs Durkee	12 00
3	B Surprenant	8 00
4	Mrs S Germain	8 00
5	Mrs Netland	24 00
6	Mrs Durkee	12 00
6	Ole Anderson	10 00
7	B Surprenaut	8 00
8	Mrs S Germain	6 00
9	Carrie Anderson	24 00
10	Mrs Durkee	12 00
11	Carrie Anderson	28 00
12	B Surprenant	6 00
14	Mrs S Germain	4 00
15	Mrs Durkee	12 00
16	Carrie Anderson	20 00
17	Carrie Anderson	16 20
18	W Creighton	50
19	B Surprenant	8 00
20	Mary Anderson	52 00
21	Mrs S Germain	6 00
22	Mrs Durkee	12 00
23	John Bassert	3 05
	B Supreuaut	6 00
25	Mrs M Anderson	52 00
26	Mrs S Germain	6 00
27	Mrs Durkee	12 00
28	B Surprenant	8 00
29	Mary Anderson	30 00
30	Mrs S Germain	6 00
31	Mrs Durkee	12 00
32	Mrs M Brengman	14 00
32	Mrs Ole Anderson	12 00
33	B Surprenant	8 00
34	Mary Anderson	30 00
35	Mrs S Germain	6 00
36	John Toohey	5 60
37	Mrs Durkee	12 00
39	B Surprenant	8 00
40	L Sargent, drayage	1 00
41	Mrs Durkee	12 00
41	Mary Brengman	30 00
43	B Surprenant	8 00
44	Mrs Cooley	35 00
45	Mrs Emonson	6 00
46	Mrs Brengman	30 00
47	Mrs Durkee	12 00
48	Ole G Hegktvet	16 00
49	B Surprenant	8 00
50	Bertha Gunderson	10 00
51	O M Benson	5 50
52	O G Hektvet	30 00
53	" "	15 00
54	Mrs Brengman	8 00
55	Mrs Durkee	12 00
56	O G Hektvet	[illegible]
		$928 35

	No.	Item	Amount
		GENERAL FUND.	
M'h 25	2001	D Jacobus, water for stock yds	150 00
	2002	Crookston Water Works, bal of bill from last year	[illegible]
Apl	2004	Louis Gonyea, Chief police, for March	75 00
	2005	M B Hayes, patrolman for Mch	60 00
	2006	Andy Locken	50 00
	2007	O L Hamery, city engin'r	[illegible]
	2008	E C Carruth, city clerk	33 33
	2009	Wm Watts, city atty	25 00
	2010	E M Walsh city comptroller for March and part of Feb	37 50
	2011	L C Couvrette, city treasurer for March	25 00
	2012	J H McGlogan, janitor engine house for March	20 00
	2013	E D Childs, judge of election and rent of office	14 00
	2015	G W Banks, clerk of election	2 00
	2016	J B McLaren, judge of election, two days	6 00
	2017	I U Jennings, judge registration, two days	6 00
	2018	A C Schmidt, judge election, three days	9 00
	2019	G O Buhn, judge election, 3 days	9 00
	2021	E C Carruth, drayage & freight	98
	2022	W E McKenzie, stationery	28 55
	2023	" " printing	27 50
	2025	I N Simmons, cord wood	4 50
	2026	Geo O Buhn, repairs	1 25
	2027	Dr M Watts, health officer	27 00
	2028	Fire Dept, attending fires	51 00
	2029	J H McGlogan, connecting fire alarm to chief's house	12 00
	2030	Fontaine & Anglim, mdse	2 15
	2031	G W Lewis, justice fees	7 60
	2032	J E O'Brien, hardware	8 08
	2034	A C Schmidt, painting signs	11 00
	2035	O L Hamery, gen'l labor	1 50
	2036	Fire Dept, attending fire	59 00
	2037	H E Stansbury, clk of election,	2 00
	2038	W J Bivens, clk of election, 3 days	6 00
	2039	M E Kirsch, judge of election, 1 day	3 00
	2040	L D Marshall, judge and clk of election	5 00
	2041	V D Carruth, clk and judge of election	5 00
	2042	E C Carruth, making poll lists.	7 50
	2043	M Lally, judge of election, 3 days	9 00
	2044	Frank Jerome, judge of election and use of office	14 00
	2046	E P Bancroft, clk of election	2 00
	2047	T H Bjoin, alderman fees	16 00
	2048	Geo O Buhn, " "	24 00
	2049	E D Childs, " "	22 00
	2050	F Jerome, " "	20 00
	2051	I U Jennings, " "	22 00
	2052	M Lally, " "	22 00
	2053	J E Morrisey, " "	21 00
	2054	J B McLaren, " "	20 00
	2055	L D Marshall, " "	18 00
	2056	A C Schmidt, " "	18 00
	2057	H Steenerson, " "	2 00
	2058	N P Stone, " "	14 00
May	2064	Louis Gonyea, chief and poor com'r for April	75 00
	2065	M B Hayes, patrolman for Ap'l,	60 00
	2066	A J Ellingbo, " "	35 00
	2067	G A Ralph, city engineer "	17 50
	2068	D F McDonald, st com'r "	17 50
	2069	Martin O'Brien, city atty "	25 00
	2070	E M Walsh, city comptroller for April	25 00
	2071	L C Couvrette, city treasurer for April	25 00
	2072	E C Carruth, city clerk for Apl	33 33
	2073	Andy Locken, Apl 9th to 18th,	15 00
	2074	O L Hamery, to Apl 18th.	15 00
	2075	Alex McKinnon, purchasing ag't, from Apl 18th to May 9th	7 00
	2082	H Steenerson, office rent 2 elections	10 00
	2083	O Vian, fire apparatus 5th ward	40 00
	2084	G H Holt, spec police 2 days	6 00
	2085	S L Collins, clerk and judge of election	5 00
	2091	McKinnon Bros., for a plow	19 85
	2092	Alex McKinnon, two leather clubs	3 80
	2093	J E Morrisey, judge of registration	6 00
	2094	A A Glenn, clk of election	2 00
	2095	L H Walker, " "	2 00
	2096	Pat Connors, labor	19 00
	2097	W E McKenzie, stationery	17 25
	2098	W E McKenzie printing	188 15
June	2101	Louis Gonyea, for May	75 00
	2102	M B Hayes, "	60 00
	2103	A J Ellingbo, "	50 00
	2104	G A Ralph, "	25 00
	2105	D F McDonald, "	25 00
	2106	M O'Brien, "	25 00
	2107	E M Walsh, "	25 00
	2108	L C Couvrette, "	25 00
	2109	Alex McKinnon, "	10 00
	2110	E C Carruth, "	33 33
	2119	C H Denniston, city physician,	18 75
July	2120	L Gonyea, for June	75 00
	2121	M B Hayes, "	57 00
	2122	A J Ellingbo, "	50 00
	2123	G A Ralph "	25 00
	2124	D F McDonald, "	25 00
	2125	M O'Brien, "	25 00
	2126	E M Walsh, "	25 00
	2127	L C Couvrette "	25 00
	2128	Alex McKinnon "	10 00
	2129	E C Carruth, "	33 33
	2132	Lowe & Huggard, 1 harrow	8 00
	2134	Dr M Watts, health officer	55 00
	2135	P H Halberg, clk. of election	2 00
	2136	W E McKenzie, printing and stationery	41 30
	2137	E C Carruth, registering deed.	1 00
	2138	D Berthiaume, judge of elect'n	3 00
	2139	Brown, Tracy & Co., justice docket.	29 25
	2140	Fire Dep't, one fire	59 00
	2141	" " " "	66 00
	2142	Sargent Bros., drayage	2 84
	2144	M O'Brien, exp in injunction suit	15 00
	2145	L C Couvrette, disbursements,	14 55
	2147	J E O'Brien & Co., hardware	11 70
	2149	C S Spendley, justice fees	5 70
	2150	" " "	1 90
	2151	R G Marlette, adjusting taxes.	6 00
	2152	" special police	2 00
	2154	John G Anderson, labor	6 50
	2155	Pat Connors, jan engine house,	40 00
	2156	A C Schmidt, special police	5 00
	2157	E A Taft, fire supplies	78 00
	2164	G O Buhn, alderman fees	14 00
	2165	E D Childs, " "	12 00
	2166	John Cromb, " "	14 00
	2167	I U Jennings, " "	10 00
	2168	Frank Jerome, " "	12 00
	2169	L D Marshall, alderman fees	12 00
	2170	J H McGlogan, " "	12 00
	2171	R G Marlette, " "	10 00
	2172	A C Schmidt, " "	12 00
	2173	W E Walker, " "	4 00
	2175	D Jacobus, assessor's pay	100 00
	2177	Young & Co, drayage	2 00
	2178	Flanders & Cahoon, drayage.	1 00
Aug	2182	L Gonyea, for July	75 00
	2183	D A Robinson, patrolman, for July	55 00
	2184	A J Ellingbo, for July	55 00
	2185	G A Ralph, "	25 00
	2186	D F McDonald, "	25 00
	2187	M O'Brien, "	25 00
	2188	E M Walsh, "	25 00
	2189	L C Couvrette, "	25 00
	2190	Alex McKinnon, "	10 00
	2192	E C Carruth, "	33 33
	2193	Pat Connors, three-fourths for July	15 00
	2195	Crookston Water Works Power and Light Co, for hydrants, etc	2020 00
	2196	C T Schmidt, filing saws	3 25
	2197	E D Childs & Co, machinist labor	3 00
	2198	A O Rolstad meals to prisoners	[illegible]
	2199	A O Rolstad	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2202	E C Carruth, poll lists	[illegible]
	2203	Red River Lumber Co, lumber	[illegible]
	2204	J E O'Brien & Co, hardware	[illegible]
	2205	G A Ralph, for assistant	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2210	W E McKenzie, stationery and printing	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Crookston Water Works Power and Light Co, to stock yards	[illegible]
	2214	Flanders & Cahoon, drayage	[illegible]
	2217	Christianson Bros, insurance	[illegible]
	2218	T Young & Co, drayage.	6 50
	2219	Andrew Locken, special police	4 00
	2220	Crookston Water Works Power and Light Co, electric light	941 20
	2221	Crookston Water Works Power and Light Co, electric light	761 54
Sept	2222	L Gonyea, for August	75 00
	2223	A J Ellingbo, "	55 00
	2224	D A Robinson, "	55 00
	2225	G A Ralph, "	25 00
	2226	D F McDonald "	25 00
	2227	M O'Brien, "	25 00
	2228	E M Walsh, "	25 00
	2229	L C Couvrette, "	25 00
	2230	Alex McKinnon, for August	10 00
	2231	E Ruckhaber, Jr, "	20 00
	2232	E C Carruth, "	33 33
	2233	D Jacobus, assessor's pay	200 00
	2234	D F McDonald, general labor	21 81
	2235	" " "	139 56
	2242	Fire Department, one fire	66 00
	2243	A C Schmidt, painting hose tower	30 00
	2244	O Vien, apparatus 5th ward	25 00
	2245	Red River L Co, lumber	32 24
	2246	M Watts, medical services	30 00
	2248	B F Zarracher, judge of election	4 50
	2249	J E O'Brien, hardware	20 85
	2250	" plumbing in city hall	160 00
	2251	L H Walker, labor	5 10
	2252	Fontaine & Anglim, mdse	11 60
	2254	C H Mix, judge of election	4 50
	2255	L D Marshall, equalizing	6 00
	2256	T C Stewart, regestering	4 50
	2257	Geo Ralph, fare to St Paul and return	13 60
	2258	I U Jennings, bill No. 741	3 00
	2259	John Cromb, tax rebate	22 00
	2261	L Gonyea, for September	75 00
	2262	D A Robinson, "	55 00
	2263	A J Ellingbo, "	55 00
	2264	G A Ralph, "	25 00
	2265	D F McDonald, "	25 00
	2266	M O'Brien, "	25 00
	2267	E M Walsh, "	25 00
	2268	L C Couvrette, "	25 00
	2269	A McKinnon, "	10 00
	2270	E Ruckhaber, "	20 00
	2271	E. C. Carruth, "	33 33
	2272	J. E. O'Brien & Co., hardware	5 08
	2273	C. S. Spendley, justice fees	3 90
	2274	C. S. Spendley, justice fees	3 80
	2275	C. S. Spendley, justice fees	3 80
	2276	C. S. Spendley, justice fees	3 60
	2277	C. S. Spendley, justice fees	1 90
	2278	O. J. Barnes, goods for council room	9 00
	2279	Dr. A. A. Just, issued to Ole Anderson for catching dogs	7 50
	2280	J. G. McGrew, judge of election	4 50
	2281	W. Creighton, drayage	3 25
	2282	E. C. Carruth, mdse., etc	12 25
	2283	W. E. Walker, work on hose tower	6 60
	2284	H. E. Cooke, printing	38 50
	2285	J. E. O'Brien & Co., hardware	18 30
	2286	C.E.Dampier board of health	4 00
	2287	D. F. McDonald, labor	6 50
	2288	D. F. McDonald, labor	26 50
	2294	A. R. Starkey, plans, profiles, specifications, etc	550 00
Nov.	2295	L Gonyea, for October	75 00
	2296	D A Robinson for October	55 00
	2297	A J Ellingbo, for October	55 00
	2298	G A Ralph, for October	25 00
	2299	D F McDonald, for October	25 00
	2300	M O'Brien, for October	25 00
	2301	E M Walsh, for October	25 00
	2302	L C Couvrette, for October	25 00
	2303	E Ruckhaber, for October	20 00
	2304	A McKinnon, for October	10 00
	2305	E C Carruth, for October	33 33
	2314	A E Taft, fire apparatus	85 00
	2316	D F McDonald, watering trough	39 00
	2319	D F McDonald, labor	3 00
Dec.	2324	L Gonyea, for November	75 00
	2325	D A Robinson, for November	55 00
	2326	A J Ellingbo, for November.	55 00
	2327	G A Ralph, for November	25 00
	2328	D F McDonald, for November	25 00
	2329	M O'Brien, for November	25 00
	2330	E M Walsh, for November	25 00
	2331	L C Couvrette, for November	25 00
	2332	E Ruckhaber, for November	20 00
	2333	A McKinnon for November.	10 00
	2334	E C Carruth for November	33 33
	2335	A J & A McKinnon, repairs	170 65
	2337	Alderman & Sylvester, team hire	27 50
	2338	A J & A McKinnon, election booths	32 60
	2340	Aldermen, for attendance at council	152 00
	2341	Archie McKinnon, team hire	18 00
	2343	C E Dampier, medical attendance	4 00
	2343	Fontaine & Anglim, mdse	1 95
	2344	A Chabo, for merchandise	8 00
	2345	R R Lumber Co, for lumber	35 36
	2346	R R Lumber Co, for lumber	25 91
	2347	R G Marlette, for registering	4 50
	2348	A McKinnon, for envelopes, etc	11 00
	2349	John Heldstab, for drayage	3 25
	2350	A J and A McKinnon, for repairs	30 20
	2351	C E Dampier, for medical attendance	12 00
	2352	C T Schmidt, for labor	4 00
	2353	A O Rolstad, for meals to prisoners	31 65
	2354	G O Buhn, for registering	3 00
	2355	Christianson Bros, for abstract	5 25
	2357	H E Cook, for printing	18 60
	2358	E Ruckhaber, for labor	6 94
	2359	R River Lumber Co, for lumber	32 83
Jan	2360	L Gonyea, for December	75 00
	2361	D A Robinson, for December	55 00
	2362	A J Ellingbo, for December	55 00
	2363	G A Ralph, for December	25 00
	2364	D F McDonald, for December	25 00
	2365	M O'Brien, for December	25 00
	2366	E M Walsh, for December	25 00
	2367	L C Couvrette, for December	25 00
	2368	E Ruckhaber, for December.	25 00
	2370	E C Carruth, for December	33 33
	2372	D F McDonald, for labor	2 00
	2376	C S Spendly, for Justice fees.	5 00
	2379	C E Dampier, for medical attendance	14 00
	2380	E Ruckhaber, for labor	7 50
	2381	C S Spendley, for justice fees	3 80
	2382	Frank Jerome, for rent and registering	7 00
	2383	E D Childs, for one stove	15 00
	2384	H M Sorlie, for ice	5 80
	2385	H E Cooke, for printing	27 60
	2386	G H Holt, for patrolman	8 00
	2387	Emond & Vian, for repairs	12 75
	2388	A O Rolstad, meals to prisoners	9 50
	2389	Sargent Bros, for drayage	14 50
	2390	McKinnon Bros, for coal	72 24
	2393	G O Buhn, for repairs	8 95
	2417	C Water Works, P & L Co, water and hydrants	2030 10
	2418	C Water Works P & L Co, electric light	1502 28
	2392	G O O Buhn, for repairs	1 00
	2369	A McKinnon, for December	10 00
	2391	N S Gervais, for mdse	4 00
	2099	I Darkow, for dump ground	196 50
	2100	M O'Brien, for abstract of dump ground	3 50
	2063	P J Lachapelle, for judgment	265 48
	2163	D T McDonald, for labor	5 40
Feb.	2404	L Gonyea, for January	75 00
	2405	D A Robinson, for January	55 00
	2406	A J Ellingbo, for January	55 00
	2407	G A Ralph, for January	25 00
	2408	D F McDonald, for January	25 00
	2409	M O'Brien, for January	25 00
	2410	E M Walsh, for January	25 00
	2411	L C Couverette, for January	25 00
	2412	E Ruchaber, for January	25 00
	2413	A McKinnon, for January	10 00
	2414	E C Carruth, for January	33 33
	2415	J E O'Brien & Co, for hardware	8 76
	2416	W E McKenzie, stationery and dockets	16 90
	2419	G A Ralph, for two maps of the city	137 00
		Commission to National Park Bank of N Y, paying bonds	5 80
Mch.	2428	L Gonyea	75 00
	2429	D A Robinson	55 00
	2430	A J Ellingbo	55 00
	2431	G A Ralph	25 00
	2432	D F McDonald	25 00
	2433	M O'Brien	25 00
	2434	E M Walsh	25 00
	2435	L C Couvrette	25 00
	2436	E Ruchaber	25 00
	2437	A McKinnon	10 00
	2438	E C Carruth	33 33
		Total	$ 17468 90

Supplementary Report.

The Honorable City Council of the City of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN.—

Having this day obtained a full statement from the County Treasurer, I append supplementary report and hope the whole will prove satisfactory.

Very respectfully,
L. C. COUVRETTE,
City Treasurer.

Date		Item	Amount
		SINKING FUND.	
March 22		By balance on hand	[illegible]
April 11		By county treasurer	[illegible]
		SEWER FUND	
March 22		By balance on hand	$ 343 61
April 11		By county treasurer	41 97
		FIREMEN'S RELIEF.	
April 11		By balance on hand	[illegible]
		INTEREST FUND.	
March 22		By balance on hand	[illegible]
April 11		By county treasurer	[illegible]
			$2440 80
		FIRST WARD.	
March	22	By balance on hand	$ 158 67
April	11	By county treasurer	87 19
			$ 245 86
		SECOND WARD.	
March	22	By balance on hand	$ 37 82
April	11	By county treasurer	58 63
			$ 96 45
		THIRD WARD.	
March	22	By balance on hand	$ 36 28
April	11	By county treasurer	25 37
			$ 61 65
		FOURTH WARD.	
March	22	By balance on hand	$ 311 36
April	11	By county treasurer	71 40
			$ 382 76
		FIFTH WARD.	
March	22	By balance on hand	$ 107 27
April	11	By county treasurer	97 26
			$ 204.52
		SPECIAL SINKING FUND.	
March	22	By balance on hand	$1455 40
April	11	By county treasurer	453 16
			$1908 56
		FIFTH WARD INTEREST FUND.	
April	11	By balance on hand	$ 232 70
		POOR FUND.	
March	22	By balance on hand	$ 238 52
April	11	By county treasurer	235 31
			$ 473 83
		IMPROVEMENT FUND.	
March	22	By balance on hand	$1351 24
April	11	By county treasurer	196 04
			$1547 28
		GENERAL FUND.	
April	11	By county treasurer	$1776 04
		By interest on daily balance	30 05
March	22	To balance overdrawn	269 41
April	4	Cash on hand	$4976 36

Report of Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Date		Item	Amount
1891.			
March	23	Cash on hand	$ 4529 51
April	6	Received from city treasurer	154 40
April	6	Received from city treasurer payment part due bill, April 20, 1889	1193 06
July	6	Received from city treasurer payment due bill, May 26, 1892	3000 00
August	6	Received from city treasurer payment of interest on due bill	23 33
1892.			
March	15	Interest on city school bonds.	120 00
March	17	Interest on Polk County bridge funds	180 00
			$ 9199 39
1891.			
May	25	Paid to city treasurer, loan on due bill	$ 3000 00
July	9	Bought bonds, judicial district No. 1, Crookston	4000 00
Aug.	15	Bought bonds, judicial district No. 1, Crookston	1000 00
1892.			
Jan.	26	Bought bonds, Carman school district.	800 00
March	22	Cash on hand	399 39
			$ 9199 39

Assets in the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, March 22, 1892:

Date		Item	Amount
1891.			
Sept	1	Polk County bridge bond 1	$ 1000 00
Sept	1	Polk County bridge bond 2	1000 00
Sept	1	Polk County bridge bond 3	1000 00
Oct	29	City of Crookston school bond 1.	2000 00
Oct	29	City of Crookston due bill (balance)	1041 94
July	8	City of Crookston school bond 1	2000 00
July	8	City of Crookston school bond 2	2000 00
July	8	City of Crookston school bond 3	2000 00
1892.			
Jan	19	Carman school district bond 1	800 00
		Cash in bank	399 39
			$ 12241 33

Respectfully submitted.

March 22, 1892.

WILLIAM ANGLIM, President,
JOHN R. MCKINNON, Sec'y,
CHAS E. SAWYER, Treas.
} Sinking Fund Commissioners.

In addition to the assets described as being in the possession of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners at the date of their report March 22, 1892, the following items of interest accrued but not paid, may be added:

Item	Amount
Polk County bridge bonds	$ 100 50
Crookston city school bonds	229 14
Due bill city of Crookston	526 28
Total	$ 855 92

CHAS. E. SAWYER,
Treas. Sinking Fund Commissioners.

April 20, 1892.

FOOD AND DAIRY COMMISSION.

Two Essentials for a Baking Powder That Will Make Perfect Bread.

The late report of the Minnesota State Food and Dairy Commission contains the result of a series of experiments. Baking powders that vary in strength before use, are unreliable and will not give even results; besides it is an indication of the use of improper ingredients in their compounding. The tests showed the strength of the leavening power of the Royal very much better than that of the others. The uniformity of strenth of all the samples of Royal tested, no matter what their age, was remarkable. Its leavening power was practically unimpaired even in the oldest specimens. The difference in the amount of leavening gas in different samples of the other brands was so great as to seriously impair their usefulness in baking. As much as 24 per cent. loss was found in samples a few months old. All the samples of Royal examined by State Chemist Drew were reported of satisfactory strength and quality.

Dr. Drew states that the "Royal" being of greater strength than any other, and possessing better keeping qualities, is the natural conclusion that it is the best baking powder made.

Crookston Nurseries.

I have a New Catalogue and Card just issued, giving reduced prices of Trees, Tree Seeds and Small Fruits, for Spring planting, which will be sent free by mail to anyone making application.

FRANK T. HAELTINE,
[50-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Bids for City Printing.

Sealed bids, accompanied by bonds, will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston until Tuesday, May 10, 1892, for the purpose of doing all the city printing and furnishing stationery for the ensuing year.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-3] City Clerk.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE, IN McKINNON BLOCK.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

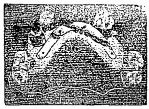
All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

G. G. HENAULT.

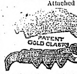
MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.
BY NEW PATENT.
Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.



The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all,

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on [illegible] you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS.
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON
PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,00
SURPLUS. - - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, E. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine. J. R. McKinnon. A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer W. H. Crosby

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
H. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON. - - MINN

STATE OF MINNESOTA
County of Polk,
City of Crookston.
} ss.

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office praying for License to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on April 25, 1892, and termination on April 24, 1893, by the following persons, and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to wit: Asselin & Sylvestre, in the building at present occupied by the Tribune office on lots 17 & 18 in block 6 of Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in the City of Crookston in Polk County, on the 10th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock. p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-1] City Clerk.

First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated May 13th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, June 13th, 1885, in book W of mortgages, page 81, whereby William Watts and Edith Watts, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-two (32) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), of Range forty-six (46), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $322.03, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $22.45, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $344.48.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.

H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys.
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 29th, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John A. Hagen against the heirs of Frank Yungquist, deceased, for abandoning his homestead Entry No. 10679, dated Oct. 15th, 1884, upon the [illegible] Sec. 21, and [illegible] Sec. 22, Township 149 n. Range 42 w, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of May, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[2-7] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication March 31st, 1892.)
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Jeanie Kelly and Alfred D. Kelly, her husband, Mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1886, at 4:15 o'clock p. m., in book 26 of mortgages, on pages 289 to 292; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1889; $25.50 that became due April 25th 1890; $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1890; $35.50 that became due April 25th, 1891, and $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1891;

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained,

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Ten hundred Nine and 60-100 ($1009.60) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of section nineteen (19) Township one hundred forty-nine (149) Range forty-two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

MONDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guaranty
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for mortgagee.
[50-4] (N.G.103)

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 19th, 1892.

Complaint having been made at this office by Hans Christofferson against Louis St. John for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 11712, dated April 1st, 1886, upon the e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Section 18, Township 153, Range 46, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

[First publication April 21st. 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated November 23d, 1888, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, November 30th, 1888, in book 35 of mortgages, page 436, whereby William Lachance and Mary Lachance his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and lot two (2) of Section four (4), in Township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-one (41), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $426 85, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $54.50, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $481.35.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President
Mortgagee.

H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

[First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 11th, 1889, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, February 14th, 1889, in book 42 of mortgages, page 60, whereby James Thompson and Charlotte Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the northeast quarter of Section ten (10), in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-three (43), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $311.86, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $33.59, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $345.45.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power, said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.

H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
County of Polk
City of Crookston.
} ss.

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of the City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 7th 1892, and terminating on May 6th 1893, by the following persons and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Hanson & Johnson, on the lower floor of the three-story frame building situated on lot 21, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the city hall in said City of Crookston, in Polk County, on Tuesday the 10th day of May 1892, at 8 o'clock of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 20th day of April A.D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[1-2] City Clerk.

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

SALE of STATE LANDS.

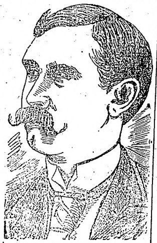
STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE.
SAINT PAUL, MINN., March 24, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in Crookston on May 25th 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M. on terms prescribed by law, the State Lands, in Polk County that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office or the Land office.

A. BIERMANN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[50-4]

Prof. F. W. Whittier



—GRADUATE OF—

OPTHALMIC SCHOOLS

SCIENTIFIC

OPTICIAN,

Has taken rooms in the Reckitt Block, Corner Main and Second St., Crookston, Minn.,

Room 138, 3rd Floor.

Take the Elevator. Will remain balance of this week and next until Saturday, May 7th, and where he can be consulted free of charge, whether it be for spectacles or otherwise. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m;

Don't fail to consult me about your eyes. I am enabled to tell on the first examination any ailment of your failing sight, and give you glasses to suit the defect of the eye which will aid in restoring and strengthening the eyesight of the young and old.

As errors of refraction, defects of sight of the eye are daily assuming more importance and engaging more and more attention of our most able and scientific oculists, I have made the adaptation of

Spectacles a Specialty.

Certain forms of eye troubles, which were formerly looked upon as diseases of the inner covering of the eye are today relieved by scientific test of the eye by using such glasses to correct the error of refraction and accommodation as the examination will prove,

Eyes of Different Focus.

As many eyes, on careful examination, are found to be of different focus it is found to be necessary that such eyes should be fitted by a competent optician, an examination with the opthalmascope, as the ordinary test with the optometer or test types cannot be relied upon in such cases.

I correct the most difficult cases, in the various forms of Hypermetropia, or far sight; Myopia, or near sight; Diplopia, or double sight; Asthenopia, or weak sight; Amblyopia, or loss of accommodation; Presbyopia, or old sight; Astigmatism, or blurred vision; Strabismus, or cross-eyes.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED WITHOUT PAIN.—If you have lost an eye by accident or disease, be sure to call on me and I will insert an artificial eye, which will look and move like the natural eye and improve your looks.

Grand Opera House

L. J. Columbus, Manager.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

May 6th & 7th.

H. Scheel Dramatic Co.

Tordenskjold i Dynekilen

Tragedy in 3 acts by Carit Etlar.

PRICES: 75c., 50c. and 35c.

Tickets on sale at Tom Morris' jewelry store on Friday morning, May 6th, 1892.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk.
City of Crookston, } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office praying for Licence to Sell Intoxicating Liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1892, and terminating on July 1st, 1893, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: Medard Mercil in the first floor of the two story brick building situated on lots 17 and 18, block 6, in Fletcher and Houston's addition to the origina townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in said City of Crookston in Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 22d day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal)
E. C. Carruth,
City Clerk.
[2-3]

STATE OF MINNESOTA
County of Polk
City of Crookston. } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application have been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st 1892, and terminating on June 30th 1893, by the following person, and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: A. Brosseau, in the one-story frame building on lot 4, block 12, Fletcher & Loring's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the City Hall in said City of Crookston in Polk County, on Tuesday the 10th day of May 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 28th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal)
E. C. Capruth,
City City.
[2-3]

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale.

GERVAIS'——The Hustlers,

GREAT SALE OF

REMNANTS,
ODDS AND ENDS
AND BROKEN LINES
OF ALL KINDS.

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED.

Cloaks and Shawls

—AT—

Tremendous Reductions.

Gervais' - The Hustlers.

REMNANT SALE.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Twelve and 50-100 dollars ($12.50), which became due on the first day of December, 1890, and in the payment of a like and final sum, which became due on the first day of December, 1891, upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by John H. Lien and Ragnhild Lien, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1888, which mortgage, together with a power of sale contained therein was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of November A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in Book 40 of mortgages, on pages 497, 498, and 499; which said sums with interest thereon respectively at ten per cent. per annum from the first day of December, 1890, and the 1st day of December 1891, are the whole sum secured by said mortgage and remaining unpaid.

John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured; and the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is twenty-seven dollars ($27.00); and no action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-two (22) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range number forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one Hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March A. D. 1892.

John Milton Oliver,
Mortgagee.
C. M. Hertig,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

Notice of Mortgage Forclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of ten and 50-100 dollars ($10.50) which became due on the first day of October A. D. 1890, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaie Normandin and Philomene Normandin, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power o' sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office o the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the first day of October A. D. 1888, at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m., in book 40 of mortgages on pages 112 and 113.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-one and 70-100 dollars ($41.70) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

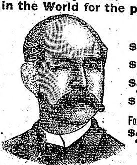
Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-five (25) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

John Milton Oliver,
Mortgagee.
C. M. Hertig,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Nils S. Nilson and Cecilia S. Nilson, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1889, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 455; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1890, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1890, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1891, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1891. And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: eight hundred twenty-one and 71-100 ($821.71) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The south half (s½) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of south-east quarter (se¼) of Section two (2) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range forty (40), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof. All of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 17th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guarantee
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.
S. M. Houghton,
Attorney. [50-4] (N. G. 102)

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Eight and 25-000 dollars ($8.25) which became due on the first day of December, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward L. Haven, an unmarried man, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1888, which mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of July A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m., in Book 86 of Mortgages on pages 829 and 330.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagor shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of thirty-five and 84-100 dollars ($35.84) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number ten (10) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

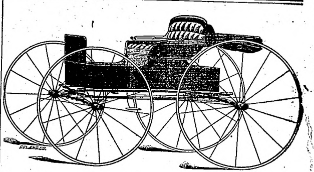
Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

John Milton Oliver,
Mortgagee.
C. M. Hertig,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

MARTIN O'BRIEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

I. O. O. F. BUILDING. } Crookston. Minn



It Will Get Dry

After awhile, and then you will

Want a NEW BUGGY or a SPRING WAGON

We have two full car-loads and can suit anybody as we have the best and most complete assortment ever brought to this city.

DON'T

forget that we have a nice line of Standard Plows, Scandia Gangs, Little Yankee Sulkies and Gangs, and a complete line of Walking Plows and breakers. We bought them to sell at reasonable rates. Come and see us.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

OPERA BLOCK, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

—DEALERS IN—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts., - - - Crookston.

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

Sylvester & Finseth,

—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Heavy and Shelf Hardware

Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Doors, Sash, Barbed Wire, Lime, Buckeye Binders and Mowers, Hollingsworth Rakes, Favorite Wagons and Buggies, National Cordage Co's Binding Twine, Rock Island Plows, Buford Gang and Sulky Plows, Fairbanks Scales, Hose for Lawn Sprinkling, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves, Varnish and Paper, Lawn Mowers, North Star Refrigerators and Garden Sprinklers.

Agents for Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines.

Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

Crookston Business College.

FACULTY:

R. S. KNUDSON, L. E. GOSSMAN, C. M. WASSON.

BOOKKEEPING.
SHORTHAND.
TYPEWRITING.
PENMANSHIP.
COMMERCIAL LAW.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.
CORRESPONDENCE.

Faculty composed of specialtists.

Most advanced methods of instruction.

Students may take full course or special braches.

Special English department.

Day and evening sessions. Tuition Fees Low.

Students may enter at any time.

GRAMMAR.
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SPELLING.
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HISTORY.
GEOGRAPHY.
COMPOSITION.

For catalogues and circulars address

R. S. KNUDSON, Principal,
Crookston, Minn.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1892. NO. 3.

THENEWSSUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

General Land Commissioner Carter will soon resign.

CANADIAN sealers expect to evade the Bering sea agreement by sending out their vessels under the flags of other nations.

SECRETARY ELKINS would have the regular army increased to 50,000 men and have a large military post in every state.

THE revenue cutter Rush has been ordered to Port Townsend to await further orders, the sealing instructions, before proceeding to Bering sea.

THE annual fortifications appropriation bill has been practically agreed upon by the fortification sub-committee of the house committee on appropriations. A cut amounting to more than 35 cents has been made from the bill of last year.

THE First Assistant Postmaster-General Whitman, of the committee appointed by Gen. Wanamaker to investigate the postal needs of the city of Chicago with reference to the World's Fair, has returned to Washington. The committee has not yet formulated its report, but it has been decided to ask congress for an appropriation sufficient to meet the increasing service which will be incident to the fair, according to the plan to be adopted and submitted to the commission.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Edwin P. Goodrich, who served on the staff of Gen. Burnside during the war, died in Boston.

Maj. Gen. Sir Lewis Polly, Conservative member of parliament for North Hackney, is dead. He was once minister of Afghanistan affairs.

Nat Goodwin, the actor, and his wife have substantially agreed to articles of separation, and Mrs. Goodwin will secure a divorce.

Joshua Belden, a California pioneer, is dead in New York at the age of seventy-seven years. May 10, 1841, Mr. Belden and companions went to California, arriving there two years before Gen. Fremont reached that country.

CASUALTIES.

Seven hundred feet of the world's fair manufactures building was blown down

A FIRE in Philadelphia causes a loss of about $1,000,000. Fifty persons are hurt in a panic that results.

A RAILWAY accident occurred at Bathurst, N. S. W., by which a passenger train was wrecked. Nine persons were killed and twelve injured.

The shaft at the Hugus coal mine, near Sommerset, Pa., caught fire and entombed four miners who were at work. They were rescued with a rope.

An explosion of gas occurred at Green Ridge mine, Pa., recently, fatally injuring John Warwick and Joseph Makin, two inside laborers.

BERT KELLOGG, sixteen years old, was drowned in the Missoula river near Missoula, Mont., He waded out to get a duck he had shot when the current carried him into deep water and he sank.

MRS. G. N. Adams and a lady friend while out buggy riding were struck and killed at a crossing near Clifton, Kan., by a Rock Island train. A little child in the buggy escaped unhurt.

A COLLISION of a passenger train and switch engine on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad at Ramsey, Mich., resulted in the death of Fireman Patrick Fowler. Several passengers had narrow escapes.

THE WICKED WORLD.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made at Quincy, Ill., to lynch Dr. W. J. Jamison, the murderer of Charles Aaron.

AN India ex-soldier and former pupil at the Carlisle school lapses to barbarism and is arrested at the Rosebud agency for various offenses.

STEPHEN HITE was sentenced to hang on June 3, at Louisville, Ky., for the murder of Albert Bauerman, on Sept. 20, 1861. His defense was insanity.

THE collector of customs at Port Townsend, Wash., has seized the steamer, Michigan, which plies along the coast. Five thousand dollars' worth of contraband opium on the vessel has been seized.

ROBERT MILLS of Kan., fatally injured his wife with a hatchet. The wife accuses him of criminal intimacy with his eleven-year-old stepdaughter, and the latter corroborates her mother's story.

MRS. WALDEN, who has been for several days on trial in New York for killing her husband, James Walden, the horse trainer, has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

IN Cambridgeport, Mass, Wm. E. Cunningham, a harnessmaker who lived in Boston, shot Miss Maggie Williams a domestic, and then shot himself twice. Jealousy was the cause. The Williams girl is dead and Cunningham will die.

AT Charleston, S. C., Miss Inez Sykes, a young lady, was caught by a ruffian on the street, who smothered her cries and cut off her hair with a razor. Her assailant then struck her in the breast, threw the hair on the ground and escaped.

AT Plainfield, N. J., Maria Mahona, a servant in the employ of Clifford Wharton, of Crescent avenue, made a desperate attempt to set fire to the Crescent Avenue Presbterian church while 800 persons were attending services.

CUSTOMS officers made a big seizure of smuggled jewelry at the White Star pier, New York. Jules De La Motte, a cabin passenger from Liverpool, on his way home to San Francisco, was the smuggler. The jewelry was valued at $3,000.

FOREIGN.

Harry Vane Milbank fights a duel with a Frenchman and seriously wounds him.

The government of Venezuela declares that the revolution has been completely suppressed.

THE St. Petersburg newspapers announce that the prohibition of the export of corn will be maintained until Sept, 1.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has persuaded the dissatisfied Gen. Von Kaitenborn Stachau, war minister in the Prussian cabinet, to retain his portfolio.

A GERMAN spy named Schurieder has been arrested in Paris. He had in his possession a quantity of documents which were seized.

THE Jebus, acting in concert with the Egbas, have broken the treaty, and their combined forces threaten to attack Lagos and the British settlement on the West African gold coast.

A COMMITTEE has been formedin Hamburg, Germany, to send out an antarctic expedition by way of Cape Horn, to start in July under the command of the zoologist Michaelsen.

In Vienna the building containing the colossal panorama of the crucifiction was burned. The great painting was entirely consumed. The loss amounted to 120,000 florins.

THE governor of Simla, India, announces that a number of high civil posts, including the positions of judges and the government under secretaryships, will henceforth be opened to natives.

CONFIRMATION has been received of the defeat by the Brazilian government troops of revolters under Col. Barbosa. As soon as the fight began there were many deserters from Barbosa's ranks.

RUMORS of impending revolution in Hayti are again rife. President Hippolyte is said to be fully aware of the threatening state of affairs and firmly determined to meet and stamp out the first sparks of rebellion that show themselves.

THE Brazilian government has sent dispatches to Brazilian ministers abroad denying the truth of the rumors of the separation of the states of Sao Paolo and Rio Grande Do Sul from the federal government.

AN important deal is being put through looking towards the amalgamation of the big live stock shippers of Montreal to control the trade of the dominion. The idea is to combine and be able to make rates with steamship companies the same as is done in the United States.

POLITICAL ECHOES.

CHAIRMAN CLARKSON of the Republican national committee is too ill to consider political matters.

Miller, Depew, Platt and Hiscock will represent the New York Republicans in the national convention.

BLAINE and Harrison are praised by Republicans of Maine, but the delegates to the national convention go uninstructed.

COLORADO Republicans adopt a free coinage plank and defeat a resolution endorsing President Harrison's administration.

A special session of the North Dakota legislature will be held to remedy the defeat in the law providing for the election of presidential electors.

INSTRUCTIONS for Harrison are omitted from the Ohio Republican platform in deference to Gov. McKinley's contingent candidacy.

THE RAILROADS.

THE Canadian Pacific-Soo combination is being downed in its conflict with the Western railways.

THE Union Pacific election is held in Boston. Jay Gould, with his Missouri Pacific officers, remain in control. W. H. S. Clarke is elected president.

THE United States Rolling Stock company, so known for twenty years, was reorganized under the name of the United States Car company. David Cornfoot of London is president.

THE latest march stolen by the Big Four route on its competitors for business between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago consists in the establishment of a World's Fair station at Jackson Park, directly at the gate leading into the Exposition grounds. The Big Four has the credit of being the first railroad to officially announce a World's Fair station and show it in the time cards.

THE TOILERS.

THE first annual convention of the National Brotherhood of Boiler Makers is in session in Indianapolis.

At Detroit, Mich., a boycot has been declared against all bakers employing non-union men.

THE report that a strike on the Reading railroad system was imminent is denied by both employes and railroad officials.

Two hundred and fifty saw mill employes strike at La Crosse. They claim to have been blacklisted because they belong to unions or the Knights of Labor.

A NATIONAL convention of shirt makers, shirt cutters and laundry workers, the first of its kind in this country, was held in New York. A national association was formed. It will be called the National Shirt Trade association. The first convention of this new association will be held in Philadelphia on Sept. 4.

SPORTING MATTERS.

JEM MACE is coming over again. American coin is probably the attraction.

THE trap shooters of the country are going to erect a monument in memory of the late Al Bandle.

ARTHUR J. MELLEY of Cambridge, Mass., champion feather-weight of New England, has turned professional.

St. Louis will have a chute for six furlong races. Its new paddock and free field are also nearly ready.

THE Irish horse Tasmania in London broke the English jumping record by clearing an obstruction six feet in height.

Pete Browning, whom Louisville allowed to escape early this season, has now signed with the Colonels again. Weaver will go behind the bat.

SID THOMAS broke the amateur fifteen mile running record at Stamford Bridge, Eng., April 9, covering the distance in 1 hour, 22 minutes and 15 4-5 seconds.

JACK WILKES of St. Louis, a welter-weight has issued a challenge to Tommy Ryan to fight to a finish for $500 a side and a $1,200 purse offered by the South Omaha Athletic club.

Another Electric Combine.

CHICAGO, May 3.—It is said here to-night that the Westinghouse company which is not in the Thompson-Houston-Edison combination, has formed a combine with the great Seims-Halsk firm of Berlin, Paris and London. President Harrison and Secretary Elkins are said to be large stockholders in the Westinghouse.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell,

MINNESOTA.

Arthur Fretten died at the home of his father, near Skyberg, of whooping cough.

At the election at Morristown, to incorporate carried by a large majority.

Forest fires destroyed considerable timber and some fences west of Little Falls.

E. Young was arrested at Morristown, and fined $50 and costs for running a blind pig.

William Rose was arrested at Stillwater, charged with poisoning a dog belonging to Arthur Lyman.

A Kenyon special says seeding is mostly done. Winter wheat and rye are looking promising, but grass is slow in coming.

The Snake river drives are "hung up" on account of the low stage of water. Grain is badly needed, and unless there is a rise in the water soon, the drivers will be laid off for a time.

Judge Williston, of Stillwater, made an order directing Fred Scott, assignee of Charles Ludwig, to settle all claims pro rata.

A fatal runaway occurred at Belle Plaine, in which the 8-year-old daughter of Carl Schult was thrown out on the depot hill, and died three hours afterward.

Word was received at Buffalo, to the effect that Mrs. Andrew Schuler had suicided by hanging at her home near St. Michaels. Her mind was deranged.

The citizens of the village of Wells have signed a guarantee note of $300 for their share of the world's fair fund for Faribault county.

An adjourned meeting of the Stevens county Alliance was held at Morris. The members resolved themselves into a People's party and appointed a county committee for campaign purposes.

A saw breaking in the Cloquet Lumber company's mills at Cloquet injured two men. Andrew Thomson will loose his right arm and James Loranger will be crippled for some time.

A man named Menge, a butcher, was arrested at Crookston, for threatening to kill his son-in-law, he died next day at the village jail in great agony. He had been drinking heavily, and it is thought he committed suicide.

The establishment of a creamery at Millersburg, eight miles west of Dundas, by the Cresent Company, of St. Paul, has fallen flat, the farmers failing to guarantee the necessary number of cows.

The charter of the Citizens' National Bank of Mankato has expired, it having lived its score of years of corporate existence. It has been decided to form a new organization, to be composed entirely of Mankato business men.

An unsuccessful attempt to blow open the safe in the Exchange bank, of Farmington, was made. The robbers only secured about $28 in coppers from the vault room. They also stole a pair of white ponies from W. S. Farquhar to make their escape.

A Princeton special says: Seeding is mostly done, but no rain having fallen for three weeks the ground is so dry that the grain has not sprouted. In this vicinity there is a 10 per cent increase in the acreage of wheat and oats, with a corresponding falling off in the acreage of corn and potatoes.

The continued snow and rain has had a tendency to greatly interfere with seeding in the vicinity of Albert Lea, and, as a result, there will be considerable reduction in the acreage of land that would have been seeded to wheat, as past experience has shown that late sown wheat is not a success.

The man Kennedy, who was arrested at Carlton on suspicion but not positively identified by the man who accused him, gave the name of Johnson, turns out to be Tom Conlin, of Glyndon. Both men now are in jail to await the Polk county sheriff. Both have served terms in the penitentiary.

The suit of Lawrence vs. the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company was completed at Mankato, and on motion of defendant's attorney the court instructed the jury to bring a verdict for defendant. The suit of C. Aultman & Co. vs. Samuel Mather is now on trial, last case in term of the United States circuit court. Judge Nelson will preside during the rest of the term.

One of the boldest attempts to rob a house was perpetrated at Mankato at the house of Henry Vogelspohl. His wife and a Miss Hodapp were sleeping on the second floor and about four o'clock in the morning were startled by the entrance of two men. When the women attempted to cry out the villians applied handkerchief's saturated with chloroform to their faces, but their job was not a good one. The robbers were frightened away.

A. C. Knapp, for many years a well digger in Minnesota and Iowa, has discovered in Fremont township, in Winona county, a vein of lead 14 inches thick about 80 feet beneath the surface. Knapp made the discovery while digging a well a few months ago, and has since then leased an 80-acre tract in which he will sink a shaft during the summer. He will commence operations about May 1.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Shinnes & Greene, of Churches Ferry, assigned for the benefit of creditors. Assets probably $8,000, liabilities less.

President Hector of the Fargo board of trade, has appointed a committee of fifteen to raise funds in Cass County for the state's exhibit at the world's fair. About $6,000 has already been subscribed.

W. H. Garver, one of the prominent members of Democracy of Ramsey county, cured of lung disease. He resides in Dry Lake township.

A Larimore special says: Seeding is going on generally, the ground is in excellent condition but to soft, as yet, to permit threshing as the heavy engines and separators sink deep into the loam when crossing the stubble.

J. W. Bowman, agent of the American Surety company, New York, whose bond the Union National bank holds to indemnify the loss sustained by Defaulter Nelson is in Grand Forks and will redeem the bond and assume the prosecution of Nelson

Leading stockmen of Western North Dakota met at Dickinson and perfected organization, whose objects are similar to the Montana association. It starts with a big membership, comprising the country between the Montana line on the west to the Mississippi river on the east.

Andrew Simpson, one of the oldest settlers of Grand Forks county burned to death at his farm fourteen miles south of this city. He was a widower and lived alone with only a hired man. The man awoke in time to grab his clothes and escape. The portion of the house where Simpson was sleeping was in flames and it was inpossible to save him. The body was afterwards recovered, but burned beyond recognition. Simpson leaves several grown up sons. He was highly respected and and seventy-four years of age.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The state auditor, acting upon a report furnished by Joseph Frendenfeld, has refused to grant a certificate to do business in the state Alliance Hail Association, of Huron.

The Minnesota, a very valuable property near Deadwood, was sold to an Eastern syndicate for $60,000. This makes the eighth large mining deal in this neighborhood in the past two months.

John Winn hired a double rig at Washington recently and started West. So far as any one knows to the contrary he is still going. Numerous creditors are waiting his return.

Col. E. George, an ex-Confederate officer, sixty-five years old, previously bearing a good reputation, was brought to Rapid City from the Rosebud agency by a deputy marshal charged with being a member of a gang of cattle thieves.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Lead City Miners Union, an organization founded for the protection of the miners of the Black Hills, the following officers were elected: Archie Ferguson, president; Sam Jeffrey vice-president; Robert Frazier, secretary; J. G. Lillig, treasurer.

A sensation was created at Sioux Falls by the statement that an attempt would be made to indict Mayor Peck for non-enforcement of the state liquor law. There is no provision in the law by which the mayor can do more towards enforcement than other citizens can do, and it is believed the effort, if made, will amount to nothing.

An important mining sale is reported at Rapid city by Messrs. Humphreys & Stenger, who recently bonded the Spokane mine in the Squaw creek district, have sold out to Omaha parties for $151,000, making a fortune in the deal. The Spokane is one of the most promising silver mines in the Black Hills.

WISCONSIN.

L. Bitterles' saloon was burglarized at Prairie Du Chien and a quantity of liquor stolen.

William Cooper, a brakeman, who lives in Ashland fell from a gravel train near Cumberland and was killed. He leaves a little son motherless.

Dick Smith, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific train No. 53, was killed at Maple, near Ashland. He fell from the cars, and both legs were cut off at the thighs. He lived but a few minutes.

Bicycle riders of Beloit, will test in the courts the city ordinance preventing the riding of wheels on the sidewalks. Mr. Touberttan, a banker's son, was arrested to bring a test case.

Chas. Durrs, of Lancaster, and City Marshal C. Linder arrested a man at Prairie Du Chien named Robert Peather, charged with committing a rape on a 13-year-old girl, daughter of his brother.

A row occurred in front of a saloon at Hayward, George Cayo stabbed Ed Lavelle, who lies in the hospital in a critical condition. Cayo has been released from custody on a $600 bond.

A local longshoremen's union has been organized at West Superior with nearly 200 members. They will join the National association and fix a scale of wages and working hours.

A son of Charles Johnson, sixteen years old, was injured at Ellsworth in a planing mill. A piece of a planing knife was thrown through his thigh, mangling the flesh in a fearful manner. He may recover.

The Evening Telegraph has been re-elected official paper of West Superior for the ensuing year, John Simons, appointed and confirmed chief of police; B. J. Van Vleck, city clerk; A. S. Cooper, city engineer; P. H. Perkins was nominated for attorney but was rejected.

The La Crosse Lumbermen's Exchange held a meeting and decided to close down all mills until the labor trouble in this city is settled. Consequently the 11 mills were closed throwing 250 men out of employment.

IOWA.

Horace Orendorf, an old and well known citizen, fell dead upon Second street, Ottumwa, without the slightest warning. Orendorf's aged mother is distracted.

Davidson & Eckerman, of Sibley have just captured a golden eagle, which measures 3½ feet from back to tail and 7 feet four inches from tip to tip.

Scarlet fever has made its appearance to quite an alarming extent at Charles City, and several places have been quarantined. The authorities have taken every precaution to prevent a further spread.

The grand jury of Hancock county is after violators of the prohibitory law. Frank Campbell, of Britt, was fined $500 and six months in jail, and Ed Stombaul, of Goodell, has just been indicted.

Andrew Cooper, of Chicago, engaged in placing an iron roof on the turner building, Dubuque, had his skull crushed by the breaking of a scaffold. He will probably die.

N. W. Harris & Co., of Chicago, bought Ottumwa school bonds to the amount of $15,000, paying a premium of $175.95. The bonds are 5 per cent 10s. There were four bidders.

The Escher faction of the Evangelical church of Iowa, will attempt to gain possession of Zion Evangelical church of Cedar Rapids by bringing suits in the courts. It will be made a test case, and will be watched with interest all over the state.

Ralph, the 8-year-old son of Jas. Nettcott, of Independence, while reaching for a ball under a horse's feet, was kicked in the temple, Four inches of the skull was removed. He died from the injury without regaining consciousness.

The Ft. Dodge council added insult to their action, taxing watches of train men, by passing a resolution setting forth that any one making affidavit that he could not stand a tax of 50 cents upon him, he would be released. Railroaders are greatly incensed at this action, as the question involved was one of law, not money.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A government agent is now in New York procuring evidence against the cordage combine.

Gen. Grant's body will not be removed to Washington, but remain in Riverside Park, New York.

Joseph Bertrand, a half-breed Indian of the Pottawatomies died, at South Bend, Ind., at the age of 110 years.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest is held in St. Paul.

During the past week 16,240 immigrants were landed at New York. This is the largest number landed in any one week this year.

The plant of the Keokuk (Iowa) Electric Street railway Power company has been sold to S. B. Townsend of Hartford, Conn., for $21,000.

The corner stone of the Grant monument is laid in New York with imposing ceremonies, President Harrison, Chauncey M. Depew and others speak.

R. G. Guntill a prominent glass manufacturer of Anderson, Ind., claims to have discovered the lost art of casting glass tubes, which is known to have been practiced by the Egyptians.

John Savage, an inmate of the Scott county (Ill.) poor house has fallen heir to an English estate valued at over $5,000,000. Savage is over seventy years of age and has a large family.

George, and Henry Kelly of Salem, Ohio, assert heirship to property in the Lehigh coal region, now operated by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, and valued at over $40,000,000.

Mississippi Valley Regatta.

CHICAGO, May 3,—The executive committee of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing association has decided to hold the annual regatta at St. Joseph, Mo., on Lake Contrary. There will be a large entry list this year, including Detroit, Grand Rapids, Toronto, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, and no doubt entries will be received from New Orleans and Salt Lake. Already the local boat clubs are getting shells in shape for this meeting. At the annual meeting of the Iowa State Amateur Rowing association Spirit Lake was selected as the place to hold this summer's regatta, on July 12 and 13.

JOHNSON FOR SECRETARY.

The Chief Clerk Mentioned for the Position in the Big Convention.

WASHINGTON, Special. May 3.—Col. Charles W. Johnson, chief clerk of the United States senate, will probably be made secretary of the Republican national convention at Minneapolis. He has already received such recommendations from members of the national committee as will probably secure for him this place. Members of the committee who have already written and assured him of their support are Payne of Wisconsin, Clayton of Arkansas, Conger of Ohio, Hyde of Massachusetts, Brady of Virginia, Fessenden of Connecticut, Evans of Minnesota, Hooker of Vermont, Cheney of New Hampshire and Pinchback of Louisiana. Besides these he has received cordial assurances from four members of the national committee who are members of the United States senate, as well as a l the Republican senators to whom he has spoken on the subject. Both of the Minnesota senators are in favor of his selection for the place and are doing what they can for him. Aside from the national committee and senatorial endorsements, the following from Maj. McKinley, who heads the Ohio delegation, is significant:

> Replying to your favor of April 25, I beg to say that I think your selection for secretary of the convention would be an admirable one, and would be glad to render you any service I can in that direction.

IN JOHNSON'S FAVOR.

One of the reasons why Col. Johnson would be well fitted for the position is his wide acquaintance with public men and his valuable knowledge of all parliamentary affairs and situations. He would be of great assistance to the presiding officer, both because he would know at sight every prominent man in the convention, and being able to assist the presiding officer in any parliamentary way on any occasion that might arise instantly without any consultation or consideration. Besides this, Col. Johnson has sufficient voice to be heard in the convention hall, and, having tried the capacity of the exposition building, where the convention will be held, knows that he can make himself heard in every part of it. As a reading clerk he will be a success in the convention. As the convention is to be held in Minnesota the people of that state will be gratified to have one of her citizens selected for this important position. One member of the committee has raised the question as to whether it would be advisable to select a Minnesota man for secretary in view of the fact that the convention is held in Minnesota; but this has little weight, as there will be assistant secretaries and assistant reading clerks chosen from outside states. But it seems to be very proper thing to select a man like Col. Johnson for chief secretary of the convention for the reason above stated. Members of the national committee were very favorably impressed with the admirable statement Col. Johnson read before the committee when he was urging upon them the selection of Minneapolis as a place of holding the convention. So far there has been no other application for the place and there is no doubt that Col. Johnson will be selected secretary of the national convention.

DEEMING TO DIE.

The Notorious Wife Murderer Found Guilty by a Jury in Melbourne.

He is Roasted by the Judge and Then Sentenced to Be Hanged.

MELBOURNE, May 3.—The trial of Deeming for the murder of his late wife, formerly Miss Mather of Rain Hill, ended to-day with a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged.

Deeming turned white and trembled when the judge turned toward him and passed upon him the sentence of death. The judge said that in all his experience with criminals he had never seen such a consummate wretch as the prisoner. He spoke of Deeming's shameless effrontery during the trial, and remarked that the jury had rightfully ignored the prisoner's clownish attempts to prove himself irresponsible. As the judge pronounced the words, "to be hanged by the neck until dead," Deeming gasped and tottered, but recovered himself enough to nod with assumed indifference. He then sank back in his seat. The audience in the court room applauded the verdict and sentence. Deeming was then taken back to prison.

The crown counsel contended that there was not a particle of evidence of the insanity of the prisoner, and he said that the jury ought to dismiss all such nonsense from their minds. At this point Deeming interrupted the crown counsel. It was not the law, he said, but the press that was trying him. If he could bring himself to believe he had committed murder, he would plead guilty rather than submit to the gaze of the crowd in the court room, the ugliest race he had ever seen. Some of the witnesses against him had deliberately lied. Whatever he could say would be disbelieved. His witnesses had been kept out of the way. People had sworn to seeing him where he had never been in his life. No time had been allowed him to communicate with his witnesses in England and India. For weeks together he had suffered lapses of memory. In his own mind he knew he was not guilty.

Tar and Feathers for Teed.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Dr. Cyrus Teed, the wrecker of many happy homes on the Pacific coast as well as the destroyer of harmony in the once harmonious Economite society in Pennsylvania, and who, it is alleged, left San Francisco with a squad of young women traveling under the cognomen of "Angels," was to arrive here to-day. He did not arrive, or if he did he has managed to make himself invisible to the physical vision. Perhaps it is well for Teed and his proselytes that he has made himself scarce, as the people of Washington heights, where the new Christ has purchased the old Hilliard homestead for the purpose of establishing a "Heaven," had made up their minds that a coat of tar and feathers would justifiably meet the exigencies of the case.

The Road Has the Best of It.

WASHINGTON, Special, May 3.—The Red river valley lands claimed by the Great Northern were under consideration in the senate committee on public lands to-day, but no agreement was reached, there being considerable division of opinion in the committee as to what would be the best method of procedure under the circumstances. Some of the members think the railroad company has got far the best of the situation, and there is also yet some doubt as to whether the company, under the supreme court decision, is entitled to the lands in the northern part of the state, or what is known as the lower Red river valley.

Rates on Salt.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The interstate commerce commission has decided in the cases brought by Kansas salt companies that any advantage which inures to Michigan salt manufacturers from rates to points in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska are advantages arising from natural situation. It is held further that rates on salt to points south and southwest of Hutchinson, Kan., and St. Louis do constitute undue preference in favor of Michigan as against Kansas salt, and that they should be readjusted.

Purchased by Boomers.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Special, May 3.—One-half of the townsite of Conductor, on the west line of the Great Northern railway, has been sold to a syndicate of Kansas capitalists for $7,000 cash. The company will expend $40,000 in improving the property and erecting buildings. The syndicate is also buying land for a colony of Kansas farmers who will arrive about the 15th inst.

Clarkson Will Come.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A. B. Humphrey, secretary of the National Republican league, of which Gen. J. S. Clarkson is president, said to-day that the alarming reports published about Gen. Clarkson's health are greatly exaggerated. Gen. Clarkson will be in New York May 15 and at the Minneapolis convention as the chairman of the Republican national committee.

Cancelled Their Contracts.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 3.—Iowa trunk lines, the Rock Island, the Burlington and the Milwaukee, have cancelled their freight transfer contracts with the Union Pacific, having decide that it will be advantageous to transfer their own freight instead of turning it over to the latter road. The Northwestern and Wabash will continue under the present arrangement.

Chicago Roads Hesitate.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A meeting of the Chicago freight committee of the Central Traffic association was held to-day, to decide whether the rate on six h-class freight should be reduced to the rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, to meet the action of the St. Louis lines. After some discussion it was decided to defer action until to-morrow. In the meantime advices from Peoria state that the reduced rates were put into effect from that point to-day by the Pennsylvania road in connection with the Toledo, Peoria & Western. It is now practically settled that the Chicago lines will be authorized to adopt the new basis to-morrow.

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1892. NO. 3.

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

General Land Commissioner Carter will soon resign.

Canadian sealers expect to evade the Bering sea agreement by sending out their vessels under the flags of other nations.

Secretary Elkins would have the regular army increased to 50,000 men and have a large military post in every state.

The revenue cutter Rush has been ordered to Port Townsend to await further orders, the sealing instructions, before proceeding to Bering sea.

The annual fortifications appropriation bill has been practically agreed upon by the fortification sub-committee of the house committee on appropriations. A cut amounting to more than 35 cents has been made from the bill of last year.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General Whitman, of the committee appointed by Gen. Wanamaker to investigate the postal needs of the city of Chicago with reference to the World's Fair, has returned to Washington. The committee has not yet formulated its report, but it has been decided to ask congress for an appropriation sufficient to meet the increasing service which will be incident to the fair, according to the plan to be adopted and submitted to the commission.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Edwin P. Goodrich, who served on the staff of Gen. Burnside during the war, died in Boston.

Maj. Gen. Sir Lewis Polly, Conservative member of parliament for North Hackney, is dead. He was once minister of Afghanistan affairs.

Nat Goodwin, the actor, and his wife have substantially agreed to articles of separation, and Mrs. Goodwin will secure a divorce.

Joshua Belden, a California pioneer, is dead in New York at the age of seventy-seven years. May 10, 1841, Mr. Belden and companions went to California, arriving there two years before Gen. Fremont reached that country.

CASUALTIES.

Seven hundred feet of the world's fair manufactures building was blown down

A fire in Philadelphia causes a loss of about $1,000,000. Fifty persons are hurt in a panic that results.

A railway accident occurred at Bathurst, N. S. W., by which a passenger train was wrecked. Nine persons were killed and twelve injured.

The shaft at the Hugus coal mine, near Sommerset, Pa., caught fire and entombed four miners who were at work. They were rescued with a rope.

An explosion of gas occurred at Green Ridge mine, Pa., recently, fatally injuring John Warwick and Joseph Makin, two inside laborers.

Bert Kellogg, sixteen years old, was drowned in the Missoula river near Missoula, Mont., He waded out to get a duck he had shot when the current carried him into deep water and he sank.

Mrs. G. N. Adams and a lady friend while out buggy riding were struck and killed at a crossing near Clifton, Kan., by a Rock Island train. A little child in the buggy escaped unhurt.

A collision of a passenger train and switch engine on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad at Ramsey, Mich., resulted in the death of Fireman Patrick Fowler. Several passengers had narrow escapes.

THE WICKED WORLD.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at Quincy, Ill., to lynch Dr. W. J. Jamison, the murderer of Charles Aaron.

An India ex-soldier and former pupil at the Carlisle school lapses to barbarism and is arrested at the Rosebud agency for various offenses.

Stephen Hite was sentenced to hang on June 3, at Louisville, Ky., for the murder of Albert Bauerman, on Sept, 20, 1861. His defense was insanity.

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Mrs. Walden, who has been for several days on trial in New York for killing her husband, James Walden, the horse trainer, has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

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At Charleston, S. C., Miss Inez Sykes, a young lady, was caught by a ruffian on the street, who smothered her cries and cut off her hair with a razor. Her assailant then struck her in the breast, threw the hair on the ground and escaped.

At Plainfield, N. J., Maria Mahona, a servant in the employ of Clifford Wharton, of Crescent avenue, made a desperate attempt to set fire to the Crescent Avenue Presbterian church while 800 persons were attending services.

Customs officers made a big seizure of smuggled jewelry at the White Star pier, New York. Jules De La Motte, a cabin passenger from Liverpool, on his way home to San Francisco, was the smuggler. The jewelry was valued at $3,000.

FOREIGN.

Harry Vane Milbank fights a duel with a Frenchman and seriously wounds him.

The government of Venezuela declares that the revolution has been completely suppressed.

The St. Petersburg newspapers announce that the prohibition of the export of corn will be maintained until Sept. 1.

Emperor William has persuaded the dissatisfied Gen. Von Kaltenborn Stachau, war minister in the Prussian cabinet, to retain his portfolio.

A German spy named Schurieder has been arrested in Paris. He had in his possession a quantity of documents which were seized.

The Jebus, acting in concert with the Egbas, have broken the treaty, and their combined forces threaten to attack Lagos and the British settlement on the West African gold coast.

A committee has been formed in Hamburg, Germany, to send out an antarctic expedition by way of Cape Horn, to start in July under the command of the zoologist Michaelsen.

In Vienna the building containing the colossal panorama of the crucifiction was burned. The great painting was entirely consumed. The loss amounted to 120,000 florins.

The governor of Simla, India, announces that a number of high civil posts, including the positions of judges and the government under secretaryships, will henceforth be opened to natives.

Confirmation has been received of the defeat by the Brazilian government troops of revolters under Col. Barbosa. As soon as the fight began there were many deserters from Barbosa's ranks.

Rumors of impending revolution in Hayti are again rife. President Hippolyte is said to be fully aware of the threatening state of affairs and firmly determined to meet and stamp out the first sparks of rebellion that show themselves.

The Brazilian government has sent dispatches to Brazilian ministers abroad denying the truth of the rumors of the separation of the states of Sao Paolo and Rio Grande Do Sul from the federal government.

An important deal is being put through looking towards the amalgamation of the big live stock shippers of Montreal to control the trade of the dominion. The idea is to combine and be able to make rates with steamship companies the same as is done in the United States.

POLITICAL ECHOES.

Chairman Clarkson of the Republican national committee is too ill to consider political matters.

Miller, Depew, Platt and Hiscock will represent the New York Republicans in the national convention.

Blaine and Harrison are praised by Republicans of Maine, but the delegates to the national convention go uninstructed.

Colorado Republicans adopt a free coinage plank and defeat a resolution endorsing President Harrison's administration.

A special session of the North Dakota legislature will be held to remedy the defeat in the law providing for the election of presidential electors.

Instructions for Harrison are omitted from the Ohio Republican platform in deference to Gov. McKinley's contingent candidacy.

THE RAILROADS.

The Canadian Pacific-Soo combination is being downed in its conflict with the Western railways.

The Union Pacific election is held in Boston. Jay Gould, with his Missouri Pacific officers, remain in control. W. H. S. Clarke is elected president.

The United States Rolling Stock company, so known for twenty years, was reorganized under the name of the United States Car company. David Cornfoot of London is president.

The latest march stolen by the Big Four route on its competitors for business between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago consists in the establishment of a World's Fair station at Jackson Park, directly at the gate leading into the Exposition grounds. The Big Four has the credit of being the first railroad to officially announce a World's Fair station and show it in the time cards.

THE TOILERS.

The first annual convention of the National Brotherhood of Boiler Makers is in session in Indianapolis.

At Detroit, Mich., a boycott has been declared against all bakers employing non-union men.

The report that a strike on the Reading railroad system was imminent is denied by both employes and railroad officials.

Two hundred and fifty saw mill employes strike at La Crosse. They claim to have been blacklisted because they belong to unions or the Knights of Labor.

A national convention of shirt makers, shirt cutters and laundry workers, the first of its kind in this country, was held in New York. A national association was formed. It will be called the National Shirt Trade association. The first convention of this new association will be held in Philadelphia on Sept. 4.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Jem Mace is coming over again. American coin is probably the attraction.

The trap shooters of the country are going to erect a monument in memory of the late Al Bandle.

Arthur J. Melley of Cambridge, Mass., champion feather-weight of New England, has turned professional.

St. Louis will have a chute for six furlong races. Its new paddock and free field are also nearly ready.

The Irish horse Tasmania in London broke the English jumping record by clearing an obstruction six feet in height.

Pete Browning, whom Louisville allowed to escape early this season, has now signed with the Colonels again. Weaver will go behind the bat.

Sid Thomas broke the amateur fifteen mile running record at Stamford Bridge, Eng., April 9, covering the distance in 1 hour, 22 minutes and 15 4-5 seconds.

Jack Wilkes of St. Louis, a welter-weight has issued a challenge to Tommy Ryan to fight to a finish for $500 a side and a $1,200 purse offered by the South Omaha Athletic club.

Another Electric Combine.

Chicago, May 3.—It is said here to-night that the Westinghouse company which is not in the Thompson-Houston-Edison combination, has formed a combine with the great Seims-Halsk firm of Berlin, Paris and London. President Harrison and Secretary Elkins are said to be large stockholders in the Westinghouse.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell,

MINNESOTA.

Arthur Fretten died at the home of his father, near Skyberg, of whooping cough.

At the election at Morristown, to incorporate carried by a large majority.

Forest fires destroyed considerable timber and some fences west of Little Falls.

E. Young was arrested at Morristown, and fined $50 and costs for running a blind pig.

William Rose was arrested at Stillwater, charged with poisoning a dog belonging to Arthur Lyman.

A Kenyon special says seeding is mostly done. Winter wheat and rye are looking promising, but grass is slow in coming.

The Snake river drives are "hung up" on account of the low stage of water. Grain is badly needed, and unless there is a rise in the water soon, the drivers will be laid off for a time.

Judge Williston, of Stillwater, made an order directing Fred Scott, assignee of Charles Ludwig, to settle all claims pro rata.

A fatal runaway occurred at Belle Plaine, in which the 8-year-old daughter of Carl Schult was thrown out on the depot hill, and died three hours afterward.

Word was received at Buffalo, to the effect that Mrs. Andrew Schuler had suicided by hanging at her home near St. Michaels. Her mind was deranged.

The citizens of the village of Wells have signed a guarantee note of $300 for their share of the world's fair fund for Faribault county.

An adjourned meeting of the Stevens county Alliance was held at Morris. The members resolved themselves into a People's party and appointed a county committee for campaign purposes.

A saw breaking in the Cloquet Lumber company's mills at Cloquet injured two men. Andrew Thomson will loose his right arm and James Loranger will be crippled for some time.

A man named Menge, a butcher, was arrested at Crookston, for threatening to kill his son-in-law, he died next day at the village jail in great agony. He had been drinking heavily, and it is thought he committed suicide.

The establishment of a creamery at Millersburg, eight miles west of Dundas, by the Cresent Company, of St. Paul, has fallen flat, the farmers failing to guarantee the necessary number of cows.

The charter of the Citizens' National Bank of Mankato has expired, it having lived its score of years of corporate existence. It has been decided to form a new organization, to be composed entirely of Mankato business men.

An unsuccessful attempt to blow open the safe in the Exchange bank, of Farmington, was made. The robbers only secured about $28 in coppers from the vault room. They also stole a pair of white ponies from W. S. Farquhar to make their escape.

A Princeton special says: Seeding is mostly done, but no rain having fallen for three weeks the ground is so dry that the grain has not sprouted. In this vicinity there is a 10 per cent increase in the acreage of wheat and oats, with a corresponding falling off in the acreage of corn and potatoes.

The continued snow and rain has had a tendency to greatly interfere with seeding in the vicinity of Albert Lea, and, as a result, there will be considerable reduction in the acreage of land that would have been seeded to wheat, as past experience has shown that late sown wheat is not a success.

The man Kennedy, who was arrested at Carlton on suspicion but not positively identified by the man who accused him, gave the name of Johnson, turns out to be Tom Conlin, of Glyndon. Both men now are in jail to await the Polk county sheriff. Both have served terms in the penitentiary.

The suit of Lawrence vs. the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company was completed at Mankato, and on motion of defendant's attorney the court instructed the jury to bring a verdict for defendant. The suit of C. Aultman & Co. vs. Samuel Mather is now on trial, last case in term of the United States circuit court. Judge Nelson will preside during the rest of the term.

One of the boldest attempts to rob a house was perpetrated at Mankato at the house of Henry Vogelspohl. His wife and a Miss Hodapp were sleeping on the second floor and about four o'clock in the morning were startled by the entrance of two men. When the women attempted to cry out the villians applied handkerchief's saturated with chloroform to their faces, but their job was not a good one. The robbers were frightened away.

A. C. Knapp, for many years a well digger in Minnesota and Iowa, has discovered in Fremont township, in Winona county, a vein of lead 14 inches thick about 80 feet beneath the surface. Knapp made the discovery while digging a well a few months ago, and has since then leased an 80-acre tract in which he will sink a shaft during the summer. He will commence operations about May 1.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Shinnes & Greene, of Churches Ferry, assigned for the benefit of creditors. Assets probably $8,000, liabilities less.

President Hector of the Fargo board of trade, has appointed a committee of fifteen to raise funds in Cass County for the state's exhibit at the world's fair. About $6,000 has already been subscribed.

W. H. Garver, one of the prominent members of Democracy of Ramsey county, died of lung disease. He resides in Dry Lake township.

A Larimore special says: Seeding is going on generally, the ground is in excellent condition but to soft, as yet, to permit threshing as the heavy engines and separators sink deep into the loam when crossing the stubble.

J. W. Bowman, agent of the American Surety company, New York, whose bond the Union National bank holds to indemnify the loss sustained by Defaulter Nelson is in Grand Forks and will redeem the bond and assume the prosecution of Nelson

Leading stockmen of Western North Dakota met at Dickinson and perfected organization, whose objects are similar to the Montana association. It starts with a big membership, comprising the country between the Montana line on the west to the Mississippi river on the east.

Andrew Simpson, one of the oldest settlers of Grand Forks county burned to death at his farm fourteen miles south of this city. He was a widower and lived alone with only a hired man. The man awoke in time to grab his clothes and escape. The portion of the house where Simpson was sleeping was in flames and it was inpossible to save him. The body was afterwards recovered, but burned beyond recognition. Simpson leaves several grown up sons. He was highly respected and and seventy-four years of age.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The state auditor, acting upon a report furnished by Joseph Frendenfeld, has refused to grant a certificate to do business in the state Alliance Hail Association, of Huron.

The Minnesota, a very valuable property near Deadwood, was sold to an Eastern syndicate for $60,000. This makes the eighth large mining deal in this neighborhood in the past two months.

John Winn hired a double rig at Washington recently and started West. So far as any one knows to the contrary he is still going. Numerous creditors are waiting his return.

Col. E. George, an ex-Confederate officer, sixty-five years old, previously bearing a good reputation, was brought to Rapid City from the Rosebud agency by a deputy marshal charged with being a member of a gang of cattle thieves.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Lead City Miners Union, an organization founded for the protection of the miners of the Black Hills, the following officers were elected: Archie Ferguson, president; Sam Jeffrey vice-president; Robert Frazier, secretary; J. G. Lillig, treasurer.

A sensation was created at Sioux Falls by the statement that an attempt would be made to indict Mayor Peck for non-enforcement of the state liquor law. There is no provision in the law by which the mayor can do, more towards enforcement than other citizens can do, and it is believed the effort, if made, will amount to nothing.

An important mining sale is reported at Rapid city by Messrs. Humphreys & Stenger, who recently bonded the Spokane mine in the Squaw creek district, have sold out to Omaha parties for $151,000, making a fortune in the deal. The Spokane is one of the most promising silver mines in the Black Hills.

WISCONSIN.

L. Bitterles' saloon was burglarized at Prairie Du Chien and a quantity of liquor stolen.

William Cooper, a brakeman, who lives in Ashland fell from a gravel train near Cumberland and was killed. He leaves a little son motherless.

Dick Smith, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific train No. 53, was killed at Maple, near Ashland. He fell from the cars, and both legs were cut off at the thighs. He lived but a few minutes.

Bicycle riders of Beloit, will test in the courts the city ordinance preventing the riding of wheels on the sidewalks. Mr. Touberttan, a banker's son, was arrested to bring a test case.

Chas. Durrs, of Lancaster, and City Marshal C. Linder arrested a man at Prairie Du Chien named Robert Peather, charged with committing a rape on a 13-year-old girl, daughter of his brother.

A row occurred in front of a saloon at Hayward, George Cayo stabbed Ed Lavelle, who lies in the hospital in a critical condition. Cayo has been released from custody on a $600 bond.

A local longshoremen's union has been organized at West Superior with nearly 200 members. They will join the National association and fix a scale of wages and working hours.

A son of Charles Johnson, sixteen years old, was injured at Ellsworth in a planing mill. A piece of a planing knife was thrown through his thigh, mangling the flesh in a fearful manner. He may recover.

The Evening Telegraph has been re-elected official paper of West Superior for the ensuing year, John Simons, appointed and confirmed chief of police; B. J. Van Vleck, city clerk; A. S. Cooper, city engineer; P. H. Perkins was nominated for attorney but was rejected.

The La Crosse Lumbermen's Exchange held a meeting and decided to close down all mills until the labor trouble in this city is settled. Consequently the 11 mills were closed throwing 250 men out of employment.

IOWA.

Horace Orendorf, an old and well known citizen, fell dead upon Second street, Ottumwa, without the slightest warning. Orendorf's aged mother is distracted.

Davidson & Eckerman, of Sibley have just captured a golden eagle, which measures 3½ feet from back to tail and 7 feet four inches from tip to tip.

Scarlet fever has made its appearance to quite an alarming extent at Charles City, and several places have been quarantined. The authorities have taken every precaution to prevent a further spread.

The grand jury of Hancock county is after violators of the prohibitory law. Frank Campbell, of Britt, was fined $500 and six months in jail, and Ed Stombaul of Goodell, has just been indicted.

Andrew Cooper, of Chicago, engaged in placing an iron roof on the turner building, Dubuque, had his skull crushed by the breaking of a scaffold. He will probably die.

N. W. Harris & Co., of Chicago, bought Ottumwa school bonds to the amount of $15,000, paying a premium of $175.95. The bonds are 5 per cent 10s. There were four bidders.

The Escher faction of the Evangelical church of Iowa, will attempt to gain possession of Zion Evangelical church of Cedar Rapids by bringing suits in the courts. It will be made a test case, and will be watched with interest all over the state.

Ralph, the 8-year-old son of Jas. Nettcott, of Independence, while reaching for a ball under a horse's feet, was kicked in the temple, Four inches of the skull was removed. He died from the injury without regaining consciousness.

The Ft. Dodge council added insult to their action, taxing watches of train men, by passing a resolution setting forth that any one making affidavit that he could not stand a tax of 50 cents upon him, he would be released. Railroaders are greatly incensed at this action, as the question involved was one of law, not money.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A government agent is now in New York procuring evidence against the cordage combine.

Gen. Grant's body will not be removed to Washington, but remain in Riverside Park, New York.

Joseph Bertrand, a half-breed Indian of the Pottawatomies died, at South Bend, Ind., at the age of 110 years.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest is held in St. Paul.

During the past week 16,240 immigrants were landed at New York. This is the largest number landed in any one week this year.

The plant of the Keokuk (Iowa) Electric Street railway Power company has been sold to S. B. Townsend of Hartford, Conn., for $21,000.

The corner stone of the Grant monument is laid in New York with imposing ceremonies, President Harrison, Chauncey M. Depew and others speak.

R. G. Guntill a prominent glass manufacturer of Anderson, Ind., claims to have discovered the lost art of casting glass tubes, which is known to have been practiced by the Egyptians.

John Savage, an inmate of the Scott county (Ill.) poor house has fallen heir to an English estate valued at over $5,000,000. Savage is over seventy years of age and has a large family.

George, and Henry Kelly of Salem, Ohio, assert heirship to property in the Lehigh coal region, now operated by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, and valued at over $40,000,000.

Mississippi Valley Regatta.

Chicago, May 3.—The executive committee of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing association has decided to hold the annual regatta at St. Joseph, Mo., on Lake Contrary. There will be a large entry list this year, including Detroit, Grand Rapids, Toronto, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, and no doubt entries will be received from New Orleans and Salt Lake. Already the local boat clubs are getting shells in shape for this meeting. At the annual meeting of the Iowa State Amateur Rowing association Spirit Lake was selected as the place to hold this summer's regatta, on July 12 and 13.

JOHNSON FOR SECRETARY.

The Chief Clerk Mentioned for the Position in the Big Convention.

Washington, Special. May 3.—Col. Charles W. Johnson, chief clerk of the United States senate, will probably be made secretary of the Republican national convention at Minneapolis. He has already received such recommendations from members of the national committee as will probably secure for him this place. Members of the committee who have already written and assured him of their support are Payne of Wisconsin, Clayton of Arkansas, Conger of Ohio, Hyde of Massachusetts, Brady of Virginia, Fessenden of Connecticut, Evans of Minnesota, Hooker of Vermont, Cheney of New Hampshire and Pinchback of Louisiana. Besides these he has received cordial assurances from four members of the national committee who are members of the United States senate, as well as a l the Republican senators to whom he has spoken on the subject. Both of the Minnesota senators are in favor of his selection for the place and are doing what they can for him. Aside from the national committee and senatorial endorsements, the following from Maj. McKinley, who heads the Ohio delegation, is significant:

> Replying to your favor of April 25, I beg to say that I think your selection for secretary of the convention would be an admirable one, and would be glad to render you any service I can in that direction.

IN JOHNSON'S FAVOR.

One of the reasons why Col. Johnson would be well fitted for the position is his wide acquaintance with public men and his valuable knowledge of all parliamentary affairs and situations. He would be of great assistance to the presiding officer, both because he would know at sight every prominent man in the convention, and being able to assist the presiding officer in any parliamentary way on any occasion that might arise instantly without any consultation or consideration. Besides this, Col. Johnson has sufficient voice to be heard in the convention hall, and, having tried the capacity of the exposition building, where the convention will be held, knows that he can make himself heard in every part of it. As a reading clerk he will be a success in the convention. As the convention is to be held in Minnesota the people of that state will be gratified to have one of her citizens selected for this important position. One member of the committee has raised the question as to whether it would be advisable to select a Minnesota man for secretary in view of the fact that the convention is held in Minnesota; but this has little weight, as there will be assistant secretaries and assistant reading clerks chosen from outside states. But it seems to be very proper thing to select a man like Col. Johnson for chief secretary of the convention for the reason above stated. Members of the national committee were very favorably impressed with the admirable statement Col. Johnson read before the committee when he was urging upon them the selection of Minneapolis as a place of holding the convention. So far there has been no other application for the place and there is no doubt that Col. Johnson will be selected secretary of the national convention.

DEEMING TO DIE.

The Notorious Wife Murderer Found Guilty by a Jury in Melbourne.

He is Roasted by the Judge and Then Sentenced to Be Hanged.

Melbourne, May 3.—The trial of Deeming for the murder of his late wife, formerly Miss Mather of Rain Hill, ended to-day with a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged.

Deeming turned white and trembled when the judge turned toward him and passed upon him the sentence of death. The judge said that in all his experience with criminals he had never seen such a consummate wretch as the prisoner. He spoke of Deeming's shameless effrontery during the trial, and remarked that the jury had rightfully ignored the prisoner's clownish attempts to prove himself irresponsible. As the judge pronounced the words, "to be hanged by the neck until dead," Deeming gasped and tottered, but recovered himself enough to nod with assumed indifference. He then sank back in his seat. The audience in the court room applauded the verdict and sentence. Deeming was then taken back to prison.

The crown counsel contended that there was not a particle of evidence of the insanity of the prisoner, and he said that the jury ought to dismiss all such nonsense from their minds. At this point Deeming interrupted the crown counsel. It was not the law, he said, but the press that was trying him. If he could bring himself to believe he had committed murder, he would plead guilty rather than submit to the gaze of the crowd in the court room, the ugliest race he had ever seen. Some of the witnesses against him had deliberately lied. Whatever he could say would be disbelieved. His witnesses had been kept out of the way. People had sworn to seeing him where he had never been in his life. No time had been allowed him to communicate with his witnesses in England and India. For weeks together he had suffered lapses of memory. In his own mind he knew he was not guilty.

Tar and Feathers for Teed.

Chicago, May 3.—Dr. Cyrus Teed, the wrecker of many happy homes on the Pacific coast as well as the destroyer of harmony in the once harmonious Economite society in Pennsylvania, and who, it is alleged, left San Francisco with a squad of young women traveling under the cognomen of "Angels," was to arrive here to-day. He did not arrive, or if he did he has managed to make himself invisible to the physical vision. Perhaps it is well for Teed and his proselytes that he has made himself scarce, as the people of Washington heights, where the new Christ has purchased the old Hilliard homestead for the purpose of establishing a "Heaven," had made up their minds that a coat of tar and feathers would justifiably meet the exigencies of the case.

The Road Has the Best of It.

Washington, Special, May 3.—The Red river valley lands claimed by the Great Northern were under consideration in the senate committee on public lands to-day, but no agreement was reached, there being considerable division of opinion in the committee as to what would be the best method of procedure under the circumstances. Some of the members think the railroad company has got far the best of the situation, and there is also yet some doubt as to whether the company, under the supreme court decision, is entitled to the lands in the northern part of the state, or what is known as the lower Red river valley.

Rates on Salt.

Washington, May 3.—The interstate commerce commission has decided in the cases brought by Kansas salt companies that any advantage which inures to Michigan salt manufacturers from rates to points in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska are advantages arising from natural situation. It is held further that rates on salt to points south and southwest of Hutchinson, Kan., and St. Louis do constitute undue preference in favor of Michigan as against Kansas salt, and that they should be readjusted.

Purchased by Boomers.

Grand Forks, N. D., Special, May 3.—One-half of the townsite of Conductor, on the west line of the Great Northern railway, has been sold to a syndicate of Kansas capitalists for $7,000 cash. The company will expend $40,000 in improving the property and erecting buildings. The syndicate is also buying land for a colony of Kansas farmers who will arrive about the 15th inst.

Clarkson Will Come.

New York, May 3.—A. B. Humphrey, secretary of the National Republican league, of which Gen. J. S. Clarkson is president, said to-day that the alarming reports published about Gen. Clarkson's health are greatly exaggerated. Gen. Clarkson will be in New York May 15 and at the Minneapolis convention as the chairman of the Republican national committee.

Cancelled Their Contracts.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 3.—Iowa trunk lines, the Rock Island, the Burlington and the Milwaukee, have cancelled their freight transfer contracts with the Union Pacific, having decide that it will be advantageous to transfer their own freight instead of turning it over to the latter road. The Northwestern and Wabash will continue under the present arrangement.

Chicago Roads Hesitate.

Chicago, May 3.—A meeting of the Chicago freight committee of the Central Traffic association was held to-day, to decide whether the rate on six h-class freight should be reduced to the rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, to meet the action of the St. Louis lines. After some discussion it was decided to defer action until to-morrow. In the meantime advices from Peoria state that the reduced rates were put into effect from that point to-day by the Pennsylvania road in connection with the Toledo, Peoria & Western. It is now practically settled that the Chicago lines will be authorized to adopt the new basis to-morrow.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

YOUTH AND AGE.

"O, Youth is always best!" he said,
With glowing eyes and lifted head.
"There is so much for us to win
From years that keep the sunshine in,
For every life-force we have lost
'Tis Age, the debtor, pays the cost—
O, Youth is best!" he said.

"O, Age is surely best!" he said,
With soulful eyes and silvered head.
"We rest within the sunset light,
And feel the soft approach of night;
Behind us lie the pain and strife,
And just beyond the larger life—
O, Age is best!" he said.

—Saturday Evening Post.

TRAVELING ALONE.

"I feel very uncomfortable about letting you travel alone," said Mr. A——, as he put his spouse on the northward-bound train at C——.

"Why, I have done it over and over again," said his wife languidly. She was a tall, fair woman, whose pretty face bore traces of recent illness; and, as she spoke, she passed her delicate hand, laden with costly rings, over her forehead.

"It is too vexatious, too," continued her husband, noting anxiously the gesture, "that every seat in the drawing-room car is taken. Don't you think I had better ask the conductor to look after you?"

"No, please don't Jack," answered his wife; "he would only worry me. I shall be comfortable enough, and, after all, it is only six hours before I arrive at R——, where I will meet the B——s. Good-bye, dear, and don't fret; I will wire you this evening."

After her husband left, Mrs. A—— gave a careless look at her fellow-passengers. In the seat across the aisle sat a respectable looking, ruddy-faced, middle-aged woman, whom the invalid regarded with satisfaction. A man and a woman, with a family of several children, occupied the place near the door; the rest of the car seemed empty, but as her eyes followed the line of seats, she felt a disagreeable start on finding her gaze met by the bold, direct stare of a well-dressed, sinister-looking man, who occupied the third seat in her rear. By his side sat a burly-looking giant, who, although cleanly and neatly dressed, was evidently of an inferior class. Disagreeably impressed, she knew not why, she turned around, and, opening her book, endeavored to beguile the tedium of the journey.

After a couple of hours the express stopped at ——, and here, to her regret, she saw her kind-looking neighbor leave her seat. The family party that she had noticed also hurried past with children and bundles, pushing past the new people who were coming in, and it was with a feeling of positive annoyance that she saw the two men behind her leave their place, and quietly take possession of the seats the pleasant-faced woman had left vacant.

Again the train sped on. Mrs. A—— felt quite vexed with herself on account of the uneasy, nervous feeling that gradually stole over her, and the half dread she felt of the dark, Mephistophelian-looking man who had placed himself so near her. Several times she looked toward him, feeling instinctively that his eyes were fixed upon her, and each time she never failed to find the bold and glittering orbs staring into her face.

"How absurd I am!" she said to herself, impatiently; "what harm could any one do me in a car full of people?" and she resolutely turned her back and began to read.

But, suddenly, she gave a violent start and a half-scream as she felt, rather than saw, the dreaded face bending over her shoulder, while he said: "We get out at the next station, madam."

Just at that moment the welcome sound of "Tickets!" was heard from the conductor, who was making his rounds before the train stopped. The man, to her great relief, left her immediately, but, to her surprise, walked up to the official and, drawing him aside, engaged him in earnest conversation. In spite of herself, she could not help turning around to see what her persecutor was about, although she devoutly hoped to see him leave the train, thus making it unnecessary to take any notice of his behavior. That they were talking about her was evident, for the conductor kept glancing toward her as the man spoke, and, to her annoyance, she saw him resume his seat and begin to confer rapidly with his companion.

Resolved to save herself from further trouble, she laid her hand on the conductor's arm as he passed.

"Please bend down your head," she said to him in a low voice, "that man must be out of his senses; he has been annoying me ever since we left C—. Will you please take me to the next car?"

To her utter amazement and terror, the conductor only gave her a compassionate glance, and said gently: "Madam, you are under this gentleman's charge, and he is going to take you where you will be made quite well again; I am sure a lady like you will go with him quietly."

Like a flash the frightful situation dawned upon her bewildered senses. The man was pretending she was mad, and that he, with his assistant, were taking her to an asylum. In vain she attempted an explanation; terror paralyzed her tongue, and made her quite incoherent. The horrible man smiled down upon her, and she felt in her weakness that a grewsome fate, over which she had no control, put her in his power. Her vehement protestations and sobs were regarded by the kindly conductor as so many symptoms of her malady.

Meanwhile the train was stopping. A little crowd collected around the "poor mad lady," who was protesting so vainly against her fate; and so in the broad day light, in the midst of pitying, warm-hearted people, the unfortunate woman was gently forced out of the train, put in a carriage by the two men, and driven rapidly away. More dead than alive, she finally fainted.

When she came to herself, she was alone in a strange room, lying on a sofa. All the most recent dreadful occurrences rushed over her distracted mind as she came to herself. The cause for the desperate piece of villainy was not difficult to find; her costly diamond and ruby rings, her pocket-book containing a roll of bills of several hundreds of dollars, her watch and charm, and even the little pin that held her collar—all had vanished. But, thanks to heaven, she was alone.

Tottering to her feet, she found she was in a bare, clean little room, with an open window looking out on a tranquil village street. As she opened the door and looked out into the hall, an angular, freckled-faced maiden appeared at the foot of the stairs.

"D'you feel better?" she asked, with a good-natured smile on her homely face. "Your brother, he said you'd git all right soon; he told me to tell you that he'd be back this afternoon late."

The kindly voice and the comforting sense of a woman's companionship caused the distraught, terrified creature to burst into a storm of sobs, and she brokenly told her story to the landlord's daughter, who "kep' house for pa." It naturally excited incredulity at first, but the good people believed her at last, and a telegram was sent to her husband from the nearest station.

Although the greatest efforts were made, no clew was ever found to the daring robbers. The man who drove the carriage said they engaged him to drive a crazy lady to the next village. She arrived in a faint, her natural weakness probably assisted by chloroform. Her so-called "brother" explained to the landlord that she was ill and subject to such "sinking" turns, left her in the care of the daughter, and it was all done so naturally, and apparently in such a straightforward manner, that no suspicion had been engendered in the minds of any one. Dreading the publicity, the A——s never prosecuted the matter very far, and they contrived to keep the matter very quiet; but it is well known as an actual occurrence not so very long ago.

The moral of the story is this: No delicate, nervous, and timid woman, lacking self-control and presence of mind, should be allowed to travel alone.—New York Tribune.

"OLD BOOEY."

He Came for Bones, and the Farmer's Wife Felt Insulted.

Up in a little Pennsylvania town, perched on the top of the Alleghanies, lives a patriarchal colored man known as "Old Booey," says the Youth's Companion. On the first day of the week he leads a little flock of his fellow-countrymen in their devotional exercises, expounding to them the law, with many commentaries strictly his own. The other six days he devotes to gathering bones from far and near, which, after a sufficient quantity has been accumulated, he conveys to a fertilizing factory in a neighboring city, where such wares find a ready market.

So great has been his diligence in this good work that the neighborhood long since became thoroughly picked of its bones; and all sources of possible supply are now watched most narrowly.

It happened that a farmer of the locality, being of a thrifty turn, had himself been saving such bones as came in his way from time to time, thinking that when he had secured a sizable load he would carry them to the factory. But he had at last abandoned the project, and, chancing recently to meet the old professional, he said: "Mr. Booey, there is a small pile of bones back of my barn which you can have, if you want them."

"Thank ye, sah, thank ye, sah; I'se mighty glad to get them."

He proved his sincerity by repairing almost immediately to the farmer's house. The farmer had not yet returned, and his wife, a particularly thin and rather acrimonious woman, came to the door.

"Good mawnin', ma'am," said Mr. Booey, with great courtesy.

"Well, what do you want?" she replied, a little sharply, for she was a woman who believed in wasting neither manners nor time upon those she thought beneath her.

"I'se come fuh yoh bones,"

"My what?"

"Yoh bones."

"How dare you talk to me that way?" she exclaimed, greatly incensed, for her extreme thinness was a very sensitive point with her. "You shall answer for this when my husband comes home."

"Why, ma'am, yoh husban' tole me to come aftah them. He said he got tiahd seein' 'em round, and he be glad if I cart 'em off fur fertilizing."

She stood speechless, for a moment, with amazement and rage.

"My husband sent you?"

"Yas, ma'am."

"Oh, wait till I see that man!" she exclaimed, for she had given that meek and uncomplaining person a sound rating just before he left home that morning, especially charging him with excessive fatness and laziness; and she firmly believed he had taken this way to get his revenge.

"Yas, ma'm," continued the venerable bone collector, greatly nonplussed at this unexpected reception, but still intent upon accomplishing his errand; "he say dey ain't many, and dey pooty old, and he reckon dey pooty dry; but if I put 'em 'long with the old hoss by de crick, he reckon I git a load."

Most opportunely the farmer at that moment drove into the yard, and seeing his visitor, called out; "You'll find those bones down under the big apple tree the other side of the wall."

It was a week before the farmer's wife recovered her cheerfulness.

AN INDIAN MOTHER'S GRIEF.

Pathetic Incident of a Stormy Night on a Reservation.

In the rounds of duty incident to the business of stock raising I camped one night on a little creek within the borders of the great Nez Perces Indian reservation, writes a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press. It was a cold evening in early spring, and no notes were taken of the surroundings before darkness settled over the sheltered little plat of wild meadow and brought to a close a day of hard work. There were Indian cabins of dingy, unpainted boards, and smoky old log houses up and down the river, but the peaceable owners were not astir, and I heard not a sound to denote the presence of mankind. This silence and inactivity is not unusual in the settlements of the native redman. Poor, shaggy saddle ponies were feeding about on the scanty grass. The dogs were barking in answer to the shrill notes of the howling, hungry coyotes and the echoes played from side to side of the rocky canyon. The river, too, sent up a changing rumble, rising and falling like sighs from a troubled heart. But my loneliness did not keep me from sleep. I was tired and slept soundly for several hours when I was aroused by the beating of rain drops in my face. The wind had whirled down into my sheltered cove and carried away the blanket that formed my tent. The calm, cold evening had become a blustering stormy night. I gathered my blanket about me for protection from the storm as best I could and tried to sleep again. As the wind lulled I heard a strange noise. It was the voice of someone—a child, I thought—in distress. It was dark and it would be impossible in that storm for me to prepare a light. I tried to resist the impulse that urged me to go to the relief of the one in distress, but again and again I heard the cry—someone weeping and wailing in distress. I hastily put on my clothes and started in the direction from which came the pitiful cry. I clambered over stiff, unyielding brush and cragged rocks till I reached a bare knoll that stood out from the mountains like a mound. I came in contact with what I knew to be the fence around an Indian grave. The strange cry came to me more distinctly. It was the pathetic wail of an Indian woman. I heard the same sad cry of hopelessness before I was within a few feet of her. She must have been aware of my approach, but so intense was her grief that she was not startled to such an extent that it called her mind for one instant from the dead. I turned away and left her to bear her burden with only the darkness of night and the fury of the wind to help her. When daylight came I went again to the grave. It was that of a very small child. Its heartbroken mother was the mourner whom all the world could not comfort. There was a rude fence around the little new-made grave and there were flags waving above it to frighten the wild beasts that howled so ghoulishly the evening before. The storm that came so suddenly that night was the first to beat upon the lonely resting place of the little one, and the mother came from her house near by and threw herself upon the grave beause it in some way relieved her to protect all that remained for her of her heart's treasure.

A BOY WITH A PURPOSE.

How Cornelius Vanderbilt Worked His Way Up.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's real education was gained in working on his father's farm, and in learning to sail a boat and drive a horse. He showed in boyhood the very quality which distinguished him as a man—the power of accomplishing things in spite of difficulty and opposition. When he was 12 years old his father took a contract for getting the cargo out of a vessel stranded near Sandy Hook and transporting it to New York in lighters.

It was necessary to carry the cargo in wagons across a sandy spot, says Youth's Companion. Cornelius, with a little fleet of lighters, three wagons, their horses and drivers, started from home charged with the management of this difficult affair.

After loading the lighters and starting them for the city, he had to conduct his wagons home by land—a long distance over Jersey sands.

He left the beach with only $6 and reached South Amboy penniless with six horses and three men, all hungry, still far from home, and separated from Staten Island by an arm of the sea half a mile wide, that could only be crossed by paying the ferryman [illegible].

This was a puzzling predicament for a boy of 12, and he pondered long how he could get out of it. At length he went boldly to the only inn-keeper of the place and said:

"I have three teams here that I want to get over to Staten Island. If you will lend me the money to pay the ferryman I'll leave you my best horse, and if I don't send you back the money within forty-eight hours you can keep the horse."

The inn-keeper looked into the bright, honest eyes of the boy for a moment and said, "I'll do it."

He gave the boy the money, and a horse was left in pawn, but he was redeemed within the time promised.

A Lake Underground.

An underground lake has been discovered three miles from Genesee, Idaho. It was found by a well-digger. At a depth of sixteen feet clear, pure lake water ran out over the surface for a time, then settled back to the earth's level. The most curious part of it is that fish were brought to the surface by the overflow. They have a peculiar appearance and are sightless, indicating that they are underground fish. The spring has attracted much attention, and many farmers in the vicinity fear that their farms will drop into the lake.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.

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On Real Estaee

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On Approved Chattels,

Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

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THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
FOR BARGAINS.

Work Horses - - - & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county.. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

FLOUR REDUCED.

Best	$2.25	per 98 lbs.	
North Star	2.10	"	"
Fife	1.90	"	"
Skip Jack	1.25	"	"
Bran	11.00	"	ton.
Shorts	12.00	"	"

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, April 14, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 27th, 1892, viz: William T. Johnston, Hd. No. 11,892 for the S E¼ Sec. 6, Twp. 148, Range 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John E. Childback, John Kirkman, J. O. Sargeant, Frank Bruner, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM DEPOT.
WM. HEIDRICH, - - - Proprietor.

Having rented this Popular House and thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, I am now prepared to meet the wants of all who want good and cheap accommodations.
☞ Farmers custom speciallyinvited.
Terms $1.00 per Day.

DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Merchants' Bank,
☞ Professional calls by or day night

SPRING NOVELTIES

MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S
Suits and ::-
Overcoats

We show a Larger Variety of Novelties than ever before.

Our stock includes all the Leading Novelties of the Season, and many Styles that cannot be found Elsewhere in the Northwest.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME & SEE
For yourselves and be convinced.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

Schmidt, the Painter,
CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.
ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF
☞ WALL PAPER. ☜
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

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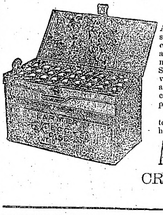
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Farmers' Egg Cases.



Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,
CROOKSTON. MINN
Opera House Block,

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice-President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice-President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Organized Under the State Laws

Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500

Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

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Corner Main and Fourth Streets, west side, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE
In connection with which I will attend to in person.

TAKE THE SUNNY SIDE.

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds,
And rarer of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days,
And not about the sad ones.
We are not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps, to wake it.
Bright happiness is standing by,
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men
Or be believers in it;
A light there is in every soul
That takes the pains to win it.
Oh, there is slumbering good in all,
And we, perchance may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand;
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts
Shed light and joy about them!
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We ne'er had known without them.
Oh! this should be a happy world
To all who may partake it;
The fault's our own if it is not—
This life is what we make it.

—Boston Investigator.

SAUCY SALLY.

Remember to hold the fort dame! If a ship go by without sending thee her pass, fire on her. Thou knowest where the touch-hole is and the linstock; if not, call Dan to do it.

"I'll do it! I'll do it father!" shouted a sturdy little maid robed in a chintz petticoat and short gown flowered with roses as red as her own cheeks and lips, and with a quaint linen cap tied over her curling gold hair, not so closely but that here and there a ringlet escaped against the ribbon strings that was just the color of her speedwell blue eyes.

"Thou do it indeed, Miss Pert. Sampler and hornbook are thy trade. Was ever a maid so thwart as my Saucy Sally. With that Capt. Coffing caught his small daughter up in his strong arms and kissed her over and over.

It was a strange thing in those days to see a little maid so forward and so merry as Sally; but she was the only one left of seven children, and her parents loved her exceedingly; she was all that made life bright for them. War had set in between England and the American colonies, and the captain was a strong loyalist. He had been appointed to the command of the fort at Harbormouth, and when the revolution broke out, soon after the battle of Lexington; a company of volunteers surprised the fort and took the gallant captain and his family prisoners of war. In that unpleasant adventure Sally distinguished herself; she was neither frightened nor tearful, but kept her sunny, saucy ways and charmed the hearts of the "rebel crew." She amused her anxious mother with all sorts of quips and pranks, and cheered her father, who felt his position very keenly, with caresses and fantastic tricks. After a few weeks Captain Coffing was released on parole and allowed to reoccupy the fort, though not with a garrison. This treatment at the hands of the rebels embittered his dislike of them and their cause, and even their allowing his discharge on parole could not make him disloyal to the king he served, or faithless to his friends; he greatly loved and admired Governor John Wentworth, who just about the time of Captain Coffing's capture, had given great offense to the "rebels" as the British called them, was obliged to fly to Boston and put himself under the protection of the British government there. He got as far as the fort at Harbormouth without trouble, but was forced to secrete himself there for some days, till the commandant thought it safe to escort him to Boston.

At last, however, came a day—or rather a night—when it was thought best for the governor to try and reach Boston. Harbormouth was full of rebel troops, and there was much talk and rumor over Gov. Wentworth's whereabouts. So Capt. Coffing gave strict charge to his wife that no vessel should run by without due challenge and exhibition of her pass, and by midnight had slipped into a little boat at the pier-head and rowed away with his guest, leaving for garrison Mrs. Coffing, Sally, fat Dan the serving man, two maids, and the washerwoman with her three children, who had taken refuge there from the wrath of the rebels when her husband deserted to the king's troops. The very next day a stately ship came down the river, so close to the fort that Dan hailed it from the redoubt nearest the town, but the ringing challenge received no answer, the brig only shifted its helm and tacked skillfully; Mrs. Coffing saw the maneuver and said to Dan:

"Fire, fellow! It is the captain's order." Dan shook in his shoes; he was a dreadful coward.

"Deed, 'm, I darsn't do it. What if they should fire back? I'm afeard of my life. I don't see well, nytha. I've but the one eye, mum, as you know."

Sally jumped up and down in a rage.

"You big goose! You mis'er'ble man."

"There mammy, I've lit the linstock at the hearth myself. I can't reach the touch-hole, but you can!"

Mrs. Coffing seized the linstock. She knew the turn of the channel must bring the ship on its next tack very near the fort, and quick as thought the ready powder and the great gun sent its thundering summons to the reluctant vessel.

Once was enough. The startled shipmaster sent a boat in with his pass, which was duly inspected and signed, while Sally danced for joy at her mother's bravery and Dan crouched behind a parapet, shivering with terror.

But if he was afraid of his life that day, what was his terror the day after when a company of rebel soldiers marched up from Harbormouth and demanded admission to search for "the body of that noxious traitor, John Wentworth, sometimes styled governor of New Hampshire."

There was no use in resisting this demand, and Mrs. Coffing knew it was needless, but she used all the delay possible in admitting the party and offered them no aid in their search.

Sally was wildly indignant, all the more that she recognized among them Bobby Greene, a very youthful officer who had been one of the guard set over Capt. Coffing and his family during their imprisonment and who had been a devoted admirer of the saucy little tory maiden, and in spite of her usual scorn had often won a grateful smile by smuggled gifts of fruit or flowers and over all a tiny, lovely kitten that was dear still in her heart.

"You here," cried Sally, as the men filed in after their lieutenant and went up the winding stair.

"Didn't my mother tell you the dear governor was not here. Do you dare to think Madam Coffing lies?"

"Hush, Sally!" interposed her mother. "These matters are not for your meddling." While the lieutenant's fair boyish face turned red to the cap.

He made a military salute to the lady and said respectfully:

"I regret this unpleasant duty, madam, but a soldier must obey orders."

So they proceeded to ransack the building from top to bottom, but found no trace of the loyalist governor; at last they came to the cellar door, which opened on a gulf of darkness, for Saucy Sally had piled mats and rugs against the grated windows on the outside till not a ray of light could enter.

"I think, madam, I must trouble you for lights," said Lieut. Greene, lifting his cap.

"I'll fetch a candle, mammy! I'll hold it!" whispered Sally in her mother's ear.

Mrs. Coffing was astonished at this sudden change in Sally's manner, but thinking that perhaps the child wanted to atone for her previous incivility she nodded assent, and Sally, holding a blazing tallow candle, stationed herself on the stairs, the soldiers one by one filing past her. Very carefully she threw the beams of her light about the cellar till they came to a part where the ceiling was not only much lower but crossed and recrossed with great beams in order to support a platform above, on which heavy guns were mounted. As they groped toward this region, suddenly a quick blast from Sally's rosy lips put out the candle and left the party in utter darkness. Then began trouble! Heads were knocked with sharp force, feet stumbled over certain obstacles and their owners fell prostrate on the hard floor, becoming in turn traps to trip up their bewildered comrades. Loud and deep and long were the objurgations the enraged rebels uttered; louder and harder grew the knocks on the head received by those who still kept their footing, and Sally on the stairs shrieking with laughter, derided them with mocking inquiries as to whether they had the governor, and why they knocked him down so often! But she heard her mother's step coming, and skipped out of sight quickly, mounting to the highest parapet, from which she waved her little British flag over the heads of the demoralized soldiers as they struggled out, and called to the battered young lieutenant, whose bloody face and swollen nose testified to his disagreeable experience:

"Ha! ha! Bobby Greene! How d'ye like hunting governors when I hold the candle?"

Time has its own revenges; long after the war of the revolution was over and the colonies became states, it is recorded somewhere that Mistress Sarah Coffing, daughter of the late Admiral Coffing, R. N., was wedded to the gallant Captain Robert Greene, U. S. A.

I wonder if she ever held a candle for him again, or ceased to be Saucy Sally!—Detroit Sunday News.

ADVICE TO BOYS.

Remember That Your Studying To-Day Will be Worth Money.

The boy who is wanted in the business world of to-day must be educated. If his parents cannot afford to give him a high school or college education he must learn to study without the aid of a teacher in the early morning before business begins and in the evening after business hours. It can no longer be truthfully said that an education is out of any one's reach.

"Our splendid school system," writes Russell Sage, "where one can study by day or in the evening, has put the priceless treasure of an education within the reach of all. The main thing, in the beginning, that I would impress upon boys is one of the great commandments: 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.' The boy who respects his father and mother, who treats his sisters and brothers with loving kindness, has laid a good foundation for a successful career. You will do as your parents tell you, and that certainly will be to study. Don't be in a hurry to get away from your school books. The cares and responsibilities of business life will come soon enough.

"Go to school as long as you can, and remember, every hour spent in study in your youth will be werth money to you in after life. Read good books, the bible above all. Make yourself acquainted with history. Study the progress of nations and the careers of men who have made nations great. If you have no library of your own join one of the numerous associations to be found in all cities, where good, healthful books may be obtained. Study religion, science, statecraft and history. Learn to read intelligently, so that you may turn to practical use in after life the readings of your youth. Be sure you begin right. Do not waste time in reading trashy books."

LEGENDS OF HAUNTED HILL.

One a Tale of Love and Jealousy, of Blood and Death.

Haunted Hill, in Frazier, on the road from Springville to Potterville, is an odd-looking mound which is wrapped in the mysteries of several Indian legends, says the Tulare, Cal., Times. Some of the traditions were told to us in 1874, when we first visited this region, and ever since we have endeavored to learn the true stories. The Indians are scattered and their legends are difficult to obtain; those possessed of intelligence will not or do not care to talk. But from the white men living here many years ago, and who learned to speak in the Indian language, we have gathered the partial narrative of the legends of Haunted Hill, known in the Indian tongue as "Wailing Mountain."

Two stories are told—one a tale of Indian love and jealousy, the other of a dreadful and fatal battle between the Tule River Indians and their enemies, the Mexicans residing near San Diego, in this state.

Regarding the first tradition but scanty details can be made. It is probably the older of the legends, and the time of its origin dates back ages ago, and it has been handed down from parent to child among the Tulare Indians for hundreds of years. This much only can be learned: A tribe living on the banks of the Tule, east of the hill, gave origin to the legend. Among some members of the tribe a bitter jealousy arose, having love for a source. A faction having won the affections of six women, the rivals resolved on sanguinary revenge. Abiding time and awaiting an unguarded hour, they pursued these women to the top of Wailing Mountain and murdered them. Every night, the Indians aver, the ground on the summit opens and the six women appear, only to vanish instantly. Since then no Indian will visit the hill at night.

The other legend is perhaps the more authentic. It is the one sadly told by the few surviving members of the once prosperous and numerous Tulare Indians. In brief, it is this: The Mexicans from Southern California were wont to make raids into this valley and drive away the ponies of the Indians. Armed with superior weapons, they could defy the Indians. Driven to desperation, the natives resolved to offer battle, and, if possible, drive the marauders from the valley, otherwise to crush them. Learning this, the Mexicans came in large numbers, prepared for the trial of strength. The opposing forces met in the valley at the base of the hill.

The Indians, terrified at the Mexican weapons and the slaughter among their numbers, fled to the top of the hill. There, crouching behind the many rock ledges, they made a last desperate, but ineffectual, stand. Soon the Mexicans gained the crest, when disorder again prevailed among the Indians, large numbers falling at each volley from their enemy. Only the more cowardly escaped, the real warriors dying amid the rock piles, for no quarter was asked or given. It is told that 500 Indians perished that day at the base and on the summit of this hill, which, ever since, is known to the Indians as the "Wailing Mountain." Passing the hill at night the Indians say that the piteous wailing of the slain can be distinctly heard, hence its name and its dread to all aborigines of the Tulare Valley.

WELL-THROWN.

A Snow-Ball Saves a Church From Being Burned.

On a day in January, thirty-two years ago, the people of Madison Village, Maine, were fighting fire. The west wind blew a hurricane; the tavern and adjoining dwellinghouses had already burned to the ground, and the entire village was threatened. The Congregational church stood in direct line with the fire, but the wide village green might save it.

Hundreds of anxious eyes were on the watch lest some spark or live cinder should fall upon its exposed roof and walls, which were kept drenched with water. A blazing cinder whirled high across the green, and a strong, sucking current of air carried it and held it against a clapboard of the tall steeple; held it until the dry, pitch-filled strip of wood ignited, and a brisk smoke was rising on the steeple's south side.

A groan burst from the watching crowd, says the Youth's Companion. No ladder could reach the spot, and the loved church must burn.

A red tongue of flame shot out from the blackened hole that the live cinder had charred, then—whiz went a flying snow-ball up from the crowd, a single, big moist snow-ball, that snuffed out that blaze as one snuffs out a candle.

Warren Bacon with his good right hand had quickly shaped and thrown the snow-ball, and the church was saved.

The building still stands, and the pierced clapboards on the south side of the steeple still show where the blazing cinder and then the flame gained a foothold.

Some Large Families.

Large families are very common among the factory population of Lewistown, Me. Henry McCraw has raised nineteen children, of whom thirteen are now living. The mother is a healthy woman of 4[illegible]. Noel [illegible]audette ha[illegible] raised nineteen children, of whom fo[illegible] are living, the youngest [illegible] age and the eldest 33.

[illegible]

Mr. Hibat—[illegible] your big sister be down soon, [illegible]

Tommy—[illegible] so; she's all ready except [illegible] maw has taken [illegible] to fix it.—Brooklyn [illegible].

FLAWING A TITLE.

Queer Real Estate Transaction at a Delinquent Tax Sale.

"Talking about funny real estate transactions," said a real estate man the other day to a New York Tribune reporter, "I think about the funniest, and certainly the most unique, took place in San Diego, Cal. It was at a delinquent tax sale, which is conducted on the principle of reducing bids.

"That is to say, the tax collector must accept the bid of the man who will pay the delinquent taxes and take the least fraction of the lot in payment therefor.

"Theoretically you might suppose a bidder wouldn't be willing to take a fraction intrinsically worth less than the taxes he would have to pay, but practically that consideration doesn't come in at all, since his ownership of even an infinitesimal portion of the lot prevents any one else from getting a clear title to it, and in that way he is amply secured for the amount of taxes he pays.

"For this reason rival bidders at these sales are in the habit of bidding for exceedingly small fractions of lots, until some time ago it was thought that the limit had been reached when a man bid for the one thousandth of an inch of a lot. But the bid I refer to made the transaction seem gigantic in comparison.

"The bidders were three men named Payne, Frame and Kipp, and Tax Collector Kennedy began the proceedings by reading: 'Lot A, block 261; New San Diego; taxes due, $16.25.' Payne began by saying that he would take the whole lot.

"This was followed by a series of reducing bids, until Kipp called out: 'One thousandth of an inch.' 'One hundred thousandth,' said Payne, in a tone of triumph, feeling that was the limit, but it proved to be miles above it.

"'One millionth,' said Frame. 'One billionth,' suavely remarked Kipp. 'One trillionth,' called out Frame, as he got ready to put up the money. 'One quintillionth,' bawled out Kipp.

"'Let's see,' said Frame, trying to remember his arithmetic. 'Never mind the next two steps. I'll run her down to one octillionth,' as he looked around in triumph.

"'You haven't touched bed-rock yet,' said Kipp, who was up in arithmetic. 'I'll pay the taxes for one vigintillionth of an inch of the lot.' 'Is there any thing lower than that,' said Frame in despair. 'No, sir,' replied Kipp, 'I've got you; that is the lowest figure in the arithmetic; and you can't bid lower.' And as Mr. Kennedy agreed with him, Kipp was declared the successful bidder.

"Then came the question how this astounding sale should be recorded. Every one gave it up, until finally an arithmetic was hunted up, and it was decided that one-vigintillionth of an inch should be expressed decimally in this way: .000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,001.

"A strip of land one-vigintillionth of an inch in width is not very wide—not even wide enough to build a New York flat-house on—but it is plenty wide enough to throw a good-sized shadow on the title to the property."

A GOOD DOMESTIC.

How a Rare Treasure May Be Kept in a House.

A lady possessing a treasure of a domestic was surprised and angry to learn that said treasure was about to leave her employ, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I consider your conduct very ungrateful," she said angrily. "I have paid you good wages, and taught you to do many things, and this is the way you treat me. It is shameful."

The girl murmured something about being sorry but persisted in her determination to go.

"You can at least tell me why you are leaving," said her mistress.

"Well," said the girl, "when you were sick I gave my bed to the nurse and slept on the floor, and I cannot get over the cold I caught then, and carrying all your meals up stairs gave me a hurt in the side, and I froze my fingers hanging out clothes and the doctors say it's too hard, an' if I don't quit I'll break down."

"Nellie, is this true?" asked her mistress, with tears in her eyes. "I never thought of it before. You shall stay and I will get some one to help you, and I'll take care of you myself until you are quite well and strong."

Nellie stayed and her mistress did as she promised, and this true story is commended to other housekeepers who have a treasure they are thoughtlessly over-burdening.

By Force of Will.

The Boston Journal tells a story illustrating the power of a strong will. Some forty years ago a Massachusetts good wife lay in her bed apparently dying with consumption. As the family lived four miles from the undertaker and pastor, and as the roads were badly blocked with snow, the husband when called to the village on business on Tuesday decided—thoughtful man!—to save an extra journey in that bitter weather by engaging the minister and undertaker at once, and appointing the funeral for Friday. In some way on Wednesday the sick woman heard of this, and arousing herself from her supposed dying condition declared: "There'll be no funeral in this house this week!" The funeral was accordingly postponed. It took place recently forty years after it was originally set. The husband is still living at the age of eighty.

What [illegible]

Duderby—Haw! They call Snappaw a wit, but by Jawve! he hasn't a pawticle of it in him!

Snawkins—Why not?

Duderby—Why, the fellah has only an odd way of saying something that we all ought to have known befaw.—Epoch.

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CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TAKE THE SUNNY SIDE.

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds,
And rarer of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days,
And not about the sad ones.
We are not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps, to wake it.
Bright happiness is standing by,
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men
Or be believers in it;
A light there is in every soul
That takes the pains to win it.
Oh, there is slumbering good in all,
And we, perchance may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand;
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts
Shed light and joy about them!
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We ne'er had known without them.
Oh! this should be a happy world
To all who may partake it;
The fault's our own if it is not—
This life is what we make it.

—Boston Investigator.

SAUCY SALLY.

Remember to hold the fort dame! If a ship go by without sending thee her pass, fire on her. Thou knowest where the touch-hole is and the linstock; if not, call Dan to do it.

"I'll do it! I'll do it father!" shouted a sturdy little maid robed in a chintz petticoat and short gown flowered with roses as red as her own cheeks and lips, and with a quaint linen cap tied over her curling gold hair, not so closely but that here and there a ringlet escaped against the ribbon strings that was just the color of her speedwell blue eyes.

"Thou do it indeed, Miss Pert. Sampler and hornbook are thy trade. Was ever a maid so thwart as my Saucy Sally. With that Capt. Coffing caught his small daughter up in his strong arms and kissed her over and over.

It was a strange thing in those days to see a little maid so forward and so merry as Sally; but she was the only one left of seven children, and her parents loved her exceedingly; she was all that made life bright for them. War had set in between England and the American colonies, and the captain was a strong loyalist. He had been appointed to the command of the fort at Harbormouth, and when the revolution broke out, soon after the battle of Lexington; a company of volunteers surprised the fort and took the gallant captain and his family prisoners of war. In that unpleasant adventure Sally distinguished herself; she was neither frightened nor tearful, but kept her sunny, saucy ways and charmed the hearts of the "rebel crew." She amused her anxious mother with all sorts of quips and pranks, and cheered her father, who felt his position very keenly, with caresses and fantastic tricks. After a few weeks Captain Coffing was released on parole and allowed to reoccupy the fort, though not with a garrison. This treatment at the hands of the rebels embittered his dislike of them and their cause, and even their allowing his discharge on parole could not make him disloyal to the king he served, or faithless to his friends; he greatly loved and admired Governor John Wentworth, who just about the time of Captain Coffing's capture, had given great offense to the "rebels" as the British called them, was obliged to fly to Boston and put himself under the protection of the British government there. He got as far as the fort at Harbormouth without trouble, but was forced to secrete himself there for some days, till the commandant thought it safe to escort him to Boston.

At last, however, came a day—or rather a night—when it was thought best for the governor to try and reach Boston. Harbormouth was full of rebel troops, and there was much talk and rumor over Gov. Wentworth's whereabouts. So Capt. Coffing gave strict charge to his wife that no vessel should run by without due challenge and exhibition of her pass, and by midnight had slipped into a little boat at the pier-head and rowed away with his guest, leaving for garrison Mrs. Coffing, Sally, fat Dan the serving man, two maids, and the washerwoman with her three children, who had taken refuge there from the wrath of the rebels when her husband deserted to the king's troops. The very next day a stately ship came down the river, so close to the fort that Dan hailed it from the redoubt nearest the town, but the ringing challenge received no answer, the brig only shifted its helm and tacked skillfully; Mrs. Coffing saw the maneuver and said to Dan:

"Fire, fellow! It is the captain's order." Dan shook in his shoes; he was a dreadful coward.

"Deed, 'm, I darsn't do it. What if they should fire back? I'm afeard of my life. I don't see well, nytha. I've but the one eye, mum, as you know."

Sally jumped up and down in a rage.

"You big goose! You mis'er'ble man."

"There mammy, I've lit the linstock at the hearth myself. I can't reach the touch-hole, but you can!"

Mrs. Coffing seized the linstock. She knew the turn of the channel must bring the ship on its next tack very near the fort, and quick as thought the ready powder and the great gun sent its thundering summons to the reluctant vessel.

Once was enough. The startled shipmaster sent a boat in with his pass, which was duly inspected and signed, while Sally danced for joy at her mother's bravery and Dan crouched behind a parapet, shivering with terror.

But if he was afraid of his life that day, what was his terror the day after when a company of rebel soldiers marched up from Harbormouth and demanded admission to search for "the body of that noxious traitor, John Wentworth, sometimes styled governor of New Hampshire."

There was no use in resisting this demand, and Mrs. Coffing knew it was needless, but she used all the delay possible in admitting the party and offered them no aid in their search.

Sally was wildly indignant, all the more that she recognized among them Bobby Greene, a very youthful officer who had been one of the guard set over Capt. Coffing and his family during their imprisonment and who had been a devoted admirer of the saucy little tory maiden, and in spite of her usual scorn had often won a grateful smile by smuggled gifts of fruit or flowers and over all a tiny, lovely kitten that was dear still in her heart.

"You here," cried Sally, as the men filed in after their lieutenant and went up the winding stair.

"Didn't my mother tell you the dear governor was not here. Do you dare to think Madam Coffing lies?"

"Hush, Sally!" interposed her mother. "These matters are not for your meddling." While the lieutenant's fair boyish face turned red to the cap.

He made a military salute to the lady and said respectfully:

"I regret this unpleasant duty, madam, but a soldier must obey orders."

So they proceeded to ransack the building from top to bottom, but found no trace of the loyalist governor; at last they came to the cellar door, which opened on a gulf of darkness, for Saucy Sally had piled mats and rugs against the grated windows on the outside till not a ray of light could enter.

"I think, madam, I must trouble you for lights," said Lieut. Greene, lifting his cap.

"I'll fetch a candle, mammy! I'll hold it!" whispered Sally in her mother's ear.

Mrs. Coffing was astonished at this sudden change in Sally's manner, but thinking that perhaps the child wanted to atone for her previous incivility she nodded assent, and Sally, holding a blazing tallow candle, stationed herself on the stairs, the soldiers one by one filing past her. Very carefully she threw the beams of her light about the cellar till they came to a part where the ceiling was not only much lower but crossed and recrossed with great beams in order to support a platform above, on which heavy guns were mounted. As they groped toward this region, suddenly a quick blast from Sally's rosy lips put out the candle and left the party in utter darkness. Then began trouble! Heads were knocked with sharp force, feet stumbled over certain obstacles and their owners fell prostrate on the hard floor, becoming in turn traps to trip up their bewildered comrades. Loud and deep and long were the objurgations the enraged rebels uttered; louder and harder grew the knocks on the head received by those who still kept their footing, and Sally on the stairs shrieking with laughter, derided them with mocking inquiries as to whether they had the governor, and why they knocked him down so often! But she heard her mother's step coming, and skipped out of sight quickly, mounting to the highest parapet, from which she waved her little British flag over the heads of the demoralized soldiers as they struggled out, and called to the battered young lieutenant, whose bloody face and swollen nose testified to his disagreeable experience:

"Ha! ha! Bobby Greene! How d'ye like hunting governors when I hold the candle?"

Time has its own revenges; long after the war of the revolution was over and the colonies became states, it is recorded somewhere that Mistress Sarah Coffing, daughter of the late Admiral Coffing, R. N., was wedded to the gallant Captain Robert Greene, U. S. A.

I wonder if she ever held a candle for him again, or ceased to be Saucy Sally!—Detroit Sunday News.

ADVICE TO BOYS.

Remember That Your Studying To-Day Will be Worth Money.

The boy who is wanted in the business world of to-day must be educated. If his parents cannot afford to give him a high school or college education he must learn to study without the aid of a teacher in the early morning before business begins and in the evening after business hours. It can no longer be truthfully said that an education is out of any one's reach.

"Our splendid school system," writes Russell Sage, "where one can study by day or in the evening, has put the priceless treasure of an education within the reach of all. The main thing, in the beginning, that I would impress upon boys is one of the great commandments: 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.' The boy who respects his father and mother, who treats his sisters and brothers with loving kindness, has laid a good foundation for a successful career. You will do as your parents tell you, and that certainly will be to study. Don't be in a hurry to get away from your school books. The cares and responsibilities of business life will come soon enough.

"Go to school as long as you can, and remember, every hour spent in study in your youth will be worth money to you in after life. Read good books, the bible above all. Make yourself acquainted with history. Study the progress of nations and the careers of men who have made nations great. If you have no library of your own join one of the numerous associations to be found in all cities, where good, healthful books may be obtained. Study religion, science, statecraft and history. Learn to read intelligently, so that you may turn to practical use in after life the readings of your youth. Be sure you begin right. Do not waste time in reading trashy books."

LEGENDS OF HAUNTED HILL.

One a Tale of Love and Jealousy, of Blood and Death.

Haunted Hill, in Frazier, on the road from Springville to Potterville, is an odd-looking mound which is wrapped in the mysteries of several Indian legends, says the Tulare, Cal., Times. Some of the traditions were told to us in 1874, when we first visited this region, and ever since we have endeavored to learn the true stories. The Indians are scattered and their legends are difficult to obtain; those possessed of intelligence will not or do not care to talk. But from the white men living here many years ago, and who learned to speak in the Indian language, we have gathered the partial narrative of the legends of Haunted Hill, known in the Indian tongue as "Wailing Mountain."

Two stories are told—one a tale of Indian love and jealousy, the other of a dreadful and fatal battle between the Tule River Indians and their enemies, the Mexicans residing near San Diego, in this state.

Regarding the first tradition but scanty details can be made. It is probably the older of the legends, and the time of its origin dates back ages ago, and it has been handed down from parent to child among the Tulare Indians for hundreds of years. This much only can be learned: A tribe living on the banks of the Tule, east of the hill, gave origin to the legend. Among some members of the tribe a bitter jealousy arose, having love for a source. A faction having won the affections of six women, the rivals resolved on sanguinary revenge. Abiding time and awaiting an unguarded hour, they pursued these women to the top of Wailing Mountain and murdered them. Every night the Indians aver, the ground on the summit opens and the six women appear, only to vanish instantly. Since then no Indian will visit the hill at night.

The other legend is perhaps the more authentic. It is the one sadly told by the few surviving members of the once prosperous and numerous Tulare Indians. In brief, it is this: The Mexicans from Southern California were wont to make raids into this valley and drive away the ponies of the Indians. Armed with superior weapons, they could defy the Indians. Driven to desperation, the natives resolved to offer battle, and, if possible, drive the marauders from the valley, otherwise to crush them. Learning this, the Mexicans came in large numbers, prepared for the trial of strength. The opposing forces met in the valley at the base of the hill.

The Indians, terrified at the Mexican weapons and the slaughter among their numbers, fled to the top of the hill. There, crouching behind the many rock ledges, they made a last desperate, but ineffectual, stand. Soon the Mexicans gained the crest, when disorder again prevailed among the Indians, large numbers falling at each volley from their enemy. Only the more cowardly escaped, the real warriors dying amid the rock piles, for no quarter was asked or given. It is told that 500 Indians perished that day at the base and on the summit of this hill, which, ever since, is known to the Indians as the "Wailing Mountain." Passing the hill at night the Indians say that the piteous wailing of the slain can be distinctly heard, hence its name and its dread to all aborigines of the Tulare Valley.

WELL-THROWN.

A Snow-Ball Saves a Church From Being Burned.

On a day in January, thirty-two years ago, the people of Madison Village, Maine, were fighting fire. The west wind blew a hurricane; the tavern and adjoining dwellinghouses had already burned to the ground, and the entire village was threatened. The Congregational church stood in direct line with the fire, but the wide village green might save it.

Hundreds of anxious eyes were on the watch lest some spark or live cinder should fall upon its exposed roof and walls, which were kept drenched with water. A blazing cinder whirled high across the green, and a strong sucking current of air carried it and held it against a clapboard of the tall steeple; held it until the dry, pitch-filled strip of wood ignited, and a brisk smoke was rising on the steeple's south side.

A groan burst from the watching crowd, says the Youth's Companion. No ladder could reach the spot, and the loved church must burn.

A red tongue of flame shot out from the blackened hole that the live cinder had charred, then—whiz went a flying snow-ball up from the crowd, a single, big moist snow-ball, that snuffed out that blaze as one snuffs out a candle.

Warren Bacon with his good right hand had quickly shaped and thrown the snow-ball, and the church was saved.

The building still stands, and the pierced clapboards on the south side of the steeple still show where the blazing cinder and then the flame gained a foothold.

Some Large Families.

Large families are very common among the factory population of Lewistown, Me. Henry McCraw has raised nineteen children, of whom thirteen are now living. The mother is a healthy woman of [illegible]. Noel Audette has raised nineteen children, of whom fourteen are living, the youngest [illegible] years of age and the eldest 33.

[illegible]

Mr. Hibbs—[illegible] your big sister be down soon, [illegible]?

Tommy—[illegible] so; she's all ready except her [illegible] maw has taken [illegible] to fix it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

FLAWING A TITLE.

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"Talking about funny real estate transactions," said a real estate man the other day to a New York Tribune reporter, "I think about the funniest, and certainly the most unique, took place in San Diego, Cal. It was at a delinquent tax sale, which is conducted on the principle of reducing bids.

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"For this reason rival bidders at these sales are in the habit of bidding for exceedingly small fractions of lots, until some time ago it was thought that the limit had been reached when a man bid for the one thousandth of an inch of a lot. But the bid I refer to made the transaction seem gigantic in comparison.

"The bidders were three men named Payne, Frame and Kipp, and Tax Collector Kennedy began the proceedings by reading: 'Lot A, block 261; New San Diego; taxes due, $16.25.' Payne began by saying that he would take the whole lot.

"This was followed by a series of reducing bids, until Kipp called out: 'One thousandth of an inch.' 'One hundred thousandth,' said Payne, in a tone of triumph, feeling that was the limit, but it proved to be miles above it.

"'One millionth,' said Frame. 'One billionth,' suavely remarked Kipp. 'One trillionth,' called out Frame, as he got ready to put up the money. 'One quintillionth,' bawled out Kipp.

"'Let's see,' said Frame, trying to remember his arithmetic. 'Never mind the next two steps. I'll run her down to one octillionth,' as he looked around in triumph.

"'You haven't touched bed-rock yet,' said Kipp, who was up in arithmetic. 'I'll pay the taxes for one vigintillionth of an inch of the lot.' 'Is there any thing lower than that,' said Frame in despair. 'No, sir,' replied Kipp, 'I've got you; that is the lowest figure in the arithmetic; and you can't bid lower.' And as Mr. Kennedy agreed with him, Kipp was declared the successful bidder.

"Then came the question how this astounding sale should be recorded. Every one gave it up, until finally an arithmetic was hunted up, and it was decided that one-vigintillionth of an inch should be expressed decimally in this way: .000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,001.

"A strip of land one-vigintillionth of an inch in width is not very wide—not even wide enough to build a New York flat-house on—but it is plenty wide enough to throw a good-sized shadow on the title to the property."

A GOOD DOMESTIC.

How a Rare Treasure May Be Kept in a House.

A lady possessing a treasure of a domestic was surprised and angry to learn that said treasure was about to leave her employ, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I consider your conduct very ungrateful," she said angrily. "I have paid you good wages, and taught you to do many things, and this is the way you treat me. It is shameful."

The girl murmured something about being sorry but persisted in her determination to go.

"You can at least tell me why you are leaving," said her mistress.

"Well," said the girl, "when you were sick I gave my bed to the nurse and slept on the floor, and I cannot get over the cold I caught then, and carrying all your meals up stairs gave me a hurt in the side, and I froze my fingers hanging out clothes and the doctors say it's too hard, an' if I don't quit I'll break down."

"Nellie, is this true?" asked her mistress, with tears in her eyes. "I never thought of it before. You shall stay and I will get some one to help you, and I'll take care of you myself until you are quite well and strong."

Nellie stayed and her mistress did as she promised, and this true story is commended to other housekeepers who have a treasure they are thoughtlessly over-burdening.

By Force of Will.

The Boston Journal tells a story illustrating the power of a strong will. Some forty years ago a Massachusetts good wife lay in her bed apparently dying with consumption. As the family lived four miles from the undertaker and pastor, and as the roads were badly blocked with snow, the husband when called to the village on business on Tuesday decided—thoughtful man!—to save an extra journey in that bitter weather by engaging the minister and undertaker at once and appointing the funeral for Friday. In some way on Wednesday the sick woman heard of this, and arousing herself from her supposed dying condition declared: "There'll be no funeral in this house this week!" The funeral was accordingly postponed. It took place recently forty years after it was originally set. The husband is still living at the age of eighty.

What [illegible]

Duderby—Haw! They call Snappaw a wit, but by Jawve! he hasn't a pawticle of it in him!

Snawkins—Why not?

Duderby—Why, the fellah has only an odd way of saying something that we all ought to have known before.—Epoch.

Grand Opera House

L. J. COLUMBUS, Manager.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
May 6th & 7th.

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Tordenskjold i Dynekilen

Tragedy in 3 acts by Carit Etlar.

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GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

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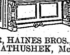

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Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
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procured in the United States and foreign countries. Twenty-five years' experience as solicitors before the Patent Office and as attorneys in patent causes before the courts has given us an extensive practice as experts. We give special attention to cases rejected in other hands, also to interferences, appeals, reissues, trade-marks, the preparation of opinion as to infringement, scope and validity of patents, and the prosecution and defense of suits for infringement. Limiting our practice enables us to carefully study each case and get claims in the original patent as broad as the invention. This is now especially important in view of the difficulty of obtaining a reissue of a defective patent and of maintaining it in the courts after it is obtained. The employment of competent attorneys is important.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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Is now ready for the treatment of patients addicted to the

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For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
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For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
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$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

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IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

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Polk County Journal.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The board of railroad and warehouse commissioners give THE JOURNAL notice that they will be in Crookston on May 17th to listen to any complaints that may be presented.

The St. Vincent New Era, established by William G. Deacon, entered its ninth year last week. The Deacon is a fighter from 'way back, and woe to the luckless wight who dares tread on the tail of his coat.

In its large collection of timely portraits, the Review of Reviews for May has strikingly good pictures of three men who just now are of conspicuous prominence in the theological discussions of the English-speaking world, namely, Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and editor of the Christian Union; Prof. Charles S. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, and Principal Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford, who has just returned home from a visit to the United States.

The St. Paul Daily News, under the management of Mr. C. E. Sherin, is foremost in the ranks of Northwestern journalism. The News is an eight page paper, with a full telegraph news franchise and the best staff of news gatherers in the twin cities. It is independent, fearless and straightforward in the defence of American institutions and the exposure of corruption in politics. It has taken advanced ground and now on will lead where others follow. For the next thirty days only, the news announces that it will take subscribers at the unparalleld low subscription rate of $3.00 per year in advance. This is the most liberal offer ever made by a first class daily newspaper and the approach of a warm political campaign, in which the News will take an active independent part, makes the offer more liberal. The News has an able staff of political writers who hew to the line and take no notice of the falling chips. It is an excellent paper and should have a tremendous circulation throughout the state.

The New Hail Company.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL was a copy of the by-laws of the Minnesota Hail Association, the new company recently organized in Crookston. The plan of operation is pretty fully outlined in the By-Laws, and a perusal of them will give an understanding of the mode of conducting the business of the company.

It is a mutual concern organized under the state insurance laws, and the names of the men who are at the head of it is a sufficient guarantee that it is a thoroughly reliable company, and that its affairs will be conducted in a straightforward and business-like manner. The incorporators are well known citizens of Polk county—men who would hesitate before undertaking a doubtful venture.

The affairs of the company are controlled by a board of directors, elected by the members of the association, and as each man who insures his crop is a member, the farmers will control the company and elect whom they please to manage it.

Among the present board of directors are such men as Hugh Thompson, register of the Crookston land office, T. J. McAdams, mayor of East Grand Forks, A. C. Rhinehart, county commissioner of Polk county, L. C. Couvrette, city treasurer of Crookston, and Frank Bivins, a well known Polk county farmer. The previous records of these men in this county is the best assurance that the affairs of the new company will be properly managed.

The officers elected for this year are C. H. Warren, president; C. L. Graber, secretary; F. D. Lord, vice pres. and field manager; Hugh Thompson, treasurer. The president and secretary have occupied similar positions for about seven years with the Farmers' Mutual Protective association of North Dakota, a company which has done business successfully in that state since its organization, and given the farmers the best and cheapest protection against hail of any company which has ever done business there.

The vice president and field manager, F. D. Lord, has made the hail insurance business a study for years, and is acknowledged to be the most successful field manager in the northwest. He appoints and instructs agents, adjusts losses, etc., and the volume of business which the company will do depends largely on his efforts, and the JOURNAL is prepared to say that he will be equal to the occasion. His experience with the F. M. P. A. of Plankinton, S. D., and afterwards with the F. M. P. A. of North Dakota has proved his ability in the field, and his reputation has been well earned. The treasurer, Hugh Thompson, needs no introduction to the people of this county. His name is synonymous with honesty, integrity and business principles.

As none of these officers receive a salary, but are paid a commission it is necessary for them to do a large amount of business in order to receive adequate compensation for their labors.

The farmers should read these By-Laws and investigate the merits of the company, because cheap and safe hail insurance is one thing the farmers of this state are much in need of.

PRESS GLEANINGS.

St. Peter Tribune:—The Minneapolis Tribune publishes what is purported to be a scheme of Merriam's, that of getting John Lind to stand for governor, then join hands with Knute Nelson, and then let the convention decide between the two after all the other candidates have been killed off. Merriam claims he is not a candidate for senatorial honors, but wait and see. The article in the Tribune says Merriam is more anxious to kill off McGill than anything else. Don't believe it. In our estimation he is more anxious than anything else to create a division in the Minnesota Legislature that will make it impossible to nominate C. K. Davis, and then come in as the dark horse for the position. We do not believe in one man or a dozen men forever controlling the politics of any state, and we hope the Republican party, when it becomes convinced that Merriam is playing for a sucker, will sit beautifully down on him. Mark our words, Merriam is playing for the United States Senate, and while we have no animosity against the governor, we have no hesitancy in saying that it would be very unfortunate for Minnesota to retire the ablest man in the state, who is an acknowledged statesman, to satisfy the political ambition of an untried man in the exalted position of United States Senator.

Northfield News:—Mr. Knute Nelson has been unfairly criticised a number of times and it has been stated that he has not been in accord with the Republican party. Of course it is a matter of record that Mr. Nelson was one of the few Republican members of congress who voted in favor of the Mills bill four years ago; but in his Minneapolis speech in 1890 he explained that vote by saying that he was in favor of tariff revision and as the Mills bill was the best thing that offered, he cast his vote for it on its final passage. He then emphatically announced that in his judgment the McKinley bill was infinitely preferable from every stand point to the Mills bill; and gave the Republican measure his unqualified endorsement. He also endorsed the full Republican platform and ticket, and made an eloquent appeal to the farmers and workingmen to stand firmly by the Republican party in the campaign. Mr. Nelson should be fairly treated and honestly criticised.

Thief River Falls Press:—C. A. Robbecke, Carl Kretzschmar and daughter Olga had a hair-breadth escape from death last Friday. They started to ride in a row boat across the river above the dam. During the high water the old bridge has gone out and the frame of the short one over the sluice is left. Above the dam is a heavy swift current. As soon as the boat was pushed out it got in the current and started for the falls but a few feet below. The men worked for their lives but were powerless. Mr. Robbecke was in the head and Mr. Kretzschmar in the stern of the boat with the little girl in the centre. As the boat moved on they nearly lost hope until one corner of the boat caught about two inches on a post in the bridge frame and swung around and stopped across the current. That instant Mr. Robbecke grabbed Olga and jumped onto the frame and from there over a timber to the bank. Mr. Kretzschmar also jumped to the frame and walked a six inch plank across the rapids to land. The boat in a moment loosened and went over the falls in a way that would make one shiver. A moment delay or the space of two inches would have cost them their lives.

Madison Independent:—We notice that quite a number of our exchanges are working up a boom for A. R. McGill as a candidate for governor. Basing our opinion on the political condition of things in this county, we would state that McGill will not be in it this year. Everything is Nelson in this neck-o'-the woods.

Wabasha County Herald:—Senator Burkhardt returned from an extended visit to Crookston last week. He says Crookston is booming.

How She Was Thanked.

A good Christian woman recently sent to Prof. Blackie a present of some cheese, with a volume of Sankey's poems carefully laid on the top. To his present, according to a London paper, the following clever reply:

"Blessed is she who has done what she could
To make a lean man fat and a bad man good;
For the body, cheese—for the soul, Sankey;
For both—thank'ee."

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Per Back, of Bear Park, Killed by Lightning Tuesday Night.

Fertile Journal:—News reaches us from Bear Park just before we go to press of a terrible casualty that occurred in that town Tuesday night. Per Back was the victim of the terrible flash from above and now lies cold in death. The casualty as reported to us is as follows: During the night Mr. Back and his wife were detained at the barn by a sick horse, a thunder storm came up suddenly during the night and the lightning was also making its deathly flashes here and there and without the night was a hidsous one and the unfortunates within huddled close together. During the storm a barbed wire fence, that was attached to the barn, was struck, the lightning followed the fence up to the barn and then to the horses on the inside, three of them being killed together with their owner. Mrs. Back was badly stunned but has since fully recovered.

Andy Stephens on Canute.

East Grand Forks News: Two years ago A. D. Stephens was chairman of the Republican campaign committee in Polk county. As such he ran against the hard heads of the Alliance and knows their composition. Among Minnesota Republican politicians there has been a fond belief that it Little Canute Nelson, of Alexandria, was nominated for governor, he would break up the Alliance. Stephens explodes that fallacy.

He says Mr. Nelson's candidacy would have no such effect. What Norwegians have joined the Alliance are as steadfast and stubborn in the advocacy of Alliance principles as anybody else, and in a great many cases more so. To establish the truth of this, Mr. Stephens produces some interesting little documents which he generally keeps concealed in his inside pocket. He has taken the pains to secure copies of resolutions passed by a number of local Alliances in the vicinity of Crookston, the membership which was largely, if not wholly, made up of Norwegians. These resolutions state that while it has been said that Mr. Nelson was likely to be the Republican nominee for governor mainly for his ability to take the Norwegian Alliance voters back to the Republican ranks, each and every member pledges himself to in every fair and honorable way work against Mr. Nelson's election in case he was nominated.

FOOD AND DAIRY COMMISSION.

Two Essentials for a Baking Powder That Will Make Perfect Bread.

The late report of the Minnesota State Food and Dairy Commission contains the result of a series of experiments. Baking powders that vary in strength before use, are unreliable and will not give even results; besides it is an indication of the use of improper ingredients in their compounding. The tests showed the strength of the leavening power of the Royal very much better than that of the others. The uniformity of strenth of all the samples of Royal tested, no matter what their age, was remarkable. Its leavening power was practically unimpaired even in the oldest specimens. The difference in the amount of leavening gas in different samples of the other brands was so great as to seriously impair their usefulness in baking. As much as 24 per cent. loss was found in samples a few months old. All the samples of Royal examined by State Chemist Drew were reported of satisfactory strength and quality.

Dr. Drew states that the "Royal" being of greater strength than any other, and possessing better keeping qualities, is the natural conclusion that it is the best baking powder made.

The First World's Fair.

A man of forty-five is not so very aged, yet world's fairs have become so common that some people suppose the first one must date a long way back. But a man now forty-five was born before a world's fair had ever been held. The first one was opened May 1st, 1851, in the Crystal Palace, at London, by Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria. That was the first time that the nations of the world had met for competition in the arts of peace. Then these great exhibitions followed each other at intervals of a few years. The two Paris Expositions, that at Vienna, the Centennial of our own country, and soon will come the largest of all, the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. There is no need to urge any one to go—everybody is thinking of it, but we will remark that wherever you live, in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin or Iowa, your best, shortest and quickest route to the great show will be by The Burlington lines. For any further information, call on any local agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Herding.

The undersigned will be prepared to herd cattle, sheep and colts in the town of Kertsonville during the coming season at 25 cents per head per month. Sheep, 25 cents per head for the season. Address, MOSES F. TRUDEAU, Gentilly post-office. [52-3]

Popular Talks On Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

When is a Contract by Correspondence Complete?

As a first requisite to the forming of a valid contract, there must be a meeting of minds of the parties thereto. An offer can be revoked before its acceptance, but after the acceptance the offer becomes a promise. The time of acceptance of the offer is the moment of meeting of minds. It is not a difficult thing to determine this moment in the case of contracts made in the presence of both parties, but the question becomes difficult and very important when the offer and acceptance are made by letter, telegram, messenger, or otherwise. At what moment is the contract consummated? Is it the moment of the posting of the answer or the receipt of same? Is it the moment the message is started on its way or the moment it reaches and is thus communicated to the offerer. In general a communication of an acceptance is necessary to a forming of the contract. Is this essential requisite complied with when the party to whom the offer is made does all he can do to deliver his acceptance (whether it ever reaches its destination or not) or must the acceptance have reached its destination before it can have the effect of binding the parties?

It is now decided that the acceptance is made when the acceptor has done all that he can to communicate his intention. The moment then of despatch of acceptance is the moment the contract has its beginning and once having despatched the acceptance it is irrevocable. It is understood that one making an offer by letter is making that offer continuously during every instant of the time the letter is traveling, so that if the letter is delayed in transit, and on its receipt a letter is at once posted accepting the offer, the contract is complete, even though in the meantime the party offering may have sold the goods which are the basis of the offer. Suppose the letter of acceptance be lost and does not reach the party offering. Is there a contract? The logical result of the position that the contract is made when the acceptance is posted leads us to infer that the question demands an affirmative answer, and such is the law. The settled rule in our courts is that the time of mailing the acceptance is the time the contract is complete, and that the subsequent fate of the letter is immaterial. This is so on the theory that the postoffice is the agent of the person who makes an offer by post, and the delivery of the letter to the post is the delivery to the agent of the person making the offer.

Suppose that a letter revoking the proposal is mailed before the acceptance is mailed, this does not affect the result unless the revocation is received before the acceptance is mailed. One in making a proposal may state it as a condition to the making of the contract that the notice of the acceptance be received in order to be binding. Many other interesting and important conditions arise, a treatment of which we will postpone until our next.

Childs Leaves for the West.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—George W. Childs, accompanied by F. Percival Farrar, son of Canon Farrar, of Westminster Abbey, and R. H. McCarter, left here to-day in a special car for the West, where he goes to attend the opening of the new Childs-Drexel home for union printers at Colorado Springs on May 12.

Ocean Travel.

Queenstown—Arrived: Indiana, New York.
Philadelphia—Arrived: Lord Gough, Liverpool.
London—Sighted: Chicago and Oldenburg, Baltimore.
New York—Arrived: Minnesota, Philadelphia.
Glasgow—Arrived: State of Nebraska, New York.
Southampton—Arrived: Aller, New York.

Will Extend the Line.

WINONA, Minn., Special, May 3.—For some time past it has been known that the Winona & Southwestern was procuring the right of way from Osage to Mason City, about twenty-five miles. The annual meeting of the Winona & Southwestern Improvement company was held here to-day. It was decided to extend to Mason City during this summer. The old board of directors was re-elected, and the following officers were elected by the directors: V. Simpson, president; H. W. Lamberton, vice president; M. G. Norton, treasurer; E. G. Hornbrooke, secretary.

A Soup of Worms.

An animal growing between the high and low water marks on the Japanese coasts is a mud worm called sabella. It occupies a hard, limy tube of its own making, and gets its food when the high tide comes up over its hiding place by thrusting out a head bushy with tentacles and sucking in currents of water loaded with minute particles of nutriment. Out of this wriggling creature the shore people make a soup which is true vemicelli, not a paste imitation of "little worms," and is said to taste as badly as it smells.

The Sword.

The flat silk cord which is tied about Japanese swords are used by warriors in battle to hold back their flowing sleeves. Its ends were knotted and passed over the arms by a dexterous movement so that it was crossed on the back. The art of tieing this cord about the sword so that it could readily be unfastened is an accomplishment that still survives among the former military class in Japan.

CONGRESS

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

SENATE.

Senator McPherson introduced a proposed amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the construction of three double turret iron or steel harbor defense vessels of the monitor type of at least 7,500 tons displacement and a speed of 15 knots, in place of the single cruiser proposed by the house bill. They are to carry two 13-inch rifled guns, and are to be so heavily armored as to be invulnerable to shot or shell.

HOUSE.

The pending questions, when the house met this morning, was the motion made by Mr. Reed, of Maine, Saturday last, to lay on the table the resolution expunging from the record such portions of the speech of Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, which were not uttered on the floor and which reflected on his colleagues, Messrs. Williams and Hoar. After considerable parliamentary parleying the house adjourned.

If a bill introduced in the house by Mr. Clark, of Wyoming becomes a law, the right of franchise will be extended to every woman in the country over 31 years of age, to vote for representatives in congress.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

SENATE.

After some routine morning business Mr. Coke addressed the senate in favor of the free coinage of silver, basing his remarks on Mr. Morgan's resolution on that subject.

Mr. Daniel spoke on the same subject and on the same side of the question. At the close of Mr. Daniel's speech, the army appropriation bill was taken up. A long debate ensued but no action was taken.

On request of Mr. Morgan the communication was ordered printed and laid on the table for the present.

HOUSE.

After three private bills were passed, the regular order was demanded, and the speaker stated the regular order to be the passage of the Walker expunging resolution.

Mr. Blount of Georgia, asked unanimous consent that the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills. It was agreed to. Mr. Blount explained the provisions of the measure.

After a long discussion unanimous consent was given that general debate on the bill should close after two hours' debate tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

SENATE.

After routine business in the senate the army appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on striking out the house proviso which prohibits payment for transportation of troops and supplies of the army over any of the unbounded lines, owned, controlled or operated by the Union Pacific Railway company (including the lines of the Oregon Short Line or Utah Northern Railroad company), or by the Southern Pacific Railway company in its Pacific system, or lines embraced in its Pacific system. After a long speech by Senator Morgan the house proviso was struck out; yeas, 26, nays, 20. Mr. Morgan was the only Democrat who voted with the majority, and Messrs. Peffer and Pettigrew the only Republicans who voted with the minority. The bill was then passed and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Representative Bland introduced a resolution in the house instructing the committee on ways and means to report a bill imposing an income tax sufficient to meet all the expenditures for pensions; and also a bill to repeal all taxes imposed upon currency issued by authority of the states.

The house went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, APRIL, 28.

SENATE.

The old story of government injustice to the Indians was discussed all day in the senate by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, in connection with the suspended appropriation of nearly $3,000,000 for an area of land variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 acres, taken from the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Mr. Jones contended that great injustice had been done by the president in holding up the appropriation, and the contrary view was taken by Messrs. Allison and Platt. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, criticised the action of the president in setting aside an appropriation passed by congress and approved by himself. Mr. Jones's resolution, which declared that there was not sufficient ground for withholding the appropriation, was still unacted on when the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Otis, of Kansas, introduced in the house a bill to repeal an act to set apart certain tracts of land in California as forest reservations, approved Oct. 1, 1890.

The house today wasted four hours in an attempt to proceed with the diplomatic and consular bill. The reductions made by the committee in the salary of several important missions, notably that of the envoy to Venezuela was not acceptable to the Republicans nor to many Democrats, and the house found itself without a voting quorum, although three calls of the committee disclosed a quorum each time. After repeated votes by tellers with no qourum voting a call of the house was ordered and after two hours wasted in an attempt to secure a voting quorum, the house adjourned until tomorrow.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

SENATE.

No business was transacted in the senate to-day.

HOUSE.

Twelve representatives were tried to-day for being absent without leave and were acquitted.

Representative Bailey, of Texas has introduced in the house an amendment to the rules which directs the sergeant-at-arms to withhold at the end of each month the pay of a member until he files with the sergeant-at-arms a written statement that he has not been absent from the house during the preceding month. If a member has been absent, and such absence was not necessary on account of the sickness of himself or some member of his family—the statement to set forth the exact number of days absence—other than the above causes, the sergeant-at-arms is to deduct the salary for the days of absence. Any violation of this rule by the sergeant-at-arms shall make him liable on his bond for all payments made contrary to the provisions of section 40.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

The proposition of the committee on foreign affairs in the diplomatic appropriation bill to consolidate all the Scandinavian ministers into one mission, was opposed by the Republicans and a Republican (Post of Illinois) offered an amendment, leaving these missions the same as they have been in the past. After considerable discussion it was carried.

No Restrictions.

Bagley: "I never restrict my wife. She does exactly as she pleases."

Bailey: "And you?"

Bagley: "I do exactly as she pleases too."

DO SHARKS BITE?

Assertions That They Will Not Attack a Swimmer.

If there should arise a controversy over the statements of Mr. Herman Oelrichs that sharks will not attack men swimming, you may add an experience of my own the latter part of February. I was on a Pacific mail steamer in the Bay of Champerico. The water was clear, and we counted seven sharks, ranging from about seven to eleven feet in length. We got out a shark hook and line and bated it with pork.

Our principal assistant was a little chap who had just finished his time in the navy, and had been discharged from the Charleston at San Francisco on the eve of her starting to carry King Kalakaua's body home. While we were at luncheon a shark took a bite at the bate. The young seaman was too hasty, and as a result the big fish was badly hooked and dropped off when hauled about a foot out of the water.

However, our young friend seemed to know a lot about shark fishing and sharks, the result of his many cruises, and when stories were told of men bitten by sharks he scoffed and put it to the tests of experiments, just as did Mr. Oelrichs. To the consternation of nearly everybody he dived from the gangway and swam around to the spot where the sharks were awaiting the kitchen refuse. In every instance where one of them happened to see him it acted as if scared, and moved rapidly in another direction. It was the same in the bay at St. Jose, Guatemala.

There is a big spotted shark whom tourists easily recognize as an old friend and call "Joe." The little sailor chap swam after him, and he swam in front of him and in front of others. Several sharks must have seen the boy, but none showed the slightest inclination to attack. He said the same thing had been tried many a time, and that nobody in the navy now believed that there was any danger of attack from sharks when swimming, although it was possible that they might take a snap at a dead floating body.—New York Sun.

Little Classics.

Artist—Have you taken my picture to the exhibition?

Porter—Yes; it seemed to please the gentlemen very much.

Artist—What did they say?

Porter—Oh, they didn't say anything; they only laughed.—Brooklyn Life.

THE FAIR

Department Store.

BOOTS and SHOES

Rubbers,

TRUNKS AND VALISES And

NOVELTIES of ALL KINDS

—AT THE—

Lowest Living Prices.

TRY US! TRY US!

DEFECTIVE PAGE

PROGRAMME

Of the Proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the Park Region District, G. A. R.

To be Held at Croookston, Lasting Four Days, July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

'Twill be the Greatest Gathering Ever Witnessed in the Queen City of the Valley.

Programme Furnished by Committee.

FOR JULY 4TH.

1 Sunrise salute of 100 guns.

2 Grand Gala Parade through the principal streets to the park to be formed and ready to move promptly at 9 A. M.

ORDER OF FORMATION OF PARADE.

1 Platoon of city police on foot.
2 Mayor and city officers and orators of day in carriages.
3 Queen City Band.
4 G. A. R. Park Region Association each post headed by its band.
5 Sons of Veterans.
6 Ladies Relief Corps.
7 Ladies Drum Corps.
8 Crookston Fire Department.
10 St. John's Society and other organizations of the city.
11 Crookston Military Company and other visiting Military organizations.
12 Float with representatives for each of the 44 states and Goddess of Liberty.
13 A Brass Band.
14 School children.
15 Trade emblems and organizations.
16 Calathumpians procession to arrive at park at 10:30 A. M.

AT THE PARK.

1 Music by all the bands combined.
2 Prayer.
3 Address of welcome by the Mayor.
4 Song, Star Spangled Banner, by Crookston Glee Club.
5 Reading Declaration of Independence.
6 Oration.
7 Song, America, by all.
7 Music by bands. Adjourn for dinner.

AFTERNOON.

Bowery Dance at park.
1 At 2 P. M. horse racing, at Crookston Driving Park.
2 At 4 P. M., base ball at Base Ball Park.
3 Amusements on public streets.
1 Foot race 100 yards, 3 prizes 1, 2 and 3.
2 Foot race 100 yards boys under 16, prizes 1, 2 and 3.
3 Foot race 100 yards boys under 12, prizes 1, 2 and 3.
4 Bicycle race, gentlemen, prizes 1, 2 and 3.
5 Bicycle race, ladies, prizes 1, 2 and 3.
6 Sack race, prizes 1, 2 and 3.
7 Tug of war, 24 men on each side, Crookston against the world., 1 prize.
8 Greased pole climbing, 1 prize.
At 7:30 P. M. music on street by brass bands.
Grand ball at McKinnon Hall.
Theatre at Grand Opera House.
At 9 P. M. grand display of fire works.

SECOND DAY JULY 5TH, G. A. R.

1 Sunrise salute 13 guns.
7 P. M., Guard Mount. Detail for escort duty.
8:30 officers call.
9:00 general assembly.
10:00 Camp Fire, addressed by visiting members and others, 12:00 dinner.
2 P. M. races Crookston Driving Park.
4 P. M. base ball.
6 P. M. dress parade.
Sunset gun.
7:30 music on streets by bands.
Theatre at Opera House.
Tattoo.

THIRD DAY.

Dakota day.
1 Sunrise salute 13 guns.
7 Guard mount. Detail for escort duty.
8 Officers, call.
9 General assembly.
10 Grand parade by G. A. R. Post.
11 Camp fire.
12 Orations.
Dinner.
2 P. M. races at Driving Park.
4 P. M. base ball.
Hose races by Fire Department.
Sack race, prizes 1, 2 and 3.
Wheel barrow race 50 yards blind folded.
Caledonian Games.
Tossing the caber, 1, 2 and 3 prizes.
Putting stone, 1, 2 and 3 prizes.
Throwing the hammer, 1, 2 and 3 prizes.
Standing jump 1, 2 and 3 prizes.
Running jump 1, 2 and 3 prizes.
Running high jump 1, 2 and 3 prizes.
Standing high jump 1, 2 and 3 prizes.
High jump with pole 1, 2 and 3 prizes.
Tug of war, winners on July 4th, against the field prize.
7:30 music on streets by band.
Sunset gun.
Theatre at Grand Opera House.
10:00 P. M. tattoo.

FOURTH DAY.

Sunrise salute 13 guns.
7 A. M. guard mount. Detail escort duty.
8 A. M. officers call.
9 A. M. general assembly.
9:30 A. M. base ball.
12 M. dinner.
2 P. M. races at Driving Park.
4 p. m. G. A. R. business and election of officers.
5 p. m. Dress parade.
Music on streets.
Sunset guns.
Theatre at Grand opera house.
10 p. m. Tattoo.

Euclid Items.

James Chalmers was in the city Wednesday.

Fred Flanders was in town Tuesday.

Robert Casmey is building a new horse barn. He will move out on his farm Monday.

Robert Fairweather was in town Wednesday.

F. Tiedt took a trip to Argyle Tuesday.

Mr. Cottet has moved over on the west side of the track on a farm belonging to F. Tiedt. His son-in-law will occupy the old place.

The Euclid Horse Co. has just completed a barn, on Washington Avenue for the celebrated Clyde horse owned by them.

School opened Monday.

Some one should agitate the question of painting the church and schoolhouse. These buildings look as though they needed it badly.

John Tiedermann moved out on his farm Tuesday.

Mr. Mellotte has left town to make his home with his son-in-law, Sam Tieson.

Mr. Scotland representing the Deering Binder Co. was in town Friday.

J. M. Harris, general agent for the Singer sewing machine Company, was in town Friday.

Herman Wallace has got 100 acres seeded already.

A few farmers have begun seeding but more of them will have to wait until May 1st.

Euclid will organize a base ball nine this spring.

B. S. Chapin and family were up from Crookston Tuesday.

Verne Harrington of Fargo was visiting his brother here Tuesday.

Men and teams from Grand Forks recently from the lumber woods passed through here Thursday on their way to Warren where they have taken a contract to seed a farm this spring.

The Minneapolis & Northern elevator took in the largest wheat receipts for the year 1892 last Tuesday.

George Nelson, our new constable did a little official duty by selling a wagon Friday evening.

I. W. C. Misner took a run down Friday to see Uncle Tom—with him were Master Harold and Harvey Misner, Ray and Lillie Tiedt, Nellie and Harry Chapin and Lillie Losey.

N. Pratt arrived from Michigan Saturday morning with a car of stock and household effects. Mrs. Pratt will arrive in a day or two. They have come to see how we do it up in this neck of the woods and will spend the summer with the Misner and Chapin boys.

Seeding has commenced in earnest.

Services will be held in the new Congregational church on Sunday, May first.

The new restaurant begins to look very business-like.

Mr. Robert Knowles will soon erect a new residence.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Cleveland celebrated the fifth anniversary of their wedded life on Thursday last, with a wooden wedding. We wish the worthy couple many anniversaries of the same.

Prof. seems to have become disgusted with living in town and has moved down among the wood piles where he can have a little quiet.

We haven't seen anything of McIntosh lately but we know of some other folks who have.

If those two agents who ride behind the donkey would change off, put the donkey in the buggy and draw it, 'twould be no more than fair.

Carpenter's hammers can be heard at any time, for Mentor has taken a great boom. Now is the time to secure lots while the figures on real estate are reasonable.

Pete's new cottage is still vacant, but for what reason we are not prepared to say. Keep up your courage, Pete.

EUCLID, April 27th, 1892.

Council Resolutions

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 26th day of April, 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Anderson.

Be it resolved that this city proceed to construct a sewer of 4½ feet diameter, made of brick, from intersection of Sixth street and Front street westerly to center of alley in block 39, original townsite, thence southerly through alley to and across Fifth street into Red Lake River, with necessary catch basins, manholes, etc., as may be required.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Morrisey, Marshall, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none. Alderman Childs not voting.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 26th day of April, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 26th day of April, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 26th day of April 1892, Ald. Morriesey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Ald. Marshall:

Be it Resolved, That a sidewalk of pine plank, six feet wide, two inches thick, surfaced on one side, and well spiked with twenty penny spikes to three stringers 3x6 diameter, be conducted along the east side of Main street from Fifth to Sixth street in place of sidewalk condemned by city engineer.

Upon call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, Merlette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 26th day of April, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 27th day of April, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

MILLINERY AT COST.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs will sell her entire stock of spring and summer millinery at cost. The stock consists of all the latest styles and novelties from Chicago and New York. Call early and examine goods and convince yourself that you are getting your goods at cost. No. 9, Second street, opposite the Reckitt building, Crookston, Mihn.

Repair Your Sidewalks.

By order of the city council the property owners of this city are required to repair the sidewalks in front of their places, and in case they fail to do so, the street commissioner has instructions to make the necessary repairs, and tax the same to the owners of the lots. This work must be done as soon as possible.

Owing to the change in the management of the JOURNAL we desire to have all past accounts settled up to April 14, 1892, from which time the partnership will date.

COOKE & HAMMOND.

Take Notice.

All parties who have not settled their accounts with us will take notice that they must do so before May 15th, 1892, to save costs. Yours truly,

LEE & HERRICK.

HOW HE SOLD IT.

A Soap Agent Who Was Up To His Business.

An agent for a certain kind of scrubbing soap is so well versed in the vulnerable points of housekeepers that he seldom fails to dispose of at least one cake at every door, the Youth's Companion avers. Mrs. Candy, who was a noted housewife and who answered his ring in person.

He understood her characteristics at a glance, and saw that a jocose style would not be successful with her; so he said, with a crestfallen expression, as he looked beyond her into the spotless hall:

"My dear madam, I must beg pardon for having needlessly interrupted you. I have here a soap which is warranted to remove stains from paints, carpets, furniture and—but I see I have come to the wrong house; for there's not a stain on your paint or on your hall carpet, and doubtless your furniture is equally spick and span. So I'll say good mor"—

"Young man," interposed Mrs. Candy, with a slight relaxation of her severe countenance, "you may let me have a couple of them cakes. I ain't sure but they might come in handy some day!"

She gave one of the cakes to her niece a few day later, saying she had bought them of an uncommon civil-spoken young man, who had too much sense to be wastin' it in travelin' round as agent, but had evidently been drove to the business by misfortune."

Rubber Corset Laces.

A new use for rubber has been found in the manufacture of corset laces, the manufacturers claiming that they are superior to the present form of lace. They permit freer movement in stooping, and allow more freedom in respiration. There is also said to be a saving in the whalebone of the corsets, obviating the constant breaking of the parts. The cord is round, thinned at the ends, and is made of silk or cotton web.

In the same connection there has been made a form of rubber shoe-lace, which is stated to be a great relief to the feet, the shoe being held firmly in position on the foot, whether a long or short step is made.—Philadelphia Record.

A Wise Precaution.

Many eastern drug stores have adopted the precautionary measure of having two persons attend the preparation of any prescription containing poisonous drugs. The Medical Record calls attention to a recent murder trial in New York as an illustration of the importance of this check, because "if a single clerk received the prescription, prepared the capsules and delivered them it might readily have been claimed by the defense that a mistake had been made by the druggist. As it was, the druggist was able to go on the stand and testify that an assistant had also read the prescription and seen the amount of morphine which it called for properly weighed and dispensed."

The Corean Language.

A British consul in China, Dr. James Scott, who has written the first Corean grammar, declares that the Corean language is even more difficult than the Chinese. He estimates its age at 4,000 years.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,

THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.
GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

THE FASTEST SPEED.

Curious Calculation of the Distance a Pen-Point Travels.

The fastest time in which a train has been known to travel a mile is forty-nine seconds and a fraction. To accomplish the same distance the fastest bicyclist who has hitherto ridden took two minutes and three-quarters, or just about three times as long. An ice yacht has traveled a mile in one minute and ten seconds, a running horse in one minute and thirty-five and one-half seconds, a torpedo-boat in one minute and fifty seconds, a steam yacht in two minutes and twelve seconds and a fraction, and a skater on ice, with favorable wind behind him, in two minutes and twelve seconds and rather a larger fraction.

A rapid writer can write thirty words a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a rod, sixteen and one-half feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five hours and a third a full mile. He makes, on an average, sixteen curves or turns of the pen for each word written. Writing at the rate of thirty words per minute, he must make eight curves to each second; in an hour, 28,800; in five hours, 144,000, and in 300 days, working only five hours each day, he makes not less than 43,200,000 curves and turns of the pen.

The man who makes but 1,000,000 has done nothing remarkable; there are those who make four times that number. Here we have in the aggregate a mark 800 miles long to be traced on paper by a single writer in a year. In making each letter of the alphabet we make from three to seven strokes of the pen—on an average, three and a half to four.

READERS WITH PENCILS.

Carefully Watched in Libraries and Kept From Marking Books.

Next to the sneak thieves who infest public libraries the worst nuisance a librarian has to encounter is undoubtedly the reader with a pencil. It is a sight to watch the abandon with which the individual makes annotations or other markings upon property which is in no sense his.

The man who would step up to another's house and draw chalk marks on his doorstep would be held for trespass or other malicious mischief, says the Troy Chief. There is very little difference in the case of the vandal who defaces the public books, except that a lenient popular sentiment permits him to go free.

In all well-regulated libraries nowadays, however, alert attendants exercise keen supervision over the reader with a pencil. The moment the pencil is lifted from its vest pocket home the attendant edges up, and if a marginal hieroglyphic is attempted the offending reader is politely requested to desist.

The second offense draws down a less polite rebuke, and the third time is out—that is, the malefactor is "bounced." The habit undoubtedly arises from sheer thoughtlessness, but it is a very annoying one, and the individual reader who falls into it when perusing his own books is likely to get into trouble should he borrow from fastidious friends or visit well regulated public libraries.

Indigestible.

Young Farmer Medders (at supper)—Ouch: Wonark! Kah! Jeeminy jeeswax! What in heaven's name is the matter with this cake, Gloriosa?

Bride (a city girl)—Why, darling, there can surely be nothing the matter with it. I followed the recipe exactly.

"Tastes as if it was made of clam shells. Kah!"

"Oh, dearest! May be it was the fault of the eggs. I always thought eggs were soft and yellow inside but these were white and brittle all the way through, and I had to powder them with flat irons, and—"

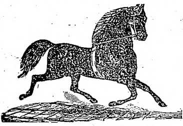
"Where did you find them?"

"In the hen house, darling. There was only one egg in each nest, and—"

"Gloriosa, you have used my new china nest eggs!"—Puck

The St. Lawrence Stallion

SORREL NED.



Will be at Schraeder's barn, in Crookston, from Monday noon till Tuesday noon of each week during the season of 1892, and at the owner's stables in Fisher from Tuesday about 3 o'clock until Wednesday noon, and Saturdays.

PEDIGREE:

SORREL NED was sired by Ned Sr., record 2:27; he by Live Oak, record 2:26; dam McGregor, sired by Diamond, record 2:50. Sorrel Ned is from a long line of trotters with records ranging from 2:26 to 2:35. His sister is the celebrated Montreal Girl with a record of 2:24. He is a handsome bright sorrel with white mane and tail and three white feet. He is eight years old and was raised at River Beaudette race track of 2:41¼.

TERMS

To INSURE $20, SEASON $15, SINGLE SERVICE $10.

Every precaution will be taken but I will not be responsible for accidents. All mares entrusted to me from abroad will receive the best of care and prompt attention.

11-51 JOSEPH BREWSTER, Prop., Fisher, Minn.

VERY HONEST.

More So Than Some People Far More Civilized.

A curious illustration of the honesty of some savage peoples is given in the report of a recent traveler in Yoruba, West Africa, states Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine. He says he often saw on a mat by the roadside several quantities of maize flour, bean bread, cooked yams or other articles of food carefully arranged for sale, while near at hand a broken calabash was placed for the receipt of cowries, which are the currency of the country. In passing the men in his caravan would choose the articles of food they desired and put a number of cowries into the calabash, after consulting among themselves as to the exact price which they had paid at the last town or market shed. For forty cowries, which is less than two cents, a man could fully satisfy his hunger, and the hunger of an African laboring under a heavy load for from fifteen to twenty miles a day is not to be easily appeased.

It never occurred to any of the carriers to underpay or to take anything of which they did not know the price. The owner of the article was probably a mile or two away working placidly at home, while her little commercial business at the roadside was taking care of itself.

In Yoruba water is stored in large jars near every hut or roadside shed, and may be had for the asking or taken freely by the passing traveler. It is one of the unwritten laws of the country that the traveler may stop at any farm or field and cook sufficient food from the standing crops for one meal, but it would be considered a heinous offense to carry any away with him. Such honesty would hardly be found among civilized people.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South...........	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

[illegible]

CROOKSTON, MINN.

NORTH
WEST GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE EAST
SOUTH

MONTANA EXPRESS—DAILY.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12:1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m.

FOSSTON BRANCH—Daily except Sunday.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FAGAN, Agent.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

TRUE LOVE.

Unless you can think when the song is done,
No other is sweet in the rythm;
Unless you can tell, when left by one,
That all men else go with him;
Unless you can know when unpraised by his breath
That your beauty itself wants proving,
Unless you can swear—"For life or death"—
Oh, fear to call it loving!

Unless you can muse in a crowd all day
On the absent face that fixed you;
Unless you can love as the angels may,
With the breath of heaven betwixt you;
Unless you can dream that his faith is fast,
Through behooving and unbehooving,
Unless you can die when the dream is past—
Oh, never call it loving!

—Mrs. Browning.

HIS CHANCE AT LAST.

Clement and Henry Walford were twin brothers—how like and yet how unlike. In appearance there was everything to lead one to see that they could both lay claim to the same birthday; their faces were identical, their figures the same. Fortune, however, had placed them in totally distinct channels. Their mother, in her day (for she had been dead these twenty years), was an actress of rare ability, and people had crowded the theaters night after night to follow her impressive acting. Both her sons had inherited her talents in no small measure, and two years previous to her death they had launched out in their first struggle to win fresh laurels for the name around which all that was gifted had gathered. Talents, alas! may live and shine, yet they may live and scarcely flicker. To-day these two men were brothers only in name. The gifts of the one had been recognized by a fickle public, the abilities of the other never even had a thought.

Clement Walford! His name was on everybody's lips. The critics gave him columns in the papers, theatrical managers almost knelt at his feet, and paid eagerly the money he demanded to secure his services; society held open its doors, and the great actor entered at his ease. And Henry? A struggler—nothing more; a disappointed struggler. Clever, but unknown; gifted, but unheard of. His brother's success may have cut him, but it never discouraged him. He labored on, still hopeful. Whilst the popular man was rich in London, the other was hovering on the very edges of poverty. There were times when he had been forced to write to his brother a letter asking for help, but no reply ever came. The poor man's wife had even knocked at the great actor's door; but the response from a servant's lips was that "Mr. Walford was engaged." And so the brothers lived. The one utterly oblivious to the ties of relationship, the other hoping for recognition and reconciliation at last. Clement Walford's triumph was at hand. Hitherto Shakespeare's characters had with him remained untouched, but paragraphs in the newspapers had just appeared, announcing the fact that it was his intention to appear at an early date as Hamlet. Everybody, from manager to public, was sanguine of a great success; it was the topic of the clubs, the conversation of the critics. Clement Walford himself felt inwardly comfortable and satisfied that failure with him could never be.

The night drew near. The day before the performance had arrived and the last rehearsal had been held. Clement Walford returned to his rooms. He stood before the gilded mantelpiece and looked into the glass. He started back! He felt giddy. Again he looked into the mirror with straining eye. He had never seen such a deathly pallor on his face before. He smiled at his foolishness. He attempted to reach a chair, but found his feet would scarcely carry him. Make what effort he might, his head was dropping onto his breast, he felt his hands trembling and looked at them to see if it was true.

"Excitement — strain — anxiety—nervousness—overdoing it," he cried; "a drink of water—brandy—will set me right. Where's the bell rope? Ah! there it is," and crawling towards the cord, across the room, he just managed to reach it when he fell to the ground.

When he awoke he lay in bed, the doctor standing by. He lifted his eyes towards those of the doctor.

"Why—why am I here? How long have I been here? Is this—is this the first night?" he asked.

"You have been here a few hours, that is all," was the doctor's reply. "Lie quite still—keep your hand in bed, now."

"Thank God! Thank God!" the man said. "I was afraid it was the first night. What's the matter with me? What's the matter with me? Why don't you answer? Don't look at me like that; answer me!"

"You have been doing too much lately—you are not strong."

"Not strong!"

"And nothing but perfect rest will bring you round again," the doctor said. "You have—"

"What? what? Tell me quickly!"

"You have broken a blood vessel!"

The man looked at the doctor for a moment. Then he rose in his bed. His voice was scarcely discernable; it was cold and harsh: it was not the voice of a man whose tone had fascinated all his hearers. He looked the medical man wildly in the face. He asked quietly at first:

"Do you know what to-morrow night is? No; of course you don't. But I do. It is the first night of 'Hamlet' and I shall be there—there with the house before me, hanging on every word I utter. Do you think this bed will hold me from my triumph? Do you think you, or the warning of any man will prevent me from welcoming the hour of my success? Not strong! you don't know me. Give me a drink of water."

With trembling hands the man refused the aid of the doctor, but lifted the glass to his lips and gulped down the contents. Hour after hour passed. The night had gone, and with the first signs of approaching day the doctor—who had remained a faithful watcher all through the night—drew aside the window curtains, and the light streamed in upon the man as he lay in his bed. It lit up the face of a man whose life was fast going. He looked almost pitifully towards the doctor.

"Why do you stare at me? Keep your eyes on the book and not on me.

"For in that sleep of death what dreams
may come."

Then the man stopped. He murmured these words yet again and again; then, turning to the doctor, he told him what he well knew—that he was dying.

"Do you know what would be my dream in that long sleep?" he asked wildly and yet plaintively. "I will tell you. My brother! He would mock at me that I was snapped off in the very moment of my triumph. He would point at me and laugh. I, who had refused to hold out a helping hand to him and exert my influence to better his position. Oh! I couldn't bear that! Harry, Harry, old fellow, if I could only see you again, if I could only ask you to forgive me before it is too late; if I—doctor," he cried suddenly. "I must see my brother Harry! I must see him! You'll find his address in that desk—send for him. Tell him his brother Clem wants to speak to him and do at last what he has always refused. There, in that desk."

The doctor quietly laid the patient's head upon the pillow. Then he told him that which brought a wild smile of gladness to his pallid face. He laughed at the news. His brother Harry was below waiting even then. When the doctor saw that the man was dying, he had asked the servants if their master had any relations living. They only knew of one—a brother he never saw, a brother who only a few days before had knocked at the door and had gone away unseen. They knew his address, for he had left it. He had come up to London hoping against hope that still the great actor would endeavor to get him an engagement. So the doctor telegraphed to him, and he had only just thas moment come.

"Send him to me—now—at once," the dying man said in a voice now weak. "Tell him before he comes up that his brother Clem is longing to see him."

The doctor went to the door and called; and when he saw Henry Walford ascending the stairs he started in surprise. How like these two men were; how wonderfully like. But one, though poverty had lined her story upon his face, looked strong and well, the other man was dying fast. Quietly he entered.

"Harry, old fellow," one said, lifting a hand out of bed with a last strength.

"Clem! Clem!" the other cried, taking the proffered hand and putting the other arm around his neck and lifting his head up. Then the two men kissed each other.

"Harry, old boy, I'm dying! I know it. I shall have missed to-night, shan't I? But I've found you. Come nearer to me and listen. Harry, I've been cruel to you—you forgive me?"

"Clem, my brother; I forgive you, Clem," Henry Walford said, through his tears.

"I shan't be able to talk much, so I must say it quickly. A little water—just wet my lips. Thank you, thank you, old fellow. Now, listen earnestly to me. Come very near. Harry, your chance has come at last—and to-night. You can take it in my stead, for I shan't be here. You know the part? Ah! I thought so: you have played it many times. But mine—mine is a daring plot. There is my fur coat on the back of that chair—put it on. Yes; never mind about letting go my hand—put it on, Harry."

"Yes—yes—it is myself. Go down to the theater to-night. Walk in at the stage door without saying a word. They will touch their hats to you and let you pass. Go to my room—it is the first on the left. Make-up—dress—everything is there. Be in readiness—the orchestra will commence, the curtain will rise, and—and—as—you—step on the stage, the house will ring with applause. Your chance—has—come—at—last. Thank God—I—your brother, Clem—can give it to you. Harry—Harry, old fellow—Harry—hold my hand—I'm—good-bye—put your arms—round me—Harry—Harry—"

The man fell back in his brother's arms—dead.

That night the theater was packed. The stage doorkeeper touched his hat to the great actor as he passed through without a word. The prompter's bell rang and the curtain rose. Hamlet entered and the noise was deafening, and when the curtain fell he who had played the prince was called again and again. On the morrow the newspapers devoted column after column in eulogizing a remarkable performance, "one that would live in the memory of all who had seen it." Then, when the truth came out, the excitement and curiosity were increased twofold. Clement Walford was ever remembered, Henry Walford from that night was never forgotten. His chance had come at last.—Strand Magazine.

College Libraries.

American colleges are every year adding largely to their libraries. Harvard now has 265,000 volumes; Yale, 200,000; Cornell, 150,000; Columbia, 90,000; Syracuse, 75,000; Dartmouth, 68,500; Princeton, 68,000.

Bacteria in Milk.

Between forty and fifty species of bacteria have been found in normal milk and cream. This large number is due to the fact that milk is apt to collect any species of bacteria that may be floating in the air.

THE "WAR-HORSE."

A Sagacious Old Brahma and Her Adventures With a Hawk.

It is generally supposed, and not without reason, writes a Youth's Companion contributor, that the hen is a particularly stupid bird. I have within my yards, however, an old Brahma hen whom nature has endowed with an intelligence and originality which would do credit to the average dog. This old bird is so occupied with impressing her superiority upon the other hens that she has earned the sobriquet of "The War-Horse." She lays very few eggs, but she is an unsurpassable mother, and to her are entrusted only the most valuable sittings.

Last July this hen had charge of a fine brood of chickens. One morning, as I called the half-grown broods together for their breakfast, I heard a loud and angry cackling in the woods about 100 yards distant. I continued to call, and presently the War Horse appeared on the edge of the woods. She cackled louder than ever, but refused to come to breakfast.

All her chickens were feeding at the trough. I counted them. There was not one missing, so I paid no more attention to the old hen. In a minute or two she came up to the trough, but would not touch the food. I stepped around to pick her up, for she was a pet, but the moment I approached she started off again for the woods, all the while cackling and screaming fiercely.

About twenty yards away she stopped and looked around, as if to see if I were following. Her wishes were so plain that I determined to gratify them.

As soon as she saw that I was coming she ran into the woods at such a pace that I lost sight of her, but her energetic utterances were a sufficient guide. In a few seconds she stopped and I came up to her.

She was standing on the edge of a little open glade, in the center of which stood a hugh hawk devouring a chicken. The hen shrieked first at the hawk and then at me, as urging me to come forward and give battle to the marauder.

I came, hotly enough, but the hawk eluded my attack, and sailed off hastily through the tree tops. The dead chicken proved to be one of a brood whose mother was all this time feeding comfortably in the chicken yard.

While I was identifying the remains I saw the War Horse stride over to a pile of underbrush near by and make a great fuss as if she were trying to drive out something hidden therein, and presently a chicken belonging to another brood came forth, still panic-stricken, and was conducted by the War Horse home to breakfast.

To that wise hen I have promised an old age into which no fear of the knife shall ever intrude.

A MAN'S SKELETON.

Remains of a Murdered Man Found in an Extinct Volcano in Mexico.

A party of American tourists who have been rambling over the mountains of this part of the country for some weeks, have just brought to Chihuahua a story of a find in an extinct volcano which is most remarkable. The party was lunching at the edge of the old crater when one of the young men determined to explore the interior, and to this end went down on a rope to a distance of about 100 feet, and landed on a ledge of rock. Here he was surprised to find the skeleton of a man which was crumbling to pieces with age. By the side of the skeleton were found some old metal buttons and what appeared to be a piece of parchment upon which there was writing in red. The writing was examined with a microscope and it was found to be in Spanish. It read as follows, as near as could be made out:

"My name is Rodrigo Perez. I was placed in this place by Manuel Perez, my cousin, and his servants because he thought I had been in love with his wife. I am innocent. I am starving to death slowly. I have written this with my blood, this the 8th day of January, 1820. I have tried to dig steps in the rocks, but can not and must die. With my dying breath I declare that I am innocent of any wrong to my cousin."

The records of Chihuahua show that a man named Manuel Perez at one time lived in this city, and that he suddenly disappeared at the same time his cousin did. It is now believed that after murdering his cousin, Perez went back to Spain, and has probably died long ere this. This place where the bones are found is frequently visited, but has never before been explored, and for this reason was an excellent place to hide the crime.—St. Louis Chronicle.

Cleansing Linen.

A patent has recently been issued by the French patent office for a new method of cleansing linen, the liquid used for the purpose being composed largely of petroleum.

The patent directs that a quarter of a pound of camphor be dissolved in four and a half pounds of light petroleum, like kerosene. One pound of raw onions is placed in this camphorated solution, and at the end of the two days the principle residing in the onions has all been extracted, when the liquid is filtered.

The resulting fluid is used as follows: A tablespoonful of it is added to from four to eight gallons of water. The linen to be treated is first rubbed with soap until a lather is produced, when it is placed in this diluted petroleum solution and boiled for ten minutes, after which it is rinsed in cold water and dried.—Philadelphia Record.

Why Gold [illegible]

Gold does not tarnish like other metals for the reason it is not acted on by oxygen or by water. It is the moisture in the atmosphere that causes other metals to tarnish or oxidize.

CONCERNING PLANTS.

What Effect Transformation Has on Them—The Almond and Peach.

That the luscious peach has been derived from the hard-shelled almond can no longer be denied. It is said that the peach in its original soil was a virulent poison, and that the Persian warriors brought to Persia some of the seeds and planted them for the purpose of poisoning the points of their arrows, so as to render wounds caused by them to be fatal, but a change of climate and soil produced a fruit which is not only luscious, but esteemed exceedingly healthful.

The small black sloe has been transformed into the juicy and golden yellow gage plum, says the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, and the most delicious pippins owe their origin to the diminutive, acrid crab apple. The savory cantelope, in a wild state in India, varies from the size of a plum to that of a lemon, and in most cases is either insipid or bitter.

In Sicily there is a wild grass which, when ripe at the end of the summer, is gathered by the peasantry, tied in bundles and set on fire, not, however, to be consumed, but for a mere scorching. The flame flies rapidly through the light husks and beard of the plant and leaves the seeds slightly roasted, in which state they are eaten with considerable relish by numbers of the rural population. The botanical name of this Sicilian grass is ægilops, or goat's eye, the Greeks having believed it to be a remedy for a disease that appears in one corner of the eye.

The most remarkable fact concerning this plant, the goat's eye, is that it has been proven by experiment to be the parent of cultivated wheat. This fact was accidentally discovered by a French agriculturist. He wished to determine what effect cultivation would have upon the goat's eye, and planted, remote from any field of grass that might mingle with it, a few of the seed. The first crop showed much difference from the original, being two or three times taller and more grains to the stalk. At the end of seven years' experimenting the yield was over [illegible]00 grains for each one planted, and the transformation was complete; every plant was a true representative of cultivated wheat. Later he sowed them in open fields, and in no instance have they returned to the form of the original goat's eye grass.

The same experiments have since been tried by the English Agricultural Society with the same results. The nearest form to true wheat now found growing wild is the creeping couch grass, a perennial closely agreeing in all essential particulars of structure with our cultivated annual wheat.

LETTING THE CAT ESCAPE.

Fanny Wanted to Tell Her Mother and Practically Succeeded.

George had proposed and been accepted for several weeks, but the girl's esteemed parents had not been informed of it and they were exceedingly anxious and curious to know how matters stood, says the Detroit Free Press. The other morning the mother began a little detective work on the daughter.

"Fannie," she said cautiously, hasn't George Smuggins been here every night this week?"

"Yes, mamma, every night so far," responded the dutiful Fannie.

"And this will be Saturday night?"

"Yes, mamma."

"He seems to be coming pretty often, doesn't he?"

"It doesn't seem to be very often to me, mamma."

"Oh," and the old lady elevated her eyebrows curiously. "Did you hear your father when he came in last night?"

"No, mamma," said the girl demurely.

"Oh, you didn't?" replied the mother quickly. "Didn't he see you sitting in George's lap as he came in?"

"No, mamma," and the girl never turned a hair.

"Well," snapped the old lady, feeling that she was foiled, "I'd like to know why he didn't."

The girl smiled a gentle, forgiving, trusting, happy little smile.

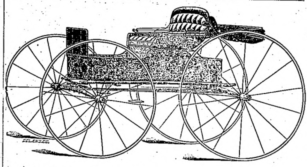
"Because, mamma," she whispered, coming over to her—"because the parlor door was shut."

Hair and Physical Strength.

The discussion as to abundance of hair being evidence of strength has again come up, some arguing that there was nothing novel in Samson's strength being in his hair, and others that as a rule the strongest men are least blessed with an abundant hair covering. There are necessarily exceptions to all rules, but most feats of strength of modern times have been performed by people with luxuriant hair. There are five or six women now traveling with dime museum shows lifting enormous weights with their hands or teeth and performing other extraordinary feats of strength, and nearly all of them have magnificent heads of hair.

Among prize fighters the same rule applies, and although athletes generally keep their hair cut very close to the head, they usually have a very thick growth of hair and are seldom bald. Ancient history [illegible] a great deal in the [illegible] the fact remains that the strongest men of to-day have in almost every instance not only heavy heads of hair [illegible] quite a substantial growth [illegible] and arms. It [illegible] bodily vigor and [illegible] growth of hair [illegible] itself is an evidence of strength, but when ever [illegible] the common [illegible] eral rule [illegible]

With [illegible] Ingram, of [illegible] wood [illegible] hounds [illegible] two in the [illegible]



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After awhile, and then you will

Want a NEW BUGGY or a SPRING WAGON

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DON'T

forget that we have a nice line of Standard Plows, Scandia Gangs, Little Yankee Sulkies and Gangs, and a complete line of Walking Plows and breakers. We bought them to sell at reasonable rates. Come and see us.

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HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

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DEFECTIVE PAGE.

TRUE LOVE.

Unless you can think when the song is done,
No other is sweet in the rythm;
Unless you can tell, when left by one,
That all men else go with him;
Unless you can know when unpraised by his breath
That your beauty itself wants proving,
Unless you can swear—"For life or death"—
Oh, fear to call it loving!

Unless you can muse in a crowd all day
On the absent face that fixed you;
Unless you can love as the angels may,
With the breath of heaven betwixt you;
Unless you can dream that his faith is fast,
Through behooving and unbehooving,
Unless you can die when the dream is past—
Oh, never call it loving!

—Mrs. Browning.

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Clement and Henry Walford were twin brothers—how like and yet how unlike. In appearance there was everything to lead one to see that they could both lay claim to the same birthday; their faces were identical, their figures the same. Fortune, however, had placed them in totally distinct channels. Their mother, in her day (for she had been dead these twenty years), was an actress of rare ability, and people had crowded the theaters night after night to follow her impressive acting. Both her sons had inherited her talents in no small measure, and two years previous to her death they had launched out in their first struggle to win fresh laurels for the name around which all that was gifted had gathered. Talents, alas! may live and shine, yet they may live and scarcely flicker. To-day these two men were brothers only in name. The gifts of the one had been recognized by a fickle public, the abilities of the other never even had a thought.

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"You have been here a few hours, that is all," was the doctor's reply. "Lie quite still—keep your hand in bed, now."

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"Not strong!"

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"Yes—yes—it is myself. Go down to the theater to-night. Walk in at the stage door without saying a word. They will touch their hats to you and let you pass. Go to my room—it is the first on the left. Make-up—dress—everything is there. Be in readiness—the orchestra will commence, the curtain will rise, and—and—as—you—step on the stage, the house will ring with applause. Your chance—has—come—at—last. Thank God—I—your brother, Clem—can give it to you. Harry—Harry, old fellow—Harry—hold my hand—I'm—good-bye—put your arms—round me—Harry—Harry—"

The man fell back in his brother's arms—dead.

That night the theater was packed. The stage doorkeeper touched his hat to the great actor as he passed through without a word. The prompter's bell rang and the curtain rose. Hamlet entered and the noise was deafening, and when the curtain fell he who had played the prince was called again and again. On the morrow the newspapers devoted column after column in eulogizing a remarkable performance, "one that would live in the memory of all who had seen it." Then, when the truth came out, the excitement and curiosity were increased twofold. Clement Walford was ever remembered, Henry Walford from that night was never forgotten. His chance had come at last.—Strand Magazine.

College Libraries.

American colleges are every year adding largely to their libraries. Harvard now has 365,000 volumes; Yale, 200,000; Cornell, 150,000; Columbia, 90,000; Syracuse, 75,000; Dartmouth, 68,500; Princeton, 68,000.

Bacteria in Milk.

Between forty and fifty species of bacteria have been found in normal milk and cream. This large number is due to the fact that milk is apt to collect any species of bacteria that may be floating in the air.

THE "WAR-HORSE."

A Sagacious Old Brahma and Her Adventures With a Hawk.

It is generally supposed, and not without reason, writes a Youth's Companion contributor, that the hen is a particularly stupid bird. I have within my yards, however, an old Brahma hen whom nature has endowed with an intelligence and originality which would do credit to the average dog. This old bird is so occupied with impressing her superiority upon the other hens that she has earned the sobriquet of "The War-Horse." She lays very few eggs, but she is an unsurpassable mother, and to her are entrusted only the most valuable sittings.

Last July this hen had charge of a fine brood of chickens. One morning, as I called the half-grown broods together for their breakfast, I heard a loud and angry cackling in the woods about 100 yards distant. I continued to call, and presently the War Horse appeared on the edge of the woods. She cackled louder than ever, but refused to come to breakfast.

All her chickens were feeding at the trough. I counted them. There was not one missing, so I paid no more attention to the old hen. In a minute or two she came up to the trough, but would not touch the food. I stepped around to pick her up, for she was a pet, but the moment I approached she started off again for the woods, all the while cackling and screaming fiercely.

About twenty yards away she stopped and looked around, as if to see if I were following. Her wishes were so plain that I determined to gratify them.

As soon as she saw that I was coming she ran into the woods at such a pace that I lost sight of her, but her energetic utterances were a sufficient guide. In a few seconds she stopped and I came up to her.

She was standing on the edge of a little open glade, in the center of which stood a hugh hawk devouring a chicken. The hen shrieked first at the hawk and then at me, as urging me to come forward and give battle to the marauder.

I came, hotly enough, but the hawk eluded my attack, and sailed off hastily through the tree tops. The dead chicken proved to be one of a brood whose mother was all this time feeding comfortably in the chicken yard.

While I was identifying the remains I saw the War Horse stride over to a pile of underbrush near by and make a great fuss as if she were trying to drive out something hidden therein, and presently a chicken belonging to another brood came forth, still panic-stricken, and was conducted by the War Horse home to breakfast.

To that wise hen I have promised an old age into which no fear of the knife shall ever intrude.

A MAN'S SKELETON.

Remains of a Murdered Man Found in an Extinct Volcano in Mexico.

A party of American tourists who have been rambling over the mountains of this part of the country for some weeks have just brought to Chihuahua a story of a find in an extinct volcano which is most remarkable. The party was lunching at the edge of the old crater when one of the young men determined to explore the interior, and to this end went down on a rope to a distance of about 100 feet, and landed on a ledge of rock. Here he was surprised to find the skeleton of a man which was crumbling to pieces with age. By the side of the skeleton were found some old metal buttons and what appeared to be a piece of parchment upon which there was writing in red. The writing was examined with a microscope and it was found to be in Spanish. It read as follows, as near as could be made out:

"My name is Rodrigo Perez. I was placed in this place by Manuel Perez, my cousin, and his servants because he thought I had been in love with his wife. I am innocent. I am starving to death slowly. I have written this with my blood, this the 8th day of January, 1820. I have tried to dig steps in the rocks, but can not and must die. With my dying breath I declare that I am innocent of any wrong to my cousin."

The records of Chihuahua show that a man named Manuel Perez at one time lived in this city, and that he suddenly disappeared at the same time his cousin did. It is now believed that after murdering his cousin, Perez went back to Spain, and has probably died long ere this. This place where the bones are found is frequently visited, but has never before been explored, and for this reason was an excellent place to hide the crime.—St. Louis Chronicle.

Cleansing Linen.

A patent has recently been issued by the French patent office for a new method of cleansing linen, the liquid used for the purpose being composed largely of petroleum.

The patent directs that a quarter of a pound of camphor be dissolved in four and a half pounds of light petroleum, like kerosene. One pound of raw onions is placed in this camphorated solution, and at the end of the two days the principle residing in the onions has all been extracted, when the liquid is filtered.

The resulting fluid is used as follows: A tablespoonful of it is added to from four to eight gallons of water. The linen to be treated is first rubbed with soap until a lather is produced, when it is placed in this diluted petroleum solution and boiled for [illegible] minutes, after which it is rinsed in cold water and dried.—Philadelphia Record.

Why Gold [illegible]

Gold does not tarnish like other metals for the reason it is not acted on by oxygen or by water. It is the moisture in the atmosphere that causes other metals to tarnish or oxidize.

CONCERNING PLANTS.

What Effect Transformation Has on Them—The Almond and Peach.

That the luscious peach has been derived from the hard-shelled almond can no longer be denied. It is said that the peach in its original soil was a virulent poison, and that the Persian warriors brought to Persia some of the seeds and planted them for the purpose of poisoning the points of their arrows, so as to render wounds caused by them to be fatal, but a change of climate and soil produced a fruit which is not only luscious, but esteemed exceedingly healthful.

The small black sloe has been transformed into the juicy and golden yellow gage plum, says the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, and the most delicious pippins owe their origin to the diminutive, acrid crab apple. The savory cantelope, in a wild state in India, varies from the size of a plum to that of a lemon, and in most cases is either insipid or bitter.

In Sicily there is a wild grass which, when ripe at the end of the summer, is gathered by the peasantry, tied in bundles and set on fire, not, however, to be consumed, but for a mere scorching. The flame flies rapidly through the light husks and beard of the plant and leaves the seeds slightly roasted, in which state they are eaten with considerable relish by numbers of the rural population. The botanical name of this Sicilian grass is ægilops, or goat's eye, the Greeks having believed it to be a remedy for a disease that appears in one corner of the eye.

The most remarkable fact concerning this plant, the goat's eye, is that it has been proven by experiment to be the parent of cultivated wheat. This fact was accidentally discovered by a French agriculturist. He wished to determine what effect cultivation would have upon the goat's eye, and planted, remote from any field of grass that might mingle with it, a few of the seed. The first crop showed much difference from the original, being two or three times taller and more grains to the stalk. At the end of seven years' experimenting the yield was over 300 grains for each one planted, and the transformation was complete; every plant was a true representative of cultivated wheat. Later he sowed them in open fields, and in no instance have they returned to the form of the original goat's eye grass.

The same experiments have since been tried by the English Agricultural Society with the same results. The nearest form to true wheat now found growing wild is the creeping couch grass, a perennial closely agreeing in all essential particulars of structure with our cultivated annual wheat.

LETTING THE CAT ESCAPE.

Fanny Wanted to Tell Her Mother and Practically Succeeded.

George had proposed and been accepted for several weeks, but the girl's esteemed parents had not been informed of it and they were exceedingly anxious and curious to know how matters stood, says the Detroit Free Press. The other morning the mother began a little detective work on the daughter.

"Fannie," she said cautiously, hasn't George Smuggins been here every night this week?"

"Yes, mamma, every night so far," responded the dutiful Fannie.

"And this will be Saturday night?"

"Yes, mamma."

"He seems to be coming pretty often, doesn't he?"

"It doesn't seem to be very often to me, mamma."

"Oh," and the old lady elevated her eyebrows curiously. "Did you hear your father when he came in last night?"

"No, mamma," said the girl demurely.

"Oh, you didn't?" replied the mother quickly. "Didn't he see you sitting in George's lap as he came in?"

"No, mamma," and the girl never turned a hair.

"Well," snapped the old lady, feeling that she was foiled. "I'd like to know why he didn't."

The girl smiled a gentle, forgiving, trusting, happy little smile.

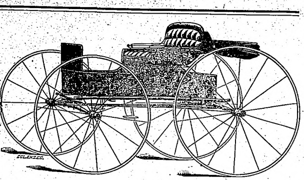
"Because, mamma," she whispered, coming over to her—"because the parlor door was shut."

Hair and Physical Strength.

The discussion as to abundance of hair being evidence of strength has again come up, some arguing that there was nothing novel in Samson's strength being in his hair, and others that as a rule the strongest men are least blessed with an abundant hair covering. There are necessarily exceptions to all rules, but most feats of strength of modern times have been performed by people with luxuriant hair. There are five or six women now traveling with dime museum shows lifting enormous weights with their hands or teeth and performing other extraordinary feats of strength, and nearly all of them have magnificent heads of hair.

Among prize-fighters the same rule applies, and although athletes generally keep their hair cut very close to the head, they usually have a very thick growth of hair and are seldom bald. Ancient history [illegible] a great deal in the [illegible] the fact remains that the strongest men of to-day have in almost every instance not only heavy heads of hair, [illegible] quite a substantial growth on [illegible] and arms. It [illegible] bodily vigor and activity promote the growth of hair, or that the hair itself is an evidence of strength, but which ever may be the [illegible] the even [illegible] common [illegible] general rule [illegible]

With [illegible] Ingram, of [illegible] wood [illegible] hounds [illegible] two in the [illegible]



It Will Get Dry

After awhile, and then you will

Want a NEW BUGGY or a SPRING WAGON

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forget that we have a nice line of Standard Plows, Scandia Gangs, Little Yankee Sulkies and Gangs, and a complete line of Walking Plows and breakers. We bought them to sell at reasonable rates. Come and see us.

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Crookston, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE - INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

WHAT NOT TO LOSE.

Don't lose courage; spirit brave
Carry with you to the grave.

Don't lose time in vain distress;
Work, not worry, brings success.

Don't lose hope; who lets her stray
Goes forlornly all the way.

Don't lose patience, come what will,
Patience oftimes outruns skill.

Don't lose gladness; every hour
Blooms for you some happy flower.

Though be foiled your dearest plan,
Don't lose faith in God and man.
—Exchange.

A LOWLY HERO.

Like Rasselas, the Abyssinian, we lived the balmy days "only to know the soft vicissitudes of pleasure and repose." 'We wandered "in gardens of fragrance and slept in fortresses of security;,' but like all pleasure seekers we were now weary of the monotonous round of uneventful days, and former delights grew stale. Gentle Mrs. Gray and Miss Harland, the invalid whose thin, scarlet cheeks and bright eyes told too plainly the presence of the destroyer, the quiet rector and the somewhat pompous major, with his little blonde wife, made up our party.

"Someone tell a story, please," cooed the pretty blonde, tossing aside "Hero Worship." "Who ever knew a live hero?" she laughingly asked.

"I have," promptly answered Mrs. Gray.

"How delightful! Do tell us about him; who was he?"

"The one instance of true heroism that came under my immediate notice," said the little woman, "was displayed by a hero of ebon hue, a strong young Hercules, who though rough and untaught, possessed a nature grand, deep and noble."

"Yes," assented the sentimental major. "Often among the humblest flowers we find the rarest odors."

"And," resumed Mrs. Gray, "among the busy workers, with hardened hand and toil-stained faces, we find great hearts, strong and true, and minds, though uncultivated, ready and sagacious. During the late war," she continued, "my father and brother were in the army, and the overseer being drafted into service, my mother, my sisters and myself were compelled to leave our beautiful home in the city and go up the river to the plantation to manage, as best we could, the affairs of that place. Our people were trustworthy and kind, so we had but little trouble. A few weeks after our arrival at the plantation our hearts were saddened by the death of a much-loved servant—Rachel was her name; she had nursed my mother's older children, and we were all very much attached to her. Rachel died suddenly, of heart trouble, the physician said, and her little children were cared for by a good old granny. Albert, the husband of Rachel, was a 'field hand,' and a reliable man."

"Of what time do you speak?"

"This was in the spring of 1864. The trans-Mississippi department was under the command of the confederate general, E. Kirby Smith. The struggle east of the Mississippi river had drawn from us the chivalry of the great Southwest; the sons of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas were scattered from Gettysburg to Vicksburg, and a diminished force composed of the fathers and husbands were left to meet the gathering foe that threatened, with General Steele at Little Rock, Ark., and General Banks at Alexandria, La. The conscript bureau had gleaned the fields of the last of the 'bearded grain,' and nothing was left but 'the flowers that grew between'—the boys too young to go far from home, realizing now the danger coming so near, as fast as allowed repaired to camps, and yet the force was not large enough.

"Then a new order came, and the men-slaves were impressed and sent to the shops as laborers and teamsters in the various departments, to fill such places as they could, in order that for every slave so employed another soldier could be relieved and go to the front. The burden of feeding and clothing the army devolved upon the women of the South. Cheerfully, and with untold sacrifices, did they do their part. Our people did not escape the impressment law.

"Excuse me, but whom do you mean by 'our people?'" chirped the beauty from the hammock.

"We called our slaves 'our people,'" responded Mrs. Gray with a smile. "They were impressed into service and sent to Shreveport, La., to work. Among the men was one who had been married only a year; he objected to leaving his wife and baby. Jake was his name. While they were discussing the question among themselves, Albert presented himself at the dining-room door.

"'Good mawnin', mistis,' he said, doffing his hat, an' skuse me for 'sturbin' yer brekfus, but Ise axin a favor dis mawnin'.'

"'All right, Albert. What is it?' asked my mother.

"'Yer see, mistis, as how Jake is 'pressed' along wid tudder niggers an' Jake he got a likely wife an' mighty antic boy.'

"'Well?'

"Albert hesitated and scratched his woolly pate.

"'I know,' my mother said sympathetically, 'I know all the circumstances, but am powerless.'

"'I aint blaimin' yer, mistis; the Lawd knows I aint er blaimin' nobody; but I druther go in Jake's place an' let him stay wid hees wife an' boy.'

"'Why, Albert!' exclaimed my mother. 'You can't mean it! How should I get along without you? Think of the number of women and children to be provided for; the men left behind are too old and the boys too young to be depended on.'

"'I'se recommembrin' all dat, mistis; but I knows what it is for a man an' wife to be sipperated. Oh, mistis! de days all lonesome and de nights a year long. Taint no sunshine for Albut here nor nowhar. Hits all a dark shadder an' de moonshine don't nigh tech Albut. No, mistis, hits all trial an' tribberlashins. Lemme go, please, mistis. Let Jake stay wid hees wife,' plead the earnest voice, half joked by sobs.

"'Unk Albert,' called my little sister, going to his side, 'would you really go away to save Jake from going?'

"'Yes, honey,' he replied, his sorrowful eyes lighting up with a pleasant expression, as with his great black hand he stroked her sunny curls. 'Yes, honey, Unk Albut aint got nuffin' t' stay here fer. Jake got hees wife. Honey, ax yer mudder t' let ole Albut go.'

"'Use your own pleasure, Albert,' at last consented my mother.

"'De Lawd bress mistis!' he cried, as he hastened to the quarters.

"'De Lawd sabe mistis!' echoes Uncle Gabe, waving his hat as he leaned on his crutch.

"They left us that afternoon, one hundred tall, strong sons of Ham, of varying ages from twenty to forty-five years.

"'Albert,' said my mother, 'I must tell you before you go that in Shreveport men die at the rate of fifty a day, often the death rate is greater, the fever is terrible.'

"She looked up into his face, hoping by this last appeal to discourage his going.

"'Kain' he'p it, mistis; I spec hits 'bout es nigh a route to Hebbin by Shrebepote as hit air by dis plantashin. Albut ain't keerin', mistis, kaze de big gates up yander's wide open waitin' fer Albut; an' Lawd! Rachel's er standin' jes' inside.'

"'Boys!' he cried turning to the multitude assembled under the oaks on the lawn. 'Boys, mind mistis, an' do right an' be bidderble. Be hones', boys; don't go to cuttin' up no disregyardable capers an' pranks. Jes whirl in an' up an' make de crap fer mistis. Nebber mine de cotton, but ten' de cawn; plow deep, boys, an' don't let de grass git de upper hand o' de crap.'

"'Move on there! Move on, boys!' commanded the conscript officer.

"'Good-by, mistis. Far'well, chillun,' cried Albert. 'Gawd bress mistis!'

"'Gawd bress mistis!' cried a chorus of an hundred voices as they marched away.

"In those turbulent times there were no established mail routes in our country; indeed, the receipt of a letter was quite an event. For two months we heard nothing of our men; then one ran away from Shreveport and came home more dead than alive. Of the hundred who had gone from our plantation twenty-two had died. Albert had been detailed on hospital duty, and before another month had passed, he too had given up the burden of life. Good, faithful Albert! Though he lives neither in song nor story, his was as grand a heroism as was ever recorded; his Rachel waited just within the 'big white gate' and waited not in vain." Mrs. Gray had "tears in her voice" as she concluded her pathetic story.

"We brush the skirts of martyrs and tread the path with heroes and are all unmindful; but God noteth all and will reward as surely as the day followeth a dark night," reverently spoke the white-haired rector, as we sat silent and thoughtful.

"And it's just as near Heaven by way of Silvandale as home," murmured the invalid, folding her light wrap closer about her.

The great umbrellas of the elders, white and tender, quivered in the sunlight above the pale forehead, and the blossoms permeated the balmy air with a delicate, grateful fragrance. Thickets of the slender golden-rod and a wild rose twined about an old stump as if to convert their sweetness and beauty into a mantle of charity to hide its decaying strength and sightliness. Looking up through the shimmering leaves above into the pure sapphire dome beyond, I thought of the hero who gave his life for his friend. After his "lonesome days" and weary nights he reached the haven.

"'And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes,'" softly quoted the rector, as if following the drift of my thoughts. "'And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things have passed away.'"—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Dakota Courtship.

Mrs. Sarah Blumfield, an Ohio woman who has recently taken up a Dakota claim and incidentally interested a large number of Dakota bachelors, rashly tells a friend of her first Western proposal.

It was an elderly, wealthy and influential citizen who stalked into the lady's little kitchen one morning without the formality of an introduction and blurted:

"Say, Miss, you don't want to git married, do you?"

"No, sir, I don't" (emphatically).

"No 'fence, I hope, mum?"

"None at all, sir. Good morning."

That's the way they do things in South Dakota.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not Exactly Dynamite.

Insurance Examiner—"Are you engaged in any dangerous business?"

Applicant (hesitatingly)—"Well—er—not just at present, sir; but if I'm alive I'm going to make a try of elopin' with my best girl to-night."—Epoch.

It Was All Right.

Hotel Clerk—Is this thousand-dollar bill the smallest thing you have about you?

Departing Guest—I am afraid it is.

Clerk (to call boy)—Here, take this bill to one of the waiters and ask him to change it.—Brooklyn Life.

Crookston Nurseries.

I have a New Catalogue and Card just issued, giving reduced prices of Trees, Tree Seeds and Small Fruits, for Spring planting, which will be sent free by mail to anyone making application.
FRANK T. HAZELTINE,
[50-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Bids for City Printing.

Sealed bids, accompanied by bonds, will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston until Tuesday, May 10, 1892, for the purpose of doing all the city printing and furnishing stationery for the ensuing year.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-3] City Clerk.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

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Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
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E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

Notice of Mortgage Forclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of ten and 50-100 dollars ($10.50) which became due on the first day of October A. D. 1890, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaie Normandin and Philomene Normandin, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office o the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the first day of October A. D. 1888, at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m., in book 40 of mortgages on pages 112 and 113.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-one and 70-100 dollars ($41.70) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-five (25) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

STATE OF MINNESOTA
County of Polk
City of Crookston. } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application have been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st 1892, and terminating on June 30th 1893, by the following person, and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: A. Brosseau, in the one-story frame building on lot 4, block 12, Fletcher & Loring's addition to the city of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the City Hall in said City of Crookston, in Polk County, on Tuesday the 10th day of May 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 25th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[2-3] City City.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk,
City of Crookston. } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application have been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office praying for License to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1892, and terminating on July 1st, 1893, by the following person, and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: Medard Merell in the first floor of the two story brick building situated on lots 17 and 18, block 6, in Fletcher and Houston's addition to the original town of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 25th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[2-3] City Clerk.

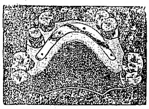
W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland,
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,
☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates,
BY NEW PATENT.
Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all.

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on e before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS.
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.
CALL IN.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
H. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON. - - MINN

STATE OF MINNESOTA
County of Polk,
City of Crookston. } ss.

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office praying for License to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on April 25, 1892, and termination on April 24, 1893, by the following persons, and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit: Asselin & Sylvestre, in the building at present occupied by the Tribune office on lots 17 & 18 in block 6 of Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in the City of Crookston in Polk County, on the 10th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock, p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of April A. D. 1892.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[52-1] City Clerk.

[First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated May 13th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, June 13th, 1885, in book W of mortgages, page 81, whereby William Watts and Edith Watts, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the north-west quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-two (32) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), of Range forty-six (46), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date thereof, $322.68, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $22.40, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $344.48.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.
H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 29th, 1891.

Complaint having been made at this office by John A. Hagen against the heirs of Frank Tunquist, deceased, for abandoning his homestead entry No 10,679, dated Oct. 18th, 1884, upon the w½ ne¼, ne¼ nw¼ Sec. 21, and sw¼ nw¼, Sec. 22, Township 149 n, Range 42 w, in Polk County, Minn, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of May, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[2-7] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
I. O. O. F. BUILDING. } Crookston, Minn

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Eight and 25-100 dollars ($8.25) which became due on the first day of December, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward L. Haven, an unmarried man, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1888, which mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of July A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m., in Book 36 of Mortgages on pages 329 and 330.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagor shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of thirty-five and 84-100 dollars ($35.84) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number ten (10) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Nils S. Nilson and Cecilia S. Nilson, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1889, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 455; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1890, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1890, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1891, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1891. And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: eight hundred twenty-one and 71-100 ($821.71) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The south half (s½) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of south-east quarter (se¼) of Section two (2) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range forty (40), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof. All of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 17th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guarantee
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.
S. M. Houghton,
Attorney. [50-4] (N. G. 102)

[First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 11th, 1889, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, February 14th, 1889, in book 42 of mortgages, page 60, whereby James Thompson and Charlotte Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the northeast quarter of Section ten (10), in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-three (43), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $311.86, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $33.59, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $345.45.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President.
Mortgagee.
H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

SALE of STATE LANDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE.
SAINT PAUL, Minn., March 24, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in Crookston on May 25th 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the State Lands, in Polk County that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years on the purchase price.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office ten days prior to the sale.

A. BIERMANN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[50-4]

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOT

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication March 31st, 1892.)
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Jennie Kelly and Alfred D. Kelly, her husband, Mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1886, at 4:15 o'clock p. m., in book 26 of mortgages, on pages 389 to 392; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1889; $25.50 that became due April 25th 1890; $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1890; $35.50 that became due April 25th, 1891, and $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1891;

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained,

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Ten hundred Nine and 60-100, ($1009.60) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of section nineteen (19) Township one hundred forty-nine (149) Range forty-two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

MONDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guaranty
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for mortgagee.
[50-4] (N.G.103)

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 11th, 1892.

Complaint having been made at this office by Hans Christofferson against Louis St. John for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 11712, dated April 1st, 1886, upon the e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Section 18, Township 153, Range 46, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

[First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated November 23d, 1888, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, November 30th, 1888, in book 35 of mortgages, page 456, whereby William Lachance and Mary Lachance, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and lot two (2) of Section four (4), in Township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-one (41), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $425 85, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $54.50, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $481.35.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President
Mortgagee.
H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Twelve and 50-100 dollars ($12.50), which became due on the first day of December, 1890, and in the payment of a like and final sum, which became due on the first day of December, 1891, upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by John H. Lien and Ragnhild Lien, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1888, which mortgage, together with a power of sale contained therein was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of November A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in Book 40 of mortgages, on pages 497, 498, and 499; which said sums with interest thereon respectively at ten per cent. per annum from the first day of December, 1890, and the 1st day of December, 1891, are the whole sum secured by said mortgage and remaining unpaid.

John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured; and the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is twenty seven dollars ($27.00); and no action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-two (22) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 66.
1 Northern 65.
2 Northern 59.
3 Northern 55.

Give the JOURNAL job rooms a trial order:

Straw hats cheap at Gervais, "the hustlers."

The Tribune is moving into quarters on Main street.

The Montreal House is having new sills put under it.

Mel Milne moved over into the fifth ward on Monday.

Every body is cleaning house these days—or should be.

A fine line of muslin underwear at Gervais, "the hustlers."

Note the change in Gervais' ad. Gervais and Gervais are liberal dealers.

Fred Anderson has his new home on Broadway nearly ready for occupancy.

The serial "Great Hesper" will be continued in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

W. E. Walker is putting an elegant plate glass window into Mayor Anglim's residence.

Prof. Whittier has extended his time until Saturday, May 14th, positively no longer.

The prettiest line of cloaks, jackets and Stanley capes in the Northwest at Gervais, "the hustlers."

Tom Harris will soon have the Fournet buildings moved and then dirt will fly for the new addition to the block.

Elsewhere the council gives notice to house-holders to "clean up." Take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

Louis Moeckel has consented to play the devil in the JOURNAL office. Louis is a good boy and bids fair to make a good printer.

Remember that Saturday, May 14th, is Prof. Whittier's last day in this city. Have your eyes attended to at once. See his new ad.

The demand for houses was never greater than this spring. Our capitalists should make a note of this fact and take advantage of it by supplying them.

Senator Burkhardt and family have arrived from Wabasha last week and will make Crookston their future home. THE JOURNAL bids the senator a hearty welcome.

A. C. Wilkinson is about to commence the erection of an elegant residence. It will contain all of the modern improvements and will be a credit to our city.

Bert Duntley will commence the building of his new residence on Jerome's addition this week. When completed he will have one of the neatest residences in this city.

W. F. Stone, the genial agent of the Northwestern Life Association, went out to Fosston Tuesday, to secure agents for his company. He reports having met with good success in Crookston.

Judge Benson went down to Fergus Falls last week to attend to the case of W. S. McLean, who had been sent on to the insane asylum from New York. He soon had matters so arranged that the man could be admitted.

John Lathrop, formerly secretary of the State Alliance, died at his home in Lac qui Parle Co., of consumption last month. Whatever could be said of John it could never be said that he was not an honest and faithful man.

C. E. Misner will soon have his residence in Jerome's addition completed, and soon he will be cosily domiciled beneath his own vine and fig tree all at home. Charlie is a good boy and amply deserves earth's richest blessings.

Dave Huggard is very much interested in the working of the JOURNAL'S gasoline engine and says he thinks it will be practical as a threshing engine. If this should prove true it would save half the expense of running required by steam power.

On account of extra work accumulating, and increased business, Prof. Whittier, the optician, will remain in the Reckitt block another week, until Saturday, May 14th. A large number of cases already successfully treated. Don't fail to see him.

Perez C. Peterson has joined THE JOURNAL staff and is setting type for all there is in it. P. C. has been employed on the Warren Sheaf during the past winter and is one of the "salt of the earth" in the profession, being steady, upright and industrious.

Prof. Whittier, the optician, will remain in Crookston another week, until Saturday, May 14th. You can save money, and possibly your sight, by consulting him. Free examination of eyes. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Reckitt block, room 128.

Crookston will do herself proud for the old boys in blue at the encampment in July. The different committees are at work as busy as bees and the subscription has been almost all raised. Everybody and his wife intends to come and have a good time and we shall see such crowds as we never saw before.

H. B. Budd was up from Edna on Friday last.

E. D. Childs left for St. Paul on Monday evening.

Mrs. E. P. Pierce has returned from a visit below.

The genial Dan O'Connor is in the city this week.

Rev. R. H. Battey went to Grand Forks on business Tuesday.

Jersey ribbed vests from 8 cents to $1.00 at Gervais, "the hustlers."

For fine job work of any description call at THE JOURNAL job rooms.

Very fine and stylish ladies shirt waists at Gervais, "the hustlers."

Boots and shoes for ladies, misses and children at Gervais, "the hustlers."

The town assessors were at the auditor's office on Saturday last for instructions.

Draperies and house furnishing goods in immense varieties at Gervais, "the hustlers."

A. G. Gallasch is up from St. Paul this week on a visit of business combined with pleasure.

White goods and embroiders in endless patterns and fine qualities at Gervais, "the hustlers."

John Hack is in the city for a short visit. Has sold his interest in Superior and is on the look-out for a location.

G. H. Palmer rejoices over the arrival of a fine little Miss at his home, which event occurred on Saturday last.

R. A. Wilkinson was in the city last week. Had been up to Red Lake Falls to see about getting right-of-way through that city.

Hugh Thompson will move his family from Fisher in a few days. He has rented Judge Lewis' elegant residence on Houston Avenue.

Hugh Thompson left for Morris on Tuesday morning via Grand Forks. He will take in the state convention at St. Paul ere his return.

Adolph Rauch has moved his grocery business in to the old Hack & Gallasch building on second street where he is ready to greet his many friends.

President Barnes, of the North Dakota Congregational College, at Fargo, will occupy the pulpit at the Congregational Church in this city, day and evening next Sabbath.

Martin Lally went to St. Paul and Minneapolis on Monday evening. Says as soon as the logs arrive the big mill will begin to hum and probably continue all summer.

Jacob Stambaugh arrived from Youngstown, Ohio, on Monday morning to look after his business interests here. Mr. S. says the spring is almost as backward in Ohio as here.

Ole Mortenson went down to his farm on the west side this week. Says farmers are all busy seeding—mostly with the broadcast seeder which seems to be preferred to the drill this spring.

Reports from the different sections of the county indicate that farmers are all busy seeding and very much wheat will go in this week. The broadcast seeder seems to be the favorite this spring.

L. C. McKnight and wife have returned from California where they went last fall with the intention of remaining. THE JOURNAL is informed that they are glad to get back to civilization again and intend to remain.

J. E. Morrisey is making some large castings for the new Fournet block. Crookston has an institution of which she may well be proud. The improvements put in this spring render the foundry capable of turning out any kind of work desired in that line.

At last we have our new press room nearly completed, our engine and press up and in running order and we hope ere another week to be fully ready to meet every demand on us for work in every department. Seven hands have been kept busy trying to keep up with the work and we are on the look-out for more help.

The owner of the lot on Robert street, on which stood the building occupied by Holmboe & Larson seems to be playing a sort of a dog-in-the-manger policy; he will neither sell at a reasonable figure nor re-build upon it, although his neighbors are anxious to build. He is fully able to build and for this reason it would seem as though it was his deliberate intention to block the progress of Robert street. Such a course should meet with the severe condemnation that it deserves.

W. N. Burrell, who came up from the shops at Chicago to set up our gasoline engine, returned home on Monday evening. Mr. B. is a practical machinist and an all around good man. While here waiting for our building to be made ready he occupied his time chiefly in talking up the good points of the Lewis gasoline engine to any of our citizens who would listen to him, and judging from the crowd who came to see him start it up he succeeded in interesting a good many. The company has in Mr. B. an invaluable man. Mr. B. goes to Texas soon to set up some 35 or 40 engines the company has sold down there.

R. L. Elder was up from Beltrami on Friday of last week.

The R. R. Lumber Co. is busy these days delivering lumber.

J. R. Clements arrived from Florida on Wednesday morning.

A. C. Cowing is preparing to build an elegant residence on the avenue.

If you want a good cup of coffee, get some of A. Sture's first class Java.

The greatest variety of wash goods in the city at Gervais, "the hustlers."

John Monroe rejoices over the arrival of a young blacksmith at his house.

A. Sture has a nice line of ladies and children's shoes. Call and look them over.

The foundations to the old land office building on Broadway are being repaired.

Carpets and rugs in the newest private designs at Gervais, "the hustlers."

Olson & Anderson are making active preparations to build their brick block on Robert street.

A Chabot is fixing up the Barnes house on Broadway, which property he purchased recently.

The auditor and deputy were busy on Monday attending to the expiration of redemption tax sales.

Judge Mills comes up this week to hear several court cases that were unfinished at last term of court.

M. W. Jenson, the boss miller of McIntosh was in the city last week. Jenson owns and runs one of the best mills in the county.

P. C. Schmidt came up from Duluth on Tuesday morning. Says the weather is no colder here than in Chicago where he was last week.

M. G. Jennings was in from his farm in Parnell this week. Says he has got his seeding well along because he had his plowing done last fall.

John C. Wells was up from his farm at Edna last week. Has commenced his seeding operations but is delayed somewhat by wet weather.

The weather for the past week has been execrable. Too cold for enjoyment and too wet for plowing. ——— the McKinley bill anyhow.

E. C. Davis has a $75,000 contract from the Crookston Water Power and Light Co., and will begin to throw dirt as soon as the weather is settled.

Geo. Young has bought a fine large team of greys for his dray business. Everybody says "that is a dandy team!" What everybody says is true in this case.

C. Snyder brought in samples of oats and wheat from the stacks, which show the grain in excellent condition, wholly uninjured by the beating storms of winter.

S. B. Palmer was up from Lockbart last week to assist in setting up the JOURNAL'S gasoline engine. Mr. Palmer is agent for this engine and if it will do all the company claims for it he has a bonanza as everybody will want them in the future. At date of present writing it looks like this engine will be just what is needed in this country.

The Chicago Lady Quartette was greeted by a small house at the Opera House on Friday evening and was deserving of a much larger attendance, as it was one of the finest entertainments of the kind ever in our city. The only bad feature about it was the prohibition price put on and who ever was the cause of that, planned very unwisely. Had a reasonable prize been charged no doubt the Opera House House would have been filled to its utmost capacity.

Don't fail to see Prof. Whittier and have your eyes attended to. It is a fact, now generally known and conceded by all oculists and educated physicians, that certain so-called "Eye Diseases," of years gone by, as well as many cases of chronic head aches, neuralgia and nervous prostration in children as well as adults is due to a defective construction of the eye ball, or to an irregularity of one or more of its focusing powers. The deficiencies many times can only be discovered and remedied by a careful and thorough examination at the hands of a competent specialist. Consultation free. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

May is the month for sowing seed in these northern regions. The Message makes its monthly appearance on our table. Mr. Battey has intimated to THE JOURNAL that the May Message, which will go to its subscribers this week, has some seed thoughts for every body. One thing is certain, the Message is improving rapidly from month to month. The different churches of Crookston will be interested in the items their pastors will have in the church column this month. The young people will gladly read the Message editor's continued article upon "The Girl's Sphere." Christian Endeavor folks will find the two full columns of comments upon their prayer meeting subjects decidedly interesting. JOURNAL readers will understand that we print the Message and have sort of revealed some of editor Battey's secrets.

If you want a nice black dress pattern go to A. Sture.

The cheapest parasols and umbrellas in the city at Gervais, "the hustlers."

W. C. Kelso was down from Hallock last week visiting old friends in this city.

Farmers, if you have any wool, oats, eggs and butter go to A. Sture and he will pay you highest market prices.

Did you happen to notice how elegantly Fontaine & Anglim's display windows look? Gaze upon them once.

Comrade A. Burnam reports that he has 100 acres of wheat sown already. He is building a fine farm house this spring and this, with spring's work, he says, keeps him guessing to keep up.

Sheriff Grundysen has returned from a trip to Superior where he went to identify a man supposed to be one of the murderers of Brown at East Grand Forks. Found it to be a case of mistaken identity, however.

A new press, on its first run is never at its best and ours was run this week under difficulties—a cold room and other little things like that, so if the paper has not as perfect an appearance as it should have we trust our friends will bear with us with patience.

See the new ad of The Fair in this issue. Wilson is not afraid to use printers ink judiciously as he knows his stock and prices will warrant it. Call at The Fair for bargains and if Wilson don't happen to be in, his gentlemanly clerk, Martin Mossefin, will wait on you to the Queen's taste.

Critic Apologizes.

MELVIN, April 24, 1892.

ED. JOURNAL: Allow me through the columns of your paper to thank Mr. Kirsch for the explanation called for some some time ago; also to apologize to Messrs. Rhinehart, Johnson, Stortroen and DeMers for my criticism of their official action in regard to the petition of the hail sufferers; also to inform Mr. Kirsch that lacking the educational and clerical ability which he possesses, we inquired of Mr. Holston whether there was anything in the law to prevent the granting of said petition. All he said was he did not know. When the county attorney was in doubt as to whether there was any reason to prevent the granting of this petition, I thought it quite proper to offer the criticism, and, under the same circumstaces would do so again. While I do not manage my affairs on the same "plan" that the gentleman engineered in recently awarding the county printing, still, it is satisfactory to myself, and that should satisfy even M. E. Kirsch.

Now, as I have not much time to bandy words with the Hon. "Chairman" and believing that the space occupied by me in your valuable paper is of more importance to you and your readers for something else, I will leave the gentleman to the contemplation of the beauties of his official record and the computing of his mileage.

CRITIC.

Gorton's Minstrels.

The oldest minstrel company in existence, Gorton's famous New Orleans minstrels, will arrive here in their own private car Tuesday morning, May 10, and can be heard in their well-known open air concert at 12 o'clock noon, in front of Tom Morris' jewelry store. A uniform parade will follow the concert. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Grand Opera House curtain will be rung up disclosing the most magnificantly set first part ever witnessed here in ministrelsy or any other class of company. It is composed entirely of silk, satin and plush which fill up the entire view. The company will be discovered, 25 in number, all attired in full evening dress. Gorton's reputation is too solid for anyone to doubt. This is the 27th consecutive year of his company and he has never broken a promise or misrepresented in the least. All attending can assure themselves that they will be treated to a gilt-edge, high-class, genuine performance of old-time minstrelsy. The company consists of white men only. Seats will be on sale at Tom Morris jewelry store Monday morning.

More ladies attend Gorton's than any other minstrel company in this country. It is universally considered the minstrel company of them all for ladies to attend safely as Manager Gorton has this season, and always has had, an iron-clad clause in contracts with the various members of his company to the effect that there will not be the slightest word, action or gesture in their performance to offend the most fastidious.

There are, this season, 25 high class artists of established reputation, all white men. The open air concert will take place at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of Tom Morris' jewelry store. A uniformed parade will follow. Seats for the above one performance here, Tuesday, May 10th, will be on sale at Tom Morris' on Monday morning.

Republican Conventions.

The National Convention will meet in Minneapolis, June 7th. At this time it will be interesting to recall its predecessors, and the nominees. The first convention was held in 1856, and Fremont and Dayton were the nominees. Defeated.

1860—May 16, at Chicago. Lincoln and Hamlin. Elected.

1864—June 7, at Baltimore. Lincoln and Johnson. Elected.

1868—May 21, at Chicago. Grant and Colfax. Elected.

1872—June 5, Philadelphia. Grant and Wilson. Elected.

1876—June 16, at Cincinnati. Hayes and Wheeler. Elected.

1880—June 24 at Chicago. Garfield and Arthur. Elected. This was the memorable convention when General Grant was beaten for the nomination.

1884—June 6, at Chicago. Blaine and Logan. Defeated.

1888—June 25, at Chicago. Harrison and Morton. Elected.

1892—June 7, at Minneapolis—the nominees you can bet on to suit yourself, only noting that if you live anywhere south or east of Minneapolis, the Burlington is the line you should travel over. For any information as to tickets, rates, etc., call on any Burlington ticket agent or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

"LITTLE THINGS"

Make up the sum of human life, or as Browning says:

"The little more, and how much it is;
And the little less and what worlds' away."

It's a little thing to tell the truth, but truth is a mighty lever. It is better than a large balance in the bank. It helps to buy goods—and—it helps to sell them.

This brings us to the point we want to make EMPHATIC.

"Our Prices are always lower than any others, on equal quality, perhaps."

"JUST A LITTLE BUT ALWAYS SOMETHING"

HERE ARE SOME "LITTLE MONEY" SAVERS:

25 Doz. style 99, "Royal Worcester Corset, worth $1.25	For 89c.
5 Dozen Ladies' Windsor Ties; worth 15 cents,	For 07c.
10 Dozen Ladies' Lined Black Sateen "Shirt Waists," worth 85 cents,	For 50c.
25 Dozen 36x23 "Huck Towels," worth 30 cents,	For 22c.
10 pieces, 31-inch, "Polka Dot" organdies, worth 20 cents,	For 15c.
10 pieces 10x4 Bleached sheeting, worth 35 cents,	For 27c.
10 pieces 9x4 Bleached Sheeting, worth 30 cents,	For 23c.
15 Doz. Ladies' Cotton vests, large sizes, worth 15 cents,	For 09c.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM,
AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

The Lowest Rate Yet.

Special $60 round trip tickets sold May 9th to 14th, good for 90 days, by Great Northen Railway from Crookston to Portland, Oregon, on account of the Presbyterian General assembly. This very low rate gives choice of various routes returning. For particulars inquire of W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

Charlie Vine will not allow any man to get away with him either in the quality or price of meats.

Advertised Letters.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending April 30, 1892:

Anderson, Ole	Halland, Martin
Coffee, Tom	Jensen, Amelia
Evenstad, Sam C	Knuson, Jorrind
Gurven, Lars	Malloney, C J—2

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

Notice to Clean Up.

Notice is hereby given that all streets, alleys, back yards and all accumulations of the past winter must be cleaned up and hauled away at once. Unless this notice is obeyed by property owners the owners will be dealt with according to law. This removal includes all ash piles, barn-yard offal, chips, dirt and other debris.

By order City Council,
E. C. CARRUTH,
3-5 City Clerk.

A Bonanza.

Mr. M. P. Losey was in from Euclid on Tuesday with business before the U. S. Land Office. It seems that he had found a quarter section of land within seven miles of this city to which there is no claimant, so he quietly came in to file a contest and rake it in. The original claimant has not shown up for many years, having virtually abandoned the claim and Mr. Losey is the first one to catch onto the fact.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Notice for Bids for Park Site.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the city council until Tuesday, June 14th, for a site for a city park.

By order of city council,
E. C. CARRUTH,
[3-8] Clerk.

Millinery Very Cheap.

We do not pretend to sell our goods at cost but we will guarantee to sell as good goods as any at prices that can not be beaten. Try us.

VERONNEAU & ADAMS.

FOR SALE.
TWO HORSES,
FIVE COWS,
TWO PIGS,
ONE BINDER,
ONE COLT.
And numerous other things, address M. M. DAVIS & SON, Euclid. [49-tf]

: : TIME EXTENDED. : :

Prof. F. W. Whittier

—GRADUATE OF—
OPTHALMIC SCHOOLS
SCIENTIFIC
OPTICIAN,

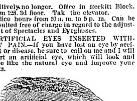
Has extended his time another week and will remain in Crookston until

Saturday, May 14th,

Positively no longer. Office in Reckitt Block. Room 128. 3d floor. Tak the elevator.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Can be consulted free of charge in regard to the adjustment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED WITHOUT PAIN.—If you have lost an eye by accident or disease, be sure to call on me and I will insert an artificial eye, which will look and move like the natural eye and improve your ooks.



SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Do not persist in abusing it by Ill-Fitting Glasses, sold by incompetent dealers or quacks but consult a qualified optician, and have your eyes Scientifically Tested and frames properly fitted to your face. There is more injury done than psople ape aware of by improperly fitted glasses. Too strong, too weak, too narrow, too wide, too big, too little, poor glaes, poorly made, ignorantlp made, are a few of the most glaring faults. Daily does the result of this ignorance upon the part of incompetent dealers in Spectacles come before me in distressing cases of permanently impaired vision.

I am a graduate of leading Opthalmic Schools and having had fifteen years experience in the adjustment of glasses, I can give you better satisfuction than those who make the adjustment of glasses merely an adjunct to the profession Eyes examined free of charge. Call and be convinced of my ability.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 3d, 1892.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Marvin P. Losey, against Charles Aylmer Jewett, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2.291. dated December 5th, 1881, upon the northeast quarter Section 24, Township 151, Range 47, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Charles Aylmer Jewett has failed and neglected to plant or cultivate, or to cause to be planted or cultivated to trees, tree seeds or cuttings, any portion of said tract at any time since he so entered the same, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of June, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures al ailments peculiar to women. $2, 8 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892. NO. 4.

THENEWSSUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

The First National Bank of Sioux Rapids, Iowa, has asked permission to organize.

The president signs the Chinese exclusion bill.

The public debt increased nearly four millions in April.

Telephone patents are granted to Edison, terminating a contest that has been in progress for years.

By a vote of 185 to 28 the house adopts the conference report upon the Chinese exclusion bill, which now awaits the action of the president.

The committee investigating the pension office will ask advice of the house as to what course to pursue in view of Secretary Noble's refusal to produce some papers desired by the committee.

SECRETARY FOSTER has written a reply to Senator Chandler's letter criticising the management of the treasury department of the Ellis Island, N. Y., immigrant improvement. Those who have seen Secretary Foster's reply pronounce it "breezy reading."

THE comptroller of the currency's certificate approved the extension of the corporate existence of the following national banks issued: The Citizens National Bank, of Winterset, Iowa, to May 11; 1912; the First National Bank, of Bell Plaine, Iowa, to May 31, 1912.

PERSONAL.

AMBROSE THOMAS, the well known composer, is seriously ill in Paris.

AUGUSTUS KOUNTZ, of the banking house of Kountz Bros., died in New York, aged sixty-five years. Banker Kountz was prominent and successful in financial affairs in the Western States and that city.

JESUS CAMPECHE, who lives on the outskirts of the City of Mexico, has just celebrated his birthday. He was born, he says, in 1738, which would make him 154 years old. He came originally from Spain and has the appearance of being about ninety years of age.

MILLIE PRICE-DOW, the high-kicking actress, who a year ago created a sensation here by marrying Clarence Dow, the son of the president of the First National Bank of Denver, after an acquaintance of one day, has filed suit for divorce on the grounds of desertion and non support. She asks considerable alimony.

CASUALTIES.

Much damage is caused by floods in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

A passenger train goes down on a flood-weakened bridge in Missouri, seven persons being killed and many others hurt.

AN immense amount of damage has been done in the vicinity of Brasdwood, Ill., by the heavy rains.

THE Eureka quartz mill on the Carson river was destroyed by fire. The loss exceeds $100,000. The entire milling plant and machinery were rendered worthless.

The Strauss feather factory at Cannstadt, Germany, caught fire and the flames spread with such rapidity that several of the employes were lost. The exact number of the victims is not yet known.

It is reported in London that the German bark Thalia, Capt. Meyer, which sailed from Hamburg Feb. 23 for Adelaide, South Australia, has foundered at sea, and every one of the officers and crew, with a single exception, went to the bottom.

GEN GEORGE F. DUTASSIGI, general manager of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., died at Wilmington, Del., from the effects of turning on the gas in his room with suicidal intent.

Fire destroyed the dwelling at 508 Jackson street and the stables of the Topeka Transportation Company. All the horses were rescued but 10, which were burned to death. The loss on the stables is $18.000, and on the dwelling $2.000.

THE WICKED WORLD.

A WISCONSIN man and his twelve-year-old son are held for the murder of the wife and mother.

DEEMING, the multimurderer, is convicted at Melbourne of the murder of his last wife and sentenced to be hanged.

THE grand jury of Utica found indictments against Bunco O'Brien for escaping from Dannemore prison officials, and against two United States marshals for aiding and abetting the escape. All the accused, except O'Brien, will be arrested.

Patrick O'Sullivan, the Cronin suspect, died in the prison here recently. To the last O'Sullivan declared his innocence. He was unconscious until a few minutes before his death. His body will be sent to Marion, Wis.

A NEGRO uprising is reported from Triun, a town thirty miles from Nashville. The news is the lynching of Eph Grizzard caused the negros to band together. They are said to be in complete possession of the town and have already killed three of the whites. The wires have been cut out.

The other night 100 masked men took Lyman Purdie, the negro murderer, from the county jail and hanged him to the limb of a tree. The evidence against Purdie was conclusive. The negroes believed him guilty but are greatly excited over the lynching and it is feared there may be trouble.

ANOTHER member of the suicide club shot himself in Chicago, dying instantly. He was Joseph Kraker, a brewery employe. Arthur Rudman is authority for the assertion that Kraker belonged to an organization, each member of which is bound by oath to commit hari kari. Rudman is under arrest.

FOREIGN

Count Holsteinberg, the eminent Danish statesman, is dead.

BLOODSHED is apprehended in France, Italy, Spain, and Belgium in connection with the May day demonstrations.

MAY day demonstrations in Europe were not fruitful in turbulence and bloodshed, as had been apprehended.

QUEEN VICTORIA has arrived at Windsor on her return from her sojourn in France and Germany.

Deeming admits that he is now partly convinced that he committed the murder for which he was tried, but says he does not remember anything about it.

A MEMBER of the Argentine government is quoted as saying that no proposals exsist or are likely to be made for an alliance between the United States and Argentine.

It is reported in clubland that the mysterious opponent of Harry Vane Milbank in the recent duel in Belgium was one of the best known of the English dukes.

The Durham miners have voted in favor of all the men who are not connected with the pits owned by the Mine Owners' association resuming work. This will send 12,000 men back to work.

Rev. W. Lambuth, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., one of the oldest missionaries of the Methodist church, is dead in Japan. He has been a missionary in China and Japan since 1854.

THE engagement of Count Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Margaret Hoyas is announced from Fiume. The countess is the granddaughter of Robert Whitehead, inventor of the Whitehead torpedo.

THE fate of the Rudini cabinet was sealed. A vote of confidence in the cabinet was rejected in the chamber after a warm discussion by a majority of 12 against Rudini and his ministers. The greatest excitement prevailed in the chamber when the result was announced. Rudini's fall is now irrevocable.

POLITICAL ECHOES.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS of Kansas will be a delegate to the Minneapolis convention.

The Michigan Republicans test the Democratic federal election law of that state in the courts.

Charles Emory Smith, minister to Russia, says that Robert T. Lincoln would not be a candidate for president. He does not think there will be any serious opposition to Harrison.

THE Minnesota Republicans hold their state convention in St. Paul, indorse Harrison's administration and elect delegates to the national convention and presidential electors. The event of the occasion is a speech by Senator C. K. Davis.

IT has been definitely settled that Wisconsin's representatives will be instructed to vote solidly for Cleveland, but should there come a time when the tide swamps their candidate the delegation is to throw its vote to Senator Vilas.

THE nineteenth annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church began in Pittsburg and will continue in session three weeks. Two hundred delegates have already arrived in the city, and at least 300 will be present. During the conference important changes will be made in the book of discipline and four bishops be elected.

THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD men at a meeting in St. Paul adjust Pacific coast rates to conform with a recent decision of the interstate commerce commission.

THE estimated gross-earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road during the month of April are $1,336,421, an increase as compared with the corresponding month last year of $68,606.

PRESIDENT CLARK, of the Union Pacific, has not as yet decided who will be appointed general manager of that system. Mr. Clark, however, will reside at Omaha, and will chiefly operate the road himself from that point. It is likely that his present assistant Edward Dickinson, may become the nominal general manager.

THE TOILERS.

NEARLY a thousand workmen employed in the quarries in and near Stony Creek, Conn., are on a strike for an increase of pay.

MORE than half the journeymen plumbers in Boston who asked for $4 per day have had their request granted, and it is expected that the others will be successful in a day or two.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Buck Ewing still gets his work in on the umpires regardless of rules.

Sixteen thousand people payed to see the Cincinnati game.

President Young has decided that long Pete Browning belongs to Louisville.

Jim Corbett did not make a good impression among the Milwaukee people.

Tommy Warren is matched to fight Barney Muldoon of England, at Denver.

It is reported that Sullivan will be trained ten miles from the nearest saloon.

Jack Conley the old time Boston pug has challenged Jack Riller, the so-called welter-weight, champion of Ohio.

E. D. Hanlon examiner of the Pittsburg Ball club, will probably manage the Baltimore team.

The New York managment are said to deplore the loss of Connor and D. Richardson.

Allerton will trot on the St. Joseph track Sept., 15 for a purse of $10,000. Nelson, Axtell and Delmarch will also compete for the purse.

The duke of Westminster's race horse Orme, which was recently seized with a sudden and serious fit of sickness, the result, as alleged, of a plot to poison him, has developed symptoms of inflammation of the bowels. Orme was entered for the Derby and was a big favorite for that race.

Ned Hanlan and William O'Connor, the oarsmen, after inspecting the Lake Calumet racing course, have decided to row their double-scull race with Teemer and Hosmer over it, provided the latter will agree. The race will be rowed Decoration day for $1,000 a side, and the distance three miles with a turn.

Fine Field for Sport.

The precipitous mountain crags around a large lake near the Columbia river, in Idaho, are said to be the finest fields for sport in hunting the large white mountain goat and black bear that there are in the world. So white are the goats that it takes days of practice hunting them to detect a band moving over the snow.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell,

MINNESOTA.

George Wright, of Brainerd, while at work on the landing at Simpson's camp on Pine river, was crushed to death by logs.

The examination of C. M. March at Mankato, has been postponed. The state feels confident of securing a conviction.

Lightning killed C. Huben and John Keyer at Fulda. A little girl was seriously injured and the house wrecked.

Tramps set fire to a shed in the old fair grounds at Winona and a number of the sheds were burned. The loss is about $1,000.

The grandson of Elias Hahn, a farmer living a few miles south of Owatonna, was caught upon a barb wire fence and hung himself. He was 2½ years old.

John J. Syestad of Madison met with a very painful accident while loading stone, falling from his wagon. A stone fell on him, breaking his leg.

The delinquent tax sale for the year 1890 is being held at the county auditor's office at Hastings. The bidders are few and far between.

The district court convened recently, Judge J. Q. Farmer presiding. Twelve civil and one criminal case are on the calendar.

John Maugle of Anoka, a farm hand employed by John Coleman, of Coon Creek, committed suicide. Coroner Dunham's inquest gave strychnine as the cause.

Mrs. Lucy Guptil, mother of George Guptil, one of the prominent citizens of Rockford, passed away at Buffalo after reaching the age of ninety years.

The St. Paul Republicans elect their entire city ticket, seven and probably eight of the nine assemblymen, and five and perhaps seven of the elven aldermen.

Charles Anderson, head sawyer at the saw mill at Hinckley, while using an ax to cut a log, was caught in the rope, and his foot cut through. It may have to be amputated.

David Swanson met sudden death at Brainerd, from heart disease, being found at the corner of Eight and Broadway dead. He was a member of the firm of Swanson & Parsons.

The dead body of a man apparently about 35 or 36 years of age and of the working class, was found floating in the Minnesota river about 1½ miles below Belle Plaine, and has not yet been identified.

Special United States Timber Inspector Warriner, of Grand Rapids, who came to look after the alleged cutting of timber on White Cap Point, reservation, was recalled and given leave of absence until next July.

A light rain fell at Sauk Rapids, and wheat is coming out of the ground and looks splendid. Sun dogs followed the sun down and some fears are entertained of frost killing it.

Daniel Harlos, a well-to-do and respected farmer of Caledonia, aged 64 years, became violently insane on religious matters, and was committed to the Rochester asylum by the probate court.

Daniel Cunningham, a fireman on Engine No. 395, running east from Winona on the Chicago & Northwestern road, fell from his engine near Bangor, breaking his neck. His body was taken to Baraboo. He was twenty-eight years old, and leaves a wife.

At a special meeting of the citizens of Little Falls bonds to the amount of $25,000 were voted to build two public school buildings of four rooms each, the present high school building being entirely inadequate.

A bicycle track will be constructed at Winona. It is said that parties are coming here to start a bicycle livery. John W. M. Brown of Albany N. Y., has applied for the position of trainer and keeper of the new association.

Deputy Sheriff Bates of Duluth brought another alleged "blind pigger" from the Mesaba Range. He was John Mernick. He pleaded not guilty and gave $200 bond to appear for hearing. This is the sixth arrest made by the sheriff on this charge.

A lot of young Polanders went out to one of the quarries near St. Cloud and stole a can of powder, and when they reached home built a fire and one of the boys threw the can into it. As the result of the explosion Barny Omersky and Paul Craft may die and the remainder were badly injured.

Frank Kauthaak, a man sixty-four years old fell from a lumber pile at Winona at Youmans Bros. Saw mill, and received injuries from which he will die. He came from the old country only a short time ago, as he says, to be in a free country when he could earn good wages.

A riot occurred near Rochester between 150 Italians employed by the Winona & St. Peter railroad and the American members of the workmen. The former were driven away. The latter are on a strike for more pay, and the Italians had been substituted.

A young man named Chas. Nordstrom of Cloquet while feeding a machine in the Cloquet Lumber Company's planing mill was struck by a piece of board which flew back from the saw. He was struck in the right side of the neck and was killed instantly. He was 22 years of age and unmarried.

A beautiful girl, 16 years old, of Anokar appeared before Judge Fisch and swore out a warrant against her stepfather for the heinous crime of rape. The girl's name is Dora Bell Trotter and her stepfather's name is James Nesbitt, an employe of the Lincoln mill. Nesbitt was placed in jail.

A little 8-year-old son of Mrs. Ole Christianson, of Lowrie, Pope county, was accidently shot while playing with a revolver at Glenwood. The ball entered his body near the navel and the doctors in attendance have been unable to locate the bullet. The little fellow is in a critical condition and his chances for recovery are very poor.

Frank Sanborn, the proprietor of a house of ill-fame at Carlton was seriously cut by his mistress, an octoroon. She used a razor and cut him in several places. One cut extends from the top of the head to the chin and may result fatally. She is in jail and will await the action of the grand jury now in session.

Lars Myhre, who lives 2½ miles west of Hickson, was killed at Moorhead by being run over by a drill seeder. One of the sharp shoes of the drill remained in his groin for over an hour before he was released. The accident happened while Myhre was harnessing four horses to the seeder.

Hiram Wendt, who was bound over to the grand jury for the robbery of Carlson & Gunderson's store at Dawnson in January made his escape. It is thought that parties who were his accomplices in the robbery and furnished the bail are instrumental in liberating him. The sheriff is doing all in his power for apprehension. Twenty-five dollars reward is offered.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Judge Templeton announced his decision in the cases of the gamblers, Murray and Dahl, charged with Karl Nelson in robbing the Union National Bank at Grand Forks. Murray was discharged and Dahl held at $3,000 bail.

The state board of the World's Fair managers held a meeting at Grand Forks to arrange for a public meeting to be held before the delegates to the state convention leave the city, for the purpose of getting an expression of public sentiment regarding World's Fair matters.

L. T. Hamilton was elected city attorney of Jamestown by the council. The electric light committee received a report from the committee sent to South Dakota cities to investigate the subject of producing power for light by artesian wells and decided to experiment with the same.

Fire broke out in the office of Attorney Serumgard, in the room over the basement occupied by the Devils Lake News in the First National Bank Building. It caught from fire working through fire brick and cement in the fireplace to a wooden sill and eating its way along the same to the wall. The fire was discovered and extinguished by the fire company. Damage about $150.

One-half of the townsite of Conductor, on the west line of the Great Northern railway, has been sold to a syndicate of Kansas capitalists for $7,000 cash. The company will expend $40,000 in improving the property and erecting buildings. The syndicate is also buying land for a colony of Kansas farmers who will arrive about the 15th inst.

It is an exploded theory that no sale of school lands could be made this year. The statue provides that a sale should be made in 1890. The constitution provides that sales can be made at any time the board thinks proper. The sales this year are simply an adjournment of the last ones made. The attorney general has not rendered any official opinion.

The Republican state central committee has issued a call for a convention for the nomination of state officers, which will be held at Fargo, August 2. The representation is fixed at one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every seventy-five votes polled in the last election, ascertained by taking the average vote for the first ten candidates on the ticket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Jonas Sayles of Elk Point took by mistake aconite for other medicine. Paralysis of the heart ensued. He died in one hour.

Chester Marsh, a sawmill employe, at Deadwood was caught in the belting of the mill and crushed in an unrecognizable mass.

The new city administration of Aberdeen was sworn. Mayor Witte announced his standing committees and appointed Geo. Bolles city auditor, N. T. Hauser assessor, and W. O. Jones chief of police.

May 20 is the day set for the artificial rain test at Doland by the Artificial Rain Company of Goodland, Kas. It is expected that a large crowd will be present, as everybody in the Northwest is interested in this question.

All graders employed on the Burlington extension to the Bald Mountain mining district have struck for higher wages. The men have been receiving $1.75 per day and demand $2. Work is temporarily suspended. The contractors state a force will be obtained from Omaha within a day or two.

Prof. Eames, of Baltimore, Md., is in Deadwood in the interest of a New York syndicate the Cheyenne group of mines as to their fitness for a large mill and reduction plant, which will be erected should the professor's report be favorable. The plant will be of 100 tons a day capacity and will cost $2 50,000.

WISCONSIN.

August Trap, a farmer near Hartland, accidently ran over and killed his 2-year-old child with a loaded wagon.

An Elkhorn special says: Prairie wolves have been committing ravages in this county, and seven head were brought in by local hunters who were paid $140, the state and county bounty being that sum.

The Ashland Lighting Company settled the suits of J. Pennerbecker and wife for injuries sustained in the gas explosion a year ago by paying $18,000. The plaintiffs agreed to drop the action.

Burglars entered Will Caldwell's store at Hudson and carried off about $200 worth of dress goods and notions. No clew. A reward will probably be offered for the capture of the burglars.

The residence of Michael Connor, six miles north of Downey was destroyed by fire; house and contents a total loss. Two small children narrowly escaped suffocation.

Joseph Kramer, an old employe of the Empire Lumber Company, while greasing machinery in a saw mill at Eau Claire, was caught in a belt. He was terribly crushed and died in 15 minutes.

LINE OF DEFENSE.

Denials and Startling Statements by the Defense in the Russell Trial.

The District Attorney Accused of Offering Money for False Testimony.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Special, May 11.—In the Russell trial, the state having rested, Mr. James, attorney for Mrs. Russell, addressed the jury this afternoon. Not a hint had been heard of the true line of defense and it was a tremendous surprise. Mr. James said that if an acquittal were all the defense desired, he would rest right here and ask a verdict under direction of the court. But defendant wished to go upon the stand and show that the testimony of witnesses who remember everything that supports the state and forget all that would inure to benefit of the defendant is false. The only witness of her own nationality would show what there was to the spoon incident.

Mrs. Russell would deny specifically a great deal of the testimony. She would do more. She would place before the jury the identical packages of arsenic from which was taken the drug with which Bertha was poisoned. She would show she did not know of it till after the coroner's inquest. These packages were placed in her hands by other persons. Mr. James would advance no theories why arsenic was administered. The poison would be identified by four persons. It was found in a discarded mattress on the bed on which Bertha slept. He would show that the arsenic before Bertha's death was in her own hands and was wrapped in a handkerchief which

BELONGED TO BERTHA,

and on the package was written: "Bertha, take these pills as I told you before." In a box were found some fifteen or more pills in gelatine capsules. The pills were analyzed by a chemist, who will show they contained arsenic sufficient to cause death. There were found also two one-dram homœepathic vials containing a powder 40 per cent arsenic and 60 per cent sugar. The handwriting was not Mrs. Russell's. He would offer evidence as to the methods of the prosecution, and show that witnesses have been offered money to testify falsely. Mr. Noble, a detective, would testify that shortly after he came here he was solicited by the district attorney to go to Mrs. Russell's house and place a vial of arsenic there that it might be subsequently found upon search; that the district attorney said: "The way to do is to place the arsenic there and then swear Mrs. Russell confessed all about it."

Mr. James said it would also be shown that a woman who, it was alleged, had bought arsenic for Mrs. Russell was told that if she would so swear she would not be prosecuted. Mr. James said in conclusion that, all in all, the charge against Mrs. Russell was one of the most damnable of conspiracies.

District Attorney Frawley states in an interview that the charges in regard to him made in Mr. James' address to the jury will be amply demonstrated to be false in every particular.

The defense has chirographic experts at work on specimens of the handwriting of Adam and Edward, brothers of Peter Erickson, and it is supposed an effort will be made to show connection between them and the handwriting on the package of arsenic alleged to have been found in the mattress.

A SAD ROMANCE.

A Girl's Life Ruined by a Worthless Scamp.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The deplorable infatuation of a young girl for a worthless scamp, the elopement of the couple, the theft of a large sum of money by the girl from her wealthy father to assist in the elopment, and finally her ruin in a second class hotel in this city, form the outlines of a sad romance which has just come to light here to-day. Christie Jackson, the daughter of Hon. D. A. Jackson, of Sharon Springs, N. Y., a leading politician of that state, is the victim. There were four characters in the drama, Miss Jackson, Louis Marcott, George Hoffman and Teresa Smith, the daughter of a leading clergyman of Sharon Springs and Miss Jackson's boon companion. Miss Smith had agreed to be a party to the elopement but backed out at the last moment. The three others left Sharon Springs while Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were away from home, and came West. At Detroit Hoffman left the couple, taking the $1,000 Miss Jackson had stolen from her father. Hoffman was arrested in New York, and through him, the whereabouts of the runaway pair became known. Sheriff Black of Sharon Springs came to Chicago, and with the aid of the police, to-day arrested Marcott and Miss Jackson. The latter is utterly broken down. The sheriff and his prisoners left for New York to-night. It is stated that the girl's brother will not await the slow process of law to secure the punishment of the abductor.

AT HARD LABOR.

A Catholic Priest Goes to Jail for One Year.

WINNIPEG, May 11.—Father Cherouz, the Catholic priest of an Indian village called Lillooet, has just been sentenced to one year at hard labor in the common jail at New Westminster for advising Chief Kilipaulki, of the Indian tribe, to flog a young Indian girl accused of the offense described in John viii., 4. The Indian chief and the two Indians who did the flogging were also sentenced, the chief to six months and the two Indians to two months each. From the evidence it appears that the girl was held on the ground, her back bared and whipped with a rawhide. Bail was refused and the offenders are now locked up.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Biennial Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The corridors of the Palmer house were thronged to-day with ladies. The federation of women's clubs is about to hold its biennial convention and nearly four hundred delegates have already arrived. Many more are expected. Tomorrow the convention will hold its first session in Central Music hall and will be called to order by Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown of Orange, N. J., the first president of the federation. Many well known women will attend, including Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Susan G. Cook, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford and Jennie June. The object of this federation is to discuss and compare the methods of conducting women's clubs the world over in order to mutually benefit each other. The association was organized in 1889 at a meeting of the Sorosis in New York, but this is the first general gathering of delegates. To-day the national council of women, a distict body, held an executive session at the Palmer house. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis. Among those present were Miss Willard and Susan B. Anthony. The reports of three important committees which have been at work for a year were made. The work of one has been to secure equal rights for women in the divorce courts and to get for women equal representation upon the divorce committee which is seeking to have uniform divorce laws passed in each state. The question of a suitable business dress for women, one which could be worn in traveling, on the street and about work, was considered by a committee consisting of Mrs. Annie Jenness-Miller, Frances E. Russell, Dr. Emory, Miss Octavia W. Bates and Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker, while Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mrs. Laura M. Blount, Marie Deschay and Harriet Taylor Upham have been working to secure from the United States government the passage of a bill exacting equal pay for equal work performed by men and women in the service of the government.

The meeting of the woman suffragists at the Sherman house, this city, to-day resulted in the formation of a society to work for the bringing about of equal suffrage. The following permanent officers were chosen:

President, ex-Senator M. B. Castle of Sandwich, Ill.; vice president at large, Rev. Olympia Brown of Racine, Wis.; recording secretary, Mrs. E. J. Loomis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. J. McKinney; treasurer, E. J. De Voe, the last three being of Chicago.

Permanent Fair Commission.

HURON, S. D., Special, May 11.—The new world's fair commission is in session here. It was specially called together by the governor for a permanent organization and to divide the state into districts for canvassing for funds. There is a general belief that but little difficulty will be experienced in raising the $100,000 wanted on the certificate or stock plan. Gov. Millette, S. A. Ramsey and William McIntyre, of the national commission, are here.

Evangelist Mitchell Will Talk.

HURON, S. D., Special, May 11.—The Baptist people of South Dakota will hold a series of meetings during May, June and July, conducted by Rev. S. K. Mitchell, a well known evangelist of Boston. Mr. Mitchell comes to the state under the direction of the American Baptist Home Missionary society, and will spend but ten days in any one place. The towns in which the meetings will be held will be the larger ones and those most conveniently reached by railroads. Wonderful results are anticipated from these evangelistic meetings

Life's Journey Ended.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—William Steinmeyer, the leading retail grocer in the city, died at his residence to-day, after an illness of several months' duration. He was fifty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

LAKE CITY, Minn., special, May 11.—Sallie C., wife of Ira Dorrance of this city, died yesterday, aged eighty-one years. She had lived here for twenty-five years. She leaves an aged husband, three sons, three daughters and numerous grandchildren.

President Soule Won't Return.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 11.—Mr. Soule, who was wanted as a witness in the Chicago boodle aldermanic cases, is here again today and was interviewed by several Chicagoans who refused to give their names. Mr. Soule said he would not return to Chicago; that the franchise had been passed and that there was nothing to do; several aldermen were under indictment and they were the last men who could wish to see him.

Society Surprised.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Special, May 11.—A great sensation has been created in society circles here by the news from Sioux City to the effect that H. F. Sutliffe, of the wholesale firm of Sutliffe Bros., at this city was married in that city to Miss Kittering of Marion. He recently secured a divorce from his wife in the courts at Watertown, S. D., claiming incompatibility of temper. Miss Kittering was formerly a bookkeeper in the employ of Sutliffe Bros. here.

Mills Expected to Close.

HOKAH, Minn., Special, May 11.—The trouble between the Root river water power owners at this place vs. Cargill Bros. of La Crosse, has reached a point where it is probable that the mills will be compelled to shut down. Two suits, aggregating nearly $60.000 in controversy, have been pending for over a year. Many men will be thrown out of employment if the mills close.

Grand Lodge United Workmen.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Special, May 11.—The grand lodge United Workmen of the Dakotas is in session here. All but two or three of the hundred delegates are in attendance. After the day's proceedings a banquet was tendered the grand lodge by the local organization. Speeches were delivered by prominent men of this city. Then a social time was enjoyed until a late hour.

Beach Strewn With Logs.

WASHBURN, Wis., Special, May 11.—Owing to the breaking of booms three million feet of logs are piled up on the beach at Sioux and Onion rivers. Many vessels are anchored in the bay awaiting settled weather, and several schooners are waiting here for their barges, which are fast in the ice at Duluth.

Will Try Fruit Raising.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., May 11.—A colony o[illegible] under the leadership of J. S. E[illegible] leave this city over the Omaha railway [illegible] Das Palos, Cal., to take up fruit farms [illegible] the ranches. Das Palos is in the great San Joaquin valley, which is owned and operated by the Southern Pacific railway.

BRUSH ON MINNESOTA.

The Gallant Colonel Holds it to be the Greatest State.

St. Paul Daily Globe:—Col. C. H. Brush, of Fergus Falls, the national bank examiner for this district, was one of the well-known Northern Minnesotans at the Merchants yesterday. Col. Brush was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1889, when he earned the reputation of being one of the ablest, handsomest and most courteous men in that body. Just now he is in St. Paul attending to the duties of his office. Col. Brush is the owner of a large farm near the celebrated Ten-Mile lake on the line of Wilkin and Otter Tail counties, and for a number of years prior to 1890 resided upon it and was a real farmer. Just now he is rejoicing over the increased demand for farm land in the Red River Valley and their rise in value. "In the last year and a half," he said, "the value of farm lands has doubled in our country, and there is a demand for farms now at the increased price, whereas there was no demand two years ago when we asked half as much per acre. The farmers are in much better condition, and feeling not only hopeful but very good over the outlook. When I first settled on my farm the country was comparatively new, and like all new countries it had to go through a period when a great many could not help becoming discouraged. But we are coming out all right. The rich soil of Minnesota, well watered and convenient to markets as it is, cannot help making the state the greatest in the whole Union. We have all the natural advantages and resources that a people can desire. Our timber, iron and building stones afford us opportunities for manufactures on a large scale, and when considered in connection with our constantly increasing agricultural and stock-raising interests, must give us rapid growth and a period of unexampled activity and prosperity in the near future."

Better Country Roads.

No topic has been more widely discussed the past winter than the condition of our country roads. The evils of our present system have been emphasized by photographs and editorials in every journal in the land, and the verdict is unanimous that our present country highways are a disgrace to an enlightened civlization. If this popular discussion is to be attended by any beneficial results it must pass from theory to practice, and right now is when the change should occur. We cannot expect to cover the country in a few months, or even years, with tile Macadam and Telford roads. They are too expensive and in many sections stone cannot be obtained. How then is the dirt road to be made passable at all seasons of the year? Only by dropping antiquated methods of road work and adopting improved machinery for that purpose.

In our advertising columns appears an illustration of an Austin Steel Reversible Road Machine, sold by Larsen, Carpenter & Co., Main Street, Crookston, Minn. One of these machines with 2 men and from 4 to 6 horses will do more work, and in a better manner, than 20 men with 20 teams, scrapers and plows, and yet in many of our towns the roads are still worked out in the same old slipshod extravagant manner. If all our roads were graded up with a good crowning surface and well formed ditches every spring, a mile of which work one of these machines will do in a day, and were then dressed up and the ditches cleaned up at needed intervals during the summer and fall, at the rate of from 2 to 4 miles a day with an Austin machine, we would have a different state of things during the winter and without a dollar's extra cost. The money we have been wastefully spending each year will accomplish all that is needed if used with one of these machines.

Didn't Know it was Loaded.

McIntosh Times:—The accidental shooting of Emma Christianson, the little daughter of Nup Christianson, of this township, by Lars Larson, a neighbor boy of about the same age, is the saddest, as well as the most uncalled for accident which has happened in this community for years. It is the old, old, story. A loaded revolver in the hands of a boy who did not know it was loaded.

The shooting occurred on Mr. Christianson's farm, about two miles from this city, where, it seems, the Larson boy in company with a number of others, where playing with and snapping their revolvers, one of which proved to be loaded and exploded just as little Emma was mounting the ladder to call the boys to dinner. The ball entered her forehead just above the left eye, fractured the skull, took an upward and backward course and inflicted an extremely dangerous and probably fatal wound. Dr. McEachran was called, and, though he was unable to locate the ball and considered recovery almost impossible, did everything in his power to relieve her suffering and, if possible, save her life.

HAPPY WEDDING.

Two Loving Hearts Happily United Yesterday Afternoon.

Grand Forks Herald:—The train from Crookston yesterday morning bore two loving hearts from that city. They were Mr. E. K. Green and Miss Lena Larson, both of Crookston. They took rooms at Hotel Gorden and yesterday afternoon the wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Jorgenson in the parlors of the hotel. Miss Boe acted as bridesmaid and Mr. P. Berg, of this city, was best man. The ceremony was attended by a few of the friends of the couple, and after the ceremony, most hearty congratulations were extended.

They are both prominent and respected young people of Crookston, the groom being head clerk in the store of Locken & Holmboe. They left on the Great Northern train for Crookston last evening.

St. Paul Dispatch:—The appearance of Gov. Merriam in the Republican Convention of Thursday and the hearty enthusiasm with which that gentleman expressed the demand of the people of this state that Senator Davis shall succeed himself, disposes of a good many vagrant fancies which have found circulation in political circles for some time past. That gathering was a notable one, both in point of the number and representative character of those who attended it. It was made memorable by the successive enunciations of Republican opinion which found expression there through the platform adopted, were delivered. While Senator Davis easily carried off the honors as the orator of the occasion, it was made very plain that even in that role the present executive of the state carried himself in a way which was worthy of the occasion.

Thief River Falls Press:—Last week Wednesday, Wiley Tindolph and R. A. Wilkinson who represents the Great Northern railway came here to make final arrangements in regard to continuing the St. Hilaire branch to this place. Mr. Wilkinson thought best to change the line in the village a few blocks farther west, and submitted a proposition, for that purpose, for the right-of-way through the village and $2,500 in cash. A citizens meeting was called and after deliberation and canvassing up to Thursday night the right-of-way and money was provided for or guaranteed upon condition that the road should be constructed and operated to this place this summer. Mr. Wilkinson went away very much pleased with the feeling of the citizens and said he thought the road would be completed soon. A letter received last night requested that everything be closed up immediately as the company wished to complete this line as soon as possible so that their outfit could be taken further south. It is safe now to believe that with good weather the road will be complete and the cars running to this place by July 1st.

Grand Forks Daily Herald:—The one phenomenon, the editors of the Democratic newspapers, and the statesmen of that party cannot explain is the wonderful growth of the United States in the past thirty years notwithstanding during all save four years of that time it has been the helpless nation of "Republican misrule and oppression." About the only thing in all those years which has not been improved and developed is the principles of the Democratic party.

St. Hilaire Spectator:—Seeding has been progressing very slowly and it is beyond doubt a fact that not over fifty per cent. of last year's acreage will be sown to wheat this spring. A very large amount of plowing is yet to be done and it is getting so late that few farmers will seed very much wheat on spring plowing. A large number of fields are still so wet that the farmers cannot get onto them.

Little Falls Daily Transcript:—M. Lally, manager of T. B. Walker's saw mills at Crookston and Grand Forks, is in the city to-day. He had heard of the Pine Trees Company's big mills and stopped off to get pointers. Mr. Lally, who is a saw mill man of large experience is very much taken with Little Falls' availability as a manufacturing city.

Duluth Weekly News:—The Herald talks about the bosses supporting Nelson. The fact is that the bosses are opposing him. The News at least cannot be charged with being the organ of St. Louis county bosses.

Crookston Nurseries.

I have a New Catalogue and Card just issued, giving reduced prices of Trees, Tree Seeds and Small Fruits for Spring planting, which will be sent free by mail to anyone making application.

FRANK T. HAZELTINE,
[50-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Millinery Very Cheap.

We do not pretend to sell our goods at cost but we will guarantee to sell as good goods as any at prices that can not be beaten. Try us.

VERONNEAU & ADAMS.

FLOW ON, SWIFT STREAM.

Flow on, swift stream, amid the flowers,
  Flow on and dance with joy,
And tell me of the happy hours
  When I was once a boy.
I watched thee with the loved ones then,
Now all alone I come again
  To wander by the river;
And I am old and they are gone,
But it unchanged is gliding on
  As young and bright as ever.

Unchanged it seems, yet who can stay
  The water's ceaseless motion?
The little waves of yesterday
  To-day have reached the ocean;
Unmarked, unmissed, they swiftly fly,
Unmarked, unmissed, we, too, must die,
  And leave the mighty river,
Where youth, and joy, and love, and strife,
And all the various modes of life,
  Flow on unchanged forever.

—Spectator.

WITH VENGEFUL INTENT

"I cannot understand it at all," said Dr. South, as he and the junior physician, Ernest Wyville, emerged from one of the wards of the hospital at Eresbridge. "Instead of becoming stronger since his rib was set, he gets weaker every day. If I did not know it was impossible, I should suspect blood poisoning. But there is no inflammation and the abrasion was cleansed too thoroughly to admit of that hypothesis. I really cannot understand it, unless there is some internal injury of which we have no knowledge."

"The wound appears to be healing all right," responded Ernest Wyville, a handsome, ruddy-faced young man, with a short fair beard; "and, as you say, there is nothing but some injury behind it—internal bleeding, in fact, —to account for his continued weakness."

An awkward accident in the hunting field was the primary cause of this conversation. While following the Eresbridge hounds on the previous day, Jack Wilberforce had had an ugly "spill." In leaping a gate his horse struck his hoof against the top bar, and after bringing its rider to grass, ended the day's performance by rolling upon him. The consequence was that, when Jack was carried insensible to the hospital—which, lying on the outskirts of the town, was nearer than his own home—it was found that two of his ribs had been fractured.

Yet his injuries were not such as to raise any great alarm in the mind of Dr. South. Once the bones were set, Jack's strong and healthy constitution would soon overcome any ill effects he might at first experience from the accident. But as the day wore on the patient showed no signs of rallying. A hectic flush overspread his face, his temperature rose, and incipient fever appeared to have taken possession of him.

Two days later, nowever, a perceptible change for the better set in.

"I am sorry I have been called to town," said Dr. South, on the second day. "I should have liked to watch the progress of the case myself. However, I may safely let it rest with you, Mr. Wyville. I would advise you to continue the same treatment."

"I will do my best for Mr. Wilberforce,' said Ernest, as the surgeon rose. "When do you leave for London?"

"The call is imperative; I must go at once. Six or seven days will see me back again, I hope."

When the doctor had left, Ernest went to his own private room, and sitting down by the fire, his body bent forward and his hands resting on his knees, seemed plunged in a profound reverie. He was recalled to himself by the appearance of one of the attendants at the door.

"A young lady wishes to see you, sir—the same as called yesterday."

"Show her in, Briggs. Ah," as a daintily clad girl entered the room—a vision of loveliness in face and figure—"ah, Miss Palmer—to inquire about our patient, I suppose?"

"Oh, Mr. Wyville is he better?" cried the new comer, with an anxious, beseeching look. "Will he soon be well?"

"I trust so," was the reply. "But at present his condition is not as reassuring as it might be. Time will be necessary for complete recovery."

"Poor Jack—poor Jack!" exclaimed Lucy Palmer, sadly. Then suddenly, "Could I not see him?"

"Impossible—absolutely impossible," Ernest rejoined. "He has just fallen into a deep sleep, and sleep is the best medicine for him at present."

"And there is nothing serious the matter?" inquired the girl, fearfully. "Nothing that gives cause for anxiety?"

"No grave symptoms have as yet revealed themselves. But to be frank with you—although I do not wish to alarm you—I may say that I fear it will be some little time before he is convalescent. However, you may rely on our greatest care."

"I am sure of it," said Lucy. "You and he were ever such great friends that you must be as eager as I myself to see him well again."

Seeing that she was engaged to marry John Wilberforce, Lucy Palmer's solicitations were but natural. In Earnest's answer to them there was a certain restraint, which, in her agitation, escaped the girl's attention. After she had left, he returned to his former position before the fire, and there sat motionless. A stern, sullen look came into his eyes, and his brow wrinkled with a dark scowl.

He rose and paced the apartment to and fro swiftly, biting his lips savagely.

"It is hard, very hard," he murmured, wrathfully, "that my life and happiness are to be wrecked through him—that I am to see him lead her to the altar whom once I so nearly won to be my bride. Yet that is what I shall see if he lives. But will he live? Even Dr. South, although he tried not to show it, had fears on that score. Suppose he should die—what then? More unlikely things have happened."

As regards Jack Wilberforce, the unlikely was rapidly becoming the probable—nay, the inevitable. He experienced a sudden relapse, and within five days of Dr. South's departure, he was quite prostrate. His eyes stared vacantly at the ceiling; his fingers twitched nervously upon the coverlet; his mouth was tight drawn with pain.

"Poor fellow!" whispered the nurse when the young doctor visited his patient on this day. "His case seems hopeless."

"I am afraid it is," answered Ernest in low tones. "All that man can do for him has been done."

"I am sure it has, sir. But that will be poor consolation to his relatives and Miss Palmer. The devotion she has shown in visiting him every day and soothing his anguish has been more than human. He never appears better that when she is near."

Till four o'clock should come around the nurse busied herself in attending the wants and alleviating the sufferings of the dying man. As the clock struck the hour, she poured out the medicine and advanced with it in her hand towards the bed. At that moment the door opened and Dr. South appeared.

"Nurse," he exclaimed, "can you tell me where Mr. Wyville is?"

Before the question could be answered he glanced at the patient. "What! No better? Mr. Wyville cannot surely have paid heed to my instructions."

He crossed the room hurredly and bent over the bed. With a hasty exclamation he started back, and then, leaning forward again, gently parted Jack's quivering lips. The gums thus exposed were of an unnatural, bluish tinge.

"Great heavens!" cried the old doctor. "The man has been poisoned!"

"Poisoned!" echoed the nurse. "Impossible. Mr. Wyville himself has attended to him."

"As—and that is some of the medicine?"

He took the medicine glass from the nurse's hand, and first smelling it, put the liquid to his lips. Immediately he spat it out, and dashing the receptacle and its contents to the ground.

"Mr. Wyville must be mad—or worse," he exclaimed. "It is aconite!"

Hastily preparing an antidote, and forcing it between Jack's clenched teeth, Dr. South rushed from the chamber. On the stairs he met an attendant.

"I think there is something wrong with Mr. Wyville," the man said. "His room door is locked, and as I passed I heard him groan awful."

"And no wonder," answered the old surgeon. "I'll see to him. You run and summon a policeman."

"A policeman?"

"Yes. Don't stand gaping there—go at once."

The man was off like a shot, and Dr. South proceeded towards Ernest's room. The door was still bolted, but all was now silent. It was not till the policeman broke the lock with a blow from his foot that the sudden silence was explained.

Prone on the floor, a small phial grasped between his fingers, lay the dead, rigid body of Ernest Wyville!

"It looks like suicide," hazarded the policeman.

"Beyond question," assented Dr. South, picking up the phial, and adding, sotto voce, "the best thing he could do, too."

"Here's a document," said the officer, turning over the papers on the bureau. "It is sealed and addressed to you, sir."

Dr. South took the letter and opened it. It was Ernest Wyville's confession.

"By the time you read this," it ran, "the hand that wrote it will be stilled for ever. Although my love was scorned and rejected, I vowed that no other man should possess Lucy Palmer so long as I lived. That vow I have fulfilled. John Wilberforce was thrown into my power and I had no mercy. At first I hoped that by minute quantities of vegetable poison to undermine his constitution, so that he would appear to succumb solely to the injuries he had received. This plan I was obliged to abandon, for you had already noted the unfavorable symptoms that followed. Your absence, however, gave me a free hand. Yet the man I hated would not die—his extreme vitality withstood the subtle poison—and at last I determined to give him a final and adequate dose, and, as the cause of his death would then be apparent, to end my own life at the same time."

The letter wound up with requests as to the disposal of his personal property and other kindred matters which do not concern our narrative.

"My arrival was most opportune," ejaculated Dr. South when he had finished reading the missive. "If my business in town had detained me as long as I anticipated, the fatal draught would have been given and John Wilberforce would now have been beyond all human help."

As it was, Jack did not die. For weeks he hovered between life and death, but at length Dr. South's skill and assiduous care brought him safely through it all. Yet even now his wife can never bear allusion to that fearful time without a shudder and a silent prayer of thankfulness.—Saturday Evening Post.

Belonged to the "400."

Tom—Hullo! Invitations are out for a swell dance in Horticultural Hall on the 18th. Wonder why they left me out?

Jack—Probably on account of their haughty culture.—Harvard Lampoon.

Electric Launches.

During the exhibition in Edinburgh, Scotland there were over one hundred thousand persons carried in electric launches along the canal from the city to the exhibition.

LINCOLN'S LAST HOURS.

Shedding Light on the Great President's Religious Character.

A letter on the religious character of President Lincoln by Mr. Miner, an old neighbor and friend of the president, in the Boston Christian Leader, contains some facts not heretofore known. We give its conclusion:

"It has been a matter of regret to many good men that he came to his tragic end in such a place. But if the circumstances of his going there were fully known it might relieve their minds somewhat. It has been said that Mrs. Lincoln urged her husband to go to the theater against his will. This is not so. On the contrary she tried to persuade him not to go, but he insisted. I have this statement from Mrs. Lincoln herself. He said: 'I must have a little rest. A large procession of excited and overjoyed people will visit me to-night. My arms are now lame shaking hands with the multitude, and the people will pull me to pieces.' He went to the theater, not because he was interested in the play, but because he was careworn and needed quiet and repose. Mrs. Lincoln informed me that he seemed to take no notice of what was going on in the theatre from the time he entered till the discharge of the fatal shot. He was overjoyed at the thought that the war was over and there would be no further destruction of life. She said the last day he lived was the happiest day of his life. The very last moments of his conscious life were spent in conversation with his wife about his future plans and what he wanted to do when his term of office expired. He said he wanted to visit the Holy Land and see those places hallowed by the footprints of the Savior. He said there was no city he so much desired to see as Jerusalem, and with this word half spoken on his tongue the bullet from the pistol of the assassin entered his brain, and the soul of the great and good President was carried by the angels to the New Jerusalem above."

MILLINERY AT COST.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs will sell her entire stock of spring and summer millinery at cost. The stock consists of all the latest styles and novelties from Chicago and New York. Call early and examine goods and convince yourself that you are getting your goods at cost. No. 9, Second street, opposite the Reckitt building, Crookston, Minn.

FOR SALE.

TWO HORSES,
FIVE COWS,
TWO PIGS,
ONE BINDER,
ONE COLT.

And numerous other things, address M. M. DAVIS & SON, Euclid. [49-tf]

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
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DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures all ailments peculiar to women $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

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Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

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Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, certificates of cure and terms. Address,

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[41-1] Moorhead, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 3d, 1892.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Marvin P. Losey, against Charles Aylmer Jewett, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,294, dated December 5th, 1881, upon the northeast quarter Section 24, Township 151, Range 47, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Charles Aylmer Jewett has failed and neglected to plant or cultivate, or to cause to be planted or cultivated to trees, tree seeds or cuttings, any portion of said tract at any time since he so entered the same, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of June, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

The St. Lawrence Stallion

SORREL NED.

Will be at Schrueder's barn, in Crookston, from Monday noon till Tuesday noon of each week during the season of 1892, and at the owner's stables in Fisher from Tuesday about 3 o'clock until Wednesday noon, and Saturdays.

PEDIGREE:

SORREL NED was sired by Ned Sr., record 2:27; he by Live Oak, record 2:30; dam McGregor, sired by Diamond, record 2:36. Sorrel Ned is from a long line of trotters with records ranging from 2:26 to 2:35. His sister is the celebrated Montreal Girl with a record of 2:24. He is a handsome bright sorrel with white mane and tail and three white feet. He is eight years old and was raised at River Beaudette race track of 2:41¼.

—TERMS—

TO INSURE $20, SEASON $15, SINGLE SERVICE $10.

Every precaution will be taken but I will not be responsible for accidents. All mares entrusted to me from abroad will receive the best of care and prompt attention.

18-51 JOSEPH BREWSTER, Prop., Fisher, Minn.

CLARINDA'S FAN.

A dainty thing of silk and lace,
Of feathers and of paint;
Held often to her laughing face
When I assume the saint.

Too dainty, far, to mix with these
Old pipes, cigars and books
Of bachelordom—rare life of ease,
Rare friends, rare wines, rare cooks.

'Twill smell of stale tobacco smoke.
Ere many days, I fear;
And hear full many a rattling joke—
And feel, perhaps, a tear.

Why is it here! Alas for me!
I broke it at the ball.
"Apologize—repair it!" See!
Five dollars gone. That's all.
—Munsey's Magazine.

WINTER DAY'S JOURNEY.

A bitter February day. Not a pleasant day to travel in, by any means; but, then, Lettice Mainwaring was one of the sort that makes the best of everything.

"It's a long journey over the hills, Miss," said the wife of the landlord of the little one story tavern that was perched on the crest of the highway, "and the snow's powerful deep."

"I think a winter landscape is the prettiest thing in the world," said Lettice, cheerily, as she wound her fur boa round and round her neck.

"And old Stokes' stage is awful uncomfortable," added the landlady.

"I like stage riding," asserted Letty.

"You'll not get there till dark."

"O, that is sooner than I expected."

And Letty climbed up into the stage coach, which stood creaking and groaning at the door, having just rumbled up from the next village, a mile or so down the hill.

One solitary passenger occupied the opposite corner—a tall, dark man, with a Spanish sort of complexion and clear, dark eyes, who wore an odd sort of olive green cloak or mantle, heavily trimmed with sable fur. He nodded briefly in return to Letty's smiling recognition. Our little heroine would have talked with a polar bear, had a polar bear chanced to be her traveling companion.

Lettice arranged her furs and her basket and her bonnet strings, and wondered secretly how far the tall man was going.

"Can I be of any assistance to you?" courteously queried the gentleman, as Letty searched in the straw at her feet for a dropped glove.

"Thanks—no," said Letty, coming up again with very red cheeks and curls a little disheveled. "Are you going all the way through?"

"As far as the stage goes—yes."

"O," said Miss Mainwaring, "so am I."

The gentleman nodded interrogatively, and went back to his paper.

"Cross thing!" thought Letty, involuntarily pouting her cherry lips. "Why can't he talk and make himself agreeable? And he knows very well that we are to be shut up here together for eight long hours."

But the wild, mountainous landscape, as it flitted by, white gleaming with snows and darkly fringed with the waving of hemlock boughs and solemn crested pines, was, after all, nearly as good a study as the "human face divine," and Letty soon forgot her temporary annoyance and chagrin in the white skeleton like walls of a deserted old paper mill long since disused and fallen to ruin.

"I wonder if it is haunted?" said she, aloud.

The stranger smiled and laid down his paper.

"Do you believe in such things?" he asked.

Lettice Mainwaring laughed and colored.

"Of course not, and yet—Are you much acquainted in this region of the country?"

"I have lived hereabouts a good deal."

"O! Then perhaps you know Easterham Hall?"

His face brightened.

"O, yes. You are going there?"

"Yes. I am to be governess to the little children," said Letty, making haste to enlighten him as to her true position, in order that he should fully comprehend that she was no elegant young lady coming to the hall to make a visit, but a humble little working bee, who was obliged to toil steadfastly for the daily bread she ate.

"Indeed!" he said.

And Letty was vexed at herself for noticing the polite indifference into which his tone subsided.

"I suppose it is a very fine old place," she went on.

"Very—for those who fancy 'fine old places.' To my taste they are apt to be overrun with rats, full of draughts and picturesquely inconvenient."

"And haunted, perhaps?" mischievously put in Lettice, the roguish sparkles coming back to her eyes.

"So far as I know, Easterham Hall is free from any supernatural occupants."

"I am sorry for that," said Letty.

He arched his eyebrows.

"You would like to share your room with a ghost or two?"

"No; but I do like a little tinge of romance about the place—something to set it a little above and beyond the level of the commonplace."

He did not answer; and talkative Letty once more set the conversation ball rolling.

"The Easterhams are very rich, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"I never heard of them until last week," said she, musingly; "and now—how strangely things are ordered in this world!—I am going to cast in my lot among them."

"How does that happen?" said the gentleman. He could not very well say less in ordinary politeness, and yet Letty felt triumphantly that she had "drawn him out."

"They wrote to Mme. Moligny, my old teacher to select a governess qualified to teach two little boys; and madame knew that I wished for a situation and so here I am. I wonder how they will like me?"

"I hope you will like them," said the gentleman.

"That isn't the question," Letty corrected imperatively. "Mr. Easterham is a dreadful bear."

"You are acquainted with him?"

"O, no; only what I have heard," answered Letty.

"And what may that be?"

"You are a neighbor?" said Letty, doubtfully. "Perhaps I've said too much already."

He laughed with more animation than she had yet seen in his manner.

"Depend upon it, I shall not betray you to Mr. Easterham. So he is a bear? Well, I have thought so sometimes myself."

"But he won't bite me if I am a good girl, and do my duty to the little ones; and they tell me they are very nice boys," persisted Lettice.

"They are very like their father, I believe."

"O," said Lettice, laughing. "I can tame young bears; it is only the full-grown specimen with sharp teeth and long claws, I am afraid of. Only think," and a demure apprehensive expression came over Letty's round, blooming countenance, he goes all round the house all day long and never says a word to anyone."

"He must be a savage, indeed," observed the gentleman.

"And Miss Electa Easterham, the old maid aunt who keeps house for him, has quarreled successively with every governess they have had," went on Letty, patting her little foot on the stage floor; "but she shall not quarrel with me. I won't let her. I am too good natured and too accustomed to humoring people, especially old ones. Madame Moligny wrote me that she disliked young and pretty governesses particularly. Now I'm not young—not very young, you see."

"No?"

"I was 20 last week," said Letty, solemnly, "and I am not pretty enough to disturb her mind. I am only tolerably decent looking. Now, if madame had selected Olive Dayton, who used to be in the same class with me—she was a regular beauty, with great, shady eyes and a complexion all pears and roses—there would have been danger then."

The stranger began to look interested.

"Tell me more about your school," said he. "I have a sister whom I think of placing in some desirable institution, and I should like to judge whether your Madame Moligny's would be a good home for her."

Letty's eyes brightened, her cheeks reddened, and her little tongue was unloosed at once. Her traveling companion was social and chatty, and the time fleeted swiftly away.

"You are going?" she cried, as at a lonely inn, overshadowed with silver stemmed birches and funereal spruce woods, a light sleigh, drawn by two milk white horses, was waiting.

"I have reached the end of my journey," he said, courteously touching his fur cap. "I had intended to keep on to the end of the route, but I see they have sent to meet me here. I wish you every success and happiness in your bear taming."

And as the sleigh bells jingled away Letty felt herself flushing deeply.

"I'm afraid I have been talking too much," thought Letty; "but what is a body to do, shut up all day long in a stage coach with a conversable gentleman?"

And the rest of Miss Mainwaring's journey was just a little tedious.

It was dusk when they arrived at Easterham Hall—a snowy, chill dusk which made the glow of lights through the scarlet moreen curtains and the coral shine of a great wood fire in a stone paved hall, as seen through the half open door, most delightful and welcome.

Aunt Electa, a tall, prim old lady, in snowy cap ribbons and a brown satin dress, stood ready to welcome her; and just behind her Letty saw a tall gentleman, with two little boys clinging about him.

"This is my nephew, Phillip," the old lady said: and Letty felt as if the blood in her veins were turning to fire as she recognized her traveling companion of the day.

"Do I look very much like a bear, Miss Mainwaring?" he asked, laughing, as she stood trembling and tongue tied before him. "No, don't color. I promise you to allow myself to become very tamable. And you must not cry either," as the tears came into Letty's eyes. "There's nothing for you to cry for."

"Why didn't you tell me who you were?" she asked piteously.

"Because you never asked me."

Lettie resolved within herself that she would leave Easterham the very next day. But she didn't keep the resolution.

At the year's end she had neither quarreled with Aunt Electa nor Mr. Easterham, and the little boys thought "Miss Letty" was perfection. So did their father.

"Letty," said he, "the year for which I engaged you is over."

"Yes," she responded, softly.

"Will you stay another year? Will you stay with me always, Lettie?"

And so, within the yellow shine of wedding ring she found herself a prisoner forever at Easterham Hall.—Kansas City Times.

Got Their Fill.

Seeker—They tell me there were burglars at your house last night.

Sageman—There were.

Seeker—Did they get anything?

Sageman—Indeed they did. They got the contents of a six-shooter, and a consequent introduction to the coroner.—Somerville Journal.

Raving.

"Is Parsons as much of a bibliomaniac as ever?"

"Yes. He paid $500 to get his own book published last summer."—Brooklyn Life.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
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Notice of Mortgage Forclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of ten and 50-100 dollars ($10.50) which became due on the first day of October A. D. 1890, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaie Normandin and Philomene Normandin, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the first day of October A. D. 1888, at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m., in book 40 of mortgages on pages 112 and 113.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-one and 70-100 dollars ($41.70) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-five (25) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, April 14, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 27th, 1892, viz: William T. Johnston, Hd. No. 11,802 for the S E¼ Sec. 6. Twp. 148. Range 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John E. Childback, John Kirkman, J. O. Sargeant, Frank Bruner, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.
If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

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Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
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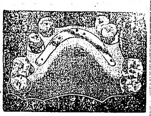

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BY NEW PATENT.
Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases. This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all.

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on me before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS.
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

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Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.
CALL IN.

First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated May 13th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, June 13th, 1885, in book W of mortgages, page 81, whereby William Watts and Edith Watts, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-two (32) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), of Range forty-six (46), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $322.08, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $22.40, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $344.48.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.
H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 30th, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John A. Hagen against the heirs of Frank Yungquist, deceased, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 10.679, dated Oct. 15th, 1881, upon the w½ ne¼, ne¼ ne¼ Sec. 21, and nw¼ nw¼ Sec. 22, Township 149 n, Range 42 w, in Polk County, Minn, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of May, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[2-7] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

PATENTS

procured in the United States and foreign countries. Twenty-five years' experience as solicitors before the Patent Office and as attorneys in patent causes before the courts has given us an extensive practice as experts. We give special attention to cases rejected in other hands, also to interferences, appeals, reissues, trade-marks, the preparation of opinion as to infringement, scope and validity of patents, and the prosecution and defense of suits for infringement. Limiting our practice enables us to carefully study each case and get claims in the original patent as broad as the invention. This is now especially important in view of the difficulty of obtaining a reissue of a defective patent and of maintaining it in the courts after it is obtained. The employment of competent attorneys is important.

Upon receipt of model, sketch or photograph we give our opinion as to patentability free of charge. If favorable, the inventor is advised as to cost of proceeding, etc. Our fees are always reasonable. We refer to all ex-commissioners of patents during the past quarter of a century and to clients in all parts of the country, of whom names in your state will be given upon request. Our book of instructions, terms, etc., sent free.

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MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
I. O. O. F. BUILDING. } Crookston, Minn

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Eight and 25-000 dollars ($8.25) which became due on the first day of December, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward L. Haven, an unmarried man, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1888, which mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of July A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m., in Book 36 of Mortgages on pages 329 and 330.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagor shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable: and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of thirty-five and 84-100 dollars ($35.84) and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number ten (10) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Nils S. Nilson and Cecilia S. Nilson, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1889, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 455; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1889, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1890, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1890, $22.75 that became due June 24th, 1891, and $22.75 that became due December 24th, 1891. And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: eight hundred twenty-one and 71-100 ($821.71) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The south half (s½) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of south-east quarter (se¼) of Section two (2) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range forty (40), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof. All of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 17th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guarantee
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.
S. M. Houghton,
Attorney. [50-4] (N. G. 102)

[First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 11th, 1889, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, February 14th, 1889, in book 42 of mortgages, page 60, whereby James Thompson and Charlotte Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the northeast quarter of Section ten (10), in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-three (43), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $311.86, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $33.59, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $345.45.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power, said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President.
Mortgagee.
H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

SALE of STATE LANDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE.
SAINT PAUL, Minn., March 24, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in Crookston on May 25th 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the State Lands, in Polk County that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by by reason of failure to pay inerest for two or more years.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to the sale.

A. BIERMANN.
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[50-4]

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOT

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

(First publication March 31st, 1892.)
[Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Jennie Kelly and Alfred D. Kelly, her husband, Mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1886, at 4:15 o'clock p. m., in book 26 of mortgages, on pages 389 to 392; and

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1889; $25.50 that became due April 25th 1890; $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1890; $35.50 that became due April 25th, 1891, and $25.50 that became due October 25th, 1891; And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained,

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Ten hundred Nine and 60-100 ($1009.60) Dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north-east quarter (ne¼) of section nineteen (19) Township one hundred forty-nine (149) Range forty-two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on

MONDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guaranty
Loan Company,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for mortgagee.
[50-4] (N.G.103)

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 19th, 1892.

Complaint having been made at this office by Hans Christofferson against Louis St. John for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 11712, dated April 1st, 1886, upon the e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Section 18, Township 153, Range 46, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

[First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated November 23d, 1888, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, November 30th, 1888, in book 35 of mortgages, page 456, whereby William Lachance and Mary Lachance, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and lot two (2) of Section four (4), in Township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-one (41), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $426.85, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $54.50, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $481.35.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President
Mortgagee.
H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication March 31st, 1892.]
Last publication May 12th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of Twelve and 50-100 dollars ($12.50), which became due on the first day of December, 1890, and in the payment of a like and final sum, which became due on the first day of December, 1891, upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by John H. Lien and Ragnhild Lien, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1888, which mortgage, together with a power of sale contained therein was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 16th day of November A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in Book 40 of mortgages, on pages 497, 498, and 499; which said sums with interest thereon respectively at ten per cent. per annum from the first day of December, 1890, and the 1st day of December, 1891, are the whole sum secured by said mortgage and remaining unpaid.

John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured; and the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is twenty-seven dollars ($27.00); and no action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north-west quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-two (22) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range number forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one Hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1892,

at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 22d day of March A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [50-4]

Polk County Journal.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

SQUARE-TOED REPUBLICANISM.

There exists in Minneapolis an organization calling itself the "First Republican Heatwole Club of Minnesota." This club recently sent a communication to Joel P. Heatwole, asking him to become a candidate for governor of Minnesota, to which among other things Mr. Heatwole replied:

"I wish to say that I believe in the election of representative and unprejudiced delegates, and that they should, without the interference of personal ambition or selfish motives, patiently hear the people and render an impartial verdict. I should regret very much, indeed, to have the vote of a county when the popular sentiment was known to be for another man. I believe that the wishes of the people should be implicitly obeyed, and when I say the people I mean the men who cast the ballots. Every man's voice should be listened to and his expression as to candidates should be as honestly canvassed and as fairly counted as we demand the votes shall be counted in the Southern states. The people should not hesitate to take an active part in the caucuses that send delegates to the different conventions; and the delegates should reflect as nearly as possible the views of their constituents.

I am unalterably opposed to the trading of official positions; or, in other words, making the offices of the people currency for the payment of personal obligations or using them as a means to secure favor. The wishes of the people are often thwarted by unfair combinations, and frequently men are appointed to position who receive it simply that they may be able to do some good for an ambitious man.

The Republican party does not aim to forward the interest of men. It has a foundation of vital principles which are for the good of the whole people, and the selection of men to represent these principles should be deliberate. Minnesota has a large number of men who are ripe in experience, rich in ability, strong in character and principle, who would fill the position of chief executive acceptably to the state and party.

This is a time for the framing of party principles with logical argument rather than for making personal appeals for political support. Instead of discussing the claims of factions or men let us give united thought to the principles of protection and honest money, as subserving the best interests of the American people.

'Shoulders to the wheels, unmindful of the scramble for a place on the driver's seat,' should be the real thought and action of every Republican. The man who fancies he wields the party whip only amuses himself with the imaginary power. The masses at the wheels move the party wagon and are sponsors for its progress. 'Principles to be preferred before perquisites' is the sentiment that inspires the loyal Republican.

Republican league clubs should predominate over the personal advantage seeking clubs of the professional politician.

There will be no prouder Republican in Minnesota than myself if you gentlemen of the First Heatwole Republican Club of Minnesota perfect and maintain your organization and instead of actively seeking to secure my nomination for governor will work zealously for the best interests of the party irrespective of any possible candidate. Study your party platforms, attend party caucuses, defend party principles, maintain your party organizations and your individual independence.

Greater service no man can do. Permit no one to carry your vote in his vest pocket; commit yourselves to no propositions that involve questionable intrigues or combinations that force the party to bestow honors not sanctioned by conscience or approved by the people.

Independent Republican clubs like yours, actuated by motives born of love of country and party and maintained, can make Republican success in Minnesota already assured, doubly sure."

That is what we call republicanism pure and simple. The Republican party was formed to subserve the interests of the people, and it stands to-day upon the same platform that it did when formed and the candidate who feels as Mr. Heatwole expresses himself is all right whether he be elected or not, and the JOURNAL had rather suffer defeat fighting for such a man than to help elect a man whose sentiments are not with the common people.

TRADE AND MONEY.

In speaking of the condition of trade and money during the past week, the New York Press presents the following roseate views:

"There are new features of great importance in general trade. The improvement in the condition of roads in the Northwest has resulted in more active sales in that region. Omaha and Kansas City report better business. Chicago is selling less than it was a few days ago. The same is true of St. Louis. In Boston the market for boots and shoes is stronger, and sales are larger. There is free movement in general of staple cotton goods.

A special inquiry conducted by Bradstreet's into the existing business situation in the Southern states shows that in localities where cotton is not regarded as king planters and merchants are not unprosperous. The reports sent in indicate that the acreage of Southern cotton this season will be curtailed at least 20 per cent. It is to be hoped that the curtailment will reach fully this figure. What the South needs now, and what she has needed for a long time, is diversification of products. It has been the overproduction of one great staple that has brought about so many seasons of financial stress in the most fertile portion of the United States.

The print cloth market is stronger. Woolen goods are selling somewhat slowly. Old stock in domestic wools is freely offering at low prices. Wheat and flour exports for the past week aggregate 3,259,000 bushels. The total of bank clearings for the week was $1,088,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 4½ per cent. over the previous week. The shipments of gold abroad have helped the bears in the stock market, but they have not affected the existing abundance of funds in the money market, and there is no probability that they will. Unemployed funds continue to accumulate. The New York bank statement shows an increase in the surplus reserve of $503,325. The present surplus reserve is $20,036,300, against $7,443,300 one year ago. Well posted authorities hold that there is no likelihood of material hardening of rates in the near future.

A PARK.

THE subject of procuring a park, now before the council is one of importance to the citizens of Crookston—a question that has been far too long neglected. We can easily look back over the past and say what ought to have been done when the city was young and the land was cheap but it was not done and land is not liable to be cheaper as the years roll on. In our retrospective glance we may see one reason why we have never had a park in the fact that never has the subject been broached that some kickers did not arise and defeat the project. Now whatever site is selected no doubt somebody will raise a howl and try to defeat the project, but we do not believe the council will be justified in longer delaying this important matter. Let the council see that a suitable site is selected at a reasonable figure and go ahead and locate the park and we believe that the citizens will endorse that action. Some people may not be satisfied with the action of the council if they locate but the majority will be dissatisfied if they don't. Let us have a park somewhere.

ANOTHER POINT FOR RECIPROCITY.

By the proclamation of the president Honduras enters into reciprocal relations with the United States, as soon as the treaty is signed, meantime an arrangement will be made by which coal, petroleum, printed matter and printing materials, gas lighting inventions, wagons and carriages, agricultural implements railroad materials, etc., etc., will be admitted free of duty. Statistics show that last year we sent to Honduras $640,000 worth of our products and imported from there $1,160,000. The treaty will doubtless turn the balance of trade in our favor at the same time benefiting Honduras which has heretofore always been a large customer of England.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The name of James G. Blaine has not lost its magnetism, its power to fire the hearts and quicken the blood of every true American citizen. At the State Convention in St. Paul last week, when Senator Davis, in his speech spoke that name the audience went wild and cheer after cheer broke forth spontaneously. It is only the condition of Mr. Blaine's health that will prevent his nomination at Minneapolis next month, and if nominated, his election is certain.

IN FREE TRADE ENGLAND.

The English cotton trade is suffering great depression, likewise the iron business. England's imports are increasing and her exports are steadily decreasing. The leading minds of England are becoming alarmed at the situation and doubts as to the efficacy of free trade are awakened. Meanwhile, America, under laws that protect her own interests pursues the even tenor of her way undisturbed. Let free-traders ponder these facts.

THE JOURNAL was the recipient of many compliments on its clean, bright appearance last week and yet it was far from being all we hope and confidently expect to make it. For the past two or three weeks we have been obliged to print it in a room without a stove in it and almost wholly exposed to the weather which has been rather too cold for ink to work at its best. As fast as possible we have remedied that difficulty and we hope very soon to have everything in ship-shape, fully equipped for business of all kinds and then we can do as fine press-work as can be done in any printing house in the Northwest.

THE MAY number of the Message, Rev. R. H. Battey's church paper, was an issue of 4,000 copies. The Message continues to improve with each issue and it is a paper deserving of a place in every home in these upper counties. It is devoted to church work on an undenominational basis and therefore calculated to do the most good in this country. Until this issue Mr. Battey has generally sent out many sample copies but in the future will confine himself to his regular list as a rule. At the price, 75 cents per year, no one interested in church work can afford to be without the Message.

THE selection of Hon. S. G. Comstock, as delegate to the National Convention was a graceful and a well merited compliment to a faithful servant of the people.

IF WE can read the signs of the times correctly, the nearer to attending strictly to the interests of the people a party can come the nearer to achieving a great victory will that party be.

WARREN Register says that H. E. Ives is up electioneering for his father, Judge Ives, on the People's ticket. The Judge has been a republican from the early days of that party and this move looks oddly.

THE DARK HORSE and the uninstructed delegate will hob-nob at the National Convention at Minneapolis in June. If the dark horse should be James G. Blaine he will gallop all over the convention and win hands down.

IF BLAINE is out of the race Harrison stands in the lead for the nomination. He certainly has given the United States a splendid administration and his method of handling foreign powers has elicited the admiration of all.

CASTLE'S bill to make Minneapolis the head of navigation instead of St. Paul, was voted down by a large majority and practically settles that question. St. Paul always was and always will be the head of navigation on the Mississippi.

AT THE Republican Convention at Morris on Wednesday, Hon. S. G. Comstock, of Clay County and M. A. Wollen, of Pope County, were elected delegates to the National Convention at Minneapolis in June. The Seventh District will be well represented.

IF THE sentiment throughout the state on the subject of Knute Nelson's candidacy is the same as in Polk County, Knute ain't in it—but then Polk County is not all the state—not quite all. In Polk County Attorney Gen. Moses E. Clapp would run better than any man yet mentioned.

ALDERMAN MORRISEY'S remarks on roads are timely and wise, but we think that he does not figure on gravel enough. It strikes us that it would require very much more than he allows for, but even allowing that to be true we should judge that his method is the cheapest one we could adopt.

THE genial Bob Dunn of the Princeton Union, was elected a delegate, to the National convention at Minneapolis from the Sixth District. Dunn edits one of the best papers that comes to our table and the JOURNAL is glad to see him thus recognized.

THE STRUGGLE in Wyoming between the small farmer and the cattle barons will end in favor of the small farmer, as it should. The day of large ranches and of overgrown farms for that matter has about passed away and the tendency of the times is against centralization.

W. G. DEACON, of the St. Vincent New Er-ache, is industriously prodding Capt. H. W. Donaldson, on account of his (Donaldson's) political sins. Avast there, Bro. Deacon, don't you know that "H. W." stands for "hard wheat," that hard wheat is the best kind of wheat—and that is the kind of a politician Capt. Donaldson is?

NEW press, new dress, new engine and a bright new look the JOURNAL greets you this week an earnest of what it hopes to be in the future—bright, sparkling and newsy. We hope and trust to be better and better with each issue and we should like to be a weekly visitor at every home in Polk County. As far as in us lies we shall strive to be worthy such an honor.

AS A result of the election in St. Paul on Tuesday Col. F. P. Wright was elected mayor, the first republican mayor to be elected since Dr. Stewart was elected mayor in 1872. The wisdom of this choice will be more and more manifest as time goes on. Col. Wright is one of the most talented among St. Paul's young business men and the choice was a wise one.

Duluth Daily Tribune:—It is found from inside sources that while Gov. Merriam was in Washington he made a deal with Hon. C. K. Davis to aid in the senator's re-election and President Harrison's re-election and in the event of Harrison's election, he would be named as secretary of the treasury in the new cabinet. How true this is we would not swear, but from the graceful and charming manner in which our politic governor has cast off his alliance with Knute Nelson and has risen to publicly endorse Davis' re-nomination and act in happy accord with everything that is seemingly adverse to his political interest cause one to think there must be a large colored gentleman in the lumber.

CONGRESS

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

SENATE.

The senate today with a scant quorum present by a vote of 30 to 15 passed the amended Chinese exclusion bill notwithstanding the protest of Mr. Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, that the new section requiring all Chinese in the United States to register within a year or be imprisoned, was a violation of treaty obligations with China.

An amendment to the sundry naval appropriation bill was reported from the senate committee on military affairs authorizing the secretary of war to establish not to exceed two military posts at points on the northern frontier where he may in his judgment deem it for the public good.

HOUSE.

The house bill placing binding twine on the free list, was laid before the senate and referred to the finance committee.

The house today passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The only important change made in the measure was the striking out of the appropriation of $65,000 to continue the preliminary survey for an intercontinental railway.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

SENATE.

The senate today passed the following bills:

Senate bill no convey to the state of Kansas a portion of the Ft. Hayes military reservation, about 3,200 acres, for homes for old soldiers and their families and to open the rest of the reservation to homestead settlement by old soldiers.

Senate bill creating two additional land districts in the state of Montana.

Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Red river of the North at Quincy, N. D.

House bill for the disposition and sale of lands of the Klamath River Indian reservation, California.

Senator McPherson reported an amendment from the naval affairs committee to the naval appropriation bill, which proposes to increase the number of harbor defense vessels from one to three; torpedo boats from six to 10, and also provide for torpedoes, submarine and otherwise, for which latter purpose $1,000,000 is appropriated.

HOUSE.

The house today, after considerable debate, agreed to the conference report on the Geary Chinese exclusion bill by a vote of 185 to 28.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

SENATE.

The senate today passed the following bills:

House bill to establish a military post at Helena, Mont., appropriating $100,000.

House bill to establish sub-ports of entry and delivery at Superior, Wis., and Ashland, Wis.

House bill appropriating $150,000 to defray the expenses of the Bering sea arbitration at Paris.

The senate adopted the conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill.

HOUSE

Two reports from the judiciary committee on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to provide uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce were made to the house. The majority report, adverse to the resolution, was made by Representative Oates, and Representative Ray presented the minority report.

FRIDAY, MAY 6,

SENATE.

Mr. Dolph submitted to the senate a proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $250,000 for the purchase of a site and the beginning of construction of a public building at Portland, Ore., and increasing the limit of cost $1,250,000.

In the senate today Mr. Gorman offered resolutions, which were agreed to, expressing regret at the death in February, 1881, of the late Senator Wilson of Maryland, and suspending the business of the senate to enable his associates to pay proper tribute of regard of his high character and distinguished public services. Mr. Gorman delivered the first eulogy of his late colleague. Further remarks in praise of the life and character of the dead senator were made by Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, Berry, Platt, Gray, Mitchell, Pascoe, Dixon and Gibson, and then, as an additional token of respect, the senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Castle of Minnesota moved to substitute Minneapolis for St. Paul as the terminus of the Mississippi improvements and it was voted down.

Representative Crosby of Massachusetts, reported to the house, from the postoffice committee, a bill providing that all mail matter heretofore in the third and fourth classes shall in future be transported as third class matter, postage on which shall be charged at the rate of 1 cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof. The passage of the bill, the committee thinks, will benefit every person who has occasion to use the mails for transporting small packages.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

The deep waterways matter was under consideration in the house to-day. Speeches were made by Mr. Castle of Minnesota, Mr. Henderson of Illinois and several others.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

SENATE.

After the routine morning business in the senate today, Mr. Frye, from the committee on commerce, reported back the house bill to encourage American ship building. He said that the report was unanimous and that he had been instructed to move its present consideration. He made that motion and it was agreed to.

After some discussion the bill was passed, yeas, 51; nays, 10.

HOUSE.

In the house, Mr. Holman (Indiana) moved to recommit the river and harbor bill, with instructions to the committee to report it back with an amendment striking out the contract provisions. Mr. Outhwaite (Ohio) moved to amend the instructions by requiring the committee to strike out all appropriations which are for new works or for the further extension of works now under construction, so the bills shall include only appropriations for the continuance or completion of works now in progress.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 69; nays, 70. The question then recurred on Mr. Holman's motion The motion was defeated—yeas, 82; nays, 149.

The bill was then passed by a vote of—yeas, 185; nays, 65.

General Longstreet is at work on a book of war tales, in which he figures largely himself, to be called "A Soldier Under Two Flags."

CROOKSTON, MINN.

NORTH

WEST GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE EAST

SOUTH

MONTANA EXPRESS—DAILY.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday

Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Daily except Sunday.

Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.

Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.

Arrive 9:30 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FAGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South..............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

County Funds Missing.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Special, May 11.—The board of supervisors of Dakota county, Neb., is investigating the accounts of ex-Treasurer Wilkinson, who retired from the office eleven years ago with a bad record behind him. An investigation several years ago found him $9,000 short, which was paid by Atlee Hart, his bondsman, editor of the Dakota City Eagle. Yesterday the board found another deficit of $9,000 and Hart and Wilkinson will be sued for the amount. Wilkinson is alleged to have disposed of his property. Hart claims the county cannot collect the money, as his responsibility has outlawed.

Charlie Vine will not allow any man to get away with him either in the quality or price of meats.

The Lowest Rate Yet.

Special $60 round trip tickets sold May 9th to 14th, good for 90 days, by Great Northern Railway from Crookston to Portland, Oregon, on account of the Presbyterian General assembly. This very low rate gives choice of various routes returning. For particulars inquire of W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

The Highest Cash Prices

Paid for furs, hides and tallow at No. 14 Broadway. Always in the market for fat stock.

[4-tf] GEO. VINE.

Best Lawn, Field, Garden, Cemetery Fence

Write us for circulars and prices, stating what you want. We can accommodate you.

Grand Forks Fence Co.,
Grand Forks, N. D.

Subscribe for
Advertise in The Journal.

Advertised Letters.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed at the Crookston, Minn., Post Office, for the week ending May 7, 1892:

Raynor, Mrs. F. Emmons, Mr. W. W.
Holmes, Miss Florence—3.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. WM. B. DAWLEY, Postmaster.

THE

New York Store

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

BARGAINS IN BOOTS,
IN SHOES,
IN CARPETS,
IN DRESS GOODS.

In Everything in the Store.

TRY THE

New York Store

ROAD GRADERS.

F. C. AUSTIN MANFG CO.

AUSTIN
Steel Reversible Road Machine

Works in either direction on Same Side of Road,—easy of operation,—light draft,—embracing many very desirable points of advantage over all competitors. It is unquestionably the best road machine on earth. Seventy-Five Per Cent Saving in Cost Compared With Plows and Scrapers. Send for catalogue of earth-moving machinery to

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.,
Carpenter St. and Carroll Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

We are county agents for the New Era Graders and Austin Reversible Steel Road Machines, a cut of which we show.

With the present poor roads the subject is worthy of careful consideration by township boards and road districts. We invite correspondence and would like you to call and see sample Grader and learn its merits.

Catalogues sent on application

When in need of a BUGGY or WAGON remember that we handle nothing but time-tried standard goods whose merits are well-known from long use. The RUSHFORD WAGON is guaranteed to be the lightest running and best finished wagon made. You can buy a clap-taap affair, made only to sell, for a little less money, but when it comes to durability and excellent quality, we defy competition.

Our line of Buggies cannot be excelled for the price We have the Columbus Buggy Co's, Racine and Sechler & Co's goods, each the best of its class, built to last, and we are here to make good our statements. Don't be deceived with shoddy goods.

Our Road Carts and Road Wagons are well assorted and very cheap—everybody can afford to own one. Plows, Breakers, Gangs, Sulkies, complete line Grand Detour Plow Co's and Scandia goods always on hand, at Lowest Prices. Our usual line of Walter A. Wood Mowers, Minneapolis Binders, Advance Threshers, Engines, Stackers, Repairs, Fittings, etc.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

OPERA BLOCK, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, May 10th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present; Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McLogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen absent; Walker.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

D. F, McDonald, labor in 3d ward..	$18 25
D. F. McDonald, labor in 4th ward	43 25
D. F. McDonald, labor in 5th ward	10 50
D. F. McDonald, labor in 2nd ward	33 38
D. F. McDonald, labor in 1st ward	65 38
D. F. McDonald, general labor	21 00
Martin O'Brien, salary to May 9th	16 66
Martin O'Brien, taxes paid for city	41 74
M. I. Saterdal, clerk of election	3 00
T. C. Stewart 3 days judge of election	9 00
R. G. Marlette, 3 days clerk of election	9 00
J. A. Bemis, rent of room for election purpose	5 00
F. Gravel, judge of election	3 00
L. H. Walker, one day clerk of election	3 00
I. U. Jennings, two days registration	6 00
I. U. Jennings, one day judge of election	3 00
A. Grundysen, sheriff fees	8 05
S. A. Wallace, drugs	12 45
S. A. Wallace, drugs	32 15
H. E. Cooke, printing	83 40
Dr. M. Watts, 9 medical visits	10 00

Moved by Ald. Jennings, seconded by Ald. Anderson that the report be accepted and adopted and that the bills be ordered paid.

The finance committee reported the bill of Sheriff Grundysen back to the council without recommendation.

On motion the bill was referred to the city attorney.

The committee on opening Maple street asked for more time.—Granted.

Mrs. Netland, who is being supported by the city, sent word to the council that she had a lot in Sampson's Addition which she wished to deed to the city, the matter was referred to the committee on poor to take what action they thought necessary.

The mayor recommended that the council make an appropriation of not more than $200 for refitting up the police department.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 10th day of May, 1892, Alderman Morriesey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Anderson.

Be it Resolved, That the Mayor have power to expend a sum of money not exceeding two hundred dollars for the purchase of police supplies as in his opinion are found necessary.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Marshall, Morrisey, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative; None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 10th day of May, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 10th day of May, 1892.
Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Ald. Marshall, seconded by Ald. Marlette, that the vote by which the following resolution was passed at the last meeting be reconsidered, "Be it resolved that the city proceed to construct a sewer of 4 and one half feet in diameter made of brick from the intersection of Sixth street and Front street westerly to centre of alley in block 39, original townsite, thence southerly through alley to across Fifth street into Red Lake river with necessary catch basins, manholes, etc., as may be required."

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlettee, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Motion declared carried by the President of the council.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 10th day May 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman McGlogan.

Be it Resolved. That we proceed to build a circular brick sewer of four and one half feet diameter from the intersection of Sixth and Front streets along Front street to and across Fifth street to Red Lake river along with such catch basins and manholes as may be found necessary. Said sewer to be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by A. R. Starkey and now on file at city engineer's office.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Alderman voting in the negative; None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 10th day of May, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 10th day of May, 1982.
Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 10th day of May, 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Marshall.

Be it Resolved, That a sidewalk of pine plank six feet wide, two inches thick, surfaced on one side and well nailed with 20 penny spikes, to 3 stringers 3x6 inch dimension timbers, be constructed along the east side of Main street from Fifth to Sixth in place of sidewalk condemned by city engineer.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affiirmative; Anderson Austin Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Morrisey, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative; None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 10th day of May, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 10th day of May, 1892.
Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Ald. Morrisey, seconded by Ald. Jennings that when we adjourn it be to meet on Thursday evening, May 19th.—Carried.

A petition from property owners and tax payers asking that Robert, Ash and Broadway streets be brought up to grade as established by the council.

Moved by Ald. Marshall, seconded by Ald. Jerome that it is the sense of this council, that the petition of citizens asking for the grading of certain streets, be granted, and that the city engineer be and is hereby instructed to prepare a resolution regarding the same in compliance with the requirements of the charter and have it before the council at its next meeting on the 19th inst.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, Marlette, Childs, McGlogan, Cromb.

Motion declared adopted and carried.

A petition was received from Fred Hall et al, relating to grading State street. On motion the matter was referred to the alderman of the fourth ward and that they report at the next meeting.

A petition was received from J. E. O'Brien & Co. asking the privilege of moving the store house adjoining their place of business, to a point across Broadway and in the rear of the Le Page building.

Moved by Ald. Childs, seconded by Ald. Jerome that the request be granted.—Carried.

A petition was received from C. H. Saake asking to move his building on corner of Broadway and Second streets on to Broadway about three inches.

On motion the petition was referred to alderman of the second ward.

Official bond of Geo. H. Holt was read and accepted.

Ald. Jennings excused.

Treasurer Couvrette's bond read and referred to city attorney.

Applications were received from Hans E. Erickson and Henry Burkhardt to sell intoxicating liquors.

Bids were opened for the city printing. Bids were received from W. E. McKenzie, Cooke & Hammond, P. P. Bodine.

On motion the bids were referred to the finance committe, they to ascertain which was the lowest bid and to report at the next meeting.

Moved by Ald. Childs, seconded by Ald. Marlette that the matter of crossings over the Northern Pacific railway in the fifth ward be referred to Ald. Marlette, the city engineer and the city attorney, they to confer with the Northern Pacific officials and see what can be done in the matter.—Carried.

On motion the council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Cheap Excursions

over the Northern Pacific to Portland, Oregon, for the Presbyterian General Assembly, U. S. A., at Portland, Oregon, May 19th. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company will sell tickets to Portland and return at the rate of $60 for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 9th to 14th inclusive, good 90 days. Choice of various routes returning. For better accommodation we have made arrangements to run a special train leaving St. Paul at 9 a. m. Friday, May 13th, arriving at Helena 8 p. m. Saturday, remaining in that city until May 16th, arriving at Spokane 4 p. m., remaining in that city a few hours, arriving at Portland 7 a. m. May 18th. For special information apply to C. A. Sharkey, agent.

Special Excursion Rates.

The official route of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., from St. Paul to Helena, is via the Great Northern. Special train leaves St. Paul, June 12th, at 9 a. m. Round trip rate via this or regular train $40.00, with choice of various routes returning. The same rate also applies to the Mining Congress July 12th, and the National Encampment Sons of Veterans August 8th, both at Helena. For particulars inquire of W. W. Fegan, agent, who will also furnish information regarding the half fare rates, via the Great Northern, from this place to Minneapolis during the National Republican Convention.

A SONG.

I saw a weeping maiden
A searching in the morn
For love that's half a rosebud,
For love that's half a thorn;
She sought him on the hill-top
And o'er the dewy lea,
But he was standing in the shade,
Was waiting there with me!

He sang not in the meadow,
He piped not near the stream,
Nor hid in ferny forests,
The darling of her dream;
He lurked not in the poppies,
He shone not in the sky;
But called to her from out my heart,
And yet she passed him by!

—Athenæum.

THE MOCK TRIAL.

This is not a story of the imagination—it is founded on fact. It took place in a certain town in Ireland, not many miles from Dublin. I was but a child when it happened. Yet the story made such a vived impression on my young mind that I can recall the main incidents of it to-day almost as clearly as when it was related to me half a century ago. Those were the days when the medical students were wont to divert themselves to their hearts' content; when they thought fit to indulge in their wild antics of a night many a door bell or brass knocker would be either disarranged or entirely missing the next morning.

And if they chanced to meet a sleepy-headed watchman on their rounds, they would think no more of carrying him off in his own box than they would of eating their breakfast. Many a struggling, hard-working man had to pay dearly for the pranks of the students, for when the idea of a practical joke took possession of them—they had no scruples—it was a matter of little consequence to them whether the sufferer was a rich man or a poor man, and no matter what damage had happened to be the result of their vagaries, they invariably succeeded in eluding the police. They were often chased from one end of the town to the other, but, as a rule, the baffled functionaries of the crown, were compelled in the long run to abandon the hunt. For the rollicking students, as soon as they reached a certain point on the road, would disappear so suddenly that one would imagine the ground had opened and swallowed them.

Their point of vantage was an old ruin situated on a small hill near the outskirts of the town. It was the crumbling remains of an ancient castle. There was a tower window about ten feet from the ground, and the wall being thickly mantled with ivy, it was of course no difficult task for the frolicsome students, whenever they found themselves hotly pursued, to reach the castle chamber by climbing up the ivy with the agility of monkeys.

As soon as they were safely inside they would fill up the window with stones, large and small, so that not a hole of the size of a pin's point would be left for any prying outsider to peep through. This was what they termed their hiding-place, and they were under the impression that the secret of it was known only to themselves. In this, however, they were mistaken. There was another man in town who knew all about their hiding-place just as well as themselves. His name was Myles Lynch. Myles was a poor, industrious tenant farmer. He was also hired occasionally as a "handy man" to work around the college grounds. Myles knew their secret and kept it to himself for many a long day, although he was the victim of many a practical joke. At last he lost all patience and began to engender a grudge against his tormentors, for in their wild sports one night they happened to overreach themselves. The result of their folly was that they had brutally maimed the only cow of poor Myles Lynch.

After this event the students' secret soon reached the ears of the principal of the college. This was not the only secret Myles possessed. According to the rules of the college, of course, the students were not allowed outside the building unless they obtained the usual permission; but, in spite of the regulations, they contrived to get out whenever the notion seized them, and the way in which they managed it was simple enough. At the rear of the building there was a place in the wall where the bricks were very loose—so that the students, if they felt inclined for a ramble by night, had merely to remove bricks enough to allow one man to pass through. After getting out, one at a time, they would replace the bricks, until at last the wall would appear to be as sound as any other part of the building.

But Myles, out of revenge for the loss of his cow, exposed the secret to the principal. And from that very day the students were deprived of what they deemed their liberty.

At last they made a vow to be even with Myles Lynch for his perfidy. In the course of a few days the hour arrived when they were afforded an excellent opportunity to put their vow into execution. Myles, who, as I have said sometimes worked about the college, was detained one night until a very late hour, doing some repairs. It was a fine moonlight summer night, and he happened to be walking near the gardens when suddenly he felt himself seized from behind; his arms were soon pinioned and his eyes blindfolded. He did not attempt to open his mouth to give the alarm, for he thought it was merely a practical joke on the part of the students. They conducted him by zigzag paths around the grounds, then into the college, and up and down and around different corridors, until they reached the passage leading to the dissecting room, the door of which was at once unlocked. As soon as Myles had crossed the threshold of the dissecting room the door was immediately locked and bolted, and the bandages removed from his eyes.

Poor Myles felt a cold chill creeping into his very marrow as he gazed around the dissecting room, and no wonder, for he discovered that the room had been transformed as if by some magical influence into an open court of law; but the poor fellow's fears were doubly increased on being informed by one of the students that he himself was the culprit about to be tried for his life. There sat the judges, counselors and jurymen, exactly the same as if the trial were to take place in the Dublin four courts, or any other law court in the world, with this exception, every man in the dissecting room, judges, lawyers and jurymen, had his features concealed by a mask. And this fact served to magnify the terrors of Myles Lynch.

By a sign from the judge he was led to the bar, before which he had to stand like a real criminal. As Myles took his place in the prisoners' dock there was a silence like that of death; a feather might have been heard falling in the court.

At length the judge robed himself, and took his place on the bench. When everything was ready, the lawyers, each with his brief before him, seemed to betoken little hope for mercy to the prisoner at the bar.

"Mr. Jailer," said the judge, "has Myles Lynch been put to the bar?"

"He has, your worship!" said the jailer.

The judge then fixed his eye upon Myles, until he stared the poor fellow into a fit of despondency.

The prosecuting counsel, in a long-winded speech, depicted Myles as one of the most contemptible reptiles that was ever permitted to crawl the earth.

The counsel for the prisoner at the bar delivered a brilliant oration in his defense, his eloquence and word painting pictured Lynch in an entirely new light, making him appear like a persecuted hero of romance.

The question why he should be tried for his life was summed up in a nutshell by the prosecution as follows:

"He has deprived us of our liberty in betraying us and our secret to the principal. He has been guilty of a crime which, in our eyes, is tantamount to murder. As long as the secret of the old wall was kept inviolate we were happy and light of heart, free to roam at will when and where we pleased; but the perfidious monster now before the bar has bereft us of the glorious boon of liberty. Yesterday we were free men, so to speak; to-day we are abject slaves. Consequently, in accordance with the logic of events, it must naturally follow that the man who robs a fellow-being of his liberty robs him of his life; for what, we ask, is life without liberty?"

The judge's charge was brief. Every point seemed to tell against Myles.

The jury retired, but their absence occupied but a few moments. When they returned the clerk of the crown said:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed in your verdict?"

There was a solemn silence. The somber court was only relieved from utter darkness by a few waxen tapers.

"We have," said the foreman. "Is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" "Guilty," said the foreman. The upshot was that poor Myles Lynch was to suffer death by the block. He was granted ten minutes to prepare himself for eternity. After praying devoutly for the alloted time his mortal fears were by no means assuaged on beholding a black screen at the lower end of the dissecting-room drawn aside, disclosing to his view the headsman and the block, with all its dread paraphernalia; the headsman held his ax aloft, the sawdust was spread around and the basket arranged in its place, ready to receive the head when it fell from the fatal block. There was also a row of masked spearsmen on either side of poor Myles as he was led to the place of execution; it was a dark dismal sight, for the headsman's glittering ax seemed to light up the scene with greater brightness than the dull flickering waxen candles. Myles Lynch approached his fate undaunted. After his head was fixed under the instrument of death there was a momentary pause. At length the signal is given, the ax of the headsman is uplifted, it descends slowly. But lo! before it reaches its victim a masked student advances to the block, and instead of the ax a wet towel is placed on the neck of the condemned Miles Lynch. The ax is cast aside and the entire court begins to crowd around the block, for they look upon the whole proceedings as a huge joke. One of the students pokes Myles in the ribs and orders him to stand on his feet and beg their pardon, but Myles remains as still as the grave. They call him by name; they elicit no answer. They place their hands over his heart; it has ceased to beat. They feel his hands; they are as cold as marble.

At length they discover to their grief and horror that poor Miles Lynch is no more. His spirit has taken flight from its tenement of clay. It was the shock, and not the headsman's ax, that killed him. The students were terrified, for, of course, they had no notion that their joke would terminate so tragically.

What was to be done? The news of it reaching the outside world would endanger their lives.

They at once drew up a contract, which forebade them to divulge a word of what took place on that fatal night. When the contract was finished each student's name was affixed to it in letters of his own blood.

The secret leaked out many years after. And, I believe, a sad end was the fate of each individual that participated in the trial of poor Miles Lynch.—Barry O'Connor in New York News.

In our big stock something is sure to be overlooked, and come to light just at the improper time. We've been routing these things out, and found a lot of

Remnants of Carpets.

Remnants of Dress Goods

Remnants of White Goods.

Good Things in Underwear.

Big Stock of Spring Jackets

Remnants of Ginghams.

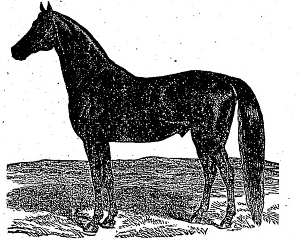
Odds and ends in Lace Curtains.

Which we are going to close at once, provided prices will do it. The goods we offer are of this season's stock, and at the prices put upon them will undoubtedly accomplish our purpose—create business, clean up, and give our customers some genuine bargains.

Fontaine & Anglim.

THE GREY PERCHERON
NORMAN STALLION,
Dagobert 2,522
Registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France and America.
——Must be Seen to be Appreciated.——
ALSO THE HIGH BRED
PACING STALLION,
"CAPTAIN C."
Black Hawk, Clay, Hambletonian.
——Will make the season of '92 at——
S. L. COLLINS' STABLES.
O. A. NOBLE, Proprietor. [4-13]

BEST ALWAYS CHEAPEST.
RED RIVER VALLEY
TROTTING HORSE BREEDING COMPANY,
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Offer for public service the following Trotting Stallions:



Ham Nut, No. 17,997—A fine looking and very promising young horse. He is a grandson of the great Nutwood, No. 600, record 2:18¾, and sire of 77 with records of 2:11½ to 2:30. The greatest living trotting horse sire. Ham Nut's first dam is by Hamdallah, No. 2,917, the sire of 8 with records from 2:19¼ to 2:30; his second, by Silas Wright, No. 2:610, record 2:23¼, the sire of three with records of 2:30 or better.

Rose Valley Chief, No. 15,481, by Blackwood Jr., No. 380, record 2:22½, and the sire of five with records of 2:30 or better. Rose Valley Chief's first dam by Administrator, No. 357,,record 2:29½, and sire of nine with records of 2:30 or better. Second dam by Alexander's Norman, No. 25, the sire of Lulu 2:14¾, May Queen 5:20, etc.

Gold Coin. A very promising, large, blood-like looking, non-standard horse. Sired by Silar Wright, No. 2,610, with a record of 2:23¼. Gold Coin's first dam by Abe Lincoln, he by Bucephalus, he by Blackhawk, No. 5, he the sire of Ethan Allen, record 1:25, and others. Record dam by Sampson's thoroughbred, third dam by a Messenger horse.

These three horses are as represented and will make the season of 1892 at Company stable, Crookston, Minn, at a very low service fee, breeding and individual merits considered. Extended pedigree and further particulars on application. Call at the barn and the horses will be cheerfully shown by

DR. J. WARNINGER, V. S., Manager.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1892, and terminating on June 30th, 1893, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Henry Burkhardt, in the two story frame building situated on lot 12, block 15, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the adjourned meeting in the city hall, in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 11th day of May, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[4-6]

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 20th, 1892 and terminating on the 19th day of May, 1893, by the following person, and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: Hans E. Erickson, in the two story frame building on lots 23 and 24, block 16, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minn., on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 11th day of May, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[4-6]

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER X.—CONTINUED.

If in springing forward, I fell short of him, it would be all over with me. My force expended in the spring, he would have me at his mercy, and a short death was the only kind of mercy I had to expect. Again, what feeble light there was must fall upon me, as I faced it,—an advantage for him, a terrible peril for me.

I resolved to back toward the wall at the upper end of the room, and, guided still by the ticking of my watch, I drew back with the stealthy caution of a cat.

Suddenly I saw the gray seam of light again. Had he gone to the right or left? I knew not. Quickly I stretched my foot out behind me; I felt something, and for the instant thought I had touched the fellow; but, as turning about I groped my hand forward, I encountered the cold woodwork of the bedstead.' It was one of the carved pillars. I drew myself up, and got my back against it. Now, at least, that dreaded stab in the back was less probable.

I am not a coward; yet I own that the terror of the following minutes thrills me now as I look back upon it. The impenetrable darkness, the silence, rendered only more intense by contrast with the perpetual tic-tac, tic-tac, tic-tac, tic-tac, tic-tac of the watch behind me, were made terrific by the awful uncertainty of my position.

I stood there waiting for the attack, until, the suspense growing intolerable, I felt that I must end it by shouting aloud to Brace, and precipitating the final struggle.

"I will wait five minutes longer, and no more," I said to myself, resolving to calculate the space fairly, and with due allowance for false impressions. I calculated that two minutes had passed, when I fancied I heard the bed creak behind me. Was this one of the false impressions I had promised myself to guard against? or was the sound caused by the man mounting upon the bed behind me.

The hair bristled upon my head as I thought I heard the creak repeated; yet I stood there, and counted another minute, with every nerve and fibre prepared to spring away.

"Now, surely, four minutes are up," I thought, and drew my head down into my shoulders, for, as surely as if my eyes had been turned that way, and the full light of the sun shining in the room, I knew that the man was behind me upon the bed.

I drew a deep inspiration, resolved to shout my loudest to Brace: but before the sound had passed my lips a towl was drawn tight upon my face and my head jerked back against the post behind me. A fold of the towl gagged me completely; it was with difficulty I breathed. I struggled, but in vain, to wrench myself away; a quick and sure hand had knotted the towel. I threw up my hands to tear the thing off; in an instant they were enveloped in the thick curtains, and though the fellow had not sufficient strength to tie them down to my side, he at least baffled my attempts to free my head. I threw my feet from the ground, hoping that my weight would drag my head from the towel; I only succeeded in drawing the knots tighter, and half strangling myself.

As I could not release my head, I got my arms down, and tried to sieze the rascal's feet; but he kept them beyond my reach; yet I got something by the attempt, for, in groping about, I laid my hand upon the knife, which he had thrust in the bed, to have free use of his hands, the better to overcome the resistance of my arms. I should have had no hesitation in ham-stringing the rascal if I could have got at his legs; but as I could not do that, I determined, if possible, to keep the knife out of his way.

I felt, by the horn handle, that it was the one Van Hoeck had given me; and, knowing the trick of the blade, I shut it up, and slipped it into my pocket.

"Now," thought I, "if only thews and sinews are concerned, we will see who can get the best of it."

And, with redoubled efforts, I struggled to tear down the bed-curtains that hampered my movements; and, maddened by the difficulty of respiration, I threw such force into my efforts that the pole upon which they hung crunched under the rings, and finally came rattling down about us. Would that the lamp had been near, to be smashed by the fall! The noise was too slight to be heard at a distance.

My left hand being free, I felt again for the knot of the towel that bound me to the post. A bony hand grasped my wrist, and dragged it over my shoulder, and the next moment I felt something pressed under my nose, and liquid trickling through my moustache onto my lips. It had a sweet taste, and a strong smell of apples, that mounted at once to my brain. I seemed to be no longer touching the ground, but whirling round and round through space; my arms dropped by my side.

I knew that I was powerless, yet I retained a certain kind of consciousness. I was sensible that the difficulty of breathing no longer troubled me. I knew that the man was binding my arms to the post, and I remember thinking in the bemused manner of a half-intoxicated person, what a fool he must be to bind me when I could no longer make resistance. I was perfectly conscious when he began to tie my feet to the post below, for I had then sufficiently overcome the effect of the opiate to think of resistance. I tried to struggle and to scream, but to no purpose: my will had lost all power over my muscle. And this terrible impotency reminded me of Van Hoeck's half-uttered simile: "Cramped in a coffin, and the clods falling—falling!"

What astonished me was the surprising facility with which the man executed his work in the darkness that then prevailed. He seemed to have no difficulty at all in finding the ends of the sheets with which he bound me, and knotting them securely. And when I was safely pinioned, he unbuckled the strap that bound the Great Hesper to my wrist, without having to seek for the tongue of the strap, as I myself might have to do.

"Well, that's gone I said to myself: "and, now he has the diamond, he will go too."

But he had not yet finished. And, after a brief interval, during which he might have been buckling the Great Hesper upon his own wrist, I heard a sound that I knew only too well.

Click!

It was the spring that locked the long blade of my clasp-knife when it was opened.

CHAPTER XI.

That sound warned me that the end was near. Not content with taking the diamond, the scoundrel intended to have my life,—to remove the possibility, if possibility existed, of being identified as the thief by me.

He set about his work with devilish circumspection. I heard the metal rings clink as he took up the fallen curtain from the floor, and folded it, and the bed creak as he got upon it. As he approached from behind, he steadied himself by setting one hand upon my shoulder. Then he laid the folded curtain over my other shoulder, and his bony knuckles touched my chest as he arranged the stuff over my breast I knew what that meant; it was to prevent the betraying blood from spurting upon his arm.

In the pause that followed, I fancied he must be turning up his sleeve, as a butcher does who has a beast to slaughter.

A thousand thoughts whirled through my mind in that brief space; but a great awe came upon me as I felt his hand firmly grasp my left shoulder, for then I realized that I was on the very brink of eternity.

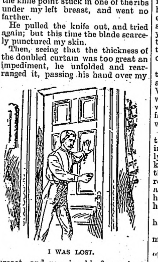
A feeling of regret for the ill use I had made of many days,—for the loss of Edith, and the world which she had filled with joy and hope; a deep and tender wish for her happiness, and the welfare of the companions who had toiled with me to win the Hesper, took the place of terror, and it was with something like resignation that I awaited death.

As he grasped my left shoulder, I felt him lean over my right, and the next moment he stabbed me.

He had not used sufficient force, for the knife point stuck in one of the ribs under my left breast, and went no farther.

He pulled the knife out, and tried again; but this time the blade scarcely punctured my skin.

Then, seeing that the thickness of the doubled curtain was too great an impediment, he unfolded and rearranged it, passing his hand over my breast, and pressing his fingers here and there to ascertain whether he had got it right for his purpose. It was then that, my nature revolting against this barbarous refinement of cruelty, I prayed, like Samson, for strength; and made one more effort to break my bonds.



I WAS LOST.

The twisted sheets and firm knots withstood the strain: but the effort saved my life. The calculating villian knew that I must exhaust my strength in a few minutes, and would not risk breaking his knife or getting smeared with my blood as I writhed.

And presently my force gave out, and, all hope leaving me, I ceased to struggle, and was callous to his touch, when he once more touched my shoulder.

But in that moment of dread silence, when his knife must have been raised to strike the final blow, the door handle turned, and I felt his grasp relax,—nay, his fingers tremble, as they lay on my shoulder.

There was an interval of a minute, and the door handle turned again; then a voice, that I recognized as Lola's spoke in a low tone outside.

"Are you there,—you?" A moment's pause and she added,—"You ain't sick, are you?"

She had come to my door and heard me writhing against the post.

What would the rascal do now? his hand still trembled. It gave me courage, for it showed that he feared discovery, and I knew he would not risk his own neck for the mere pleasure of killing me. I put out my strength again, making the bed-post snap under my strain.

"Shall I sing out?" Lola asked, a little louder, and with an accent of alarm.

The hand slipped from my shoulder and down my arm, as the villain stepped from the bed. His position was getting more perilous. If Lola "sang out," there would be little chance of his making off with the diamond.

I had loosened the towel that bound my head and gagged me. I wriggled about furiously, worked the fold out of my mouth, and got my chin above it, breathing freely for the first time since I had been tied up. At the same moment I heard the key turn in the door, and I knew that the murderer intended to let Lola in and silence her.

"Take care, take care!" I shouted, as loudly as the towel that covered my face would permit.

Another wriggle, and I felt that the upper part of my face was uncovered. Moreover, I distinguished a long gray patch before me. The curtain of the oriel had been drawn back; the light had sensibly increased during the time occupied by the events I have narrated.

I almost fancied I saw the silhoutte of a man's figure against the grayness. It moved, and I was sure that my eyes were not deceived; it disappeared, and almost immediately afterward I heard a fall upon the terrace below. The man had dropped down a distance of fifteen feet from the window,—a drop of not more than six feet for an ordinary man hanging from the ledge.

The feeling of relief, combined with exhaustion caused by my frantic efforts, was too much for me. I was giddy and sick, my eyes closed, the sweat stood cold upon my face, every muscle gave away and quivered, only the bonds upon my body kept me from falling.

"Y'aint hurt, are you, dear?" were the first words I heard. It was Lola's voice, very gentle and tremulous.

"No; you have saved me," said I.

She gave a little moan of delight, and her hands, which had been busily tugging at the knots stopped in their work.

She threw her arms about my neck, and, pressing her face against my breast, sobbed.

CHAPTER XII.

Brace's door was unlocked. He to all appearance was sound asleep with his face to the wall. I shook him, and, as he turned over, I said:

"Get up; the Hesper is lost."

"Lost! as ho..?" he asked, sitting up.

"Stolen,—taken from me."

"Where's Israel?"

I told him of Van Hoeck's terrible presentiment, and the circumstances under which he had left the house.

"We will find him, pardner," said the Judge, in his slow, sententious manner, which was queerly at variance with his speed in hurrying into his clothes. "We will find him, and see if his presentiments will go so far as to explain what's become of the diamond. Let up what has happened, pardner. Reel it off. I am all awake."

I narrated briefly the events of the night, while he completed dressing. Lola, standing by the window, listened in silence. There was just enough light to reveal the mischievous exultation that sparkled in her eyes.

"Here's a Vigilance Committee job, if ever there was one," said the Judge, hastily lacing his boot. "I ain't lighted on anything so much like Californey since the good old days. Now, sir, if you air ready, we'll hunt up Israel, the prophet. He's got to tell us something more about this than we know on."

It was striking five when we quitted the house. The judge left me to look about the garden and its vicinity for Van Hoeck; he himself struck out for the wood, taking Lola with him. The girl would have stayed with me, but her father had her hand in his, and there was no getting away from that grip.

After exploring the garden, I took the path that led to the lodge, as being the one that Van Hoeck frequently walked in when alone. The lodge-keeper was not up, but, passing through the open wicket into the road, I came upon a laborer, trudging along to his work with a pick upon his shoulder, and a tin flask in his hand.

It then was half-past five, or perhaps a little later.

"Have you passed a blind gentleman on the road?" I asked.

"I ain't passed 'im," he answered; "but as I come by the cross roads I see some 'un, as looked gen'leman like, kind 'er fumbling his way along he road down by Harley bottom."

I knew the cross roads; they were nearly two miles distant: It was incomprehensible to me how Van Hoeck had strayed so far from the Abbey; but the laborer's description left little oom for doubt that it was Van Hoek he had seen, and I started at once in the direction indicated.

Each Age Its own Criterion.

The coarseness of one age is not tolerated by the next. About resuscitated Napoleonic troupier discovered this. There is progress in refinement, although it is accompanied by cant and false delicacy. But the suggestion is this, and it is in a sense independent of the question of art and morals, or the non-moral quality of art: Every generation has its rights, and among them a right to protect itself against anything it dislikes or that offends it. It does not concern itself much about abstractions, but it knows what influences best serve its ideas of a better life. On the whole, it is as good a judge of what is good for it as the more enlightened novelists.—Harper's Magazine.

An Intelligent Compositor Did It.

The following advertisement, inserted in a Brooklyn newspaper, led to the reconciliation of the couple mentioned:

"Jagy.—For two days after date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife. F. Jagy, 790 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Mr. Jagy says that he and his wife had a quarrel over something which is now of no importance, and in anger he went to insert an advertisement in the usual form. He wanted to insert it "for two days," and so marked it, and the intelligent compositor set it up as printed. Mrs. Jagy was so amused when she saw it that she communicated with her husband and the reconciliation followed.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.

MONEY
On Real Estaee
MONEY
On Approved Chattels,
Always on hand at the Lowest Rates.
Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.
A. D. STEPHENS,
Second Street. Crookston. Minn.

TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
FOR BARGAINS.

Work Horses -
- - & Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES AND MARES, GO TO

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878 and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him. You can always find Brown, and always find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than and dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for GOOD teams—he handles no other, and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

Va ey Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.40	per 98 lbs
North Star	2.25	" "
Fife	1.90	" "
Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	10.00	" ton.
Shorts	10.00	" "

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Merchants' Bank,
☞ Professional calls by or day night

KOPS BRO'S
105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA
PIANOS, ORGANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month. Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,
—DEALERS IN—
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE,
Sash, Doors and Mouldings
Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
STOVES AND RANGES
Corner Main and Fletcher Sts.. - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

Sylvester & Finseth,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
Heavy and Shelf Hardware

Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Doors, Sash, Barbed Wire, Lime, Buckeye Binders and Mowers, Hollingsworth Rakes, Favorite Wagons and Buggies, National Cordage Co's Binding Twine, Rock Island Plows, Buford Gang and Sulky Plows, Fairbanks Scales, Hose for Lawn Sprinkling, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves, Varnish and Paper, Lawn Mowers, North Star Refrigerators and Garden Sprinklers.
☞ Agents for Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines. ☜

Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

Crookston Business College

FACULTY:
R. S. KNUDSON, L. E. GOSSMAN, C. M. WASSON.

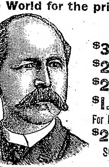
BOOKKEEPING.	Faculty composed of specialists.	GRAMMAR.
SHORTHAND.	Most advanced methods of instruction.	ARITHMETIC.
TYPEWRITING.	Students may take full course or special braches.	SPELLING.
PENMANSHIP.	Special English department.	READING.
COMMERCIAL LAW.	Day and evening sessions.	HISTORY.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT	Tuition Fees Low.	GEOGRAPHY.
CORRESPONDENCE.	Students may enterat any time.	COMPOSITION.

For catalogues and circulars address
R. S. KNUDSON, Principal,
Crookston, Minn.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. ☜

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

KIND WORDS.

Bismarck Settler:—Wm. A. Hammond, formerly with the Tribune, has connected himself with the POLK COUNTY (Minn.) JOURNAL. Mr. Hammond is a gentleman of ability and is bound to make his mark in the profession.

Detroit (Minn.) Free Press:—H. E. Cooke, of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, has associated with him W. A. Hammond, a well-known newspaper man, late of the Bismarck Tribune. The JOURNAL has been changed in size and otherwise improved.

Grand Forks Herald:—Editor Cooke of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, Crookston, has associated with himself in the management of that excellent paper, just entering upon its sixteenth volume, Mr. Wm. A. Hammond, who for several years has been connected with the Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune.

Warren Register:—The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL has made a change. This time it is all because Bro. Cooke has taken in W. A. Hammond, late of Bismarck, N. D., as a partner. The firm now reads "Cooke & Hammond." The paper is to be changed to a six column quarto, all printed at home. Its politics will be Republican. We wish the new firm success and lots of it.

Crookston Times:—The JOURNAL announces this morning a change in the management. Mr. Wm. Hammond of Bismarck, N. D., has been taken in as a partner and will assist Bro. Cooke to push the JOURNAL to the front. Mr. Hammond has the reputation of being a good newspaper man and the Times extends the hand of welcome and wishes the new firm success.

St. Hilaire Spectator:—The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL came to us last week with a new dress and entirely changed in appearance and announces that editor H. E. Cooke has taken a partner in the person of Wm. Hammond, of Bismarck, N. D. Mr. Hammond comes highly recommended and we predict that the JOURNAL will prove a sucess under the management of the new firm.

Fisher Bulletin:—H. E. Cooke, the Bill Nye of the fraternity in Polk Co., who has for the past fifteen years trotted in single harness on the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, has associated with him Mr. Wm. A. Hammond, formerly of the Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune. Mr. Hammond is personally known to the editor of the Bulletin as one of the brightest and most progressive newspaper men in the Northwest. Here's success to Cooke & Hammond.

McIntosh Times:—The last issue of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL brings us the tidings of a change in its business and editorial management which will naturally add to its prosperity and usefulness. Mr. Wm. Hammond, formerly of Bismarck, N. D., has formed a partnership with, and will hereafter assist Bro. Cooke in the management of the JOURNAL, which will be greatly improved in its appearance by the addition of a brand new dress and outfit. Its politics will be the same—Republican.

Norman County Herald:—H. E. Cooke, for fifteen years sole proprietor of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL has associated with himself Wm. A. Hammond, formerly connected with the Bismarck, N. D. Tribune. The paper will be changed to a six column quarto, all to be printed at home. With a new press, new materials and the assistance of the associate editor we predict that the JOURNAL, which has always been a good paper, will in the future not be second to any weekly in the state. Its politics will continue to be Republican.

Bismarck Tribune:—Wm. Hammond, who was one of the Tribune's most faithful attaches for several years, is now half owner of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, one of the oldest Northern Minnesota Republican newspapers, published at Crookston. The JOURNAL is now putting in a new press, donning a new dress, and being infused with new life will at once take rank with the leading newspapers of the Northwest. Mr. Hammond's old time North Dakota friends will be glad to learn of his success.

Thief River Falls Press:—After having presided over the destiny of the JOURNAL for fifteen years, with the beginning of volume 16 H. E. Cooke will take in as partner Wm. A. Hammond, who has for several years been connected with the Tribune, of Bismarck, N. D. This change has been made for the benefit of the patrons of the JOURNAL as well as its managers. Under this new management the paper will be changed to a six column quarto, all printed at home. They intend to make the paper one of the best in Polk county and cordially invite everybody to call and make the acquaintance of the new firm of Cooke & Hammond.

The Thirteen Towns:—The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL has been undergoing a radical change. H. E. Cooke, the proprietor, has associated with him W. A. Hammond, of Bismarck, N. D., who has for some years occupied an important position on the editorial staff of the Bismarck Tribune, and is an energetic young man of high ability and a thorough newspaper man in all respects. We wish the new firm all possible success and prosperity known to the profession.

The Message, Crookston, Minn.:—The Message has formerly been printed by the Tribune. April issue and afterward The Journal Printing House, of Crookston, does our printing. Mr. H. E. Cooke, editor of The Polk County Journal and proprietor of The Journal Printing House, has the honor of editing a Republican weekly second to none in northwestern Minnesota either in keen editorial ability, the publication of local county news; or in that most important feature of a county paper intended for the family as well as the office, PURE MORAL SENTIMENT VOID OF BEGUILING SENTENCES. Mr. Cooke has edited The Journal continuously since 1877, He has had a steady growth in his subscription list and job work until now he finds enlargement of facilites an imperative necessity, and he has received from a type foundry the following:

New newspaper press, costing	$1,700
Gasline engine to propel presses	350
Paper cutter..........................	200
Perforator..........................	40
Proof press..........................	25
New body type (THE MESSAGE is set in this)....................	200

besides other requisites, making a total of over $2,500 for his new machinery and material alone. The rooms are being remodeled and enlarged to suit the requirements of the enlarged facilities. Thus it will be seen that The Journal office proposes to hold its place among the growing institutions of Crookston. THE MESSAGE bids The Journal success and recommends our readers to read The Journal and place their jobs of printing, great and small, with this printing house.

P. S. Since the above was penned Mr. Cooke has taken into partnership Mr. W. A. Hammond, an experienced newspaper man from Bismarck. We bid Mr. H. cordial welcome and all success in the enterprise.

No Ice to Clean Up.

Notice is hereby given that all streets, alleys, back yards and all accumulations of the past winter must be cleaned up and hauled away at once. Unless this notice is obeyed by property owners the owners will be dealt with according to law. This removal includes all ash piles, barn-yard offal, chips, dirt and other debris.

By order City Council,

E. C. CARRUTH,
3-5 City Clerk.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Notice for Bids for Park Site.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the city council until Tuesday, June 14th, for a site for a city park.

By order of city council,

E. C. CARRUTH,
[3-8] Clerk.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

A Court Held by Storks.

The owner of a house near Berlin found a single egg in the nest of a pair of storks built on the chimney, and substituted for it a goose's egg, which in due time was hatched and produced a gosling instead of the expected storkling. The male bird was thrown into the greatest excitement by this event, and finally flew away. The female, however, remained on the nest and continued to care for the changling as though it were her own offspring. On the morning of the fourth day the male reappeared accompanied by nearly 500 storks, which held a mass meeting in an adjacent field. The assembly, we are informed, was addressed by several speakers, each orator posting himself on the same spot before beginning his harangue. These deliberations and discussions occupied nearly the entire forenoon, when suddenly the meeting broke up and all the storks pounced upon the unfortunate female and her suppostitious young one, killed them both, and, after destroying the polluted nest, took wing and departed and were never seen there again.

Curiosity Rebuked.

A man was on trial in a Southwestern state for a very grave offense. The jury were slow in coming to an agreement and many people were waiting about for a verdict. At this stage of affairs a colored bailiff came out of the jury room and hastened down one of the corridors.

"Hold on! hold on!" called out a man who was waiting. "Have the jury agreed?"

"Yis, dey done agreed," said the bailiff, grinning.

"What's the verdict?"

"Well, boss," said the bailiff, "ye see 'twas dis er way: Dey was some on 'em wanted sandwiches, an' some on 'em wanted pie; an' bum by dey done 'greed dey'd hab some crackers an' cheese, an' dey done sen' me out fer to fotch 'em."—Youth's Companion.

Every Inch a Duchess.

First Duke—Why don't you travel incognito, as I do? It's far pleasanter.

Second Duke—Yes, but my wife always goes with me, and I married an American.—Life.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

Men Who Have Predicted It in All Centuries.

W. A. Keltie, a Scotch-Englishman now residing in Berlin, Germany, and who seems to have plenty of leisure time to figure out all kinds of odd problems has come to the conclusion that our world will wind up affairs and cease to do business at the old stand on and after the first day of the Twentieth Century. It is a fact that there are hundreds and thousands of people of this, "the last and greatest of all the centuries," who believe all this and talk with bated breath whenever they refer to the horrible scenes which they firmly believe will be enacted on the morning of January 1, 1901. Lying on my desk as I write, says "Ye Curious Man" of the St. Louis Republic, is a copy of "Miraculous Prophecies," sub-headed "Predictions and Strange Visions of Sundry Eminent Men of All Ages." This quaint little volume was printed for "G. Sael, Newcastle Street, London, 1794." The entire work is made up of extracts from the prophecies of Nostradamus, Christopher Love, John Lacy, Anne Trapnel, John Tillinghast, Lord Chesterfield, Alstedius, Lully the Astrologer, Dr. Gill and many others whose names would only encumber this "Note" without adding to its merits. Each of the above chatter away in an incoherent manner for awhile and then close by setting a date for the "heavens to open like a scroll" and the earth "to melt with fervent heat." Nostradamus says that the "end of the world shall come on that year in which Good Friday shall fall upon St. George's day (April 23), Easter on St. Mark's day (April 25) and Corpus Christi day on the day of St. John the Baptist (June 24)." All of these coincidences took place in 1886, yet "the world as round as any ball wheels on her way without a fall." Alstedius, the seventh mentioned in the list above, closes his "Catastrophe Mundi" (printed in 1683) with these words: The 1,000 years mentioned in the twentieth chapter of Revelations shall begin about the year 1694 and end with the year 2694. During that time Satan will be bound, but afterwards be let loose for a small time. He shall stir up Gog and Magog, that is, the professed enemies of the church against the saints, but shall be suddenly overcome. Then our Lord Christ shall come, and the earth and all that is in it will find an immediate period."

On page 37 Christopher Love tells us: "Prepare ye for the year 1800, for in it shall the stars wander, the moon turn to blood and the earth be no more.

William Miller, the founder of the Seventh-Day Adventist faith, figured on the prophecies of Daniel and John until he finally decided that the world would come to an end in 1843. Some of his followers had even selected the very day upon which the great event would occur, going so far as to make "ascension robes" for the occasion.

Captain Baker, an engineer in the British service, published a book in 1877 which clearly proved, to his mind at least, that the end of the world would come on September 20, 1878.

A HARD LOT.

His Mathematical Faculty Was Decidedly Weak.

An amusing instance of what some people would term "the irony of fate" is told, in the Youth's Companion, by a man recently returned from a Western trip to his home in New England. When he was a boy at the little district school where his education began, there was another boy—about his own age and a neighbor of his—who had a great dislike for what he called "rithmetic." To all appearance the mathematical "faculty" had been left out of his composition.

When the boys discussed their future, as they often did, while the rest glibly expressed their intention of becoming doctors, ministers, lawyers, railroad men or salesmen, this unmathematical boy when appealed to always made the same reply, in a tone of the deepest despondency.

"I don't care much what I am s'long as I can get in a place where I haven't got t'add. I shall look out for a place where there won't be any addin' for me t'do, I can tell you!"

The boys were separated as the years passed, and many of them went to the city to seek their fortunes. The man who tells the story had not seen his old school fellow for more than twenty years, and to all intents and purposes had forgotten him, when he was one day detained, through a slight railroad accident, at a little town in the far West.

Not knowing how long the delay would be, he went into the station to have a little conversation with the ticket agent. The man's pronunciation bespoke his New England birth, and something in his face struck the traveler as familiar; and after asking a few questions he discovered that this was the man who, as a boy, had made up his mind to look out for a place with which no "addin'" could be connected.

They referred to the old times, and the traveler said: "I presume you've quite overcome your former objection to mathematics, as I find you here."

"No, I haven't," replied his old friend, with a wry face. "Figgers come about as hard as ever to me, an' there aint a man or a woman gets on or off here but makes me calc'late how long they'll be gettin' here, there an' ev'ry-where; an' I have terrible work with the fares, givin' folks the right change!

"I tell you," remarked this much-tried official, as he said good-by to his old school-mate, "taint for boys to say what their lot in life 'll be. I jest drifted here an' stuck; and I hate addin' jest the same as I used to. An' I've got a boy growin' up," he shouted, as the train moved off, "that hates it worse'n I do!"

AN ELECTRIFIED FENCE.

It Effectually Kept the Boys From Stealing the Gentleman's Pears.

A gentleman who lives almost under the shadow of old Harvard's walls, at Cambridge, has for several years employed his leisure "dabbling in electricity," as he expressed it. In his home all the doors, drawers and windows open and shut by this mysterious force. Mrs. C., the gentleman's wife, declares that she hesitates to touch anything—even to touch a hair brush—in his private room, for fear it may be somehow connected with a hidden wire. One of his inventions is unique, and has been the means of affording him and his friends no little amusement.

In his back yard are several fine old pear trees, which have sometimes led certain boys in the neighborhood to overlook the distinction between meum and tuum. Running along the rear of the fruit garden is a board fence, 100 feet long, perhaps, over which the roguish lads were wont to climb when they wanted pears, and which, likewise, too frequently formed the stage for concert-giving cats.

On the top of this fence Mr. C. tacked strips of zinc, which were connected with the electric wires leading to the house. By pressing a button a more or less strong charge of electricity could be sent through this zinc, odd sections of which were united to the earth by means of wires.

Unsuspecting cats would run along the fence, and the moment their forefeet touched the non-insulated zinc an astonished feline rose from one to three feet into the air, sometimes to turn a complete somersault, and then to descend with all four feet outstretched as if to fly. If the unlucky cat, in falling chanced to hit the zinc again, the performance was apt to be repeated with variations. The instant puss touched solid earth she would utter one shrill meow of terror and dart away.

One afternon during last fall Mr. C. was sitting in his room when, chancing to look from the window, he spied a boy in the act of climbing the fence, his hands resting on the zinc. Mr. C. immediately recognized him as one of the purloiners of his pears. He put his finger on the electric button, and the next moment a startled boy jumped backward, and tried to let go his hold on the fence.

But electricity had set its grip upon his hands and he was as powerless to get away as he would be to throw down Bunker Hill monument with a puff of his breath.

He kicked, he pulled backwards, he struggled this way and that, and, finally, in despair, he shouted lustily for help.

Mr. C. watched the lad for a time, and then, thinking he had punished him sufficiently, removed his finger from the button and released him from electrical durance. The boy, meantime, had caught a glimpse of Mr. C.'s smiling face at the window, and immediately connected him with his own peculiar sensations. He gave vent to his feelings, therefore, in an angry threat that he and the boys would "tear the old fence down," and ran off.

A few minutes later half a dozen ragged-looking urchins, led by the electrified boy of a few minutes before, were seen approaching the fence, as if with a determination to tear it down.

Mr. C.'s finger sought the electric button. One of the ragmuffins put his hands on the fence, and that instant uttered a shriek of pain and terror. Electricity had caught him.

His comrades stopped just long enough to see that the boy was held fast, and took to their heels and deserted in a body. Mr. C. gave the frightened lad a few words of advice, and then suffered him to depart, says the Youth's Companion. Not a pear was disturbed after that, nor has he since known of a boy's attempting to climb that electrical fence.

A Fine Collection.

The Critic describes at length two volumes of autograph letters, documents, signatures, etc., belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker, which probably have no mates anywhere, and certainly are unmatched in America. One of them contains the autographs of almost every ruler of England from Henry VI. (1450) to George II., as well as those of Warwick the Kingmaker, Mary Stuart, Sir Walter Raleigh, the duke of Marlborough, Henry IV., and Louis XIV., Frederick the Great, William the Silent, Prince Rupert, Bishop Latimer, Milton, Ben Johnson, Addison, Pope, Dr. Johnson, Newton, Watts, etc. The other (a much handsomer book) contains not only the autographs, but engraved portraits also, of the kings and queens of England since George II., including the present heir apparent, Nelson, Wellington, Humboldt, Washington, etc., and many of the most illustrious English and American men and women of letters of the century. Mr. Morgan owns also the letter in which Cornwallis asked Washington to consider terms for the surrender of Yorktown.

Lobsters Dread Thunder.

The lobster dreads thunder and when the peals are very loud numbers of them drop their claws and swim away for deeper water. Any great fright might also induce them to drop their claws. But new claws begin at once to grow and in a short time are as large as the old ones and covered with hard shells. The lobster often drops its shell, when it hides until the new shell is hard enough to protect it.

The World Moves West.

It is entertaining to learn that in 1800 Philadelphia had 10,000 more population than New York. But that was long ago, when Chicago, which is now ahead of the City of Brotherly Love in population, was a howling wilderness.

SPRING NOVELTIES

MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S
Suits and ::
Overcoats

We show a Larger Variety of Novelties than ever before.

Our stock includes all the Leading Novelties of the Season, and many Styles that cannot be found Elsewhere in the Northwest.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME & SEE
For yourselves and be convinced.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.
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McKINNON BROS.,
DEALERS IN
ALL OF THE LEADING
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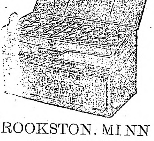
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

Schmidt, the Painter,
CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES,
ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF
WALL PAPER.
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.
Office on Robert Street, CROOKSTON, MINN

Farmers' Egg Cases.
Call and Get a Ticket
And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.
When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,
A. Sture's New Store,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Opera House Block,



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Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
Organized Under the State Laws.
Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500
Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections
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S. L. COLLINS,
PROPRIETOR OF
MAIN STREET LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, west side, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
In connection with which I will attend to in person.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 68.
1 Northern 67.
2 Northern 61.
3 Northern 57.

That Gorton's cornet band is a dandy.

If you want your advertisement known and read by all men put it in the JOURNAL columns.

It is reported that grain sown in Iowa is rotting in the ground. This is worse than anything we have experienced here so far.

I. U. Jennings tells us that he made his first visit to Fosston last week. Found a live, progressive little village with evidences of being a good business point.

Lewis Ellington, A. G. Gallasch and others have decided to put in a bank at Thief River Falls. They will start in with a capital of from $30,000 to $50,000.

A. C. Rhinehart returned to Red Lake Reservation last week where he is engaged in estimating pine. He informs the JOURNAL that it will require some time to complete his work.

New and elegant styles in summer millinery constantly arriving at Mrs. E. E. Bangs fashionable millinery store. Such lovely hats—Oh, my! The ladies are invited to call and see them.

P. Alexander Johnston, the mind reader gave an entertainment in the opera house on Wednesday evening of last week to a small house. An accident to him, caused by his colliding with a post while blindfolded, cut the performance short. His performances seem truly wonderful.

Friends of the JOURNAL can do us a great favor by speaking a good word for the JOURNAL to their neighbors who may not have it already. The JOURNAL is the people's paper and will advocate nothing that is not in the interest of the people. Everybody should have it. Now is the time to subscribe.

J. H. Peterson went up to Fosston last week to talk horse to some of his old comrades and friends. Peterson Bros. & Warninger can show some of the finest trotting stock ever brought to Polk county and they are not ashamed to talk about it either. The boys deserve encouragement for the enterprise they have shown.

We send out a few sample copies of this issue and by this means invite you to become subscribers to the JOURNAL. We would like the name of every man in Polk county on our list, but we do not put them there without orders and no one to whom it is addressed need hesitate to take it out and read it and if you like it order it. We shall do our best to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

E. C. Elwood was over from Grand Forks on Monday with a sample section of the new fence that the Grand Forks Wire Fence Co. builds. It is the most complete wire fence we ever saw, costs but a trifle more than the ordinary fence and is very much safer; in fact it seems impossible for stock to damage themselves in it. Anyone contemplating building a wire fence should see this fence.

Fred Syverson, of Lindsay post office, sends the JOURNAL the following addition to our hail list: O. Sunsdahl, 67 cents; August Johnson, 67 cents; P. A. Rustad, 66 cents; Osmund Swenson, 25 cents, which adds $2.25 to the amount already collected. The amounts that the JOURNAL has received and disbursed, though not adequate to supply the full demands has been the means of doing much good and shows that there still exists a spirit of true charity in the county.

Our reporter dropped into Mrs. E. E. Bangs' fashionable millinery store on Second Street, this week and finding that lady at leisure for a moment inquired of her how it was possible that she was selling off at cost. "Well," said she, "it is a fact I AM selling at cost simply because I do not propose to carry over any stock into next season. I have done an excellent business this season and shall now close out my stock strictly at cost. All that my lady patrons have to do to convince them of this fact is to compare my prices with any other house and they will see that I mean just what I say."

Speaking of Hank Dobell, who was recently drowned in Lake Pokegama, Col. Gorgas said: "Hank was well known here in Crookston especially by all the members of our gun club as he used to shoot with us at our tournaments, and a good shot he was, too. I know all about that lake where he was drowned and I think the very place where he was drowned was the place where myself and a comrade was nearly swamped one time. It is near an island in the lake and an exceeding treacherous place. I never expected the boat would weather the storm but she did and we reached the island more dead than alive. Hank and another man were fitting up a summer resort upon that very island and I think they had a good thing of it had they lived but both men were drowned. Poor Hank! he was a whole-souled fellow and had lots of friends here and at the Forks where he lived."

Eli Steenerson is putting large lighted windows in his machinery hall on Main Street.

Attorney Wm. Watts went to Warren on Monday to attend the adjourned term of court there.

M. R. Brown is building a large barn on Main street near the old M. M. Davis boarding house.

W. C. Andrew, Wright, Barrett & Stilwell's man was in the city selling lots of paper on Friday.

The great event of the year will be the encampment July 4th to 7th inclusive. Everybody invited.

Henry Peterson has bought Pete Misgin's bottling works and will continue the business at the old stand.

T. O. Bergland has but little plowing done yet. Says he shall sow up to June 15th if not done sooner.

An elevator at McIntosh containing 4,000 bushels of wheat, was burned on Saturday. Origin of fire unknown.

L. I. Benoit informs our reporter that he intends to build a large brick store to accommodate his growing trade.

M. R. Brown reports that 41 car loads of young stock for Montana were fed at the stock yards last week; also 3 for Sioux City.

Bishop's genial traveling man, McClellan, interviewed the newspaper boys in the city on Thursday last. Mac is a dandy salesman.

Ed. H. Love, the Kittson County Enterprise man, was in the city last week. Ed continues to get out a very good local sheet and is as independent as ever.

Some excitement was caused on Sabbath evening by a runaway horse attached to a sulky, dashing along Robert street and kicking the splinters out of the gig.

Our little gasoline engine proves a great curicsity being the first one of its kind ever brought to this country and many have dropped in to see it run. All are invited to do so.

Everybody and his wife should make calculations to attend the Encampment here in July. Everything indicates that they are doing so and the biggest crowd Crookston ever saw will be here.

Johnny Hathaway, son of C. P. Hathaway, Esq., met with a serious and painful accident on Friday last by which he sustained a fracture of his left arm, which will lay him off for a time.

Some of the boys are getting great fun fishing these days. Boys of an older growth are also addicted to this habit and the wet weather does not seem to interfere with this industry very much.

These are busy days at the JOURNAL office. It keeps our large force busy to keep up with our orders in the crowded condition incident to the change. Nevertheless we are on deck for all comers.

Superintendent Jenks was on our streets on Monday attending to his routine business and greeting his old friends whose name is legion. Everyone rejoice to see him in that position on this division.

The rain of Thursday last brought many farmers into the city with blue faces—some of them. The farmer who was fortunate enough to get his plowing done last fall is not worrying overmuch—but very few did it.

Capt. H. W. Donaldson spent Friday in the city enroute home from the State convention at St. Paul where he had been honored by being made one of the Republican electors for the State of Minnesota. A worthy selection.

Mayor McKinnon says he has done no seeding on the big farm as yet, and had rather see his grain in the barn than in the ground this weather. He hopes to commence this week, however, and push the work to completion.

Dr. A. Nelson, of Fertile, has purchased Dr. Knickerbocker's drug store in that village and will continue the business. The doctor has built up a good practice in Fertile and vicinity and the JOURNAL is pleased to see this evidence of his success.

M. R. Brown dug some potatoes from his garden last week that had remained in the ground all winter and came out perfect in every way. Brown says that is a good way to keep potatoes through the winter but he is not quite prepared to recommend it in every case.

For the past three weeks we have been hoping to see settled weather so that we could push the work on our building more rapidly. We have been seriously hampered by bad weather, and yet, in spite of it, we are now ready to attend to all orders for job work. Give us your orders.

Geo. W. Peake talks strongly of buying the lot adjoining his property on the east and putting a brick block on the two lots he would then have on the corner of Main and Robert streets That would make him as fine a business location as there is in the city as well as being a very creditable thing to do.

Judge Mills left for Warren on Monday morning, having completed the civil cases here on Saturday.

Mrs. H. W. Donaldson and son arrived on Thursday from Great Falls, Montana, and met the Captain here, on his way home to Northcote, on Friday morning.

Joseph Wiederman, an employe at the marble works, was brought before Justice Spendley last week under the Scheffer law and sentenced to a term on the hill as a boarder at the hotel Grundysen.

Col. Cobham Post held a meeting on Friday evening and adjourned till next Friday evening, when arrangements for Decoration Day will be made. The commander requests every comrade who can possibly do so to attend.

Andrew Steenerson was seen on Saturday by a JOURNAL reporter and asked about his candidacy for Congressman. "Well I don't know anything about that," said he, "all I do know is that just now I am busy delivering my crop of wheat to Lee & Herrick."

Every week our subscription list grows a little. This week we add seven more names. We have facilities for printing ten times more names than we have ever done and should enjoy to have the names to correspond. Send 'em in friends we will take care of them.

Ald. Marlette told the JOURNAL on Monday morning that the rain of the past week was a blessing in disguise, as it had served to solidify the ground "and," said he, "you will find that the farmers generally commenced seeding this morning and the wheat will now go in rapidly."

The cold weather this spring has knocked everybody's calculations galley west on the fuel question and the result is that everybody is out of wood—and no dry wood to be had. The coal dealers stock up on their orders in the spring and the result is a shortage of coal also. Green oak and green elm have been selling at a premium in this market.

Dropping into the New York Store during the rain on Monday evening our reporter found the proprietor, A. Chabot, and an army of clerks busy closing up the business of the day and preparing for the morrow's trade, while on every hand was piled the stacks on stacks of dry goods. Mr. C. will use these columns to inform the JOURNAL readers of his plans for the coming summer.

Meeting A. W. Stewart on the street on Monday evening that gentleman informed our reporter that he had secured grounds near the N. P. depot and would soon open out an extensive lumber yard. Our readers will remember that this was his regular business here before the big saw mill was built, and they will be glad to know that he will again embark in the business among us. The JOURNAL welcomes him and his estimable family back to citizenship among us and wishes him abundant success confident that he will win it.

We have heard some remarks to the effect that "the weather this spring is unprecedented," "such a spring never was known before," and all such-like expressions. Turning to our files "of the years that are past and gone," to confirm or refute these statements, we find that the spring of '82 was extremely wet and very backward and later on we find that one of the largest harvests on record was gathered that year. But very little wheat was reported sowed before the 1st of May and some was put in as late as June 15th. On Thursday, May 23d, occurred a big snow storm with a week of exceedingly cold weather. We remember what a howl went up and how the croakers predicted a total and everlasting smashup, but in the fall that tune was changed in view of a large crop and good prices. We do not see any occasion for any large-sized alarms, as yet, though in some cases a pretty stiff back-bone is needed in this emergency.

Last Monday a deal was completed for the purchase of the Commercial Hotel by Messrs E. L. Clark, of Portage, Wis., and Wm. Boyd, of Grand Rapids, Mich. These gentlemen have purchased the entire hotel property from Proprietor Clements, and as soon as possible they will fit up the house with all the modern improvements, re-build the wooden portion, and thoroughly renovate the entire building inside and outside. Messrs. Clark & Boyd have been running first class hotels in their respective cities previous to coming here, and they will not rest until the Commercial is a model of neatness and comfort. Mrs. Clark, who accompanied her husband, is thoroughly familiar with hotel management, and her advice and suggestions will contribute much to the success of the house. Col. J. A. Bemis, who has been conducting the hotel for a number of years, will go south, where he and Mrs. Bemis will seek much needed rest and recuperation at some of the health resorts, and may possibly determine to return to Crookston. The genial colonel and his amiable wife will be missed by the people of Crookston and the traveling public.

"It will be summer time—by and bye."

W. L. Palmer was down from Fosston on Saturday.

Spider and Fly company next Saturday evening at the Grand.

Andy Locken has moved into the old Sletten residence on Ash street.

Smith's new Broadway meat market is a good place to buy meats. Try it.

Charles Gulickson, near Beltrami has all of his wheat sowed, about 140 acres.

D. McMillan, near Beltrami has sown 190 acres to wheat and is not worrying about the weather.

Teachers should not forget the coming training school and be on deck ready for business.

Harry Falk went down to St. Paul last week to attend the Republican convention as a delegate.

Chas. Vine is doing a rushing business in meats, and the reason is plain—good quality and reasonable prices.

Judge Lewis intends to live in his house on Ash street. This compels Tom Adams and Will Bugg to get a move on 'em.

Helmick Bros. sold a steer to Smith, the Broadway butcher last week. The animal was not quite two years old and dressed 721 pounds.

Have you seen Smith's new meat market on Broadway? He has everything as slick as a whistle and sells at very reasonable prices.

Chas. Vine will not be beaten by the best of them on choice meats, low prices or any other attraction of a meat market. Try him and see.

John Alderman is clearing the debris from his burned building on Robert street preparatory to building or selling or anything that turns up.

W. J. Nickels was up from Neilsville way over Sunday. Says seeding is progressing very slowly. Nickels talks of going into business in this city.

Have you tried Smith's new meat market, No. 14 Broadway? Everything neat and tidy and the very choicest meats on tap. Call and see.

R. S. Knudson informs the JOURNAL that the prospects are that a larger attendance than ever will be had at the Crookston business college next term.

Mrs. J. O. Milne arrived from Duluth on Friday morning summoned by a telegram announcing the illness of her daughter in law, Mrs. Melville Milne.

W. F. Bugg talks of building a handsome residence on his lot in Jerome's additon. In the meantime he has rented Mr. Bivins' residence on Ash street.

C. C. Hoch and Fred Rauch left for Stephen on Saturday morning loaded for bear. Said they were going to bring back every geese in Marshall County.

Dr. A. Nelson was up from Fertile on Friday circulating a petition for his appointment as postmaster of that village. The doctor is a stalwart Republican but everybody, without regard to politics, signed the petition.

L. E. Gossman took a trip below last week and when he returned a lady, whom he introduced to his friends as Mrs. L. E. Gossman, accompanied him. The JOURNAL extends congratulations and bids the fair bride welcome to Crookston society.

Real estate deals seem to be numerous about Edna this spring. Among others we learn that H. B. Budd has sold six or eight farms, several of which he had previously bought. H. B. is said to have made quite a snug sum on these deals.

S. H. Benton, the night operator at the N. P. depot, who a few weeks since decamped with an express package containing $500, has been arrested in British Columbia. It is said that he is a defaulter to the road in a large amount from tickets sold to scalpers.

When our streets are extremely muddy it should afford us some consolation to know that our city is better drained by our excellent sewer system than many of our neighboring villages and cities. At the same time we can't help feeling that we should like to see dry streets for fifteen or twenty minutes once more.

Wm. Davidson was in from the Keystone farm on Saturday looking for a hired girl. In conversation with a JOURNAL reporter he said that he has sowed 600 acres in wheat of the 10,000 to be sown. Mr. D. says he shall keep things moving until the work is completed if it takes till the 15th of June.

Mrs. Melville Milne entered into rest on Friday evening of last week after a brief illness of a few days' duration. The funeral services were conducted at the Baptist church at 11 a. m. on Sunday, by the pastor Rev. McDonald and the edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. The JOURNAL extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved young husband and child in this hour of their deep affliction.

Prof. Willis M. West of the N. D. University, Grand Forks, delivered an excellent lecture at the Congregational church last Saturday evening. His subject was "Books and Reading," and the way he handled it showed that he was familiar with all the best literature that has ever been written. He spoke of the best books to read and how to read them. He thought the standard works of fiction should be read by everyone, and he deprecated the habit of reading in dull moments simply to kill time. A good book should be read and studied just as a student would read history.

Gorton's Minstrels appeared at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening. The band was unusually fine but for the amount of advertising and puffing the troupe has had we must confess to a feeling of disappointment in them. Our own home-made end men, Will Arnold and Frank Gravel need not fear losing their laurels to Gorton's end men.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Munn intend leaving for Meriden, Mass., next week where Mr. Munn has secured a good position as machinist. They will leave many warm friends in this city who will join with the JOURNAL in best wishes for their future prosperity.

Prof. Strawbridge has purchased the Crookston Business College from R. S. Knudson and will conduct it personally hereafter. Mr. Strawbridge's reputation in this line is sufficient guarantee that the college will be a success under his management.

M. Lefebvre has moved his shop into Peake's building on Main street adjoining Misner's barber shop. M'sieur Lefebvre is one of the best artists in his line of business and to wear a pair of Lefebvre's own make of boots is to be in the height of fashion.

Rev. R. H. Batty will speak at the Congregational Church next Sunday, May 15th, Subjects—11 a. m. "Dissolving Discouragements," 8 p. m. "The Magnetism of Love." All are welcome. Seats free. Strangers very cordially invited.

Louis Hebel informs the JOURNAL that he has bought two lots in Jerome's Addition and if he can sell his house and lot in Sampson's Woodland Addition will build a residence on the new acquisition. Louis has a nice property over there.

The Young People's Society of the Swedish Lutheran Church will give an entertainment this evening at the Business College hall. Refreshments will be served during the evening. Tickets 25 cents. Everybody come.

Capt. E. C. Davis' operations have been interfered with by the high water in the river. He is getting his pile-driver and other implements of warfare on deck to be all ready for business when the waters subside.

J. W. Ralston dropped into our den on Thursday afternoon and handing us a fine Acorn cigar remarked: "Girl. Yesterday. Regulation weight. All's well." Well, John here's ho!

The Cleveland House has been repapered and repainted and is now running under the auspices of Henry and Rudy Burkhardt.

Ole Hoven reports having sown 170 acres in wheat and plowed 70 acres. Says he keeps the team jogging from 6 a. m. till dark every day, rain or shine.

Allen McKinnon has purchased the residence now occupied by Conductor Copeland.

Wanted.

A man to work a farm during the summer. Apply to M. E. Bartlett, on section 9, Fairfax.

Jolly J. W. Benedict is helping Tom Harris in his moving business.

The train on the Great Northern road was six hours late on Monday evening.

Work is commenced on the excavation for the cellar in the new Fournet block.

W. E. McKenzie, of the Times, went to St. Paul Wednesday on a brief business trip.

Doc Rutledge, of the Fisher Bulletin, was up to see the minstrels on Tuesday evening.

The portly form of the genial Fred Stauff was seen upon our streets on Wednesday.

Alderman Jerome is arranging to make extensive improvements on his hotel, The St. Louis.

Messrs. Warren, Graber and Lord, of the Minnesota Hail Association, were in the city Wednesday.

W. F. Stone, who returned from McIntosh Wednesday, reports 90 per cent. of the seeding completed in that vicinity.

Wm. Boyd, of the Commercial, left for Grand Rapids, Mich., to make arrangements for moving here permanently.

Mrs. Chris Houston came over to the city on Wednesday and is visiting with Mrs. I. Simmons a day or so. She has not fully recovered from her severe illness as yet.

Herb Mason is putting on lugs. He has discarded weeds and is putting elegant wall paper in the place thereof. When all is completed Herb will have a neat and tasty store.

Miss Verroneau and Mrs. Adams wish to inform the JOURNAL readers that they are now receiving their summer styles of millinery and invite the attention of their lady friends thereto.

J. S. Pinney, manager of the St. Paul branch of the American Press association, was in the city Wednesday. It is always a pleasure to see Mr. Pinney's tall form and genial smile.

On Wednesday morning Dahle & Bergstrom took possession of their new quarters in the old Hack & Gallasch block, after having painted and papered the room in elegant shape.

W. S. Edwards, of the Tracy Republican, was a caller at the JOURNAL office on Saturday last. He arrived on the N. P. line en-route for his old home at Warren, and being too late for the train on the St. Vincent line was obliged to stay in Crookston until Monday morning—48 hours! How is that for accommodation.

Ladies now is your time to buy first class millinery at cost. This is not a spring and fall advertisement but a genuine fact. I shall positively close out my entire stock between now and July 15th. Ladies' and children's hats from 20 cents, upwards. I buy no job lots. My goods are new. Am experienced in buying and carry no other line of trade. Can sell you better goods for the money than you may find elsewhere Call and see my work and get prices.
MRS. SEMPF.
Broadway, opposite N. Y. Store.

Magnificent Service.

On Wednesday last at 6 or 7 p. m., the result of the convention at Morris was wired the JOURNAL and the message was delivered at the office at 9:10 on Thursday morning—long after we had read the news in the St. Paul evening papers. Wonderful handy things these telegraphs! They beat an old fashioned Red River cart a good bit.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,

THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

I. O. O. F. Block,
Crookston.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS,
Leaders in Low Prices.

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1892. NO. 5

SUDDEN DEATH.

Townsman R. P. Herrick Dies Suddenly at Oswego, N. Y., Last Tuesday.

The News Casts a Gloom Over the City, Where Everybody Knew Him.

Mr. R. P. Herrick, the junior member of the milling firm of Lee & Herrick, in company with his brother, J. F. Herrick, started for the home of the latter in Oswego, N. Y. On Wednesday morning the following brief dispatch was received:

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 17.
G. M. Herrick, Crookston, Minn.:
Your uncle Dick died suddenly on arrival home to-day.
J. F. HERRICK.

Mr. Herrick had been a resident of this city ever since the mill was built and had made many warm friends here. For several years he had been a great sufferer from rheumatic attacks, and at the time his partner was taken insane was in Oswego recruiting his greatly impaired health. Although hardly fit to undertake the journey, he came on to take charge of affairs here and had been about his office at the mill a great deal of the time apparently getting along nicely. Beyond the brief news contained in the telegram, nothing is known as to the immediate cause of his death. The mill will be shut down until the arrival of Jas. H. Lee who will take charge of it.

Sture's Cow.

Neighbor Sture bought a cow of a farmer and when the farmer had brought her as far as the Robert street bridge on Jerome's addition, bossy declined to cross the raging Red Lake river, broke the rope and went back to her home on the billowy prairie. And again, at the second attempt a few days latter she wrecked a brand new halter and departed hence, and behold friend Sture was wroth. Now in these days there dwelt in the land of Jerome's addition a man of the tribe of Bradshaw, whose sur-name was Henery, a man mighty in cow lore, and unto him did friend Sture appeal to bring over and deliver unto his hands the aforesaid cow. And there dwelt also in the same land a doctor of high degree, whose sur-name was Mike and unto him did friend Sture appeal to saw the horns off the critter, and lo! it was done even as Sture desired. And it came to pass that friend Sture did say unto the mighty cow man, "Behold all things are ready; go thou forth unto the land of Fairfacts, procure the bovine aforesaid, lead her round about by the land of the Carmanites, past the dwelling of one Sampson—the strong man and thus shalt thou avoid the bridges—thou shalt abridge the distance as it were." But the man liked it not thus and reasoned unto himself: "What, shall I, the mighty cow-boy of the wild and wooly, surrender unto a cow? A Short-hornd cow that verily has no horns at all? Not much, I will show unto the world that I am in very truth he that shall lead the cow over the bridges and deliver her to her new owner or I will know why." So he hied him unto the prairie, hitched unto the aforesaid cow and in triumph arrived at the first bridge on the line of march even the bridge leading unto Jerome's addition which, after a good deal of persuasion and the free use of the alchemy known unto the festive cow-boy the cow was induced to cross and everything went well until the bridge of Sampson's addition was reached and here the cow went into open rebellion, declaring that she would by no means cross over and throwing herself flat upon the ground she would not be persuaded to rise again. But the wise and humane cow-man was not to be balked that way, so hitching a strong rope about the cow's neck and fastening the other end to his wagon axle he drew the poor beast across the bridge, but even then bossy fooled him, for it was a dead cow that reached the addition and Sture got no fresh milk for supper that night as he had confidently expected.

Carlton College.

The annual catalogue of Carlton college, of Northfield, is before us. Although not 25 years old it has an established reputation and an endorsement of over $300,000, a corps of 24 instructors, a collegiate, an academic and a musical department, and has enrolled 341 students. This college maintains a high standard in all departments, and aims to keep up with the best methods and attainments. Its president is Rev. James Strong, D. D.

Beltrami Items.

At the annual meeting of the Beltrami Union Sunday School society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Superintendent, E. W. Johnson; Assistant Superintendent, I. B. Welter; Secretary, D. N. Dalrymple; Treasurer, D. McMillan; Librarian, John Towers. The services will bs hsld every Sunday in the Beltrami school house at 2:30 p. m. All interested in the study of God's word are cerdially invited.

Mr. Peterson, cashier of the Ada bank, was in town on business today.

Our genial lumber merchant has left for parts unknown.

The swamp between here and Neilsville is impassabls.

Maggie, the 13 year old daughter of Joseph and Mary Gilsoul, who has been very ill for a long time, passed away Friday. Her remains were taken to Kilkenny, the former residence of her parents.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Jorgenson died of measles on Thursday. The mother is now quite ill of the same disease.

There has been more business of all kinds done here this spring than at any time since the town was started. We have now two general stores, one lumber dealer, two machinery firms and three more will be added as soon as the sale of mowers begins. Farmers will do well to interview our merchants before going away from the home market to trade.

Two base ball clubs have been organized recently. Lewis Seeger is captain of one and Charles Walter of the other.

A sporting club is also in the ring and George Pickering is president. He thinks after a little practice that he will be able to give John L. Sullivan lessons. EDNA.

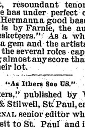
The Sleeping Queen.

Owing to the stormy weather and the non-arrival of the advertising matter for the Sleeping Queen Opera Company, the city will not be billed in the way so good a company deserves to be. This is the same company who appeared in St. Paul and Minneapolis in the opera now such a pronounced success. The entire company will appear at the Grand on Friday, May 20th. Speaking of this performance the Minneapolis Tribune says:

The delightful author of the "Bohemian Girl" did a clever thing when he wrote the charming operetta "The Sleeping Queen" which was produced at the Grand Opera House last evening. The story as told in the opera is a pretty conceit and its musical and dramatic excellences are sufficient to sustain the interest from start to finish. In all fairness it must be recorded that "The Sleeping Queen," as seen last evening is one one of the most thoroughly delightful things that has been seen on the stage for some time. Miss Josephine Jennings, in the title roll, sang artistically and well. She has a pretty and thoughtful face and looked and acted queenly. Miss Leona Hamilton, with her rich, pure contralto-voice added much to the evening's enjoyment in the role of Donna Agnes. As to the gentlemen, Emmet P. Browning as Philippe D'Aguiler an exile and Mr. Julius Hermann as his excellency The Regent, gave splendid renditions of their respective roles. Mr. Browning has a sweet, resoundant tenor voice which he has under perfect control, and Mr. Hermann a good basso. The libretto is by Farnie, the author of "The Musketeers." As a whole the opera is a gem and the artists interpreting the several roles capable of handling almost any score that might fall to their lot.

"As Ithers See US."

"Pointers," published by Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, St. Paul, captured the JOURNAL senior editor while on a recent visit to St. Paul and in its issue for April publishes our "picter" and the following chunk of taffy:



H. E. COOKE CONTEMPLATING HIS NEW OUTFIT.

H. E. Cooke, the genial Yankee of the Crookston (Minn.) JOURNAL, will hardly know his own office when his improvements are completed. A new addition to his building, a new Potter cylinder-press, a new Sanborn cutter, a new dress of self-spacing bourgeois, a new outfit of advertising type, etc., will fairly transmogrify (that's one of his new words to go with the other new stuff—we don't know what it means) the whole concern. Nobody in the state will take more satisfaction in a fine new outfit, we'll bet a Cooke-y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adolph Rauch is painting the old Hack & Gallasch building, corner of Main and Second streets.

Sheep on Shares.

I have 60 good sheep that I desire to let out on shares to some good man. Apply to

[5-6] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending May 14th, 1891.

Rovert, Adelard	Charboneau, Anton—2
Kane, John	Reagan, John O.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Herd Notice.

All parties who desire to herd with me for the coming season can secure good pasturage for their stock by delivering the same to me on section 1, Kertsonville.

MOSES E. TRUDEAU.

The Congregational parsonage has been undergoing repairs, the papering of the rooms being presided over by our enterprising decorator, Mr. P. C. Schmidt.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company Makes a Cheap Excursion to Crookston in June.

Agent Sharkey advises us that the Northern Pacific railroad has made a rate of one fare for the round trip, Minneapolis to Crookston, during the time of the Republican convention in Minneapolis in June. These tickets will be good for use until June 25th. People desiring to visit our magnificent city and the Red River Valley should take advantage of the cheap railroad fare.

Notice to Clean Up.

Notice is hereby given that all streets, alleys, back yards and all accumulation of the past winter must be cleaned up and hauled away at once. Unless this notice is obeyed by property owners the owners will be dealt with according to law. This removal includes all ash piles, barn-yard offal, chips, dirt and other debris.

By order City Council,
E. C. CARRUTH,
3-5 City Clerk.

Just at the present time there is a great inquiry for good houses to rent and the supply is wholly inadequate to the demand. While this is an encouraging sign of growth it also suggests a possibility of driving away some who wish to become residents by a lack that public spirited citizens should be only too glad to supply. If parties who have bought lots for purposes of speculation would build upon them they could realize on their investment right along at the same time making their lots very much more valuable and desirable. At no time in the history of the city has the demand for houses been greater and the supply scarcer. And while this is true dozens of houses are being built.

Crookston Nurseries.

I have a new catalogue and card just issued, giving reduced prices of trees, tree seeds and small fruits for spring planting, which will be sent free by mail to anyone making application. FRANK T. HASELTINE,
[50tf] Crookston, Minn.

Special Excursion Rates.

The official route of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., from St. Paul to Helena, is via the Great Northern. Special train leaves St. Paul, June 12th, at 9 a. m. Round trip rate via this or regular train $40.00, with choice of various routes returning. The same rates also applies to the Mining Congress July 12th, and the National Encampment Sons of Veterans, August 8th, both at Helena. For particulars inquire of W. W. Fegan, agent, who will also furnish information regarding the half fare rates, via the Great Northern, from this place to Minneapolis during the National Republican Convention.

A portrait of the American Duchess of Marlborough makes one of the attractions of Peterson for June. The beautiful picture is accompanied by an interesting illustrated article on Blenheim Castle, the palace which England built for the famous warrior duke. "A Glint of Sunshine," by Patience Stapleton, is among this favorite authors best stories. In "Plants for House and Garden," by Joyce Ray, much practical information will be found. "Curiosities in Embroideries," by Margaret V. Payne, is a delightful account, illustrated by wonderful relics that belonged to Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth and others. "Ornary Wilt," by Ella Higginson, is worthy of the reputation of this gifted writer. "Woman at the World's Fair," by Annie Curd, is an exceedingly comprehensive and timely paper. The The engravings, fashion plates, household talks and the like are even superior to this magazine's ordinary high standard. The July number begins a new volume, and will be a good time to subscribe. Terms, $2 a year; $1 for six months. Address, Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice for Bids for Park Site.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the City Council until Tuesday, June 14th, for a site for a city park.

By order of City Council,
E. C. CARRUTH,
3-8 Clerk.

THE INMAN TRANSFER.

England Displeased at the Loss of the Ocean Racers.

LONDON, May 17.—No other event in many months has caused such a great amazement and disgust in the British mind as the transfer of the ocean racers of the Inman line to the American flag. The average Englishman regards British supremacy on the seas as so thoroughly established, that it is impossible for him to understand why any vessel could be willing, under any circumstances, to transfer its allegiance and accept the flag of another power. This is the patriotic view. For the business world in Great Britain the Inman incident has an aspect even darker, as it is more practical. Merchants and others see in this transfer the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, that foreshadows the loss of England's commercial supremacy, and the building up of American commerce at the expense of the British. The commercial and industrial growth of the United States was already regarded with deep jealousy, even before this incident. Now there is almost a panic. The government will have to take some step to prevent or to discourage other steamship lines from following the example of the Inman, but the government appears to be in confusion as to what steps to take.

SHOT THE INTRUDER.

A Montana Woman Defends Her Honor with a Rifle.

HELENA, Mont., May 17.—Word has been received here concerning a tragedy on Antelope creek, Fergus county. Frank Coburn, a ranchman who lived near by, made improper proposals to a Mrs. Drake on several occasions during the absence of her husband, whose business frequently called him from home. Tuesday night Coburn went to the house and demanded admittance. He was told to go away, but insisted on coming in. As he entered the door Mrs. Drake leveled a rifle at him and fired. The bullet struck him in the breast and he died shortly after. The frightened woman then ran a distance of two miles to the home of her uncle, Fred Warren, and notified him of the shooting. Coburn, it is claimed, threatened to kill her if she told her husband.

Baron Fava Returns.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Baron Fava, the Italian minister to the United States, has arrived here on the La Gascogne. His arrival was made the occasion of a demonstration on the part of the Italian residents in this city. The steamer Laura M. Starin left quarantine at 8 a. m. with 800 Italians on board. Various civic and military societies were included in the party. Minister Fava was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He left for Washington at 3 o'clock

Diphtheria Epidemic.

ERIE, Pa., May 1 .—Thirty-two houses are placarded for diphtheria, a large proportion of cases proving fatal. During an outbreak in January the school board refused to close the schools at the request of Health Officer Woods. The court will take action on a motion for a mandamus closing the public schools for three weeks. Strict quarantine of the infected houses is ordered.

A Preacher Suddenly Stricken.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Rev. W. M. Speake, pastor of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church, was stricken with heart disease while addressing the Sunday school and died a few minutes afterward in the parsonage, next door. The sudden death was a great shock to the congregation and family. Mr. Speake was 60 years old and a native of Baltimore.

Spice Company Attached.

SIOUX CITY, May 17.—Five attachments have been served on the Northwestern Spice company. The first attachments were on behalf of J. P. and Mary Adams, of New York, on promisory notes for $13,000. Immediately afterward Joseph Winge attached the factory and stock for $8,000, and the First National bank for $12,000. This is only a part of the liabilities. It is believed that the assets will be insufficient.

White Posts Will Disband.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—The old fight for years in the G. A. R. of Louisiana and Mississippi on the color line by which several white department commanders have been suspended. will culminate Wednesday night next in the disbanding of eight white posts of the department, leaving the two colored posts as the sole members.

CLARKSON'S OPINION.

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee Interviewed at Chicago.

He Denies All the Stories About His Hostility to Harrison—Not Booming Anyone.

In His Opinion No One Has a Cinch on Nomination—Several Ballots Likely.

CHICAGO, May 19.—J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the Republican national convention, was in town for a short time en route from Hot Springs to New York. He was somewhat sarcastic regarding the stories printed as to his hostility to President Harrison. "I have not looked at a newspaper or touched a particle of correspondence for two months," said he in reply to a question, "and therefore I cannot have fixed up many schemes. The truth is I am going to Minneapolis to vote for some one, but I do not care to state for whom I will vote. The 7,000,000 Republicans who will be represented at Minneapolis have not made up their minds regarding their candidate. The result of the convention held in various states clearly shows this. There will be more uninstructed delegates at Minneapolis than ever before in the history of the Republican party. The Northern states—the states which will elect the candidate of the convention—have almost everyone of them sent uninstructed delegates.

"The majority of the instructed delegates come from the Southern states. Some of the able editors and federal office holders," continued Mr. Clarkson, in a tone that showed some bitterness, "claim the nomination is settled already. They are entitled to their opinions and I am to mine."

Mr. Clarkson said there would be several ballots without doubt. He declined to pick the Democratic nominee, but said that whoever he was he would be beaten. In closing the interview he again declared he was not booming or opposing anyone.

McKinley Talks to Students.

COLUMBUS, O., May 18.—Governor McKinley and a number of distinguished Buckeyes left for Ann Arbor in the private car of Governor Ashley, of the Ann Arbor road. At the close of the national convention of Republican students a banquet will be given, at which Governor McKinley will deliver an address to the students. Before leaving here McKinley said: "President Harrison will be the nominee of the Minneapolis convention and there is no good reason to doubt his re-election."

Wouldn't Run with Vic.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Mrs. Emma Beckwith, to whom has been offered the nomination for vice president of the United States on the equal rights ticket, declares that while she would prefer the position with either Belva Lockwood or Frances E. Willard for first place, she would not run on the same ticket with Victoria Woodhull.

AMERICAN REGISTRY.

A Bill in the Senate to Encourage Shipbuilding in This Country.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mr. Chandler introduced in the senate another bill to give American registry to prospective United States cruisers. It recited that Austin Corbin, of New York, and his associates propose to incorporate a company under the laws of New York known as the American Steamship company with a capital of at least $10,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and purchasing a fleet of first-class passenger steamers to run between New York and ports in Great Britain, and enacted that all the vessels so owned if not less than 5,000 tons burden and capable of a speed of not less than nineteen knots an hour, which might be acquired by purchase or otherwise by the company, after the passage of this act, should be entitled to American registers on the same terms as those granted to the steamships City of Paris and City of New York, and to all other privileges granted by the act of May 10, 1892, providing that, on making application for such registry for a foreign built ship, said Corbin and his associates shall show that they have contracted to build in an American shipyard a vessel of equal or greater tonnage.

Log Jam Seven Miles Long.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., May 17.—The jam at Eagle island, St. Croix river, is now seven miles long, and logs are still running into it. An attempt was made to get a haul on it during the day and hundreds of spectators were present to witness the dangerous feat, but no haul could be got as the water is too low. This is the worst jam ever known on the St. Croix.

Went Down with the Bridge.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., May 17.—Eight days' continuous rain and a cloudburst in the eastern part of the county caused four bridges to go out and the lowlands are flooded. A Danish family, consisting of the man, wife and a child, attempted to cross a bridge just before it went down. The bridge gave way while they were on it and all were drowned.

WILL MEET JULY 2.

Programme of the People's Party Convention Arranged.

OMAHA, May 16.—The national executive committee of the People's party met at the Millard and promulgated the following official order and programme for the national convention of that party to be held in this city July 4:

Owing to the desire to make nominations on July 4 all delegates will meet for temporary organization at the Coliseum building, Omaha, Neb., on July 2, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. The various state delegations are requested to meet at 9 o'clock on the same day to elect one member of each of the following committees: Credentials, rules and order of business, permanent organization and resolutions, also to select three members of the national committee from each state and territory.

The following order of exercises has been arranged:

Call to order by Chairman H. E. Taubeneck, of the national committee, prayer, address of welcome by Mayor George P. Bemis of Omaha, response by United States Senator J. H. Kyle, announcement of temporary officers, call of states and territories for the announcement of committee on credentials, short addresses by L. L. Polk, T. V. Powderly, J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Jerry Simpson, Ben Terrell and others, interspersed with music and singing.

THE USUAL THING.

An Illinois Young Man Kills His Sweetheart and Suicides.

SPARTA, Ills., May 16.—Charles Jones, aged 24, Anna Devan, aged 15, and Julia McFarland, aged 17, all of Eden, a village two miles east of Sparta, came here to shop in the afternoon. On the way back to Eden, Jones produced a 38-calibre revolver and said to Miss Devan: "Will you marry me?"

"Yes, right now," she replied, "If you give me the revolver."

"You lie," rejoined Jones." "You promised me this before and afterward went back on me, and now I intend to kill you."

He then fired two shots at her, one taking effect in the head and the other in the back, killing her instantly. Julia McFarland jumped from the cart, and Jones followed. He walked a short distance from where he shot Miss Devan in the cart, shot himself in the head and fell dead. The horse became frightened and ran off with Miss Devan's body in the cart. It was stopped two miles away.

Given a Banquet.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 16.—The delegates to the deep water convention were banquetted at the Gayoso hotel in grand Southern style. The presiding officer of the banquet was Senator Harris. Some of the crack speakers of the country were on the toast list and the visitors were treated to a feast of oratory. Covers were laid for 500 people and among the distinguished guests were Senators Voorhees, Butler, Harris and a dozen members of congress. The speeches were singularly free from sectional references, the orators devoting their remarks to the South as a haven for capitalists.

A Deputy Shot.

GILLETTE, Wy., May 17.—Reports reach here that deputy U. S. Marshal Gibson was shot and severely wounded Saturday on the Powder river, the ball passing through the shoulders. No definite particulars can be obtained. Gibson was one of the men deputized for the serving of the injunctions restraining the small stock growers and ranchmen from holding a round-up of their own.

A GIRL'S SHARP SCHEME.

Disguised as a Calf She Robs Sluice Boxes of Much Gold.

BOISE CITY, Ida., May 17.—Bill Dampman, a miner at Sabe Creek, has for some time been missing a great deal of rich amalgam from his sluice boxes. He has kept a watch for several nights past and noticed that a small calf came about the same time every night to drink from the sluice box. Sunday night he fired at the calf from sheer wantonness. With a human cry the calf staggered upon its hind legs, then fell to the ground. Running up to the supposed animal Dampman discovered he had shot and killed a young man who had been around the camp for some time. A later investigation showed that instead of a male the supposed boy was a girl about 18 years of age.

A Pennsylvania Cyclone.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—A special from Corry, Pa., states that a cyclone in that place caused great damage. At Dunham & Ford's lumber yard huge piles of lumber were leveled. The roofs were stripped off the Stennett and Morgaridge blocks. The wind struck the Weeks Opera house in which the Universalists were holding services and it shook and creaked so that a panic was created. A huge wooden building used for factory purposes was blown three feet out of plumb. No one was seriously injured.

Laid Her Neck on the Track.

ROCHESTER, N. H., May 17.—The engineer of a milk train as it was approaching this station saw a woman lying across the track. He gave a warning whistle, but her only response was to raise her head and deliberately place her neck on one of the rails. The engine and tender passed over her, severing the head from the body. The suicide was Mrs. Thomas Downing. Domestic trouble probably drove her to commit suicide.

THE SWINGING GATE.

The twilight is full of sadness,
And the wind in its coat of gray
Skulks like a wolf thro' the shadows,
And will not be scared away.

Down at the foot of the garden
The gate is swinging slow,
As if invisible footsteps
Were passing to an fro.

And it seems to me, in my musing,
They are the feet of my coming fate,
That will find their way to my threshold
And pass it like the gate.

O, say, do ye bring good tidings,
Ye unseen messengers?
Or is it sorrow and boding
Of future griefs and cares?

The gate swings slowly, slowly,
And the shutters creak and start;
I sit in a glowing lamp-light,
But a shadow fills my heart.

—Harper's Weekly.

LYDDY'S TRIUMPH.

I taught a term of district school in a small country hamlet near Mt. Desert two years ago.

The house in which I went to board was one of the most lonesome places imaginable. A low, rambling farm dwelling, surrounded by woods, fields and meadows. No other house was in sight, and the road in each direction lost itself in a dense growth of trees. A turn of the road a quarter of a mile away brought one to the school house, church, half a dozen dwellings and the one store of the place.

The family with which I boarded consisted of Mr. Enoch Blaire, an itinerant preacher, with a fair education, but an inherited dislike of work; his wife, Mary, one of the best women I ever knew, a thorough housewife, with sound, practical common sense, a pure, earnest love of religion, which she expressed in deeds more often than words, and their son, Jem, 17 years of age.

One evening, after I had been a member of the family several weeks, and the strained relations of schoolma'am and boarding mistress had worn away, Mrs. Blaire asked me to bring my books into the kitchen and sit with her. Jem had gone to bed with a toothache, and Enoch was at a revival meeting in the next district. He would not be home until very late and she was going to sit up for him.

I accepted the invitation gladly, for the bright cheerful kitchen was my delight—it was so spotlessly clean and homelike, the pleasantest room in the house. A warm fire added to the cheerfulness, for the fall nights had grown chilly.

Mrs. Blaire "did up" her dishes, brushed the floor, strained the milk, while I looked over the next day's lessons; then we drew our chairs nearer the fire for one of the talks I had grown to enjoy so much.

"What shall we talk about?" said Mrs. Blaire, as she clicked her knitting needles. "Religion?"

This was her favorite theme, and I loved to hear her express her Baptist views of life and death. So I led her to talk, till at length I looked at the clock. It marked 11:30.

"Where can Enoch be?" said Mrs. Blaire, gathering up her work. "He was never so late before."

She arose, went to the window and peered out into the intense darkness, shivered slightly, came back and threw a few more sticks on the fire. We sat some time in silence, watching the sparks fly out through the hearth of the cooking stove.

The old clock in the corner struck the hour of 12 with slow, deliberate strokes.

A sudden breeze sprang up and swung a shutter to with a loud clatter. Then all was fearfully still, when slowly and distinctly from the far distance came a low, musical sound.

Nearer and nearer it came, louder and louder it grew, until the whole room was filled with the sweet melody. It was singing, but singing such as I had never heard before. The words were unintelligible, but the sentiment was of joy and happy rejoicing.

I sat spellbound until the sweet sounds faded away as they had come. I could not tell whether they were within or without overhead or under our feet. The melody was everywhere. It gave me a strange, unexplainable feeling of awe. I turned to look at Mrs. Blaire. Her face was ashen. The lines about her mouth were tightly drawn, and the nervous hand that grasped the back of her chair shook visibly.

A feeling that I could not account for of wishing to shut out the night prompted me to draw the shades close over the black windows and come closer to the warmth and glow of the fire. All this I observed and did before I asked:

Did you hear anything Mrs. Blaire?"

"Yes, I heard," murmured Mrs. Blaire, in scarcely more than a whisper.

"It couldn't have been Jem," I asserted, but to satisfy myself I went to the stairway and listened. I heard only the hard, regular breathing of a heavy sleeper.

"What was it, Mrs. Blaire?" I asked again.

Mrs. Blaire had resumed her accustomed placid expression and said, with a light, reassuring laugh:

"Oh, it was nothing at all. Come, let us go to bed. We will not sit up longer for Enoch. I will come in and sit with you till you go to sleep, if you want me to." I said I was not in the least afraid. But I lay awake for a long time, wondering over the strange scene. I felt sure Mrs. Blaire had a story, and I wanted to hear it.

Though not a believer in spirits, anything supernatural had a strange fascination for me.

Mrs. Blaire and I were left alone again the next evening. As we again drew our chairs up before the crackling fire, my companion said without any introduction:

"My dear, I'm going to tell you a strange story."

I did not speak.

"Twenty years ago my only sister, then a beautiful girl of eighteen, married. Just fifteen months after she and her baby were buried in one coffin. Before my sister died she discovered that her bosom friend, Lyddy Baker, had cared for her John and had hoped to marry him. We all knew John had never shown Lyddy any attention, but she tried to make Sarah think he had—said her life was wrecked and much of that kind of talk. Sarah was sick and nervous and it made her very unhappy, and I have not a doubt that it hastened her death. John was wrapped up in Sarah; any one could see that. He was kindness itself to her. It nearly broke his heart when she died. Bad as I felt myself I felt sorrier for him. It's awful to see a strong man so unstrung. Every one mourned for Sarah but Lyddy. It never seemed to me she cared much.

"Well, one morning, about a year after Sarah died, John came down to breakfast looking so haggard and white that I was frightened. I asked him what was the matter. He shook his head, but when we were alone he told me that he could not sleep the night before, so he got up and lighted his pipe and sat by the open window smoking. There was no light in the room, but the moon had just risen from behind the hills. He felt a presence near him, and, turning, saw Sarah in her grave clothes with the baby in her arms. She came quite near him and said:

"'John, dear, I want you to marry Lyddy,' and then she vanished.

"'Why,' said John to me, 'I can't marry Lyddy; I never can marry any one.'

"That was the beginning of our trouble. After that there was scarcely a night that we did not have some manifestation of Sarah's spirit hovering about us. We all heard strange sounds, rappings, sad music or a baby crying. Neighbors passing the house late at night would tell of seeing a light either in the garret or in the cellar. It was more often in the cellar.

"Once Sarah herself came to me." Mrs. Blair paused and I drew nearer to her, but I could not speak. She went on:

"It was just after sunset one summer evening. Our well in the back yard was low, and I had taken my basket of fine white clothes down to the spring in the meadow to rinse them. You know where the spring is—at the foot of the slope, near the pine grove? It was a lovely evening. The sky was bright with the colors of sunset, but the pines looked dark and lonesome. I remember thinking so as I spread the things on the grass. I had just finished and was taking up my empty basket when, just as plain as I see you this minute, I beheld Sarah and her baby just in the edge of the grove. She waved her arm toward the house and said 'John—Lyddy!' and disappeared.

"Of course, all these things made a great deal of talk in the village, and many wild, exaggerated stories were told.

"For years this state of things continued. Oh, those terrible years! I was never left alone an evening that I did not hear sad music, weird laughter, or see flickering will-o'-the-wisp lights. Steps would come up the walk, but no one come in. The whole town, of course, was in a state of excitement. Some few believed in the spirit. The minister did. Others believed that Lyddia Baker was at the bottom of the whole thing, for every one knew she was possessed to marry John.

"A party of men from the village came one night to investigate. The minister was with them, so we let them in. They began at the garret and went through the house. The minister led the search, and he was standing on the cellar stairs, half way down, and I a little above him, when in the far corner of the dark cellar flashed that curious light. Only for an instant, and though we waited a long time it did not come again.

"The minister came up into the yard and told the others. While they were talking of it in hushed whispers standing in groups about the yard, Sarah appeared, with her baby still held closely in her arms, and glided among the group almost touching them and disappeared as mysteriously as she came.

"This was the last time she ever appeared, but nearly every one believed after that night. Until last night I had heard nothing for several years."

We sat in silence a long while after she had finished. Then I asked:

"Where is John now, and Liddy?"

After that night John went to sea. We did not hear from him till a year ago he returned. He is now master of a large vessel that carries granite from here to New York. We expect him every day. Lyddy never married. She has lived right here. John went to see her when he came home. Everyone except me seems to have forgotten about Sarah's spirit. Lyddy is away somewhere now on a visit.

I thanked her for telling me the story, bade her good-night, and went to bed to dream of this strange romance in real life.

When I came from school a few days later Mrs. Blaire met me at the door greatly excited:

"John has come!" she exclaimed, "and—and Lyddy. They are married—were married the night we heard the music."—N. Y. Advertiser.

Excused in That Case.

The delightfully shrewd answer of the good wife of Prof. Robson, who disliked the cant expressions of the religious tongue of that day. She had invited a gentleman to dinner and he had accepted with the reservation, "If I am spared."

"Weel, weel," said Mrs. Robson, "if ye're dead I'll na expect ye."

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1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk,
City of Crookston. } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 20th, 1892 and terminating on the 19th day of May, 1893, by the following person, and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: Hans E. Erickson, in the two story frame building on lots 23 and 24, block 16, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minn., on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 11th day of May, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[4-6] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk,
City of Crookston. } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1892, and terminating on June 30th, 1893, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Henry Burkhardt, in the two story frame building situated on lot 12, block 15, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the adjourned meeting in the city hall, in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 11th day of May, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[4-6] City Clerk.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 30th, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John A. Hagen against the heirs of Frank Yungquist, deceased, for abandoning his homestead entry No 10,679, dated Oct. 15th, 1884, upon the w½ ne¼, ne¼ ne¼ Sec. 21, and nw¼ nw¼ Sec. 22, Township 149 n, Range 42 w, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of May, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[2-7] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

PATENTS

procured in the United States and foreign countries. Twenty-five years' experience as solicitors before the Patent Office and as attorneys in patent causes before the courts has given us an extensive practice as experts. We give special attention to cases rejected in other hands, also to interferences, appeals, reissues, trade-marks, the preparation of opinion as to infringement, scope and validity of patents, and the prosecution and defense of suits for infringement. Limiting our practice enables us to carefully study each case and get claims in the original patent as broad as the invention. This is now especially important in view of the difficulty of obtaining a reissue of a defective patent and of maintaining it in the courts after it is obtained. The employment of competent attorneys is important.

Upon receipt of model, sketch or photograph we give our opinion as to patentability free of charge. If favorable, the inventor is advised as to cost of proceeding, etc. Our fees are always reasonable. We refer to all ex-commissioners of patents during the past quarter of a century and to clients in all parts of the country, of whom names in your state will be given upon request. Our book of instructions, terms, etc., sent free.

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Herds, Mnes — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 3d, 1892.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Marvin P. Losey, against Charles Aylmer Jewett, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,294, dated December 5th, 1881, upon the northeast quarter Section 24, Township 151, Range 47, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Charles Aylmer Jewett has failed and neglected to plant or cultivate, or to cause to be planted or cultivated to trees, tree seeds or cuttings, any portion of said tract at any time since he so entered the same, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of June, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 18th, 1892.

Complaint having been made at this office by Hans Christofferson against Louis St. John for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 11712, dated April 1st, 1886, upon the e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Section 18, Township 153, Range 46, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
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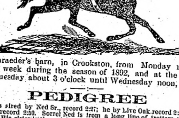
If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

The St. Lawrence Stallion

SORREL NED.



Will be at Schraeder's barn, in Crookston, from Monday noon till Tuesday noon of each week during the season of 1892, and at the owner's stables in Fisher from Tuesday about 3 o'clock until Wednesday noon, and Saturdays.

PEDIGREE

SORREL NED was sired by Ned Sr., record 2:27; he by Live Oak record 2:26; dam McGregor, sired by Diamond, record 2:50. Sorrel Ned is from a long line of trotters with records ranging from 2:26 to 2:25. His sister is the celebrated Montreal Girl with a record of 2:24. He is a handsome bright sorrel with white mane and tail and three white feet. He is eight years old and was raised at River Beaudette race track of 2:41¼.

—TERMS—

To Insure $20, Season $15, Single Service $10.

Every precaution will be taken but I will not be responsible for accidents. All mares entrusted to me from abroad will receive the best of care and prompt attention.

[1-5] JOSEPH BREWSTER, Prop., Fisher, Minn.

O, SING AGAIN!

O, sing again! I hear and dream,
For thro' your magic voice there stream
The happy days that once were mine,
With tender hearts and love divine,
As full and rich and sweet in theme.

And in your soulful eyes agleam
With gentle womanhood supreme,
My fancies with your tones entwine,
O, sing again!

Your song is ended, and I seem
To stand upon the world's extreme,
Grasping the tendrils of a vine,
Waiting for dawn to bring a sign,
And thro' my tears such visions teem.
O, sing again!

"WHISTLING DICK."

Pemberton, with his fighting soldiers, was shut up in Vicksburg. Gen. Grant by his masterly strategy had shut him in, and despite the earnest prayers of the "copperheads," matters looked bad for Pemberton. The union forces were splendidly generalled. The hopes of patriotic unionism hung upon the result of the siege.

The sublimity of the nights at Vicksburg was never excelled in the world's history. Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats and mortar boats above Vicksburg, and Admiral Farragut's fleet below, kept up incessant showers of shell, that, coursing from mortar and gun, marked their fire-lighted tracks as they descended into the city. This awe-inspiring pyrotechnic display, combined with the reverberations of the guns' loud thunder notes from shore to shore, thrilled the beholder. Those present could scarcely believe the scene was on the smiling earth upon which they lived, but more likely a chapter from Dante's "Inferno," cut out and enacted on the new world's stage, with nations instead of individuals as actors.

Late in the evening of the day preceding the storming of Vicksburg a marine battery of two "Columbiads" and two rifle "Dahlgrens," manned with 72 men under the command of Lieut. James C. Petterson of United States steamer Connestoga, one of Admiral Porter's fleet, was sent on shore above the city, to reinforce the siege, and to prepare for the proposed attack.

It was nearly nightfall when this brave party reached the ground on Walnut Hill. Commander Petterson found no platforms, nor any preparations for handling his guns, save a breastwork of baskets filled with mud. He called upon the lieutenant in charge of the sappers and miners, asking that some arrangements be made so that the quarter tackles and recoil tackles could be worked.

The lieutenant in charge, in a spirit born of egotism, replied, "There is no material to make such platforms, and I do not intend to put up a sawmill to cut out such material."

With the sand and the mud, and the guns deeply imbedded in this soft material, it was a poor show for this "Tarry Jack," who is used to solid decks and all the conveniences on shipboard for handling the heavy guns. Still, indomitable courage, pluck and persistency ruled the hour with the marines.

Just at this juncture three officers, in citizen's dress, with the usual muddy attachments, rode up hastily to review the situation.

One of the officers addressed himself to Lieut. Petterson in the following language:

"Who are you, and where are you from?"

"I am Lieut. Petterson of the United States steamer Connestoga, sir, and am sent by Admiral Porter, with these guns which you see before you, and a squad of men, to report to and assist Gen. Grant in the siege. I have been looking for the general, but as yet have been unable to find him."

"You will not have far to look for him, sir," said the officer addressed, "for I am Grant myself."

Gen. Grant then dismounted, and shook Petterson by the hand, saying, "I am glad to see you and your command, and you are in the nick of time if you can get ready to open fire on the enemy at 4 a. m. to-morrow morning."

"I could do as you wish, general," said Petterson, "if I had a platform for my guns."

Gen. Grant then summoned the officer in charge of the sappers and miners, and tersely said, pointing to a house some 300 yards distant, "Lieutenant, you see that house? Use that for the material needed for the platforms for these guns. You are now under Lieut. Petterson's orders. You will do what he commands."

Gen. Grant next turned to Lieut. Petterson, remarking as follows: "We shall assault Fort Clinch in the morning. You will see, I am pointing to the location of the fort." Gen. Grant then gave the most minute directions as to how the firing should commence and be conducted, in conjunction with other operations against the enemy. He then rode away with the other officers.

In the darkness of the night the work under Lieut. Petterson's command went on with rapidity and efficiency. At 4 a. m. the "Columbiads" were in position. Precisely at the hour designated a shrapnel was sent screaming through the air, apparently out of the hillside, into the rebel camp at Fort Clinch.

Then upward rose the rebel yell, and the "Johnnies" no doubt said to themselves, "The Yankees have hauled one of their gunboats up on Walnut Hill."

Shell after shell the big guns sent, shrieking the doom of the besieged city until late in the morning. The cessation of the main assault against the rebel batteries now gave the confederates time to attend to the new Yankee neighbors on Walnut Hill. The sharpshooters and nearby guns of the rebels made it too hot for the gunners of the "Columbiads" and "Dahlgrens." The greatest damage was inflicted by the sharpshooters, who, when a union gunner was exposed through the embrasure, in the act of loading or working the guns, popped at him right and left, until twenty of the little squad were shot down, to rise no more.

Then came the tact of the union sailor. Lieut. Petterson erected posts at the side of the embrasure, and on them he placed tackles with which to hoist a shield made of heavy manilla rope, which covered the opening, and was hoisted only when the gun was ready for discharge. Under this cover he worked more effectually.

At this time at a slight distance could be seen three union officers approaching on horseback. As they approached the post they proved to be the three who visited Lieutenant Petterson the night before, namely, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Goodrich.

Gen. Grant quietly said: "Petterson, I thank you for the effective service of your squad. There is one more matter I wish you could accomplish, that is, to silence 'Whistling Dick.'" "Whistling Dick" (a big Whitworth gun) was the most formidable gun at Fort Clinch. It was supplied with a redoubt, constructed with a line of stockade on four sides, about 80 feet square, three rows of cotton bales on end inside of that, next a row of piling still further inside, and finally protected by an embankment of earth on the outer and the inner side. In the centre, operating on the same circle as on shipboard, stood "Whistling Dick," whose breech was not more than five or six inches above the level parapet. Thus the big gun presented but a small mark for the gunners' aim.

"Do you think, Petterson, you can silence 'Whistling Dick?'" says Gen. Grant.

"I think, sir, it can be done," answered Petterson, "and I have a gunner who can accomplish it if I cannot myself."

"Where is he?" said Gen. Grant.

"There he is?" said Petterson, pointing to Lee of Rochester, N. Y., who, though of slight build, was agile as a cat, and had an eye like an eagle.

Grant approached Lee. The latter, answering some queries of Gen. Grant, said: "General, that gun has used our boys badly, and I am going to try to kill it, sure as Hades."

Gen. Grant smiled at the impulsive declaration of the sailor.

Lee then turned to Lieut. Petterson, saying, "How far do you estimate the distance from here to 'Whistling Dick'?"

"About 750 yards," said Petterson.

Lee then cut the fuse of a shrapnel, and Petterson arranged for a sight. Gen. Grant handed Petterson his field glass. The latter took a good sight, and, turning to Lee, remarked: "About two degrees will reach 'Whistling Dick.' Let the rebels have the shot."

Away flew the shrapnel. It grazed the top of the redoubt, a little to the left of "Whistling Dick," but burst close to the breach, making sad havoc with men and material.

Petterson now suggested that by waiting a few moments the rebels would arrange matters so that "Whistling Dick would be turned on the Union forces, and thus expose its full muzzle and length to the breach.

"A good suggestion," said Lee.

"Whistling Dick's" gunners soon recovered from their astonishment, and swung the giant around, as suggested by Petterson, to pay back, with interest if possible, the insults he had received from the Union forces.

"Unlucky Dick!" Before he could send his defiance by word of mouth, the Columbiad had sent a shell on its way that tore off "Whistling Dick's" muzzle, split his throat clear to the breach, and stood him on his butt in sight of both armies.

What a thunderstorm of lusty cheers went up from the Union forces at the sight of that glorious achievement. Gen. Grant sprung from his horse and threw both arms around Gunner Lee, saying, "If I had a gold watch and chain about me I would present it to you now."

Lee, who was blushing like a schoolgirl, stammered out, "I believe, Gen. Grant, I would accept it, I am so glad that 'Whistling Dick' is dead." Shaking hands with Lieut. Petterson most heartily, Gen. Grant rode away, happy in the death of "Whistling Dick." Lieut. Petterson served in the navy until the war closed, and now resides in Pensacola, Fla. It is to be hoped that Lee is still living, to enjoy the memories of the day when he helped to kill "Whistling Dick."—American Cultivator.

The Convict's Baby.

Early one morning a knock was heard at the big door of the Fulton county jail. Jailer Miller opened the door and a ragged man came in. There was a haggard look on the fellow's face. It was Jim Wesson, the moonshiner who escaped from the Fulton county jail a week before to go home and see his sick baby. "I'm sorry, Mr. Miller," he said in a broken voice, "I hope you an' Cap'n Morrow don't care, but I heard the baby—." He stopped a moment, until his lip quit quivering so, and then went on: "I heard the baby was sick, and I thought about the wife watchin' of it at home, and I just had to go. I was sorry, an' I wrote you I'd come back. An' I done it. They done buried the baby, an' I come back, an' I hope you ain't mad."

Capt. Miller did not—could not utter a word of reproach. "I'm glad you've come back, Jim," he said.

Cannot Be Drowned.

Fish are drowned when taken from the water into the air, and animals when put even for a short time under water, but the axolotl cannot be drowned anywhere. Yet he is nowhere safe, for the inhabitants of the place where he is found—Mexico, New Mexico and Texas—think that his flesh is very good to eat, and catch great numbers of the axolotl for food, which they cook in various ways.

"TAD" LINCOLN.

The Old Comedian's Reminiscence of That Fatal Night in Washington.

A veteran and well known comedian recently related a strange sort of story to a small circle of friends who had gathered around him in the corridor of an up-Broadway hotel. The New York World will "violate no confidence" in repeating the substance of it, withholding the name of the narrator.

"I knew the Lincolns and well remember that night of the 14th of April when the president was shot. I was the leading comedian of a combination that was playing a burlesque on 'Aladdin and His Lamp' at one of the Washington theaters during the fatal week. Little 'Tad' Lincoln was a privileged character around the stage, and everyone connected with it, from manager to call boy, liked him, and felt lonesome if he missed an evening. The property man and scene painter had made for him a miniature stage in the White house, with a correct small edition of the stock sets of scenery and properties.

"The president did not try to discourage the boy's zeal for the drama, and if our national history had been destined to tell of brighter days than it does for the Lincolns, perhaps 'Tad' would have been to-day upon our stage—doubtless playing comedy, for that was his delight. In him the stage might have had a recruit from the ranks of genuine heart-and-brain royalty.

"There was a scene in our burlesque where a property baloon made an ascension, and the comic servant—my own character—got caught accidentally in this baloon and carried into the flies, suddenly becoming loosened and falling or tumbling headlong upon the stage. So you see 'athletic comedians' were not originated at our Casino.

"Well, 'Tad' thought this act very amusing, and he furnished much diversion between acts, and during waits for the company and stage hands by rehearsing it himself behind the scenes.

"He was on the stage the night his father was shot, and was watching me do this very act, when a messenger rushed upon the scene with pallid face and trembling with terror. The boy did not look at him, but was intent upon the play. The messenger spoke to him in a frightened whisper, asking him to follow him instantly, that a carriage was in waiting to take him to his father, who was waiting for him.

"'But father is at the theater to see Miss Keene,' returned 'Tad.' We were all listening then, for we felt that something serious had happened. The scene stopped.

"'But, my poor boy, Mr. Lincoln has been shot,' gasped the miserable messenger.

"The young fellow glanced around at us all for a mute instant, to see if he had heard aright, then dashed off like lightning, and in a moment more the carriage went thundering away to the president's improvised quarters. More than one honest tear was shed on that dismal stage and the heartaches were genuine and as much for little 'Tad' as for the great loss to the nation.

"Someone had whispered the news to our audience and the performance, of course, was not finished. A panic could not have cleared the house more promptly.

"We did not open again for many weary weeks. Nobody had time or inclination for the theater in those high-tension days. Washington was one great, prolonged tragedy—every phase of its life was dramatic and tense."

The actor was wrought to a tension, too, in relating his story, and after some sighs and cigar puffs concluded:

"Yes, I knew John Booth—knew him for years. Warmest-hearted friend a man ever had, but a fanatic.

"I met him a few days before the shooting on the street and we smoked a cigar together and had a beer. He was the same genial, hearty fellow that I had known for years—wished everybody well, but didn't like those who crossed him in political opinions.

"My friend —— was the leader of the orchestra at Ford's. He had been under the stage and, hearing shouts, started upstairs to see what was wrong. Going upon the stage, he bumped against Booth, who was running away, after his crime. He recognized him and said: 'Hello, John what's the matter?' 'Out of my way ——you,' returned Booth, slashing him with an ugly knife, cutting his coat and vest almost off of him with the stroke and inflicting an ugly flesh cut."

From Bad to Worse.

A lady whose Christian name was Jane, and whose little daughter was named after her, engaged a housekeeper who was also a Jane.

Thinking that three Janes in one household might occasion confusion, the lady said to the new-comer, who was a tall, angular woman with a rigid air and an uncompromising cast of countenance, "I think, Jane, it will be better for me to call you by your last name, if you have no objection."

"No'm. I have no objections," answered the housekeeper, standing stiffly erect, valise in hand. "Call me 'Darling,' ma'am, if you prefer. That's my name!"

His Salary Doubled.

Armellini, the banker, a notorious miser, entered the office and very carefully went through all the work done by his youngest clerk. He was perfectly satisfied and said to the young man: "What salary do you get from my firm?"

"Up to the present, nothing, signor."

"Very good. From the first of next month I will see that it is doubled."—Popolo Romano.

WHAT A CAKE WALK IS.

An Institution of Slavery That Is Very Popular.

The cake walk is one of the institutions of slavery, which has survived the emancipation proclamation.

The evolution of the cake walk is an interesting study, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is closely allied to the coonjine, buzzard lope and Mobile buck dances, which are in turn related to the South Sea island hulahula dances, and more remotely, perhaps, to the South American coombiamba. All these are exhibitions in movement and gesture of human emotion, and necessarily are rude and barbarous, but wonderfully fascinating. The cake walk is the highest type of these forms of amusement. It is easy to see how the idea of walking for a cake impressed the imaginative brain of a colored person and caused it to become what it is to-day.

As nearly as can be learned—for cake walking has no literature—the custom originated in the lowly cabins of the colored people in ante-bellum days. It was customary for the slaves to dance a homely sort of square dance somewhat resembling a quadrille, but not so involved nor intricate. There was a time in this dance when every participant walked around in a circle. At first the men and women alone, but in time they began to walk in couples. The reward was a hoecake, baked in the hot coals of the hearth and wrapped in a cabbage leaf. This was given to the successful male, while the victorious female was presented with the first piece of molasses candy pulled from a batch made for that purpose.

Cake walking has been for upward of fifty years a popular amusement. When slavery was abolished it was carried into the northern states, more particularly to New York. The first cake walk that is known to have taken place north of Mason and Dixon's line occurred in Turner's hall, in Brooklyn, in 1866. It was conducted by a man named Dobbins, who still lives in Vanderbilt avenue and is 80 years old.

A cake walk was such a novelty at that time that spectators came from twenty miles around the country to see it, and there was such a crowd that half the people were turned away.

For many years the colored people had cake walks at long intervals, which were witnessed by very few white men. They usually took place, fifteen or twenty years ago, as an adjunct to a fair held in the aid of an African church.

The next step in the progress of cake walking evolution was its introduction at summer and seaside resorts by the colored waiters in the hotels. There are very few of the big summer hotels in the United States but have their annual cake walks at the close of the season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is claimed that the recent sale of school lands in six counties of North Dakota was entirely illegal.

Russel Harriton's name is mentioned in an unpleasant way in connection with Yellowstone Park Company.

The design for Minnesota's building at the world's fair is selected by a committee representing the fair commissioners.

Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me., are to build the first steel sailing ship ever constructed in the United States and the first iron ship produced by New England.

A new gigantic hotel is to be erected for the housing of the visitors to the world's fair at an expense of $1,000,000.

George Westinghouse denies the report from Chicago of a combination of the Westinghouse Electric company and the Siemens & Halske company.

The St. Paul German Accident Insurance company reinsures its entire business with another company and quits business without loss.

At the session of the general conference of the A. M. E. Zion church, Rev. Dr. Price, president of Livingston college, of North Carolina, refused to accept a bishopric, saying that he preferred to continue at the head of the college.

The purpose of the cattlemen's convention, which has been in session as Ogden, Utah, is to unite all stock grower's associations that exist at present in the different states and territories into one association, with head quarters at Ogden.

Ever since the burning of the negro Coy at Texarkana, Ark., the negroes have been leaving the state, and nearly all threaten to leave and go to Africa. Planters have become greatly alarmed over the condition of their farms resulting from this exodus.

HOME-MADE ELECTRICITY.

Our Heating Stoves as Generators of Light as Well as Heat.

A French chemist who has been giving considerable attention to the problem of heating and lighting from a single source, has devised a novel stove, which in appearance resembles an ordinary heating stove. It is so arranged internally that the waste heat is utilized for the generation of electricity. This is secured by a number of rectangular boxes of sheet-iron, containing the necessary metallic elements for furnishing the current. These elements are insulated by asbestos, and the cooling is effected partly by the shape in which the metallic alloys are cast and partly by a circulation of air.

The current obtained is not great in amount, but the results of this attempt seems to be favorable. Accumulators are used for storing up the electricity, and as the heating is required for a much longer period than for lighting, the electrical energy, which would be lost during the hours of daylight, is saved. A point of considerable moment is that the heat utilized in this way is waste heat, so that any portion that can be recovered in the form of electricity is so much gain.—Philadelphia Record.

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U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, April 14, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 27th, 1892, viz: William T. Johnston, Hd. No. 11,822 for the S E¼ Sec. 6, Twp. 148, Range 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John E. Childback, John Kirkman, J. O. Sargeant, Frank Bruner, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[1-6] Hugh Thompson, Register.

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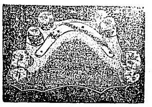

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CALL IN.

First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated May 13th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, June 13th, 1885, in book W of mortgages, page 81, whereby William Watts and Edith Watts, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-two (32) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), of Range forty-six (46), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $322.08, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $22.40, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $344.48.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.
The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.
H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

[First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated February 11th, 1889, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, February 14th, 1889, in book 42 of mortgages, page 60, whereby James Thompson and Charlotte Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the northeast quarter of Section ten (10), in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-three (43), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $311.86, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $33.59, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $345.45.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power, said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.
The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
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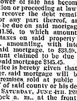

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TRUE TO ITS RECORD.

New York Press:—It is impossible to overcome the plundering propensities of the Democratic party. They are as characteristic to the party as its hostility to American industry and its hatred of honest elections. The House of Representatives has not in a quarter of a century had a Democratic majority that did not prove itself as rapacious as it was incompetent. The present majority signally illustrates this rule. It has been niggardly where the honor and security of the nation demanded liberal appropriations. It has been recklessly extravagant where the public welfare demanded prudence and discrimination. Its members began the session with loud denunciations of the "billion dollar" Fifty-first Congress. The sum appropriated at the first session of the Republican Fifty-first Congress, including a deficiency appropriation of many millions made necessary by Democratic mismanagement, was $463,398,510.79. The sum which will be appropriated at the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, according to Democratic estimates, is $486,804,679.82. It may be considerably in excess of this amount.

The River and Harbor bill passed by the Fifty-first House carried $19,973,945. The River and Harbor bill of the present House of Representatives appropriates $21,346,975 outright, and provides for the expenditure of $26,702,321 more in the future. Ex-Speaker Reed has shown that "Watch Dog" Holman, who opposed the addition of a single cruiser to the United States Navy on the ground of "economy," had procured the insertion of an absolutely unnecessary appropriation of $130,000 for his own district. His example has been followed by nearly every Democratic representative.

In view of these facts it is no wonder that one New York Democratic organ frantically shrieks "halt!" while another yells "danger! danger!" and stigmatizes the dominant Democratic faction in the House as fools and traitors. In order to make the great Democratic bunco game a success this fall it was necessary that the Democrats in congress should make a record of economy. But the old Democratic instincts were too strong. Prudence and patriotism have alike been thrown to the winds. A concerted attempt has been made to cripple the navy by refusing needful appropriations. The Fortifications bill, which in the last congress, carried $4,232,955, has been pared down to $2,412,376. The moderate salaries of the consular representatives of the United States abroad have been disgracefully reduced. In their wild desire to pose as economists, and at the same time to get their hands in the United States treasury, Holman and his fellows even struck out the customary appropriation for supplying the West Point cadets with soap.

Yet expenditures have steadily increased; and everything indicates that the appropriations of the Fifty-second House will exceed those of the Fifty-first House by a large amount. The Republican policy is to make liberal appropriations for public improvements that will benefit the whole nation. The Democratic practice, as shown by the present House, is that of joining in a general conspiracy of plunder for private purposes.

THE DOUBLE DEALING of their government in treating the questions arsing between it and the United States is not unnoticed by the Liberals in Canada. When the conference took place between Mr. Blaine and the commissioners representing Canada it was understood that the arrangement of the latter was submitted simply to make a record, though it was not expected that the government would in its own Parliament be charged with deceit in so doing; but the recent tabling by the conservative majority at Ottawa of a motion to censure the government for sending a report of the conference to London before it was submitted to the Dominion Parliament afforded the Liberals a chance and in the debate that ensued they handled the subject without gloves. Sir John Thompson was told very plainly that the sole object of his commission in Washington was to aid the conservatives in the by-elections. That they knew that the offer to exchange fishing priviliges would amount to nothing, and, that unless the Dominion market was opened to American manufacturers, the United States would have no inducement to remove the tariff restrictions from Canadian products. In spite of this knowlege and without any intention to offer the United States in return for a free market for fish anything that would be at all compensatory, the government hoodwinked the Canadian people into the belief that the Washington authorities would open American markets for nothing and had done so solely to further its own political ends. The arraignment was a telling one, the more so when coupled with the resolution passed by the same conservative majority, offering to Great Britain the reciprocity which it refused to grant the United States, that is to admit British manufacturers free of duty if England would admit Canadian food products free, while impossing duties on competitive products from other countries. For nothing more utterly absurd than the belief which the resolution implies, that England would accept any arrangement that would give Canada a monopoly of the food supply of the United Kingdom in return for the meagre market for manufacturers which Canada affords, can well be conceived. At present the competition of American and Dominion breadstuffs cheapens food for the English people, and the only result of cutting off the American supply by prohibitive duties would be to raise the price of bread and to lose the trade of a country of far more value to England in a day than that of Canada is in a week. The fact is that with the inevitable transfer of political power in England from the aristocracy to the common people, the retention of Canada will become of little moment, and all of her professions of loyalty will not enable her, when left practically to herself, to resist the force of economic gravitation toward the United States. Even the consecrative papers see this fact and they admit that with the steady increase of federal and provincial indebtedness, and the failure of immigration to even replace the Canadians who find homes on this side of the border, a situation is fast being reached from which an annexation affords the only ptacticable way out.

COME TO THINK of it, it strikes us that there is somewhat of hypocricy disguised under the cloak of Christianity. When you see a man continually worrying over the sins of his fellowman, spending his time in the vain endeavor to remove the mote from his neighbor's eye, but never examining himself to see if possibly a beam is not in his own eye, you can safely calculate that there is a good bit of hypocrisy in that man's nature. That is not Christianity. Christianity is broader and deeper. It seeks to correct the evils of humanity not to broaden and deepen—to gloat over them. The real difference between a true Christian and other people is that the former sees his own imperfections and strives to overcome them, strives so to live that the world may be the better for his having lived and he does not rely upon his inherent goodness at all, but after he has done what he could to correct the evils of his natnre he relies upon Christ, the great exemplar, for justification. The mere fact that a man's name appears upon some church roll does not make that man a Christian. Christianity is a living truth—a something outside of man himself and these are not so good as to be capable of being judges of our fellowmen.

THE FISHER BULLETIN entered upon the twelfth year of its existence last week. The Bulletin was founded by Alvah Dewey, a veteran newspaper man, who sold to Dr. Lankester, who in turn sold to C. C. Knappen, who pitched it into the maw of the newspaper octopus at Grand Forks—and that did pretty near finish it, but by luck or by chance Doc. Rutledge was called into the case, and being an excellent nurse in such cases he resurrected the corpus, breathed the breath of life into its defuncted frame and by sheer pluck and muscle has kept 'er going and now the Bulletin—if not the best local paper in Polk County, is one of 'em. Doc. never misses a local event nor a show in Crookston.

H. E. MUSSEY went down to St. Paul Wednesday evening to arrange for a new outfit for the Thief River Falls Press. H. E. has been making an excellent local paper with the facilities he has had, but he finds that in order to keep ahead of his thriving village he has got to have a faster press, so he is going to put in a power press and add to the material in his office. He will also associate with him in the business Paul S. Ware, an all around good newspaper man, and if the Press is not a humming success from this on the people of Thief River Falls themselves will be to blame. The boys know how to do their part.

THE COUNCIL will consider the question of gravelling streets at its meeting this evening, and, in the absence of funds, it will depend upon the lot owners themselves to carry forward the work. It is a work that should be done, for there is nothing like good streets to attract people to our city to say nothing of the comfort and health of our own citizens. If we have public spirit the work can be accomplished.

WITH THIS issue the JOURNAL dons its new dress of self-spacing body type and greets its readers with a bright, clean face. Just as soon as we can arrange our list for our new mailer the addresses will be printed on each paper and the time to which each subscription is paid, so that our readers can see the date to which their subscription is paid. We now have facilities for handling 10,000 names each week and should like to see such a list.

GOVERNOR BURKE of North Dakota has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the legislature of that state to convene June 1st, the object being to correct an omission in the Australian election law, which did not provide for the choosing of presidential electors, and also to increase the World's Fair appropriation from $25,000 to $50,000.

ONE OF THE great needs of this city to-day is an opportunity to obtain money on city property with which to build. The JOURNAL knows of several parties who would build good substantial buildings could they obtain the necessary money at a reasonable rate.

Lac Qui Parle County Press:—"To say to a newspaper, let politics alone, is like telling a duck to keep out of water. They cannot keep out when there is water to get into and a newspaper cannot stay out of politics so long as there is anything like politics to take part in. Newspapers should go into politics, but the editor should always aim to be just, fair and honorable in the discussion of men and measures."

Warren Register:—We hear that there is a strong probability of Wm. Watts, of Crookston, being the Alliance nominee for judge of this judicial district at the ensuing election. Mr. Watts is an able man and a good lawyer, and no one who knows him will question his fitness for the position.

A Wildcat Chase.

A highly exciting wild cat chase took place at Will's Cove about three miles southwest of Livingston, W. Va. The cat, which was of gigantic proportions, was seen about 9 o.clock in the morning by Mrs. Gabriel Johnson and her two daughters, and they immediately set three large greyhounds on it. The animal ran for some distance, but was finally treed by the dogs, and one of the ladies summoned up the courage to get a double-barrelled gun and fire at the monster. Her bravery was repaid by the sight of the animal falling dead from the tree at the first report of the gun. The ladies are proud of their success.

Seven Wonders of America.

he seven wonders of America are classed as follows: Niagara Falls, Yellowstone park, Mammoth Cave, the Canyons and Garden of the Gods, Colorado; the giant trees, California; the natural bridge, Virginia, and the Yosemite Valley.

A Big Ferry on Lake Michigan.

A marine experiment of great importance to Milwaukee is announced. The Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan railroad is about to build a large ferry steamer to test the feasibility of carrying trains of cars across Lake Michigan from Kewaunee to Frankfort. The new steamer will cost a quarter of a million of dollars, and will be large enough to carry forty freight cars, and she is to be fast enough to make the runs across the lake between the points named in about five hours. The distance is sixty miles.

The ferrying of cars in this manner will result in a great saving, as it costs from six to twelve dollars a car to make the transfer of freight from the cars to the steamers, and besides, the loss through breakage incident to such transfers will be prevented. It is thought the experiment will prove successful, as freight trains have been thus transferred for years between Cape Charles City and Newport News, a distance of forty miles, across the mouth of Chesapeake bay, where the water is sometimes very turbulent.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

An Imperial Chemist.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has bequeathed to England his precious collection of mineral and chemical products. This collection contains specimens of the very greatest value on account of their rarity, among these being pieces of gold and platinum which are absolutely pure.

But the gems of the collections are two specimens of those exceedingly rare metals—irridium and germanium. The former, which is worth three times the price of platinum, is as large as a horse chestnut. As to the piece of germanium, although smaller in size, its enormous value will be understood when one reflects that it is worth sixty times its weight in gold.

The whole collection was prepared in the prince's laboratory, he making the most difficult experiments with his own hands, for he was one of the most distinguished chemists of the day. It is interesting to note that his chief and almost his only assistant in his chemical researches was his wife, the princess.—New York Herald.

LEVEES BREAKING

A Disastrous Crevasse Opened a Few Miles Above the City of New Orleans.

The Greater Portion of St Charles Parish Will Be Flooded Thereby.

The Lower Portion of New Orleans Will Be Overflowed by the Back Water.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—At 2 o'clock a. m. Bonnett Carre levee, thirty-three miles from the city, gave way and indications are that a most disastrous crevasse will be the result. From the best information received so far, the break is is in the Bonnett Carre levee and in the extreme end of St. Charles parish, about thirty miles above the city. The crevasse is 100 feet wide and was washing at a rate that means a width of 400 feet in a few hours. The depth of the levee is seven feet. Major Richardson, chief state engineer, states that the water will flood a great portion of St. Charles parish in its course to Lake Pontchartrain. The city will be affected, as the water will fill Lake Pontchartrain and will back up into the basins, which means an overflow of the rear portion of the city.

THE HIGH WATER.

A Bad Break in the Mississippi Near East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Near East St. Louis a break was made in the embankment of the Cologne railroad, a local company. This caused a torrent to pour through, flooding farming lands to the extent of fifteen by three miles. The water did not enter the main part of East St. Louis but flooded some of the outlying suburbs. The East St. Louis Jockey Club track is under ten feet of water, and considerable difficulty was experienced in saving a number of horses, so sudden was the rush of the water.

Venice, a small village north of East St. Louis, is flooded. The inhabitants have threatened to cut the levee which protects Brooklyn, another village, so that the water may run off through that town. An armed guard of fifty men is on the embankment guarding the levee.

Shortly after 2 o'clock a dwelling came down the stream with a rush and struck one of the abutments of the Merchants' bridge. It was cut in two as neatly as if the work had been done with a circular saw. The bridge is being subjected to a tremendous strain from an incessant bombardment of heavy debris, trees, logs and other flotsam and jetsam brought down by the great flood from remote points. At 3 o'clock the body of a white man, hatless and coatless, passed through the arch. It was feet upward and much distended, and had evidently travelled a long distance. Only a few hundred feet below this ghastly object a pretty bureau with dainty lace trimming, soiled and bedraggled, rushed past, with a huge black cat curled up on its top, seemingly heedless of all dangers attendant upon its unaccustomed mode of transportation.

The tracks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from the water works northward, that were free of water Saturday, are now submerged, and skiffs can easily cross them. The water brought down by the sewers and culverts is backed up west of the Wabash track to John avenue.

IMMENSE OVERFLOW EXPECTED

Entire Missouri Valley in Danger from the June Rise.

KANSAS CITY, May 17.—All day long the river has risen slowly until late in the afternoon, when it stood at one stage for about an hour and then slowly receded. The water is now within a few feet of the high water of 1844, and it will be impossible for it to run down below the danger line before the arrival of the June rise, which will send the swelling tide over the entire bottom land of the Missouri valley. The June rise, which comes from the melting snows of the mountains, has already started, and will reach this point in less than fifteen days. Under normal conditions, when the waters are low, the June rise goes out of the banks, and with the stage that of necessity must exist in fifteen days from now there will be an overflow which bids fair to surpass all others.

HOUSES SWEPT AWAY.

Great Damage Being Done in Kansas by High Water.

KANSAS CITY, May 16.—A great, dark, rapidly moving mass—such is the Missouri as it pours in relentless force toward the ocean. Immense cottonwood trees, those monarchs of the lowlands, are borne down the stream while thousands upon thousands of smaller logs float on the moving bed. Here and there a house or barn appears torn and dismantled, and amid the debris are numberless bodies of hogs, cattle and horses. Dozens of families in Armourdale and Argentine have lost their homes. Many stories of narrow escapes are told. Miles north and east of this city the fields and farms on the bottom lands are under water and all work on them has been stopped. It rained again during the afternoon and is still cloudy and threatening while reports from Kansas and Nebraska indicate that it is still ready to rain at any moment in both states. From the Kansas river country come reports of high water and in that region it is higher than it has been for twelve years and is going higher. The Union Pacific bridges at Perryville and Rossville, Kan., are said to be in danger and may go down at any minute. At Lawrence, Kan., another foot will do incalculable damage. The water is now running under the Union Pacific track

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For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South..............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

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BEST ALWAYS CHEAPEST.

RED RIVER VALLEY
TROTTING HORSE BREEDING COMPANY,
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Offer for public service the following Trotting Stallions:

Ham Nut, No. 16,797—A fine looking and very promising young horse. He is a grandson of the great Nutwood, No. 600, record 2:18¾, and sire of 77 with records of 2:11½ to 2:30. The greatest living trotting horse sire. Ham Nut's first dam is by Hamdallah, No. 2,917, the sire of 8 with records from 2:19¼ to 2:30; his second, by Silas Wright, No. 2:610, record 2:23¼, the sire of three with records of 2:30 or better.

Rose Valley Chief, No. 15,481, by Blackwood Jr., No. 380, record 2:22½, and the sire of five with records of 2:30 or better. Rose Valley Chief's first dam by Administrator, No. 357, record 2:29½, and sire of nine with records of 2:30 or better. Second dam by Alexander's Norman, No. 25, the sire of Lulu 2:14¾, May Queen 2:20, etc.

Gold Coin. A very promising, large, blood-like looking, non-standard horse. Sired by Silas Wright, No. 2,610, with a record of 2:23¼. Gold Coin's first dam by Abe Lincoln, he by Bucephalus, he by Blackhawk, No. 5, he the sire of Ethan Allen, record 2:25, and others. Second dam by Sampson's thoroughbred, third dam by a Messenger horse.

These three horses are as represented and will make the season of 1892 at Company stable, Crookston, Minn, at a very low service fee. breeding and individual merits considered. Extended pedigree and further particulars on application. Call at the barn and the horses will be cheerfully shown by

DR. J. WARNINGER, V. S., Manager.

WRECKED AT SEA.

Another Frightful Disaster Reported to Have Occurred on the Caspian Sea.

The Steamship Alexander Wolkow Said to Have Gone Down with 250 Passengers.

A General Opinion That There Is Carelessness in the Inspection of Vessels on That Sea.

ODESSA, May 18.—Another frightful accident is said to have occurred on the Caspian sea. A report has been received at Astrakan that the steamer Alexander Wolkow, carrying passengers between Caspian ports, has foundered with 250 passengers on board. This, following a recent accident, attended by almost equal loss of life, a few weeks ago, has caused much excitement in Caspian ports, and there is a general opinion that the Russian authorities do not attend with due vigilance to the inspection of steamships in those waters. Most of the steamers on the Caspian are poorly built and not calculated for enduring the sudden and severe storms which occasionally sweep over that inland sea. It is believed that this latest disaster, should the report of the awful fatality be confirmed, will lead to a general overhauling of the steam and sailing craft on the Caspian.

THE MOGUL EXPLODED.

Two Railroad Men Killed and One Fatally Injured.

DEADWOOD, May 18.—A Burlington freight engine of the mogul type, weighing sixty-five tons, exploded, killing Engineer Rhinehard and Fireman Wilson, and fatally injuring Head Brakeman Nelson, who was riding in the cab. The explosion occurred while the train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. What caused the accident is a mystery, as the engine was equipped with safety appliances of all kinds. Remnants of the boiler were found 300 yards distant from the scene of the explosion.

Found Below the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 18.—The body of a woman was found in an eddy on the Canadian side below the carriage suspension bridge. The body was taken out and found to be that of a woman about 30 years of age, five feet one or two inches, weighing about 130 pounds, long, jet black hair, dark complexion, round face. On the third finger of the left hand was a plain gold ring with the inscription "Tout D'Vous Toujours." The body was nude with the exceptions of the black stockings and fine buttoned shoes.

STRUCK BY A WATERSPOUT.

Pierre, S. D., Visited by a Deluge That Does Much Damage.

PIERRE, S. D., May 18.—A water spout burst here Monday evening, deluging the lower part of the city. Fences were washed away and great gaps in the streets were made. The passenger train arrived here at midnight, led by a hand car.

A Lumberman Missing.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., May 17.—J. W. Taft, of Millston, a lumberman of considerable means, has disappeared and his whereabouts is a mystery. He left his home two weeks ago with the intention of making a short business trip, and since then he has not been heard from. It is believed that he has either met with foul play, or, crazed by great grief, caused by the recent death of his only child, has wandered away from friends.

Twenty Thousand Short.

CHAMPAIGN, Ills., May 18.—Morton Dunlap is still missing, though every possible effort to find him has been made. It is feared that he has either been the victim of foul play or has put an end to his own life in some mysterious manner. Many of his friends pin their hopes for his safety to the belief that he may have gone to visit his brother, H. J. Dunlap, United States consul at Furth, Bavaria. Dunlap's defalcation is now alleged to amount to upwards of twenty thousand dollars.

One Killed and Two Injured.

NEWCASTLE, Wy., May 18.—The engine on a west bound freight train on the Union Pacific blew up fifteen miles east of here. Fireman Rinehart was instantly killed and Engineer James Wilson was injured internally and bruised about the head and will probably die. Brakeman Arthur Woodbury was badly injured but may recover. The boiler was thrown 350 feet while the trucks remained on the track.

Keeley Must Take Out License.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 18.—The authorities of Leavenworth, Kan., are taking steps to charge Dr. Keeley a license for a dram shop, on the ground that he gives whisky to patients undergoing treatment. For a stipulated sum they got treatment and whatever whisky is needed. It is said that Dr. Keeley will fight the case.

One Rescued Alive.

BUTTE, Mon., May 18.—Frank Agazza, one of the entombed miners of the Anaconda, has been rescued. He has been confined in a space four feet by two feet since Saturday at 3 o'clock, but escaped without injury. There are still five men under the great mass of rock, but no hope is entertained that any of them are alive.

Annexation Inevitable.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 18.—P. D. Higgs, editor of the Charlestown, P.E.I., Guardian, has just returned from Honolulu and expresses the opinion that in less than a year from the present time the stars and stripes will be floating over the Hawaiian kingdom, as political signs on the island all point that way.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Two Cases Involving the Title to Valuable Property Decided.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A case involving the title to a tract of land in the city of Tacoma, Wash., valued at three-fourths of a million dollars, has just been decided by a decision announced by Justice Brewer in the supreme court of the United States. Maria J. Galliher claimed title under a homestead entry made by Silas Galliher, her husband, Aug. 10, 1872; he died April 18, 1873, and his entry was cancelled Dec. 4, 1879, for want of final proof within the statutory seven years. Under an act passed June 15, 1880, Mrs. Galliher applied for the land in question, but her application was rejected. H. P. Caldwell entered the land Dec. 20, 1881, and in April, 1882, received a patent therefor. The supreme court held that Mrs. Galliher had no equity of title to the land and confirmed Caldwell's title.

Justice Field delivered the opinion of of the court in the case of Mary Borden, appellant, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad company, involving a large amount of valuable property in Wisconsin, which the railroad property claimed belonged to it under the act granting it lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line. The land involved was claimed by the railroad company on the ground that entries of previous settlers had been cancelled and the land restored to the public domain. The court holds, however, that the cancellation did not have the effect of bringing the land under the operations of the grant to the Northern Pacific company; it simply restored the land to the mass of public lands, to be dealt subsequently in the same manner as any other public lands of the United States. The court decided that Mary Borden is the lawful possessor of the land and reverses the case.

The case of J. H. Meagher vs. the Minnesota Threshing company, in which H. G. Stone was attorney for the plaintiff and Senator Davis for the thresher company, has been decided in favor of the company, the supreme court holding that it had no jurisdiction in the appeal which came up from the supreme court of Minnesota.

A Job for Evans.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—It has leaked out that the position of special assistant United States district attorney for the State of Minnesota, with a salary of $4,000 a year, has been tendered to Robert G. Evans, of Minneapolis, and that the appointment has been made by the president through the department of justice. Mr. Evans has accepted the appointment and has already entered upon his duties.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Matters of Minor Importance Given Brief Mention.

The reports in Chicago that Daniel Coughlin is critically ill are stated by the prison officials to be untrue.

The London Graphic calls upon parliament to give Newfoundland a wholesale lesson, and says that any further irresolution on the part of the English government will be regarded as weakness.

Kate Marston, who is organizing a leper colony at Vilioosik, a town of Eastern Siberia, has left for the United States, where she will devote herself to raising funds for the establishment of the colony.

"Hanny" Dobbs, the noted bank burglar and crony of "Red" Leary, George Wilkes and "Big Slim" Thompson, is dead in New York. He had just been released from the penitentiary. Dobbs was one of the most noted and desperate criminals in the United States.

Miss Hannah Cordeck, a young woman of good family, was assaulted by Albert Windle in the compartment of a train on the Manchester, Sheffield and Linshire railway. When Windle was taken to jail at East Retford a crowd of men and boys pressed close to the policemen and threatened to take him away and drag him through the streets.

The boxing contest between George Godfrey and Joe Lannon at the Coney Island Athletic Monday night was awarded to Godfrey at the end of the fourth round. Lannon's seconds claimed the fight by a foul and refused to allow their man to go out for another round. The referee, however, would not allow the claim and gave the fight to Godfrey.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, May 18, 1892.

HOGS—5c lower than Saturday. Good demand all around and yards will be cleared.

CATTLE—Steady and active. Good demand for good butcher stuff and fair supply. Good demand for stockers and feeders. Prime steers, $3.50@3.85; good steers, $2.75@3.40; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.00; light veal calves, $3.00@3.75; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $2.00@2.50; feeders, $2.40@3.00; bulls, stags and oxen, $1.25@2.40.

SHEEP—Steady. Wooled muttons and lambs, $5.00@5.50; shorn muttons, $4.50@5.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 2,000; cattle, 275; calves, 50; sheep, 100.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May, 18, 1892.

WHEAT—May opening, 80c; highest, 80c; lowest, 80c; closing, 80c; July opening, 81⅝c; highest, 80⅝c; lowest, 80½c; closing, 80⅝c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 Northern, 82c; No. 2 Northern, 79@81.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, May 18, 1892.

CATTLE—Firm.

HOGS—Weak. Heavy, $4.55@4.72½; mixed and medium, $4.45@4.70; light, $4.50@4.70.

SHEEP—Firm.

Receipts: Cattle, 5,000; hogs, 25,000; sheep, 5,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 81⅝c; July, 81c.
CORN—May, 48c; July, 43⅝c.
OATS—July, 29¾c.
PORK—July, $9.70.
LARD—July, $6.2 .
SHORT RIBS—July, $5.80.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 81⅛c; July, 80⅝c.
CORN—May, 51c; July, 43⅞c.
OATS—May, 29⅜c; July, 29⅝c.
PORK—May, $9.60; July, $9.70.
LARD—May, $6.20; July, $6.30.
SHORT RIBS—May, $5.81; July, $5.80.

RATHER A RAPID RUN

A PACE THAT MORE THAN PLEASED AN IRATE RAILROAD MAN.

President Ives Didn't Like the Speed, and When the Engineer "Pulled Her Open" Things Flew—When the Train Struck a Bridge That Structure Moved.

Three or four years ago President Ives, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad, was coming down the road in his special after an inspection tour to Sioux Falls. Chief Engineer White, General Passenger Agent Hannegan, General Freight Agent Utt and the president's son Charlie, who has now become general freight agent, were among those on the old special car No. 101. The equipment of the road was not in as good condition then as now, but President Ives believed it was a better roadbed than the New York Central had. He would pin his faith to that any time, and nobody connected with the road ever thought of differing with the "old man."

Now, between Livermore and Goldfield there is a good long stretch of straight track which swings off in a sharp bend at Goldfield, just as the bridge over Boone river is reached. The Boone is not a large stream anywhere, and up here near its headwaters it is a pretty small waterway to be called a river. Still, it is big enough to have a bridge over it, and that is something. All the way down the party had been sitting in the cozy little office at the end of the car looking out over the track, spinning yarns and smoking, and every little while President Ives would growl out something about the slow time the train was making.

At last, when Livermore was reached and a stop made to take water, he said to his son, "Charlie, go ahead and tell the engineer to pull her wide open; I'm getting tired of this slow time." Charlie obeyed with cheerful alacrity. No message ever lost any of its redundant accessories when he carried it, so he went up to the engine and yelled: "Dave, the old man says he wants you to pull her wide open, or he'll raise ——. If you're afraid to run the train, he'll come up himself."

"Oh, he will, will he?" replied old Funk.

RAPID TRAVELING.

When the train started there was a jolt that nearly cracked the coupling pins, and Livermore was out of sight in about a minute. Before the train had gone two miles General Passenger Agent Hannegan said, "That's a deuced big herd of cattle grazing over there." The fact was that there were several herds of cattle, but the velocity of the train merged them into one. The farmhouses, which were never nearer than a mile apart, began to look like a row of city flats.

All this time the inmates of the special were being tossed about the car like a dollar in a basket. Engineer White had his watch in his hand and was vainly trying to count the telegraph poles so as to gauge the speed of the train. General Passenger Agent Hannegan was hanging on to a window sill with both hands, and General Freight Agent Utt had backed his chair up in a corner so that he could not be hurled to the floor.

President Ives sat in his chair in the middle of the floor, his feet well spread out, so as to guard against the sudden and terrific jolts, his hands grasping the sides of the chair, his teeth set and his face pale. He was riding about twenty miles an hour faster than he wanted to, but he wouldn't own up, and he was prepared to die rather than acknowledge by sign or word that it wasn't the smoothest roadbed he had ever ridden over.

In the meantime the car rolled from side to side, jumped clear of the track and then settled down again as though it was going right through to China. It was wonderful how it ever kept the rails, but it did.

THE BRIDGE MOVED SEVEN INCHES.

When the train began drawing near Boone river everybody drew a sigh of relief, thinking Funk would surely slow up for the bridge. But he didn't. In fact, he seemed to give the lever an extra notch or two, and all of a sudden the bend and the bridge were struck. There was a fearful jar that seemed to tear the car apart. President Ives keeled over in his chair and landed on Passenger Agent Hannegan. General Freight Agent Utt, who was thrown into a corner, lay still and drew on the resources of a choice and rich vocabulary of profanity. Chief Engineer White and Charlie Ives were inextricably mixed up, but the chief engineer was the first to unravel himself, and, grabbing the bell cord, pulled it like a man who has come home from the club at 2 a. m. and finds the door bell won't respond.

"I'll bet that bridge has been knocked two feet out of line," shouted the excited engineer.

The rest of the party scoffed at the idea. "Well, then, let's run back and see," said the chief engineer. "I tell you that bridge is at least two feet out of plumb, and I'll bet a month's salary on it."

The train was brought to a standstill and then ran back to the bridge. Reaching there the whole party disembarked and the engineer produced a foot rule. The bridge had been moved bodily by the force of the blow—not so much as Mr. White had said, but a good seven inches, as was proved by actual measurement. Nobody pretends to say how fast that train was run, but everybody on board is willing to swear the record has never been broken, and the time made was faster than President Ives ever wants to travel again.—Iowa Cor. Chicago Tribune.

An Agreeable Companion.

Next to the one who will let you talk all the time about yourself, the most pleasing companion in this world is the one who will occupy all his time in telling you of good things that other people have said about you.—London Tit-Bits.

THEN AND NOW.

How Conditions Have Changed Within Sixty Years or So.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges. The contrast is striking between the present and a few decades ago:

How funny the rising generation of young men would feel if they should be dropped back into the early thirties and do what their fellows of that day did. In 1830 there were only two kinds of coal in practical use. That is, charcoal and sea coal, the latter imported; very little of it comparatively was used, wood being the common fuel. Getting in the winter's wood in the fall was no small matter. Logs four feet long, sawed once and piled up, filled the woodshed and were split up into sizable sticks when used. Wood fires were the order, and their back-logs, fore-sticks and brands, blazing up finely, made the sitting very cheerful. All the stores of that day had stoves of various patterns and kinds. I remember a few years before 1830, when a little boy, my uncle took me with him down to State street to see them burn what he called stones. It was a pot of anthracite coal; it was burning briskly not far from where the old pump was situated. I can see it now in my memory, and the crowd of lookers on to witness the experiment. Who supposed then that it would ever come into general use—hundreds of millions of tons produced annually—and completely take the place of wood as a fuel?

In 1830 friction matches were unknown or just coming into notice; at the homes and in the stores the fires were all lighted by sparks in a tinder box, which were common everywhere. It was a small round tin box, three or four inches in diameter; some rags burned to a tinder was kept in that box with a smothering plate on top of it; a flint and a small bar of steel were kept in the box; when a light was wanted the flint was struck against the steel and the spark ignited the tinder and then a match was lighted by it. Not the friction matches of to-day, they are a later institution, the matches of those days were round bundles of small sticks, each bundle about four inches long and one and a half inches in diameter, with each end dipped into brimstone; poor old women used to make and sell these matches; the price was generally two cents a bunch.

Oil lamps of various patterns and sizes were used for lights. Gas and kerosene were unknown; whale oil was generally used winter-strained and summer-strained. The filling and cleaning of those in the stores was the work every morning of the youngest apprentice. The boy in the retail store opened the store early every morning, made his wood fire in the stove, starting it with his tinder-box and matches, as mentioned above, and then swept out, his store and dusted everywhere, and many an old and retired merchant now living at his ease will remember when he began his mercantile life in this way. There were no railroads then; traveling was done by stages. About 1835 old things began to pass away, railroads began to be constructed, gas began to do the lighting, and has come into general use. The postoffice was a small affair. The postage on letters was ten cents to Providence, eighteen and three-fourth cents to New York, and twenty-five cents for a farther distance. On two pieces of paper, however small, the postage was double, letters were folded in a peculiar way, and envelopes, now so common, were unknown. In 1840, Harnden, Adams and Dinsmore started, with their gripsacks carrying packages to New York, charging twenty-five cents a package, which was the beginning of the enormous express business. In 1845 E. P. Bancroft started an opposition to the postoffice carrying letters to New York for five cents, and State street generally patronized him, for it was cheaper than eighteen and three-fourth cents, Uncle Sam's price, but such competition led to the reduction of postage to the two-cent stamp, and made us a country of letter writers. In 1842 Morse's telegraph was brought into use, and now we have the world's news everywhere, every day. In 1830, when we got European news; it was usually thirty days old, shortened some when steamships came into use. Now the stock quotations of New York and London are known in the same place the same day. I need not say anything about the telephone and electric lights, or electricity in its practical shape, for they are the latest comers. I suppose there have been more improvements in the way of doing things in the last fifty or sixty years than in the previous 600, and in a few years I presume our present high estate, compared with the past, will be completely put in the shade, for as Prof. Tyndall says, every discovery casts a light beyond its special bounds. I wonder how the boys of 1890, when they left their schools to enter commercial life, would have felt if their lot was the same as their grandfather's was in 1830.

I suppose we were just as happy in 1830 as we are in 1891 with our privileges. I cannot say with Gray, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," but in our ignorance in 1830 we were happy; yet to go back there now, with knowledge of 1891, that would be a misery.

Family Discipline.

"Well, Johnny, I suppose you frequently get your little hide tanned at home?"

"Oh, yes, I get a licking every once in a while."

"Who gives it to you?"

"Sometimes pa and sometimes ma. It all depends on which of them hasn't anything else to do at the time."—Texas Siftings.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,

THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods

Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston. | GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

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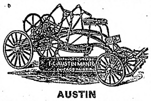

AUSTIN
Steel Reversible Road Machine

Works in either direction on Same Side of Road,—easy of operation,—light draft,—embracing many very desirable points of advantage over all competitors. It is unquestionably the best road machine on earth. Seventy-Five Per Cent Saving in Cost Compared With Plows and Scrapers. Send for catalogue of earth-moving machinery to

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.,
Carpenter St. and Carroll Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

We are county gents for the New Era Graders and Austin Reversible Steel Road Machines, a cut of which we show.

With the present poor roads the subject is worthy of careful consideration by township boards and road districts. We invite correspondence and would like you to call and see sample Grader and learn its merits.

——Catalogues sent on application——

When in need of a BUGGY or WAGON remember that we handle nothing but time-tried standard goods whose merits are well-known from long use. The RUSHFORD WAGON is guaranteed to be the lightest running and best finished wagon made. You can buy a clap-taap affair, made only to sell, for a little less money, but when it comes to durability and excellent quality, we defy competition.

Our line of Buggies cannot be excelled for the price. We have the Columbus Buggy Co's, Racine and Sechler & Co's goods, each the best of its class, built to last, and we are here to make good our statements. Don't be deceived with shoddy goods.

Our Road Carts and Road Wagons are well assorted and very cheap—everybody can afford to own one. Plows, Breakers, Gangs, Sulkies, complete line Grand Detour Plow Co's and Scandia goods always on hand, at Lowest Prices. Our usual line of Walter A. Wood Mowers, Minneapolis Binders, Advance Threshers, Engines, Stackers, Repairs, Fittings, etc.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

OPERA BLOCK, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

CHICAGO, May 18.—There has been much suppressed excitement and anxiety among the members of the new Vessel Owners' association in Chicago and at Cleveland for several days past over the mysterious disappearance of Captain P. W. Eagan. Captain Eagan and Captain Biemen came to Chicago specially selected to manage the vessel owners' shipping office here in opposition to the Seamen's union. Two or three days after their arrival, just when arrangements had been completed for the office, Captain Eagan turned up missing and has not been heard from for six days. His clothes and effects are in the room just as he left them on the morning he was last seen.

To Settle Differences.

BOSTON, May 18.—At the request of the Clothing Contractors' union the Pressmen's union has appointed a committee who will confer with a committee from the Contractors' union, with a view to settling the differences between the two bodies.

Broke His Neck.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Israel Rosenblat 65 years of age, of Rochester, N. Y., while visiting at the home of his son-in-law in this city, fell down stairs and broke his neck. He died in a few minutes.

Two Strange Fish.

Two strange fish were taken in a trawl off the coast of Maine recently. One, the lamphis, is the only specimen of the kind ever taken in eastern waters.

In shape it was like a very large sunfish, and its weight was about 800 pounds. Its back was of a beautiful sky blue, the sides were snowy white, and the fins scarlet.

The other fish, the ecolar of the Canary islands, is common in warm latitudes, but has never before been taken so far north as in this case.

Both were taken at a depth of 1,000 feet.—Belfast Age.

Forty-eight tons of supplies were hauled from Berlin Falls, N. H., to Danforth's camp, a sportman's resort at Lake Parmachenee, Me., this season, at an expense of $1,000. The hunters who visit Parmachenee live high, and some of them have a sweet tooth, for 600 pounds of candy disappeared there last year.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

NORTH
WEST GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE EAST
SOUTH

MONTANA EXPRESS—DAILY.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under act of March 3d, 1891, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 24th, 1892, viz: Benjamin Holton, T. C. No. 3,589, for the se¼ Sec 34, Tp. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz A. Shaw, Teodore Vialerius, Westley Fuller, S. L. Collins, all of Crookston Minn.

[5-10] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

I could not see Van Hoeck from the cross-roads, but, on turning the angle of the lane at the foot of the hill, I perceived him feeling the way with painful slowness, and on the side of the hedgerow, a hundred yards in advance. Hearing my step he turned, and, recognizing it, came to meet me. He seemed to forget the danger of making a false step, and advanced with eager quickness,—his whole body partaking the expression of anxiety imprinted on his features.

"Is it you, Thorne?" he called.

"Yes," I replied.

"What has happened?"

I waited until I got up to him, then putting my hand on his shoulder, I said,—

"I have bad news for you, Van Hoeck."

He trembled violently under my hand, and opened his lips to speak, but no sound came; his condition was pitiable, and to keep him no longer in suspense, I said,—

"I have lost it. It has been taken from me."

"Who has taken it?" he asked, in a thick, husky voice.

"I can not say. I could not see the man who robbed me."

He was silent for a time, and then his feelings found expression at first in execration, then in incoherent sentences, broken up with words of Dutch where the English tongue failed to give sufficient force to his anger and mortification. He assailed me with every kind of invective, accused me of cowardice, of complicity in robbing him, of I know not what baseness and heartlessness,—indeed, it seemed as though the blow had deprived him of reason for the moment. At length, when his passion was somewhat exhausted, he said,—

"And what is your defense?"

I took his arm, and, as I led him up the hill toward the cross-roads, I went over the story once more. When I was telling him how Lola had come to my rescue, he stopped me.

"That is a lie!" he said; for she has been with me.

"Impossible!" I exclaimed.

"Impossible according to your story, but it is the truth for all that. I got off the path, and could not find my way back. She led me to a road—God knows where!—and left me."

"When?"

"How can I tell? The night has been an age."

"Granting she led you for an hour—and you would scarcely suffer her to lead you longer,—that would allow her to return to the Abbey, and come to my rescue at the time I speak of."

"Have it as you will; it makes no difference now She got me out of the way, and that was her object in being there. Go on."

I came to the end of my narrative, and then suggested that the theft might be traced to one of the servants.

"Anything to shield Brace," he said bitterly; and then, stamping his foot, he added, "You know he took it!"

It was useless reasoning with him in his present condition.

"You stand convicted by your own statement," he continued: "what ordinary thief would be fool enough, having obtained the diamond, to wait there, risking discovery, and jeopardize his own life—for the sake of butchering you? If Brace was the theif, such a thing is possible; for he must kill both you and me to profit by the possession of the diamond. Where is he now!"

"With Lola, in the woods looking for you!"

"What already!" he exclaimed, in alarm, "He is losing no time. Where are the woods?"

"We are in them now," I replied, for we had passed the cross-roads.

He stopped short. Shaking off my hand, he muttered, in a tone of dread,—

"Are you three hunting together.

"Be reasonable, Van Hoeck," I said.

"I am," he replied; "leave me here"

I made no reply; and we stood there in the middle of the road, he quaking with fear, and turning his head from side to side to catch the sound that might confirm his fears. He looked like a hunted beast, that knows not which way to escape the hounds.

"What's that?" he asked under his breath quickly. "There's some one on the road. It's his step. If you have any mercy, save me from him."

While I was turning to look up the road, to see if his fears were justified, he groped about until he caught hold of my arm.

I had heard no sound, but his finer sense was not at fault. On the brow of the hill—which we were now descending—stood the guant figure of Brace. The light of the rising sun shone upon him; but we stood in the shadow of the wood. where the mist still hung over the trodden earth.

"I do not hear him; where is he now?" Van Hoeck whispered.

"He is standing on the hill, a couple of hundred yards behind us. He does not see us."

"If we could but get to the Abbey! Forget what I said, Thorne. Have pity on me," he murmured.

"What do you want me to do?"

"Lead me back to the Abbey. If I escape from that man now, I may protect myself after."

I saw no possible reason for refusing compliance with this request, and, taking his arm, I led him along that side of the road where the shade was deeper. But before we had gone a dozen yards, a shrill whoop rang through the echoing woods to our right, and Van Hoeck again stopped. I looked in vain over the brake for Lola, whose cry I recognized; but, glancing up the road, I perceived that the Judge had heard the signal, and was coming after us. At the same moment Van Hoeck, starting forward cried:

"Quick, quick!—he sees us—he is coming down upon us!" and then, after another dozen yards, "Do you want him to overtake us that you stick to this cursed road?"

"I am looking for a path; we can not push through the brake." I replied.

Glancing over my shoulder, I saw the Judge, his shoulders bent forward, his arms swinging from side to side, bearing down upon us with long strides, and rapidly diminishing the distance between us.

"He is gaining upon us. How far are we from the Abbey?" asked Van Hoeck.

"Nearly two miles; we will run for it, if you like."

We ran for some distance. Again looking back, I saw the Judge still plodding on, with the same rhythmic swing of his long arms. Running had given us no sensible advantage: Van Hoeck's ear told him this. Drops of moisture stood on his livid face, the result of terror rather than exertion.

"There is no one in sight,—no one we can call to for help?" he asked.

"No one. I see a footpath through the wood, if you think that will be safer."

"Yes, yes—anything is better than this open road."

We took the path I had caught sight of. It was a good sound bridle way, covered with short turf; we ran along noiselessly. The angle we made shut off the view from the road. Brace could not cut off the corner without getting entangled in the undergrowth of briars, interwoven with rthe tall brake.

He must follow in our steps to overtake us. The danger lay in the straightness of the path, which kept the view open from the road. Our escape depended upon our finding a by-path that might deceive him as to the course we had taken. I explained this to Van Hoeck as we ran on.

"It is time we found one now, if we are to escape ." he answered.

The next stop brought us to a footpath that cut the bridle way at right angles.

Looking down the green ally toward the road, as we turned off from it, I could see nothing of the Judge. I thought we had beaten him.

But we advanced now with great difficulty. There was room only for one in the path, yet I had to keep hold of Van Hoeck's hand and guide him, for the brake met before us; the trailing brambles that crossed the path caught his feet; at every step he stumbled. It was hopeless to continue. Already I fancied I caught a glimpse, through the trees, of the Judge, swinging along the bridle way.

"Your only chance is to get amongst the brake, and throw yourself down while I go on," I said. I can go quicker alone, and, coming behind, he may imagine that you are still before me."

"Show me where to go."

I opened a way through the brake, led him behind a thicket, and bade him lie down. As he carried out this instruction, I got back into the footpath, and was then enabled to trot along at a brisk pace.

It was only just in time, for, looking back a couple of minutes later, I perceived the Judge plowing his way through brake and bramble, which came well up to the level of his breast, with as little difficulty as though it had been meadow grass, and with the steady swing of his bent shoulders. He had caught sight of me from the bridle way, and struck out at once into the thick of the undergrowth.

I did not, in the slightest degree, participate in Van Hoeck's suspicions and fears, and having, as I hoped, succeeded in diverting from him the object of his dread, I was indifferent as to whether the Judge overtook me or not. Had I been in the humor to enjoy a joke, I think I should have enjoyed giving him a long chase for nothing; but circumstances were too grave for that. I pursued the path until it dipped down into a hollow, and there, finding a fallen tree across the path, I sat down and waited for the Judge to come up. In a few minutes he stood before me with his arms folded on his chest, his feet planted apart, and a particularly stern look on his gaunt, weather-beaten face.

"He has given me the slip; has he given it to you likewise?" he asked.

"No," I replied: "I gave it to him. I helped him to escape."

"Stand up, Gentleman Thorne, and let us look each other in the face," he said.

I stood up. He held out his hand, and I gave him mine.

"Now, standin' here hand in hand and face to face, say, air we the noblest works of natur'? or air we not?"

I could not go so far as to admit that his appearance realized my highest ideal of nobility, but I understood his allusion, and replied:

"I believe you are an honest man, if that is what you mean, Brace."

"It is; and that is my opinion of you likewise. Let us sit down and hold a committee. Now, pardner, will you tell me why you let Israel get?"

"Because the poor wretch is half distracted with the loss of the diamond and his fear of you."

"Why do he fear me?"

"He believes that you took the diamond, and intend to have his life, in order to get the reversionary share, or something of that kind. And now, tell me why you pursued him when you saw he wished to avoid you?"

"Because he did so wish for one thing," and, he added, with emphasis, "because he's got to speak," he repeated, with still greater decision. "A man what has presentiments as a thing is going to be took so accurate as hisn, must nat'rally have presentiments what's gone of it when it's took."

"And suppose he can not tell you?"

"Well, then, he's got to try till he do. As a Judge, I've had to try a pretty considerable number of bad lots, but a more durned onprepossessing lot than Israel I never yet sentenced to a well-airned gallus. End mark this, pardner; ef Israel was charged with this crime, and it was my duty to direc' the jury as to the verdic' they should well and truly find, I should direc' them to bring him in guilty, or I'd lock 'em up till they did."

"You are as unreasonable in your suspicions as Van Hoeck is in his; but you have not his excuse,—you are not under the influence of fear."

"Because I hev nothing to be afeer'd on, Gentleman Thorne."

"Tell me how on earth it is possible for a man in Van Hoeck's condition—a man absolutely helpless, as we know him to be—to accomplish a feat of this kind?"

"I don't say he did it, pardner,—I don't say he took the Great Hesper; on the other hand, I don't say he didn't. But I am free to maintain that he knows all about it. If you ask me how he knows it, I'd tell you as I don't know, but that's no reason why we should try fur to find out. We ain't so everlasting clever that there's nothing more to be larnt out of this almighty universe, take my word for it. And though we hev drawed a pretty good lot of truth out of the well, we ain't yet come to the last bucketfull,—not by a long way. One of the things we hev got to larn, concerns Israel's presentiments, and," he added emphatically, "I'm goin to larn it."

"We must get back to the house. The police must be sent for.

"I don't see what harm they can do, and it's the reg'lar thing, so they ought to be called in," he said, rising from the trunk on which he had been holding this discussion; "I am going for Israel. So long!"

I hesitated to separate from the Judge.

"You must promise me, Brace, not to commit violence on Van Hoeck."

"If you mean by violence taking his life away, I will give you my word not to be violent with him. Ther's my hand on it."

On this understanding, we shook hands and parted. He plunged again into the wood; I returned to the Abbey. That was between seven and eight o'clock.

At two o'clock, I went once more into the wood. Lola was wanted.

The police officer from Southampton, on hearing my story, declared at once that the theft had been committed by a servant, and that Lola must be found at once, to know if she had seen the thief as he escaped by the window, and could identify him.

To find Lola, however was not my sole object.

The protracted absence of Brace and Van Hoeck excited my misgivings, and, despite the Judge's promise, I already reproached myself with having abandoned my blind partner. The Judge's notions of justice were peculiar, and based upon the rough usage of Californian miners in the days when they made and executed their own laws. I believed him capable of applying torture, only stopping short of actual murder, to wring from Van Hoeck the secret which he believed him to hold with respect to the lost diamond.

I retraced my steps to the spot where I had helped to conceal Van Hoeck. The broken brake marked a distinct trail, and in a pit less than a hundred yards from that point, the undergrowth was beaten down, as if a struggle had taken place.

Was it not possible that Brace had gone father than he intended, and killed Van Hoeck? Had he concealed the body, and fled with his daughter to escape the consequence of his act?

Asking myself these questions, I followed a track from the pit that brought me into the bridle way. Looking for further traces of a passage through the brake, I made my way down toward the road.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Popular Tunes.

Every now and then we suffer from a severe attack of some music-hall song that has a good catchy refrain, and that goes through the country like a regular epidemic.

Now, just as we were recovering from a severe attack of "The Bogie Man," we are all seriously ill with "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."

How long the attack will last it is impossible to say, but at present everyone seems down with it; in the streets, in 'buses, in trains, this tune is for the present all-pervading.

The present attack makes us almost forget some of our previous ones; but a moment's thought "brings back to memory tunes of long ago"—for instance, how we used to hear "Annie Rooney" and her love affairs; how often we used to be told to "Ask a Pleeceman"; how it was dinned into our ears that it was a surprising thing to get "Two Lovely Black Eyes"; how we were asked "What Price That?" and how often some years back did we hear the command, "Tommy, Make room for Your Uncle."

A Brave Princess.

A Dresden correspondent writes in the Galignani Messenger: A few days ago Princess Eleonore and Princess Mathilde of Solms, who are staying here, were walking along a country road outside the town. Suddenly they heard the sound of horse's hoofs close beside them, and turning saw that the horse, upon which a lady was seated, was running away.

The rider appeared to have lost all control over the animal, and screamed loudly for help. Without a moment's hesitation both the young Princesses sprang at the horse's head as he approached them, and tried to catch hold of the bridle.

This Princess Eleonore succeeded in doing, but, unfortunately, the animal gave a sudden toss of his head, jerked the rein out of her hand, and kicked. The Princess was knocked down, and it was found that she had sustained severe injuries to her head and her right foot. Her younger sister jumped aside in time to save herself.

THE BIG LAGOON.

One of the Most Interesting Natural Formations in the Country.

On the northern coast of California, some thirty miles below the mouth of the Klammath river, is one of the most interesting natural formations to be found in this country, known as the Big Lagoon. Here the coast, which runs north and south up to this point, takes a sharp turn inland, bordered by very high hills, running to a distance of about three miles, then turning out again makes a sharp bay almost V-shaped, and for ages past a sand-bar has been washing itself up across this bay until the bar has raised up out of the water some ten or twelve feet, having a width of about 100 feet and a length of four miles, reaching across the entire bay.

This bar is in the shape of a roof. When there is a storm the breakers will roll up one side of it, break over and run down into the bay inside, and it is a novel sight to stand there and watch the waters, mountains high on one side and perfectly calm on the other, the line between the two at intervals hidden altogether. This bar is a sort of short cut and can be traversed on horseback. In a storm the horseman will one minute be high and dry on land, the next minute a large wave will roll up and running under the horse's feet to the depth of a foot or more, the rider will be, for an instant, four miles or so at sea on horseback, with no land nearer than the high bluffs of the mainland in sight.

Moss agates may be found in abundance on the pebbly beach, and when the sun shines they glitter with dazzling brightness.

The wild duck that frequent this part of the coast literally fill this inland bay, and the passing hunter, should he take a shot at them, will raise such a cloud and such a quacking that he will think all the ducks of the earth have gathered there. Occasionally some wild beast, like a bear or a panther, will be found crossing this bar, and the Indians have much sport when such a thing happens, the animal rarely escaping capture or death.

Here the Digger Indians abound, living on the shell fish which they catch along the beach, seldom going over the ridge of hills to capture a deer, which are plentiful. It would astonish a Yale or a Harvard football man to come upon this scene some bright morning at low tide and see the squaws and children playing lacrosse on the beach. They get so excited with their sport that they keep it up until the tides drive them from the beach, often staying there until they have to chase the ball down into the surf.

HE CAUGHT HIM.

How to Lure a Big Trout Into Trouble and Death.

Fred, who had often been here before, wanted big trout and knew how to get them. He cast very near where I did, but gave the little fellows no chance. So rapidly was his single fly trolled across the water that in a few minutes he had collected the whole school away from the spot where he expected to find a big trout. His fly was so large that I laughed when he mounted it, telling him he would find salmon a few hundred miles farther north, in Canada, but rather scarce in York state.

But my banter was unheeded. Fred knew these waters better than I did those Pennsylvania streams where many years ago I learned to cast a fly, and where such a fly as he used would be considered a bad want of judgment. A dozen times he swiftly trailed his fly across the water, getting a rise at every cast, but not letting them have it. Twenty feet away to the right he seemed to have drawn all the small trout in that hole, says a writer in the American Angler. Then lengthening his line he cast it again and slowly drew his fly with a quivering, snake-like motion. There was a rise of a magnificent fish, but Fred struck too quickly and missed him, though I thought the fish felt the steel.

"Wait a moment, Fred," said I. "Change your fly and you will get that big fellow."

"Not a bit of it," yelled John. Let him have it now, quick."

Fred's fly struck the water before John had done speaking, and had not trailed three feet when the trout took it, showing his head and shoulders out of the water and making the surface boil with the sweep of his broad tail. As his capacious mouth closed on the fly Fred struck so sharply that the leader sounded like the twang of a violin string struck pizzicato.

"You've got him, Fred," yelled John. "Keep him away from the bushes. I'll paddle you out and give you plenty of room to play him."

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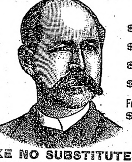

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A CANINE MUSICAL CRITIC.

He is so Fond of Music That He Will Even Listen to "Annie Rooney."

A young lady residing up town, near Fifth avenue, has a Scotch terrier which she claims is musical. The dog is not musical in the sense that he can produce a concord of sweet sounds, but he has the ear of a discriminating critic, and by certain actions expresses approval or dislike of certain airs played either by a hand organ, the melodeon, piano or a brass band. Bernardo, that is the prodigy's name, is just 9 months old, and when a puppy 3 months old he began to show a decided fondness for music.

The young lady said to a New York Mail and Express man that Bernardo happened to be in the front hall one day when he heard the "Boulanger March" ground out of a hand organ on the street. From a sleepy attitude the dog aroused himself and began to caper around in a frisky manner, giving playful, short yelps. Just as soon as the organ-grinder changed to the "Heart Bowed Down," Bernardo stopped his lively actions, and lying flat upon the floor, began to moan as if in pain. From that time nothing was neglected to discover what musical acumen the dog possessed.

The young lady played the "Swan Song" from Lohengrin, on the piano, which had the effect of making Bernardo walk slowly around, plaintively barking all the while. She played half a dozen selections as follows: "Swan Song," the "Soldier's Song," from Faust; the "Star-Spangled Banner," the Marseillaise Hymn," "Johnny Get your Gun" and "Yankee Doodle." The selection which seemed to give the dog the most satisfaction was "Yankee Doodle." The lively music caused the canine to race around the room in a most frolicsome way, giving vent to a succession of short, quick barks. When the "Star-Spangled Banner" greeted his ears he sat on all fours and gave, now and then, a long bark, which the young lady interpreted as patriotic ejaculations. The "Marseillais Hymn" seemed to create fear in the heart of the dog, for he cowered in the corner and tried to escape.

These tests were made when Bernardo was a few days over 3 months old. As he grew older he was given every opportunity to hear and familiarize himself with all kinds of tunes. Although "Annie Rooney" is worn threadbare with many, Bernardo enjoys it highly and almost turns a somersault in his appreciating antics. A boy whistling on the street attracts his attention. The young lady said that her idea about Bernardo was that he had the gift of enjoying music without exactly being able to discriminate like a human being. Whenever he sees his mistress go into the room where the piano is he scampers in as fast as possible. By playing "Yankee Doodle" or "The Boulanger March" he can be made to quit the door and frolic up and down the hallway. But sad tunes only make him paw the door more vigorously and bark the louder.

One day a small bell was attached to his neck and came near driving him crazy. He ran around, yelping, as if a tin can had been tied to his tail, and he kept it up so long the offending bell had to be taken off.

A PERSIAN HORSE.

Beautiful, Gentle, and Docile and Insisted on Being Petted.

"Persian horses," says Mrs. Bishop in "Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan," "are to be admired and liked. Their beauty is a scource of constant enjoyment, and they are almost invariably gentle and docile. It is in vain to form any resolution against making a pet of one of them. My new acquisition, 'Boy,' insists on being petted, and his enticing ways are irresistible. He is always tethered in front of my tent, with a rope long enough to give him considerable liberty, and he took advantage of it the very first day to come into the tent, and make it apparent that he wanted me to divide a lemon with him. Grapes were his preference, then came cucumber, bread, and biscuits. Finally, he drank milk out of a soup plate. He comes up to me and puts down his head to have his ears rubbed, and if I do not attend to him at once, or if I cease attending to him, he gives me a gentle but admonitory thump. I dine outside the tent and he is tied to my chair and waits with wonderful patience for the odds and ends, only occasionally rubbing his soft nose against my face to remind me he is there. A friendly snuffle is the only sound he makes. He does not know how to fight or that teeth and heels are for any other uses than eating and drinking. He is really the gentlest and most docile of his race. The point at which he draws the line is being led; then he draws back and a mulish look comes into his sweet eyes. But he follows like a dog, and when I walk he is always with me. He comes when I call him, stops when I do, accompanies when I leave the road in search of flowers, and usually puts his head either on my shoulder or under my arm. To him I am an embodiment of melons, cucumbers, grapes, peaches, biscuits, and sugar, with a good deal of petting and ear-rubbing thrown in."

Proposing Under Difficulties.

What oddities we have seen at balls! Once, at the supper table, I saw a heavy dragoon deeply engaged with his lady. He was actually proposing, but at the moment was busy with an obstinate shoulder of lamb. In his agitation he lost control of his carving, the joint slipped and bounded from the table and fell on the floor between me and him. This was an awkward, unromantic contretemps, but notwithstanding, the business came to a happy issue.—Gentleman's Magazine.

ALIEN LAND OWNERS.

One Hundred and Fifty Million Acres of American Soil Held By Aliens.

We find the following in the Pennsylvania Farmer, Meadville, Pa.:

Over 20,000,000 acres of land in our United States are owned by men holding high official positions in foreign governments. Sixty millions of acres are owned by railroads controlled by foreign capital, while private citizens of European countries own 70,000,000 acres more.

One hundred and fifty million acres! An area almost four times as large as the great state of Pennsylvania—an empire in itself within our own borders, and yet all directly under the control of citizens of foreign countries and foreign capital. Much of this land was secured, either directly or indirectly, at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre. Large portions of it are in cultivation in the Mississippi valley states, and no inconsiderable amount in the gulf states and Texas.

The men who cultivate this land are tenant farmers, some of them of foreign birth, but many of them are home-born American citizens. American citizens paying tributes from their toil to foreign landlords—in some instances to lords and dukes of the British empire.

Fathers of the East! Some of you have sons in the West. They went there with nothing but your best wishes.

Some of them have prospered; their broad acres, flocks and herds and overflowing graneries testify to the fact and when you return home from a visit to them you call upon your neighbor and in glowing terms tell him of the opportunities of the west. Others have been less fortunate. They went there with just as bright hopes, but those hopes have not been realized. There were seasons of severe drouth in which the crops failed to mature; the chinch bug destroyed the wheat; hot winds withered the corn and grasshoppers devoured the green foliage from every living plant. Now is this the whole story? Drouths and hot winds, destructive insects and sickness brought expenses without revenue to meet them. The homestead, perhaps not yet proved up, had to be mortgaged to meet these expenses; the extortionate interest demanded rapidly increased the mortgage even though a failure of crops shut off all income. There could be but one outcome. Your son or your daughter who left you a few years ago full of the vigor of youth and lively with bright anticipation had to sink beneath the ever increasing burden of usury that was bearing them down. The homestead which Uncle Sam had given them had to go. True, during these years of affliction the improvements had neither been many nor costly, but it had been a home, nevertheless. Yet they must leave it—it and the little mound in the garden,—and whither should they go? Uncle Sam has no more homesteads for them, for he gives but once to any person. There is but one alternative. They must become tenant farmers.

English capital has bought large tracts near by. These tracts have been divided into many lots and tenants are wanted. In the places where there should be homes are houses built from the cheapest lumber—mere hovels. There are no barns. A few crotchee posts, a few poles placed in the crotches and a little straw over them, are good enough barns for the tenant of an English landlord, even though the tenant be an American citizen. There are no cribs for the corn or bins for the small grain. Our lord or duke across the water wants the gold for his portion as soon as it is ripe for the market. The American citizen who pays him this tribute must find storage for his portion at his own expense or take the first meagre offer for his year's labor. There are no orchards nor fruit gardens. What cares our landlord across the water whether his American tenant has juicy dishes of fruit upon his table or not? Corn pone and greasy bacon are good enough for him. And yet our children, who have been driven to the wall by adverse circumstances, without money or credit, and weary and faint hearted, must accept the only opportunity offered to commence again the battle of life. For years the profits of their labor must go—for what? Not to build up and add to the wealth of your country and theirs. Not even to enrich their own countrymen, but to increase the wealth of those who would destroy them if they could.

It is time every farmer, and not only every farmer, but every true American citizen, should take an interest in this matter. It is time for Americans to understand the situation; time for them to realize that the sending of these tributes of American labor to English landlords will just as completely and more surely enslave America than would the taxes of colonial days. As "free citizens" you have a right to speak and demand a hearing. Of what consequence is your boasted wealth of natural resources if you allow their profits, developed through your labor, to slip from your hands into other countries? It is time that you should speak. Every Grange, every Alliance, every American citizen who believes in developing the resources of America for the benefit of her own people, should cry out against this alien landlordism.

Martha Only Human.

Crusty old parent: "It seems to me the height of folly, Martha, for a girl to leave her home, with all its cheerful surroundings, to take a sleigh ride on a bitter night like this."

Marth (putting on her wrap): "Yes, papa, but there are cheerful—er—surroundings in taking a sleigh ride.—Chicago Tribune.

TEN BIG WILD CATS.

In Three Days by a Man Who Claims the Title of Champion.

Jack Dodge of Melrose, Penn., has had some exceedingly exciting experiences with wild cats, and as there is a bounty of $2 on every wild cat killed in Pennsylvania, his recent experiences have been profitable as well as exciting. Dodge has, according to the New York Sun, long enjoyed the reputation of being the champion wild-cat hunter of this country, but he says he is not content with that honor now. He challenges all the wild-cat hunters of the state to show a three days' record better than his.

The first of these three days he went out in the morning to look at some traps he had lying in wait for a couple of big catamounts he had seen prowling about his premises, although the number previously captured by him in those parts last winter—no less than fifteen—was enough, he supposed, to clean them all out. He found none of his traps sprung, much to his surprise, nor was there any sign of any of the animals having been fooling about them. He left the traps just as they were, and was just turning away from the last one he had examined when he heard a noise in the scrub off to his right.

He looked around and saw a big wild cat that had sprung from some hiding place and landed squarely on a ruffed grouse which had evidently been huddled up under a bush, but in sight. With the suspicion of its kind, the wild cat had looked around as soon as it struck the bird, and, seeing Dodge, seized the grouse in its teeth and bounded away toward a chestnut tree. Before it reached the tree Dodge gave it a charge of buckshot, and the cat sprawled about in the snow, yelling with pain, and dropping the grouse, which kicked and fluttered feebly in the snow.

While the cat was yelling and rolling and tumbling about, and before Dodge had made up his mind what it was best to do next, another wild cat, which had been crouching unseen on a branch of the chestnut, leaped down, captured the bird and started away with it. Dodge had another barrel of his gun still charged, and he stopped the flight of the second wild cat as he had the first, and had two catamounts yelling and doing ground and lofty tumbling in the snow.

Reloading his gun, he killed both animals, and he had scarcely done so when a sharp "click" behind him caused him to turn. Another wild cat had sprung the trap Dodge had left but a few minutes before, and from the way it was held by both forefeet the trapper believed that the animal had jumped into the trap while bounding along in response to the wild cries of the two cats that were wounded. Dodge shot the trapped cat, and, throwing the three on his back, started for home.

He had gone but a short distance when he met a man hurrying along in an old road leading to the main road. The man said that some kind of an animal had been chasing him. While he was yet telling Dodge how the animal had started for him out of the bushes, a wild cat appeared around the bend of the road, a hundred feet away, and the man declared that it was the animal that had started after him half a mile down the road. The wild cat stopped when it saw the two men, and Dodge shot it, killing it with a single charge.

Dodge went on home and encountered no more wild cats that day, but the next day he found that three of his traps had each a wild cat in it. He killed them, and, resetting his last trap, went back over the round again and found that a fourth one had been caught in the hour or so since he had been there.

The third day he could scare up but two in his traps, and, as he has not captured any at all since, he is of the opinion that all of the catamounts in the vicinity had gathered within the limit where his traps are on these three days; and that he has got them all.

OLDEST WATCH IN THE WORLD.

It Bears the Date 1221—A Child's Plaything When Found.

Seth Dongabaugh, a prospector and mine-owner, of Butte, has in his possession probably one of the most valuable relics in the country. It is a timepiece in the shape of a watch, and bearing the name and date "Joseph Davis, London, 1221." The genuineness of the article is unquestioned, and its great value lies in the fact that the earliest record of a pocket timepiece is of 1494, and of Swiss make. The Davis watch has been an heirloom of the Swan family for nearly 200 years. It finally came into the possession of Frank Swan, one of the family, who lives in Nevada. He did not appreciate the value of the watch and gave it to his children to play with, and when Mr. Longabaugh first saw it about fourteen years ago the hands had been broken off and one of the three cases within which the works were inclosed was lost. He recognized its value and secured it from Swan. The watch was examined by Mr. Tucker, the San Francisco jeweler, and after making researches he pronounced it genuine. More recently Hight & Fairfield, of Butte, made a search into the misty past, but the earliest date they could find in the existence of watches was in 1300.

The watch in question doubtless represents the labor of many years, as it was made entirely by hand and the tool marks throughout all its parts are plainly visible, and the watch was probably the only one made by Mr. Davis, of London. The machinery consists of a large steel balance wheel, which works with a pendulum like a lever, and in place of the modern hairspring is a long steel chain which winds and unwinds upon a pulley. Another large wheel, the purpose of

GOOD KICKERS.

A Bird That Can Give the Mule Pointers on Kicking.

Dr. E. Usher, of London, Fellow of the Royal Geographical society, and a sportsman of note, who had been in Arabia and other remote parts of the globe hunting for big game, at last arrived in North Queensland and the desert region known as the North Territory in Australia. This is an enormous stretch of country thousands of miles in area, infested by cannibals, in which are giant emus, wombat and wallaby. It was to hunt the emu that Dr. Usher made his trip there.

"A party of us went up in that far north region," he said to a San Francisco Chronicle reporter. "We were among the cannibals, who are great in size, being six and a half feet high and physically perfect. It is a dry, sandy region for the most part. Emus in large numbers are to be found over this territory. We hunted them on horseback, and it was rare sport, for the reason that they can run as fast as a horse, and a very good one at that. We found the catching of emus almost as interesting as coursing, besides having a certain spice of danger about it.

"An emu can kick as hard as a horse. I have seen men kicked so hard by this vicious bird that their legs were broken. If I had my choice of being kicked by a horse or an emu, I think I would take the horse. The emu stands on one leg, and with the other strikes a quick and most paralyzing blow. I never would have believed that a bird had such power had I not had ocular evidence of it during this trip. After two or three of our men had suffered from the terrible kicks of these birds we did not venture near them, but after running our horses till we got close enough, would bring them down with our rifles. We did not approach them till we knew they were dead.

"We killed them for their feathers, although they are not so valuable as those of the ostrich. We also hunted for their eggs, which are to be found in the sand, but in doing this we took care not to collide with the emu. The eggs are more in demand than the feathers. They are very beautiful, and are so tough that it is difficult to break them. Professional curio-makers drill a hole in each end, take the inside out and then the shell is carved and mounted in silver. There are three layers of the shell and the carving is done so as to show three colors. The silver is set in the first layer, so thick is it, and when it is all carved and ornamented by the silver it is handsome."

THIS BEAR

Undertook a Joke Altogether Too Much For Him.

A one-horse power tread mill for sawing stove wood was standing in a wood lot on Farmer Waterman's place. At daybreak one morning Mr. Waterman strolled up to the wood lot to get an ax. When he got within a few yards of the spot he saw a bear fooling around the tread-mill, and he squatted behind a log and watched it. The bear marched around the machine three or four times, and then walked up the tread-mill as though he meant to find out what sort of an arrangement it was. The floor began to move as soon as the bear's weight settled on it, and, instead of letting it carry him to the ground, the bear stuck his claws in, struck a double-quick pace and tried to waddle to the upper end.

The floor moved so fast that he did not make much headway, but he kept trudging along, looking down at the floor, and seemed to be pleased to find that the machine had something in it. The bear gained enough on the tread mill after awhile to get his chin over the upper part of the frame, where he tramped away until his tongue hung out. Then he took a notion not to walk up there any more. He suddenly turned around and the machine went so fast that the bear was landed on the ground with his feet in the air. The tread mill stopped revolving at once, and the bear regained his feet and started to walk around the machine again. He appeared not to be satisfied with the investigation, and again climbed onto it and went treading away as before.

While he was making the machine rattle it occurred to Mr. Waterman that he ought to kill the bear. The inquisitive brute's back was toward him, and, stealing closer, Mr. Waterman hunted around until he found a broken crosscut saw. The bear was still treading away, and taking advantage of the noise Mr. Waterman ran to the side of the tread mill and gave the bear a terrific slash on the neck with the broken saw. The bear roared and tried to spring over the upper end of the frame. In doing so he fell on his side and the next instant he was sprawling at the foot of the machine. In a twinkling Mr. Waterman cut the bear's head open with the saw, and the animal bled to death within ten paces of the tread mill.

Important Information.

A Texas lawyer undertook to cross-examine a colored witness, Jim Webster.

"What's your name?"

"Jim Webster."

"What's your occupation?"

"I drives a dray."

"Have you a brother who looks like you, and drives a dray?"

"He am dead."

"What was he before he died?

"Alive."—Texas Siftings.

A Valuable Bird.

Customer (to bird fancier)—How much for that bird?

Fancier—Five hundred dollars.

Customer—Whew! Isn't that rather steep?

Fancier—No; he can't talk.—Epoch.

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L. ELLINGTON, Vice-President.
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A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

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H. Steenerson. J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson.
Max Ericsson. L. K. Aaker. J. W. Wheeler.

S. L. COLLINS,

—PROPRIETOR OF—

MAIN STREET LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, west side, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

In connection with which I will attend to in person.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 67.
1 Northern 66.
2 Northern 60.
3 Northers 56.

Deputy Sheriff Losey went to St. Hilaire on Monday.

Rev. Becker has bought a fine new driving buggy, one of the latest styles.

George O'Reilley, of Fisher, was up to see the spider and fly on Saturday evening.

While in the city last week H. B. Budd bought a fine driving team of S. L. Collins.

Watch out for the encampment and arrange matters so as to come, and bring the family.

A. O. Ralstad is fixing up the old land office building that he recently purchased, for a boarding house.

George Ralph left for the Reservation with his crew last week to complete another contract of surveying.

M. E. Kirsch informs the Journal that the county board will be called to meet during the last of the month.

Fishing seemed to be the popular recreation on Sunday last. More fishermen than fishes caught, however.

The comrades of Col. Cobham Post should turn out to-morrow evening to arrange for Decoration Day services.

Monday morning opened out bright and hot—such weather as will bring the grass and grain along on the jump.

The new boiler at the water works was fired up on Saturday last. It will make a vast difference in the power.

Mrs. Lester McDonald arrived from Tacoma on Saturday to visit with her father, Maj. C. H. Mix, for the summer.

Sheriff Grundysen and wife went down in the Red River country on Saturday to spend the Sabbath with her relatives.

Ed. Walsh informs the Journal that real estate is looking up. Several deals completed and several important ones under consideration.

Services at the Congregational church were well attended on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Battey preaching two excellent sermons, as he always does.

The Minnesota Hail association made out several policies this week for parties living near Sauk Centre. They will do a big business this year:

Doc. Rutledge was up to the entertainment on Saturday evening. Doc. says the Journal has the most complete outfit he has seen in the Northwest.

The street commissioner is doing a land-office business these days fixing up the streets. The Fournet excavation affords lots of ballast for the occasion.

The lovely weather this week inspires the farmers with hope for the harvest. They are as busy as bees this week sowing the wheat, oats and barley.

Don't forget that Charlie Vine is on deck to supply your wants in the line of fresh meats of all kinds at reasonable figures. When you want a choice bit, call on Charlie.

Johnny Hathaway, who had the misfortune to break his left arm last week is about the streets almost as good as new. The arm is on the dry docks for repairs, however.

Born.—May 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hebert, a girl. Mr. Hebert is one of the thrifty farmers of Fairfax township and is rejoicing over his additional good fortune.

Assessor Arnold has been industriously nosing around to find out everything he can about everybody's business, with a view to the personal property taxes of the future.

The treasurer and his force is kept busy nowadays raking in the cash on real estate taxes from those who are anxious to pay up before June first and avoid the penalty then accruing.

The Ringling Bros. circus train was wrecked near Atchison, Kansas, on Thursday, four men killed, five badly wounded and twenty head of stock killed. The wreck was caused by a washout.

Ray Arnold, Rauch's genial barkeeper, rejoices in the arrival of a fine bouncing baby boy, which important event transpired last week. They say that Ray is all of two feet taller since that event.

The State Republican league will hold a mass meeting some evening during the week of the convention. The meeting will be addressed by some of the leading statesmen of the country. All members of the Crookston Republican Leage club can obtain tickets of admission on application to C. O. Christianson.

The next lesson of the dancing class will be held Friday evening. Beginners are requested to come promptly at 8 o'clock. The advanced class will meet at 9 o'clock. Two new dances will be taught. There is a prospect that a children's class will be organized to begin Monday afternoon at 4:30.

The annual encampment bids fair to be larger attended than ever before.

M. R. Brown informs the Journal that he has sold over 100 horses this spring.

Comrade A. J. Kelley received his pension last week. He gets $6.00 per month now.

Only three trains a week on the Fosston line now. The change took place this week.

C. Stuhr was in from Euclid on Monday. He has sowed 900 acres to wheat this spring.

Col. Cobham Post are organized for the observance of Memorial Day in due form. The program will be announced later.

Alderman & Sylvester will commence work soon on a mammoth store house for their agricultural implement trade. They are doing a good business.

Saturday morning opened warm and bright and much seed was sown on that day. So far this spring the shot-gun has been the popular instrument for seeding.

Dr. M. Leguee was summoned to Edna on Friday evening to attend to a team that had been badly cut up in a drag on the Welter farm. He patched them up in good shape and left them getting along nicely.

Henry Huot, son of Louis, was in on Monday with seven live wolves which he was in trying to sell as pets. We had a notion to buy one, call it a dog and fool his Honor, the mayor, on that dog tax business.

Alderman & Sylvester are expecting a carload of new buggies and will then be on deck to supply you with everything in the shape of a buggy or carriage that runs on wheels. Before you purchase see their stock.

A. Kaiser, the banker newspaper man of Fosston, came down on Friday evening to dispose of some of his surplus wealth for board at the Commercial hotel. Says everybody in Fosston improved the opportunity to go to Duluth on excursion rates last week.

John S. King was in from McIntosh last week and dropped in to chat awhile and ordered the Journal to continue coming. He reports that farmers in his neighborhood had nearly all completed sowing their wheat and are hoping for an abundant harvest.

H. B. Budd, the farmer speculator of Edna, stopped us on the street on Saturday morning last long enough to congratulate us on the nice appearance of the Journal since the new press was put in and to order it on year for a friend east. We like to obey such orders.

Ever since George Young bought that fine dray team; Tom has been beefing around, muttering unintelligible things to himself, until all of a sudden he flared up and bought a span of iron greys—he is kicking himself now because they are not as heavy as George's.

"We have had a daisy business both to-day and Saturday," was the remark that greeted our reporter as he entered the fashionable millinery store of Veronneau & Adams on Monday evening. "We were kept busy until 11 o'clock on Saturday evening selling goods, but we don't complain. That is what we are here for."

Gonyea & Saake put an elegant new rig on the road last Saturday and M'sieur Lanctot looked like he had just come out of a band-box, perched up on the driver's seat. That rig ought to sell pianos and organs even though they had no merits of their own to commend them. The boys assure us that they are having an elegant trade.

Poundmaster Cunningham wishes the Journal to notify the owners of various and sundry cows that are running about the streets that it is better you take care of them or first you know they will come home missing some night—and then it will require the pound fees in such cases made and provided to restore them to their normal condition and peace in the family

The habit of playing ball on the public street is reprehensible and should be stopped before some costly plate glass window comes to grief as did the window of Alderman & Sylvester on Monday afternoon, while several urchins were amusing themselves tossing a ball for fun. The ball went through the window and in about a second you couldn't see a boy on Main street for a mile, at least.

Mr. George Hunter, of Merriam Park, St. Paul, who is making a trip to Helena, stopped off in the city Saturday to visit his daughter, Mrs. P. R. Roberts. Although Mr. Hunter has lived in St. Paul for many years this is his first western trip, and it is needless to say that he is well pleased with northern Minnesota, and thinks, like every one who has traveled over this country and noted the natural advantages which Crookston, possesses, that this city has just struck the beginning of a rapid growth, and where the end will be no man can tell.

The Journal will be found on sale hereafter at Herb's.

Arthur Dufresne left on Tuesday for a brief visit in Canada.

Rhea will delight a Crookston audience again in the near future.

Four large draft stallions may be seen at Lancaster & Arries' stables.

L. J. Columbus will take a company on the road the coming season.

Call at the Journal job rooms for anything you need in the line of printed matter.

Mine host LeDuc, of the Montreal house, is fixing up that excellent hostelry in fine shape.

The trotting association is making arrangements for a big time during encampment week.

Fish are being taken from the river below the dam by wagon loads. They are taken in nets.

Eli Steenerson will move his office from the Reckitt block to his new building on Main street.

The train on the Great Northern road was one and one-half hours late on Wednesday morning.

A new saloon is being put in on the corner of Main and Robert street where the lunch room has been.

S. M. Vance is building a large addition to the building on the corner of Broadway and Fletcher streets.

The Journal is now prepared to quote you prices on all kinds of printing at reasonable figures and in the latest styles. Call and see us.

That cannon we have all heard so much about has at last arrived, and will be one of the chief speakers during the coming annual encampment.

O. Ducharme commenced work for Larsen, Carpenter & Co. on Tuesday morning and wishes his friends to call and see him at their place of business on Main street.

The Spider and the Fly company that showed at the Grand Opera house on Saturday drew a big house. It was as good a variety show as ever appeared in the city.

Alderman Anderson is taking advantage of the opportunity for obtaining some good soil from the excavation for the new Fournet block to grade up his door yard and is doing a fine job.

Soren Johnson came up from Superior on Monday morning on business returning in the evening. Mr. J. says they have had cold, raw weather down there all the spring but business has been pretty fair.

Ed. Roberts informs the Journal that he was over in the west side of the county last week and found that the farmers over there had got their wheat nearly all sown and were busy sowing oats and barley.

The store room in the new addition to the Fournet block adjoining O'Brien & Co.'s on the north will be 36 feet wide. This magnificent long room will be occupied by J. E. O'Brien & Co. for their hardware business.

Felix Fournet surprised the natives on Monday morning by a grand circus on Broadway—a host of men and teams at work on the excavation for his new block. When completed he will have the largest store building in the city.

Jacob Stambaugh, after having proved up on his timber claim, left for his home in Ohio on Thursday last. Mr. S. predicts another big crop of wheat in the valley for all who have been fortunate enough to get it sown.

Applications for hail insurance are already coming in to the Minnesota Hail association from Todd and Becker counties. The grain down there is growing nicely and the farmers want protection. As soon as a farmer's crop begins to grow he gets anxious for its safety.

When the new Fournet block is completed the New York store will occupy the room now occupied by J. E. O'Brien & Co. giving double the space now occupied. This is made necessary by the immense trade Mr. Chabot is doing which crowds his present quarters too much.

G. G. Henault, the Second street dentist who has rooms over the Times office, is enlarging his quarters by the addition of an adjoining room. When he gets them fixed up he will have as handsome a suite of rooms as any in the city. "Doc" is bound to win if push and energy will do it.

A. G. Anderson informs the Journal that he is having trouble in making arrangements to build alongside of the Reckitt lot on Robert street, and he is of the opinion that the only object the owner has is to hinder the building up of Robert srreet. Such a dog-in-the-manger policy cannot be too severely sat down upon. If Mr. A. should conclude to build up to the line on his own property and then when the other did get ready to build charge an exhorbitant price for his wall it would be but right, but it cannot be possible that a sagacious business man could be so small as to block the progress of a street in such a contemptible manner, and yet the question arises? "Why don't they sell or build?"

Comrade P. Martin left for the coast on Tuesday evening.

A washout on the N. P. delayed Wednesday's train five hours.

Tom Young had his arm hurt quite severely Monday by a kick from a horse.

A bit of rain on Tuesday delayed what seeding remains to be done, somewhat.

People's party caucuses will be held in the various wards in the city on Saturday evening.

The Crookston gun club elected J. E. Morrisey president in place of Col. A. B. Gorgas, resigned.

Chris. Hoch went up St. Hilaire way to buy fat cattle for Barnes & Slocum's market, last week.

Conductor Copeland has gone to Omaha as a delegate to the conductor's association convention.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

The little sprinkle on Tuesday delayed seeding somewhat. Howbeit much grain was sown this week.

The regular term of court convenes on Monday next. Bids fair to last well along toward the 4th of July.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

F. J. Greene, representing Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, is in the city this week sizing up our business men.

L. J. Columbus went to St. Paul this week and secured the opera "The Sleeping Queen" for to-morrow night.

Will Arnold has secured desk room in the office of G. H. Palmer, in the Reckitt block, during the assessment period.

Grand Forks Sunday Herald: Misses Edith and Eunice Copeland, of Crookston, are in the city visiting Miss Mamie Kops.

A brakesman on the Fosston line was pinched between the bumpers on Monday, but luckily escaped a more serious injury.

Christianson Bros. were the only ones to celebrate the 17th in the city. They displayed the Norwegian national colors.

The trees are donning their livery of living green—the grass is growing and everything indicates the approach of summer.

Homer Walworth has bought the Laurence house just across the Seventh streeth bridge. Consideration said to be $1,100.

Archie McKinnon went out to the big farm on Monday morning to help start the seeders. They are running in full blast this week.

The Journal job rooms have just turned out some elegant circulars for the Crookston Business College. That institution is now in a flourishing condition.

Register Hugh Thompson informs the Journal that he is re-papering his residence on Houston avenue and expects to take possession with his family next week.

Wm. Boyd, of the Commercial, returned Saturday morning accompanied by his wife. Mr. Boyd did not go as far as Michigan, having been taken sick on the way.

Great preparations are being made on the St. Louis hotel addition. Mine host Jerome intends to have as fine and complete a hotel as there is in the city when it is finished.

In order to be fully in line with the spirit of the age, attorney De Forest Bucklin will proceed at once to erect a fine residence on his lot in Jerome's Addition, near M. C. Malone's.

Edward Columbus returned from South Dakota with two draft stallions, one trotting stallion of the Geo. Wilkes family, a pair of Shetland ponies and a Shetland colt.

Chas. Smith, the Broadway meat market man, invites Journal readers to call at his market and size him up, No neater place in the city, and no better meats to be found anywhere.

The Journal learns with regret that L. D. Marshall intends to remove to Minneapolis. Mr. Marshall is one of our leading citizens and the city can ill afford to lose one of that kind just now.

Delegates to the Minneapolis convention can visit our city for one fare for the round trip via the Great Northern from June 7th to 12th, and can stay with us until the 25th, so says Agent Fegan.

Dan. Patterson was down from St. Hilaire on Monday. Says but little seeding has been done up that way as yet, but almost everybody at it this week. He thinks about 75 per cent will be seeded this year.

The state encampment of the North Dakota G. A. R. will be held at Fargo on June 14th. The editors of the ozone state also meet at the same time and place. With the simultaneous gathering of two such organizations there will naturally be an outpouring of patriotism, enthusiasm and oratory with a flow of fellowship and good feeling.

M. R. Brown's new stables on Main street are being painted in fine style.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs, notwithstanding some cavillers still continue to sell AT COST—the exact meaning of which is what the goods actually cost her. The ladies have only to call and examine to be convinced.

Judge Benson was out to the town of Knute on Friday to attend the funeral of his brother's wife. Some six or eight weeks ago the lady was committed to the insane asylum at St. Peter and died there last week.

Uncle Bemis walks around like a boy just out of school since he sold the hotel. He has earned a rest and is enjoying it to the fullest extent. He and Mrs. Bemis expect to leave to-night for Mount Clements, Mich.

H. E. Mussey, of the Thief River Falls Press, gave us a pleasant call on Tuesday. Mr. M. said: "You have everything now that heart could wish to get out a good paper, and that is just what you are doing."

Mrs. Cora Underhill has been quite ill with inflamatory rhematism for some time. Her mother, Mrs. I. U. Jennings, now learns that her case has been considered critical but that she is now considered out of danger.

Earnest Rolsch went out early on Tuesday morning to fish. About noon he was seen going up Second street toward his shop with one fish that was pretty long and one that was not so long. Says he caught them himself.

J. W. Wheeler and wife are visiting out at S. M. McKee's, and J. W. has a habit of riding in to attend to business and riding out in the evening. He did not go out on Tuesday evening—said he had too much office work that day.

The Commercial hotel is doing a rushing business as usual. Twenty-five people arrived on Tuesday evening after 6 o'clock. The managers have contracted to feed 150 people the day the Ringling Bros. circus visit Crookston.

In the advertisement of the Red River Valley Trotting Horse Breeding company in last week's Journal, the number of horse Ham Nutt should have been 16797 instead of 17997, but he is just the same horse and a mighty good one.

To-night, at the Reckitt block, you have a chance to get supper and to help a worthy old man and his wife. The ladies of the different church societies will give a supper for the benefit of Mr. A. J. Durkee and wife. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The sudden death of one of our prominent business men, Mr. R. P. Herrick, cast a gloom over our city such as is seldom witnessed. Mr. Herrick was a man to make many and warm friends and few if any enemies. And when we reflect that he will mingle no more with us upon this earth it causes a feeling of sadness to rest upon this community. He was a man of broad and liberal views, a public-spirited man, and the monument he helped to build (the large flowering mill) stands as a reminder of the kind of a man that has gone from us never to return.

Chris Kjendsrud was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of assault in the third degree and the trial was held before Judge Christianson on Wednesday and is in progress up to the time we go to press. As near as the Journal can gather the facts, a boy, the son of Mike Klema, aged 17 and the prisoner aged 18, were fishing on the river bank and got into an altercation and in the scuffle that ensued the Klema boy fell into the river. It is not the province of newspapers to try cases in advance of judicial trials so the Journal refrains from comment until the evidence is all in.

Everybody is enchanted with the new engine in our press room—that is, everybody that has seen it run, and many have.

A delay in the arrival of express matter from St. Paul holds us back a few hours on this edition, which prevents our getting into the post office on our usual time. We hope to have things running on time shortly.

Next Sunday morning Rev. R. H. Battey will speak at the Congregational church. In the evening the pastor and congregation will unite with the workers of other city churches in holding a union service in the interests of the American bible society.

The militia company held a meeting on Monday evening and 20 recruits joined making now a large sized company. It was voted to purchase uniforms and be ready to take part in the grand encampment exercises, July 4th to 7th. Capt. Russell has been trying for some time to procure guns for his company and finally got his Irish up and wrote an emphatic letter to the Adjutant General who now informs him that guns will be forthcoming at once.

Mr. Reyerson, the leader of the Lakeside cornet band of Detroit, Minn., was in the city on Monday to arrange for the appearance of that band during the encampment. The band consists of sixteen pieces and took the premium at the Fireman's Tournament at Fargo two years ago. Mr. R. says that the people of Detroit are making calculations to attend the encampment en-masse. The securing of their band is a great acquisition.

W. D. Coxey, advance press agent for Ringling Bros. circus was in the city this week arranging for advertising his circus, that will visit Crookston some time in June. Mr. Coxey is somewhat of a newspaper man himself and after he had looked our outfit over, he said: "You have one of the most complete outfits I ever saw in a country office and you are getting out a bright, sparkling paper. If success ever comes as a reward of merit you certainly deserve abundant success."

Mr. A. Chabot was united for life to Miss Marie L. LeDue, at St. Ann's church on Tuesday, Rev. Fr. Fayolle officiating. The happy couple left for a wedding tour in the evening. Mr. Chabot has been a resident of Crookston for many years clerking for several years before he began business for himself. Since engaging in business for himself his business has grown to such an extent that he finds himself obliged to double his present quarters, which he will do as soon as the new block is completed. Upon the return of the happy couple they will occupy their elegant new residence on Broadway. The Journal unites with their many friends in wishing them a long and happy life.

Millinery Very Cheap.

We do not pretend to sell our goods at cost but we will guarantee to sell as good goods as any at prices that cannot be beaten. Try us.

Veronneau & Adams.

In our big stock something is sure to be overlooked, and come to light just at the improper time. We've been routing these things out, and found a lot of

Remnants of
Carpets.

Remnants of
Dress Goods

Remnants of
White Goods.

Good Things
in Underwear.

Big Stock of
Spring Jackets

Remnants of
Ginghams.

Odds and ends in
Lace Curtains.

Which we are going to close at once, provided prices will do it. The goods we offer are of this season's stock, and at the prices put upon them will undoubtedly accomplish our purpose—create business, clean up, and give our customers some genuine bargains.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1892. NO. 6

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the City Fathers at a Meeting Held Thursday May 19.

The Question of Letting the City Printing for the Ensuing Year was Considered.

Several Resolutions Regarding the Construction of Sidewalks, Sewers, Etc., Acted Upon.

The Proceedings in Full.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the City Hall on Thursday evening, May 19th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call:

Aldermen present: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Marshall, Walker.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

Louis Fontaine, clerk of election	$9.00
C. E. Dampier, medical attendance	8.00
J. E. O'Brien & Co., hardware	27.65
Louis Bouivert, assisting engineer	7.00

Moved by Alderman McGlogan seconded by Alderman Jennings that the report be accepted and adopted and the bills be ordered paid. Carried.

A hearing was given on the liquor applications of Henrey Burkhardt and Hans E. Erickson, and license granted in both cases.

Petition relating to grading of Cromb street in Fourth ward referred to aldermen of that ward; they to report at their leisure.

A petition relating to building sidewalks in the Fifth ward was presented and on motion was referred to the aldermen of said ward.

The aldermen of the Fifth ward reported favorably upon the petition and reccommended that it be allowed.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held the 19th day of May, 1892, Alderman Marlette offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Childs:

Resolved: That a sidewalk is ordered to be constructed in the Fifth ward of the City of Crookston as follows:

Commencing at the northwest corner of block eleven (11), in said ward, thence easterly along the southeasterly side of Euclid avenue to the easterly side of school street where the same intersects Eucldi avenue, thence northerly along the easterly side of school street to the southwest corner of lot one (1) of block thirty-three, in said addition, thence along the northerly side of third street to the centre of said lot one (1) of block thirty-three (33). Also that a sidewalk be constructed from a point on the southerly side of First avenue north, at the northwest corner of lot nine (9), of block fourteen, in said addition, thence easterly along the southerly side of said First avenue to the easterly side of school street where the same intersects said First avenue.

Said sidewalks to be constructed of pine plank two inches in thickness and twelve inches wide and laid on 4x4 pine stringers 4 feet long, laid 5 feet apart. Said plank to be laid lengthwise on said stringers and said sidewalks when completed to be three feet in width, and that cross walks be established and laid at the intersecting street crossings. Said cross walks to be of three inch plank and built in the regulation manner of other cross walks in the city.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of council.

Passed this 19th day of May, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 20th day of May, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Mayor.

Attest:
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The finance committee reported as follows on the bids for city printing:

Crookston, Minn., May 19, 1892.

To the President of common Council of the City of Crookston:

Your committee to whom was referred the proposals or bids for city printing report that we find the offer of the "Tribune" vague and unsatisfactory and recommend its rejection.

We find the bids of the "Times" and "JOURNAL" very nearly alike in their total amounts for printing proceedings, ordinances, resolutions, etc., and refer them back to you without recommendation.

For job printing we find the offer of the "Times" much the lowest and advice accepting same.

L. D. MARSHALL,
JAS. E. MORRISEY
R. G. MARLETTE.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Jerome that the report be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Jennings that the bids of the "JOURNAL" be accepted and that it be declared the official paper of the city.

Alderman Morrisey moved to amend, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the word "Times" be substituted for that of the "JOURNAL" where it appears in the motion.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: McGlogan, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Cromb, Austin. Amendment declared lost.

The vote on the original motion was then taken and resulted as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Childs, Jennings.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Anderson, Austin, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb. Motion declared lost.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the job printing be given to the "Times" for the ensuing year.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the motion be laid on the table.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Marlette, Childs.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Cromb. Motion to lay on the table declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the "Times'" bid be accepted for publishing the proceedings and that it be declared the official paper of the city.

Alderman Childs raised a point of order.

President declared the point not well taken.

Alderman Childs appealed.

Aldermen voting in sustaining the chair: Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Cromb.

Aldermen voting against sustaining the chair: Childs, Jennings, Anderson, Austin.

Alderman Marlette not voting.

Chair declared sustained.

Alderman Childs moved to amend the motion of Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that the word "JOURNAL" be substituted for that of the "Times."

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Childs, Jennings, Marlette, Anderson, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Austin, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey.

Amendment declared carried.

The vote on the motion as amended resulted as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None. Motion declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that all bids for job printing be rejected and that the clerk be instructed to advertise for new bids for the job printing for the city during the ensuing year. Carried.

SEWERS.

REPORT OF CITY ENGINEER.

To the Honorable City Council, City of Crookston.

Gentlemen:—I beg to report that I have made an estimate of the cost of sewer which, by resolution of the City Council passed on the 10th day of May, 1892, was directed to be constructed from the centre of Sixth street, southerly along Front street, and across Front street to Red Lake river, in the Second ward, City of Crookston. The following is a description of each lot or parcel of land along which said sewer will be built, with my estimate of the cost of building of such sewer assessable to their respective owners, also my estimate of the cost to the city.

I have assumed that the city pays for the construction of the sewer through that portion of land owned by Mr. August Walters. Mr. Walters has been consulted on this point and he agrees to grant the council an easement through this lot on the condition that he be not assessed for the same crossing the lot:

Name of owner	Description.	Rate.	Block.	Lot.	Front.	Amount.
Henry Galiasch	orig. tp.	2.00	39	13-14	50	50.00
James Maloney	" "	2.00	39	15-16	50	50.00
Geo. Q. Erskine	" "			17-18		
Betzy Wood	" "	2.00	39	19-20	50	100.50
Lars Lahe	" "	2.00	39	21	25	25.00
C. Hanson	" "	2.00	39	22	25	25.00
Marten Lally	" "	2.00	39	24	25	25.00
Mary A. Carter	" "	2.00	36	10-11-12	75	75.00
C. N. Palever	" "	2.00	36	9	25	25.00
Chris Kickhoff	" "	2.00	36	7-8	50	50.00
O. P. Johnson	" "	2.00	36	5-6	50	50.00
August Walter	" "	2.00	36	3-4	50	50.00
Betzy Wood	" "	2.00	36	1-2	50	50.00
	" "	2.00	39	23	25	25.00
						$600.00
Proportion payable by city						$2,724.00
Total cost of work						$3,324.00

GEO. A. RALPH,
Per Asst. City Engineer.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the engineer be instructed to give proper grades and levels for the sidewalk on the Fifth ward. Carried.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of C. H. Saake reported that they could not agree, therefore they reported the petition back without reccommendation.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the petition of C. H. Saake be granted for the term of two years, provided he file a sufficient bond with the clerk that at the end of the two years he would remove the obstruction. Carried.

N. K. Olson asked the privilege of using one third of the street opposite his lots on Robert street while he was erecting a building?

On motion permission was granted.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Childs, that the vote be reconsidered. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Childs, that the request of Mr. Olson be granted provided he take proper precaution and that he furnish security to reimburse the city for any damage that might occur through lack of care on his part, and also that he be allowed to use one third of the street opposite his property. Carried.

A. P. Anderson presented an application for liquor license.

The city treasurer's bond was referred back for proper justication.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman McGlogan: Resolved that the profiles of Woodland avenue, Stuart avenue and that portion of Hubbard, St. Paul, Minnesota, Johnston, Wilckin, Nelson streets and also that portion of St. Paul street lying between Woodland avenue and the bridge over the Red Lake river all in Sampson's Woodland addition to the City of Crookston, be established and filed in the engineer's office. Carried unanimously.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Cromb and seconded by Alderman Jerome: Resolved that the profiles of Bridge, Robert, State, Carlton streets and Washington avenue be established as shown on profiles on file in engineer's office. Carried unanimously.

At a meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the nineteenth day of May, 1892, Alderman J. E. Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman J. H. McGlogan:

Resolved, That the grades on Woodland and Stuart avenues and on such portions of Nelson, Minnesota, Hubbard, Wilcken, Johnston and St. Paul streets as lie between Woodland and Stuart avenues, and also that portion of St. Paul street leading from the bridge over the Red Lake river to Woodland avenue, all in Sampson's Woodland addition to the city of Crookston be, and are hereby established in accordance with the grades as shown in red lines and figures on the profiles of said streets as made by city engineer and now on file in his office.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 19th day of May, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 20th day of May, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At a meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the nineteenth day of May, 1892, Alderman Jerome offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Cromb:

Resolved, That the grades on Bridge street, Robert street, Carlton street, State street and Washington avenue in Jerome's addition to the city of Crookston, be and are hereby established in accordance with the grades as shown in red lines and figures on the profiles of said streets as made by city engineer and now on file in his office.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 19th day of May, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 20th day of May, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The aldermen of the Fourth ward reported favorably upon the grading of Cromb street.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the chair appoint a committee to look into the matter of opening Main and Broadway streets at their north terminus. Carried.

Chair appointed as that committee the aldermen of the Second and Third wards.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the street commissioner be and is hereby instructed to have the drain near N. P. Stone's implement house repaired and put in shape and that the expense of the same be charged to the general fund. Carried.

A communication was received from J. P. Foote offering to lease the property known as the Dobson grove to the city. On motion the communication was placed on file.

Moved by Alderman Jerome, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that when we adjourn it be to meet on Friday evening, May 27th. Carried.

The purchasing agent was instructed to procure for the council a copy of the manual of water-works for the years of 1890 and 1891.

Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman McGlogan. Resolved: That the street commissioner be and is hereby instructed to place a sidewalk (which was ordered laid sometime ago) along the Woodland avenue in Sampson's addition in front of lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 in block two together with the necessary crossings. Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Morrisey, Marlette, McGlogan, Jerome, Jennings, Cromb. Aldermen voting in the negative: None. Resolution declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the matter of making improvements on the streets and building sewers, etc., be referred to a committee to be appointed by the chair, who in connection with the city attorney be requested to look into the matter and report at the next meeting. Carried.

Chair appointed as that comittee, Aldermen Morrisey, Jerome.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

How Beautiful the Sight of Brethren who Agree.

On Thursday evening of last week County Attorney Holston dropped into the Dalen office to have a fraternal chat with Brer Bydal—and got it—in the neck. It seems that a lot of paper, with something on it, was the causus belli—Holston wanted to take it with him and Bydal entered a protest. Holston got the paper in his mouth but Bydal issued a search warrant and with his office force went in after it, found it, retained it; and to all appearances was master of the situation. Holston claims the loss of a diamond pin as one of the results of the misunderstanding, and it looks to us as though his title to the nomination for the District Judgeship was also lost in the deal, and now it remains for Judge Ives and Wm. Watts to match pennies for that nomination. Mebbe not.

Bids for Building Bridges.

Bids will be received by the board of supervisors for the town of Fairfax at their meeting on Friday, June 10th, at the office of the town clerk of said town for building two bridges, viz: One bridge over the runway near the residence of Henry Steege, and one bridge across the ravine near Kittson, between sections 29 and 30, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of S. L. Collins, in the city of Crookston. The supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

WM. HIMMELSBACK,
[6-8] Town Clerk.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to take this method of returning our thanks to those of our kind friends whose acts of kindness and sympathy were so cheering during our affliction in the death of our son, and especially to those who procured those beautiful flowers would express our heartfelt gratitude. PETER NOESON and family.

As It Should Be.

A. G. Anderson has succeeded in purchasing the Reckitt lot on Robert street and will erect a fine building thereon as soon as arrangements can be completed, and now the improvements on that street can go ahead all right and the street be built up as it should be.

Our summer opening of millinery will begin on the 3rd day of June and last three days, 3rd, 4th and 5th inclusive. We will have all the latest styles. We invite all the ladies of Crookston and vicinity to call and see us on these days.

MRS. I. U. JENNINGS,
Robert Street.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

Assemble in Convention in McKinnon's Hall, Crookston, to Select Delegates

To Attend their State, Congressional, Judicial and Other Conventions.

'Twas Not All Harmony, but They Elected Delegates Just the Same.

The People's Party Convention.

The Peoples' party convention met pursuant to call in McKinnon hall on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. W. N. Godfrey was elected chairman and J. S. Nichols, secretary. The committee on credentials reported 97 delegates entitled to seats. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed for Donnelly for governor and are as follows:

J. D. Knudson, Hans Sampson, P. O. Saterno, E. A. Sweet, O. C. Bergland, Eli Steenerson, A. Toupin, C. P. DeMers, R. Anderson and W. W. Wilson.

The alternates are:

J. S. Nichols, W. G. Hunt, J. Gervais, Andrew Steenerson, Chris. Houston, Peter Cornelius, A. Beleau, C. P. Swanson, J. S. Dwyer and Martin Purcell.

Delegates to the congressional convention at Moorhead on Tuesday, June 21st, instructed for Andrew Steenerson:

A. Lindem, J. B. Merrill, C. Hanson, Ole Hougen, H. E. Ives, Andrew Velo, J. S. Dwyer and Iver M. Johnson.

Alternates: Paul Sorenson, Martin Finseth, H. Norberg, S. Johnson, K. Qvande, I. Anderson, Martin Rusell and P. A. Hatford.

Delegates to judicial convention at Ada Saturday, June 18th: W. A. Marin, Ed. Thomas, John Steenerson, M. Finseth, L. E. Gossman, D. E. Hatlestad, Mike Jeffers, C. P. Swanson, John S. Dwyer and Robert Anderson. At large, Geo. M. Swift.

Program for Memorial Day.

Woman's Relief Corps committee will meet at Grand Army hall at 9 o'clock a. m., to receive contributions of flowers.

Members of the Grand Army, Woman's Relief Corps, and Sons of Veterans will meet at their respective halls at 1 o'clock p. m.

The procession will be formed on Robert street, right resting on Main, and march, at 1:30 to Oakdale cemetery in the following order: Louis Fontaine, marshal; platoon of police; Sons of Veterans; Woman's Relief Corps; Grand Army Post; school children and teachers; citizens on foot and citizens in carriages.

A cordial invitation is extended to all citizens to join in the procession and the exercises of the day.

Memorial services at cemetery: decoration of soldiers' graves; music; prayer by chaplain; commander's address; saluting the dead; music; oration by Edward George, Esq.; music, America; return to hall.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending May 21st, 1891.

Cristensen, Adolph
Fishman, M
Jossfolk, William
Muose, Thes
McEvoy, Joe
Ost, Mr
Vought, J C Dr—i
Dale, John
Hansen, Harry
Laude, Gunder K
Minding, Hans
Ole, John
Sawyer, D E.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Don't forget that Charlie Vine is on deck to supply your wants in the line of fresh meats of all kinds at reasonable figures. When you want a choice bit, call on Charlie.

Special Excursion Rates.

The official route of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., from St. Paul to Helena, is via the Great Northern. Special train leaves St. Paul, June 12th, at 9 a. m. Round trip rate via this or regular train $40.00, with choice of various routes returning. The same rates also applies to the Mining Congress July 12th, and the National Encampment Sons of Veterans, August 8th, both at Helena. For particulars inquire of W. W. Fegan, agent, who will also furnish information regarding the half fare rates, via the Great Northern, from this place to Minneapolis during the National Republican Convention.

Herd Notice.

All parties who desire to herd with me for the coming season can secure good pasturage for their stock by delivering the same to me on section 1, Kertsonville.

MOSES E. TRUDEAU.

RINGLING BRO'S. CIRCUS.

Grandest Arenic, Zoologic and Hippodromic Exhibition in the World.

Arrangments have been completed for the visit of the Ringling Brothers' world's greatest shows to Crookston. This memorable event will occur Thursday, June 16th. The Ringling Brothers are so far in advance of all competitors that a comparison with any other tented exhibition would be superfluous. Nothing like this vast exposition of all that is marvelous in the circus and zoological world has ever before been gathered together under a single management. Among its many features are the Vernon brothers, the highest salaried gymnasts brought to America; the Reed sisters, the quintessence of all that is graceful and attractive in high-class riding; a troupe of royal Japanese acrobats and equilibrists from the golden court of the Mikado; a menagerie embracing more costly, rare wild beasts than any other two exhibitions in the world; a horse fair comprising 350 of the finest blooded horses that money could procure; a gorgeous spectacle, illustrating in royal magnificence the triumphal entry of the victorious Cæsar into the capital of the Roman empire, with a reproduction of all the semi-barbaric splendor of those heroic times, with their thrilling four-horse chariot races, their gladiatorial contests and their exciting gala day sports; together with a vast concourse of acrobats, gymnasts, ærialists and riders, all exhibiting in three rings and upon a third-mile hippodrome track, and under the largest tents ever spread in this or any other country.

Beltrami Items.

BELTRAMI, May 23, 1892.

A. M. Childs of Crookston is in town today writing insurance policies for a few of our citizens.

H. B. Budd the best liked wheat buyer in the Red River valley is doing business at the county seat today.

F. B. Dykeman the Great Northern station agent, tells us that over 500 tons of freight was received here last month.

Our noted fisherman John Towers says that there is good fishing in the Sand Hill river.

Mrs. Wm. Price and family who have resided here for the past nine years, have taken up their abode in Carman.

Reis township will have about one-half as many acres in wheat as it had last year.

Lewis Seeger who has been in town for a few days was out looking for his claim on Sunday, but on account of high water he couldn't find it.

Union Sunday school services are held every Sunday in the Beltrami school house at 2:30 p. m. Those who desire to learn what man is to believe concerning God and what duty God requires of man, are cordially invited.

Yesterday the Sand Hill river overflowed its banks and flooded the townsite. Only those who have long rubber boots can get along Main street without getting wet.

Ole G. Kittleson who has a claim eleven miles east of Red lake, passed through here Saturday on his way to his farm in Hubbard township.

Martin Lydon who has been here most of the time the past eleven years, has gone to Devil's Lake.

A. H. Dunlop, M. D., of Crookston was calling on patients here last week.

James Hayes one of the most successful farmers in the valley passed through here this morning on his way to district court to report for jury duty.

At the first meeting of the sporting club its secretary, Tony Gilsoul, ran against a boxing glove which nearly closed one eye. EDNA.

Bids for Job Printing.

State of Minnesota,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Bids will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston for doing the job printing of said city; said bids to state the price per 1,000 ems for composition, price per pound for paper, and price per token for presswork. Said bids shall be marked "Proposals for job printing," and addressed to the city council of city of Crookston, and will be opened at its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, June 8th, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Crookston Nurseries

I have a new catalogue and card just issued, giving reduced prices of trees, tree seeds and small fruits for spring planting, which will be sent free by mail to anyone making application. FRANK T. HASELTINE,
[50tf] Crookston, Minn.

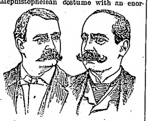
TOWARD FLOUR CITY.

IN THAT DIRECTION MANY EYES WILL SOON BE TURNED.

Gossip About Four Men Conspicuous in Connection with the Republican National Convention—Clarkson, Fassett, Washburn and Davis.

All Republican eyes, and a good many Democratic eyes, too, for that matter, are turning in the direction of Minneapolis, where the convention which will nominate the candidates of the Republican party for president and vice president convenes on June 7. While there has not been as much speculation concerning nominees this year as there was in 1888, there are so many elements tending to complicate matters, and withal so many uncertainties in politics, that there will be no lack of interest in the proceedings.

Two conspicuous figures at the great gathering will naturally be Hon. James S Clarkson, chairman, and Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, secretary of the Republican national committee. All the preliminary arrangements incidental to calling the convention to order will devolve upon these gentlemen and their associates. The former has been prominent in politics for many years. Upon President Harrison's accession to office it was generally believed that Mr. Clarkson would be tendered a cabinet portfolio, but he received instead, and it is generally understood at his own request, the place of first assistant postmaster general. The number of changes he made caused him to be dubbed by political opponents the "Headsman," and the comic papers of the opposite party pictured him always clothed from head to foot in a red Mephistophelean costume with an enormous executioner's ax in his hand. After a comparatively brief service he resigned. When Matthew S. Quay retired from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee Mr. Clarkson was elected his successor.


J. S. CLARKSON. J. S. FASSETT.

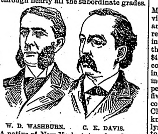
Mr. Clarkson has for many years been the editor and part proprietor of the Des Moines (Ia.) State Register. He first became nationally prominent in the convention of 1880, when he succeeded as one of the Blaine leaders in preventing Grant's nomination by bringing about that of James A. Garfield.

J. Sloat Fassett, secretary of the national committee, was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1853. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1870 was graduated from the Elmira Free academy. In 1877 he took his degree at the Rochester university and went to the German university of Heidelberg, whence he returned to Elmira, and was admitted to the bar on motion of Lawyer David Bennett Hill, who was destined in after years to be his political opponent. Not long after this Mr. Fassett became district attorney of Chemung county. In 1883 he went to the state senate, and was re-elected in 1885, 1887 and 1889. In 1891 he was appointed collector of the port of New York, but resigned soon after when he was nominated for governor.

When the national committee of one of the great parties meets to select the place in which the nominating convention shall be held, it is always besieged by the advocates of half a dozen cities, all of whom appreciate the value of the advertisement afforded by such a gathering. Two of those most prominent in presenting the claims of Minneapolis were the United States senators from the state of Minnesota—W. D. Washburn and C. K. Davis.

William Drew Washburn was born in Maine in 1831 and was reared on a farm. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1854, and in 1857 located in Minneapolis. His first office was that of surveyor general of Minnesota, to which he was appointed in 1861 by President Lincoln. He has been closely identified with nearly all of the industrial and commercial enterprises of his adopted home. He was a member of the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth congresses, and in 1889 was elected to the United States senate to succeed Dwight M. Sabin. He belongs to the celebrated family which included among its noted members the late Elihu Washburne, of Illinois, and C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin.

Cushman Kellogg Davis has reached his present exalted position by climbing through nearly all the subordinate grades. A native of New York state, where he was born in 1838, he was graduated from the University of Michigan at the age of nineteen, and was soon after admitted to the bar. He entered the army as a lieutenant in a Wisconsin regiment. His political career began in 1867, when he was elected to the Minnesota legislature. From 1868 to 1873 he was United States district attorney for Minnesota, and in 1874 he became governor of the state. He was elected to the United States senate and took his seat March 4, 1887.


W. D. WASHBURN. C. K. DAVIS.

A Strange Fresh Water Pond.

Ever since the settlement of the country, Hicks pond, at Palmyra, Me., has been a mystery to those living near its banks. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Sebasticook. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.

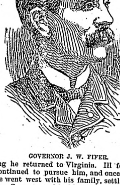
A Cane Made of Stamps.

A novel walking cane is that owned by a citizen of Detroit. It is made of 5,000 old postage stamps of various denominations and six nationalities—United States, Canadian, English, French, German and Italian. The face value of the stamps was $100. The surface of the cane when the stamps were all on was filed smooth and finished until it glazed.

HE WAS "PRIVATE JOE."

Now He Has Just Been Renominated for Governor of Illinois.

The career of "Private Joe" Fifer, recently renominated by the Republicans of Illinois for governor, would furnish the material for an entertaining novel. He was born in Staunton, Va., of German parentage. His father was a bricklayer, and being very poor moved to Missouri in the hope of bettering his condition. In this he was disappointed, and his wife dying he returned to Virginia. Ill fortune continued to pursue him, and once more he went west with his family, settling in Dry Grove township, McLean county, Ills., where he opened a brickyard. His son Joseph visited Bloomington, heard a lawyer make a speech, and returned to his humble home and calling firmly resolved that he would one day become an attorney.


GOVERNOR J. W. FIFER.

The war began about this time, and Joseph and his brother George walked barefooted to Bloomington and there enlisted as privates. This explains why Candidate Fifer in 1888 was referred to as "the Barefoot Boy of Bloomington." The brothers saw much active service, and one day before Jackson, Miss., when the list of those mortally wounded was made up the name of Joseph Fifer appeared on it. His fine constitution enabled him to pull through, and long before he had entirely recovered he was again at the front doing such duty as his condition permitted. He served several months beyond the term of his enlistment, and when the war closed he returned to Illinois with $155, no education and the still strong desire to become a great lawyer. He and his brother lived in a room and attended the Wesleyan university. Every Friday afternoon "Private Joe" was wont to set out for a tract of land the timber on which he had bought, and managed to eke out a living by woodchopping.

He was graduated in 1868, and the following year his ambition was gratified to the extent that he became a practicing lawyer at Bloomington. In 1872 he was elected corporation counsel, and a year later he became state attorney. In 1884 he went to the state senate. In 1888, when the Republicans were casting about for a candidate for governor, the title "Private Joe" was accidentally applied to him, and as he had but a short time before made himself exceedingly popular with the G. A. R. men by a pension controversy with General Black, his name aroused great enthusiasm in the state convention, and he was nominated and elected. In appearance Fifer is more like a minister than a statesman. Mrs. Fifer was a Miss Gertrude Lewis, the daughter of a Bloomington lumber dealer. The governor has two children—Herman, aged seventeen, and Florence, aged fourteen.

The Three Hypnotic Conditions.

In speaking of the three phases of hypnotism, a New York scientist said the other day:

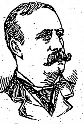
"The cataleptic is an absolute automaton without any true consciousness, purpose, or volition. The lethargic is simply a person under spiritual chloroform. The somnambulist has a personality different from his own real self. He obeys it or else the will of the operator. When he recovers consciousness he never remembers what has happened. These states are not as distinct in practice as in theory. They pass one into another imperceptibly. It is also found that by the use of various expedients one stage can be changed immediately to another. Oddest of all, it is possible to change the stage as to one-half of the body without affecting that of the other. Thus Professor Charcot caused a somnambulist to begin taking a bath and as the ablution started produced a lethargic condition of the right half of the body. The left half kept on working as if nothing had happened."

Important, if True.

According to the Indianapolis Journal Mrs. Stephen Clark, living near Heltonsville, Ind., has been seeing strange lights among the maple trees near her house, and recently a boy who was doing work for her in digging away some rocks at the foot of these trees is reported to have dug up about $4,000 in greenbacks, together with some counterfeiting tools and a revolver belonging to her husband, who was hanged by a mob fifteen years ago for murder. The people had found in a cave the corpses of five men and a woman, together with counterfeiting tools, and feeling sure that Clark was the murderer, and as he was known to be a desperate character he was lynched. The greenbacks found are said to be genuine.

St. Paul's New Mayor.

Colonel Frederick P. Wright, recently elected mayor of St. Paul, is thirty-eight years of age. His victory is the more notable because this is but the second time in its history that the city has been carried by the Republicans, and also because Colonel Wright's opponent was Mr. Robert A. Smith, a most popular politician, who has been mayor for several terms. The new mayor was born in Pittsburg, and when about eighteen years old became a resident of the city which he has now been called upon to govern. He secured a position with a business firm of which he is now the senior member. Colonel Wright had not, up to the time of his nomination as mayor, been actively identified with politics, although he has always been a warm Republican. He has long taken a great interest in the welfare of the national guard, of Minnesota, and has done much toward building up and improving that organization.


F. P. WRIGHT.

SPRING NOVELTIES

MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S
Suits and ::-
Overcoats

We show a Larger Variety of Novelties than ever before.

Our stock includes all the Leading Novelties of the Season, and many Styles that cannot be found Elsewhere in the Northwest.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME & SEE
For yourselves and be convinced.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

Schmidt, the Painter,
—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.
—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—
WALL PAPER.
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜
Office on Robert Street, - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

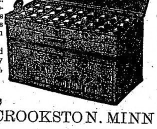
Farmers' Egg Cases.

Call and Get a Ticket

And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,
CROOKSTON. MINN
Opera House Block,



C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice-President.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice-President.
J.W. WHEELER, Cashier.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
Organized Under the State Laws.
Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500
Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections
Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS.
C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

S. L. COLLINS,
—PROPRIETOR OF—
MAIN STREET LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, west side, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby.
Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
In connection with which I will attend to in person.

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,
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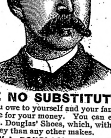

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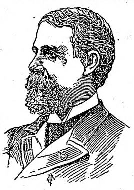
THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF A MICHIGAN MILLIONAIRE.

Seven Stages in the Life of Russell A. Alger—A Penniless Orphan, a Plowboy, a Pedagogue, a Lumberman, a Soldier, a Governor and a Millionaire.

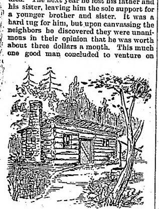
[Special Correspondence.]

DETROIT, May 17.—A penniless orphan at thirteen, a plowboy at twenty, a country pedagogue, a lumberman, a soldier, a governor, and now five times a millionaire, are the seven stages in the life of Russell A. Alger. The story of Mr. Alger's life, although reading like the tale of Aladdin's lamp, shows vividly the possibilities of this country's citizenship.


GENERAL ALGER.

The general's parents—lowly New Englanders—had no private car when they yoked up the old oxen and started for the woods of Ohio to cut out a new home. The region about Medina county was then in the far, far west and almost as primitive as the remote corner of some unexplored country. Here the family settled and proceeded to raise a mixed line of uncertain crops. Gradually the new soil submitted to tilling, and just when it was producing enough grain for family use young Alger was born, Feb. 27, 1836. He was not regarded as a very useful addition to the family until he became old enough to "tote" the corn to the near by mill and bring back the meal. The farm proved a failure and yielded not enough to pay its mortgage.

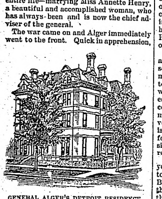
Then it was that the boy first felt the harshness of the world, as he hired himself for a few cups of meal a day to do a man's work for a neighbor. The meal went into the family pot. This arrangement lasted for some time, until the boy mustered courage to ask sixpence a day. It was during this prosperous engagement, when twelve years old, that his mother died. The next year he lost his father and his sister, leaving him the sole support for a younger brother and sister. It was a hard tug for him, but upon canvassing the neighbors he discovered they were unanimous in their opinion that he was worth about three dollars a month. This much one good man concluded to venture on young Alger's services, clinching his bargain with an offer of four dollars for the second month, and five dollars for each of the four others in the contract. In six months he had saved $27.53.


GENERAL ALGER'S BIRTHPLACE.

This was abundant capital, and acting upon his own impulse to learn something and be somebody he went to Richfield academy, working for his washing and board as apprentice to the village blacksmith. His schooling was apparently telling, for next year his wages went up to six dollars a month and kept advancing until he was twenty years old, when he drew fifteen dollars for working fourteen hours every day in every month.

Alger's early ambition was to be a lawyer. He studied with Wolcott & Upson, in Akron, O., and in two years the supreme court decided he knew enough to be admitted. He began practice in Cleveland, but the confining work was in no way agreeable to him. His health demanded a change, and in consequence, on the last day in 1860, Alger came to Michigan. Grand Rapids was selected as his home. He began business as a lumber dealer, taking another young man as a partner. They made a single shipment to a Chicago house, which failed after the consignment was received and landed the two young men high and dry, without a dollar. About this time, however, he did one of the most sensible and graceful acts in his entire life—marrying Miss Annette Henry, a beautiful and accomplished woman, who has always been and is now the chief adviser of the general.

The war came on and Alger immediately went to the front. Quick in apprehension, bold in emergencies, trained to overcome obstacles and fearless in everything, he rapidly advanced in rank, retiring with the title of brevet brigadier general, after participating in sixty-six battles and skirmishes.


GENERAL ALGER'S DETROIT RESIDENCE.

The general made his millions in the face of opposition most hearty and predictions most numerous that he would a second time be a bankrupt. But he went on buying every inch of pine land that he could induce reluctant money lenders to

---

of politics in this country by bringing about the nomination of Mr. Blaine instead of that of Mr. Harrison. They do not know and I do not know positively that Blaine has determined to beat Harrison, but there are indications that Mr. Blaine is permitting his friends to understand that he will accept if nominated at Minneapolis.

The friends of the president say he could not have appointed Colonel Coppinger brigadier general, because Coppinger stood second from the bottom of the list of eligibles, and his promotion under these circumstances would have been destructive of discipline in the army, besides being an injustice to the men who stood near the top. Mr. Blaine's friends contend that the secretary had voluntarily declined to be a candidate for the presidential nomination when it was within his power to get the nomination by simply asking for it; that his withdrawal cleared the field for the president, and that such a great obligation should have been met by the president in any way in his power. To refuse to promote a man whose promotion Mr. Blaine asked for was, in the opinion of the secretary's friends, rank ingratitude.

Mr. Blaine is not a candidate for the nomination to be made at Minneapolis. No one pretends that he is. But his most intimate friends give it as their conviction that he will accept if nominated, and I have inside information to the effect that it is upon this assumption that they intend to proceed. They do not even intend to ask him if he will accept, knowing that this is not a fair question. They will simply go ahead and nominate him, and with the question thus raised they feel confident of what Mr. Blaine's answer will be. At the present time Mr. Blaine is in such a position that he cannot even indicate a willingness to accept. Having announced that he will not be a candidate there is nothing left for him to do but to do nothing. He is trying to discourage his friends from supporting him, and insists that he does not want the nomination. But since they believe that he will accept, and as they are determined on the strength of that to go ahead, the reader may understand that, in the absence of another declaration from Mr. Blaine, more emphatic than the one which he has already made, an effort will be made to stampede the convention for him at Minneapolis.

During the last month Mr. Blaine has grown steadily in strength and activity. For the first time in a year he has appeared like his old self. He shows himself as much as possible in public. He takes long walks, attends the theater often, visited the circus the other day and was as joyous as a boy in his appreciation of the wonders and humors of the performance, and not long since surprised every one at the Capitol by making his appearance there to argue before a committee in favor of a bill in which the department of state is interested. All this activity, this apparent revival of health and strength, gives hope to those friends who want to make him president.

The men who intend to nominate Blaine have prepared for him a very comfortable programme. After the nomination they say he is to write a short letter of acceptance and spend the remainder of the summer at Bar Harbor. They do not want any campaign speeches from him, they would not have him bother himself receiving delegations. If Blaine should be elected they contract to keep the office hunters and politicians away from him and protect him from annoyance and unnecessary labor. They want him to spend the coming winter at Augusta in semiretirement, and to come to Washington March 3 next with his cabinet already chosen.

Then they would have President Blaine bring about a much needed reform in the presidential office by refusing to take charge in person of the distribution of offices. They contend, and rightly, that under the existing practice a president of the United States simply wears out his life listening to the appeals of rival aspirants for appointment, whereas all but the most important of these cases should be heard and finally decided by the cabinet officers under whose jurisdiction they would naturally fall. Mr. Blaine's friends would have him shut himself up in the White House, see only his ministers and persons of prime importance and abolish the senseless American custom of handshaking and public levees, whose only purpose is to tire out the president and satisfy the curiosity of the crowd. Serving as this sort of a president, Blaine's friends argue that he is strong enough to endure the cares of office, and that there is no reason why he should not accept the nomination.

This is a very pretty plan, and it may be carried out. But the reader should not lose sight of the fact that Mr. Blaine is a peculiar man. He is well and apparently ambitious today, smarting somewhat under the president's unwillingness to do some things which have been asked of him, but next week he may be feeling despondent and without a word of warning to his friends write a letter which will make it impossible for them to nominate him at Minneapolis. Mr. Blaine has always been a fatalist as to the presidency. He has not for eight or ten years at least believed that he could ever attain the summit of his ambition. Intimate friends of his have detailed to me conversations which they have had with him on this score, conversations in which he showed himself to be a pronounced, almost a pitiful fatalist. Yet this strange man may have shaken off even his fatalism, and with apparently returning health renewed the ambition of his younger years.

You see much talk in the newspapers of other aspirants for the presidency and of other possible nominees of the Minneapolis convention. Let me tell my readers that in the judgment of the men here who have both information and wisdom the Republican nominee must be either Blaine or Harrison.

Not to weary you with details, I can assure you that with Blaine out Harrison will be renominated so easily that in my judgment the opposition will not care to make a stand or ask for a roll call. But with Blaine in the field the 600 uninstructed delegates will with practical unanimity combine upon him and give him much more than a majority of the whole convention. The only man who can stop them is Blaine himself, and I have good reasons for believing that Mr. Blaine will stand silent—not seeking the nomination, but ready to accept it if it seeks him.

At the same time I am able to assure you that the president's friends will fight to the last. There was a time when Mr. Blaine could have had the nomination for the asking without opposition and with the support of the president and his friends. For this I have authority almost as satisfactory as the word of the president himself. At one time—namely, nine months ago—the president came near retiring from the field so that Mr. Blaine might be nominated. But that time has passed, and the administration will fight with all its power at Minneapolis. The meaning of this is that then and there will be determined which is stronger in the Republican party—Blaine or Harrison. Without Blaine there will be no struggle at all.

ROBERT GRAVES.

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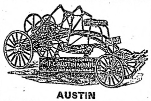
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GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA
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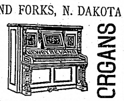

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4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7;15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under act of March 3d, 1891, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 24th, 1892, viz: Benjamin Holton, T. C. No. 3,589, for the se¼ Sec 34, Tp. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz A. Shaw, Teodore Vialerius, Westley Fuller, S. L. Collins, all of Crookston Minn.

15-10] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Polk County Journal.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

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WILL BLAINE ACCEPT?

Despite the fact that Blaine has refused to allow his name to go before the Minneapolis convention as a presidential candidate, many prominent papers and knowing people who claim to be "on the inside," insist that if tendered the nomination, Blaine will accept it, and it is even asserted positively that he has recently informed some prominent republicans that he would accept. It is further said that there is a mutual understanding between Harrison and Blaine to the effect that neither shall make any effort to secure the nomination, but the one securing the honor shall make the run. The democratic papers, knowing that Blaine would be the strongest candidate, have been trying to kill the Blaine sentiment by industriously circulating the report that he is physically unable to undertake a campaign..

The JOURNAL is inclined to the opinion that Blaine will be the nominee of the republican party, that he will accept the nomination, and that the republican standard will be carried to victory with overwhelming majorities. Blaine's name can enthuse the American people and unite the discontented elements within the republican party as no other can. There is a magnetism about him which cannot be overcome or counteracted.

As the second choice of the people, Harrison would make a strong candidate. His record as chief executive is clean, and his administration has been manly and straightforward. The firm stand which he took in the Chilian affair, and in the controversy with England over the seal fisheries of Alaska, in which John Bull showed a domineering spirit, proved the president to be a true American and strengthened him in the hearts of the American people. Such prominent democrats as Henry Watterson are willing to concede President Harrison's strength. In speaking of his (Harrison's) probable nomination, he says: "The democratic nominee for president has to meet a victorious adversary, who has given proof of sterling abilities and commended himself to the respect of the country." There would be no difficulty about electing either Blaine or Harrison, but it must be admitted that Blaine could draw to the republican ranks many who have wandered away after false gods and new parties.

THE PEOPLES PARTY'.

One great objection to becoming a member of the Peoples' Party is in the fact that in order to join it a man is obliged to sink his own identity, accept the program already laid down and blindly follow the self-constituted leaders of that party, or, if he dares to assert the independence of a free American citizen by presuming to take a hand in the framing of the party policy, he is subject to abuse of so vile a nature as would cause any sensitive man to shrink from presuming to provoke an ebullition. That's one difference between the Peoples' party and the old Alliance party. The Alliance party encouraged its members to think for themselves, to act for themselves and to vote for their interests. The Peoples' party obliges its votaries to accept a cut-and-dried program, already prepared, and to blindly support its leaders, in fact to become an unthinking slave to party. Unfortunately the platform adopted does not contain the essential elements upon which this free government was founded, and principally for the reason that the people themselves had no voice in its making. That platform was made by disgruntled politicians—old party hacks who failed to obtain the recognition or the emoluments they sought in old party lines and who think they see in the distress prevailing in agriculture an opportunity to accomplish their ends. That's all there is of it so far as they are concerned, and their actions show that they don't care a continental for the farmer or for any other man only for his votes. A cause, to be successful, must be based upon a more solid structure, and a platform to commend itself to the people must be made by the people, in the interest of the people and all of the people. In the present arrangement one interest is predominant and all the rest must be subservient. One interest has the advantage of at least nine-tenths of the representation in party councils and every other interest combined gets the remaining one-tenth. This is everything but a representative party of a free and enlightened people.

DRAINAGE!

The condition of the soil this spring suggests a subject that a few years ago received considerable attention, but for several years it seems to have been lost sight of, and that is the importance of drainage. It is proven by the fact that every farm that has natural drainage is now sown while in the localities that need a good drainage system, but very little has been seeded, and these acres comprise some of the very choicest lands in the county. It has been demonstrated that a system of drainage can be obtained that will be effective, and, no matter what the cost of it would be, it should be done. This is a matter of vast importance to every citizen in Polk county whether he is directly benefited or not, as the question whether these fertile lands shall remain uncultivated from year to year and hence unavailable for purposes of taxation affects the interests of all—directly or indirectly. This is a question of so vital importance that we wonder somewhat that a convention has not been called to devise ways and means to secure adequate drainage before this. Thousands of acres that are now unseeded need not have been, had this matter been attended to as it should have been years ago. Will it be done now? We should like to hear from our readers who are interested on this topic.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Ever since the Fifty-first congress adjourned, the Democrats have been howling about the amount of the appropriations made at that session, calling it a "billion-dollar congress," and have been telling about the economy which would be practiced when the Democrats got hold of the reins of power.

Time rolled on and the Fifty-second congress (Democratic) met. A great show of economy was made at first in the way of cutting down appropriations, and the Democrats pointed with pride to the course which objector Holman was pursuing in trying to scale every appropriation bill that was brought up. Every effort was put forth to keep down the appropriations, so that the Democratic party could go into the coming campaign and refer to the economical Democratic congress as compared with the Republican billion-dollar congress. But, alas! Their hopes are being blasted every day as the appropriations creep up higher and higher until they already exceed in proportion the amounts appropriated by the Fifty-first congress.

The fact is, they are just finding out that this is a billion-dollar country, and as the population and wealth of the nation increases, it takes just so much more money to run the government of the country. The increase in the amount appropriated by the Fifty-first congress exceeded the previous congress only in proportion to the increase and demands of the people, and the Democratic party nor any other party cannot run this government for the same amount of money each year. The expenses have been increasing ever since the first congress assembeled, and will continue to increase.

The Democratic press of the country is now crying out to congress to call a halt in the expenditures before they exceed the "monstrous extravagance" of the Republicans. Under the caption, "Is it Another Billion Dollar Congress?" the Minneapolis Times (Dem.) of a recent issue says:

A "consistent Democrat" wants to know "what the Democratic Congress has done to justify the Times in charging it with extravagance and doing practically nothing to help the party and much to burden it in the coming struggle?"

The plain answer to this is that the appropriations now being made by the present Congress bring the line of expenditures perilously near the monstrous extravagance which made the billion-dollar Congress of execrable memory. According to a statement prepared for Representative Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, in the appropriations committee, the total appropriations by the present Congress at its first session will be $486,804,679, as against a total of $463,898,510 appropriated by the last congress at its first session.

* * * *

The appropriations in which the present congress exceeds its predecessors are these: Agricultural, $3,360,995, against $1,799,100; Indian, $8,209,441, against $7,262,016; legislative, $22,754,038, against $21,030,752; pensions, $134,825,066, against $98,457,461; post office, $78,216,068, against $72,226,698. In the sundry civil, river and harbor, fortification and consular bills, the appropriations of this year fall below those of the first session of the Reed Congress. Adding miscellaneous and deficiency bills, the total of regular appropriations at the first session of the Reed Congress was $361,780,057, while the like appropriations at the first session of the present Congress—on account of increased pensions—will be $364,940,799. The permanent annual appropriations are to be added in each case to get the grand total. The Reed Congress increased them from $101,000,000 to $121,000,000 so that, as stated, the grand total for the past session of the Fifty-first Congress was $463,398,510, as against $486,804,679 for the first session of the Fifty-second Congress.

* * * *

The Democratic party has promised the people a far different programme. It is pledged to make the expenditures of the government as small as possible. The smaller the national expenses become the smaller the national revenue needed to meet them, and the lighter the burden of taxation to be finally borne by the people. Moderate expenditures, moderate revenue and moderate taxation—which is but another term for moderate tariff rates—all go hand in hand. The Democratic party has promised that these shall be the first fruits of its supremacy. This congress belongs to the people; it has a two-thirds Democratic majority. How is it redeeming solemn pledges of the Democracy to the people?

NO STATE ENCAMPMENT.

There being no funds in the state treasury to pay encampment expenses, it has been decided to omit the annual encampment of the state militia this year. It is "a penny wise and pound foolish" policy which causes a legislature to not appropriate sufficient funds to maintain the organization and efficiency of the state troops. The state militia is the safeguard of the commonwealth. It is true, of course, that at the present time there is little necessity for the maintenance of state troops, but when they are required they are wanted urgently. No one can fortell the time when the state militia may be needed to quell riots or protect the lives and property of the citizens from mob violence. This state has had several examples of this which has practically demonstrated the value of the state troops in this direction. "In times of peace prepare for war" is an axiom as proper as it is old, and the best way for a nation to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. A legislature will consume several days discussing and defeating a militia appropriation, while the time thus spent costs the state more than the appropriation asked for. When the militiamen contribute their time it is sufficient, and the state should see that they are properly uniformed and equipped. The annual encampment is about all the boys have to look forward to as a sort of compensation for their hours of weary practice and drill, and when deprived of this little outing, there is not much encouragement for them to join the home guards.

THE recent cloud-burst at Sioux City, Iowa, which caused the loss of probably 50 or 60 lives and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property is one of those awful calamities which cannot be forseen and which Providence sees fit to inflict upon the human race. In the history of this country it is outrivaled only by the Johnstown flood. Such disasters as these appal and discourage the bravest and best of people, but it can truthfully be said that there is not a race on the face of the earth that recover their losses and rebuild their ruined cities as quickly as the American people. People who can go to work on the ruins of their homes and over the graves of their loved ones, must have as much courage as any hero who ever carried a sword or stormed a fortification. From the ruins of Sioux City will spring up a handsome substantial metropolis, which will exceed in every respect the city before the destruction came upon it. This has been the history of every prosperous American city which has been overtaken by calamity.

THE TEXT book contractor offers to take all the old grammars and histories from the hands of the pupils and exchange them for the new text books if they pay 40 cents additional for the histories and 25 cents for the grammars. The Minneapolis Journal remarks that, this is paying the piper a little too much. The sooner the state adopts the free text book system as advocated by the Republican party the better.

THE NORTHFIELD News calls for an expression of opinion on the subject of a large or small convention. The majority opinion seems to be in favor of a large convention. In a large convention the little jobs that sometimes creep in are harder to put through, and aside from that the fact that the people desire it should be sufficient reason for holding as large a convention as possible.

EDITOR SMITH (Diamond Hiram the boys call him) has sold his interest in the Marshall County Leader and will retire to his farm. Smith has shown considerable ability in the journalistic field and it will take a pretty good man to keep the Leader up to its standard.

REAL ESTATE dealers in Kansas City and other towns along the Big Muddy are now selling real estate by the gallon. Cities may be inundated and even swept away, but nothing can discourage a real live man who handles dirt.

THE CLEVELAND boom is gaining in the south, and it is stated on Democratic authority that on cutting open a watermelon in Georgia the other day it was found to contain one of Grover's little boomlets.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says that Blaine will certainly be nominated.

Sheep on Shares.

I have 60 good sheep that I desire to let out on shares to some good man. Apply to

[5-6] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

A SAD DEATH.

Miss Anna J. Wright of Ada Dies Suddenly in Minneapolis.

Miss Anna J. Wright of Ada who died recently in Minneapolis, was well known and respected throughout Polk County. The following from the Ada Index will be of interest:

DIED:—Miss Anna J. Wright, aged 18 years, at Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday, May 15, 1892, of pneumonia.

The above sad news flashed over the wire last Sunday morning, bringing sorrow to many a heart in Ada, for about all had the impression that Miss Wright was out of danger and were unprepared for so heartrending a shock. Just three weeks ago she was in this city on a visit to her parents and many friends, enjoying a short vacation from the duties of the position she held in Donaldson Bros. Minneapolis store, having at that time a severe cold. Upon her return to Minneapolis, she was taken down with that dreaded decease pneumonia, and in nine days, the ninth day being the one set for a change for the better, the doors of the temple swung on their hinges and were closed forever.

Anna was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, and was the second child born in this township. About two years ago she left for Minneapolis, where she held a position in the drug department of Donaldson's Glass Block up to the time of her sickness. Among the hundreds of clerks employed in that large establishment, Miss Wright was a general favorite, and the floral tributes given by her young lady friends in the store, went a good ways in showing their regard and esteem for their former companion.

The funeral took place from the M. E. church on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Revs. Preston and Morrison officiating. Despite the drenching rain the church was crowded, a good many not being able to gain an entrance. The funeral was conducted under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge of this city. The church was appropriately draped and decorated by her friends, her old schoolmates contributing flowers which were arranged in letters, to form the word "Anna," being their last act of loving kindness to their departed friend.

It is needless to state that Mr. and Mrs. Wright and family have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad affliction.

Resolutions of respect were passed by the Ada public school, of which deceased had been a member.

Prof. Whittier Married.

The Norman County Index gives an account of a seemingly mysterious marriage at Ada. The groom will be remembered as having rooms in the Reckitt block, this city, for three weeks recently. The professor had probably tired of single blessedness, and his native modesty accounts for his desire to keep the marriage secret. The Index says:

Judge Hunting was called upon last Saturday to perform a marriage ceremony that had something of a mysterious air about it. The names on the marriage license were F. W. Whittier and Miss Mary Hellen Connel, the bride claiming Norman county as her residence. The groom's desire to keep the matter quite set the gossips to wondering and their tongues to wagging, as to whether it was or wasn't a run-a-way match. Upon inquiring it was found that Mr. Whittier and lady came to Ada on the noon train from the north and it was at once surmised that they came from Crookston. Upon looking over the columns of the Crookston papers, the portrait of Prof. F. W. Whittier, the optician, and the gentleman married were found to be the same person. The professor's desire for secrecy is, of course, unexplained. The couple took the evening train for Minneapolis, apparently in a very happy frame of mind.

Thinks Holston Miscalculates.

Glyndon News:—The judicial district convention of the People's party is announced for June 1st at Ada. County Attorney Holston, of Polk, is an active aspirant for the nomination; also Frank Ives, of Crookston. We hazard a Clay county opinion, as judicial as we can make it for an old neighbor, to the effect that if Farmer Holston is turning his back on an easy re-election to the attorneyship for the chances he will take on the judgeship, his November crop will show that he miscalculated on the branch of agriculture commonly spoken of as the geese that lay the golden eggs.

A Stick of Timber.

There passed over the Burlington road on the 14th inst. to Chicago a stick of timber 104 feet long, 18x18 inches square. It was cut in the forest of Washington, that state's contribution to the World's fair. Four flat cars were required for its transportation. It was necessary to transport this piece of timber over the Burlington on its straight line, as other roads would swing it off the cars turning sharp curves.—La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle.

Farmers not Interested.

A special to the St. Paul Dispatch from Redwood Falls, dated May 20th, says: "Doc Fish opened the farmers' institute this morning with a slim attendance; very few farmers are interested; Republicans have challenged them to a joint debate, with C. L. Smith, of Minneapolis, as their champion.

BLAINE'S GREAT POPULARITY.

Ex-Governor Dillingham Says the Country Admires a Statesman With Brains.

A Topeka telegram to the New York Press, under date of May 15th, says: Ex-Governor Dillingham arrived here to-day. In an interview he said: "Harrison is without doubt the choice of Vermont for the Presidential nomination. If Blaine's health was such that he could accept the nomination I believe it would be given to him by acclamation. It is wonderful what a great and growing popularity Blaine has with the people of this country.

"They seem to admire above all things a statesman of brains—one who can inaugurate great national politics such as American reciprocity. But if Secretary Blaine is not able to undertake the labors of a presidential canvass the nomination naturally falls to President Harrison, whose clean and patriotic administration commends itself to those without the party as well as to the Republicans. Such leaders as Senator Proctor, who was secretary of war under President Harrison, would of course lend all their strength to secure his nomination, but it has not been necessary so far, and the state will undoubtedly give him a handsome majority.

"I believe Senator Hill will be strong enough to do any other candidate of his party a great deal of harm if he chooses to do so. He is strongest in New York, but I think his presidential boom has almost subsided. Cleveland is stronger today for having written his anti-silver letter. There is nothing that makes a man so strong with the people as to convince them that he thinks for himself and acts in the line of his convictions regardless of personal consequences."

Leaders.

The world has always admired and followed leaders, without much philosophizing as to what qualities they had that made them so. They have been in all walks of life, civil, military and religious. Moses, Alexander, Socrates, Plato, Cæsar, Mahomet, Luther, Columbus, Napoleon, Newton, Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Livingstone—all have had their impress, not only on their own generation, but on all which have followed to this day. The influence of some has been for evil—more for good. Among the benefactors are the discoverers and pioneers, and in this category can be justly placed the Burlington system of railroads. They opened up the great state of Nebraska, reached first that storehouse of silver, Colorado, and are pioneers in all improvements which add to the comfort or safety of patrons. For tickets, rates, or any information address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company Makes a Cheap Excursion to Crookston in June.

Agent Sharkey advises us that the Northern Pacific railroad has made a rate of one fare for the round trip, Minneapolis to Crookston, during the time of the Republican convention in Minneapolis in June. These tickets will be good for use until June 25th. People desiring to visit our magnificent city and the Red River Valley should take advantage of the cheap railroad fare.

Notice for Bids for Park Site.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the City Council until Tuesday, June 14th, for a site for a city park.

By order of City Council,

E. C. CARRUTH,

3-8 Clerk.

The Lieutenant's Intention.

DUBUQUE, Special, May 24.—Lieut. Hetherington and wife will proceed from San Francisco directly to her folks in Wilmington, Del. They will avoid Dubuque, and Mr. Hetherington's father will meet them in Chicago Saturday. He hopes to hear an affirmation of the report that Secretary Tracy will assign the lieutenant to duty at Bethlehem, Pa., as a steel inspector.

At a Normal School.

MANKATO, Minn., Special, May 24.—The graduating exercises of the model department of the normal school occurred to-day. This afternoon the field day sports took place at the fair grounds. Sunday Rev. A. R. Taylor delivered the baccalaureate sermon, and the evening before the public session of the literary society was held. The graduating exercises occur Wednesday evening.

Saloonkeepers Arrested.

WASHBURN, Wis., Special, May 24.—All saloons, six in number, at Iron River, this county, were pulled to-day by the sheriff for running gambling rooms. The trial is now in progress here. Much interest is felt as the arrests were made under the state law and are the first of the kind here.

These Will Sell Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Special, May 24.—Minnesota postmasters appointed: J. Stolberg, Harus, Chisago county; Mrs. B. Washburn, Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county.

Old Soldiers Take a Hand.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 24.—A soldiers' movement has been started here which may have an important influence on the politics of the state. The plan is to organize veteran leagues all over the state and give them a distinctively political character. The soldiers are hopeful of building a powerful political machine.

IS SHE GUILTY?

Mrs. Russell's Case Goes to the Jury Without Argument by Either Side.

Judge Bailey Makes His Charge and the Jury Retired Early Last Night.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Special, May 24.—There was some surprise this afternoon when Mr. James, attorney for the accused in the Russell murder trial, announced that the defense had no rebuttal to put in, but there was genuine amazement when Judge Bailey immediately thereafter stated that the case would be given to the jury without argument by either side. The long suffering jurymen gazed in blank astonishment for a moment, and then a smile of gratification overspread the faces of the twelve men who went into the jury box twenty-eight days ago. The smile spread to the lawyers, and Mrs. Russell, who was quite cheerful in the afternoon, smiled also. Court adjourned to 7:30 p. m., the hour fixed for the delivery of the judge's charge.

The proposition to submit without argument came first from Mr. James, and District Attorney Frawley and Mr. Erwin acceded to it on the understanding that the facts in the case were not to be reviewed in the judge's charge. The defense this afternoon called Sheriff Flemming and made him tell a good deal of the story of the deception practiced on Mrs. Russell when she was arrested. Then District Attorney Frawley himself was placed on the stand and subjected to a hot cross-fire on the same subject. He frankly told the whole story and did not seem to care what was thought of it. He said in substance:

> I sent Russ Whipple to the jail that night to get what he could of the truth about this murder. I went to the central telephone office, told Whipple to go to the jail and tell Mrs. Russell he was a logger, named Sweeney, from Fifield and a friend, and to find out everything he could. I talked to Mrs. Russell by telephone, I represented myself as no particular person, but represented myself as being at Mr. Carson's. When she asked whether it was Carson or Buffinton I gave an evasive answer. I intended to deceive her.

The district attorney found out by this means that the defense would produce the package of poison found in the bed of the deceased, but the court would not admit evidence as to what Russell really said. The judge said he purposed to certify to the supreme court the **QUESTIONABLE CIRCUMSTANCES** of this case; the way in which Mrs. Russell was arrested; the manner in which she came to waive examination; the episode at the jail, and the publication of the inflammatory letter in a local paper the day before the trial began; whether Mrs. Russell, the accused, had had a constitutional trial, and whether the actions of the district attorney had not deprived her of it.

Mr. Erwin, for the state, tried to get in some evidence as to the good character of Sarah Halverson, the girl who Mrs. Russell's nephew, Elmer Horton, swore he saw sitting on the lap of Peter Erickson on the piazza one moonlight night. The court ruled the evidence out and so Sarah was put on the stand and said that Horton's story was false. Then Mr. Erwin put in evidence an almanac to show there was no moon that night. The judge examined the almanac and told Mr. Erwin that he had read the figures wrong and that the almanac proved, if it proved anything, that there certainly was a moon that night. When Prof. Mulliken of St. Paul was called by the state to testify as a handwriting expert **THE JUDGE BATTED ERWIN** all over the field once more. The court said, "You will have to show more facts than this, Mr. Erwin, before he can testify." Witness was shown Exhibit 8, and Mr. Erwin asked him to illustrate his evidence by comparisons on a blackboard. The judge said no such comparisons would be allowed. "Besides that," the judge added, "the witness has not shown himself to be an expert." Mr. Erwin and Mr. Frawley endeavored to argue the matter with the judge, but his honor said the matter was settled, and he wanted to hear no more about it. The witness, he said, was deficient in scientific and practical knowledge.

Mr. Erwin—Well, then we ask time to get an expert here.

The court—Well, I won't give you time.

The matter was argued further, but the judge sharply "closed the debate," and Mr. Erwin remarked "That is all then, professor," and Prof. Mulliken left the stand. Mr. Erwin then called Prof. Curtiss and asked him if in his opinion the handwriting on the package of poison and that of Adam Erickson were the same and witness said he thought not. Curtiss was a witness for the defense.

THE JURY CHARGED.

At 8 o'clock to-night in a court room crowded to suffocation the jury stood up to listen to Judge Bailey's charge in the Russell case. As the opening sentences describing the crime of murder by person were read tears filled the eyes of Mrs. Russell and she partially buried her face in a handkerchief. Later she rallied, and by the time the jury had retired she was composedly chatting with her husband. Judge Bailey in his charge called attention to the fact that the character of the evidence relied on by the state to prove the charge against the accused was presumptively circumstantial as distinguished from evidence conclusively circumstantial; also that the jury must not infer, even though the accused had love for the husband of the deceased, that such love was a sufficient motive or that it would naturally prompt to the crime of murder. Reference is made in the charge to the accusation by the defense against the district attorney, and the judge said if it was made to appear that the prosecuting officer had suppressed or manufactured any evidence or attempted it then the whole testimony on which a conviction is asked may be thus tainted so as to be unreliable. At the same time, he said, the law presumed the district attorney innocent of any willful or guilty intent. The jury retired at 8:25 p. m.

Fire Bugs at Work.

MARION JUNCTION, S. D., Special, May 24.—An incendiary fire last night caused a total loss to Louis Seward of his store and stock of general merchandise of $3,800; insurance, $950.

Lincoln County Prohibitionists.

LAKE BENTON, Minn., Special, May 24.—The Prohibition county convention for Lincoln county was held here to-day. M. F. Woodard and F. J. Carlisle were elected delegates to the state convention, and J. M. Addington and John Stegner were chosen delegates the congressional convention. Prohibitionists who went with the Alliance two years ago were noticed in the convention. A new county central committee was elected, and after considerable discussion the convention decided to put a county ticket in the field this year. At night Rev. J. H. Hector addressed one of the largest gatherings ever held here.

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

WARD WILLIAMS, of Watertown S. D., has been appointed special agent of the interior department.

SENATOR VANCE of North Carolina returned to Washington. He will probably be well enough to resume his duties in a few days.

THE gun carriage board is discussing the expediency of removing the manufacture of field gun carriages from Springfield. Mass., to rock Island, Ill.

LEOPOLD, hereditary prince of Isenburg and Birstein, the oldest son of Charles, sovereign German prince of Isenburg and Birstein and Louise, arch-duchess of Austria, has arrived in Washington. He has made a tour of the United States.

E. S. LACEY, comptroller of the currency has practically decided to accept the presidency of the Bankers' National bank, of Chicago, one of the several similar offers recently received by him. It is not likely, however, that he will relinquish his present position before July 1.

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES SENATOR BARBOUR of Virginia dies very suddenly.

COMMODORE HENRY BRUCE, of Massachusetts; who entered the United States navy in 1816, has been "unemployed" for 55 years.

JONATHAN BLANCHARD, president emeritus of Wheaton, Ill., college, died very suddenly. He was born at Rockingham, Vt., Jan. 19, 1811.

FERDINAND WARD, late of Sing Sing, has purchased an Elegant $50,000 residence in Stamford, Conn., and will soon again go into business in New York.

JOHN SWINTON says that New York has only ten really great men. We know that nine of them are named Chauncey Depew, but who is the other one?

Mr. Gladstone has been as prolific in publications as he has been inexhaustible in speeches. His writings fill 22 pages of the printed catalogue of the British Museum.

HON. JOHN A. ANDERSON, for twelve years the representatives of the First Kansas district in Congress, died Thursday at Liverpool, England. He had been traveling in Egypt for his health.

CASUALTIES

RAIN, accompanied by a terrible wind, did considerable damage in Pennsylvania.

THE Mississippi and Missouri rivers continue to cause great damage.

Nine men are killed by an accident in a mine near Butte, Mont.

One laborer is killed and three others injured in an accident at Carlton, Minn.

Heavy rains cause considerable damage at Huron and Pierre, S. D.

A DEFECTIVE switch wrecked a fast train on the Norfolk & Western railway at Hagerstown, Md. The conductor was killed and ten passengers injured, not fatally.

A 20-STAMP mill at the Mac mine, Unionville, a few miles above Helena, burned. The loss is between $15,000 and $20,000. The insurance is $10,000.

The continued heavy rainfalls have caused genuine alarm among the farmers of Illinois and Indiana. Hundreds of fields have not been plowed.

THE Silver Lake Ice company's immense ice house at Perry, N. Y., was burned, and 60,000 tons of ice were destroyed. Loss, $250,000; insurance, $65,000.

THE WICKED WORLD.

LAWYERS are said so have robbed the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians of $67,000.

A Montana wife shoots and kills a man in defense of her honor.

Murderer Tice will be electrocuted at Auburn prison.

Skiles, the notorious swindler, is convicted in Stillwater.

A Helena officer is shot by prisoners, who escape.

AN Illinois boy of fifteen kills his sweetheart, aged seventeen, and commits suicide.

AN Idaho miner shoots a girl who, disguised as a calf, had stolen much treasure from him.

MME. MARIE ANDREW, convicted of keeping a disorderly house in New York on the testimony of Dr. Parkhurst and his agents, has been sentenced to one year imprisonment.

A pitched battle took place between horse thieves and deputy sheriffs in the Sac and Fox country in the Indian Territory. Two of the horse thieves and one of the deputies were killed.

AT Waco, Tex., Otis W. David, county tax collector, serving his third term, has confessed himself short $28,000 to both the state and the county. The bondsmen have made it good.

IRA Mullens, a lawless character, while driving in Letcher county, Ky., was fired upon from ambush. He was accompanied by his wife, brother-in-law, a child and the driver of his wagon, all of whom, with himself, were killed. No clue to the murderers.

"Hanny" Dobbs, the noted bank burglar and crony of "Red" Leary, George Wilkes and "Big Slim" Thompson, is dead in New York. He had just been released from the penitentiary. Dobbs was one of the most noted desperate criminals in the United States.

WILLIAM WILKINS, of Niota, near Carthage, Ill., owned a vicious stallion, which attacked and severely bit him. Wilkins subdued the stallion by roping him down and then picked out the animal's eyes with a needle. He will be held to the grand jury for cruelty.

A CHARLESTOWN, Md., special says: The people of this section are intensely excited over an assault committed at Kendyville by Jim Taylor, a colored man, upon a little white girl ten years old, the daughter of John W. Silcox, a prominent citizen. Taylor was jailed at Chestertown, and lynching is expected.

FOREIGN.

ITALY has a new cabinet, headed by Giolitti.

A Frenchman vanquishes and wounds four men in as many duels in one day.

THE British house of commons votes to disfranchise illiterate voters.

POLITICAL riots are resumed in Ireland. Forty men are injured in a shindy at Cork.

A VEIN of silver-bearing quartz has been discovered in Ontario, fifty miles from the Soo.

Advices from Mauritus tell of an unprecedented hurricane on that island April 29. The damage was frightful and the loss of life is appalling. The number of deaths is not known yet.

The archbishop of Paris has written to the pope joyfully accepting the papal policy toward France, thus ending all dissension.

The French forces in Tonquin have captured a pirate stronghold, killing 125. Fifty-three French soldiers and officers were killed.

THE Valkes oil works in Berlin have been burned, involving a loss of 2,000,000 marks. Two men have supposed to have perished in the flames.

A CURRENCY association composed of all classes of citizens is forming at Simla, India, to petition parliament to establish a gold monetary standard, "since the true solution, bimetallism, is unattainable."

THE bill to endorse the French treaties which was introduced by Premier Whiteway has been defeated in the legislative assembly of Newfoundland.

THE Nova Scotia government steamer Newfield arrived at Halifax bringing six sailors from the bark Henry, which was wrecked and six of her crew drowned.

EMPEROR WILLIAM began the round of festivities with which this summer is to be filled. He and the empress, in Stettin, celebrated with the Pommerian nobility the opening of the new county building.

THE death is announced of Gen. George Klapka, a contemporary of Louis Kossuth. He was born at Temeswar, Hungary, April 7th. 1820.

KATE MARSTON, who is organizing a leper colony at Vol[illegible]oosik, a town of Eastern Siberia, has left for the United States, where she will devote herself to raising funds for the establishment of the colony.

THE Newfoundland government has determined to rescind the enforcement of the bait act against Canadian fishermen this season. This practically ends the tariff war between Newfoundland and Canada.

T. FITZGERALD, a London engineer, whose name is known in connection with the construction of the famous Firth bridge, is in Chicago, en route to England from Mexico. He predicts the building of a bridge across the Bosphorus to Constantinople, to cost $20,000,000.

THE victory of M. Tricoupis in the election at Athens is overwhelming. One hundred and seventy of his supporters have been elected, while all other parties have only thirty-seven. The result has caused a tremendous sensation. The existing ministry has resigned, but the king declines to act at present.

POLITICAL ECHOES.

Senator Allison of Iowa is the latest candidate of the anti-Harrison men.

Representatives of many colleges meet in Ann Arbor, Mich., and organize a national Republican college league.

The sixth district Ohio Democratic convention, at Loveland, Ohio, renominated Hon. John M. Pattison for congress.

THE RAILROADS.

THE much talked of Richmond Terminal scheme proves to be a complete failure.

THE Rock Island road will withdraw from the Northwestern blind passenger pool.

D. G. RAMSEY has been elected grand chief of the railway telegraphers in session at Chattanooga, Tenn. The next convention will be held in Toronto.

THE case of E. Jennings vs. the Milwaukee railway came up before the district court at Albert Lea. It is one of the celebrated fence cases, wherein farmers recover damages because the railroad companies do not fence their tracks. There are several of them on the calendar.

THE TOILERS.

A NATIONAL association of railway employes is formed in Omaha.

ONE hundred thousand stone cutters strike in the United States.

A GANG of 100 union trimmers, armed with revolvers and clubs, tried to drive non-union men from the steamer Kaleyuga, at Escanaba, Michigan. The non-union men met the boarders with a volley from rifles and made them beat a hasty retreat, leaving one of their number, Clark Williams, behind with a broken hip, the result of a bullet wound.

SPORTING MATTERS.

SULLIVAN is down to 239 pounds, and expects to fight Corbett at 200 pounds.

THE Pittsburg people don't think much of Macullar as an umpire.

J. L. SULLIVAN thinks Bay St. Louis a good place to train for his fight with Corbett.

LAMPSON and Godfrey are in fine condition for their twenty-round battle at Coney Island May 16.

JEM CARNEY, the English light-weight, had his collar bone broken by being thrown from a horse.

BILLY MYER will give McAuliffe three pounds the best of the weights in their September fight at New Orleans.

It may be that long John Reilly may play first for Baltimore and Whistler go to the out field.

THE Cincinnati team seems very unreliable. It plays a great ball and then again it doesn't.

There seems to be general complaint against the balls made by the Spaldings of Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW iron field, said to be of great value, is to be opened in New Mexico.

It has been decided to open the doors of Tuft's college, Boston, to women.

THE Methodist conference decides that no more bishops shall be elected at present.

IT is claimed that the Chinamen in the United States will migrate to Mexico en masse.

The American Water Works association will hold the next annual convention at Milwaukee. G. H. Benzenberg of Milwaukee was elected president.

MR. AND MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND have declined the invitation to be present at the world's fair opening having formed conflicting plans.

DENIS DEAHY & Co. of Chicago, wholesale dealers in woolen cloths, have failed, with liabilities estimated at $100,000 and assets nominally the same.

PETER MCKEEVER, a Chicago restaurant keeper, has been made insane by excessive indulgence in coffee, on which he has almost wholly subsisted for three years.

An interstate wool convention, representing states west of the Mississippi, has been called to meet at Abluquerque, N. Mex., July 5.

Forty-eight young men have received diplomas as graduates of the Union Theological seminary. Among them are C. Howard Grube and John H. Hope of Montana and Charles Williams of Iowa.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Fred C. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller is dead.

Judge E. S. Gorman, formerly probate judge dies in St. Paul.

A Winona man and his young son are sentenced to state prison for ten and seven years respectfully for arson.

Judge Cornish, St. Paul, orders the restitution of a deposit made with the Commercial bank the day it suspended.

There is no hope for St. Paul's public building bill at this session of congress.

A woman who had served a year in state prison for killing her husband is found dead near Farmington Minn. Her second husband is under arrest.

The plans for the Minnesota world's fair building are approved in Chicago.

Charles A. Ruffee is to succeed Capt. Shuler as Indian agent at White Earth.

A cloudburst occurred at Redwood Falls recently. Sewers can not carry the water off and many cellars are filled with water. Some lots are entirely covered with water.

John Hoodicheck, an old veteran, fell from the steps of G. A. R. Hall, at Hutchinson, sustaining severe injuries, from which he died.

J. F. C. Behr, charged with criminal assault upon Miss Minnie Stapp, was convicted at St. James; of assault in the second degree.

In the probate court at Winona the final decree was made in the administration of the estate of William Windom, deceased. The property is all disposed of as directed in the will.

Peter Hebler, aged eighty-nine years, died at the residence in Lake City of his daughter, Mrs. John Gludt. The remains were interred at Wabasha, where deceased formerly lived.

Trustees of the Owatonna Bapitst Church awaded the contract of building their new church building to Kilroe Bros., Minneapolis, for $12,575, to be completed by Oct. 1, 1892.

There is a good deal of excitement at Little Falls, over the finding of the remains of a man near Randall, 10 miles west. Evidently the body had been burned. A pistol and jackknife was found with the charred bones, A coroner's inquest will be held.

An agreement has been reached by the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern railways whereby they will place an interlocking switch at the crossing near Winona. These switches are to be placed at twelve other points of contact between the two roads.

Supt. L. P. Hunt, of the Minnesota world's fair commission, was in Kasson recently, and in a couple of hours succeeded in raising $250 toward Dodge county's quota to the world's fair fund. A note for the amount was signed by thirty of the leading business men.

A savings bank has been organized at Mankato, by L. G. M. Fletcher, George Brett, George T. Barr and William Davis, Jr., of that city, and James McMillan, A. H. Hedderly and George H. Fletcher, of Minneapolis. The building for the bank will be erected immediately.

Clare Peters, a young man from Sioux Center, while returning from Dakota fell from the train about three miles east of Osakis. The conductor or some of the train men noticed him at Osakis but missed him on the arrival at Sioux Center. The conductor notified the section men at Osakis who went out and found the body.

The south-bound passenger train on the Winona & Southwestern railway ran over a Swede named Johnson at Winona. The man was lying on the track drunk, and the thick inky blackness of the nigh hid him from the engineer's sight. He was single and lived on a farm near Le Roy.

Frank Dahl, of North Branch, Minn., had the index finger of his left hand torn off by a Clydesdale stallion that he has charge of. He was putting on the bridle and had his finger in the horse's mouth trying to fix the bit, when the horse shut his jaws, threw up his head and tore the finger off, pulling out the cord up to the elbow.

Two lunatics escaped from the Third insane hospital at Fergus Falls by lowering themselves from the third story with an improvised rope made of bed clothes. One was found by a farmer wandering about the woods in his night-clothes. The other, who came from the St. Cloud reformatory and is sometimes dangerous, is still at large.

J. D. Hines, property man at the Peoples Theater, Duluth, attempted to chop his wife to pieces with a hatchet. Before her screams attracted help he had chopped one thumb off, struck her in the face, a horrible gash running from her nose down the cheek, and another long gash from the top of her head to the back of her neck. Hines fled, but was arrested subsequently with a revolver in his hand. His wife's wounds will not prove serious unless from the shock or loss of blood.

NORTH DAKOTA

A postoffice has been established at Ostrem, McIntosh county, with John L. Ostrem in charge.

The case of Nelson, the defaulting bookkeeper at Grand Forks, was brought before the United States grand jury at Fargo, and an indictment was found. He will be brought here for trial.

The remains of George Hass were taken to Fargo from Minneapolis and he was buried from the Catholic Church. The fire department attended the funeral, the deceased having been a charter member of the Hook and Ladder Company.

Hugh Wheeler was thrown from a horse at Dickinson, striking on his head, producing concussion of the brain. He was unconscious all day and his recovery is doubtful. Wheeler lately came from Minnesota.

The date for the North Dakota Press association has been settled as June 14 and 15 at Fargo. An interesting program is announced, and among the speakers are Gov. Burke, Hon. W. F. Ball, A. L. Cary and Allen J. Blethen.

It is known at Wahpeton, that Dr. J. N. Fradenburgh has resigned the presidency of the Red River Valley University. He is now at Chautauqua and will deliver a course of lectures this summer at Round Lake.

Work was resumed on the Red River Valley University building at Wahpeton, after a rest of six months. The building will cost $25,000 more than was expected. This is the reason the school did not open last fall. The trustees say it will surely open next fall.

Postal clerks assigned to trains 2 and 3, Northern Pacific railway known as the short run of the St. Paul and Helena railroad postoffice, are ordered to extend run so as to end at Mandan, increase in distance 108 miles, making whole distance 457 miles.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

J. J. McCanna's barn at Cando, burned with contents including hay, grain and five head of horses. Loss, $2,030; insured in St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance company.

Sioux Falls subscribed $2,000 cash to the state World's Fair fund, in case $15,000 is raised. President Oschenrieter and Secretary Gibbs, of the new commission, are delighted over the encouragement they are receiving.

Secretary Jeffries, of the South Dakota Russian relief commission, estimates that at the rate contributions are coming in that not less than fifty car loads of flour and other supplies will be collected for the Russians.

The board of trustees of the Agricultural College has been in session for the past few days. Miss Nellie Berkey, instructor in art, was reappointed for the ensuing term. Halvor C. Solberg, who has been instructor in wood-shop work for the past two years, was put at the head of the mechanical department, at a salary of $1,200.

Rasmus Nelson, a Milwaukee section hand, was arrested at Aberdeen for attacking his wife and children with a butcher knife and other weapons, and driving them from home. The brute was drunk when he committed the offense. Mrs. Nelson swore out the warrant.

Wheat is looking well around Miller, notwithstanding the wet, cold weather experienced this spring. The farmers are now busy sowing a large acreage to flax and millet, but will not plant much corn, owing to the advanced season. The prospect for a wonderful harvest could not well be improved upon.

The richest find ever made in the Black Hills has been uncovered at the Cora mines at Galena. It is silver ores, from which assays running as high as $17,000 per ton have been received. A local expert states there are sighted in the mine from 60 to 70 tons of ore that will average $4,000 per ton.

Last April an account was sent from Sioux Falls of the marriage of two wealthy New York parties—a Mrs. Leavitt and E. Demauraic. Since the marriage they have been enjoying their honeymoon on the Pacific coast and arrived in New York recently to face a suit against Demauraic for bigamy.

William R. Kendall of Worcester, Mass., has been granted a divorce by Judge Atkins at Sioux Falls. His experience in matrimony has been varied. He lived with wife number one eight years, and with the second two years. Mr. Kendall is now engaged to a Miss Holman of Worcester. He owns several strings of race horses.

The president of the state world's fair commission was in Aberdeen recently for the purpose of interesting the citizens in raising the $1,000 as the quota of Brown county. A public meeting was held and a committee appointed with instructions to perfect a plan for raising the money. Brown county will not be behind.

WISCONSIN.

Dr. Emil and Herman Erb of Appleton have fallen heirs to fortunes of $1,350,000 each by the death of an English relation.

Levi Breeze, manager of the Capital House, the second largest hotel in Madison, assigned. The creditors are many and the individual debts small. The assets aggregate $5,000. Chicago and Milwaukee grocers get slightly nipped.

Adam Guckenberger, sent to the penitentiary for 15 years from Wood county, for criminal assault, suicided in his cell by hanging. He was found when the cells were opened to feed the prisoners. He had tied his hands and feet to make sure that he would not release himself after swinging off the cell stool.

The Ashland city government is in an uproar over the appointment of sanitary policeman. Mayor Durlee's appointment of E. R. Green was not confirmed by the city council legally, it is claimed, hence Martin Garvey, the old official, will not give up his star. Both men are issuing orders, and the matter will be carried to the courts.

A round-up by police of West Superior of the inmates of disreputable houses brought about 75 offenders, who were fined from $2 to $75 each, and all who fail to call and pay every month will be driven from the city. This is the first time a system like this has been tried. It is proposed to use the money so collected for the erection and maintenance of a hospital.

Four lumbermen, walking on the railroad track from Chicago Junction to Shell Lake discovered two track straps fastened securely on the track at a curve north of here so that it was almost impossible to remove them. This was 20 minutes before the passenger train's time, and was apparently done with mischievous intent. Other impediments were discovered.

IOWA.

D. J. Lamb, a farmer living near Walker, attempted to cross the Burlington road ahead of a passenger train the other night, and was struck and instantly killed.

The first delegation convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Brethern Church, embracing the entire Iowa conference met at Cedar Rapids.

Ed Woodruff of Mechanicsville, convicted of burglary in the district court at Tipton, attempted suicide in his cell by hanging. The jailor discovered him in time to save his life.

The residence of Jerome Beck the nurseryman living a mile south of Burlington was entered by burglars who sandbagged, the old man and made away with all of his ready cash.

The first session of the state encampment Sons of Veterans was held at Waterloo, Iowa, washouts on the roads entering here having delayed delegates. Division officers are nearly all present and nearly every camp in the state is represented.

The grand Lodge, A. O. U. W. adopted an amendment providing for graded assessments with the restriction that $2,000 should be the maximum amount of insurance which one individual could hold in this lodge. The meeting closed.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building.
Minneapolis.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk,
City of Crookston. } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 20th, 1892 and terminating on the 19th day of May, 1893, by the following person, and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: Hans E. Erickson, in the two story frame building on lots 23 and 24, block 16, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minn., on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 11th day of May, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[4-6]

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk,
City of Crookston. } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1892, and terminating on June 30th, 1893, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Henry Burkhardt, in the two story frame building situated on lot 12, block 15, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the adjourned meeting in the city hall, in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 11th day of May, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[4-6]

State of Minnesota,
County of Polk,
City of Crookston. } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on June 15th, 1892, and terminating on June 14th, 1893 by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: A. P. Anderson, on the ground floor in the two story frame building, situated on lot 7, block 16, original town site of Crookston, said building has one front door, also one side door in front leading to the second story, also one door at the back.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the City Hall, in said City of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 28th day of May, A. D. 1892.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[SEAL] City Clerk.

DR. LEDUC'S Periodical Pills—The French remedy, Paris. A reliable female regulator. Acts directly on the generative organs. Cures al ailments peculiar to women. $2, 3 for $5. Sold by A. G. Anderson, Crookston, Minn.

CROOKSTON, Minn., May 23rd, 1892.

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best..........$2.45 to $2.50 per 98 lbs.
North Star...... 2.30 to 2.35 " "
Fife.................. 1.90 " "
Skip Jack............ 1.25 " "
Bran..................10.00 " ton.
Shorts................10.00 " "

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,
☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

JOHN CROMB.
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON. MINN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
THE
Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana | FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS | 100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands alond the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. | LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. | Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. | In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. | Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines | These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 3d, 1892.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Marvin P. Losey, against Charles Aylmer Jewett for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,294, dated December 5th, 1881, upon the northeast quarter Section 24, Township 151, Range 47, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Charles Aylmer Jewett has failed and neglected to plant or cultivate, or to cause to be planted or cultivated to trees, tree seeds or cuttings, any portion of said tract at any time since he so entered the same, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of June, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 19th, 1892.

Complaint having been made at this office by Hans Christofferson against Louis St. John for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 11712, dated April 1st, 1886, upon the e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Section 18, Township 153, Range 46, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 30th, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John A. Hagen against the heirs of Frank Yungquist, deceased, for abandoning his homestead entry No 10,679, dated Oct. 15th, 1884, upon the w½ ne¼, ne¼ ne¼ Sec. 21, and nw¼ nw¼ Sec. 22, Township 149 n, Range 42 w, in Polk County, Minn, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of May, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[2-7] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, April 14, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 27th, 1892, viz: William T. Johnston, Hd. No. 11,802 for the S E¼ Sec. 6, Twp. 148, Range 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John E. Childback, John Kirkman, J. O. Sargeant, Frank Bruner, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[1-6] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine. J. B. McKinnon. A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer W. H. Crosby

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

Again I perceived broken brake, and, following the line, I threaded my way between the trees upon the slope of the hill until I emerged from the wood upon the high bank that edged the Abbey road at that part. It was as nearly as possible the point where Van Hoeck had stopped me in the morning, upon hearing Brace in our rear. Looking up the road, I saw the finger-post at the cross-roads; looking down, I saw that which took my breath away with amazement,—Brace was trudging along the road toward the Abbey, with Van Hoeck holding his arm on one side, and Lola his hand on the other,—an incomprehensible picture of unity, friendly assistance, and reliance.

It was true that, without assistance, Van Hoeck could not have found his way along the road, and very possible that, without the restraint of her father's hand, Lola would not have walked by his side; but all doubt as to the existence of a friendly understanding between the two men was dispelled from my mind by what followed. Arrived opposite the bridle path leading up into the wood, they stopped, and consultation ensued between the two men. I could not hear their voices at that distance, but I saw by their gesticulations that they were discussing some point; it ended by Brace going to the side of the road, and craning his neck to see if any one were in sight. I crouched down beside the thicket, which partly concealed me.

When I cautiously raised my head and looked again, Brace, still standing opposite the bridle way, was drawing his arm out of the sandy bank that there skirted the road.

I ducked my head, as once more he peered to the right and left. They were gone, all three, when I looked again.

When I thought it safe to venture, I went to the spot where Brace had stood. There was a rabbit-hole in the sandy cutting, partly hidden by the training growth from the overhanging edge. I took off my coat, turned back my sleeve, thrust in my arm, and drew out—the leather case in which the diamond had been taken from my wrist. It was empty.

I again thrust my arm in and explored the hole, thinking—though it was little likely—that the diamond had slipped out of the case, or been put in separately. It was a kind of cul-de-sac,—the earth had fallen in from above, and blocked the passage at less than the length of my arm from the entrance; but I did not give up the search until I was absolutely certain that the Great Hesper was not there. It was not probable they would place the diamond in such an open place; the leather case was different. It was unsafe to keep that, but it was of little consequence where they abandoned it. But why had they taken the diamond from the case? and what had they done with it?

A clue to this mystery also, I discovered before long.

When I got back to the Abbey, Brace, Van Hoeck and Lola were in the library with the police officer, Sir Edmund, Mr. Wray,—his lawyer,—and a couple of friends, justices of the peace, who had been brought there by the rumors which were already widely spread.

Lola was still under examination. She was stubbornly silent. It was with the greatest difficulty that any response to the questions put could be drawn from her. But she admitted seeing the man drop from the oriel; and, asked if it was one of the servants, she replied firmly, "No." But more than this could not be got out of her on this point.

To the inquiry how she had discovered the means of getting from the bay into the oriel, for it was by that way she had come to my assistance, she replied that she "had seen it done before," but she would not say whom she had seen.

The police officer asked me to go into the adjoining dining-room with him.

"May I ask," he said, "If you have any reason to suspect that you have been robbed by your friends,—your partners in the diamond? Because they profess to have been in the woods all the morning, whereas I have good cause to believe that they have been in the town of Southampton part of the time."

"Are you sure of that?"

"I will take my o-th that I saw the little savage in the red petticoat in the High Street as I started to come here."

CHAPTER XIII.

"I advise you, sir," said the officer, "to take the advice of Sir Edmund's solicitor, Mr. Wray."

I agreed, and he called in the lawyer. I told him, without reserve, all that had happened, showing him the leather case I had taken from the hole were Brace had placed it.

"A couple of cunning scoundrels!" he exclaimed; "their pretended suspicion of each other was, of course, intended to blind you to their complicity, while each, by implicating the other, diverted suspicion from himself."

"I was never in my life so completely deceived," I said. "Brace seemed to me the embodiment of rough honesty. I liked the man, and it was a painful shock to me when I found him unfaithful, and a thief."

"He is worse than that, Mr. Thorne; he is a murderer at heart; for there can be no doubt it was he who attempted your life; it was a sheer impossibility for the other man to do it. We have heard the story of the robbery from Sir Edmund. The intelligence that planned the attack was doubtless Van Hoeck's. He looks like a man of subtle intellect. I do not see what other part he could have played in this affair."

"Sir Edmund told me, sir," said the officer,, "that, on your return from the left wing, you heard snoring in Brace's room?"

"I certainly did."

"That could very well have been Van Hoeck, who had taken Brace's place while he slipped off into your room,—another proof that the two were eating together."

"Precisely," said Mr. Wray; and then, with an air of business,—"Well, now, what is to be done? that is the first question. The evidence is insufficient to charge either of the men even with being concerned in the robbery. The leather case proves nothing. They might declare they found it empty, and have concealed it through fear of accusation, or they might all three swear your statement to be false, and absolutely accuse you of being yourself the thief. And, until we can substantiate the charge by positive proof, we must be careful to conceal our suspicions from them. If they think they are likely to be brought to justice they will quit the country by the first steamer that leaves Southampton,—and we can not stop them. The thing that must be done at once is to search for the diamond. That is your affair," he said, addressing the officer; "undoubtedly they have placed it somewhere in Southampton, in readiness to take if flight becomes necessary."

"I'll have all the kens searched before the morning."

"That is part of your business, of course. At the same time, I would suggest that it is of far more importance to watch the men themselves. Van Hoeck would not trust the diamond to the keeping of ordinary thieves' receivers: it would be safer merely laid under a plant in the gardens down by the dock. You may be sure he has the ingenuity to suggest a safe place for its keeping."

"I'll have some plain-clothes men on the first thing to-morrow morning, and I'd better go and telegraph to Scotland Yard at once."

"As soon as possible. But not to alarm the men, you had better make a pretense of continuing your investigations, and avail yourself of some plausible pretext for returning to Southampton. Everything at this moment depends upon keeping Van Hoeck and Brace in ignorance of our suspicion. And with that view, he added, turning to me, "I counsel you, Mr. Thorne, to conceal your real feelings. Not one of these three ought to see any change in your demeanor toward them."

This was sound advice, and I recognized the importance of conforming with it; but I am the worst actor in the world where my feelings are concerned, and my very soul revolted against the men who had plotted together to take my life from the mere insensate greed of gain. I felt more bitterly toward Brace than toward his accomplice, not because I thought Van Hoeck less guilty, but because I had felt more kindly toward the Judge, to whom I seemed linked by the brotherhood of labor.

I kept out of his way when we returned to the library, and avoided looking at him, lest he should perceive that I was no longer his friend. But I knew he had his keen eyes upon me, and was reading the signs of my newly born aversion, and this made my acting worse.

When the officer had completed his investigation, he said sagaciously, as he closed his notebook:

"I have sufficient information for my present purpose. I may not be able to discover the perpetrators of this outrage and robbery immediately, but I think I shall be in a position to tell you something about the lost diamond within twenty-four hours."

Sir Edmund accompanied him to the door. When he returned and took the seat he had occupied at the head of the long table, Brace rose, and, placing himself at the opposite end, inclined his head first to the Baronet, then to the right, and to the left.

"Squire and gen'lemen of this committee," he said, "I don't want to speak disrespec'ful of the police; but the intelligent officer who has jest left us, as if he'd got hold of the tail end of a rocket, and meant follerin' it right up, and holdin' tight on till it bust, ain't goin' to do any good for hisself or any one else in this business. The big diamond's lost, end he ain't goin' to find it in twenty-four hours, nor in twenty-four years. Ef it was a haystack, I don't say but what, with the help of Providence—and a good lot of it—he might be up to the job he's ondertook. But it ain't a haystack. End ef he was to grind up the whole of this country end every blessed thing upon it small, buddled it in a clean flume, and sifted the tailin' careful, he wouldn't find it. End these bein' my views, it stands to reason that I ain't goin' to hang about here lookin' at the place where I've come to grief, like an old female what's slipped off the side walk on a bit of orange peel. With your permission, Squire, I'm going away right off."

"I can not stop you, Brace, even if I wished to," replied Sir Edmund, who, be it observed knew nothing of the suspicion against the Judge. "I am inclined to think that you will be happier in seeking a new fortune than in lingering about with the faint hope of recovering the old. If the diamond is found, you will hear of it whereever you may be. Are you going to look for another diamond?"

"No, Squire; I'm goin' to find that, please God," Brace, replied; then, after a moment's pause, he said, "There's a matter of business to finish up before I go, sir: all the money I have in my pocket belongs to you."

"It is a loan; keep it, Brace,—keep it until you are in a position to pay me; and I hope, for your sake, that time may not be far hence."

"You're grit, Squire,—real grit! I won't refuse your kindness. I shall need a bit to start with. But I'll ask you, sir, to hold this till I claim it."

He went round to Sir Edmund.

"What is it, Brace?" asked the Baronet, taking the paper Brace drew from his pocket. He found it was the Judge's copy of agreement. "Oh, I do not need this, my good fellow," he protested; "I have your I O U, and that is as good now as ever it was."

"If you won't keep it for your own security, Squire, I'll ask you to keep it for my own. It's a kinder ce'tif'cate, and if any one hes got any thin' to say agen me when I'm not here to defend myelf, I'll ask you to let that up. Good-bye, Squire."

He held out his hand, and said, as Sir Edmund shook it cordially, "Thank you, sir, thank you! You are grit!"

He strode down the room, brushing past Van Hoeck, who sat immovable and silent as though he were carved in stone, and came to where I was standing. My face must have told him that my heart had hardened. But he stretched out his hand, and said hoarsely,—

"Say good-bye to us, pardner."

I folded my arms and shook my head. He dropped his hand by his side.

"Prehaps you're right," he said remorsefully, "prehaps you're not. Time will show that I've got a clean conscience, if heaven is just." He paused; then in a still lower tone, and with an accent of reproach, he added, "Say yer hope so, pardner, say yer hope so."

"I hope so," I said.

He shook his head ruefully.

"'Taint yer old voice, Gentleman Thorne.—there's no heart in it. We've roughed it together, and we've shared our bacca out there, end,"—his chin twitched convulsively, and turning away, he muttered, "It takes all the pluck outer me to part like this."

Lola was standing in a corner of the room by the door, with her eyes fixed upon me. Brace was about to pass through on his way out, he caught up her wrist savagely in his hand. As savagely she tore it away and in her turn came and stood before me.

"I'm a-goin," she said.

"And a good riddance," I thought, exasperated by the belief that she knew where the diamond was and could reveal the whole mystery if she chose.

"You ain't goin' to let me go like him are yer?" she asked; "you ain't goin' to let me go without sayin' good-bye?"

There was deep pathos in her voice. The friendless little savage loved me. She had saved my life. My heart smote me for forgetting that. I gave her my two hands; she drew them round her slight body, and then flinging her arms about my neck she whispered, with tender impulsiveness:

"Shall I be good? Shall I tell you where it is?"

But just at that moment her fine ear caught the rustle of a woman's dress, and, catching sight of Edith, who was entering from the dining-room, she started back.

Scowling over her shoulder at Edith, her eyes aflame with hate, she said, in a voice from which all tenderness had gone:

"For her sake? No!" and without looking again at me, she went from the room and joined her father.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Would You Comfort an Invalid.

Then forget to say, "O this is a gloomy day."

Don't say, "It will be many a day before you will wear these boots again."

Remember, that although starch has its uses, there are invalids who cannot endure the rustle of aprons or skirts.

Never seem so absorbed in book or paper as to give the impression that your patient is only of secondary importance.

Enter the room quietly but not stealthily; as though you belonged there, never peering slyly through a half-open door.

Let a few cool, fresh blossoms that are not overpoweringly sweet, touch the feverish face; they seem to bring rest with them.

Allude not to personal appearance, especially to say, "You look like a ghost," or, "I know by your looks that you are worse."—Good Housekeeping.

The Speed of Fish.

For long distance swimming the shark may be said to hold the record, as he can outstrip the swiftest ships, apparently without effort, swimming and playing around them, and ever on the look out for prey. Any human being falling overboard in shark-frequented waters has very little chance of escape, so rapid is the action of the shark, the monster of the deep. The dolphin, another fast-swimming fish, is credited with a speed of considerably over 20 miles an hour. For short distances the salmon can outstrip every other fish, accomplishing its 25 miles an hour with ease. The Spanish mackerel is one of the fastest of food fishes and cuts the water like a yacht. Predatory fishes are generally the fastest swimmers.

A Remarkable Bridge.

One of the highest bridges in the world is now under construction over the canon of the Pecos River on a cut-off line which the Southern Pacific Company is building from Helmet to Shumla, Texas. The "Railroad and Engineering Journal" says this viaduct is 2,180ft. long and 328ft. above the level of the river. It consists of 48 spans, alternately 65ft. and 35ft. long, supported on steel towers, with the exception of a few at the end, which rests on masonry piers. The 65ft. spans are deck trusses, and the 35ft. spans, over the towers, are plate girders. The central span, over the river, is a cantilever 185ft. long. The highest tower is 321ft. high. The towers are all 10ft. by 35ft. at the top. The Phœnix Bridge Company is building the bridge.

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Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

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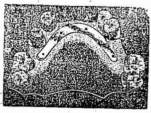
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.
Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.
We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.
BY NEW PATENT.
Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.
This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all,
This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.
Call on e before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.
DR. J. H. THOMAS,
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.
CALL IN.

First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated May 18th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, June 18th, 1885, in book W of mortgages, page 81, whereby William Watts and Edith Watts, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-two (32) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), of Range forty-six (46), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $322.08, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $22.40, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $344.48.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue o said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.
H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.
Best.....$2.40 per 98 lbs
North Star.....2.25 " "
Fife.....1.90 " "
Skip Jack.....1.25 " "
Bran.....10.00 " ton.
Shorts.....10.00 " "
Call early and get your supply of feed.
☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.
LEE & HERRICK.

Best Lawn, Field, Garden, Cemetery **Fence**
Write us for circulars and prices, stating what you want. We can accommodate you.
Grand Forks Fence Co.,
Grand Forks, N. D.

Subscribe for / Advertise in **The Journal.**

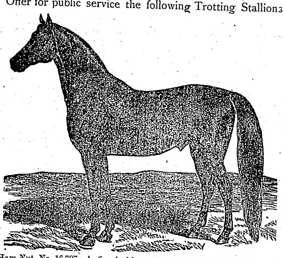
NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South..........	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

THE
New York Store
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

BARGAINS IN BOOTS, IN SHOES, IN CARPETS, IN DRESS GOODS.
In Everything in the Store.
TRY THE
New York Store
BEST ALWAYS CHEAPEST.

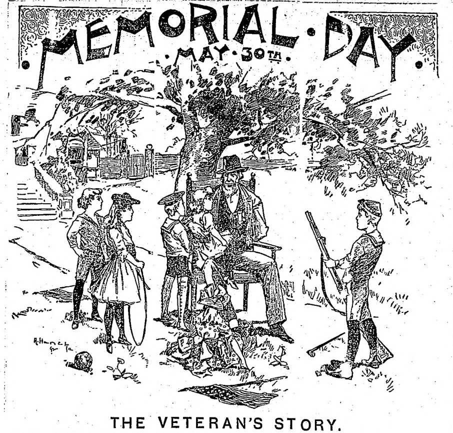
RED RIVER VALLEY
TROTTING HORSE BREEDING COMPANY,
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Offer for public service the following Trotting Stallions:



Ham Nut, No. 16,797—A fine looking and very promising young horse. He is a grandson of the great Nutwood, No. 600, record 2:18¾, and sire of 77 with records of 2:11½ to 2:30. The greatest living trotting horse sire. Ham Nut's first dam is by Hamdallah, No. 2,917, the sire of 8 with records from 2:19¼ to 2:30; his second, by Silas Wright, No. 2:610, record 2:23¼, the sire of three with records of 2:30 or better.
Rose Valley Chief, No. 15,481, by Blackwood Jr., No. 380, record 2:22½, and the sire of five with records of 2:30 or better. Rose Valley Chief's first dam by Administrator, No. 357, record 2:29½, and sire of nine with records of 2:30 or better. Second dam by Alexander's Norman, No. 25, the sire of Lulu 2:14¾, May Queen 2:20, etc.
Gold Coin. A very promising, large, blood-like looking, non-standard horse. Sired by Silas Wright, No. 2,610, with a record of 2:23¼. Gold Coin's first dam by Abe Lincoln, he by Bucephalus, he by Blackhawk, No. 5, he the sire of Ethan Allen, record 2:25, and others. Second dam by Sampson's thoroughbred, third dam by a Messenger horse.
These three horses are as represented and will make the season of 1892 at Company stable, Crookston, Minn, at a very low service fee, breeding and individual merits considered. Extended pedigree and further particulars on application. Call at the barn and the horses will be cheerfully shown by
DR. J. WARNINGER, V. S., Manager.

The St. Lawrence Stallion
SORREL NED.

Will be at Schraeder's barn, in Crookston, from Monday noon till Tuesday noon of each week during the season of 1892, and at the owner's stables in Fisher from Tuesday about 3 o'clock until Wednesday noon, and Saturdays.
PEDIGREE
SORREL NED was sired by Ned Sr., record 2:27; he by Live Oak record 2:26; dam McGregor, sired by Diamond, record 2:50. Sorrel Ned is from a long line of trotters with records ranging from 2:26 to 2:35. His sister is the celebrated Montreal Girl with a record of 2:24. He is a handsome bright sorrel with white mane and tail and three white feet. He is eight years old and was raised at River Beaudette race track of 2:41¼.
TERMS
To Insure $20, Season $15, Single Service $10.
Every precaution will be taken but I will not be responsible for accidents. All mares entrusted to me from abroad will receive the best of care and prompt attention.
[1-51] JOSEPH BREWSTER, Prop., Fisher, Minn.



THE VETERAN'S STORY.

He tells once more the tale of strife,
When men fought men, and war was rife,
And naught so cheap as human life.

And around his knee each coming year
His children's children pause to hear
Of times when men turned pale with fear;

Of heroes who when called to fight
Saw naught but duty shining bright,
And gave their lives for home and right.

LOVE AND LOYALTY.

A MEMORIAL DAY STORY BY JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

[Copyright. All rights reserved.]

“YOU say you love me, Clarence, and yet you refuse to join the south in her great crisis. We are pledged to one another, and yet you would desert me and the cause I hold so sacred.” As she spoke she disengaged herself from his embrace and burst into tears.

“Do not weep, dear Clarisse. It makes me wretched. I do love you passionately, devotedly; but I cannot abandon my country, even for you. Patriotism, honor demands that I should not. You could not love me if I were dishonorable.”

“Dishonorable? Honor should follow your heart. If you're not with the south you're against me. You must decide between me and the north. I am a true daughter of Louisiana. I will sacrifice my love on her altar. Decide!” As she spoke her anger arose; her dark eyes flashed.

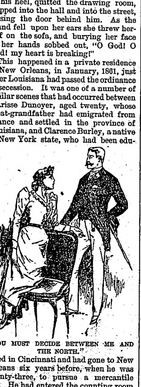
“This seems more like temper than love, Clarisse. Do you really mean what you say?”

“Absolutely. Decide!”

He looked in her face, pale with emotion and steadily hardening with intense resolve. The tears had gone, but their stain was on her cheek. She stood firm as a statue, her eyes all ablaze. No sign of relenting there.

Still gazing at her fixedly, he said slowly, “I have decided.” Then turned on his heel, quitted the drawing room, stepped into the hall and into the street, closing the door behind him. As the sound fell upon her ears she threw herself on the sofa, and burying her face in her hands sobbed out, “O God! O God! my heart is breaking!”

This happened in a private residence in New Orleans, in January, 1861, just after Louisiana had passed the ordinance of secession. It was one of a number of similar scenes that had occurred between Clarisse Dunoyer, aged twenty, whose great-grandfather had emigrated from France and settled in the province of Louisiana, and Clarence Burley, a native of New York state, who had been educated in Cincinnati and had gone to New Orleans six years before, when he was twenty-three, to pursue a mercantile life. He had entered the counting room of Pierre Dunoyer, a commission merchant, and had risen to a confidential place and had become an intimate friend of the family, with every prospect of being a partner in the firm of Dunoyer & Co.



“YOU MUST DECIDE BETWEEN ME AND THE NORTH.”

Thrown into close relations with Clarisse, a handsome, intense brunette, with many traits of her ancestral race, though distinctively an American, he and she had naturally fallen in love with each other; how or when neither of them could have told. She was a fiery little creature, enthusiastic in any cause she espoused, and a Louisianian, as she had often said, to the core of her being. He had sympathized with the south, especially since he had determined to make his home there, and had convinced himself that the north had, to an extent, invaded her rights. He did not believe, however, that there would be civil war, even after half a dozen states had formally seceded from the Union. If there should be he felt that he could not ally himself against the government. And when ordered, in an imperious manner, to decide between the south and the girl to whom he was engaged, he had decided as we have seen.

His course had been quickened by his consciousness of what seemed of late to be an overbearing disposition on her part toward him. Aware that her father was rich and that he was comparatively poor, he may have been suspicious that this was the cause of her arrogance. At least he thought he had given her ample opportunity to recall her dictatorial speech, and she had scorned him. “She cannot love me, after all,” he said to himself, as he walked briskly away from her father's house. “If she did, she would not, she could not, have driven me away so.”

Clarisse would have run after him to beg him to return three minutes following her outburst. But it was too late. The closing of the street door was the knell of her hope. Still lying on the sofa she groaned out: “I've destroyed my happiness. I shall never see him again—never, never!”

* * * * * *

Clarence Burley lost no time in adjusting his affairs with the firm. His expressed resolution to go north amazed and enraged the paternal Dunoyer, who was delighted to learn of the high and proper spirit his daughter had displayed to her recreant lover. Burley returned to Cincinnati, observing with deep concern, wherever the boat landed as she steamed up to Cairo, the excitement and belligerence in all the river towns.

He was in painful perplexity until the news of the firing on Sumter had electrified the land. That aroused every spark of patriotism in his breast, as it did in myriads of others, and he immediately volunteered. Within a few weeks he quitted the city as lieutenant of a company in an Ohio infantry regiment, and performed military service under General McClellan in West Virginia. During the campaign there, in which skirmishes were exaggerated into battles, he gained no little knowledge of the duties of a soldier, and was promoted to a captaincy. He learned one thing—that he could preserve his coolness under fire, and that what is called courage is largely getting accustomed to danger. At first he had imagined that every shot brought down a man, but experience taught him how many bullets are wasted, and how many men in imminent peril escape unhurt. His regiment was transferred with McClellan to Virginia, where he saw war in a grander and more terrible form, especially after the commander in chief had been superseded, than he had done before.

The hottest engagement in which he took part as major—I have heard him describe it—was that of Gettysburg, which, with the capture of Vicksburg, should have terminated the conflict, for after that the cause of the Confederacy was hopeless. If the enemy had been less desperate nearly two years' fighting and hundreds of thousands of lives might have been saved. The southerners, like all true Americans, did not know when they were beaten; or if they did know it they stubbornly refused to make acknowledgment. It was valor run mad, but it was supremely unwise.

Burley, who is a very good fellow, as he was a gallant officer, said to me one evening, when we were indulging in reminiscences of the war, that he had no expectation of surviving Gettysburg. “I had a kind of presentiment that I should die on that field, though I regarded presentiments as rank superstitions. Nevertheless, I could not throw it off. The idea was not nearly so unpleasant as I had fancied it would be. In fact, I doubt if the assurance of death troubles us much when we have once accepted it. To accept death is to die. So I may be said to have fallen then and there. I reflected that very rarely can a man perish in a good cause, and that when he does so perish he is very fortunate. He may be a very ordinary mortal, but death under such circumstances makes him a hero and embalms his memory.

“Gettysburg was a big fight, and no mistake. Lee had nearly 100,000 men, the best and bravest he had ever led. They were confident of victory, and that victory would realize their long cherished hope. It was their first invasion of the north, which had repeatedly been urged by the southern press, and they were convinced that it would prove their crowning triumph. The 4th of July, 1863, as they fondly imagined, would prove their new day of independence—independence of the detested north.”

CHEERING HIS REGIMENT.

* * * * * *

“On the first day,” said Major Burley, “my regiment was with Howard's command after Reynolds had been killed, and we were successful at the outset by our superior numbers, taking many prisoners, but when Hill came up from Chambersburg and Ewell from Carlisle, with their forces, they drove us by their vastly greater strength. It was very warm work, the heat intense, the dust choking. Our brave fellows fought like tigers. They disputed every inch of ground, but they were fearfully overmatched. They were steadily beaten back by the power of numbers. The enemy kept up a terrific fire. Men were dropping all around me. A tall fellow near me, trying in vain to stem the martial tide, and crying: ‘Stand firm! Sell your lives dearly!’ was suddenly silent. I turned just in time to see that a cannon ball had carried away his head, and his shattered trunk fell, with a great gush of blood, under my feet.

“A Confederate colonel, mounted and cheering his regiment on my right, was blown to pieces by a bursting shell. It seemed as if no one could live in such a fire of shell. The enemy suffered as terribly as we. A musket ball tore through my cap; another passed through my sleeve at almost the same moment. ‘When,’ I thought, ‘will it be my head or heart?’ Destiny must have miscarried, or I should be lying among the slain. Order and discipline finally gave way. We retreated in wild confusion through Gettysburg, having lost enormously in prisoners, and reaching Culp's hill, south of the town, rallied our broken columns and occupied a strong position.

“The next day Meade, who had remained ignorant of the action at Gettysburg, came up with the bulk of his army, Hancock having decided that there was the place to give battle. Lee confronted us with the mass of his men, and the pounding was harder than ever. Our forces occupied most of Cemetery ridge, and Lee held Seminary ridge opposite. Between the ridges in the valley and on the slope of Cemetery ridge the battle raged that day and the next. In the center of Cemetery ridge, where the land was low, Sickles lost his leg and his division was fearfully cut up. Warren occupied Round Top, which by accident we had overlooked, and repeated though unsuccessful attempts to expel him were made until dark. The day was spent in a series of desperate assaults and repulses, and the carnage was great, but nothing definite was gained by either side.

“The third day Lee continued his attack on our right and left, but evidently underrated our strength and determined to make his strong assault on our center. Meade very early took the initiative and drove Ewell from the place he had gained on our right. But as this important result was never communicated to Lee, his movements suffered in consequence. There is no rational doubt that a series of Confederate mistakes caused his retreat and the sacrifice of the southern cause. Pickett's charge was the crowning blunder, and Lee was avowedly responsible therefor.

“Much of Cemetery ridge, which we held, is so rough that we could not employ artillery to advantage, so that, with 200 guns, only eighty were used. Seminary ridge, on the contrary, was very favorable for artillery, and the enemy placed 120 guns there and directed them against us; but our infantry was so well protected by the crest that they mostly kept out of harm's way. Our chief of artillery after awhile stopped firing, except occasionally, awaiting the next movement of the enemy. Lee interpreted this as the silencing of our batteries, and ordered Pickett to charge with his 20,000 Virginia veterans, who had not been in action. Lee intended to support them with his artillery; but discovered too late to remedy the defect that ammunition was lacking.

“Pickett's division moved down the slope and across the valley, only to be met with a fatal fire from our batteries all along the line. Never did men show more intrepidity. They went steadily on in the face of certain death. They were enfiladed; great gaps in their ranks were made by the awful fire. They gradually melted away. Enemies as they were, I pitied and honored the gallant fellows—unflinching to the last. They charged over a low stone wall, behind which Gibbons' men lay, into the mouth of our batteries, and fought for some time with pistols and clubbed muskets. But our troops concentrated upon them and drove them down the slope, completely commanded by our fire. Unable either to advance, retreat or stand still, the poor fellows threw themselves down and held up their hands as sign of surrender. Very few escaped. It was a piteous sight, a horrible carnage. I forgot myself in that dreadful hour, thinking only of the needless slaughter. That was the last great action.

“On the second night the Confederate army began to retreat in the midst of a storm. While we held councils of war the enemy slipped away. We might have crushed him completely and shortened the conflict by two years. Gettysburg sealed the doom of the south.”

* * * * * * *

Burley had confided to me his broken engagement with Clarisse Dunoyer, which made him very unhappy, but which the stirring events of the long strife prevented from preying on his mind. The surrender at Appomattox came, and he had received but two flesh wounds; both soon healed.

He went soon after into business in Chicago, where I encountered him seven years later in Wabash avenue. He told me he was married, whereupon I spoke of Clarisse, and the close of the comedy, which might have been a tragedy.

“You can't expect a man,” he said, “to be loyal to a woman who has virtually thrust him out of doors.” To which I agreed.

He invited me to visit him, and I accepted. I found his wife gentle and interesting, and his two small children—a boy and girl—intelligent and attractive. They appeared to be a most harmonious family, and I ventured the remark that he was probably as happy as if he had married Clarisse.

“By the by,” I continued, “your wife must somewhat resemble your Louisiana sweetheart from what you have told me of her. She is small, slight, dark eyed and a brunette. I imagine you may have been drawn to her on account of this resemblance. I have known such cases.”

“My marriage was as romantic as my earlier courtship. By a strange coincidence my wife is also a Louisianian, and I met her at the end of the war. Her father, once rich, had died poor; her nearest of kin had passed away, and she was earning her own livelihood by teaching music. I tried to help her—I could easily do so, for I had made money in cotton, and my sympathy soon ripened into love. Adversity had developed and enlarged her. She is as strong as she is noble, as you will see when you know her better.”

“But what became, Burley, of poor Clarisse Dunoyer? I confess I feel a deep interest in her. You should have sought her out. I am sure she loved you.”

“Clarisse Dunoyer was lost”——

“Poor girl! I had feared catastrophe for her. How was she lost?”

“In Clarisse Burley, the mother of my children.”

Rural Memorial Day Preparations.

Memorial Day in the hamlets of northern Vermont is a joyful festival, anticipated with delight for weeks previous and remembered with joy for days subsequent to its occurrence.

The brass band has practiced a dirge for weeks; the choir, too, rehearses the “Star Spangled Banner,” “America” and “Marching Through Georgia,” and the minister burns the midnight oil.

The undertaker is the commissary general, and upon him devolves the most important of the elaborate preparations. He it is who goes about the town collecting the little flags which are loaned for the occasion, and early on Memorial Day he goes to the little cemetery or “burying ground” and plants them above the sunken graves where sleep the honored dead.—New York Sun.

OUR TWO OPINIONS.

Us two wuz boys when we fell out—
Nigh to the age of my youngest now;
Don't rec'lect what 'twuz about—
Some small difference, I'll allow;
Lived next neighbors twenty years,
A-hatin each other, me 'nd Jim—
He havin his opinyin uv me
'Nd I havin my opinyin uv him.

Grew up together 'nd wouldn't speak,
Courted sisters 'nd marr'd 'em too;
'Tended same meetin house oncet a week,
A-hatin each other through 'nd through!
But when Abe Linkern asked the west
F'r soldiers, we answered, me 'nd Jim—
He havin his opinyin uv me
'Nd I havin my opinyin of him.

But down in Tennessee one night
Ther wuz sound uv firin fur away,
'Nd the sergeant allowed ther'd be a fight
With the Johnnie Rebs some time nex' day.
'Nd as I wuz thinkin uv Lizzie 'nd home
Jim stood afore me, long 'nd slim—
He havin his opinyin uv me
'Nd I havin my opinyin uv him.

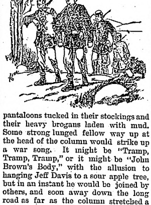
Seemed like we knew there wuz goin to be
Serious trouble f'r me 'nd him—
Us two shuck hands, did Jim 'nd me,
But never a word from me or Jim!
He went his way 'nd I went mine,
'Nd into the battle's roar went we—
I havin my opinyin uv Jim
'Nd he havin his opinyin uv me!

Jim never come back from the war again,
But I hain't forgot that last, last night
When, waitin f'r orders, us two men
Made up 'nd shuck hands, afore the fight;
'Nd, after it all, it's soothin to know
That here I be 'nd yonder's Jim—
He havin his opinyin uv me
'Nd I havin my opinyin uv him!

—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

Singing on the March.

I have been with the column marching along roads which were muddy, when the men looked like anything but human beings as they crawled along, splashed from head to foot with dirt, their clothing disarranged, their pantaloons tucked in their stockings and their heavy brogans laden with mud. Some strong lunged fellow way up at the head of the column would strike up a war song. It might be “Tramp, Tramp, Tramp,” or it might be “John Brown's Body,” with the allusion to hanging Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree, but in an instant he would be joined by others, and soon away down the long road as far as the column stretched a mighty chorus would be going up, while the men would brace up, their eyes brighten and their footsteps lose the weary movement as they kept step to the music.

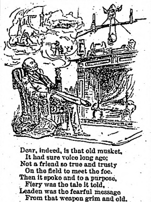


Twenty-five thousand men stretched out over a long distance in marching, and you can imagine the effect of such a chorus of male voices.—Volunteer.

A Relic.

On the wall above the mantel
There's an ancient weapon hung,
Tarnished, dusty, old and rusty,
Springfield pattern, sixty-one;
And the spiders, all unconscious
Of its power, upon it crawl,
And have webbed it, breech and muzzle,
Where it hangs upon the wall.

Could it speak 'twould tell a story
That would startle young and old,
Tales of long and weary marches
Could that weapon true unfold;
Tales of battles, tales of carnage
That would blanch the bravest cheek,
From Bull Run to Appomattox,
Could that ancient weapon speak.



Dear, indeed, is that old musket,
It had sure voice long ago;
Not a friend so true and trusty
On the field to meet the foe.
Then it spoke and to a purpose,
Fiery was the tale it told,
Leaden was the fearful message
From that weapon grim and old.

And I love it—who can blame me?
It and I were closest chums—
Old and rusty, tried and trusty,
Best of all your make of guns.
Comrades dead and comrades living,
It reminds me of you all:
Elbows touch whene'er I view it
As it hangs upon the wall.

Brings again your kindly faces
From that distant long ago,
When we faced the storm of battle
On the field to meet the foe.
On the wall above the mantel
There's an ancient weapon hung,
Tarnished, dusty, worn and rusty,
Springfield pattern, sixty-one.

—J. Wilson Kenyon in Detroit Free Press.

THE LAST VETERAN.

ARE ONE-HALF THE SOLDIERS OF 1861-5 NOW LIVING?

Some Rather Melancholy Facts—Average Age of the Veterans—How Few Generals Still Live—Estimated Number of Actual Men Enlisted—Who Will Be the Last?

We are on the down hill side. We are looking toward sunset. The shadows lengthen fast and already to most of us the years since we were mustered out seem longer, as they certainly are more numerous, than the years before our enlistment. The youngest boy who could by any possibility have carried a gun in the great conflict is now far into middle life, he realizes that his golden prime is in the past and is warned every day by some physical symptom that decay has begun.

Be it that his service was the shortest and easiest possible. Be it that he sustained no injury, or even that he gained health and strength by the open air life of the camp, as a few unquestionably did; nevertheless, by the ordinary laws of mortality he can count on but a few years more. The individual feels this. The statistician knows that by the established laws of vital chances the percentage of deaths among the veterans must from now on increase at an arithmetical ratio. A glance at any life insurance table will teach one that.

And it was probably the youngest Grand Army ever mustered. The average age of the veterans at muster out was but a fraction over twenty-four years, while that of the Confederates is believed to have been thirty-six. The lad of twenty-four in 1865 is now fifty-one—and to most men fifty-one is old. A careful analysis of dates presented by several Grand Army posts shows that the average age of the veterans at death is but fifty-six and a half years. If any one mourns that the pension appropriation increases so rapidly there is consolation for him—it cannot last long. After 1893 it will scarcely be possible for the present pension force to “pass cases” as fast as pensioners will die.

And how many still remain? We cannot judge by our generals, for their age was greater; but of all who reached that rank how small a proportion is still with us! Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, McDowell, McClellan, Hancock, Meade, Burnside, Logan, Hooker—where are they? And of those only a little less celebrated, yet including such glorious men as Garfield, Hackleman, Granger, Heintzelman, Geary, Rousseau, Custer, Kilpatrick, Cruft, Ames and so many more that this column would scarcely contain their names, it would seem that not more than a third are still with us.

Yet how very young many of them now seem in the retrospect. McPherson was killed at thirty-five. Slocum was a corps commander at thirty-two. Reynolds was a major general at thirty-nine. Ames, Custer, Kilpatrick and McKenzie were brigadiers at twenty-six. Corse was but twenty-nine when he won immortality at Altoona. Garfield was a major general at thirty-one and Grenville Dodge at thirty-three, while Judge Gresham and John Beatty were brigadiers at thirty-two. We have been joking about “Old Ben Butler” ever since the war, yet he was but forty-two when he commanded the Army of the Gulf. Why, they were all mere boys!

A curiosity hunter, after long search, has declared that the very last men who were in any battle of the American Revolution died in 1863. Two fourteen-year-old boys who went from western North Carolina and took part in the battle of King's Mountain (Oct. 7, 1780) died in the year named—one in east Tennessee, the other in Indiana. Possibly others may have survived these, but be that as it may, the time is at hand when the veterans will be but a handful in any neighborhood.

Statisticians who have made a careful study of the percentage of re-enlistments, taking specimen counties as a basis, have concluded that the number of actual men in the Union army, counting each but once, was about 1,900,000. It is scarcely possible that one half of these are alive today. Of the full regiments of 1861 there is not one, so far as I can learn, that has been able to get 300 together at any reunion for years.

Yes—spin out the thread of life as they may there must come a time when in your city or state there will be a “last man of the Union army.” Possibly some slender stripling of 1861-5 will halt feebly along your streets as late as 1945, venturing out only when the sun shines most cheerily, and as he passes children will gaze and wonder, and men and women will repeat what they heard their grandparents say—how those grandparents as children saw the parades of 1865, and “how that old, old fellow looked when he came home from the war.”

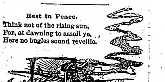
J. H. BEADLE.

A Thought for Memorial Day.

I know not why this silence so presses on my brain. I sit among the graves of departed comrades of the war for the Union. I feel the touch of unseen hands. I hear voices none other hears. I sit enchanted and overawed. I sit alone, and yet in innumerable company of silent men, as one dwelling among tombs. The old days come back to me. I can hear the rustle of the old flag. So it rustled and rolled above us a quarter of a century ago, as the cannon and musketry of battle accentuated its rhythmic flow and the flash of war glanced across its glorious folds. Its stars glow as brightly, but the young hearts that beat below all its majestic motion and music are still in the grave.—Private Dalzell.

Rest in Peace.

Think not of the rising sun,
For, at dawning to assail ye,
Here no bugles sound reveille.



'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 70.
1 Northern 69.
2 Northern 63.
3 Northern 59.

Everybody seems to be in attending court.

Court convened on Monday morning with a large calendar.

E. S. Corser is up from Minneapolis looking after his big farm.

Tommy Nicholson has gone for a two months visit to Toronto.

Geo. M. Swift came down from Mentor on Saturday to attend court.

Dept. Sheriff Losey made a flying trip to Thief River Falls last week.

Mrs. Falk is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. S. Rosenthal, in this city.

Alderman & Sylvester are pushing the work on their new machinery depot.

Prof. Wishard says the seeding is all done along the east side of Polk County.

And now the ice wagon makes its daily rounds to refresh our parching citizens.

W. H Averill the leading lawyer of Fosston, is in the city attending court this week.

Judge Mills is crowding the work in district court so as to get through as soon as possible.

Mrs. Horace Lucken arrived from Ashby on Saturday for a visit with O. H. Lucken and wife.

From all over the United States comes reports of bad weather, floods and storms. Our country will compare favorably.

"More transfers of real estate within the past two months than for the past six years," said E. M. Walsh, the real estate man.

John Mikulecky represents the town of Tabor on jury duty this week. John says he has his seeding all done except about 35 acres.

Hon. W. D. Carlton is in from Angus this week attending court. Carlton says the seeding is progressing nicely on the north side.

Eli Steenerson has taken possession of his new office on Main street where he may be found ready at any time to talk politics or business.

J. B. McManus tells the JOURNAL that he has 125 acres sowed to wheat and will keep pegging away until the 10th of June if he does not finish sooner.

T. J. McAdam the genial mayor of East Grand Forks, gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call on Tuesday. Mac is one of the rustlers that build up a country.

Miss Clara Aaker came over from Grand Forks last Friday for a few days visit with her parents and friends. She is engaged as teacher in the Lutheran college there at present.

W. W. Wilson a genial Polk county old-timer gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call on Tuesday morning. W. W. is one of the boys who did good service for Uncle Sam in the sixties.

Engineer Lew. Harmon dropped in on his old friends last Saturday for a short visit. Lew. is running on a road in the state of Washington and says he likes that climate very well.

The high water proves a boon to lumbermen. Bagley's drive is now expected to arrive inside of 15 days, very much sooner than it has been thought possible for it before the raise in the river.

O. S. Johnson told the JOURNAL on Saturday last that he has 175 acres sown already and expects to get all in that he had calculated on. He killed nine wolves last week and raked in $27 bounty.

Mrs. Dr. Mayer, of Montevideo, arrived last week on a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. D. Scott and friends in the city. When Mrs. Meyer was a resident of this city she was known as Miss Hattie Page.

Conductor J. B. Copeland returned from the Omaha railway employes' convention on Monday morning. Was in Sioux City on his way home and says the wreck is indiscribable. The loss of life and property is great.

A number of Frank Barnum's friends dropped in to see him on Wednesday evening of last week and left testimonials of regard in the form of numerous little presents. The occasion was the first anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Barnum.

W. G. Hunt the irrepressible Newsman of McIntosh, was in the swim on Tuesday. Hunt was hobnobbing with his friend Kirsch during all the time he had to spare from convention business, but as that occupied him wholly we fear he had "no time for Mike."

Lou. Cross came down from Angus to attend court, as a juror, but as his farming operations were very pressing the Judge excused him and he returned home on Tuesday morning. Lou. is one of the leading farmers up north and while in tried to talk an arm off Larsen (of Larsen, Carpenter & Co.) about a buggy. If he don't quit fooling with Larsen he will buy a buggy first he knows.

M. C. Rockstad is enjoying city life this week.

T. M. Nelson was in from Fertile on Tuesday.

Charlie Johnson is in the city courting this week.

Alphonse Berthiaume is up from Superior for a few days.

E. E. Abbott came down from Mentor on Tuesday evening.

Charlie Misner was too busy in his shop on Saturday to go to his regular meals.

J. S. Nichols was up from Fertile to attend the People's party convention on Tuesday.

District Attorney Eugene Hay was in the city on Tuesday to attend to a liquor case.

Ninety-seven delegates were reported in attendance at the convention Tuesday

Horace Lucken arrived from Ashby on Wednesday morning for a brief visit at the old home.

Leonard Lucken came up from Duluth this week for a few days visit with the old folks at home.

One notable feature of the People's party convention was the absence of any cut and dried progam previously arranged by a select few.

The grand jury has found bills against Wm. Moore, Henry Neely and James McGregor, charged with grand larceny in East Grand Forks.

Tom Harris commenced operations on Saake's building, corner of Second and Broadway, on Tuesday. He will move the building about six inches to the east.

Tom Adams is moving into the Warehouse—don't get the idea that Tom is moving into an elevator; the Warehouse in this case means the house recently occupied by P. S. Ware.

She could't marry three at the Grand opera house on Tuesday evening, May 31st. This play is one of the best on the road and our people will no doubt be very much pleased with it.

A delivery wagon caused a sensation on Broadway on Tuesday morning all because the horse indulged in a little go as you please race against time. From the way the goods flew out one would have taken it for a general delivery wagon.

Frank Barnum took a lay-off for a few days last week, and the Times local columns showed the fact very plainly. He is now on deck again and the local columns of the Times responded with their accustomed vigor. Frank is a good hustler for news.

"Hans Christyan Frederick Wilhelm Anker Rosenkrans Hanson" is the name of a man who proved up on his claim at the land office one day last week. Nothing lonesome about that name but it must be somewhat unwieldy to carry about with one.

Gordon McGrew has forsaken the primeval solitude of his claim near the reservation and is enjoying the wiles of civilization for the nonce. (We don't know what all this jargon means—it is Gordon's idea—got it up in the wilderness where he says the solitude nurtures poets).

A call at Brown's Select cigar house last week found seven men at work as busy as bees making cigars and Brown informed us that he could employ three more men if he could find them. Brown's trade has grown to mammoth proportions since he commenced in Crookston, and no wonder when you consider the quality of his goods.

Rev. R. H. Battey will speak at the Congregational church next Sunday. The Grand Army Post and Women's Relief Corps will attend the evening service. Morning sermon—"Jonah and Jesus." Evening—"The Fruits of War in Times of Peace." Let all be in the sanctuary on time for the services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Very cordial welcome to all.

On Wednesday, May 18th, at the residence of his father, Peter Noesen, in this city, after a brief illness, of consumption, the life of Bernard Noesen was snuffed out. Mr. Noesen was a promising boy, just entering upon man's estate, highly respected by all who knew him, and he will be missed in the family circle. He was nearly 18 years of age. The funeral was held at St. Mary's church on Saturday, attended by a large number of friends and relatives.

News of the death of Mrs. A. A. Allen reached this city last week, which sad event occurred suddenly at their home in Central America in April. As the JOURNAL heard it she complained to her husband of a feeling of weariness and said she would lie down awhile after dinner. A short time thereafter Mr. Allen had occasion to go into the room and saw his wife lying on her side apparently sleeping naturally. A few hours later when he came again and found her in the same position, he discovered she was dead. Mrs. Allen was the daughter of Judge Lewis of this city and leaves many friends here.

S. L. Collins has just received a new hearse.

Peter Austin, of Ada, was in the city on Monday.

John O. Buhn, of Mentor, was in the city on Monday.

The river raised four or five feet as a result of the big rain last week.

R. Casmey was down from Euclid on Sunday. Says most everybody is through seeding up there.

Burkhardt Bros. have got their hotel all ready for business, re-painted and re-papered throughout.

Melville Milne has gone east on a trip for the benefit of his health which has not been good for some time.

Gus. Rasche, who went to Superior to live has returned, convinced that no place is superior to Crookston to live in.

The band was out on Friday evening of last week discoursing sweet music. Crookston has a band to be proud of.

Harry Pashley, of Thief River Falls, was in the city a couple of days last week, and called on the JOURNAL to see the new engine.

Work on the St. Louis hotel is being pushed and mine host Jerome hopes to see a large addition to his facilities at an early day.

Farmers should call at S. L. Collins' stables and see Noble's fine horses. His trotter is a picture and his Norman-Percheron is another.

Dan. Bach, who went to Washington some two years ago has returned to make his home in Crookston. Says he don't like it out there a good deal.

Editor Mussey, of the Thief River Falls Press, returned from St. Paul Friday morning. While in the saintly city he purchased a brand new outfit for the Press.

Rev. S. N. Millard of Glyndon the veteran Sunday school missionary of the American S. S. Union was calling on Rev. R. H. Battey Tuesday. He will hold a convention at Fosston next month.

Chris. Kjendsrud, the young man who was arrested last week for pushing young Klema into the river, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs of suit or take 15 days in jail. He chose the latter.

A pleasant entertainment was held at the parsonage home of Rev. and Mrs. Battey, Tuesday evening. Readings, recitations and songs, games, plays and visiting made the evening pass all too quickly.

Look out for the experience social superintended by the L. A. S. of the Congregational church. It's about to come forth from the secret place of wonder-land, and there'll be amusement by the cargo. You won't be given much time to prepare when it suddenly cometh.

F. C. Elliott, of the firm of Elliott & Heasley, proprietors of the Thief River Falls meat market, was in the city last Saturday to prove up on his pre-emption in Marshall county. He says Editor Mussey is a walker, and is prepared to back him in a 7-mile free-for-all contest. The genial editor paid his fare at St. Hilaire for a passage to the Falls, but the stage being unable to carry him, the boys blew in his fare, and Mussey struck out afoot with an O'Leary gait, and mud knee deep.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. perceiving that summer "had came," last week took out their steam register to be ready for the summer trade. Later on, when the snow fell carrying the zero business along with it, Tom Bjoin fired up the heating business in the basement of the opera house block and in very short order the steam came up into the apartment of L., C. & Co. so thick you couldn't think, so they put a board over the pipe to shut off the steam. This was not quite effectual and after a few minutes Larson remarked: "What's the use standing this foolishness. I just know I am plumber enough to fix that thing!" So, procuring a gas pipe cap he raised the board intending to fit the cap on, but the steam, thus relieved deluged him in an instant and the next he knew he was crawling out of his hat at the farther end of the store as red as a boiled lobster. Then he arose and kicking the hat as far as he could see it delivered an elegant Fourth of July oration consisting principally of large-sized, hard-boiled words, while the boys stood by and laughed at his eloquence. Then he went and hired an experienced plumber—one who has been examined and tested by the chief boiler inspector, to come and fix the doggoned thing up—and ever since there has been peace in that establishment. But when Larsen goes forth upon the streets and the small boy catches sight of that hat the urchin spontaneously remarks "where did you yet that hat!" and when any citizen happens to remark upon the beauties of "steam heating apparatus" a wicked gleam appears in Larsen's eye and the boys never venture to ask him where he learned the plumber's trade.

Wheat opened out on Monday morning at 71 cents.

Barnes & Slocum are putting in new shelves to accommodate their growing trade.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs will still continue to sell all goods AT COST, and means just what she says.

Tom Harris is clearing the site for the buildings on Robert street by moving off the last house on the site.

Miss Dollie Bunnell of Crookston attended a grand May Pole dance at the hotel Dakotah, Grand Forks, last Friday night.

And still the rush continues to secure those cheap, elegant hats at Mrs. E. E. Bangs AT COST and below. Call while they are going.

There is so much to see in "She Couldn't Marry Three that it is impossible for us to describe it and so you will have to go and see it.

Ed. Bivins was enjoying a drive about the streets on Tuesday. Ed. is gaining slowly but looks like he had been run through a "sassage" grinder.

A railroad scene that rivals for beauty and effect the one use by Dan'l Sulley in "The Millionaire" is one of the effects used in "She Couldn't Marry Three."

This week the prospects seem better for all who have so far been unable to sow much wheat. Should we have a late fall, and we are very likely to, there will yet be time to make good crops.

Superintendent F. B. Chapin, of Becker county, gave the JOURNAL office a pleasant call on Monday. Mr. Chapin is one of the best school superintendents in the state and is a very pleasant gentleman to meet with. He is all wrapped up in his work and as a consequence is doing good work.

P. G. Falardeau the Red Lake Falls attorney, was in attending court this week. By the way, while the democrats are looking about for a candidate for county attorney they could do a great deal worse thing than to select Falardeau, who is one of the most prominent lawyers in the democratic ranks.

"She Couldn't Marry Three" will be the next attraction at the Grand. It is a comedy drama of today and abounds in exciting and ridiculous situations. A small boy once said after witnessing Lillian Kennedy as "Bess" in "She Couldn't Marry Three," that he felt as if he had had hundred years worth of laughter. The company carries a complete set of calcium lights, and all their own beautiful scenery.

About $1,500 has already been subscribed by the citizens toward making up the $5,000 required to secure the erection of a college in Crookston by the synod of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church. The synod agrees to put in one dollar for every dollar subscribed, but the citizens must raise $5,000 before the undertaking will be commenced. The JOURNAL has heretofore fully outlined the project, which is a worthy one, from a business as well as an educational standpoint, and should be encouraged.

Deacon Bain, of Fisher, gave the JOURNAL office a pleasant call on Thursday of last week. The deacon says this spring reminds him of that of '82, when it was very problematical whether we should be able to get any seeding done in time. Farmers were seeding up to June 15th that year and never raised better crops. He has not quite finished as yet and will seed until June 10th, if not done before. The deacon is one of those men whose faith in this country is never weakened by untoward circumstances and he always looks upon the bright side of everything.

Dr. Cleveland of Caledonia was in the city on Monday to furnish expert testimony before the grand jury in the case of the State vs. Skogan. The doctor is a breeder of Shetland ponies and has quite a squad of them and offers to bring them over to Crookston during the encampment for a reasonable consideration. These ponies would prove a great attraction and should be secured by all means. If the ponies are brought here the little folks will be given an opportunity to enjoy many rides in pony carriages or on horseback as they prefer. This attraction would be a rich treat for the little folks and the JOURNAL hopes to see it succeed.

Coroner Shepard was called to Fertile on Saturday evening to hold an inquest on the body of James Price who was killed in that village on Saturday. Arriving at Fertile he impannelled the following jury, viz: E. L. George, H. C. Burdick, S. F. Ener, F. J. Cooke, G. Kronschnabel and Hans Paulsrud. Stripped of legal verbiage the verdict was as follows: "We the jury find that at the village of Fertile in said county, on the 21st day of May, 1892, James Price came to his death by accident while switching cars on the Northern Pacific railroad in the village of Fertile. We exonerate the engineer and trainmen and the railroad company from all blame for his death."

Call at the JOURNAL job rooms for elegant job printing.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

J. B. Berthiaume came up from Superior Sunday for a few days sojourn with friends and relatives in Polk county.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bemis left last Friday for Mount Clements, Mich. The traveling men miss the colonel's smiling face at the Commercial.

John Quisnel was in from Mentor on Tuesday as a delegate to the convention. John says he don't claim to know it all, but he had four votes in that convention all the same.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Scandia-American Bank

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, at the close of business on the 17th day of May, 1892, made pursuant to call of the Superintendent of Banks, dated 21st May, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$223,009 79
Due from other banks	4,992 69
Furniture and fixtures	1,200 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,458 47
Cash on hand	11,449 40
Total	$244,110 35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	5,000 00
Undivided profits	18,268 12
Individual deposits subject to check	50,895 23
Demand certificates of deposit	86,947 00
Bills Payable	33,000 00
Total	$244,110 35

I, J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } SS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this twenty-fifthday of May, 1892.

{ SEAL. } ANDREW. P. HANSON, Notary Public.

Correct---Attest:

C. O. CHRISTIANSON,
L. ELLINGTON.

WANTED SALESMEN. Local and Traveling to to represent our well known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. Work All the Year. $100 per month to the right man. Apply quick, stating age.
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen. L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn.
(This house is responsible.)

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables.

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

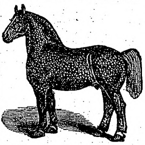
A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block. Crookston

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{ I. O. O. F BUILDING. } Crookston. Minn.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Royal Worcester
WCC Corsets

BEST IN THE WORLD!
—For Sale by—
Fontaine & Anglim.



THE GREY PERCHERON
NORMAN STALLION,
Dagobert 2,522
Registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France and America.
—Must be Seen to be Appreciated.—
ALSO THE HIGH BRED
PACING STALLION,
"CAPTAIN C."
Black Hawk, Clay, Hambletonian.

—Will make the season of '92 at—
S. L. COLLINS' STABLES.
O. A. NOBLE, Proprietor. [4-13]

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

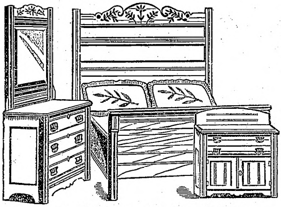
VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892. NO. 7

—TOO MUCH STOCK—

—Compells us Sell—

REGARDLESS OF PROFITS

$16.75.



Large Handsome Hardwood Suite

Made by one of the Best Factories in the Country.

TWO LARGE CARLOADS ::

—OF THE—

Latest Make of Furniture and Upholstery

—JUST RECEIVED—

After June 1st we Discontinue our Branch Store at Opera House.

Crookston Furniture Co.,

Next New Reckitt Block.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, COFFINS and CASKETS.

RINGLING BROS. CIRCUS.

Cheap Excursion Rates to this World-Famous All-Feature Exhibition.

The JOURNAL takes pleasure in announcing to its readers that while the famous Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows will not be seen elsewhere in this vicinity during the present season, arrangements have been made with the railroad authorities by which all who desire to come to Crookston where this aggregation exhibits Thursday, June 16th, can do so at greatly reduced rates. A visit to this biggest of big shows will constitute a gala day long to be remembered, and, besides, it will furnish an opportunity of seeing the grandest exhibition in the world. Under the largest tents ever constructed will be shown the finest zoological collection on earth, including two great herds of performing elephants, a whole drove of camels, the largest living hippopotamus, a magnificent Percheron stallion with a mane nine feet in length, a complete horse fair containing 350 head of high-bred horses, and a circus performance embracing more high-salaried performers than any other two shows can boast, the best bareback riders in the world, and the most exciting chariot and other races ever seen under canvas. A grand street procession occurs at 10 o'clock, when among many other novel features there will be exhibited free, a mammoth highway locomotive drawing one section of the parade,—a magnificent reproduction of Moscow's Kremlin Tower, with its chimes of sweet sounding bells, and a full mile of other wonders, such as no other show in the world has ever exhibited.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company Makes a Half Rate to Minneapolis.

For the National Republican Convention to be held in Minneapolis, the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to Minneapolis and return at one lowest one first class fare for the round trip. Dates of sale, June 4th, to 7th inclusive, with final limit until Jnne 25th. The return portion of these tickets will be good for return from Duluth instead of Minneapolis, if desired.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES.

The Northern Pacific Excursion to Grand Forks.

The Northern Pacific make excursion rates to Grand Forks during the Firemen's Tournament on June 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, good for return June 25th, at one fare for the round trip.

To the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, June 21st.

The best, quickest, and most comfortable line is "The Burlington."

Tickets will be sold at all stations at one fare for the round trip. Dates of sale and limit of return will be as follows:—

At Prairie du Chien and all stations south of that point, tickets will be on sale June 17th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, good to return until June 27th.

At all stations north of Prairie du Chien, tickets will be on sale June 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21, good to return until July 6th. Ask your local agent for a ticket via "The Burlington" (C. B. & N. R, R.) and take no other. [7-9]

Bids for Job Printing.

State of Minnesota,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Bids will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston for doing the job printing of said city; said bids to state the price per 1,000 ems for composition, price per pound for paper, and price per token for presswork. Said bids shall be marked "Proposals for job printing," and addressed to the city council of city of Crookston, and will be opened at its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, June 8th, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Crookston Nurseries.

I have a new catalogue and card just issued, giving reduced prices of trees, tree seeds and small fruits for spring planting, which will be sent free by mail to anyone making application. FRANK T. HASELTINE,
[50tf] Crookston, Minn.

Our summer opening of millinery will begin on the 3rd day of June and last three days, 3rd, 4th and 5th inclusive. We will have all the latest styles. We invite all the ladies of Crookston and vicinity to call and see us on these days.

MRS. I. U. JENNINGS,
Robert Street.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

A Card of Thanks.

In behalf of Col. Cobham Post No. 90, we desire to return thanks to all who took part in the exercises of Memorial day, and especially to Capt. P. J. Russell for the use of the guns, and the band for music.

I. U. JENNINGS,
Commander.
V. D. CARRUTH,
Adjutant.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company Makes a Cheap Excursion to Crookston in June.

Agent Sharkey advises us that the Northern Pacific railroad has made a rate of one fare for the round trip, Minneapolis to Crookston, during the time of the Republican convention in Minneapolis in June. These tickets will be good for use until June 25th. People desiring to visit our magnificent city and the Red River Valley should take advantage of the cheap railroad fare.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs will still continue to sell all goods AT COST, and means just what she says.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

TOWN TALK.

Marcus Johnson: You have a good business point here, and will eventually have a big city.

Special Agent Stone: Just back from Minneapolis. My company, the Northwestern Life, gave me credit for doing the biggest day's work of any of their agents.

Prof. Casad: We will start out with our company on the 19th of June, giving our first show at St. Cloud. We have a good company of 20 people and a first-class orchestra.

L. K. Aaker: No I do not expect to go to the big convention next week. The boys want to go and so I think I will remain and run the business so they can enjoy an outing.

E. M. Walsh: I have sold the Dr. Thomas property on Robert street at what I call a very reasonable figure for Robert street property. I look for an increase in sales from this on.

Manager Lent: The Columbus & Lent attractions will go on the road in November. Mr. Columbus will be here during tne encampment week with the Fierce, Albright company which he is now managing. He is in South Dakota or southern Minnesota now.

E. O. Flanders: I have decided, if my land remains too wet to sow by machinery and drag in the usual way, to put my force on and sow by hand, without dragging. I believe these beating rains will do what dragging is needed this season. I think I shall have forty or fifty acres to treat in this way.

Wm. Watts: I do not expect the nomination for judge from the People's Party. Am afraid I am too much of a railroad attorney. I should not be surprised to see Judge Mills endorsed. He has made a most excellent judge, is well liked by all and besides the People's Party in Becker and Clay will make a strong effort to endorse him. I should like to see this done.

M. R. Brown: I do not think that I know any news of a startling nature. Just now I am interested in the outcome of the convention next week. I am of the opinion that it looks very much like Blaine and I certainly hope that will be the result as I believe him to be not only the best man but also the man surest of election, although I am out of politics now and attending strictly to my legitimate business.

P. M. Ringdal: It seems strange that no one makes a specialty of raising poultry in this country. The market is always good and for at least nine months of the year eggs command a big price. I believe the poultry business would pay a big dividend. This county abounds with clay and I have an idea that pottery clay can be found. If this theory is correct there would be a mint of money in a pottery establishment, as the frieghts are at least one-half the cost of it now.

Geo. M. Swift: I can see but one danger ahead of the People's Party and one very natural in view of the sweeping victory two years ago next fall; and that is the danger of nominating poor sticks for office with the idea that anything on the ticket no matter how poor can be elected. What they want to do is to put up none but the most capable men for office for the farmers have learned independence in voting and will have the very best material offered no matter where they find it.

Herd Notice.

All parties who desire to herd with me for the coming season can secure good pasturage for their stock by delivering the same to me on section 1, Kertsonville.

MOSES E. TRUDEAU.

Don't forget that Charlie Vine is on deck to supply your wants in the line of fresh meats of all kinds at reasonable figures. When you want a choice bit, call on Charlie.

Bids for Building Bridges.

Bids will be received by the board of supervisors for the town of Fairfax at their meeting on Friday, June 10th, at the office of the town clerk of said town for building two bridges, viz: One bridge over the runway near the residence of Henry Steege, and one bridge across the ravine near Kittson, between sections 29 and 30, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of S. L. Collins, in the city of Crookston. The supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

WM. HIMMELSBACK,
[6-8] Town Clerk.

HOME NEWS.

The Doings of the District Court—A Number of the Cases Disposed of.

The Board of County Commissioners Meet and Allow a Number of Bills.

Memorial Day Observed in a Fitting Manner by the G. A. R. and Citizens.

District Court.

Among the most important cases heard in the district court last week were:

Stevens vs. N. P. R. R., an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages to a car load of vegetables shipped from Crookston to Butte, Mont., over the defendant's road. Judgment was found for the plaintiff and $25 damages was allowed.

Stevens vs. Canadian Pacific railway was also an action brought to recover damages. In December, '91, Stevens shipped a car of potatoes to Winnipeg. Through some neglect of the C. P. R. yardman at that place the potatoes were allowed to freeze, and the company will have to pay Mr. Stevens $100 for the damage done.

Beauchaine vs. John R. McKinnon et al has been in court before. Beauchaine seeks to recover from the bondsmen of Sheriff Patterson the amount of his bonds. The jury disagreed.

The Minneapolis & Northern Elevator company vs. John Johnson was an action on a promissory note given for an agent who was short in his accounts. Judgment was ordered for plaintiff.

Smith vs. Peterson was to recover attorney fees. The defendant failed to appear, the case was tried by the court and judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

The most interesting case tried this term is that of Michael P. Valerius vs. Teddy Richards et al. Valerius is a Wisconsin horse importer and holds a note for $2,000 against the said Richards and seventeen others. The note was made to Kingsland Brothers of Grand Forks for a stallion and was by them transferred to Valerius. The defendants all signed a joint note, but now they nearly all refuse to pay their shares of the amount, claiming that they did not sign a note, that it was a blank piece of paper they signed, and that they thought they were signing a call for a meeting to consider the matter of purchasing the horse. The defense advanced the theory that the plaintiff either had a note printed on the aforesaid sheet of blank paper after the signatures were made, or a piece of white paper was placed over the printed portion of the note and removed after the signatures were made. But as several of the signees testify that they saw the note, read it over. and knew what they were signing, the argument of defense appeared weak. But the jury found a verdict for the defendants, and the case will probably be appealed.

County Commissioners' Meeting.

The board of county commissioners met on the 25th at the auditor's office and adjourned till the morning of the 26th on account of the sale of state lands held at the same place. An agent for a St. Louis company came before the board on its re-assembling on Thursday morning and offered to supply eating booths to the county for $9.00 each f. o. b. St. Louis. The auditor was instructed to communicate with the town clerks on the subject. Resignation of Dr. McEachran accepted and H. Shepherd appointed coroner for the balance of the term. H. E. Cooke, as administrator of the estate of W. G. Cooke appeared before the board and upon his showing that said estate had no personal property in Fairfax in 1891 the personal tax on said estate, $6.50, were ordered cancelled. The bonds of the 1st National bank of Red Lake Falls were received and approved. The sum of $100 was granted the town of Tynsed from the road and bridge fund, $300 for roads and bridges on the outskirts of the city of Crookston and $50 for bridges in the town of Louisville. Application of Martin O'Brien, city attorney of the city of Crookston and, a rebate of taxes was granted and taxes ordered cancelled. Rhinehart and Stortroem were authorized to examine the bridge at Fisher and report at next meeting. Taxes of W. Kyle abated. Bills to the amount of $3,107.08 were audited and allowed. The bill of A. E. Permain was laid over till next meeting also that of J. O. Brandt. The report of A. C. Rhinehart in relation to bridge between Sections 3 and 34, Tps. 153 and 154, R. 50 was accepted and the auditor instructed to draw on order for amount of claim in compliance with the same. The chairman was authorized to attend to the construction of the Thief River Falls bridge on behalf of the county. Flakne & Onstad were appointed text book agents of Beltrami and Ole Narveson at Erskine.

Memorial Day.

Memorial Day was duly observed in this city. At 1 o'clock Col. Cobham Post, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans formed in front of G. A. R. hall, and headed by the band marched to the cemetery, where the program, as published in our last issue, was carried out. The address of Edward George was a fine effort, meriting and winning lots of favorable comment. The day was an extremely cold one for this season of the year and prevented many from taking part in the solemn ceremonies.

Special Committee Report.

Notice is hereby given that the undersignedco mmissioners appointed by the City Council of the City of Crookston, Minn., to view the premises and ascertain and award the amount of damages and compensation for property to be taken or injured because of the grading of Broadway street from Third to Fletcher street, Ash street from Third street to Loring street, and Robert street from Great Northern railway crossing thereon to bridge thereon crossing to Jerome's addition, to said city, as ordered by the City Council by resolution passed the 27th day of May, A. D. 1892. And also to assess the amount of aforesaid damages and compensation and the cost of such improvement upon the land and property to be benefited by the same, and proportion such benefit to each parcel of land in accordance with section 6 of chapter X of the city charter of the City of Crookston, will on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day meet at the city hall in the City of Crookston and there and then ascertain and award such compensation and damages as aforesaid and hear such allegation and proof as interested persons may offer.

Dated June 2nd, 1892.

P. J. MCGUIRE
C. H. MIX
WM. MUNCH.
Commissioners.

But Ten Rounds.

LONDON, May 31.—The National club was crowded to suffocation to-night with spectators anxious to witness the Slavin-Jackson fight. The entrance became so obstructed by the crowd that the owners of the building refused to allow any more to enter without a ticket. Two hundred policemen kept order in the club house, where a surging mass had assembled with the expectation of being admitted.

Lord Lonsdale opened the proceedings with a speech and the fight began. After the first few rounds it was evident that Slavin had no chance against the bigger man, yet he always came up pluckily to the call of time. In the tenth round Slavin was knocked helpless against the ropes, being in a terrible condition from the fearful punishment he had received. It 7:10 o'clock when Jackson and Slavin made their appearance in the ring to begin the fight. The usual preliminaries occupied only a few minutes.

The fight was for the championship of Australia and a purse of $10,000.

At Sherman's Grave.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Memorial day was observed here in about the usual manner. There was a parade of the G. A. R. posts and Sons of Veterans, after which they and several thousand citizens went by railroad or steamboat to Jefferson barracks, the army recruiting station twelve miles down the river, where the remains of some 15,003 Union and Confederate soldiers lie in one of the nation's cemeteries. The grave of Gen. Sherman in Calvary cemetery received special decorations.

To a Confederate General.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—A monument to the memory of Gen. A. P. Hill, of Confederate fame, was unveiled here to-day with great pomp and ceremony. Gen. James A. Walker, commander of the Stonewall brigade, was the orator of the day.

Honor to Whom Honor.

MANKATO, Minn., May 31.—To the Editor: The diplomas were presented to the graduating class of the Mankato normal school by Hon. T. H. Kirk, assistant superintendent of public instruction, who made a brief address to the class. This statement is to correct an error in the report as published.

Records Broken.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—The American twenty-five-mile bicycle road record was broken to-day over the Irvington-Milburn course by Hoyland Smith of New Bedford, Mass. His time was 1:17:10. The best previous time made by the same rider was 1:19:13.

Two records were broken to-day in the Passaic river regatta. In the junior six-oared gig race the Passaic crew won in 8:11, breaking the record by four seconds. In the senior eight-oared shell race the Cornell crew won in 7:21, beating the record by sixteen seconds.

MURDER EVIDENT

A Citizen of Council Bluffs Found Mortally Wounded on a Dark Street.

In the Fight a Hack Driver Is Killed and Is Found Near the Injured Man.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 31.—W. F. Jones, manager of the Sandwich (Ill.) Manufacturing company, who has been under the influence of liquor for several days with a considerable sum of money on his person, was called from his wife's side just when he had reached home last night by a message stating that his presence was required at the Ogden house. That was the last seen of Jones until his body was found this morning in a dark street near the hotel. He had a bullet hole in his abdomen and his skull had been crushed. A revolver was clutched in his hand, and he was still alive, but speechless. A block away, close to a blood-stained hack, the dead body of one Jack Wade was discovered, with a pistol wound in the breast. Wade also had a revolver. The driver of the hack, Tom Crogan, has since been arrested with a man named James Maher. The indications are that the double tragedy occurred at the point where Wade's body was found, and that Jones' supposed corpse was dragged through the yard of a disreputable house with the intention of concealment. Maher, Wade and Crogan are all hard characters, and are supposed, with robbery for a motive, to have sent the message which decoyed Jones from home. It is probable that he did not succumb when struck on the head, and that a remarkable pistol duel between himself and Wade followed on the lonely street at midnight.

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE

Of a Tennessee Prisoner to Escape Angry Mobs.

MORRISTON, Tenn., May 31.—Charles Weems, the negro charged with attempting to assault a white woman at Chattanooga, on May 19, is in jail here. When first arrested he was jailed at Chattanooga, but was soon removed, owing to many threats of lynching. Then began a race that has never been equalled in the state. Weems was taken to Guthrie, Ky., but was compelled to leave in order to avoid a mob. He was taken to a number of other places with the same result. In five days he traveled over 1,000 miles, saw over 200 mobs ready to lynch him, was refused admission to a score of jails, was attacked in three, went twenty-four hours without food, during which time he traveled twenty-five miles over the worst mountains in the state, was thrown from a train, was shot at, visited three states and was so near two others that he could see them. If the story could be told in all its details of stratagems, narrow escapes, exciting encounters, wild rides, lonely walks and agonies of suspense, it would out-novel a novel. Weems claims the woman met him by appointment.

MANY HOMELESS.

A Terrific Rain Causes Suffering at Wellington, Kan.

WELLINGTON, Kan., May 31.—The most terrific rain storm that ever visited this section fell this morning. The water came down in torrents and the streets were running rivers within ten minutes and unroofed stores and residences were flooded, greatly adding to the misery and distress caused by the tornado. In the city the homeless need immediate help. They are suffering for the absolute necessities of life, and need the assistance of a charitably inclined public. Contributions sent to Mayor Thompson will be judiciously distributed. The situation is indeed deplorable and no storm in the history of the county has been more universally disastrous. Each hour adds to the number of the injured, and many are not only destitute but sick from exposure.

Not Guilty.

HUDSON, Wis., May 31.—Charles Colbeth, a farmer of this county, has been acquitted on his second trial. He was charged with larceny of grain from the farm of Wellington Vannatta on the night of May 15, 1890, and before his final hearing, May 24, he jumped his bail bond. His bondsman, Hon. M. A. Fulton, traced him through Idaho, Montana, Washington, the Dakotas, and finally, last March, he was located and captured in a lumber camp near Brainerd, Minn., and brought back here for trial. He was tried and convicted in April, but owing to an error in the charge of the court was granted a new trial. Upon the day set for the new trial he signed an affidavit of prejudice against the judge, the jury was discharged and again summond, Judge Marshall of Chippewa Falls, presiding.

One Killed, Twelve Injured.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The wreck on the Santa Fe road near Lemont, Ill., last night resulted in the death of Engineer W. A. Isbell. The injured were:

J. I. Allen, Mrs. Maria A. Bissell, J. I. Eggman, Charles Fannine, Mrs. Belle Friely, Miss Hulda Fricke, Maggie Kilpatrick, Charles M. Welsh, all of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Quigley, St. Louis, Mo.; Chris Slosson, Streator, Ill., fireman; Miss Belle Wreel.

The accident was caused by a cow and calf getting caught in a cattle guard at a curve. The accident was unavoidable.

A Student's Death by Drowning.

NEW ULM, Minn., Special, May 31.—Carl Bernecke lost his life through drowning in the Big Cottonwood river. He was a student of the Martin Luther college of this city, and went to the river with a companion to take a swim. When there he made a bet with his companion that he could swim across the stream which he undertook, and when in the middle of the stream he got cramps and succumbed to the inevitable, his schoolmate being unable to render any assistance. The remains were recovered and taken to Zumbrota, Minn., for burial, where his parents live. Bernecke's father is a minister. Carl was his only son.

The Day in South Dakota.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Special, May 31.—The memorial sermon was preached in the opera house last evening by Rev. S. G. Updyke, the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief corps attending in a body. The soldiers' graves were decorated with flowers this morning, and this afternoon exercises, including an address by Rev. Kennedy, were held in the opera house.

HENS THAT PAID A MORTGAGE.

A New York Hen Farm Where No Incubators Are Used.

The stock is pure White Leghorn, with the exception of a few common fowls which are kept for sitters. The houses now number eighteen which together accommodate 1,000 hens. The farm of 150 acres is run entirely for poultry. The crops and skimmilk are used to feed the fowls, butter being a secondary product. The soil, a gravelly loam inclined to sand in some portions, is capable of producing cereal and root crops in abundance, and is good fruit land. There is some pasture and meadow land. Although wheat, corn and potatoes are raised to a certain extent, the staple is a mixed crop of oats, peas and barley, which is easily harvested with a binder.

This mixture is ground, and an excellent meal is the result. Fourteen of the houses are grouped near the dwelling, and there are no fence restrictions. A cook room is connected with the dwelling, and each morning a large box is filled with the hot mess, placed with a barrel of water upon a stoneboat, and hauled from house to house by teams. The methods are of the old style, that is, no incubators or brooders are used, no eggs are packed, and the buildings are cheaply built, and not in a way to secure a great degree of warmth. The hens, however, are fed enough during the winter months to keep them healthy, and the floors are covered with straw, which when worked down, is drawn out upon the land.

Behind each house a shelter has been formed of rails covered with straw. This enlarges the run, and when frightened the hens go into it at any time of the year. An eighth of a mile from the house the farm is cut by a ravine in which there is an abundance of spring water. Four substantial houses have been built along this ravine, and each year the most promising pullets are transported to these buildings. A sufficient number of nonrelated male birds are obtained, and all the eggs for hatching are taken from these houses. The fowls have unrestricted range, but the flocks are too far apart to mingle. The hens are abundantly supplied with oyster shells and gravel at all times; the latter is taken from a bed on the farm.

The fowls are fed only twice a day—morning and afternoon. The first ration is cooked the day before it is used, in a large furnace kettle, and warmed up each morning. It is a mixture of meal, bran, middlings, often whole grain, milk, water, salt, apples, beans, potatoes, pumpkins or other vegetables. Mr. Sidway buys scorched or wet grain in large quantities, often by the carload. The damp grain is distributed around on the available floor space in barns, outbuildings and garrets, and is shoveled over at intervals until thoroughly dry. When an elevator fire occurs anywhere within reasonable distance Mr. Sidway usually obtains some of the scorched wheat, and has sent as far as Baltimore for it. Hardly any corn is fed.

The hatching and rearing of chicks have been the work principally of the women folks. A building is selected for sitting hens, and a row of thirty or forty nests is made of boards all around the interior next to the wall on the ground. The nests are divided only by board partitions. Great care is taken to obtain enough hens to fill all the nests, and they are all set at one time. The eggs are placed in the nests, and the hens are put upon them after dark. The hens are shut on for a day by boards placed over the nests. An abundance of food and water is set in the center of the house. After that no trouble is experienced with the hens, as they do not try to "double up" as long as there is one nest apiece all around. At hatching time the hens are left entirely to themselves. If there is danger of lice, a quantity of sulphur is put in the nests before the broods are taken off. Thus hens and chicks get the full benefit of the warm fumes that arise from it.

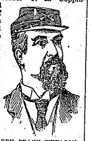
When strong enough the broods are removed to an orchard on the north side of the house. Here are scores of coops, and after a few days the hens are allowed to range at will with their chicks among the trees and currant bushes. The hens do not fight each other or molest strange chicks. This is because all are white. When a hen hatches by chance a dark colored chick, the others lose no time in pecking it to death. A number of long, low shelters have been built here under which the broods gather during storms, and eventually many of the growing chicks make these their home.

On this farm large profits have been realized in spite of comparatively low prices, as eggs in any amount are not expected before the middle of February. The prices received range from fourteen to twenty-two cents per dozen, a few early eggs being sold at much higher figures. But at any time of year these eggs sell for two to three cents above the market price. The eggs are all of one color, are carefully washed and assorted and packed in clean crates, and shipped once per week to regular customers, who promptly return drafts for them. During freezing weather shipments are made by express, but the bulk of the eggs goes as freight.

By careful selection a strain of Leghorns has been established which are larger and lay larger eggs than the ordinary kinds, and are excellent types of the business hen, though perhaps not characterized by a great number of fancy points. When the season is fairly opened about thirty dozen of eggs per day are gathered. Exact figures as to cost of feed and labor, and the receipts of money could not be obtained, but the yearly product was estimated at 10,000 dozen, worth at least $1,600, half of which was set down as clear profit.—Arthur D. Warner in Rural New Yorker.

THE NEW BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Record of Colonel Frank Wheaton, Recently Promoted by the President.


GEN. FRANK WHEATON.

One of the most spirited contests for promotion the army has had for years was recently brought to a close by the appointment by President Harrison of Colonel Frank Wheaton, of the Second infantry, as brigadier general, to succeed General Kautz, who retired some months ago. Colonel Wheaton had as competitors for the place Colonel Eugene A. Carr, Sixth cavalry; Colonel W. P. Carlin, Fourth infantry; Colonel E. S. Otis, Twentieth infantry, and Colonel J. L. Coppinger, Twenty-third infantry. Each of these gentlemen had influential backing, and the contest, though actively waged, was exceedingly friendly throughout. Colonel Carr's claims were advocated by Secretary Elkins, while ex-Secretary Proctor desired the selection of Colonel Otis. Colonel Carlin was the choice of General Schofield, and it was generally believed that Secretary Blaine would have been gratified by the appointment of his son-in-law, Colonel Coppinger. However, as Colonel Wheaton ranked the other applicants, his selection by the president has produced no asperities. The career of the man, too, amply warranted the promotion.

General Wheaton was born in Rhode Island May 8, 1833. After a preliminary education he took a special course in civil engineering at Brown university, and before he was eighteen years old was appointed an assistant on the United States and Mexico boundary survey. He did much other government work of the same nature, and became a first lieutenant of cavalry in 1855. He was on duty during the Kansas border troubles of 1856, and did much toward quelling the disturbances incident thereto. He also participated in the Cheyenne expedition of 1857 and the Utah expedition of 1858. Upon the breaking out of hostilities between the north and south Lieutenant Wheaton was on duty at the New York state headquarters. He received the appointment of lieutenant colonel, Second Rhode Island volunteers, and joined his regiment in the field during July, 1861. For his gallant conduct at the battle of Bull Run, where he commanded the regiment, he was made colonel. He also took part in nearly all the battles along the Potomac and James rivers up to the time of Lee's surrender.

From 1862 to 1865 he was a brigade and division commander, and in 1865 and 1866 he had charge of the troops in the territories of Nebraska, Dakota and Montana. His promotion in the regular army from the time of his appointment as first lieutenant, in 1855, was comparatively rapid. In 1861 he became a captain in the Fourth cavalry, in 1863 lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-ninth infantry and colonel of the Second infantry in 1869, with the brevet of major general for his services throughout the war. His brevet of major general of volunteers he had received in 1864, for his gallant services at Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Middleton, Va. General Wheaton will be retired from active service May 8, 1897. The other brigadier generals of the regular army are David S. Stanley, appointed March, 1884; Thomas H. Ruger, appointed September, 1886; Wesley Merritt, appointed April, 1887; John R. Brooke, appointed April, 1888; Alexander McD. McCook, appointed December, 1890.

Of these General Stanley is the senior, but it is impossible for him to go any higher, as the longevity act will operate to retire him June 1, 1892, when he will have attained the age of sixty-four years. General Stanley has been denominated "an ideal western soldier and cavalryman," and the designation has not been misapplied. Born in Cedar Valley, O., June 1, 1828, he was graduated from West Point in 1852. He became a second lieutenant of the Second Dragoons, and in 1853 assisted in a survey of a transcontinental railroad route along the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude. In 1855 he became first lieutenant and in 1861 captain. His life during this time had been passed on the frontier in the saddle, and he there earned the reputation for gallantry and military sagacity which he has since so well sustained. Captain Stanley was appointed brigadier general of volunteers in September, 1861. He was frequently complimented in orders during the civil war. In November, 1862, he was sent a peg higher up by being made major general of volunteers.

General Stanley participated in nearly all the battles during the campaign against Atlanta, and behaved with conspicuous gallantry. When General Thomas was ordered to Nashville to prepare the place for defense, Stanley was put in charge of the Army of the Cumberland. He was severely wounded in the battle of Franklin. After the close of the war, Stanley's command accompanied Sheridan's army to the Rio Grande at the time of the Maximilian-Mexican trouble. In 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service, Stanley, who had only gained the rank of major in the regular army, was made a colonel. He had already received several brevets, including one as major general, for gallantry. The general has been in the west almost continuously since 1866. In 1884, when he was appointed brigadier general, he was assigned to the command of the Department of Texas, where he has remained ever since.

Has Luminous Leaves.

An observer of the curious in nature says that some twelve miles north of Tuscarora, N. Y., there grows, or at least recently grew, a tree or shrub about seven feet in height, the leaves of which were luminous. In general appearance it resembled the barberry, the leaves favoring somewhat the aromatic bay tree of California. At certain seasons of the year the foliage is so bright that on the darkest night it can be plainly seen at a distance of one mile, while the light at the tree is sufficient to admit the reading of the finest print. The luminous substance is a gummy matter on the outside of the leaves, which imparts the same property to whatever it is rubbed on.

A Railway Accident.

Reports of disasters caused by spring floods are already beginning to come in. A little after midnight one morning recently the engine and eight cars of a freight train on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad went through a bridge a mile north of Otis, Ind. Engineer John Murray, Fireman James Bowen and Brakeman Elmer Brown went down with them. The caboose and two cars remained on the track. Heavy rains had washed away the foundations of the bridge, leaving the upper portion intact.

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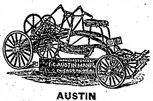
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CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under act of March 3d, 1891, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 24th, 1892, viz: Benjamin Holton, T. C. No. 3,589, for the se¼ Sec 34, Tp. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz A. Shaw, Teodore Vialerius, Westley Fuller, S. L. Collins, all of Crookston Minn.

[5-10] HUGH THOMPSON, Register

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND.

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER XIV.

My engagement with Edith was broken off that evening.

I had not the faintest hopes of recovering the lost diamond, and, when I told Sir Edmund my reasons for despairing, he did not attempt to conceal his satisfaction with regard to my determination.

"A man should never be dependent on his wife. It must necessarily be a source of humiliation to him; and no man suffers humiliation without in time losing his own self-respect. That will never, I hope, be your loss, Bernard. · · Poor girl, it will be a great grief to her; for, though she has known you but a little while, she has found in you a great deal to admire and love and her affection is so tenacious that I doubt if she will ever cease to love you." He sighed, and for some moments sat in thoughtful silence; then he said. "We must not break her heart, my dear fellow,—we must leave her some hope. As it is necessary that for some time you should be separated, it is right that you should both be free to form other engagements, at the same time there may be a tacit understanding that, should you succeed in making a position for yourself in a reasonable space of time, and then both are still warmly disposed toward each other, the engagement shall be renewed.

"There is no necessity for your having a large fortune; but it is essential, as I think, and as you happily think also, that you should be able to provide yourself with the necessities of life. I promise that Edith shall bring with her the luxuries."

He then offered to use his influence in procuring me a secretaryship; but, as I had never been accustomed to sedentary occupation, and such an appointment could never satisfy my more ambitious hopes, he generously placed his purse at my disposal, to use as I might find occasion.

I have purposely abstained from dwelling upon my love affairs, for, if I entered into them at all, my feelings would lead me to dilate upon the delights of my brief wooing, to the exclusion of the graver matters which form the subject of this book. For the same reason I shall pass over the bitter grief of our parting. I will only say that Edith's last words awakened courage in my sinking heart.

I could form no satisfactory theory with regard to the Great Hesper robbery, but I was disposed to regard Van Hoeck as the least culpable agent concerned in it.

It was impossible to tell how the robbery affected this mysterious man. As I have said, during the investigation he sat perfectly motionless and perfectly silent. His face wore the inscrutable expression of a death-mask.

Sir Edmund had no sympathy with him after learning from me the particulars relating to the adventures of the morning.

When we entered the library from the dining-room, where our interview had taken place, we found Van Hoeck sitting where we had left him.

"I have ordered the carriage to be at the door in half an hour, Mr. Van Hoeck," said the Baronet. "Be good enough to make your arrangements for departure by that time."

Van Hoeck inclined his head.

"I shall be glad if you will redeem your I O U at an early date," the Baronet added sternly.

Van Hoeck put his hand in his pocket, drew out a purse, and extended it. I took it, seeing the Baronet's repugnance, and placed it on the table.

I accompanied Van Hoeck to Southampton. Neither of us spoke on the way,—indeed, I had not heard a word pass his lips since we parted in the early morning.

I took a room for him at a hotel, and, when the servant who led us to it was gone, I said:

"I am going to leave you, Van Hoeck."

A gesture of indifference was his only reply.

"You have nothing to say,—no explanation to offer?" I asked.

"What do you mean?—speak plainly," he said.

"I saw you discussing with Brace what should be done with the case that held the diamond before he secreted it."

"If you know that we were discussing that, you know all. It is useless to make an explanation that you would not believe. I have nothing to say."

He groped his way to a chair, and threw himself into it.

I put a packet of notes on the table, and told him that if he had need of further help he might write to me, addressing his letter to the care of Sir Edmund. Then I left him.

· · · · · · ·

I had a vague idea of purchasing a partership in some business where I could find active employment, and with this view I took lodgings in London, and began to look about me. I had been engaged in this pursuit about a week when I received a letter from Sir Edmund.

"I inclose," he wrote, "a cutting from one of the weekly papers. Vine growing, as it is here described, seems to be the very thing that should suit a man of your disposition and taste; it would suit me if I were thirty years younger than I am. As it is, nothing would better please me than to see you a prosperous fruit farmer.

"That Edith might have something to look forward to, I have proposed that our next summer holiday trip should be to San Diego. She thinks we should find California hotels insupportable. Perhaps you will be able to offer something more acceptable than hotel accommodation. In any case, my dear fellow, you can give me no more acceptable testimony of your affection than in availing yourself freely and fully of my pecuniary assistance."

The cutting referred to vine-growing and fruit culture in Southern California; but before I read a single line of it I had made up my mind to be at San Diego to receive Edith and her father in the summer.

CHAPTER XV.

Fortune favored me; before I had been twenty-four hours in San Diego, I learned that one of the best fruit farms in the State was to be sold. It lay in Elysium Valley, about twelve miles back of San Diego City, and was the property of Colonel Hinks. On hearing this, I hired a horse at once, and rode to the estate. The road ran between irrigated plantations of lemons, citrons, oranges, and other fruit that perfumed the air; the higher slopes were covered with vines. In the distance before me were the snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Nevada, and turning in my saddle as I ascended the gentle rise on which the house stood, my eyes were dazzled with the beaty of San Diego Bay.

The house was large and well built, in the Italian style,—a style not unsuited to that unclouded sky, and the surrounding scenery. The view from the belvidere was indescribably beautiful, and indeed justified the high sounding name given to the valley it overlooked.

There were flowers everywhere about and around the house; they festooned the terrace fronting the facade; they hung from the windows; they edged the paths; they even twined from bough to bough of the great cedar that lent shade to the lawn.

"This is a house worthy of Edith," I thought. "Oh that it may be mine to offer her!"

It would be time wasted to enter into my business transactions with Colonel Hinks. Suffice it to say that my ardent wish was realized, and that, in less than a month from my arriving in San Diego, I entered into possession of the beautiful property. Doubtless it was a hazardous undertaking for one who knew nothing whatever of the business; but what hazard is too great for a man whose object is to win the woman he loves? That the money I invested was not my own, did not lessen the risk I ran, but increased it; for, unless I could show a reasonable probability of repaying Sir Edmund's loan, I could not demand Edith's hand. However, I had every reason to believe that Colonel Hinks was a gentleman, and an honest and conscientious business man; added to this, I had confidence in my own perseverance, energy and strength, and that buoyant feeling of hope with which nearly every one who breathes the healthful air of this delightful continent seems to be inspired.

Early in November, I received a letter from Sir Edmund. Amongst other things, he wrote:

"The robbery is still a mystery,—to me it is a greater mystery than ever. Van Hoeck has taken lodgings in the village. I have met him twice in the woods, a wild, deplorable object, and, indeed, pitiable, if one may doubt his complicity in the robbery. Once he was upon his hands and knees, groping amongst the ferns, as if he expected to find there the lost diamond; but he chooses the night for these expeditions,—probably because he is then less open to observation. The keepers tell me that he passes the whole night, and every night, in this hopeless search. Why on earth should he do this, if he and Brace got possession of the diamond, as we suppose?"

In a postscript, he added, "Mr. Furnival, dating from Haxel's Hotel, London, wrote, asking me for your address. I replied that you were at San Diego, California."

The news with regard to Van Hoeck did not add greatly to the mystery in which this strange man was involved; but the postscript was a new source of perplexity to me. I knew no one of the name of Furnival; I could not recollect having spoken to any one of Sir Edmund while I was in London.

How, then, could this Mr. Furnival have known where to apply for my address? I expected a letter from him to clear up this matter; but no letter came.

A few days later, I received a letter addressed to me at Monkey Abbey, and re-addressed in Sir Edmund's hand. Turning to the signature, I found it was from Brace. It was dated October 15th, Petersville, Nevada County. The Judge, then, was in California, within a day's journey of me. I was not surprised at this, knowing his partiality for the State; but it was irreconcilable with the supposition that he and Van Hoeck had the diamond. He wrote thus:

"I rite these lines fur to show where I am lokated; and likewise that I have not slinked off like a thief in the night to hide my lites under a bushel. If things ain't no forarder than they was in the direction of clearin' up what's become of the Great Hesper, they ain't anywas no backarder.

"It ain't no use promisin' without you are got it right inter yer to perform, but I will allow that I ain't goin' to chuck up the cards before I've made you shake my hand and acknowledge I've played square. The Kid is frettin', and things in gen'al is not lively with your pardner,

"Jos Brace."

I did not reply to this letter. I heard again from Sir Edmund at the end of November. He felicitated me heartily upon the purchase I had made, and added the warmest wishes for my success.

He continued;

"Thank you for Brace's letter. The tone of it would lead one to imagine not only that he knows where the diamond is, but has a strong belief in his power to recover it! One can not possibly believe that it was he who robbed and attempted to murder you. But whom are we to suspect, if not him? If he were not guilty, why should he try to conceal the leather case which might lead to its recovery? There is a fascination in this subject which overcomes my wish to drop it. It is like the fifteen puzzle that drove half the world mad some years ago.

"Van Hoeck still wanders about the woods through the night. More than once he has been seen standing outside the room in which Edith and I pass the evening, listening.

"His suspicions have perhaps fallen upon us. The poor wretch may have lost his reason. His appearance when I caught sight of him the other day justifies the suspicion.

"I have to confess to an indiscretion which may have no serious result, but which I regret all the same. Yesterday I received a telegram from Furnival, dated Haxel's Hotel.

"It ran thus:

"'We have important clew. Send address of Joseph Brace at once, or place where he is likely to be found.'

"The 'we' led me to suppose that he was an agent of the detectives employed in this case, and, without further reflection, I sent Brace's address, having your letter under my hand. I became uneasy as soon as the messenger was out of sight, and sent Wilson over to Southampton with two telegrams, one for Furnival, and the other for the head of the detective department, asking for further particulars. I have received no reply whatever from Furnival, and the detectives replied by letter that they employed no one named Furnival, and that all inquires were made through the head office

"Who on earth can this Furnival be? and what can be the object of his inquires? The mystery was sufficiently incomprehensible without this addition."

Incomprehensible indeed, and the more closely one examined the mystery the more inscrutable it appeared.

"I inclose," he wrote, in conclusion 'a letter which came to hand this morning."

It was a second letter from Brace. This is the copy:

"Tibbal's Golden State Hotel,
"Sacramento City, November 8.

"Gentleman Thorne, Sir,—I didn't expec you to answer my letter, but the Kid have took it to heart moren natral. I told you she was kinder frettin, and to please her I made believe I had sent the message she ast me to rite. Which gettin no anser to said message she sorter felt youd turned your back on her forever. I don't think she's goin to make old bones. Seems to me like as if she meant knocking off early. Ses she don't feel like gatherin any more wild flowers.

"The doctor considers that sickness she get out Africa has settled into her, and she can't corff it off.

"The rains hes set in early up Petersville, and they ain't no good for a poor little sick Kid. We come down here day fore yesterday.

"She's pinin, pardner, that's whats the matter with her, witch is why I rite her message.

"She says she wants to be good; thems her words. I never knew her say such a thing, an I can't hardly expect you to believe it knowin what she was, but, if you could only see her as she is you'd believe it. She's that altered; no tantrums, no opposishun, no obstinacy,—no nothin.

"Seein this, you may be moved, sir, bein kinder pitiful by natur, to write her a few words, jest to say you've got her message, and hope she'll stick to her promise. With a little bit of encouragement like that, I don't think she'd go away without telling us what she's done with the Great Hesper.—Yours respectfully,

Jos Brace."

I started for Sacramento without a moment's delay.

TO BE CONTINUED.

HER ONE WISH.

Commendable Object of a Philanthropic Spinster.

Most people who go to Europe have their minds set upon at least one place or thing which they are particularly anxious to see. This was the case with a philanthropic spinster who had lived in Boston for nearly sixty years. She was to make her first trip abroad with her brother's family.

Her sister-in-law and her neices were mapping out the route for the six months' travel, and presently one of them said to her, "Now you must tell where you want to go, Aunt Martha; we're all choosing our favorite places, you see."

"I've heard you all agree on Italy," replied Aunt Martha, "and that's the only country I have any special desire to visit."

"Why, how nice!" said the neice, in a tone of pleased surprise. "We were talking it over the other day, and mamma said she was afraid you wouldn't care to go to Italy. You're so fastidious and though Italy is lovely, of course there are drawbacks, you know."

"I presume there are drawbacks," said Miss Martha, shivering a little. "I've heard of them. But you mustn't think I want to be sitting about on cathedral steps or damp walls, my dear. All I wish is to see some organ-grinders in their native land. That has been my desire for a good many years. The men we see here look so poor and ill-fed!

"I thought perhaps," added Miss Martha, "if I could learn enough Italian to make myself understood by those men, it would be a good thing for me to advise them not to come to America."

"I think it would!" said her listeners in chorus; but Miss Martha never understood why they laughed.

He Knew Better.

Said a dolt to a professor: "I should like to know how it is you never talk to me."

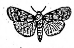
"You would like to know the reason? This is it. When you don't agree with me, I am sorry for you; and when you do, I am sorry for myself."

FARM AND GARDEN

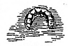
CUTWORMS.

An Experienced Gardener's Methods of Preventing Their Ravages.

A large number of species of cutworms make themselves highly obnoxious to the gardener by the impudence with which they attack and cut down almost every kind of newly set plants.



MOTH AND LARVA.

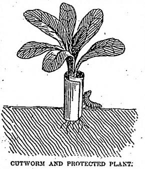


CUTWORM.

They are mostly clumsy and greasy looking caterpillars of some dull shade of color (grayish, brown, greenish), remain in their hiding places on bright days, and come to the surface at night or in cloudy weather to seek what green stuff they can devour. The illustration, from Greiner's work "How to Make the Garden Pay," presents both the worm and the moth of one of the species.

Mr. Greiner says: "Fortunately these worms have many natural enemies, among them the robin, thrushes, quail, wren and other birds, toads, etc., which together keep their numbers down quite well. Fall plowing serves to bring many of the worms to the surface, and to expose them to 'birdseye view' and perhaps to destruction by frost. The fresh effects of their night's work can best be noticed bright and early in the morning, and they can then be found near the place of mischief, hunted up and killed. Before a piece of plowed ground is planted we can often dispose of the majority of the worms by placing pieces of sod sprinkled with a poisonous solution at regular intervals over the ground. The remedy is simple and may be repeated, thus making the way clear for setting plants. Beans are sometimes planted for bait, and in advance of the real crop, whatever that may be. The field is looked over on several mornings after the beans are up, and the worms hunted up where plants are seen cut off. The regular crop is planted after most of the worms are destroyed.

"A practice often resorted to is to encircle each plant set out with a piece of paper which should reach down into the soil, as the worm cannot crawl under it, and extend several inches above the surface so it cannot crawl over it. The picture shows how this is done and how the plan works. I often use plant protectors somewhat resembling bottomless flower pots which I had made for the purpose, as a mechanical obstacle to the cutworm's progress."



CUTWORM AND PROTECTED PLANT.

Cutting and Curing Clover.

Be sure and cut the clover early, before the seed has formed. Clover is a biennial, one of those plants that begin to die when once it has produced seed. Here is the point: By cutting before the seed forms you can cut two crops in one season and still keep the root alive. At least it will not die because its purpose has been fulfilled. This year we shall need all the hay we can get. Skillful management of our clover meadows will give us a large additional yield of hay and have the roots right for the next season. That wise farmer, the late Hiram Smith, once showed us a field of medium clover nine years old from which he had taken that year fully three tons per acre in three cuttings. But there is another great advantage in early cutting. The hay for milk and butter purposes is worth double that of the ordinary grade, says as good authority as Hoard's Dairyman.

The thick stems of a rank growth of clover make it hard to cure by the ordinary means of exposure to the sun. Long before these stems are dried through the tender, thin leaves will be shriveled up and broken off. This necessitates curing clover by heating and with as little stirring as possible, and that only when freshly cut. American Cultivator says that the best way is to follow the mower with the hay tedder with only the least interruption. Then as soon as the leaves have dried rake the clover and put it in cock. It may seem dry because the leaves will rustle, but leave it twenty-four hours or, if need be, thirty-six or forty-eight. Then open and it will be found moist inside. The moisture has come from the stems, and when this has dried off the hay will be cured sufficiently to go into the barn or stack. The slight heating which hay thus gets not only does not injure it, but really makes it more palatable to stock.

Hay Caps.

A Connecticut farmer, writing to Hoard's Dairyman, says: "When I think of the amount of hay my caps have saved me I do not ask myself whether they have paid or not. Last year I bought some unbleached cotton two yards wide and made a sheet wide and long enough to protect a large stack of hay. It more than paid for itself, and is good for twenty years to come. It is a very handy thing to throw over a load in an emergency. It is a good failing to have it rather too large than too small. This sheet was made with eyelet holes in the sides and ends in which to tie strings and cords. To these cords weights are attached to hold the sheets in place."

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,
—DEALERS IN—
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE,
Sash, Doors and Mouldings
Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
STOVES AND RANGES
Corner Main and Fletcher Sts., - - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

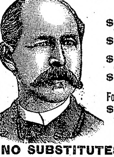
Try My New Mill!

Sylvester & Finseth,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
Heavy and Shelf Hardware
Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Doors, Sash, Barbed Wire, Lime, Buckeye Binders and Mowers, Hollingsworth Rakes, Favorite Wagons and Buggies, National Cordage Co's Binding Twine, Rock Island Plows, Buford Gang and Sulky Plows, Fairbanks Scales, Hose for Lawn Sprinkling, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves, Varnish and Paper, Lawn Mowers, North Star Refrigerators and Garden Sprinklers.
☞Agents for Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines.☜
Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE
For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the
Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.



☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. ☜
IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your foot-wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.
CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

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Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROOKSTON
LOAN AGENCY
STILL ON DECK.
MONEY
On Real Estaee
MONEY
On Approved Chattels,
Always on hand at the Lowest Rates.
Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.
A. D. STEPHENS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

SALISBURY ADVOCATES PROTECTION.

It is certainly a sign of the times, says the New York Press, when the Premier of England comes out openly as the advocate for a tariff for the protection of English industries. Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Hastings on Wednesday evening, acknowledged that free trade for England was a failure. "Fifty years ago," he said, "everybody believed that free trade had conquered the world and prophesied that every nation would follow the example of England, the results, however, are not what had been expected. Despite the prophecies of the free trade advocates, foreign nations are adopting protection. They are excluding us from their markets and are trying to kill our trade. And this state of things appears to grow worse. An important point is, that while nations are negotiating to obtain each others commercial favor, none is anxious about the favor of Great Britain, because Great Britain has stripped herself of the armor and weapons with which the battle is to be fought. The attitude we have taken in regarding it disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrines of free trade to levy duties on anybody for the sake of anything we get thereby may be noble, but it is not business-like. On these terms you will and do get nothing."

Lord Salisbury went on to advocate a tariff, with a view to reciprocity. In fact, for a novice, he went surprisingly near to urging the enactment of an English McKinley law.

Lord Salisbury is one of the shrewdest statesmen of the age. He is easily the leader of his party in political sagacity, and just at present he is anxious to capture the votes of the British workingman. He knows that the British workingman is tired of free trade, that he is tired of having England made the dumping ground for the refuse of continental manufactures, while nearly every civilized nation in the world protects its home industries against foreign competition. Various devices have been tried to extend protection to the products of British labor. One of these is a law for the marking of merchandise with the designation of its origin. This, as well as other schemes, has proved a failure. While the goods come in free they will be bought, and sentiment will not take the place of a tariff at the expense of the purchaser's pocket. The British workingman sees the United States prospering under protection, and he asks why he should be deprived of the armor which defends the American workingman against the deluge of goods from abroad.

Lord Salisbury has discerned the growing impatience of the working classes of Great Britain under free trade, and in raising the banner of protective tariff he is undertaking to guide and turn to the aggrandizement of his party a popular conviction that is gaining ground with marvelous rapidity among the toilers whose ballots will control the destinies of the British empire.

KENDALL FOR CONGRESS.

The political pot in the Sixth District, which has been simmering slowly for some time on the subject of a congressional candidate now begins to boil furiously at the announcement of Col. C. H. Graves that he will be a candidate. Up till that time public sentiment had about united on Hon. H. C. Kendall, than whom no better man exists.

While it is none of our business in the Seventh to meddle with the affairs of our neighbors in the Sixth yet we do feel an interest, believing that Duluth should secure the Congressman as what is of benefit to Duluth benefits all this upper country. While Mr. Graves is fully capable and all that he never could be elected in this district and we do not believe he could in the Sixth as he is the head of the elevator system of Duluth, which fact would greatly handicap him in the race to say the least. Mr. Kendall is by far the stronger man of the two and a mighty good man too. Another thing if Duluth goes into the convention divided she loses the nomination anyhow. If she goes in supporting a weak man she is liable to lose it but if she goes in solid for Kendall she is very liable to get him and if he is nominated he is reasonably sure of election—very much more so than than Graves would be.

HE IS IN TO STAY.

The following special from Washington under date of June 1st confirms all reports that Blaine will be a candidate and will receive the nomination at Minneapolis.

"Very much to the disgust of the administration managers the Blaine cyclone increases in force and volume as the Minneapolis convention draws near. Nobody in Washington now pretends to question that Mr. Blaine is in the field to stay, or that he will fall far short of an unanimous nomination next week. One of the singular facts connected with the situation is that even the office holders under the Harrison administration, as a rule, are apparently delighted with the prospect that their chief will be defeated. One week ago the News correspondent commenced interviewing appointees under Mr. Harrison. Up to date forty-three have been questioned privately as to their preference for president. Only four expressed themselves as wishing to see Mr. Harrison renominated; twenty-five were enthusiastic for Blaine; nine were in favor of other candidates, and five did not care who was chosen at Minneapolis. After careful inquiry amongst the best informed men of all parties in Washington, the summing up may be made in five words: Harrison is not in it. Absolutely nobody believes he will be renominated."

THE Clay county convention of the People's Party, held at Glyndon on the 24th inst., endorsed Judge Mills for the district judgeship. One speaker voiced the sentiments of the convention as follows: "The People's Party was in a predicament with regard to the judiciary. There was no attorney in the entire district who was a true People's Party man, and they had no man fitted for judge." The JOURNAL is glad to see that the People's Party recognize the folly of electing incompetent men to office. The judgeship is a position which requires ability and experience. Honesty of purpose and sympathy with the People's Party movement are not sufficient qualifications for a judge, and the farmers do not propose to trust the most important office in the district to an unqualified or irresponsible man. Judge Mills has filled the bench of one of the largest districts of the state, satisfactorily to all. He has unquestioned ability, and is universally liked because of the faithful performance of his duties and the fairness of his rulings. Should he be willing to accept another term, it is more than likely that he will have little or no opposition.

Glyndon News:—Mr. Comstock's point—that the suppression of the colored vote in the south, with the knowledge and consent of the "intelligent" whites, amounts to a negation of the constitutional guaranty on the part of the nation of a Republican form of government to each state—is a tremendous point. It is well taken. And patriots who do not think so, but who have no other argument than the epithet "forced bill," are a sorry lot.

THE rapidity with which the national debt of the United States has been reduced is the financial wonder of the century. At the close of the war the debt was $2,773,236,173. In 1870 it was $2,386,000,000, a reduction of $1,398,000,000 in twenty years. Before the century closes the debt will be entirely discharged. Our present per capita debt of $28 is less than that of any other nation.

AFTER a good deal of discussion and voting on the question of closing the World's Fair on Sunday, the house finally disposed of the question, and the proviso relating to Sunday closing now reads: "Providing that the government exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition shall not be open to the public on Sunday.

NEXT Tuesday the republican national convention meets at Minneapolis, and as the time draws near everything seems to point to Blaine and Rusk as the nominees for president and vice-president. A stronger team could not be named, unless it was Blaine and Alger.

SOLDIERS ON WHEELS.

With Full Equipment a Trial Is Made at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Pullman's small boys had a new attraction to follow this morning. Nine soldiers, with all the appenpages and appurtenances pertaining thereto, mounted on safeties, pulled out for Chicago, a distance of eighteen miles. Attached to the safety were a Springfield rifle, an ammunition belt, a blanket, a shelter tent, a haversack containing a day's provisions, extra clothing, a brush, comb, towel, canteen, knife, fork, tin plate, tin cup, frying pan and various other things. Gen. Nelson A. Miles decided to make an experiment to test the value of bicycles for army tactics. Yesterday, in obedience to the first order issued by any army officer for the use of bicycles in transporting troops, Lieut. Hunt, of the Fifteenth infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, with eight of the non-commissioned officers and privates, went from Fort Sheridan down to Pullman, whence at 7:30 this morning they started on their safeties for the Pullman building in Chicago. They carried the full equipment that would regularly be carried in a cross country march, moving in what is called by the soldiers, have marching order. Just one hour and twenty minutes after the start the whole command presented themselves before Gen. Miles looking none the worse for the trip. Gen. Miles was highly pleased with the result.

"It was a complete success," said he, "and it is a satisfactory demonstration that a military command can move over country roads in heavy marching order mounted on a wheel a great deal faster than the ordinary. It would have taken at least five hours for a body of soldiers to have traveled the same distance."

SOUTH DAKOTA CROPS.

Conditions in That State Reveal a Marked Improvement.

HURON, S. D., Special, May 31.—The weather crop bulletin for South Dakota for the week ended May 28 says:

The temperature during the week was a little below the average, the amount of precipitation considerably below, and the amount of sunshine about the average. On Saturday morning, 21st inst., quite heavy frost occurred in some localities, affecting to some extent small grain crops on low lying lands and early fruit buds, but no serious damage is reported. The remainder of the week was highly favorable, and very marked improvement in the condition and growth of all crops is reported from all portions of the state. Grass has grown rapidly, putting the ranges in excellent condition for stock. Fruit trees are in blossom. There were several quite warm days, with but little wind, that were highly favorable to all crop interests.

The conditions have enabled the farmers to get in a full week's work, and progress has been made in the sowing of late oats, flax and millet, planting corn and potatoes and breaking sod. In some localities corn is up and growing nicely. Some complaint is made of a crust on the top of the soil, due to the excessive rains of the preceding week, but this condition was doubtless improved by the showers of the 27th inst., which were quite general. Reports indicate that the average rainfall during the week was very light, except, probably, in the eastern portion of the state.

He Thought Johnny Was Right.

Tommie's mother caught him in the very act of pounding another boy, and she had frequently admonished him for this fault. "Come here," she said sharply, as she dragged him off. "Haven't I told you not to fight the other boys? Come along in the house now, and I'll give you a whipping that you won't forget very soon." "Well, mamma," whispered the boy, "Johnnie Muckly said you was a regular old scratch-cat, and I was sluggin' him for it." "That don't make any difference; I told you I'd whip you for fighting and I'm going to do it." "Let me loose a minute first," he blubbered, holding back. "What for?" "I want to apologize to Johnnie for lickin' him for what he said."

Partial List of Policy Holders

—IN—

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

George J. McManus and Chas. M. Lowe, District Managers, 22 Reckitt block, Crookston.

CROOKSTON.	
G. M. Barber	$10 000
A. G. Gallasch	5 000
John W. Hack	5 000
William M. Ross	5 000
George J. McManus	4 000
Frank Jerome	3 000
Dr. C. E. Dampier	3 000
Chas M. Lowe	4 000
L. Rejambal	3 000
Thomas Casey	2 000
P. J. Russell	2 000
Alberic Chabot	2 000
J. W. Lilly	2 000
Arthur Dufresne	2 000
L. Asselin	2 000
Edmond Emond	1 000
Ambrose Emond	2 000
Rock Lizee	2 000
Louis Ellington	3 000
S. L. Collins	2 000
Euclid Munn	2 000
William Hooper	2 000
Thomas Young	1 000
Ole Bjoin	2 000
Peter Sture	2 000
M. Viau	1 000
Louis Page	1 000
W. E. Walker	2 000
Thomas Cleary	2 000
A. Hanson	1 000
Orange H. Richardson	1 000
A. M. Shaw	2 000
Samuel S. Sutor	3 000
Edwin C. Carruth	2 000
George Vine	1 500
Ruben J. Woodham	5 000
Samuel A. Wallace	5 000
Frank E. Hertz	2 500
W. E. McKenzie	1 000
FERTILE.	
J. S. Ladue	$5 000
George Kronschnabel	5 000
George W. Rudy	2 000
William Youngberg	2 500
John N. Burgess	1 000
Gus. Christianson	1 000
W. Peterson	1 000
O. Kleven	1 000
F. C. Warner	2 500
Michael Connery	2 500
John Edes	2 000
Lewis E. George	1 000
Prof. Stewart	2 000
Rev. Washington	1 000
RED LAKE FALLS.	
H. A. McClatchie	$5 000
Joseph Smith	5 000
Frank Hunt	5 000
John A. Duffy	2 000
Fred A. Lowe	2 000
Jas. A. Mead	1 000
Adam Schmitz	1 000
Thomas A. Crompe	1 000
August Reichel, Jr.	1 000
W. A. Schrieter	2 500
Isaiah Marchildon	2 000
Leon N. Morrissette	1 000
Joseph Baril	1 000
George Marchildon	2 000
Horace E. Gervais	1 000
Joseph Labissoniere	2 000
Henry Hennemuth	1 000
Jacob Detling	1 000
Theophile Labissoniere	1 000
Ed. A. Moran	1 000
Curtis B. Wells	1 000
Arthur P. Toupin	2 500
Joseph Helm	2 000
Thomas F. Jeffers	1 000
James Larkin	1 000
FOSSTON.	
David A. Ray	$2 000
Frederick A. Kribs	2 500
Victor A. Carlson	2 000
Albert Kaiser	2 000
Lewis Lohn	2 000
William J. Hilligoss	2 000
Sever S. Stadsvold	2 000
Carl Carlson	2 000
Louis Soderberg	1 000
James E. Campbell	1 000
Walter C. Buzzell	2 000
Andrew L. Rasmussen	1 000
Ole L. Larson	1 000
John F. Carlson	1 000
MENTOR.	
David E. Fulton	$2 500
John O. Buhn	2 500
William W. Attix	2 000
Charles S. Attix	2 000
Rufus I. Barker	2 000
ARGYLE.	
John J. Torske	$1 000
TERREBONNE.	
G. J. Lizee	$1 000
NEILSVILLE.	
Prof. Joseph Ball	$2 000
BELTRAMI.	
Chas. E. Ford, Jr.	$5 000
James J. Carey	5 000
Henry B. Budd	2 000

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Mrs. J. D. Gilbert, of Union Lakes died, aged about fifty years.

Adolph Briere and Ephraim Cutter broke jail at Anoka by sawing of two bars. No attempt will be made to recapture them.

Mrs. James Frost died at Brainerd from effects of carbolic acid. Whether it was suicide or accident is not known.

Arthur Harmen, a young man 22 years old, committed suicide at his father's home in Waseca.

Two cases of diphtheria have about closed the lower grades of the public schools at Little Falls.

A. H. Baldwin goes on June 11 as county secretary into Olmstead county, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A.

Hans Monson, of Eagle Lake, was killed by lightning while driving home in a storm.

Wm. Armstrong of Buffalo was taken to St. Peter. This makes the third time he has been sent there and each time when he is let out he seems entirely cured.

The first and only cheese factory where cheese is made from whey is about ready to start up at Stanton, 2,500 cows having been secured.

Since Oct. 16, 1874, there has been paid out through Freeborn county for wolf bounties $3,884, and yet the "varmints" seem to be as thick in the county as ever.

The seventh anniversary of the founding of the Winona Norden society was celebrated recently in a very appropriate manner by the members of the society and friends.

Terrence Brazil, one of the pioneers of Renville county, was drowned in attempting to ford Wabasha creek, seven miles east of Morton.

State Auditor Bierman has been in Crookston selling the state school lands. He sold in the neighborhood of 5,000 acres at prices ranging from $5 to $12 per acre.

The militia company which has recently been organized at Crookston, has received 40 stands of arms and is drilling and making preparations to have an entertainment in the opera house.

The Crescent Creamery Company of St. Paul has added another creamery to their large number in the vicinity of Northfield. This time it is at Waterford, three miles distant.

Mr. Lever, of E. Lever & Sons, of Knoxville, Iowa, was in Sauk Rapids recently, looking into the advisability of the location of a woolen mill here. Work will begin as soon as the necessary stock is raised.

B. Rosenburg, one of St. Cloud's oldest settlers died aged eighty-one years. He was a pioneer merchant, but retired in 1870 and for ten years had been totally blind.

Quite a number of cases of scarlet fever are reported in Chatfield. Several dwellings have been quarantined, and two of the primary rooms in our schools have been closed.

The grand jury at St. Cloud has finished its labors and handed in three indictments. Thos. Quinlivon was indicted for assault with intent to do bodily harm and Lewis Berg and John P. Roller were indicted for grand larceny.

Thos. McGuire, a detective of the Milwaukee road arrested Edward Carney, charged with having broken into a Milwaukee freight car. Carney was brought before Judge Allen at Winona and his case was taken under advisement.

Rev. W. Schietel, of Wood Lake, while attempting to cross the Yellow Medicine river with a one horse gig, was drowned and his body has not been found up to this writing. The dead horse was found on the bank attached to the rig.

The remains of Rev. Wm. Schietel, who was drowned in the Yellow Medicine river, was found about 15 rods below where he attempted to cross. Deceased was pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Echo, and was well and favorably known.

At the preliminary examination of Edward Murrell he was held to the grand jury in Hastings in connection with the mysterious death of Mrs. Holmes, or Murrell, who had considerable money in her possession, and which has not yet been found.

The grand jury at Mankato has completed its work. It brought in 11 indictments, one of which was for manslaughter in the first degree against Carl Wilson for causing the death of Christ Thorstead, of Butternut valley. It also recommends the building of a new jail at once.

A load of six young people returning to Cloquet after attending a wedding at Carlton, met with a a serious accident. Near Cloquet the team ran away and the buggy was overturned. Miss Larson had an arm broken in two places and Maud Hall her shoulder blade broken.

John D. Hayes waived examination at Duluth, and was committed to jail in default of $500 bail to await action by the grand jury on a charge of assault. Hynes is the man who attempted to murder his wife with a hatchet and succeeded in severing one of her thumbs.

Robt. L. McCook Camp, No. 8, Sons of Veterans, was organized at Glencoe, by Commander De Long and staff, of Hutchinson. The following officers were elected: Willard Richardson, commander; Lewis Child, S. V. C.; S. G. Fadden, J. V. C.; F. E. Ford, Wm. Johnson, Ormar Martin, camp council.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota Odd Fellows will convene at Fargo.

A North Dakota girl dies after killing her illegitimate child. The alleged author of her ruin is hiding from the girl's vengeful brothers.

The Democrats of Stark county draw the party line and nominate a straight ticket this fall for the first time. The Recorder changed management this week, and will hereafter be Democratic.

The North Dakota State Medical Association met at Grand Forks with a large attendance. Owing to the death of President Shurlock, Vice-President Rounsevell, of Larimore, presided. A number of papers were read.

Archie Macahey was bound over to the district court at Grand Forks in $1,000 bonds for trial on a charge of shooting at Tom Hill and with intent to kill. It is not probable he can obtain bonds. Hill's examination on a similar charge will be held.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of North Dakota wound up a three day's session at Devils Lake by the election of the following officers: grand master, John Munson, Fargo; grand secretary, John Powell, Grand Forks; grand treasurers, J. J. Neierling, Jamestown.

Louis Agaard, on trial in the United States court at Fargo for disposing of liquor to Indians, was sentenced by Judge Thom as to thirteen months in the penitentiary and a fine of $50. He was convicted on the evidence of Captain Red Tomahawk and his Indian police.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

An incendiary fire at Marion Junction caused a total loss to Louis Seward of his store and stock of general merchandise of $3,800; insurance, $950.

Ben Garr, city marshall of Deadwood, and Hi Warden, a bartender, were arrested on a charge of perjury growing out of a replevin suit.

John Wallstead, a prominent miner, while driving a tunnel in a mine at Pennington, was instantly killed from the effects of a blast. He was a single man and came from La Crosse, Wis., 12 years ago.

John Ulstead was instantly killed near Deadwood by the premature explosion of giant powder while working in an excavation. Ulstead's remains were mangled badly.

During a row at an Italian dance in Long's Brewery at Lead City, Peter Oberto shot and dangerously wounded another Italian whose identity has not been disclosed. Oberto escaped and the victim has been spirited away.

A strange dog went mad on the streets at Canton and bit 25 town dogs, besides many chickens and some stock. Darkness put a stop to the search for the rabid canine until morning, when it was found and shot. Everything known to have been bitten by the frenzied animal is being killed as fast as found.

An effort is being made by ladies of Huron to secure a large contribution to the benefit fund of the Board of Women Commissioners of the World's Fair of South Dakota. A meeting was held and arrangements made for a series of entertainments, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the fund.

Rufus Fleming, inspector-general for North and South Dakota, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Free Masonry, instituted a lodge of perfection, also a lodge of the order of Rose Croix in Deadwood. The work required three days and nights. Forty-three candidates for the high honors of the 23rd degree being made and worked upon.

WISCONSIN.

The common council of Chippewa Falls passed an ordinance providing for a paid fire department. Heretofore it has been a volunteer one.

Burglars broke into the postoffice at Cumberland by prying open the back window. They secured stamps and money to the amount of $50 or more.

Every gambling room and house of ill-fame in Bayfield county was closed by Sheriff Halloran. The order will be rigidly enforced hereafter.

Mamie Weeks, a fifteen-year-old girl, of Beaver Dam, made complaint against her father, Jacob Weeks, of being the father of her unborn child. Weeks has disappeared.

A special to the Ashland Press from Iron River states that Walter Howith was arrested there by Oshkosh officials for the alleged abduction of a young lady at Oshkosh.

The new Presbyterian Church, the handsomest religious edifice in Madison was dedicated. Many visiting clergymen participated. Rev. Wm. Chester, of Milwaukee preached the sermon.

John Langdon, aged 16 years, and Alva Plant, aged 15 years, of Ostrander, were drowned in the Little Wolf river by the capsizing of a boat. The body of Plant has not been recovered.

Gus Morrow, a brakeman on the Omaha road, was stabbed with a knife in a saloon fight at Eau Claire by Seff Gort, brother of the saloon proprietor. Morrow may die. He is well known throughout Northern Wisconsin.

IOWA.

The Kirchner vs. Kirchner divorce suits at Ft. Dodge was decided in favor of plaintiff and alimony for $5,000.

The weather has dried the soil at Ft. Dodge sufficient for sowing, Corn prospects for large crop good yet.

Dooley, the Prescott murderer, was brought to Corning and the grand jury is investigating his case.

Five cars of stock attached to a freight on the Rock Island, plunged through a bridge near Clare killing several head.

A "Merry Go Round" tent collapsed at Cedar Rapids during a heavy wind and a tent pole struck Fred McNeil on the head, fracturing the skull. The boy cannot live.

Dr. Stephenson lay down in his office the other day to sleep. A few hours after ward he was found dead asphxiated by escaped gas.

Hon. John K. Deal, dropped deap while tending to his garden at Des Moines. Deceased was a member of the 22d and 23d general assemblies the Forty-eight senatorial district.

Mrs. Eisenhuth is conducting a state institute for this county at Dickinson. Good work is being done, and Senator J. H. Worst of Emmons county, gave a lecture on "American Citizenship."

The Ft. Dodge saloon men are assured a summer of peace and prosperity. The last grand jury has adjourned and no more court will be held until October. About twenty places will reap the benefit. They will pay $25 fine monthly to the city.

President Webster Merrifield, of the state university, has been granted letters of administration upon the estate of Dr. Noah Porter, late president of Yale college. The estate comprises valuable lands in Grand Forks and Walsh counties.

A "Jack the Pincher" has been in the habit of jumping from behind trees at Sioux City seizing ladies as they pass, pinching them and making insulting proposals to them. The other night he insulted Mrs. Robert Black and her sister. Mr. Black and two other men lay in wait for the fellow. He soon appeared and grabbed a woman, who was passing, when the men caught him and Black beat him terribly.

DR. BRIGGS' CASE.

Majority and Minority Reports Discussed by the Presbyterian Assembly.

A Resolution Giving the Seminary Privilege to Withdraw Defeated.

PORTLAND, Or., May 31.—The mayor of Portland addressed the Presbyterian assembly this morning. After unimportant business Judge Ewing introduced the following resolution in the Briggs case. It is mainly formal, and it is only important in its workings:

The general assembly having on the 20th day of May, 1892, duly sustained specifications for error alleged and set forth in the appeal and specifications in the case, it is now ordered that the judgment of the Presbytery of New York, entered dismissing the case of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America against Rev. Charles A. Briggs, DD., be and the same is hereby reversed and the case is remanded to the presbytery of New York for a new trial, with directions to the said presbytery to proceed and pass upon and determine the sufficiency of the charges and specifications in the form and legal effect, and to permit prosecuting committee to amend the specifications on charges, not changing to general nature of the same, if in furtherance of justice it be necessary to amend so that it may be brought to an issue and tried on the merits thereof speedily and may be practible.

The supplementary report was read, Several changes were made from the former report, among them a recommendation to enjoin the presbyteries to see that the students under their care be prepared for their sacred office in the seminaries and under teachers who are under the oversight and direction of the assembly, and that the board of education be directed to restrict the appropriations for the education of the students to those who are pursuing their studies in such institutions.

WANT THE SEMINARY BOYCOTTED.

This is aimed at the Union seminary and puts on that institution a boycott, as was forcibly stated during the ensuing discussion. With regard to the seminary direct as to the identity of transfers and original appointments in the case of professors, it is recommended that the general assembly is constrained to insist upon its interpretation of the terms of the compact as given by the assembly at Detroit. The report recommends a negative answer to the memorial of the Union seminary directors asking the co-operation of the general assembly in severing its connection. It recommends the adoption of a resolution declaring that the assembly recognizes the status quo as to the difference of interpretation and agreed to refer the differences in the interpretation as to transfers, to a committee of arbitration, five to be appointed by the moderator and five by directors of the Union seminary, these ten to select five others.

The minority report recommends that the Union seminary be given liberty to honorably withdraw from the compact of 1870, and that a committee to be appointed by the assembly to confer with all the theological seminaries now under its supervision, touching the reviews as to the agreement of 1870 and any new agreement they may devise, and so formulate a new agreement adapted to happily unite all seminaries under such general supervision by the general assembly as will tend to safety in the church and efficiency in her work, the same to be submitted to the general assembly of 1893.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Dr. Blayney of Kentucky proposed as a substitute to the previous reports a set of eight resolutions, which borrowed from part of the majority report and containing many modifications and additions. The resolutions were seconded as an amendment and a discussion of the whole subject proceeded, a large number of speakers being heard. Dr. Taylor, the framer of the minority report, in his argument said the Union seminary has a perfect right to ask to be relieved, because there is no legal basis for the agreement and its experience has not been particularly pleasing. He said the best way to keep the seminary in the church is to relax the authority of the assembly rather than draw the reins tighter. Dr. Lapman of New Jersey created a stir by his speech, in which he said:

What I object to is that you should come with a flag of truce in one hand and a club in the other to beat out the brains of the institution.

These words he was called upon to retract, but the moderator interposed, interpreting the words as a figurative expression of his opinion. The morning hour having expired the discussion went over.

In the afternoon the report of the committee on Sabbath observance was considered for the second time. The assembly entered a protest against the opening of the world's fair on Sunday. The committee on bills and overtures recommended a denial of the request of several presbyteries for a shorter catechism. The report on temperance caused considerable discussion. Prohibition was not mentioned by name though practically the same thing was endorsed. A lengthy report on the deaconess question closed with a proposal of three alternative overtures to the presbyteries looking toward the establishment of the order. Adopted.

A TALK BY THE MODERATOR.

The discussion on theological seminaries was resumed this evening. The moderator took the floor to advocate a substitute offered by Dr. Green of New York. The vote was taken on the first portion of the minority report, allowing the union seminary to withdraw, and it was lost with a roar, a few voting in favor. The remainder of the report was then voted down and Dr. Green's substitute adopted. It is substantially as follows:

The assembly endorses the interpretation of the compact of 1870 as expressed by the action of 1871; declines to be a party to the breaking of the compact with the union seminary; is persuaded the church should have direction and control over its theological seminaries; that the committee of fifteen be appointed to take into consideration the whole subject of relation of the assembly to theological seminaries and report to the next general assembly, such action as it thinks will result in closer relations, the committee of conference appointed last year to be dismissed.

Wisconsin-Michigan League.

At Marinette—Marinette 6, Menominee 3.

At Oshkosh—Oshkosh 6, Green Bay 0; Oshkosh 20, Green Bay 0.

At Marquette—Marquette 6, Ishpeming 7; Marquette 4, Ishpeming 7.

Prospective Generosity.

Judy: Mamma—Tommy, why didn't you share your peach with Dolly?

Tommy—I gave her the stone; if she plants it she can have the tree.

THENEWSSUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and A anged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

Bids for the Flandreau, S. D., Indian hool will be acted on by the department he 31st.

BILL was reported to the senate appro- iting $100,000 and $15,000 respectively the erection of a public building at scatine, Iowa.

President Harrison issues a proclama- on declaring reciprocity with Austria, the greement being similar to that between ermany and he United states.

The house committee on agriculture uthorized Mr. Hatch to call up the anti- ption bill when the sundry civil bill is disposed of, and to endeavor to get a test vote on the question of consideration.

Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska will introduce a bill to amend the anti-trust laws by authorizing the president to place by proclamation all articles on the free list concerning which the circuit court certifies a trust exists.

PERSONAL.

Col. John R. Fellows is lying seriously ill at Helena, Ark.

The noted prima dona Branca Donadro has decided to retire to a convent.

Charles Gayler, the veteran American playwright, is dying in Brooklyn. He is seventy-three years old.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is much prostrated at the loss of his son and is a great sufferer, but it is not true, as reported, that he has become deranged.

Gen. H. F. Sickles, a cousin of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and who served with Sherman and was afterwards military governor of South Carolina, died in Monte vista, Colo., aged seventy-two.

Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage announced that he would embark on the steamer City of New York on June 15 for Liverpool and will engage in a preaching tour through England, Scotland and Ireland.

The new professor in psychology at Yale is announced as E. C. Scripture, of Clark niversity. His selection involves the pening of an entirely new department at Yale, that of scientific physiological investigation in mental philosophy and psychology.

CASUALTIES.

Pyrotechnic works at Hartford, Conn., exploded, killing six people.

Many more Southerners are drowned in the floods.

A fire at Brighton City, Utah, destroyed eral business houses. Loss, $100,000.

large amount of cotton in a warehouse linet-El-Bassel, Egypt, has been burn- The loss is $750,000, which was covered insurance.

n open boat, in which fifteen members a foot ball team were being taken across bay af Port Philip, Austria, by two hermen, has been found bottom up and are supposed to have been drowned.

At Chenalls, Wash., fire destroyed four ocks of wooden buildings in the center of e town. The fire is supposed to have een of incendiary origin as it started in a vacant building where a number of tramps sleep. Loss $110,000.

Nine bodies have thus far been recovered from the wreck which occurred on the St. Louis & Northwestern railroad near Goldman La. Their names were William Christal, Denton, Tex.; R. D. Compton, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Octavia Anderson, Amarilla, Tex.; J. T. Sanderson, Pierce ity, Mo.; Mrs. R. B. Clark, Winchester, Tenn.; A. M. Menson, Fisher, Ark.; Mrs. Mudgins, Alabama; Frank Nichols, fireman of the freight; James Morgan of Memphis.

THE WICKED WORLD.

A motion for an arrest of judgment in the Russel case is denied.

Baron Boseneer Lehen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, is dead.

In the Brazilian senate the bill granting amnesty to political refugees passed its second reading.

Mrs. Russel, tried at Eau Claire for killing Bertha Erickson, is convicted of murder in the first degree.

A deputy marshal in Oklahoma kills two horse thieves after being badly wounded by them.

Robbers attack a train in Florida and kill an express messenger, but get no plunder.

The czar and czarina have sailed for Copenhagen for the purpose of attending the golden wedding of the king and queen of Denmark.

William Anderson, the missing wealthy lumberman of Wisconsin, is thought to have been murdered. His body is found bearing several wounds.

Isaac P. Talbot of Gardiner, Me., shot his wife and then committed suicide. He also fired shots at his sister and brother-in-law. Cause, a family quarrel.

An 11-year-old boy who gave his name as R. Barrows, from Minneapolis, entered the Merchants National Bank at Helena Mont., handed the cashier a check for $25, drawn on the Montana National Bank of Helena, signed by R. Barrows. The bank refused to cash the check and the boy later forged an endorsement. The bank officials refused to make any complaint. The boy says he is going to remain in Helena.

FOREIGN.

The fruit crops in the south of England have been greatly damaged, if not destroyed, by a terrific storm.

A report circulated by the Paris press to the effect that the health of the emperor is precarious is entirely unfounded.

Leon and Vital Gounaut, the absconding bankers of Paris, have been arrested. Their liabilities are 2,000,000 francs.

The Jebus made a sacrifice of 200 people including many maidens in order to propitiate the gods prior to battling with the British.

The event in the Prussian landtag was the announcement made by Herr Herrfurth, minister of the interior, that at the ext session the government would introce a bill for the redistribution of the ts. It is generally conceded that this a triumph for the progressists.

The Columbus House on the Via Diritto onticella is being restored. Prof. Tizzorno has provided this inscription in Latin: "No house is more worthy of note than this, within whose walls Columbus passed his youth."

M. Reymond, the faithless husband whose wife killed Madame Delaporte-Lassimonne in Paris, when she discovered her husband in the woman's company, has disappeared; and his friends think he has committed suicide through remorse.

It is reported that England consented to participation in the international monetary conference on condition that the United States should admit English metal goods free of duty, a proposition which President Harrison accepted.

Dispatches from La Gos announces that the British have defeated the Jebus ne Magbane. Twenty chieftains and 400 Jebu soldiers were killed. Capt. Harding and thirty men of the British troops were wounded. The British have occupied Jaboude.

Roulez, who was alleged to have fought duels with four different men, now admits that the story was a hoax, and that the Paris papers and the Havas news agency were imposed upon. Senator Ranc, editor of the newspaper Le Paris, has challenged Roulez to a duel.

The fact that the treasury at Buenos Ayres has withdrawn $1,000,000 from circulation, coupled with heavy purchase of war material, created a bad impression. The report that Argentina will effect a federation with Paraguay is untrue.

The San Salvador Diario Official publishes a list of the crimes for which ex-President Zaldivar was about to be sentenced by the supreme court when the proceedings were stolen. Among others it charged that 44 men and 5 women were executed by his order. There were 196 men and 22 women flogged. Of the women 3 died as a result of the flogging.

POLITICAL ECHOES.

A full state ticket is nominated by the People's party in Wisconsin.

The Kentucky Democratic delegates are uninstructed.

Henry D. Danby has been nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Illinois district.

The Illinois Democratic delegates transfear their allegiance from Palmer and Morrison.

Secretary Blaine is pronounced "a perfectly sound man" by the medical expert who had examined him.

The Anti-Harrison men work for a Blaine-Alger ticket, figuring that the Michigan man would soon become president by the death of Mr. Blaine.

The Republicans of the Sixth Ohio district have nominated C. L. Poorman for congress and Judge Taylor and Dr. Keefer delegates to the national convention.

At the third party convention at Charlotte, S. C., it was resolved to present the name of L. L. Polk to the national convention of Omaha as a presidential candidate.

THE RAILROADS.

A steamship line is established by the Northern Pacific, to ply between Tacoma and Hong Kong.

Pennsylvania officials say there is absolutely no truth in the report that their road has obtained control of the New York, Susquehanna & Western.

The Soo has fallen in line with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern in declaring a half-fare rate from all points on its system in North Dakota and Minnesota during convention week.

The Atchison and the Colorado Midland have inaugurated a through train service between Ogden, Utah, and Chicago, reducing the time between those points just twenty-four hours.

W. W. Finley, it is officially announced, is general traffic manager of the Great Northern. J. N. Faithorn will probably succeed Mr. Finley as chairman of the Western Passenger association.

THE TOILERS.

The New Orleans street car strike has been settled, matters being restored to the condition in which they were in May 13. before the strike.

The order of Railway Telegraphers has decided, by a decisive vote that the order would remain a distinctive railway organization and commercial operators could not be admitted.

The American Federation of Labor has come out flatly in favor of the opening of the world's fair on Sunday. It is claimed that this is the only day on which the majority of workingmen can visit the grand exposition.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Fort Wayne, Ind., gets St. Paul's base ball team.

Major Domo makes a new running record for the East and Gravesend.

Ives defeats Slosson at billiards—800 488.

Ryan of Chicago is hitting hard.

Motz still bats hard when he gets a chance.

Jack McAuliffe will train at Bay St. Louis for his fight.

Wilmot is hitting the ball hard and fielding brilliantly.

Burns, who has left the Chicago team to manage and captain the Pittsburgs, got $1,500 a year more salary by kindly old Anson's engineering, who did all he could for so faithful a player as Burns has been.

The proposed match between Ted Pritchard and Bob Fitzsimmons is further off than ever. Pritchard states Sept. 5 the date named for him to fight Fitzsimmons, would not give him enough time to train. Pritchard guarantees he will fight Fitzsimmons in the Olympic club any day in November provided a purse of $15,000 is offered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Methodist decide upon equal lay and clerical representation.

A case of small pox is reported at the Palmer house, Chicago.

Two reports on the Briggs case are made to the Presbyterian general assembly.

The St. Paul chamber of commerce pronounces against the Nicaragua canal project.

Methodist ministers will be compelled to move once every five years, according to a decision of the conference.

Fred Gebhard has become such an enthusiast on the subject o the gold cure for dipsomania that he has established a Keeley institute o his own at Babylon, L. I.

Armour will immediately build another great meat packing establishment in Kansas City. It will have a daily capacity of 3,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep and 3,000 hogs.

The Western coal sales agents, in session at New York, advanced the price, on egg, stove and chestnut coal 25 cents a ton. It is almost a certainty that Eastern prices will also be advanced.

The certificate of incorporation of the National Lead Company of New Jersey, which has bought all the lead works in the country, has been filed in Buffalo, N. Y. The capital stock is $30,000,000.

An address has been issued from the headquarters of the Irish National League of America, in which unity in Ireland is demanded. It is intimated that unless factional fights cease financial support in America will cease.

A verdict for $15,500 has been given Rev. Mr. Holden of Long Island in his suit against the Pennsylvania railroad. Rev. Holden lost a leg in an accident at Hazleton, Pa., in 1888, a passenger train striking a carriage in which he was driving. The suit was for $10,000.

LIVES AT AN END.

Death of a Milwaukee Millionaire and a Minnesota Pioneer.

Milwaukee, May 31.—D. M. Benjamin, the several times millionaire lumber man, died to-day after an illness of six weeks of peritonitis. Mr. Benjamin carved out his own fortune and success. He was born in Maine, and when twenty-eight years of age came West, entering the lumber district of Michigan, where he worked himself up from an employe to an employer and extensive lumber dealer. He came from prominent and substantial New England stock. His grandfather took an active part in the Revolutionary War and died at an advanced age. His father, who lived to be over ninety years old, died a few years ago, and the son seemed intended for a long life also, as he always enjoyed the best of health, was large and strong, and scarcely knew what sickness was until recently. He was fifty-seven years old.

Center City, Minn., Special, May 30.—J. A. Hallberg, one of the earliest pioneers of the St. Croix valley, died to-day, aged sixty-two years. Deceased leaves two children, a son and daughter.

WANTED SALESMEN.

Local and Traveling to represent our well known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. Work All the Year. $100 per month to the right man. Apply quick, stating age.

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen. L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

(This house is responsible.)

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.45 to	$2.50	per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.30 to	2.35	" "
Fife		1.90	" "
Skip Jack		1.25	" "
Bran		10.00	" ton.
Shorts		10.00	" "

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

[First publication April 21st, 1892.]

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated November 23d. 1888. duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, November 30th, 1888, in book 35 of mortgages, page 458, whereby William Lachance and Mary Lachance, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and lot two (2) of Section four (4), in Township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-one (41), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $426.85, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $54.50, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $481 35.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (seal.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President
Mortgagee.

H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
St. Paul, Minn.
[1-7]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, May 31st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 31, 1892, viz: Calvin B. Palmer T. C. No. 3145 for the s ½ nw ¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec 2, twp 147, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Dewar, James Samson, Ira McDaniels, Samuel B. Palmer. All of Crookston, Minn.

[7-12] Hugh Thompson, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

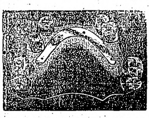
Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 20th, 1892 and terminating on the 19th day of May, 1893, by the following person, and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: Hans E. Erickson, in the two story frame building on lots 23 and 24, block 16, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minn., on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 11th day of May, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[4-6]

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.

BY NEW PATENT.

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all.

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on e before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS.

Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana — FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. — Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mnes — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 19th, 1892.

Complaint having been made at this office by Hans Christofferson against Louis St. John for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 11712, dated April 1st, 1886, upon the e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Section 18, Township 153, Range 46, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[1-6] Hugh Thompson, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1892, and terminating on June 30th, 1893, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Henry Burkhardt, in the two story frame building situated on lot 12, block 15, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city o Crookston, at the adjourned meeting in the city hall, in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 11th day of May, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[4-6]

State of Minnesota,
County of Polk. } ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on June 15th, 1892, and terminating on June 14th, 1893 by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: A. P. Anderson, on the ground floor in the two story frame building, situated on lot 7, block 16, original town site of Crookston, said building has one front door, also one side door in front leading to the second story, also one door at the back.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the City Hall, in said City of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 28th day of May, A. D. 1892.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[SEAL] City Clerk.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 30th, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John A. Hagen against the heirs of Frank Yungquist, deceased, for abandoning his homestead entry No 10,679, dated Oct. 15th, 1884, upon the w½ ne¼, ne¼ ne¼, Sec. 21, and nw¼ nw¼ Sec. 22, Township 149 n, Range 42 w, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of May, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[2-7] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 2d, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, July 14th, 1892.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 447.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due December 6th, 1891.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty-four hundred fifty-four and 70-100 ($2,454.70-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

Monday, the 18th day of July,

A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated May 21st, A. D. 1892.

Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company,
Mortgagee.

S. M. Houghton, Attorney for Mortgagee. (N. G. 110). [7-18]

THE

New York Store

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

BARGAINS IN BOOTS, IN SHOES, IN CARPETS, IN DRESS GOODS.

In Everything in the Store.

TRY THE

New York Store

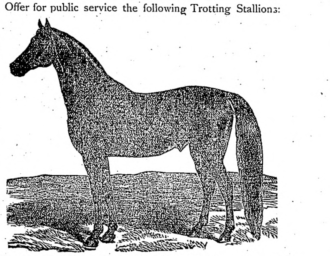
BEST ALWAYS CHEAPEST.

RED RIVER VALLEY

TROTTING HORSE BREEDING COMPANY,

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Offer for public service the following Trotting Stallions:



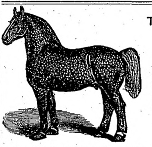
Ham Nut, No. 16,797—A fine looking and very promising young horse. He is a grandson of the great Nutwood, No. 600, record 2:18¾, and sire of 77 with records of 2:11½ to 2:30. The greatest living trotting horse sire. Ham Nut's first dam is by Hamdallah, No. 2,917, the sire of 8 with records from 2:19¼ to 2:30; his second, by Silas Wright, No. 2:610, record 2:23¼, the sire of three with records of 2:30 or better.

Rose Valley Chief, No. 15,481, by Blackwood Jr., No. 380, record 2:22½, and the sire of five with records of 2:30 or better. Rose Valley Chief's first dam by Administrator, No. 357, record 2:29½, and sire of nine with records of 2:30 or better. Second dam by Alexander's Norman, No. 25, the sire of Lulu 2:14¾, May Queen 2:20, etc.

Gold Coin. A very promising, large, blood-like looking, non-standard horse. Sired by Silas Wright, No. 2,610, with a record of 2:23¼. Gold Coin's first dam by Abe Lincoln, he by Bucephalus, he by Blackhawk, No. 5, he the sire of Ethan Allen, record 2:25, and others. Second dam by Sampson's thoroughbred, third dam by a Messenger horse.

These three horses are as represented and will make the season of 1892 at Company stable, Crookston, Minn, at a very low service fee, breeding and individual merits considered. Extended pedigree and further particulars on application. Call at the barn and the horses will be cheerfully shown by

DR. J. WARNINGER, V. S., Manager.



THE GREY PERCHERON

NORMAN STALLION,

Dagobert 2,522

Registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France and America.

Must be Seen to be Appreciated.

ALSO THE HIGH BRED

PACING STALLION,

"CAPTAIN C."

Black Hawk, Clay, Hambletonian.

Will make the season of '92 at

S. L. COLLINS' STABLES.

O. A. NOBLE, Proprietor. [4-13]

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 3d, 1892.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Marvin P. Losey, against Charles Aylmer Jewett, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,294, dated December 5th, 1881, upon the northeast quarter Section 24, Township 151, Range 47, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Charles Aylmer Jewett has failed and neglected to plant or cultivate, or to cause to be planted or cultivated to trees, tree seeds or cuttings, any portion of said tract at any time since he so entered the same, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of June, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] L. K. Aaker, Receiver.

G. G. HENAULT

Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN

OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

G. G. HENAULT.

IN A QUICKSAND.

AN ELEPHANT SWALLOWED WHOLE BY TREACHEROUS MUD.

The Unavailing Sagacity of the Doomed Creature—Calm in the Midst of Danger, the Intelligent Brute Grew Frightened Only at the Very Last.

"Did I ever see an elephant die?" said the keeper, repeating a reporter's question. "Well, I did and I didn't."

"How was that?" asked the reporter, feeling for his notebook.

"I did not see him actually die," replied the keeper, without the vestige of a smile. "He was living when I lost sight of him. He was swallowed alive."

"This is going to be a pretty stiff yarn, keeper," remarked the reporter, as a shade of disappointment crossed his face. "I guess I won't need the notebook. You saw him swallowed alive, eh? I always thought you were an antiquity, I never suspected you to be antediluvian. What did it, a megalosaurus?"

"Never heard of such a thing," said the keeper gruffly. "This was a quicksand."

"Oh, a quicksand! Go on, old man," responded the reporter, delighted, as he pulled out a pencil or two. "Tell us all about it."

"It was in India," said the old keeper, "where I learned a good deal about elephants, never thinking that it would come useful to me in after years. Elephants are common beasts of burden there, and on this day a heavily loaded one was crossing a shallow but broad stream by wading. The sagacious brute had refused to step on the badly constructed bridge which the natives had erected, but his instinct did not warn him of a dangerous quicksand which the water concealed, near the farther bank.

"I was attracted to the scene by the shouts of his owners, five Indian merchants, whose wares he carried from one bazaar to another. They did not know of the quicksand and could not understand why their elephant did not come out of the stream which he had almost crossed. When they learned the predicament he was in, their howls of grief and despair were earsplitting. I suggested that bundles of turf and branches be thrown to the elephant, and this was done. The old fellow, seemingly aware of his danger, took each bundle with his trunk and thrust it under water. Then with a mighty effort dragging up one foot out of the sucking sand, he would put it on the bundle of fagots and press it down. He got a lot of them under him in this way with more skill and precision than you would think possible, but the soft sand took them all in and still let him down farther into its depths.

"His master procured a small boat and poled it out to him. Then they took all his load of goods off, put them in the boat and brought them ashore. This lessened his weight a good deal, but the sand was by that time up above his shoulders and soon his entire back was covered by the water. Only his head showed now, and still the old fellow was the only calm and collected individual in the crowd. I cannot help thinking of an elephant as a person; no one can who has been with them and witnessed their intelligence as much as I have.

"Collecting some floating boards which had been thrown out to him, he made a sort of raft of them with his trunk and rested his big head on them. It was no use, however. He was doomed and we knew it. Before long the water covered his mouth. Then he lifted his long trunk and curled it back over his forehead. The water filled his ears and he flapped them vigorously for a time. Soon it reached his eyelashes, and then his big burning eyes, just at the water's edge, took on a pitiable expression.

"They seemed to beseech aid and succor from those he had served so long and so faithfully, and his masters fairly groveled in the dust as they yelled to their gods and frothed at the mouth in their frantic Indian way of expressing sorrow. The tears came into my own eyes as I looked at the old fellow and knew there was no help for him.

"As the water covered his eyes his courage gave way at last, and he uttered a piercing scream of fright through his trunk and repeated it several times. It made my blood curdle, I tell you. Have you heard horses scream in a burning building? It is almost human. So was the old fellow's death cry. The end was close at hand. His long trunk still waved wildly above the water, but nothing else of him was visible. Its length grew less and less, and finally the water poured over the top of it.

"One more bubbling, choked, gasping scream threw the water out again into a high jet, but that effort was the last. The stream quickly filled up his only channel to the air above, and the old elephant was buried before he was dead. I could have watched a dozen natives swallowed up in the same way without feeling half as bad about it."—New York Tribune.

Cæsar's Ignoble End.

Julius Cæsar is by many considered the most remarkable man who ever lived, take him all in all. As a statesman, orator, writer and soldier, he continually aroused the admiration of his countrymen and astonished his enemies. He was a many sided man, and to whatever he turned his hand he succeeded in a pre-eminent degree. He overthrew Pompey, conquered Gaul and Britain, and, having finally made himself virtual dictator of the Roman republic, was offered a kingly crown. At this culminating moment he was ingloriously assassinated by some of those whom he looked upon as his warmest friends.—Yankee Blade.

The Market Value of a Maine Man.

A Belfast man who evidently had been rejected by some pensioned widow was discussing pensions recently. He said very indignantly: "If I had my way I'd abolish the darned widows' pensions. They won't marry, preferring twelve dollars per month to a man. Abolish 'em, I say!"—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

RANGE INSPECTORS.

Detectives of the Plains Whose Work Old Sleuth Himself Might Envy.

Column after column has been written about the daring deeds, miraculous escapes and cunning capture of criminals by the detectives of Europe and America. In thousands of cases the praise accorded these officers for their ingenuity and daring has been deserved; but there is a class of detectives in this country who risk their lives oftener, and who must know not only the ways of the highwayman when he is in the city, but also his haunts and his hiding places and his go-between in the thinly settled country as well. These men are on the go almost all the time—today down in New Mexico looking for a horse thief, who is a murderer as well; next week far across the Canadian line on the trail of a gang of cattle thieves who have been despoiling the Montana or Wyoming ranges. It is only in the past ten or fifteen years that their worth has been appreciated or their services valued as they should be.

In the early days of cattle raising in Wyoming and Colorado, whenever the range thieves became too bold, the ranchmen for miles around would organize, get on the track of the thieves, run them to their holes and then shoot or hang them. After a visitation of this kind herds would be comparatively safe for a time. Nevertheless thousands of head of cattle and horses were stolen each year and shipped to Chicago, for which the rightful owners received not a cent. The stockmen of Wyoming organized a stock growers' association and appointed for each county in the state a stock inspector. Colorado followed suit in a few years, to be followed later by Montana. The duties of these inspectors were not to look out for diseased cattle, but to inspect every carload of cattle shipped out of the state, get a list of the brands, who the consignee was and report the facts to the secretary of the association.

There were of course mistakes made at first, but of late years so perfect has the system become that it is almost an impossibility for a thief to ship a head of beef by rail out of Montana without detection. Gradually the duties of the inspectors were added to, and in addition to watching the shipping points they have become thief chasers. The inspectors are selected from the bravest class of western men, thoroughly conversant with the country, and men of intelligence. Their powers in Montana are equal to those of a deputy sheriff, and their authority is recognized all over the state.

Among the Montana inspectors are men who could tell some thrilling stories of their adventures, not only with horse and cattle thieves, but with Indians as well. In point of continuous service Inspector W. D. Smith, now the representative of the Montana association at Chicago, and whose headquarters were formerly at Miles City, outranks his associates. He has been in the service of the association some eight or ten years, previous to that time being an inspector in Wyoming. He is a typical westerner, close mouthed and without a particle of fear. He walks with a slight limp, and one unacquainted with his history, meeting him on the streets of Chicago, would almost immediately conclude he was a cattle grower of moderate means, who was satisfied with life, attended strictly to his own business and would be the last person one would pick out of a crowd as the most noted trailer of cattle and horse thieves in Montana.—Helena Independent.

The Wise Lady of Kalamazoo.

She had come down from Kalamazoo and was seeking quarters in a Detroit hotel. She was about fifty and the years had taught her great conservatism and caution.

"Is this a safe tavern to stop in?" she inquired of the chivalrous clerk, who was at that moment wearing his diamond pin on his back, or rather the coat for whose value the pin was collateral.

"In what respect, madam?" he asked.

"Fire, of course," she said suspiciously. "Ain't anything else to be afeard of, is there?"

"Oh, certainly not, madam; certainly not," he hastened to assure her. "And as to fire, our house is absolutely fireproof, and even if it was not, we have fire escapes everywhere."

"Fire escapes!" she exclaimed, with a gasp, reaching for her bundles. "Well, if your dratted house is fireproof what have you got escapes for the fire for? I s'pose you've got burglar escapes too. I guess I don't want to sleep in no taverns like this. Good evenin," and away she went, leaving the clerk in a perfect halo of despair and disappointment.—Detroit Free Press.

Exercise and Pure Air.

Exercise, as well as pure air, helps us in our constant struggle against the poisons that we manufacture within ourselves. It does this by driving the blood charged with oxygen, by means of the pressure of the muscles called into play, more thoroughly through the tissue, and thus it would quicken the breaking down of dead tissue into its safe and final waste products (water, carbonic acid and urea), and shorten the period during which the dead tissue was passing through various dangerous forms which it temporarily assumes. From this fact we may infer that the man of sedentary life above all others requires pure air.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Pneumatic Sole.

A pneumatic inner sole for boots and shoes has recently appeared in London. It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas linen or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

Silver in Soot.

In an Irish lead mine, whenever the periodical cleaning of the tall chimney and the underground tunnel communicating with it takes place, hundreds of pounds' worth of silver particles are discovered in the soot.—London Tit-Bits.

A CLUB FOR MOTHERS

THE HOUSEKEEPERS' ORGANIZATION OF COCOANUT GROVE.

Florida Women Who Have an Interesting Way of Securing Relaxation from Their Home Duties—Some Rules and Objects of the Society.

Away down on the east coast of Florida, 300 miles south of St. Augustine, is the pretty little settlement of Cocoanut Grove. It is situated on the banks of Biscayne bay, one of the loveliest sheets of water for winter cruising and fishing that it is possible to conceive of for those who are not afraid to go beyond the daily mails and telegraph wires, for at present there are no railroads or steamboats, not even a wagon road, connecting us with the outside world—sailboats only, but plenty of those, and good ones, too, which is very necessary, as the nearest market or source of supply is Key West, 150 miles to the south.

Of course there is a hotel, postoffice, store and Sunday school building, which, with the Biscayne Bay Yacht club house, the various winter residences of the northern yachtsmen and the pretty little houses of the pineapple growers and cocoanut planters of the keys, each built according to its owner's fancy or means, and set in the midst of cocoanut, lime, orange, banana and guava trees, form a most attractive picture, to which may be added the ever changing life of the bay, the coming and going of the yachts, the arrival and departure of the mailboats and freight schooners. But if the place is attractive, very much more are the people who have helped make it, and this is especially so of the women, whose husbands and sons are the spongers, wreckers, carpenters and boatmen of the reef, when not engaged in truck farming or pineapple raising.

It is to these women and their club—a housekeeper's club—that I wish to introduce my readers. A woman's working club in every sense of the word, with an attending membership of twenty and a correspondence membership of ten, the latter residents of New York, Boston, San Francisco, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Key West.

To most of the women born and brought up on the keys of the reef or in Key West, and of English parentage—for the majority of the settlers came originally from the Bahamas—the experience of belonging to a society, however simple, for women only, was a novelty. Although "our club" is now a frequent and proud expression among them, and member, in talking it over with her husband, assured him that the "bylaws of her club were as well made and just as binding as those concocted in the capitol at Tallahassee."

And so they are to the faithful band of women who gather every Thursday afternoon in the little Sunday school building, and join heart and hand in helping each other to enjoy and improve the two hours a week rescued from their household cares. For nearly every member is a mother, not of one, but in several cases of eight and ten children, with no one to assist in the daily and hourly work attending such a household, so that the first rule made and rigidly enforced, "No babies allowed at the meetings," is a genuine relief, and gives time and freedom for much that would be otherwise impossible.

Sometimes the children are taken to a neighboring house, ten or twelve little tots from one to three years old, and a husband or eldest son volunteers to oversee those that are able to walk, in which case, as it draws near closing time, one little head after another will be seen coming, Indian file, along the narrow path, all of them bareheaded or nearly so, in search of mamma and generally in great glee at having escaped. Of course there follows a grand baby show.

The originator of the club is its president, Miss Flora McFarlane, of New Jersey, a woman who has proved herself in every way capable for the life she intends leading, having homesteaded a hundred and fifty acres of government lands, which she has gone bravely to work to clear and improve.

The officers of the club are the president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer and caretaker, who has entire charge of the club's workbasket, giving out the work and collecting materials, such as scissors, thimbles, needle books, patterns and button box, after each meeting. These meetings occur every Thursday afternoon from 3 to 5.

At the organizing of the club it was voted that the time be spent in making useful articles of clothing from material either given to the club (thereupon the president presented a dozen kitchen aprons) or bought with the club's funds, the funds being derived from membership dues (which were promptly paid, so that the treasurer found herself busy at once) or gifts. That such articles should be sold at each meeting, and to members, at cost price.

That the money received for the first year be spent in the purchase of materials and also in suitable and useful articles for a bazaar, to be held at the annual meeting for the benefit of the church building. That resident members be elected by means of a vote cast with black and white beans; distant or correspondence members on the good faith of the housekeeper proposing them.

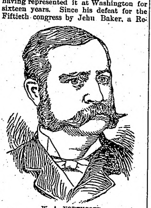
Bright, newsy letters are received from the nonresident members, and all sorts of gifts in the way of household articles, from half a dozen cup towels to a bedspread.—Harper's Bazar.

Taking Photographs by Balloon.

It is proposed that balloon photography should be used in sieges by the besiegers. One plan is to start a small balloon, loaded with a camera, to windward of the fortress, the plates being exposed by means of clockwork arrangement or slow match. These, of course, are adjusted to the time which would elapse before the balloon will reach the point or points where the exposures are to be made. The gas escapes, and the balloon descends on the farther side of the fortress, within the besiegers' lines.—New York Telegram.

IT'S A POLITICAL BATTLE GROUND.

The Close and Famous Eighteenth Congressional District of Illinois.



W. A. NORTHCOTT.

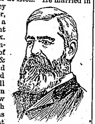
The Eighteenth congressional district of the state of Illinois was formerly known as "Bill Morrison's borough," he having represented it at Washington for sixteen years. Since his defeat for the Fiftieth congress by Jehu Baker, a Republican, the district has been very close. William S. Forman, a Democrat, is the present representative, because he got twenty-six votes more than Baker in the last contest.

The district is composed of the counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington, and because of the fierce fights made on the tariff issue it has achieved national notoriety. The Republicans in convention at Alton the other day chose as their candidate for congress W. A. Northcott, of Greenville, Bond county, a gentleman about fifty years of age, who sports carefully groomed side whiskers and mustache, and who has had considerable experience as a practical politician.

The committee on resolutions, whose work Mr. Northcott indorsed in his speech of acceptance, "set the pace" for the coming contest when it reported a platform favoring a tariff so levied as to benefit and protect American labor and American productions; favoring reciprocity; declaring that every dollar bearing the government stamp should be of equal value and interconvertible, whether it be of gold, silver or paper; opposing free coinage of silver, heartily indorsing the administration of President Harrison, and complimenting Secretary Blaine. The resolutions also declared in favor of the repeal of the compulsory school law of the state, and the enactment in place thereof of a law which will not interfere with the rights of parents to send their children to such schools as they may deem best. The state administration was indorsed and the course of Senator Cullom was approved.

Governor of England's Bank.

The Bank of England is among the greatest financial institutions in the world, and the recent election of Mr. David Powell to the important post of its governor is a high tribute to his business integrity and financial sagacity. He is a graduate of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1861. His preliminary education was received at Eton. He married in 1867 Miss Lucy Elizabeth Pryor, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Hylands, Essex. He became a member of the firm of Cotesworth & Powell in 1863, and is still interested there. Mr. Powell has traveled in Australia, New Zealand and South America, and has also done a great deal of literary work in this connection. He has been deputy governor of the Bank of England for the unusual term of three years. His last year of office was accepted at the urgent solicitation of the retiring governor, Mr. Lidderdale, who wished to have the benefit of Mr. Powell's advice in some important negotiations which were then pending with the British government. It was at the last meeting of the board of directors that he was chosen governor, a position which his previous record warrants his friends in asserting that he will fill with credit to himself and honor to the institution of which he is now the head.



DAVID POWELL.

Romance of a Coin.

It was a Mexican dollar, from which the imprint of the government had been removed, so that instead of a coin it seemed to be an engraved disk of silver until the owner opened it and disclosed a charming miniature. "I can tell you a thrilling story about a dollar like that," said its owner to a Boston Herald reporter. "When I was in New Mexico I knew a young man who had a dollar similar to this, only that it contained the miniature of a lady whose husband was a regular fire eater. He was a fighter from the word go—the worst in town. One day the young man and I went to the races together.

"My friend had the souvenir dollar in his pocket, and in the excitement gave it to the pool seller with three ordinary dollars. It was much lighter than the dollars, but that was not noticed, as it was stacked up with them. My friend did not find out what he had done until we had left the race track. Then he was the worst scared man you ever saw. The original of the miniature was well known, and it meant death for somebody if the hollowed out dollar got into her husband's hands. First I went to the banks, but it had not been offered there. Then I went to all the faro banks and told the dealers that I would give ten dollars for that particular coin. For three days we were in an agony of suspense, and when the missing coin finally turned up at a faro table my friend thought it was the cheapest money he had ever got hold of."

The Arizona Onyx Mines.

One of the most beautiful decorative materials of stone and one of the most costly is onyx. Up to recently the only source of supply was the La Pedrara mine, in the state of Pueblo, Mexico. However, there are now on exhibition at Chicago about thirty specimens of onyx from the recently discovered Arizona deposits. Investigation shows that the stone can be obtained there of a size suitable for architectural purposes and of the finest quality. While the Mexican deposit was only three acres in extent originally, and is now practically exhausted, the Arizona quarries cover about 800 acres. The specimens on exhibition show infinite variety in color and take the highest polish. The exhibit consists of slabs about one inch thick and varying from four to twelve square feet in area. The Arizona deposits are located about twenty-seven miles southwest of Prescott.

SPRING NOVELTIES

MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S Suits and ::- Overcoats

We show a Larger Variety of Novelties than ever before.

Our stock includes all the Leading Novelties of the Seas and many Styles that cannot be found Elsewhere in the Northwest.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME & SE

For yourselves and be convinced.

Mossefin & Lindell, Props.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

Schmidt, the Painter,

—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—

PAINTS,

OILS AND

VARNISHES

—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—

WALL PAPER.

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance:

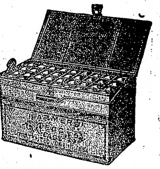
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

Farmers' Egg Cases.

Call and Get a Ticket



And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,

CROOKSTON. MINN

Opera House Block,

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice-President.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice-President. J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Organized Under the State Laws

Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,50

Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS.

C. O. Christianson. E. P. Pierce. O. H. Lucken. A. G. Gallasch.
H. Steenerson. J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson.
Max Ericsson. L. K. Aaker. J. W. Wheeler.

S. L. COLLINS,

PROPRIETOR OF

MAIN STREET LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, west side, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

In connection with which I will attend to in person.

The ONLY BIG SHOW Coming to Crookston This Year!

RINGLING . BROTHERS' . WORLD'S . GREATEST . SHOWS

Almost Doubled in Size Since Last Season!

GRANDEST, GREATEST AND MOST COMPLETE EXHIBITION ON EARTH!

e Superb Realization of Years of Persistent Effort!

Re-enforced by Untiring Eterprise and Unlimited Capital.

REAL ROMAN HIPPODROME!

3-Ring Circus, Elevated Stages, Mighty Millionaire Menagerie, Royal Aquarium, Mammoth Museum of Marvels, Far-famed Horse Fair and Equine Congress, Embracing 350 of the finest Blooded Horses in the world, together with the greatest aggregation of

European Aerialists, Gymnasts, Acrobats,

Riders and Arenic Specialists of every description ever exhibited in this or any other country. Sumptuous and unparalleled production of the Resplendent Spectacle,

CÆSAR'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO ROME!

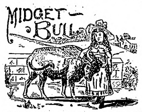
Employing in its representation, hundreds of men, women and children, and, delineating with remarkable fidelity, the life and people of the Roman empire when the mistress of the world, set high upon her seven hills, was at the pinnacle of her glory.

PRINCELY FORTUNE SPENT IN REGAL WARDROBE. Roman Warriors in glittering armor, actors courting the dramatic muse, senators, patricians, censors, gladiators, wrestlers, jugglers, charioteers, dancers, artisans, musicians, citizens, slaves, prisoners of war, glittering golden chariots, massive tableau cars and prancing war horses, all combining to form the most imposing picture of classic splendor ever conceived in the mind of man.

More High-Salaried Performers,
e features, more people, more nals, more and bigger elephants d more new and hitherto unought of Novelties than any two ther Shows. All exhibited under he largest tent ever constructed.

REED SISTERS, Europes premier Equestriennes, secured at the enormous salary of $800 per week.

VERNON BROS.,
ute kings of the air. The highest salaried Aerialists in the world.



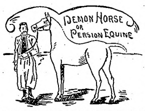
Tremendous Revival of Circus Maximus!

Terrific gladiatorial combats, absorbing trials of strength and endurance. Grand gala day sports and spectacles, A PAGE OF CLASSIC HISTORY set before the modern world! Jockey Races, with lady and gentleman riders; novel Elephant and Camel Races; child-delighting Pony Races with Monkey riders; laughable Donkey Races with Clown drivers.

FREE DAILY PAGEANT OF SURPASSING SPLENDOR!

MAMMOTH HIGHWAY LOCOMOTIVE HERCULES! A Marvelous Mechanical Invention, moving through the streets with the ease of a passenger engine, and drawing one of the sections of the Colossal Parade.

MOSCOW'S FAR-FAMED CATHEDRAL BELLS! A reproduction of the Famous Chimes of the Kremlin Tower, the music of which can be heard in melodious cadence a dozen miles away.



Mikado's Troup of Royal Japanese Equilibrists.

Prince Chaldean, the Percheron beauty, sired in Normandy, weighing 1,800 pounds, and the proud possessor of a mane full 9 feet in length; the largest living Hippopotamus; two mighty herds of ponderous performing and dancing Elephants.

The Procession leaves the show grounds promptly at 10 o'clock on the morning of the exhibition It is worth coming a hundred miles to see. It is over a mile in length. Ten of the thirty dens of performing wild beasts are exhibited free and open upon the streets; ten kinds of music make merry with sweet melody; long caravans of elephants and desert-born dromedaries bring the life of the orient to the doors of the occident; scores of sun-bright chariots reflect the prismatic colors of the rainbow; hundreds of gaily caparisoned horses delight the eye. No postponement on t of the weather. The procession moves, rain or shine. TWO COMPLETE PERFORMANCES DAILY. AFTERNOON AT 2, NIGHT AT 8. Doors open one hour earlier.

One Ticket at the Usual Price Admits to All the Combined Shows---Children Under 12 Years Half Price.

Crookston, Thursday, June 16th.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Proceedings of the City Fathers at their Last Meeting.

Proceedings of an adjourned meet- of the City Council of the City of ookston held in the city hall on iday evening, May 27th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call:

Aldermen present: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Morrisey, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Austin, Walker.

The finance committee reported favorably upon bill number 919 of Alex Grundysen for burying dead animals amounting to $12.00.

On motion the report was accepted and the bill ordered paid.

The city engineer presented an estimate on the cost of grading parts of Ash, Broadway and Robert streets as instructed by the council at a former meeting.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the city engineer be allowed to withdraw his report and estimate on the sewer in the Second ward which was presented at a former meeting. Carried.

The city engineer presented a report on the cost of constructing a sewer in the Second ward. From the center of Sixth street southerly along Front street and across Front street to the Red Lake river, with an estimate of the cost of building of such sewer assessable to the owners of the property adjoing same.

The city attorney reported that he had settled the matter of the taxes for the lot on which the city hall stands, and that the county commissioners had rebated the amount paid.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of grading reported as follows:

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Crookston.

Gentlemen:—Your committee to whom was referred the advisability and possibility of making the permanent improvements now contemplat- by your honorable body, beg leave report:

hat the necessary improvements ow needed in our city are grading Broadway street between Sixth eet to Eighth street and from Sec- d street to Fletcher street, Ash reet from Third street to Loring reet, Robert street from railroad ack to bridge crossing to Jerome's ddition, Second street from Main to sh, Third street from Main to Ash, Fletcher street from Main to Ash, Sixth street from railroad crossing to Birch, also sewer in Second ward as contemplated. The total cost of which will amount to about $4,875.

Your committee would further report that there is now in the permanent improvement fund of the city the sum of $1,500, that other departments of city finances owe to improvement fund the sum of $2,000, that on June 1st there will be drawn from improvement fund $500, that the amount of uncollected taxes belonging to said fund is between $800 and $1,000. This would give us a power to make improvements to the extent of $3,300, should we desire to exhaust the fund at present on hand.

The expense of aforesaid grading will be about $1,761, of the sewer $3,100.

We consider that the grading is the more necessary of the two, and should it prove impossible to perform both, in our present financial condition, would advise that grading be done at once.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK JEROME
MARTIN O'BRIEN.

Moved by Alderman Marshall, seconded by Alderman Marlette that the report be accepted and filed. Carried.

On motion the purchasing agent was instructed to have the roof of the city hall properly repaired.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that the matter of giving the mayor a special salary of $500 for the ensuing year be referred to a committee of three to report at the next meeting. Carried.

The president appointed as that committee, Aldermen Marshall, Marlette, McGlogan.

Moved by Alderman McGlogan, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the chief of police be instructed to have the weather service flags raised each day. Carried.

The clerk was instructed to send to W. J. Murphy, president of Water Works, a copy of the resolution which was passed the 26th day of April, and relating to the Water Works company.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held the 27th day of May, 1892, Alderman Jerome offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Cromb:

The City Council of the City of Crookston do hereby resolve, that, the plats and surveys of the city engineer showing his estimate of the cost of and improvement with his statement explaning the same relating to the grading of Broadway street from Fletcher to Third street, Ash street from Third street to Loring street, Robert street from Great Northern railroad crossing to bridge crossing to Jerome's addition, be and the same are hereby adopted by the City Council, and ordered filed with the city clerk and marked respectively exhibits, "A," "B" and "C" of grade profiles.

Upon the call of ays and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Morrisey, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 27th day of May, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 28th day of May, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM,
E. C. CARRUTH, Mayor.
Clerk.

Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman McGlogan: Resolved, that the city attorney draw up an ordinance establishing the grades of the city as made by Engineer Starkey and amended by the city engineer and that he present it at the next meeting of the council.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, McGlogan, Marlette, Marshall, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None. Resolution declared carried.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held the 27th day of May, 1892, Alderman Jerome offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Marshall:

The City Council of the City of Crookston do hereby resolve, that, Broadway street from Third street to Fletcher street, Ash street from Third to Loring street, Robert street from Great Northern railroad crossing to bridge crossing to Jerome's addition, be graded to the grade established thereon as shown by the files and records in the office of the city engineer, and in accordance of the plats and profiles in said office designating the course, character and street, and names of the owners of said profiles and also in accordance with the records in the city clerk's office.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Anderson, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 27th day of May, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 28th day of May, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM,
E. C. CARRUTH, Mayor.
Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held the 27th day of May, 1892, Alderman F. Jerome offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Cromb:

The City Council of the City of Crookston do hereby resolve that P. J. McGuire, C. H. Mix and William Munch be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to view premises and ascertain and award amount of damages and compensation for property to be taken or injured by the grading of Broadway street from Third street to Fletcher street, Ash street from Third street to Loring street, and Robert street from Great Northern railroad crossing to bridge crossing Red Lake river to Jerome's addition to the grade established thereon by the City Council and in accordance with the plats and profiles thereof filed with the city clerk and marked exhibits "A," "B" and "C" of street grades. Said commissioners also assess the amount of each damage and compensation and the cost of such improvements upon the land and property to be benefited by such improvement, and proportion the benefit to be secured to each parcel of lands benefited thereby, without regard to cash valuation in accordance with section 6 of chapter X of the City Charter of the City of Crookston.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Morrisey, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of council.

Passed this 27th day of May, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 28th day of May, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM,
E. C. CARRUTH, Mayor.
Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

Special Excursion Rates.

The official route of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., from St. Paul to Helena, is via the Great Northern. Special train leaves St. Paul, June 12th, at 9 a. m. Round trip rate via this or regular train $40.00, with choice of various routes returning. The same rates also applies to the Mining Congress July 12th, and the National Encampment Sons of Veterans August 8th, both at Helena. For particulars inquire of W. W. Fegan, agent, who will also furnish information regarding the half fare rates, via the Great Northern, from this place to Minneapolis during the National Republican convention.

Notice for Bids for Park Site.

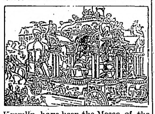
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the City Council until Tuesday, June 14th, for a site for a city park.

By order of City Council,
E. C. CARRUTH,
3-8 Clerk.

MOSCOWS' CHIMING BELLS.

Reproduction of a World Famed Novelty for Ringling Bro's. Grand Parade

Of all the cities of Russia, Moscow is the most renowned. In that city is located the famous "cracked bell" of history and there, also, for centuries the sweet-toned bells of the Kremlin, have been the Mecca of the music lovers of all Europe. The percentage of those who can visit so far a country as Russia is, however, small, and to exhibit in America a fac simile of the greatest curiosity in all Moscow, must be conceded a feat of startling magnitude. But this is just what the Ringling Bro's. have done. By long endeavor and expenditure of vast sums of money they have accomplished the almost incredible task of securing as one of the features of the World's Greatest Shows, an exact representation of those farfamed cathedral chimes of the Kremlin tower, the music of which has been the inspiration of musicians and poets the wide world over. As an illustration of the magnanimity of this great circus management, these marvelous chimes are not enclosed under canvas, but are exhibited free and open upon the streets in the mammoth daily procession, while an accomplished manipulator, imported especially from Moscow, discourses the sweetest of sweet clanging melodies. These famous bells will be seen at Crookston, Thursday, June 16th, during the visit of the Ringling Brother's colossal shows.



A New Map

When Napoleon the First was in the full tide of success, over-running Europe at his will, William Pitt said to his secretary, "Take that map down from the wall, and roll it up; we shall not need it for fifty years." In this country our situation is much the same; we have to put away our old map as of no use, but unlike Pitt, we never expect to need it again. His maker of new maps was Napoleon; ours the railroad. The geographies used in school forty years ago are curiosities for a museum, but did you ever think that but for the railroads, we might use those same geographies with very little changes? The country west of the Mississippi would still be the "Mandan Territory" and the "Great American Desert." The railroads have filled the west with cities and towns, and the Burlington reaches more of the principal ones than any other line. For tickets, maps and information, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Coms'r
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot it a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit he fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

First publication April 21st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated May 13th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, June 13th, 1885, in book W of mortgages, page 81, whereby William Watts and Edith Watts, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-two (32) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), of Range forty-six (46), in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $322.08, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $22.40, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $344.48.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1892,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 15th, 1892.

The Middlesex Banking Company, (SEAL.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.

H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
[1-7] St. Paul, Minn.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard	69.
1 Northern	68.
2 Northern	62.
3 Northers	58.

Somewhat rainy on Friday.

Will Lanctot goes to Minneapolis to see the great doings next week.

The post-office was closed on Monday in deference to Decoration day.

Tom Harris will attend the great convention at Minneapolis next week.

Supt. Jenks was over to attend the show at the opera house on Tuesday evening.

J. L. Hampson was up from Ada on Saturday in attendance on the prohibition convention.

W.C.Andrews, representing Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, was in the city on Friday rustling for his house.

At the sale of state lands last week nearly 500 acres were disposed of at an average price of $5.00 per acre.

Out of respect to Memorial day, Judge Mills adjourned court from Saturday evening to Tuesday morning.

The resolution in relation to only one term for office seems to make some of our county officials extremely weary.

Contractor Preston received the jack-screws for raising the St. Louis hotel last week, and is now at work raising that structure.

W. L. Davies dropped in to see the little gasoline engine run last Wednesday. Says it is a dandy, and the press the best he has seen in this country.

Tom Morris is putting on a good deal of style—gold bronzed railings and plush curtains in his show windows, but then he has a stock of goods that will warrant some expense to show off.

Superintendent V. D. Carruth returned from Kansas City on Friday morning looking more bright and rosy than ever. Mr. Carruth has taken the Keeley cure and says his craving for liquor is entirely gone.

R. E. White, one of the leading farmers of the Marais, was in on Friday to pay up his taxes, and incidentally dropped in to set his subscription ahead a peg. Although the season is so unfavorable he is well up with his work and expects to see good crops.

Our thanks are due to Andrew Goff for several views of Sioux City after the recent flood. Such a scene of devastation and ruin is seldom witnessed, and aside from the loss of life the damage to property must reach a very high figure. Mr. Goff will be remembered by some of our citizens as the boomer of the Robert street restaurant last summer.

Thomas Ulven got into a bit of a misunderstanding with a granger friend at the saloon of Wilson & Thompson, and in the fracas the understanding of Thomas was fractured to that extent that he will be upon the dry docks for repairs for a time. The foot will come out all right, no doubt, in time, but Thomas' faith in his fellow-grangers—that one in particular—will remain somewhat strained.

Col. Cobham Post No. 90 met at the post room at 10:30 on Sunday and marched in a body to the Presbyterian church, where they listened to an eloquent sermon by the pastor, Rev. O. H. Elmer. In the evening the Post, the Women's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, went in a body to attend services at the Congregational church, where Rev. Mr. Batty preached a most eloquent discourse to a large audience, very many of whom could not find seats owing to the crowd.

In our issue of May 19th, the sudden death of R. P. Herrick, at Oswego, N. Y., was announced by telegraph, but no particulars were given. It seems that it was a case of suicide. The Oswego Times states that soon after his arrival at home, he went into the bath room where an hour or so later he was found dead, with his throat cut. It is thought that he was deranged at the time, and since this news has reached the city, his friends recall instances which go to show that he was not right sometime before he left here.

Barnesville Review:—Mr. H. A. Lucken, proprietor of the Ashby flouring mill, was in the city Tuesday looking the town over with a view of moving his mill here. Mr. Lucken was well satisfied with the outlook and considers the opening here for a mill to be excellent. The business men are now very much interested in the project and are prepared to assist the scheme in a substantial way. Mr. Lucken left with the determination to move his mill. If everything works favorably, he will be ready in a few weeks with a close estimate of the total cost of moving his plant and putting it in working order, and in the mean time the business men here will push the enterprise from this time on in the way of securing a suitable site and anything else needed to set the wheels going.

Geo. M. Swift of Mentor is doing jury duty this week.

Call at the JOURNAL job rooms for fine job printing of all kinds.

Braley has enlarged his barber shop, making it six inches wider

F. O. Sibley, postmaster at Winger was in the city on Thursday.

Dr. Moyer of Montevideo is visiting with friends in the city this week.

August Wentzel is building a large barn at his residence near the brewery.

Mrs. McGrew and Mrs. Sebastian went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Mrs. B. J. Duntley goes to Minneapolis Sunday evening on a three weeks visit.

Dr. McEechran has resigned as coroner and Henry Shepherd is appointed in his place.

Ladies do not fail to see Mrs. E. E. Bangs' new summer millinery if you would obtain bargains.

Minneapolis will see the biggest crowd she ever saw in her life at the great convention next week.

Senator Hill is up from Wisconsin for a few days looking after the seeding operations on the big farm.

Herman Wold came down from Winger on Thursday evening. He has his seeding nearly completed.

Comrade King, of McIntosh, and Comrade Flesch, of Rosebud, came before the examining board on Wednesday.

The Crookston Furniture company's new hearse weighs 1300 pounds and is said to be the finest in the northwest.

Mrs E. E. Bangs is receiving her new summer goods, consisting of hats, flowers etc. The ladies are invited to call.

A. D. Stephens went down to St. Paul on Tuesday evening to attend a meeting of the republican state central committee.

Frank Montague returned to civilization on Thursday of last week looking much improved. He is almost as fat as a match now.

The republican editors of Minnesota will be given a front seat in the great convention next week and most of them will be there to take in the great doings.

Relative to the rumor that another circus will appear in the city on the day the Ringling Bros. show here, the JOURNAL is authorized to say that such will not be the case.

"Doc" Rutledge of the Fisher Bulletin was up on Tuesday. Doc heard that "she couldn't marry three," so he stopped at the opera house in the evening to see which one it would be.

Chas. Misner received a bunch of Jessamine buds from a friend in Texas last week. These are the latest fad for button-hole bouquets in the east, and have taken the place of the rose.

A. M. Stewart has been doing a rushing business in lumber. Besides supplying several large orders in the city he has sent several carloads to Dugdale, Warrenton, Fisher and other points.

C. B. Palmer returned to civilization on Tuesday morning as lively and frisky as ever and as full of business. C. B. is the man who was instrumental in getting our gasoline engine for us, and it looks as though C. B. did a good thing that time.

Chauncey M. Depew will speak in Minneapolis on Saturday evening of this week under the auspices of the press club of that city. As this will be the only opportunity afforded the public to hear Mr. Depew, everybody will naturally want to avail themselves of it.

A little two-year-old daughter of Martin Benson, of the town of Knute wandered away one day last week and got lost in the woods. Sympathetic neighbors searched throughout the whole night and in the morning found the body of the little one who had perished from exposure.

"She Couldn't Marry Three" drew a good audience and the people seemed well pleased with the acting. Several features were especially good, notably the scenery, which was fine. Barring a disposition to over acting, the play was very well rendered and well worth the admission price.

An exchange says that there are too many people who will not cast their bread upon the waters unless they are assured beforehand that it will come back again in a few days a full grown sandwich, all trimmed up with ham, butter and mustard, rolled up in a warranty deed for one half the earth and a mortgage on the other half.

The Kickapoo Indian Medical Co, have opened a three week's engagement at McKinnon hall, Crookston, commencing on Wednesday evening, June 1st, giving free shows to adults only. All under 18 years of age will be charged 10 cents admission. On Saturday and Wednesday nights of each week, the will be given a Grand Double Bill, and on these nights 10 cents admission will be charged to all. Don't forget the dates.

J. P. Nelson arrived from Pasadena, Cal., last week on a visit to the old home at Warren.

Dr. J. H. Thomas has sold his Robert street property to a Marshall county man for $3,700 cash.

Chris Houston will bring suit for damages against the Northern Pacific railroad company for injury from flowage.

O. H. Lucken and P. J. McGuire will take a furlough for a few days and go down to the great convention next week.

Bert Duntley has added a fine billiard parlor to his establishment, where you can enjoy a quiet game of billiards or pin pool.

The work of excavating for the cellar for Anderson and Olson's new building on Robert street was commenced on Thursday.

The prohibs held a convention in the city on Friday to elect delegates to the various conventions. Not very many showed up.

The Crookston Furniture company has closed its branch store in the opera house block and removed the goods to the Second street store.

E. D. Childs estimates that he will get in about 50 per cent. of what he intended to sow. Some of the farmers will not get that much seeded.

Will and Ed. Cleary returned from the west last week. They do not consider that the best country they ever saw either for health or wealth.

The JOURNAL is informed that E. S. Corser has 900 acres of plowed land that is too wet to sow and cannot possibly get dried off in time for this year.

The JOURNAL learns that John Hunter is at his home at Maple Bay on a 30 days furlough from the soldiers' home, very much improved in health.

Dept. Auditor Cornelius informs the JOURNAL that 4,000 acres of State lands were sold at prices ranging from $5 to $12 per acre at the sale on Wednesday, May 25th.

Mr. Lee and son Harry arrived from Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday to look after the Lee & Herrick mill property which has been practically without a head since the sad death of Mr. Herrick.

Deputy Sheriff Losey went out to McIntosh last Satutday to make a trip out in the country from there. Upon arrival he found the roads in such a bad condition that he was forced to give it up and return.

Jos. LaFramboise reports his seeding well along on his home farm near Gentilly, but on his Fairfax farm little has as yet been done. Says he will sow it to oats and barley and take his chances on that.

Beginning next Sunday night at the Baptist church with the subject "Possibilities of Young Men," the pastor, H. F. McDonald, will preach some sermons especially for young men, and a cordial invitation is extended to them to be present.

The bishop ordered priest Connelly of St. Mary's church to Duluth, pending an investigation into his conduct while here. An official of the church was here the latter part of last week taking testimony, which will be submitted to the investigating committee.

The Great Northern road contemplates beginning work on raising the grade in the yard soon and will have more than 200 men employed at that and on the bridge which work has been delayed somewhat on account of high water. This accession to the laboring force of this city will make business lively while it lasts.

Another soaking rain on Friday delayed the seeding until Monday. This has been one of the most extraordinary spring seasons ever seen in this country—so much rain and cold and so backward—at least a month later than usual. The fact that the leaves and grass is also backward would seem to indicate a late fall, the same as was the case in 1882 when we had one of the biggest crops on record. We have heard some of our leading farmers, who are behind with their seeding, say that they intend to keep right on until June 15th if necessary.

An item in the Times last Thursday kept Leonard Lucken guessing whether he had better go round and see Barnum with a box of cigars or a shot gun. The item was to the effect that Leonard and his wife were visiting the old folks. He managed to fix it up with the boys—a few good cigars did that, but however he will explain it to his best girl is what bothers him as the account of a marriage ceremony on that same evening at his father's residence might seem to give color to the Times' statement.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lucken gave the JOURNAL office a pleasant call on Friday afternoon to see the new engine and press. Mr. Lucken being the owner of a flouring mill that runs by steam, is interested in anything that gives promise of cheaper power, and he is of the opinion that gasoline or electricity will yet solve the problem. Mrs. Lucken having been for some time previous to her marriage engaged in a print shop, has not lost her interest in the art preservative and was very much pleased with our elegant new outfit. They left for their home at Ashby, Minn., on the evening train.

The race course is being put in shape for races during encampment week.

A. C. Schmidt went down to Fisher on Wednesday to decorate a room for A. A. Tofte.

Hello there, Young Bros.! Where is that street sprinkler; or are you "two Young to know?"

The work of laying brick in the walls for the new Fournet block was commenced on Wednesday evening.

Complaint reaches us of the rough condition of the streets for driving purposes and the question is asked if all this is necessary?

Department commander Lange writes Commander Mix that he will be on deck for the great doings at the Park Region encampment.

Bro. McKenzie, of the Times, is going down to Minneapolis to see the next president of the United States (James G. Blaine) nominated.

All the ladies unite in saying that Mrs. Bangs has secured the services of the most artistic trimmer ever graduated in Chicago. Miss Hammond's hats are all the rage.

John Urness and Peter Cornelius tried their luck fishing Wednesday night. Pete informs us that they took about a barrel of ludi-fisk, or skip Yack or somedings like dot.

J. E. O'Brien returned from a pleasant visit to the old home at Belvidere, Ill., on Friday last, glad to get back to the land of pleasant weather again and looking very much recruited by his outing. From his report it would seem that other people can afford to have some weather also.

On Tuesday morning Mrs. I. U. Jennings received a telegram that her daughter, Mrs. I. M. Underhill, who is confined to her bed by inflammatory rheumatism, is very much worse and left for Portland, Oregon, via N. P. that evening to care for her. She hopes to bring her home as soon as she is able to travel.

The Scandia Furniture Co. has secured the rooms in the opera block, recently occupied by the Crookston Furniture Co., and is putting in a full and complete stock. The business will be managed by Chris. Hanson, who has been with the Crookston Furniture Co. for so long, and who is a man of experience in the business.

The Lutteman Sextette will appear at the Opera House here on the 7th of June. The Chicago Inter Ocean thus speaks of this famous company: "The voices are sonorous, fresh, full of that crispness and vigor of the north land, and thoroughly blended for fine esemble. The elaboration and beauty of piano passages was excellent, the delicate fading quality being beautifully sustained almost to the whispered breath; while the joyous and heroic element was carried witn artistic force and finish."

None but first class artists could elicit the following praise from the St. Petersburg Zeitung: "The Swedish Sextette answers almost to the claims which you are entitled to put on a classical vocal interpretation. The a capella song of the six gentlemen is a musical feast to the ears. It seems as if they had all finished their studies by one master and according to the same method. It is needless to talk about their fine musical taste, this is an evident thing." This company will appear at the Opera House, June 7th.

Our reporter interviewed Peter Misgen in relation to the rumor that he was going to shake Crookston. Mr. M. with some warmth said that he had never intimated that he was going to leave for good. "Why," said he, "I got enough of that when I went to Superior to live not to be fool enough to go away again very soon. No, sir, you may say that Pete will not leave Crookston. I am going to put in a pop factory at Red Wing it is true but I expect to sell it soon. In any event I shall return about July 1st to engage in business in Crookston."

The State Convention.

The state central committee met at St. Paul on Wednesday, June 1st, and issued a call for a Republican state convention to be held at St. Paul, July 28th. The basis of representation was fixed upon the Republican vote of 1888 which with five delegates at large entitles Polk county to 12 delegates.

In the Dime Museum.

Proprietor (Stuber's museum)—As long as the tattooed man and the India rubber man continue so jealous of each other you must keep them apart.

Manager—Why so?

Proprietor—Because if you don't the first we know the India rubber man will be trying to erase his rival.
—N. Y. World.

Royal Worcester
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BEST IN THE WORLD!
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Summer Term begins Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.
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HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUEN BUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
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NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
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Write us for circulars and prices stating what you want. We can accommodate you.
Grand Forks Fence Co.,
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Work Horses - - - and Mares.
FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to
M. R. BROWN,
The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at
Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

FARMS FOR SALE!
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.
1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.
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4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.
I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address
A. HUMPHREYS,
Loan and Trust Building.
Minneapolis.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

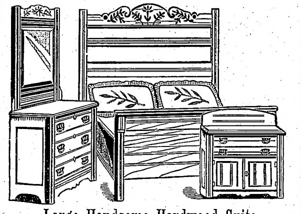
VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1892. NO. 8

—TOO MUCH STOCK—

—Compells us Sell—

REGARDLESS OF PROFITS

$16 75.



Large Handsome Hardwood Suite

Made by one of the Best Factories in the Country.

TWO LARGE CARLOADS ::

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Latest Make of Furniture and Upholstery

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After June 1st we Discontinue our Branch Store at Opera House.

Crookston Furniture Co.,

Next New Recklit Block.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, COFFINS and CASKETS.

THE REPUBLICANS

heir Tenth National Convention Opened Tuesday in Minneapolis.

Fassett of New York was Temporary Chairman and McKinley Permanent.

Harrison and Blaine Enthusiasm Rolled High all the Week.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—It was fitting, perhaps, that the patriotic airs of "Columbia," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "The Star Spangled Banner" should be the prelude to the opening of a national convention and scarcely had the last echo of this inspiring melody died away when Chairman Clarkson, of the national committee, rapped the tenth Republican national convention to order.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William Bush, chancellor of the University of Dakota, of Mitchell, S. D., who prayed that the deliberations of the convention might be free from partisanship to the end that the great good of the nation might be subserved.

Michael De Young, of California, one of the secretaries of the national committee, read the call of the convention.

"Gentlemen of the convention," said Chairman Clarkson, "I am instructed by the national committee to nominate for your temporary chairman the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York."

There was a momentous pause while everybody awaited the action that might be taken by the Harrison element in opposition to Mr. Fassett's selection. But the anticipated contest did not take place. No one was placed in nomination in opposition to Mr. Fassett, and when the question was submitted there was not an opposing vote to Mr. Fassett's election.

"Your temporary chairman, gentlemen," was the very brief introduction with which Mr. Clarkson presented Chairman Fassett to the convention.

The expected Blaine demonstration was forthcoming when Mr. Fassett advanced to the front. One prolonged cheer resounded through the halls and galleries, and the Blaine delegates arose as a man to salute their chairman, who made an address, of which the following is a concise summary:

> It is eminently fitting that a Republican convention should be held in a temple erected for the display of the products of protection to American industries.
>
> We are here not as warring factions, struggling to win supremacy under favorite leaders, but as co-members of one great party, seeking to select from the shining roll of our nored great men that type of statesman hich shall be regarded as the soundest and ost complete embodiment of the cardinal octrines of our party.
>
> Our differences should end at the convention oors and will end there. When this conven on shall have concluded its labors, we shall ave but one choice, and that the nominees of this convention, but one purpose, their election.
>
> The eyes of all the Republicans at home and the eyes of all our adversaries everywhere are intently fixed upon this convention. A nation is watching us, our enemies to criticise, our friends to ratify. The responsibility is enormous, but you will meet it wisely. The Republican party has never yet made a mistake in its choice of candidates—it will not make a mistake here. All over this broad land the bonfires are set to be lighted, the flags ready to be unfurled, and the Republicans at home are in waiting to shout in approval of your choice.

Mr. Fassett then reviewed the achievements of the Republican party in national affairs, beginning with the war of the rebellion and ending with the McKinley tariff changes and Blaine's reciprocity measures. His closing words were as follows:

> Our pledges have been kept, all save one, and I greatly mistake the temper of the Republican party if it will ever be contented until that pledge is made good. Our manhood and honor is pledged to continue the contest for a free and honest ballot until this vexed question is settled in the right.
>
> Sometimes we are told that the mission of the Republican party is ended. We have met our destiny and fulfilled it. But the destiny of a progressive party is never fulfilled in an advancing and expanding national list. So long as there remains a wrong to be redressed, so long as there remains a right to be enforced, so long as all the privileges of citizenship are not freely enjoyed under the guarantee of the constitution to all citizens of this Union, just so long will there be a mission for the Republican party.

Some one started the cry of "Reed! Reed!" and it was instantly taken up by the delegates and the gallery until the building rang with the popular demand for the appearance of the man from Maine.

"Reed is always in order," said Chairman Fassett, and reluctantly Mr. Reed arose from his seat and walked to the front under the escort of a member of the national committee. Of course the speech of the Republican leader of the national house of representatives was well received. His allusion to the sensitiveness of the Democratic party particularly excited the hilarity of the convention, and uproarious applause punctuated nearly every sentence of his eloquent extemporaneous speech. His closing sentence was "to have a nobler future is to give every citizen of the United States the liberty of thought and action; wealth and prosperity are noble, but human liberty is magnificent."

The temporary officers were selected by acclamation, and it was ordered that, until the permanent organization shall be effected, the convention should be governed by the rules of the last preceding Republican convention.

A Resolution from Sewell.

Ex-Senator W. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, presented the following:

> Resolved, That the roll of states and territories be called, and that the chairman of each delegation announce the name of each person selected to serve on the committee as follows: Permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials and resolutions.

The resolution was adopted and the roll call of states began. A member of the Alabama delegation said that the contest in Alabama had just been settled, and he asked that the state be passed until the delegates could hold a conference. This was agreed to, and then each state as it was called announced through its chairman the members it had chosen for service on committees.

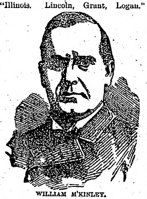
When the name of Kansas was called and ex-Senator Ingalls made his report as chairman of that delegation he was heartily applauded. An ovation equally flattering greeted William Warner, past commander in chief of the G. A. R., when he presented the names of the Missouri delegation, and Governor McKinley when he submitted the report of Ohio. The announcement of ex-Governor Foraker as Ohio's member of the committee on resolutions, also received hearty approval. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania; ex-Senator Mahone, of Virginia, and ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, were also received with enthusiasm.

Immediately after the completion of the call of states and the announcement of the membership of the various committees, the convention adjourned until 11 a. m.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Major McKinley Selected for Chairman of the Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—Cloudy skies with only occasional sunbursts marked the opening of the second day of the convention. Among the distinguished guests were George W. Childs and party just returned from their Rocky Mountain trip. California's lone banner of the first day was supplemented by a handsome blue standard borne by the Illinois delegation and planted in the main aisle, bearing this inscription "Illinois. Lincoln, Grant, Logan." Eloquently suggestive that if the convention chose to add a fourth name to that illustrious trio "Barkis was willin."



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Three minutes before the hour of opening the proceedings (11 o'clock) Governor McKinley, the chairman elect, walked down the main aisle to an accompaniment of cheers. He bore no roll of manuscript and it was evident that he had prepared no set speech. The snow-white but still abundant locks of the venerable Fred Douglass caught the eye of the galleries soon afterwards and the great colored orator and pioneer of emancipation was warmly greeted.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, received another mark of recognition as he entered. It is evident that the galleries mean sooner or later to get a speech out of the brilliant and caustic Kansan.

The band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by a selection from "William Tell," and then the trombones showed off the acoustic properties of the hall to fine effect wrestling with the sonorous tones of "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." McKinley meanwhile had seated himself in the gallery behind the chair, in close company with George C. Gorham and Senator Carey, all friends of the administration. Temporary Chairman Fassett was late in putting in an appearance and so in fact were a good many of the delegates who were engaged in committee work. But the band kept things lively. Ex-Speaker Reed's familiar form was looked for and found in the same place as on the first day. Fred Douglass was invited to a seat on the platform. It was 11:45 when Chairman Fassett rapped the convention to order. The Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, Episcopal bishop of Minnesota, who had been sitting to the left of the chair, with his head protected by a little skull cap, removed that covering and opened the proceedings with prayer, as follows, the delegates and most of the audience standing the while:

> Almighty God, who hath promised to give wisdom to all who reverently seek Thee, who alone pourest into the hearts of men that most excellent gift of charity, we ask Thy blessing upon this convention. Help them to realize that the government is a trust from God, who alone has the right to govern, and that His love has given to every nation the right to say in what form that trust shall be clothed. Grant, Heavenly Father, that the one they may choose shall be a man after Thine own heart, a lover of righteousness, the defender of the poor and the needy and the guardian of the nation's honor. Give this people an understanding heart to obey Thee, that so truth and justice, religion and piety, peace and happiness, may be established among us for all generations. Grant this for the sake of Thy son, Jesus Christ, in Whose words we sum up our petition: "Our Father Who Art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in eaven, Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. Webster of Nebraska, asked permission that Mr. Walker of Nebraska, be given the floor to present a gavel to the convention. The chairman announced that he could have the floor. What purpose? said some delegates in the front row. Mr. Fasset explained. Mr. Walker then took the platform and made a little speech in so low a tone that there were cries of "louder" from all parts of the hall. The gavel was presented in the name of young Republicans of Nebraska, in the memory of the homesteads. There were two silver coins in the end of the wood.

Mr. Fassett as temporary chairman returned the thanks of the convention to the state of "Nevada." This slip of the tongue caused laughter, which Mr. Fassett adroitly turned by saying there was so much silver about the gavel that the mistake was excusable.

The temporary chairman announced the order of business to be the presentation of the credentials committee report. Mr. Coggswell, chairman of the committee took the floor and said that the committee was not ready to report. He asked permission for the committee to sit continuously until it had completed its labors; that if the committee is attended by reasonable success it can't report before morning. Leave to sit continuously was granted.

Mr. Coggswell and Mr. Spooner having taken their seats the chairman announced that the report of the committee on permanent organization was next in order.

D. C. Lockwood, of Idaho, chairman of the committee, was recognized and took the platform. He presented the name of Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, for permanent chairman. It was received with tumultuous applause.

Charles W. Johnson was named for secretary and the assistant secretary of of the temporary organization were recommended to continue. The committee recommended that each delegation appoint an honorary vice president and secretary. Mr. Lockwood moved the adoption of the report and it was adopted. The chairman appointed Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and General Mahone, of Virginia, a committee to escort Major McKinley to the chair. They came up from the body of the hall and went up the narrow aisle beside the chairman's platform to the place where Governor McKinley was seated. Then Mr. Spooner proceeded and General Mahone followed him down the aisle to the platform. He shook hands with Mr. Fassett while the convention cheered. Mr. Fassett turning from him thanked the convention for its kindness to him and then he introduced the permanent chairman. There was another tumult of applause, an Ohio delegate sprang to his feet and proposed three cheers. They were given with a will.

When the noise had ceased, Governor McKinley said, speaking with that clear enunciation for which he is noted:

> Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor of presiding over the ninth national convention of the Republican party. A Republican convention means something. They have always meant something. Republican conventions mean what they say. They declare principles and policies and purposes, and when entrusted with power they execute and enforce them. (Cheers.) The first national convention of the Republican party thirty-six years ago met in the city of Philadelphia. The platform of that convention reads today more like an inspiration than the affirmation of a political party. Every provision of that great instrument made by the fathers of our party is in the hearts of the countrymen today. (Cheers.) Whenever there is anything to be done in the country and by the country and for the country, the Republican party is called upon to do it. (Applause.) There is one thing that can be said of our organization which cannot be said of any other—it can look backward without shame or humiliation and it can look forward with cheer and exultation. That cannot be said of any other political organization in the United States. Gentlemen of the convention, we are here today to make a platform and a ticket that will commend themselves to the consciences the intelligence and the judgment of the American people, and we will do it. (Loud cheers.) Whatever is done by this convention will meet the approval of the American people in November of this year. Rhode Island has spoken. (Applause.) Only yesterday Oregon spoke three Republican representatives to congress. (Cheers.)

Continuing his remarks Mr. McKinley said the action of this convention would be the law of the Republican party and the assurance of Republican success. The Republican party stood for protection and reciprocity. (Great applause.) It was not going to turn back in its course. It proposed to tax the products of other nations rather than our own. The party did not believe in "taxing ourselves so long as we can find anybody else to tax." A protective tariff did all that any other tariff would do and more. It stimulated American industries. Did any one know what tariff reform meant? (Cries of "No" and laughter.) You would read all of Cleveland's utterances and come away ignorant of what it was. There had been three great tariff reform bills since the war. They were made to symbolize tariff reform and none of them were alive. Mr. Mills and Mr. Springer differed totally. The Democratic house of representatives, elected, as they claimed, on a tariff reform basis, had passed three bills—free tin, free wool and free cotton ties. They meant free goods to the Democratic states and duty to the Republican. Free wool and tariff clothes, free cotton ties and tariff hoop iron. The Republicans today were to declare themselves on other questions, a free ballot and a fair count for everyone. No Republican platform or speech should be made without insisting that that constitutional guarantee should be a living birthright. (Prolonged applause.)

They could well leave to the committee on resolutions the duty of making a platform. "When we go out of this convention on a true Republican platform" said he, "we will go marching to victory, no matter who carries the banner."

The speech was greeted with prolonged cheers. At its close there were repeated cries for "Douglass," and the venerable ex-slave had to come forward and bow his thanks. When order was restored the chairman recognized Chairman Bingham, of the committee on rules and order of business, who took the platform and read that committee's report. The paragraph adopting the rules of the Fifty-first congress was emphasized by Mr. Bingham in reading and the convention applauded. Mr. Bingham explained that with two exceptions these were the rules of the last national convention. One of these exceptions was the insertion of a rule providing that a motion to table an amendment shall not prejudice the pending question. This was the rule of the United States senate. The other was the recognition of the house of the Fifty-first congress, "instead of the rules of rules of the present house, which permit indefinite filibustering, obstruction and non-action."

Mr. Cullom of Illinois asked if the printed copy of rules distributed throughout the hall was correct. He was assured that with one simple error they were. The report was agreed to without division. The chairman then announced that the next order of business was the report of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Foraker took the floor to ask further time. He could not be heard by the convention for the applause. The chairman heard him, however, and said that if there was no objection further time would be granted. The roll was then called for the names of members of the national committeemen.

Mr. Clarkson's name was greeted with prolonged applause, Mr. Manley's name was applauded and when it was learned through the announcement of the name of R. C. Kerens from Missouri, that the fight in that delegation had been settled against the old committeeman. C. I. Filley, there was also applause. Mahone's name and several others were applauded. Perry Carson's name was received with laughter.

The chairman requested that the missing names be sent to the clerk during the day. A Texas delegate asked that Texas be passed until the chairman of the delegation should arrive thus repudiating the announcement of Wright Coney's name.

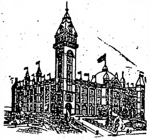
The chairman then announced that the next business was the naming of candidates for the presidential nomination. There was an excitement buzz and Senator Cullom jumped to his feet and asked that the list of states be called to name honorary vice presidents.

Mr. Cogswell asked that the rules be read. Clerk Johnson read them, and they provided that the reports of the committees on credentials and rules must be acted upon before any nominations were made for president. Chairman McKinley accepted the correction and withdrew his announcement. On motion of Mr. De Young, of California, the convention at 12:50 and adjourned until morning. There were cries of "No, no," as the motion to adjourn was made and the vote in its favor was small, but the chairman put it quickly and quickly declared it carried.

A MODEL CONVENTION HALL.

The Meeting Place of the Tenth National Republican Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—Under a dome of blue, with forty-four stars scattered very irregularly over its surface, but all of them there, the tenth national Republican convention met today. All the arrangements for the comfort and safety of the delegates and the public seem to be as nearly perfect as possible. The pillars on each side of the platform are supported by natural eagles with wheat and brown millet trimmings. The presiding officer's table has been specially carved by the pupils of the state mechanical school. His chair is of carved bits of oak, embellished with designs characteristic of the state.



AS IT LOOKS OUTSIDE.

On the face of the galleries and underneath them the shields of the forty-four states are emblazoned on American tin supplied by the Tin Manufacturers' association, of Cleveland, O. The shield and eagle of of the United States are displayed behind the chairman. To his right and left respectively are the twin mottoes "Reciprocity" and "Protection" in gilt letters on a blue field with brown border. A monster eagle of embossed tin surmounts the stairway by which the delegates enter. The thirty-six columns which now only support the roof, but which formerly held up the second floor, now removed, have all been gilded and bronzed. Where the girders of the second floor were let in the scars are skillfully covered by sheaves of wheat, oats, barley, flax and grasses, with bronze colored banners as a background. The galleries are artistically hung with brown plush, and the hanging gallery, fifteen feet from the roof, where the Chicago band is to discourse sweet music, is similarly draped in old gold. The roof and the skylights have been tinted in two delicate shades of blue, picked out with stars to correspond to the states. The passage ways and platform are covered to deaden the sound of footsteps with linen made of flax grown in Minnesota and woven in Minneapolis.

The delegates occupy a square to themselves in front of the chair, fenced in on each side by a wire screen. Oak opera chairs have been provided for their accommodation. The 10,000 spectators will be seated in two tiers extending all around the back of the platform. Care has been taken to insure absolute safety. The floor and galleries are all so girded and trussed that practically every chair rests on an independent support more than sufficient to uphold a ton weight. Ventilation, acoustics, light and decoration are all admirable. Minneapolis has prepared a model convention hall.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES.

The Northern Pacific Excursion to Grand Forks.

The Northern Pacific make excursion rates to Grand Forks during the Firemen's Tournament on June 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, good for return June 25th, at one fare for the round trip.

To the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, June 21st.

The best, quickest, and most comfortable line is "The Burlington."

Tickets will be sold at all stations at one fare for the round trip. Dates of sale and limit of return will be as follows:—

At Prairie du Chien and all stations south of that point, tickets will be on sale June 17th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, good to return until June 27th.

At all stations north of Prairie du Chien, tickets will be on sale June 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21, good to return until July 6th. Ask your local agent for a ticket via "The Burlington" (C. B. & N. R, R.) and take no other. [7-9]

Notice for Bids for Park Site.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the City Council until Tuesday, June 14th, for a site for a city park.

By order of City Council,
E. C. CARRUTH,
3-8 Clerk.

Bids for Building Bridges.

Sealed bids will be received by the board of supervisors for the town of Fairfax at their meeting on Friday, June 10th, at the office of the town clerk of said town for building two bridges, viz: One bridge over the runway near the residence of Henry Steege, and one bridge across the ravine near Kittson, between sections 29 and 30, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of S. L. Collins, in the city of Crookston. The supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

WM. HIMMELSBACK,
[6-8] Town Clerk.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company Makes a Cheap Excursion to Crookston in June.

Agent Sharkey advises us that the Northern Pacific railroad has made a rate of one fare for the round trip, Minneapolis to Crookston, during the time of the Republican convention in Minneapolis in June. These tickets will be good for use until June 25th. People desiring to visit our magnificent city and the Red River Valley should take advantage of the cheap railroad fare.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

All the ladies unite in saying that Mrs. Bangs has secured the services of the most artistic trimmer ever graduated in Chicago. Miss Hammond's hats are all the rage.

Special Excursion Rates.

The official route of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., from St. Paul to Helena, is via the Great Northern. Special train leaves St. Paul, June 12th, at 9 a. m. Round trip rate via this or regular train $40.00, with choice of various routes returning. The same rates also applies to the Mining Congress July 12th, and the National Encampment Sons of Veterans August 8th, both at Helena. For particulars inquire of W. W. Fegan, agent, who will also furnish information regarding the half fare rates, via the Great Northern, from this place to Minneapolis during the National Republican convention.

Polk County Farmers' Alliance.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Polk County Farmers' Alliance for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may be deemed for the good of the order, will be held at the court house, in Crookston, Minn., on Friday, July 1st, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Each sub-alliance in the county is entitled to send three delegates.

H. G. MITCHELL, J. D. KNUTESON,
President. Secretary.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

THE legislative appropriation bill abolishes the Utah commission.

EX-CONGRESSMAN Eppa Hunton of Virginia is appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late United States Senator Barbour.

IN the Hyde iron land case, Duluth district, the secretary of the interior overrules the general land commissioner, and Hartman will be given a hearing.

SECRETARY ELKINS issued a general order to the army announcing the retirement of Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley and paying a high tribute to his military services.

THE commissioner of internal revenue reports the payment to date of 2,816 claims for sugar bounty, amounting to $7,271,096, leaving unsettled 615 claims involving $54,681.

A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that there was a net increase of $6,437,985 in circulation during the month of May and a net increase of $7,910,008 in money and bullion in the treasury during the same period.

By direction of Secretary Noble that portion of the grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company lying between Tres Pinos and Alcade, in the state of California, will soon be restored to the public domain. The lands, which aggregate approximately 768,000 acres, will be opened to settlement at an early date.

CASUALTIES.

A fatal accident occurs on the St. Paul & Duluth road.

THIRTY-THREE people were killed by the Kansas cy[illegible]e, other towns being stricken besides W[illegible]ngton.

A conservative estimate of the amount of damages caused by the loss from the high waters from Kansas City to New Orleans places it at the enormous figure of $50,000,000.

AT Woodville, Pa., James Holland, aged seven fell into a creek. In trying to rescue him Elizabeth and Julia Coyne and Mary Emelt aged from nine to eleven, were drowned.

THE loss of life by the fire in the silver mine in Bohemia is as great as at first reported. Sixty-seven bodies have been brought to the surface. One hundred and fifty men are still missing, and all hope of their being alive is abandoned.

An electrical storm killed several hundred acres of grass and cotton a few miles west of Greenville, Tex. The cotton is killed dead and has the appearance of being burned. The grass was burned dry by the action of the electricity.

THE body of D. M. Carey, late of the firm of Paige, Carey & Co., whose failure was one of the results of the Painesville, Ohio, bank scandal, was found at Moundsville, W. Va. He had been accidentally drowned.

A TERRIFIC cloudburst flooded Webb City, Mo., and the surrounding country recently. The water fell in great masses and flooded the streets to the depth of 18 inches on the level. All the lead and zinc mines in the city are flooded nearly to their tops and the loss will be enormous.

The freight trains on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad collided near Summitville, O, Engineer John Liplag of Cleveland, and Brakeman Wilcox, of Wellsville, were killed, and Fireman W. T. Star, of Cleveland, was badly injured. The two trains caught fire and were entirely consumed.

PERSONAL.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND leaves Rome on his return to St. Paul.

HON. T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, minister to France has sailed from New York.

PROF. JOSEF WELL, an artist of Newark, N. J., has purchased a picture for $100, which he says is a real Rubens, a companion to one now in the royal academy, Munich, which is valued at $125,000.

CAPT. EGAN, the Chicago shipping master who lately disappeared has returned home. He claims to have been drugged, robbed of $500 and taken to Rochester, N. Y., by unknown parties.

THE WICKED WORLD.

A FARMER in Illinois kills his wife and her paramour and commits suicide.

THREE Arkansas men, brothers, are lynched because, at their suggestion, their nephew murdered a jailer.

Robert T. Day was hanged at Kalama, Wash., for the murder of T. C. Beebe last October.

AN Illinois man and a robber exchange shots at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the former being fatally wounded and the robber shot dead.

A MAN is arrested on suspicion of having murdered William Anderson, the Eau Claire lumberman, and lynching is broached.

AT Rockville, Ind., William L. Wright, deputy prosecutor, has been arrested for uttering forged paper to the amount $11,600.

SUCH extensive horse thefts are going on along the Arizona-Mexican border as to arouse the suspicion that another Garza revolution is being worked up.

THE supreme court of Missouri has affirmed the sentence of the circuit court in the case of ex-Treasurer Noland, charged with embezzling state funds, and fixed his punishment at two years in the penitentiary.

THE famous murder case against Col. H. Clay King, a prominent lawyer under sentence to hang for killing David Poston, another prominent Memphis lawyer at Memphis, March 10, 1891, has been taken up in the Tennessee supreme court.

HECK WILLIS, a colored man, was taken from the jail at Lebanon, Ky., by parties from Adair county and lynched. He was arrested a few days ago for assault on a white girl, and was taken to Lebanon for safe keeping.

FOREIGN.

JOHN PARNELL, brother of late Charles Stewart Parnell, has declined to contest Limerick for parliament.

As the result of a letter written by Michael Davitt on the connection between the labor cause and home rule, the Chronicle has espoused the Gladstonian policy.

DURING a gale along the Anglesea coast, a schooner was driven ashore near Beaumaris, Wales. All the crew except one man were saved.

THE London Times announces officially that the princess Marie of Edinburg is betrothed to Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Schmarigen, the crown prince of Roumania.

A LONDON cable says: G. F. Greatrex, a wealthy citizen of Leamington, was shot and killed today by his son, who declared that he killed his father because his allowance of £1,000 a year was too small.

ROBERT W. WILCOX, the leader of the insurrection of 1889, V. V. Ashford and fifteen others have been arrested in Honolulu on the charge of being engaged in treasonable conspiracy against the government.

HON. C. H. TUPPER, minister of marine and fisheries, has been selected to prepare the case which the British and Canadian representatives upon the Bering sea arbitration will be present and contend for before the arbitrators.

IT is rumored that the Rothschilds have undertaken to lend the Brazilan government £5,000,000 sterling an advance for the payment of its coupons and help to restore the normal standard of exchange.

In response to a letter from Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, requesting the pope to disavow Archbishop Ireland's school plan, the pope has sent a letter to the bishops of the province of New York reapproving the Faribault and Stillwater scheme.

IN the yacht race at Harwich, Eng., the Iverna was again the leader, beating the Meteor, formerly the Thistle, owned by the German emperor. Many Germans were among the spectators, and they showed considerable disappointment at the success of the Iverna. The weather was fine.

ADMIRAL MAYNE, M. P., after speaking at the Wellshire banquet, mansion house, was seized with a fit and fell over in his chair. He was carried out and revived. Half an hour later he started for home, to all appearances fully recovered. Half-way down stairs he fell and injured his head. He was taken unconscious to his home, where he died.

POLITICAL ECHOES.

CONGRESSMAN OUTHWAITE, of the Columbus (Ohio) district, has been nominated for the fifth term.

The Democrats of the Ninth Illinois congressional district have renominated Congressman H. W. Snow.

THE Republicans of the Ninth Indiana district have renominated by acclamation Congressman Daniel Waugh. Resolutions indorsing President Harrison were enthusiastically adopted.

THE RAILROADS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul earnings for the month of May, 1892, $2,251,619; increase, $154,074. Milwaukee & Northern, 1892, $131,706; increase, $10,713.

Mr. Finley's successor as chairman to the Western Passenger association is chosen. It is J. R. Buchanan, of the Sioux City & Pacific.

A REPORT that after July 1 the Great Northern will assume control of all the telegraphic business on its system is denied. At present the Western Union rents the wires from the railroad under a ten years' contract which expires on that day.

THE Burlington statement for April shows gross earnings of $2,757,629, an increase as compared with the same period last year of $272,961. The net earnings show a deficit of $126,337, a decrease of $250,639. For the four months ended April 30 the gross earnings were $12,087,569, an increase of $2,545,883, while the net earnings were $644,370, an increase of $781,815.

THE TOILERS.

THE Durham coal mine owners and their employes held a meeting and ended the strike. The mine owners agreed to make a reduction of only 10 per cent in the wages of the men. Work was resumed immediately.

SPORTING MATTERS.

JOHN WARD is playing ball this year.

CHARLEY BENNETT is again ready to play ball for Boston.

GETZEIN, of the old Detroit pretzel battery, has been signed by St. Louis.

JACK CONLEY, the Indiana middle-weight defeated Jack Riffle, the Ohio champion, in eight hard-fought rounds, May 22.

GALVIN MULLANE, Keefe and Hutchinson, among the league ancients, are doing great work with the ball, especially Hutchinson.

HAMESS, of the University of Michigan team has been attacked by fits of temporary mental aberration from overwork in his college course.

SLAVIN attributes his defeat to a lack of condition. He intends challenging Jackson again. He denies that his jaw was broken.

IT is stated that a nobleman, presumably the earl of Lonsdale, has made an offer of £1,000 for a match between the winners of the Slavin-Jackson and the Sullivan-Corbett fight, exclusive of any other moneys that may be put up by clubs or backers, on condition that the fight takes place in Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GETTYSBURG'S "big h water mark" tablet is dedicated.

A SUIT against the Bell Telephone company involving millions of dollars is won by the Western Union.

TEXAS fever is imported into South Dakota, and cattlemen threaten to keep Texas cattle out themselves, if the governor does not do so.

COSTER & MARTIN, Chicago brokers, fail in an attempt to corner the corn market, though they succeed in driving corn up from 46 cents to $1. Prices afterward fell to 55 cents and the brokers assign.

THE monument erected by the people of New Orleans to the memory of the late superintendent of police, David C. Hennesey, who was assassinated by the Mafia in October, 1890, was unveiled recently.

Chicago board of trade markets will soon be distributed free to the public. The contract between the board and the Western Union Telegraph company, arranging for the distribution of the quotations, has been signed. The contract is for one year.

THE Barney & Smith car works of Dayton Ohio, have been sold to New York and Cincinnati capitalists at a valuation of $4,500,000. The works have been in successful operation for forty years.

THE Edison General Electric company and the Thomson-Houston Electric company have ceased to exist under those titles. They became merged in the general electric company, formed two months ago in New York.

The phenomenal Jersey Cow, Signal's Lily Flag, owned by Moore & Matthews, of Huntsville, Ala., has broken the record, having made 1,208 pounds 13 ounces of butter, with four days more to end her year's test. She is now the Jersey queen of the world.

THE monument to the unknown victims of the great flood was unveiled at Johnstown, Pa. Addresses were read by Gov. Pattison, ex-Gov. Beaver and Flood Commissioner, Ogden. The monument is of granite and is surrounded by three figures representing faith, hope and charity.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Fluke & Record's hardware store at Farmington was burglarized, goods and money to the amount of $200 being taken.

Ditte's roller mill at Brown's Valley was destroyed by fire. Loss, $17,000; insured for $5,000.

A match has been arranged at Duluth between Capt. Sullivan's pacer "T. B." and A. Bailey's "Aleck," for $500 a side. The race is to come off July 30, at the Minnehaha driving park, Minneapolis.

The outlook for a large yield of small grain in the vicinity of Buffalo is not so flattering as it was a few weeks ago. So much rain has fallen that in many fields in low places grain is now turning yellow.

A syndicate in which is included Hon. Thomas Wilson, ex-Gov. W. H. Yale and other prominent citizens, has been formed at Winona for the purpose of establishing a boot and shoe manufactory.

The body of Robert Cook, of Lyons, Io., was found floating at the levee, at Winona. Cook was clerk on the steamer Reindeer, and fell overboard and was drowned, near Blackbird island, April 24.

The artesian well at the Second Minnesota Insane hospital has been sank over 750 feet. Desiring a strong flow of water the well will be sunk until a satisfactory pressure is obtained.

The following young people graduated from the High School at Henderson: Alfred C. Blasing, Cora Frankenfield, Margaret Llinn, Robert Hedtke, Edward A. Miller, Geo. H. Mesher, William A. Poehler, Rose Trimbo, Michael Tierney, all in the scientific course.

Thomas T. Holton, of Warsaw, has lost three daughters by death within a month. On May 12, Gertie, aged twelve, died; on May 14, Anna, aged twenty-five, passed away, and on May 25, Lina, aged eleven, expired. Gertie and Anna died of consumption, and Lina of heart disease.

The two-year-old child of Martin Benson, living near Crookston, wandered from its home the other day, and not returning at night a large crowd started in search. It rained nearly all night, but the search was kept up. The next forenoon the dead body was found in the woods, the child having died from exposure.

The seven-year-old daughter of George Schumann of the town of Hart, was assaulted by a boy fourteen years of age. The name of the boy has been suppressed. Mr. Schumann came to Winona and consulted attorneys and has concluded to settle the case with the boy, who is willing to settle and avoid a public prosecution.

Elaph Rund, who was arrested for assault at Minnewaukon with a gun and knife on Jonathan Mathews, was discharged by Justice Stahls. Rund was recently discharged from the insane asylum as cured. He is 45 years old and labors under the delusion that Jonathan's 15-year-old daughter is his promised bride. He will be returned to the asylum.

A sad accident occurred on the St. Paul & Duluth road at Sturgeon Lake near St. Paul, by which J. H. Barrows, fireman, lost his life. The engine and fifteen freight cars were derailed by running over a cow. Engineer Kirsland and the head brakeman saved themselves by jumping, but Fireman Barrows, who lives in St. Paul, clung to the engine and was killed.

The contract for the erection of the new Baptist church at Owatonna has been let to Kilroe Bros., of Minneapolis, for the sum of $14,000. The church will be of pressed brick, with brown stone trimming, and promises to be one of the most complete in every particular of any church in this part of the state. Hon. G. A. Pillsbury has promised to give the church the finest organ in this part of Minnesota.

J. Savage, a Concord farmer, about 55 years old cut his throat using every one of six dull case knives, nearly severing the windpipe. He then used a flatiron to smash his head and fractured the skull. His throat was hacked into mince meat, a large piece of cartilage being entirely severed. It took over an hour to sew up the gashes. The patient lost much blood and is in a critical condition. This is his third attempt.

On a recent Sunday evening Rev. E. A. Steiner, pastor of the Congregational Church preached at St. Paul a rather strong sermon against the present administration of the city government and the way the saloons and gaming houses were allowed to run in open defiance of the law. It naturally created considerable feeling and as evidence of the fact some one cut both the tires of Mr. Steiner's pneumatic bicycle while he was at supper at the hotel.

The Minnesota Prohibitionists held their convention at Minneapolis recently and nominated the following ticket; For governor—W. J. Dean of Minneapolis. For lieutenant governor—Ole Kron of Douglas county. For state auditor—B. T. Raine, Fillmore county. For state treasurer—B. H. Evans of Lyon county. For secretary of state—Prof. H. H. Aaker. The district electors were announced as: First district, P. B. Ramer, Fillmore; Second S. J. Johnson, Windom: Third, Dr. A. P. Cooley, Cannon Falls: Fourth, C. B. Marshall, Stillwater: Fifth, Rev. Frank Peterson, Minneapolis; Sixth, David Murtagh, Howard Lake: Seventh, Rev. B. B. Haugen, Fergus Falls.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

George Haner and J. Hogan, two heavy weight pugilists fought for a purse of $150 near Deadwood with skin gloves.

Beinardht, a prosperous farmer, on his way to his home from Watertown, fell from the wagon and broke his neck.

White Ghost, who wrote a rather emphatic letter to the interior department has been persuaded to retract the more offensive portion of it.

Department Commander Hoit, of the G. A. R. has issued circular letter No. 1 respecting the South Dakota department and the national encampment at Washington.

A rousing convention of the People's party was held at Wilmot, and delegates to the state convention instructed for O. A. Phillips, D. D., of that city, for representative.

Chas. E. Brown, of Lake Preston, was brought before United States Commissioner Robinson, at Watertown on the charge of violating the United States revenue laws, and was bound over to the United States grand jury in the sum of $300.

Mining Editor Flynn, of the Deadwood Times, was shot in the ankle by the accidental explosion of a rifle of large calibre, shattering the bone badly. Grave fears are entertained that the amputation of the foot will be necessary to save his life.

Representatives of the state world's fair commission were at Huron, and, after a conference with business men and others, thirty of them agreed to at once canvas for Beadle county's quota of the fund for a state exhibit and the amount will be forthcoming in a few days.

Chairman Clough, of the Republican state central committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee in Madison, June 16, to name the time and place for the state convention for naming presidential electors and candidates for state offices.

A gold brick weighing 1,086 ounces, the result of a fifteen days' clean up at the Golden Reward Chlorination works, was shipped east from Deadwood. The brick was valued at $1,494. This is a result of half a month's output from only one of the large smelters, and there are other plants here, many of which are larger this year.

At a meeting at Huron, of the Beadle County Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' association steps were taken to secure better rates on wool shipments from this locality to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Eastern wool markets. The present season's clip will be larger than for any previous year, and the quality far superior to former clips.

City and county superintendents of schools held a state convention at Huron recently. Educators from various parts of the state were present. I. F. Nickell, superintendent of Beadle county, gave the address of welcome, and Mrs. Lucy Bryson of Potter county responded. Hon. Cortez Salmon, superintendent of public instruction, delivered the annual address.

NORTH DAKOTA.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of business men met at Devil's Lake to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July in grand style. An executive committee was appointed, and a subscription of $300 made.

The divorce case of Mrs. F. H. Buckley against her husband, Patrick, of Buffalo, is on trial before Judge McConnell at Fargo. The wife alleges cruelty and the husband replies, charging adultery with Frank Dagg and John O'Neill.

The state bycicle tournament will be held at Grand Forks at the same time as the firemen's tournament. The business men's bicycle club of this city has arranged an interesting programme and will give numerous prizes and gold medals. A state association will be organized.

Spiritwood lake, fifteen miles northwest of Sanborn and one of the most beautiful lakes in North Dakota, will be made into a sort of Western Chatauqua this summer. The religious denominations of the state have arrranged for a general meeting at the lake, beginning July 8 and ending the 18th.

North Dakota's quota of trees for Colonnade of forestery building at the world's fair has been shipped to Chicago by State Forestry Commissioner Barrett. The trees were contributed by Joseph Greenwood from his farm, three miles from Grand Forks, and include two cottonwood, one each of oak, ash, hackberry and elm. The logs are twenty-five feet in length and shipped with the bark uninjured.

WISCONSIN.

Six hundred dockmen at Ashland, strike for higher wages.

Fred Aiken, who was arrested at Ashland for assaulting the fourteen-year-old daughter of C. G. Young, had his examination and was bound over under bonds of $2,000.

Chief of Police Prathero closed every gambling place in Ashland the other evening, Mayor Durfee having issued an order to that effect.

Scarlet fever has broken out to an alarming extent at Appleton, and threatens to be an epidemic here. The city physician is taking precautions to prevent its spreading.

Ex-Chief of Detectives Swartz made the arrest of an old criminal at Ashland, who has been wanted by United States officers for over two years. He gives the name of Mike Connors, but is known to be Mike Simmons.

Gov. Peck has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the legislature June 28 to reapportion the state into senate and assembly districts, a move made necessary by the declaration of the supreme court that the apportionment by the legislature of 1889 was unconstitutional.

The will of Franklin Holman, deceased, was made public at Eau Claire. He was largely interested in the paper mill, in the Bow River Lumber company and in real estate in Washington State, and leaves $125,000. All goes to his wife and adopted son.

IOWA.

Guernsey, editor of the Centerville Citizen, was assaulted and badly injured by John Barlow, because Guernsey published the statement that Barlow was seen drunk.

William T. Ranninger was arrested at Cedar Rapids, on a telegram from the marshal of Iowa City on a charge of wife murder. He claims that his wife left him about a year ago, and is alive to the best of his knowledge.

Northeastern Iowa is rapidly becoming a marsh. The rain has poured down in sheets. Streams are overflowing their banks. If this weather continues, railroad traffic will be suspended. The tracks are soft and all trains are running slow.

Signor de Clair, a street fakir who enticed Lillian Fielding from her home at Ashland some time ago, arrived at Marshalltown with the girl the other night. The police rescued the girl but her abductor escaped. The girl will be held by the authorities until she receives money with which to take her home. She tells a pitiful story of inhuman treatment.

Transcripts of suits for damages against the Santa Fe railway, aggregating $57,000 have been filed in the federal court at Keokuk. The actions were begun in the district court at Fort Madison, and are as follows: Nelson Douglas, for injuries, $12,000; estate of William H. Benbow, for his killing, $20,000; and estate of Henry Gallap, for his death, $25,000.

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Farmers' Egg Cases.

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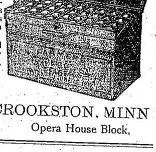
When empty these cases can be used to carry groceries in, and are very handy for that. Remember the place,

A. Sture's New Store,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Opera House Block,



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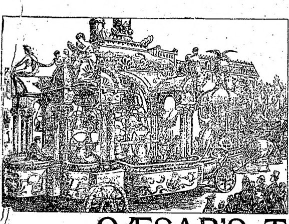

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European Aerialists, Gymnasts, Acrobats,

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CÆSAR'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO ROME!

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RINCELY FORTUNE SPENT IN REGAL WARDROBE. Roman Warriors in glittering armor, actors courting the dramatic muse, senators, patricians, censors, gladiators, wrestlers, jugglers, charioteers, dancers, artisans, musicians, citizens, slaves, prisoners of war, glittering golden chariots, massive tableau cars and prancing war horses, all combining to form the most imposing picture of classic splendor ever conceived in the mind of man.

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ED SISTERS, Europes premier Equestriennes, secured at the enormous salary of $800 per week.

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Terrific gladiatorial combats, absorbing trials of strength and endurance. Grand gala day sports and spectacles. A PAGE OF CLASSIC HISTORY set before the modern world! Jockey Races, with lady and gentleman riders; novel Elephant and Camel Races; child-delighting Pony Races with Monkey riders; laughable Donkey Races with Clown drivers.

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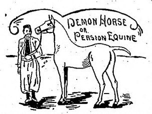
MOSCOW'S FAR-FAMED CATHEDRAL BELLS! A reproduction of the Famous Chimes of the Kremlin Tower, the music of which can be heard in melodious cadence a dozen miles away.


DEMON HORSE OR PERSION EQUINE

Mikado's Troup of Royal Japanese Equilibrists.

Prince Chaldean, the Percheron beauty, sired in Normandy, weighing 1,800 pounds, and the proud possessor of a mane full 9 feet in length; the largest living Hippopotamus; two mighty herds of ponderous performing and dancing Elephants.

e Procession leaves the show grounds promptly at 10 o'clock on the morning of the exhibition. It is worth coming a hundred miles to see. It is over a mile in length. Ten of the thirty dens of performing wild beasts are exhibited free and open upon the streets; ten kinds of music make merry with sweet melody; long caravans of elephants and desert-born dromedaries bring the life of the orient to the doors of the occident; scores of sun-bright chariots reflect the prismatic colors of the rainbow; hundreds of gaily caparisoned horses delight the eye. No postponement on of the weather. The procession moves, rain or shine. TWO COMPLETE PERFORMANCES DAILY. AFTERNOON AT 2, NIGHT AT 8. Doors open one hour earlier.

One Ticket at the Usual Price Admits to All the Combined Shows—Children Under 12 Years Half Price.

Crookston, Thursday, June 16th.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

There is no improvement in Sidney Dillon's condition.

T. Jefferson Coolidge, the new United States minister to France, arrived in Paris Sunday.

Edward McMillin was hanged at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday for the murder of his wife Feb. 20, 1891.

A mob of 100 men yesterday took Austin Porter, a wife murderer, from jail at Grayson, Ky., and hanged him.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 82¼to 82½ No. 3 spring, 77c. No. 2 red, 88½to89c.

Corn—No. 2, 45to49c.

Oats—No. 2, 30c.; No. 2 white, 34c. No. 3 white, 33@33½c.

Rye—No. 2, 75½c.

Barley—No. 2 60to62c.; No. 3, 51@58c.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat—No 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 Northern, 82c; No. 2 Northern, 78to80c.

Corn—No. 3, 45 to 47c; No. 3 yellow, 47 to 48c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 30to30½c; No. 3 white, 30c.

Rye—No. 2, 73c.

Barley—No. 3, 40 to 46c.

Hay—Choice upland quoted at $12to 12.50; No. 1 wild, $11to12; coarse off color, $9to$10.50 timothy $12to13.50

ST. PAUL—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 82 to 83c; No. 1 Northern, 81to82c; No. 2 Northern, 79 to 80c.

Corn—No. 3, 42to43c; No. 3 yellow, 43 to 45c.

Oats—No. 2, 28½ to 29½c; No. 2 white, 30½ to 31c; No. 3, 30 to 30½.

Barley and Rye—No. 2 barley, 50 to 55c: No. 3 barley, 40 to 50c; No. 2 rye, 73 to 73½c; malt, 60to75c.

Ground Feed and Millstuffs—No. 1, $16.50@17; No. 2, $17@17.50; No. 3, $17.75 to 18.25; low grade, $13 to 14; corn meal, bolted, $20 to 20.50; do unbolted, $15.50 to $16; bran, bulk, $10to 10.50

MILWAUKEE—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 83c; No. 1 Northern, 89½c.

Corn—No. 3, 46½c.

Oats—No. 2, white, 33½to34c. No. 3, do 32½to33c.

Barley—No. 2 ,54½c; sample, 54 to 58c

A TOWN IN ASHES.

Jamestown, Col., Almost Entirely Destroyed by Fire.

Denver, June 7.—The mining town of Jamestown, Col., was almost totally destroyed by fire Sunday. The flames were started by an explosion of coal oil. Many houses were blown up with powder in an attempt to stop the fire. The total loss is estimated at $1,000,000. The heaviest losses are Alexande Heitter & Co., saloon, building and stock $22,000; Shackelford & Foster, Albany hotel block, $6,000; Shimer & Morse, $7,500; Tompkins Hardware company, $20,000; Willoighby & Coller, $7,000, Levy & Benedict block, $5,000; the Hard Terrace row, com[illegible]ed of twenty buildings, $8,000; Larry [illegible], $7,000. These are the most prominent losses, but there are hundreds of [illegible] which are smaller, and will bring [illegible]regate loss up to $1,000,000, with an [illegible]nce of about $250,000.

[illegible] rumored that four persons perished [illegible] fire. This cannot be substantiated [illegible]ent.

AMID THE RUINS.

y More Bodies Recovered at Oil City.

il City, June 7.—The following bodies ve been recovered from the ruins in adon to those already reported:

rs. Crouch, Mrs. Lyons and child, two unknown, Mrs. O'Leary, child of J[illegible], Walter McPherson, Mrs. J. W. Bristol of Rochester, N. Y., Charles Miller.

Coroner Snowden has impaneled a jury and viewed all the bodies thus far identified, and will render their verdict to-morrow. The curiosity seekers have already began to swarm into the city from all parts, and to-night the devastated districts are thronged with people hunting relics of yesterday's catastrophe.

MANY ODD FELLOWS.

A Notable State Meeting in Session at Duluth.

Duluth, Special, June 7.—The conclave of Odd Fellows of the State of Minnesota began here to-day. About 500 Odd Fellows, including the grand chapter, arrived here, and to-night participated in a grand parade, followed by a literary and musical programme at Temple opera. It was a representative gathering and largely attended considering the contemporaneous excitement of the Republican national convention at Minneapolis.

Convention Notes.

Several hundred will come from Red Wing to attend the league demonstration.

The Blaine club of Indianapolis arrived yesterday afternoon. It is over fifty strong.

The Blaine Glee club of Cincinnati carried off the palm yesterday for artistic singing of campaign songs.

"Reed and Rusk," yelled an enthusiastic citizen, as he saw the burly form of the ex-speaker in the West corridors last night.

Last evening Delegate F. W. Simmons of Iowa said: "You can announce that Iowa is prepared to vote for the nomination of Allison whenever any other delegation is ready to do so."

The Flour City Cadets band discoursed excellent music in the West hotel yesterday afternoon. Some of the members of this youthful band are so small that they are in serious peril of blowing themselves into their musical instruments.

It is estimated that the preparations made in Minneapolis were sufficient for 30,000 people. The best judges there place the attendance within 20,000 and to the credit of the Flour City it could care with its arrangements for double that number.

The subcommittee to which was referred the matter of the contest in Utah reported to the national committee yesterday, seating the regularly elected delegates, Salisbury and Cannon. The latter body unanimously approved the report. This settles the factional fight which has been going on so long, and the Utah delegation is satified.

John Flittie and Senator James McCormick of North Dakota were at the West yesterday. They are both ardent Blaine men, and declare that seven-ninths of the Dakota people are for the Plumed Knight. "The state senate is all for Blaine, and passed resolutions favoring his nomination. The house passed similar resolutions with only two dissenting votes," said Mr. Flittie.

One of the most prominent women present, who hugely enjoys the animated scenes in the West hotel as viewed from the second floor, is Mrs. D. R. Locke, widow of the late "Petroleum V. Nasby." She is accompanied by her son, Robinson Locke, proprietor of the well known Toledo Blade, and at one time United States consul to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Both have many friends among the party leaders and their visit is being made very pleasant.

Tom Reed of Maine, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, visited Massachusetts headquarters yesterday and was enthusiastically received. The ponderous Maine man moved around shaking hands with all introduced to him and smilingly accepting their compliments. He parried in a good-natured manner all questions regarding his opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of nominating Mr. Blaine.

Nothing but Blow.

Washington, June 7.—The senate passed most of the day listening to a speech by Mr. Vest on the free wool bill, during which he discussed the silver question, the tariff and reciprocity in his usual style, and fired many rhetorical shafts at the Republicans. No business was transacted.

HOW TO WRITE DATES.

Various Forms Used in Writing Letters Nowadays.

"The Listener" writes in the Boston Transcript; "January 2, 1891," is a date which looks picturesque, distinguished and fin-de-siecle on paper. It reminds one that the world is getting particularly old. It will be very interesting to write "1900" at the top of one's letters when the year comes around; it would be still more interesting to write "2000" there. Few of us will ever do it, though if science does its duty and finds a way to prolong a civilized person's life to the term of a California mission Indian's some of us may hope to do it. The writing of that date above reminds the Listener that there is a great diversity of usage nowadays in the writing of a date. Looking over a number of private letters, the Listener has found them dated in all of the following ways:

1. December 24, 1890.
2. December 24th, 1890.
3. 24th December, 1890.
4. 24 Dec., 1890.
5. Dec. 24, 1890.
6. 24th Dec., 1890.
7. 1890, 24th December.
8. 12 | 24 | 90.
9. XII., 24, 1890.

It would be hard to say which is the most approved of these methods. It is very much according to the taste and fancy of the writer, like spelling of the honored patronymic Weller. Perhaps the commonest method is No. 5, while the most vulgar is No. 8. It smacks of the retail store and laziness, too. Personally the Listener does not like an abbreviation in a date, and consequently does not like No. 5. We ought at least to have the appearance with our friends and the general public of having enough time at our disposal to write out the full name of a month at the top of a letter. None but a slave should be under the necessity of abbreviating it. No. 4 is old-fashioned and rather English; No. 1 and No. 2 are sensible and approved methods. The letter dated "XII., 24, 1890," was written by a schoolmaster and is to be classed as an evidence of eccentricity rather than of haste or laziness. It has a sort of antique, Romanesque appearance, too, though to be consistently classical it should no doubt have been written XII. XXIV., MDCCCXC.

GOING TOO FAR.

He Had a Somewhat Fastidious and Refined Appetite.

"Have you any cold vituals?" inquired the rusty looking pilgrim, "to spare for a hungry—"

"No!" snapped the woman at the kitchen door.

"Perhaps I was wrong in asking for cold vituals," he rejoined, apologetically. "If I had suggested tenderloin steak with baked potatoes, madam, and a cup of cocoa—"

"You wouldn't have got that either."

"Ha! My own preference, I acknowledge, would have been roast turkey with cranberry sauce, chicken salad, a morsel of Roquefort cheese and French coffee, with perhaps a glass of—"

"It wouldn't have done you any good to ask for that either, you impudent, insulting vagabond! You ought to go to work!"

"Madam," interposed the rusty tourist, with dignity, "I can overlook your total inability to satisfy the gastronomic requirements of a man with a somewhat fastidious appetite, but when you apply offensive epithets and offer unsolicited advice, you are presuming altogether too far. Madam, good morning."

And as he got around the angle of the kitchen he could plainly hear the dipperful of hot water strike the wall of the house opposite with a horrible swash.—Chicago Tribune.

A Brave Soldier, But Not a Warrior.

"The soldier is always more or less brave," remarked the veteran, "and even when he is not at all inclined to heroism he will when the tug of war comes rise superior to himself and do great deeds of valor. It is funny to hear a man you know, who will go right up to a cannon's mouth when it is loaded to the muzzle and a man standing at the vent ready to pull the string express his feelings when the spirit isn't moving him. Once when we were down there before Petersburg, when the shot was tearing up the ground in 40 places at once, I was lying in a safe corner with a man who had only a few hours before come through a perfect rain of fire, carrying the flag to a point where he could shake it in the enemy's face. We got to talking about war in general and this sort of fighting, and I said to him:

"If you had your choice, would you have war this way or out in the open, face to face?"

"There's only one way I'd have war," he said sharply.

"How's that?" I asked.

"Have it over, and that quick," he replied, and 10 minutes afterward he was doing a deed that won him his shoulder-straps.—Detroit Free Press.

Three Maidens.

New York Herald:

Three maidens went shopping out in the West—
West Twenty-third—when the sun went down,
Each thought of the color that suited her best
For a new spring hat or a dancing gown,
And had it sent home on the morrow.
And each for the man she loved did buy
A wild and terrible patterned tie
That each man wore in sorrow.
For women must buy and men must wear,
Though the style is enough to curl one's hair,
Or trouble dire to borrow.

Best Lawn, Field, Garden, Cemetery **Fence**

Write us for circulars and prices, stating what you want. We can accommodate you.

Grand Forks Fence Co.,
Grand Forks, N. D.

FARMS FOR SALE!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

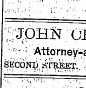
3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address

A. Humphreys,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON



STUDY LAW AT HOME. Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to J. COTNER, Jr., Sec., No. 80 Whitney Block DETROIT, MICH.

WANTED SALESMEN. Local and Traveling to to represent our well known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. Work All the Year. $100 per month to the right man. Apply quick, stating age.

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.
L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn.
(This house is responsible.)

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.45 to	$2.50	per 98 lbs.	
North Star	2.30 to	2.35	"	"
Fife		1.90	"	"
Skip Jack		1.25	"	"
Bran		10.00	"	ton.
Shorts		10.00	"	"

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
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Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

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THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,

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A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
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NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

COMING EVENTS.

July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th—Park region encampment of the G. A. R. at Crookston.

July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th—Annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Racing association at Crookston.

July 11th, and continuing four weeks—A teachers' training school for Marshall, Norman and Polk counties, at Crookston.

June 14th and 15th—Firemen's state convention at Rochester.

June 14th and 15th—Polk County Sunday School Convention at Fosston.

June 21st—National Democratic convention at Chicago.

June 21st to 24th—Firemen's tournament at Grand Forks, N. D.

June 28th to 30th—Baptist state association meeting at Crookston.

BLAINE, BLAINE, JAMES G. BLAINE.

Up to the hour the JOURNAL goes to press no ballot has been taken and the prospects are that none will be taken before Saturday. The convention made its temporary organization on Tuesday at 12 o'clock with J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, as temporary chairman. After the appointment of the several committees and a few speeches from prominent men, like McKinley, Depew and the chairman, the convention was adjourned until 11 o'clock on Wednesday, when the committee on rules reported the program, the committee on permanent organizations reported, recommending that the Hon. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, be the permanent chairman, and the temporary secretaries be made permanent, which was adopted. The committee on credentials asked for further time which was granted, also the committee on resolutions. After the appointment of members of the national committe by the states that were ready the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock Thursday.

Upon reaching the ground on Monday morning, the casual observer was at once impressed with the feeling that Harrison had the call, and had the vote been taken that day would no doubt been nominated on the first ballot. The Harrison men had been on the ground in force for several days; Depew, of New York, had had things all his own way with the New York delegation and as delegation after delegation arrived, practically solid for Harrison it looked very like very Harrassin' weather. The south, too, seemed solid for Harrison, and with the Indiana delegates behind him there didn't seem to be a chance for anybody else in the field. But the Blaine force were not idle. A few of them were on deck early, and by Monday night they were all pretty much on the ground. The arrival of the Fort Wayne Blaine club, with a fine band and four or five hundred Blaineites from all over the state, on Monday morning started the Blaine boom vigorously and all day Blaine clubs were parading the streets with their martial bands keeping time to the slogan "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine." Although apparently quiet on the surface an immense amount of work was being done, and when the convention met it was seen that the Blaine forces were in the majority; they secured a majority of the committee on credentials and organized the convention. The Harrison forces have weakened very perceptibly and are now trying to work the dark horse racket, but it does not seem likely to win and every indication points to the nomination of the strongest mind of the age—the greatest statesman now living—JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE ONE-TERM IDEA.

Since the adjournment of the Polk county People's party convention, much adverse criticism has been indulged in by many of the members of that party against the resolution passed at that convention to the effect that no officer elected by the people should hold office more than one term. The more liberal members of the party acknowledge that the convention made a bad mistake in passing such a resolution. It is contrary to good government to be electing new men to office every two years. The one-term rule should not be applied unless the length of the term is increased. Especially is this so in regard to state legislatures and congress. It takes one term for a member to acquire a standing in a legislative body and become acquainted with the routine work and "learn the ropes." In the older states a congressman or a senator who can creditably represent his state is kept in office year after year. Why was Senator Edmunds re-elected so often? Simply because his years of experience, coupled with his ability, made him an able representative and an honor to his state. He had acquired an influence by which he could do more for his state than any new man that could be named. In the matter of county officers it is a wise policy to retain honest men, so they may become more efficient and serve the people better. If they become corrupt, remove them. It is such doings as the one-term resolution which is demonstrating to the people that the People's party is too prone to errors.

The only office which the one-term rule could be applied to with any advantage is the highest office in the land, the office of the chief executive. If the length of the presidential term was extended to six years instead of four and limited to one term, it would remove from the administration the strife and bitterness of a presidential campaign. To apply the one-term rule to the chief executive, four years is not a sufficient length of term. It takes a president about two years to get control of the office properly, then he commences to figure on a second term, and makes his appointments with that end in view, and hence the best qualified men for the positions are not always selected. It was thought that when the two-term limit was put on the president's term of office that it was a sufficient restriction, but there is a steadily growing sentiment in favor of limiting the office to one term of six years.

The JOURNAL wants to make another suggestion, and that is that the president's salary be increased. There are men in private life in the United States who receive a salary of $50,000, and the chief magistrate of a nation of 64,000,000 people should surely receive a salary in keeping with the dignity of the office. The niggardly salaries paid by the United States and the states individually is not commensurate with good government. A good business man or one who is getting a fair salary, cannot afford to accept a public office unless he can see some way to increase his stipend "on the side." Consequently we do not always find the smartest or most honorable men in office. If you want good men who will work for you faithfully and accomplish something, you must pay them in accordance with their merit.

A POOR POLICY.

The JOURNAL wishes to say a word about the habit which is indulged in to a considerable extent by many of the citizens of Crookston and surrounding country of sending to St. Paul or Chicago or some eastern city for their goods.

Few cities the size of Crookston can boast of as many and as good stores as tne Queen City. The stocks carried are large and well selected and embrace everything needed for man—and woman also—to wear, eat, drink, or make life happy. The merchants are accommodating and their prices are as reasonable as square dealing coupled with business principles will allow. And yet, despite all this, there is a large amount of money sent out of Crookston every year to help build up outside cities. Some of our merchants even do not patronize local dealers in other lines. This is all wrong. Every dollar spent in the city circulates among the citizens and helps to build up the city. Every additional business, or institution, or industry of any kind which can be supported in the city adds to the city's wealth. The business man pays taxes, rent, etc., helps to support schools, churches, newspapers and everything which goes to make up a city. On the other hand, the money sent to St. Paul, for instance, never returns, but goes to enrich and help build up that place, and it should require no argument to convince anyone that the policy of buying goods abroad is a ruinous one to the interests of Crookston. The JOURNAL is not making this complaint on its own account, but for the general welfare of the community.

There is still another peculiar feature about the habit of trading in other places. A man becomes hard up, his crops fail, or he gets out of work, and he goes to the local dealer who gives him credit for six months or a year. Finally through good fortune, or good luck, he becomes possessed of a little money. The probabilities are that he will take the money on hand and trade elsewhere and the merchant loses a customer and the amount of his bill; or perhaps he will pay the local merchant and then go some place else to trade.

For fifteen long summers—and as many hard winters—the JOURNAL has watched the development and growth of the Queen City of the North, from a little hamlet of a few wooden buildings set among the woods, till it is now a magnificent, prosperous and wealthy metropolis, with many manufacturing industries and fine brick blocks, a magnificent theatre—which a city of 20,000 people might be proud of—fine schools, churches and all the modern conveniences of a thoroughly American city. And no one is more pleased than the JOURNAL to note the prosperity of the place it located in so many years ago, and that it might continue to grow and build up more rapidly is the reason which calls for this admonition to everybody: PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

FREE DELIVERY.

In the face of the almost unanimous demand of the people of this country for better postal facilities, the Democratic reform statesmen in congress recently attempted to cut down the postal appropriation by two and a half million dollars. The democrats see that the appropriations of the present congress are likely to exceed those of the "billion dollar congress" and are trying to retrench. But the people will not stand retrenchment in the postal department. A better and more complete service is wanted, and free delivery in country towns and rural districts is demanded, if feasible. Free delivery has been declared practical by Postmaster General Wanamaker, who strongly advocates the passage of a bill for that purpose which is now before congress. Millions of dollars are appropriated annually for the improvement of streams and fish ponds, where the number of people benefited is insignificant as compared to those who would be benefited by free delivery of mail. The farmers of our country—who are the backbone of the nation and pay two-thirds of the taxes of the United States—should receive some consideration at the hands of Uncle Sam. During seed time and harvest many farmers do not receive their mail once a week, or even once in two weeks, and yet these people have to pay for delivering the mail to thousands of people who never pay a cent of taxes. If it is possible to have free delivery throughout the country without entailing too much expense on the government, it would only be a simple act of justice to the producing class to enact a free delivery law.

MONEY MATTERS.

A Mississippi farmer writes the following on the money question: "I am a farmer and do not know much about politics, but I do see some serious flaws in the Bland bill. The aim of 'the friends of silver' is to raise the price of that metal by putting government credit behind it. Now, my country does not produce an ounce of silver nor an ounce of anything valuable in the mineral line. If the price of silver is advanced artificially, will it not take more of our timber, more pigs, more corn, more calves to get it? How? I know just one way to get dollars, and that is to find some man that has dollars and wants something he does not have, more than he wants his dollars, anh who will give me his dollars for something wnich I prize less than I do his dollars. In other words I trade my labor, my pigs, my cotton, my cows for the dollar of some man who needs labor, pigs, cotton or cows more than he needs dollars. If two employers are after one laborer, as in Montana, wages are high; if two laborers are after one 'boss' as in large cities, of the east, wages are low. If two pigs are after $1, pigs are low; if $2 are after one pig, pigs are high. If dollars, of whatever kind, get so abundant that three or four of them get after one pig, pigs will go very high; and if dollars reach the point where they are made by the million out of silver, and copper, and tin, and represent nothing but themselves pigs may be expected to hesitate before they will trade themselves off for something as common as leaves in October, and it will take a great many more 'dollars' to get one pig than it would take if the pig had no question of their value. But these extra 'dollars' will do the man who sells the pig no good, because the man who sells spools of thread and calico will want more of them for his goods. This happens, not because the pig and calico are worth more, but because the 'dollars' are worth less. I respectfully urge that a far more popular measure will be the passage of a law making nine eggs a dozen."

REPUBLICANS WELCOME CLEVELAND

New York Press:—The vociferous friends of Grover Cleveland are declaring that he will be surely named as the Democratic candidate for the presidency. The nomination of Cleveland will place the Democracy where it belongs—on a platform of free trade—without any misleading qualification. It will present squarely to the voters of the country the issue whether the principle of protection for American industry shall be maintained or cast aside; whether the American workingmen shall be safeguarded from the competition of European labor, earning from a tenth to a third of American wages; and whether the the United States shall become what English workingmen complain that England has become—a dumping ground for the refuse of European factories.

The Republican party would welcome another opportunity to defeat Grover Cleveland and the Democracy on the istes of 1888.

THE OUTLOOK.

Since the weather has become fairly well settled much land has been seeded and a very conservative estimate of the acreage sown this year as compared to last, is 60 per cent. Some who have been through the country pretty thoroughly claim that there is at least 75 per cent., and as everything is favorable for a large yield and good prices for cereals next fall, the outlook is certainly bright, and since the clouds have cleared away people are beginning to realize how fortunate this country is, with the prospect of a good crop staring us in the face, as compared to the people of other states whose crops have been completely drowned out. The large amount of grain yet unthreshed will swell the farmers' receipts for this year, and take it all in all, the amount paid for grain in the Red River valley in 1891 will not exceed very much, if any, what will be paid this year.

Business of all kinds is firm and rapidly increasing; business blocks are being pushed with vigor and a number of dwelling houses are in course of construction. Money is easy, enquirers from land seekers for locations, and capitalists for investments all tend to show that the era of prosperity for Crookston is only in its infancy; and that the progress of the next two years will exceed that of the last eight.

Grand Forks' Herald:—A matter of especial interest to Grand Army comrades and others, suggested by the recurrence of Decoration day, is the fact that the government furnishes headstones for all unmarked soldiers' graves. These headstones are supplied under the provisions ot the act of March 2, 1889. This law authorizes the furnishing of headstones for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the army or navy of the United States, both rtgular and volunteer, whether they died in service or since their mustering out or discharge. The head stones are furnished, freight paid, at nearest railroad station, the government to be at no expense putting them up. G. A. R. posts, or friends of deceassd soldiers by applying to any member of the congressional delegation may be furnished with proper blanks for making applications for headstones.

Under this generous provision of the government no heroes of the war should sleep in unmarked graves.

THE "infamous McKinley bill" is still getting in its deadly work, says the Grand Forks Plaindealer. Within a month a Scotch Irish firm, employing from 1,000 to 1,500 hands, has arranged to transplant its factory to America and its new machinery is now being made at Patterson, N. J. During the same period an English firm of carpet manufacturers has moved to the United States because American flax produces the best material for the body of the carpet. During the same time a twine factory employing from 200 to 300 hands has been established in New York and will use American flax. Others will rapidly follow and thus an industry which pays the farmer a good price for straw formerly thrown away, that will cause the payment of $20,000,000 a year to American workmen, which sum has hitherto gone to Europe, and which will make a large demand for American machinery, is one of the effects of that "monstrous oppressive" piece of legislation, the McKinley bill.

THE special session of the North Dakota legislature adjourned June 3rd, after being in session three days and accomplishing the work which they were called together to perform, viz: The passage of a bill providing for the election of presidential electors and to make an additional appropriation for the World's Fair. A bill giving farmers the right to erect platforms alongside of railroad side tracks, was also passed. Previous to the calling of the legislature it was fully expected that $25,000 would be appropriated for World's Fair purposes, but it was a difficult matter to get an appropriation of $12,500 for a building. The senate by a vote of 22 to 8 passed a resolution endorsing J G Blaine for president.

A SYNDICATE of English capitalists, worth millions of dollars, has been formed to build McDougall whalebacks in Europe, and also to put on a line of steamers between Europe and America. The American Steel Barge company, of which McDougall is a member, is interested in the deal, and it is thought that the barge works may be removed from Superior, or at least run on a small scale after the immense works are established in Europe.

Grand Forks' Herald:—Tom Overland, who used to be editor of the Grand Forks Tidende during the Galbredson administration, and who has been living in Superior, championing the interest of laborers, for several years, sizes the situation up in the Superior Leader as follows: "The third party is a fake. I have no love for the Republican party but I can some reasons for a man being a Republican. The wage-workers put themselves at the mercy of the farmers' alliance, which is a worse friend to them than either the Republicans or Democrats. The farmers' alliance is composed of thirty-six-hour-a-day men who have no more sympathy with the ends sought to be obtained by wage-workers than the bloated capitalist. The workingmen will realize this before fall, and there will be a grand rush for the ranks of the old parties. Mark my words.

THERE is no lack of good republican presidential timber. Blaine, Harrison, Alger, Rusk, McKinley, Sherman or a score of others could carry the republican banners to victory, and the party would do honor to itself by nominating any of them.

HEREAFTER women married by Methodist Protestant ministers will not have to promise to obey their husbands, the word "obey" having been stricken out of the marriage service of that church.

More Taffy.

Joel P. Heatwole, the veteran Northfield editor, who is a strong gubernatorial possibility, and who knows a good thing when he sees it, says: THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL has put on a new dress of type and is in every way a better paper. It deserves to succeed.

Grand Forks' Herald:—THE POLK COUNTY (Minn.) JOURNAL, with this week's issue dons a new dress of self-spacing body type and greets its readers with a bright, clean face.

And this is what George Winship of the Grand Forks Herald says. George knows good work when he sees it: "The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL has been improved materially since Mr. Hammond assumed charge of the mechanical department."

Fisher Bulletin:—The last issue of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL came to hand with a brand-new dress, made up in the latest spring style (self-spacing bourgeois), and handsomely trimmed up with a fine selection of "ad" type. As now issued the JOURNAL is an 8 pager, and its make-up is a beauty to the eye printorial (is that good, Brother Cooke?) An entire renovation has been made in the JOURNL plant, whereby Messrs. Cooke & Hammond can justly boast of possessing the most complete printing plant in the west. A new addition to the building; a new Potter Cylinder press; a new gas engine; a new Sanborn paper cutter; a new partner, and a new outfit of job, advertising and body type, are a few of the new things which make the JOURNAL the leader in Northern Minnesota.

Printers Auxilliary:—The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, Crookston, Minn., recently celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by getting new presses. May its prosperity continue.

Warren Register:—The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL came out last week as a six column quarto. It is ably edited and presents a very fine appearance.

Crookston Times:—The JOURNAL looks very stylish and pretty in its new dress, which it donned for the first time yesterday. You have our congratulations neighbor.

Polk County Review:—Bros. Cooke and Hammond, of Crookston, are editing a very excellent "JOURNAL" and a beauty, too, in its new "dress." The new firm are evidently "hustlers," judging by the appearance of the "JOURNAL." Merit brings its own reward, and they will prosper.

McIntosh News:—The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, under its new management, has improved in appearance. All that is necessary for them to do now is to put it in line with the People's party movement and we will say the JOURNAL is a paper second to no paper in the county.

Lowry was for Blaine.

The greatest Blaine boomer of them all, says the St. Paul Dispatch of the 5th inst., is Tom Lowry, "Electric Tom," the New Yorkers call him. The Blaine men in the delegations can have his house and lot, horses and cows, railway systems, smiles, sighs, hopes, money, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. There is nothing too good for them from soup to nuts. He has driven them, wined them, dined them, blessed and smiled upon them, and at this writing he is shaking hands with a dozen of them at a time, and prophesying the good time coming, when the cows come home with Jimmie Blaine behind them.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

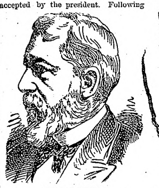
Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

BLAINE STEPS OUT.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

And It Is at Once Accepted by the President—The News Causes a Sensation at Washington—Text of Correspondence Between the Secretary and President.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Blaine has resigned the secretaryship of state and the resignation has been accepted by the president. Following are the letters of Secretary Blaine and the president:



JAMES G. BLAINE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 4.

To the President:

I respectfully beg leave to submit my resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the 5th day of March, 1889. The condition of public business in the department of state justifies me in requesting that my resignation may be accepted immediately. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

Accepted by Harrison.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 4.

To the Secretary of State:

Your letter of today, tendering your resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States has been received. The terms in which you state your desires are such as to leave no choice but to accede to your wishes at once. Your resignation is therefore accepted. Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRISON,
To the Hon. James G. Blaine.

CAUSED SURPRISE.

Secretary Blaine's Resignation Created a Sensation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The news of the resignation of Secretary Blaine created a profound sensation at the capitol. The senate was not in session, but the house was in the throes of filibustering against the anti-option bill. The effect of the reception of the bulletin announcing the event was magical. The telegram was read by the speaker and Representative Dingley, and almost instantly the news spread over the house like a wave of sound. Within two minutes the space in front of the desk was filled by a throng of representatives struggling to get a glimpse of the bit of yellow paper which was snatched from one hand to another. The effect was very discouraging to pending business.

It did not take the Democrats very long to decide what view to take of the matter as to the initial stage. It means that Blaine is standing for the nomination, said one and all. But when it came to the secondary result—the effect on the Democratic convention, there was, of course, a division of opinion. Said Representative Dockery, of Missouri: "Fate is with us. It means that Blaine is the nominee; and Blaine can never be elected."

REFUSED TO BE INTERVIEWED.

The President and Mr. Blaine Decline to Talk.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A reporter called at Mr. Blaine's residence shortly after the correspondence had been made public, and asked him if he would not supplement it with an explanation. Mr. Blaine smilingly but deliberately replied:

"The correspondence explains itself, and I have not a word to add to it."

The president was next called upon and asked if he was willing to say anything in regard to it. His response, though made with entire courtesy of tone and manner, was equally emphatic: "Nothing whatever."

The president and Mr. Blaine were seemingly in excellent spirits, and each ot them, after declining to say anything for publication about the great event of the day or its effect upon the convention at Minneapolis, turned the conversation to other topics with marked composure.

Mr. Blaine's appearance and manner and tone of voice, however, were especially noticeable as indicative of a feeling of relief and satisfaction which made him even buoyantly cheerful.

Wharton Will Also Resign.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mr. Wharton, acting secretary of state, authorized the statement hat he will resign as assistant secretary of state July 1.

Rusk Says He's Not In It.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In regard to the statement that an effort had been made to induce Secretary Rusk to accept second place on the presidential ticket, he gave the following explanatory card to the press:

"There is no truth in the statement whatever. My name cannot be used, either singly or in combination against the president, and no friend of mine will suggest it."

TOWN TALK.

Prof. Casad: You misquoted me last week. Our company does not start out till the 12th of November.

Ed. Martin: The C. O. D. base ball nine will play the Grand Forks team on the first day of the tournament in that place, June 21st.

Prof. Carruth: I have every reason to believe that at least 200 teachers will attend the teachers' training school here, which begins July 11th.

E. P, Pierce: I got home Tuesday morning from a trip to Ohio. I stopped over in Minneapolis a day. The excitement and intensity of feeling spoken of in the papers is not overdrawn. McKinley is a strong presidential possibility. In Ohio the seeding has been delayed by wet weather. Very little corn is planted yet, and much of the land is still unplowed.

Chas. Greenhalgh: If the people here would only advertise this country as Washington is advertised, this place would develop faster than the coast country. I was one of the pioneers of this country, coming here in 1872, and had I known what I do now I might have been worth thousands. But its not too late yet. There are more opportunities to make money right here in Crookston than any place I've been in. Looking at this place with the eyes of experience and travel I can see a great future before it.

Commencement Exercises

Every available seat in the opera house was filled Wednesday evening when the curtain rose for the high school commencement exercises. The three graduates, Jesse C. Childs, (valedictorian) Minnie E. Walker and Fred J. Tousley read highly creditable essays and acquitted themselves with honor to the school, the teachers and themselves. The declamations and selections were much appreciated by the audience, and before the close of the entertainment a little surprise was given Supt. Moore and Principal Chamberlain, who were presented by President Anglim on behalf of the pupils, with a couple of elegant gold-headed canes. The following is the

PROGRAM.

INVOCATION, by Rev. R. H. Battey.
CHORUS "Anvil Chorus from Il Trovatore" —Verdi.
Pupils from Primary and Intermediate grades.
DECLAMATION—"Vashti"
Miss Elizabeth Zarracher.
SELECTION—(a) "Neapolitan March"..... Barker.
(b) "Sweet Wild Rose".... Henning.
Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar Orchestra.
ESSAY—"Latin in the High School."
Miss Minnie E. Walker.
SOLO—"Spring Tide."...................... Becker,
Miss Clara Aaker.
ESSAY—"Pine Knots and Their Successors."
Mr. Fred J. Tousley.
DOUBLE TRIO—"Come Fays and Fairies." —Whiting.
Misses Jorgensen, Twedten, Munch, Walker, McAvoy and Johnson.
ESSAY—"National Perils."
Mr. Jesse C. Childs, (Valedictorian.)
SOLO—(a) "To the Queen of My Heart." —Backer-Grondahl.
(b) "One Spring Morning."..... ..Nevin,
Miss Clara Aaker.
DECLAMATION—"Aunt Tabor at the Opera."
Miss Eunice Copeland.
PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.
By Hon. Wm. Anglim Pres. Board Education.
DOUBLE TRIO—"Good Night."............... Abt.
Misses Munch, Walker, Jorgensen, Twedten, McAvoy and Johnson,
DISMISSAL—"America."
(Accompanist—Miss Edith Copeland.)

A Light Fingered Coon.

A gentleman of color who has been around the city for about a week succeeded last Saturday night in getting outside of a very large "jag," and by adding a little more enthusiasm on Sunday and Monday he managed to keep comfortably well filled up. But he seems to have run out of funds on Monday night and started out to replenish his exhausted exchequer by hook or by crook—principally by crook. He soon discovered that Al Vine's house door was unlocked, and going in he proceeded to put on Al's overcoat, and would probably have carried off more, but the noise made by the coon awoke the family and he made his escape. But Al gave chase and being something of a sprinter soon overtook the would-be thief near the Germania house, where he made him take off his overcoat. In the morning Mr. Vine had him arrested and on Wednesday he had sobered up sufficiently to tell Justice Spendley that he didn't know how he got into trouble. But the tender-hearted judge could not accept the explanation, and committed him to the district court. The fellow, who gives his name as Doc McDaniels, now languishes in the city bastile.

Gus. Williams Coming.

Crookston theatre-goers will be overjoyed to know that Columbus & Lent have secured Gus Williams for a one-night's engagement at the opera house on Monday, June 13th. Gus Williams is the king of German dialect comedians and German character impersonators. He is admitted by everybody to have no equal in this line, and those who delight to hear a legitimate comedy, with plenty of humor and a little sentiment, should not fail to see Gus Williams in "Keppler's Fortunes," which represents the rise of a simple butcher into temporary affluence and his fall into the hard-pressed state in which the rising curtain discovers him. Whether as the butcher just returning from the annual parade, or the rich and vulgar capitalist, whose family have "society" aspirations, Mr. Williams brings down the house with his horse sense remarks, while the topical songs and other specialties that Mr. Williams is famous for always send away a well pleased and a well satisfied audience. The cast is an excellent one, and the moral of the play that "contentment is better than riches" makes it a "home" play, and leaves a pleasant impression.

Next Sunday, June 12th, Rev. Jas. Moody will deliver his farewell sermon in the Swedish Lutheran church at 11 o'clock a. m. It is expected that Rev. S. G. Swenson of Moorhead will accept the call of this congregation and have charge of it in the future.

Kickapoo Indian Testimonials

BRAINERD, Minn., Jan. 25th, 1892.—Indian doctor: I want to tell you what the Kickapoo Cough Cure did for my baby, who was very ill with a cold which settled on her lungs. After using a great many remedies and poultices to no effect whatever, we finally heard of the cough cure, and bought a bottle. After the third dose we could see a decided change for the better, and she gained rapidly and is now entirely well. I would not be without it in the house for anything. Yours with respect,

MRS. ALICE BRITTON.

DELANO, Minn.—To Indian doctor: For twenty years I have never been well. One bottle of Indian Sagwa has done me more good than anything I ever took before in my life. Since taking the first three doses I have done more work than for the last four years prior to taking the medicine. I have only used one bottle of Sagwa. I intend to continue to take it until I am entirely well. It undoubtedly is the most valuable of any remedy known and I consicenciously recommend it to anybody. MRS. R. E. WILLFORD.

The King of Blood Tonics.

ROCHESTER, Minn., September 20th, 1890.—The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co. Gentlemen: I suffered with that tormenting disease, dyspepsia, so badly that I could not retain my food. Was also suffering from impoverished blood and my body was covered with sores. I bought one bottle of Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and one box of the Indian Salve. In one week after using these remedies, I felt like a new man. I have bought more of the Sagwa and am going to stick to it until entirely cured. The salve has healed all the sores on my body. The Kickapoo Indian remedies have made remarkable cures in Rochester and I advise all suffering as I have to try Sagwa.

Yours truly,
H. J. MENGEDOTH.

Wanted.

General Stores, Flouring Mills, Banks, Hotels, Creameries, Harness Shops, Drug Stores, Shoe Shops, Lumber Yards, Tailor Shops, Millinery Stores, Hardware Stores, Carpenter Shop, Saw Mills, Soap Factories, Blacksmith Shops, Meat Markets, Bakeries, Barber Shops, Wagon Shops, Furniture Factories, Machine Shops, &c., needed and solicited by citizens in new growing towns along the Great Northern Railway in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. Free sites and water power for factories at various places.

Locations also for Doctors, Lawyers and other Professional People. No charge whatever for information which may lead to the securing of location by intrested parties.

Farmers and stock raisers wanted to occupy the best and cheapest vacant farming and graizng lands in America. Instances are common every year in the Red River Valley and other localities of Minnesota and North Dakota, where land costing $10 an acre produces $20 to $30 worth of grain. Finest, sheep. cattle and horse country in America. Millions of acres of Government Land can still be homesteaded convenient to the Railway.

Information and publications sent free by F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn.

Bids for Job Printing.

State of Minnesota,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Bids will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston for doing the job printing of said city; said bids to state the price per 1,000 ems for composition, price per pound for paper, and price per token for presswork. Said bids shall be marked "Proposals for job printing," and addressed to the city council of city of Crookston, and will be opened at its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, June 14th, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Marcus Bet on Harrison.

An incident showing the intensity of feeling extant at Minneapolis during the convention and the reasons that move men, was the bet of $1,000 between Marcus Johnson, collector of internal revenue, and William H. Eustis. The former bet that Harison would de nominated, and Eustis, out of the enthusiasm he had in him, and moved by no other consideration, immediately covered the bet.

FIRE AND FLOOD.

TITUSVILLE AND OIL CITY SCENES OF TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Swollen Creek, Argumented by burning Oil, Does the Awful Work—Human Beings Caged in Burning Dwellings by the Raging Waters—Number of Dead Estimated at nearly 200, but May Be Much Greater.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 5.—An appalling disaster has occurred here. Several tank cars of benzine were run on the Lake Shore bridge to hold it on account of Oil creek floods. The benzine became ignited from a spark from a locomotive and exploded, the burning fluid running down the creek. Many spectators were overtaken and burned to death. A large portion of the Second and Third wards were destroyed. A fearful loss of life is effected, one report being that 190 bodies have been recovered. A territory of forty acres, being a narrow strip along Oil creek, is burned or flooded, or both.

In addition to those dead a large number are injured and probably a thousand are made homeless.

AT TITUSVILLE.

Big Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—A Titusville special to The Times says: Titusville has been visited by one of the most overwhelming floods in the history of this county. A conservative estimate places the number of lives lost at fully twenty-five from fire and drowning. As near as can be gathered from reports as they come in the loss by destruction of property will aggregate fully $1,500,000. All this loss is in the city, with the surrounding country yet to be heard from. A large number of the most extensive and prosperous manufacturing establishments now lay in ashes and hundreds of homes and business places are utterly wiped out, while the street is filled with a crowd of hungry, homeless, weeping and distracted people mourning the loss of loved ones who have perished in the

Rush of Waters or Fiery Billows

of flame which engulfed them almost in the twinkling of an eye as they were struggling in the vain endeavor to save their homes.

How It Occurred.

About midnight Saturday historical Oil creek began suddenly to rise. Heavy and almost incessant rains have been prevalent throughout this entire section for the past six weeks. This, however, does not seem to have been the cause. Late reports say that the huge mill dam owned by Thompson & Eldred and located at the little town of Spartansburg, seven miles above, suddenly burst. The wave was one and one-half miles in length and a quarter of a mile wide and many feet deep. This great body suddenly let loose made of the valley in the course of a few brief moments a regular inland sea. This sudden avalanche of water, descending when most of the inhabitants were sleeping, completely and at once shut them off from the higher portions of the city. Notwithstanding this state of affairs the danger to the city was underated, no one having the slightest idea that the flood, dangerous as it was, was to be

Soon Augmented by Fire.

This, however, was true, for at 2 a. m., immediately following three terrific explosions which shook the city to the centre, a great flame went up from the Crescent foundry. A second look showed the entire plant to be one vast sheet of solid flame, the light from which illuminated a full half mile of surrounding blackness and showed to the assembled and horrified spectators the full extent of the great calamity that had befallen their beautiful city.

Oil creek was now swollen to 500 times its natural size and reaching from one hillside to the other presented an appalling picture. Floating swiftly by on its bosom were all sorts, manners and kinds of animals and inanimate objects. One hour after the Crescent works caught another alarm was turned in and it was found the oil-running flames had scattered over the valley and the creek was one vast sea of flame. This blaze soon spread to the International works owned by J. P. Thomas & Co., and they were soon ablaze. In the course of the fire it has destroyed the large furniture factory, store and store room of Casperson & Rowe, the Cullen hotel, the Western New York and Pennsylvania passenger depot, the Western New York and Pennsylvania freight depot and about seventy-five dwellings.

It is impossible to give an estimate as to the number missing. It runs into the hundreds and without doubt fully seventy-five will be found dead. It is dark and rainy yet.

OIL CREEK DISASTER.

The Loss of Life Not Changed from the First Estimate.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 6.—The day after the disaster at Oil City is drawing to a close and but little is known of how many bodies are in the fields of smouldering debris which were blocks of dwellings two days ago. There is little reason to change the estimates given that 100 are dead. General Wiley said during the evening that seventy-eight bodies had been recovered. It is impossible to discover just who are missing, as the people are widely scattered. At least 100 are injured, many of them fatally.

Sixty-One Bodies Recovered.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 8.—Two bodies were recovered during the day and were identified as Mrs. John Linner and Mrs. Johanna Canty. This swells the list of recovered to sixty-one, all but two identified, and twenty-five still missing.

Will Sell the Plant.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 8.—Receiver Halpin, of the Dubuque Brass and Metal company, liabilities $100,000, has been granted permission to sell the establishment after advertising it for three weeks

Where and How to Get There.

☞ Work for idle hands.
☞ Bread for the hungry.
☞ Butter for the bread.
☞ Sugar for the coffee.
☞ Meat for every meal.
☞ Milk for the babies.
☞ Money for the thrifty.
☞ Prospects for the young.
☞ Comforts for the old.
☞ Schools for the children.
☞ Health for the sick.
☞ Homes for the homeless.
☞ Land for the landless.

In Minnesota and North Dakota where greater inducements are offered home seekers and new beginners in life than in any other part of the United States.

During the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, June 7th to 12th, the Great Northern Railway will sell round trip tickets, good to June 25th, at one fare from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Red River Valley. Minneapolis can be reached from all points at one fare during the convention. For particulars see your nearest railway agent. Call on V. D. Jones, 300 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, W. J. Dutch, 195 E. 3d St., St. Paul, or agents in union depots in both cities for tickets on the Great Northern. For publications and other information, address or apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. and T. A., G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Our summer opening of millinery will begin on the 3rd day of June and last three days, 3rd, 4th and 5th inclusive. We will have all the latest styles. We invite all the ladies of Crookston and vicinity to call and see us on these days.

MRS. I. U. JENNINGS,
Robert Street.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana **FARM LANDS**

NEW TOWNS 100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. **LOW RATES**

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. **Horses, Cattle.**

Health, Wealth. In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raizers' paradise. **Sheep, Hogs.**

Herds, Mne These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 3d, 1892.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Marvin P. Losey, against Charles Aylmer Jewett, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,291, dated December 5th, 1881, upon the northeast quarter Section 24, Township 151, Range 47, in Polk County, Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Charles Aylmer Jewett has failed and neglected to plant or cultivate, or to cause to be planted or cultivated to trees, tree seeds or cuttings, any portion of said tract at any time since he so entered the same, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of June, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under act of March 3d, 1891, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 24th, 1892, viz: Benjamin Holton, T. C. No. 3,589, for the se¼ Sec 34, Tp. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz A. Shaw, Teodore Vialerius, Westley Fuller, S. L. Collins, all of Crookston Minn.

[5-10] HUGH THOMPSON, Register

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, May 31st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 31, 1892, viz: Calvin B. Palmer T. C. No. 3145 for the s ½ nw ¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec 2, twp 147, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Dewar, James Samson, Ira McDaniels, Samuel B. Palmer, All of Crookston, Minn.

[7-12] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

THE

New York Store

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

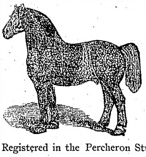
BARGAINS

IN BOOTS,
IN SHOES,
IN CARPETS,
IN DRESS GOODS.

—In Everything in the Store.—

TRY THE

New York Store



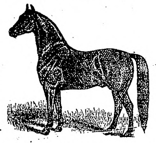
THE GREY PERCHERON

NORMAN STALLION,

Dagobert 2,522.

Registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France and America.

—Must be Seen to be Appreciated.—



ALSO THE HIGH BRED

PACING STALLION,

"CAPTAIN C."

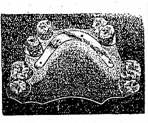
Black Hawk, Clay, Hambletonian.

—Will make the season of '92 at—

S. L. COLLINS' STABLES.

O. A. NOBLE, Proprietor. [4-13]

DENTISTRY



Artificial Teeth and Roofless Plates.

BY NEW PATENT.

Don't Have Teeth Extracted if Two Teeth or Roots Remain in Proper Position in Either Jaw. An Entire Set of Teeth can be Attached to them.

PATENT
GOLD CLASPS

The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of tightening or loosening in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all,

This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on me before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

DR. J. H. THOMAS.
Owns Polk County, Minn., for this patent.

State of Minnesota,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on June 15th, 1892, and terminating on June 14th, 1893 by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: A. P. Anderson, on the ground floor in the two story frame building, situated on lot 7, block 16, original town site of Crookston, said building has one front door, also one side door in front leading to the second story, also one door at the back.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the City Hall, in said City of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 28th day of May, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL] E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 2d, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, July 14th, 1892.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 417.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due December 6th, 1891.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty-four hundred fifty-four and 70-100 ($2,454.70-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JULY,

A. D, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated May 21st, A. D. 1892.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Mortgagee. (N. G. 110). [7-13]

G. G. HENAULT

Practical Dentist

SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

G. G. HENAULT.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER XVI.

I was told at the Sacramento depot that the Golden State Hotel was on the third block up the grade. In ascending the hill, I caught sight of Brace and Lola walking in advance a hundred yards or so, yet so changed that it took me some minutes to identify them.

Swinging along at a good four miles an hour, and dragging the Kid along by the wrist, or letting her trot on behind, I should have recognized the Judge immediately at a quarter of a mile off. But, walking at an old man's pace, with his daughter leaning on his arm, he was not easily recognizable.

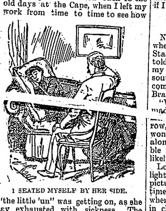
But in Lola the change was still greater. She was no longer a barefooted, ragged little savage, but a young lady with some pretensions to elegance in her dress; and thus altered, she looked a woman rather than a child.

Her head was bent, she leaned for support on her father's arm. She walked slowly, and with an air of fatigue; and, remembering the buoyant elasticity of her gait, the rebellious independence of her spirit, I asked myself with doubt if this could indeed be Lola.

I followed them into the hotel; from the vestibule I saw them enter a room upon the first floor. I ran up and stopped at the open door. Lola had seated herself on a couch, her face rested on the pillow, her eyes were closed.

It was the pretty little face I knew so well, but oh, so changed! Her cheeks were no longer round; the russet bloom had gone from her complexion; the vermilion of her lips was unnaturally bright. I was struck by the delicate beauty of her face, but it was a beauty that filled one's heart with sorrow, like the fading away of a divine melody.

I entered the room noiselessly, and seated myself in a chair by her side. I heard Brace moving about in the adjoining room. She was unconscious of my presence, and, as I sat with my eyes dwelling upon her beautiful face, my thoughts wandered back to the old days at the Cape, when I left my work from time to time to see how "the little 'un" was getting on, as she lay exhausted with sickness. The gleam of the white teeth between the parted lips, the curl of the long lashes that swept her cheek, the crisp little lock above her ear,—these were all the same, yet, with the undefinable trait of womanhood, so different. The bud had opened,—only to die? I had asked myself before if she would live. It was doubtful then, but the hope was fainter now.



I SEATED MYSELF BY HER SIDE.

She opened her eyes, and, seeing me, sprang up with a cry of joy, and threw her arms round my neck and kissed me, for she was, indeed, still a child at heart.

"Oh, it is true!" she cried, between her kisses; "I was asleep, and I saw you come to me, and—" she stopped abruptly, and, drawing back, said in wonder, as she looked in my face, "Why, are you crying!"

Hearing her voice, Brace came in from the next room.

"Say, now, what did I tell you?" he exclaimed. "The Kid's taken into her silly little head that she wouldn't see you no more, sir."

"She will see a good deal of me, if I have my way," I said, holding out my hand to Brace.

His countenance changed; he dragged his chin tuft thoughtfully for a minute, then turning to his daughter, he said:

"Lola, my gel, we must have it out now straight off. Here's Gentleman Thorne holdin' out his hand to me, and I ain't no right to take it till you let on what's come of the big diamond."

"Not now,—not now," she said, beseechingly; "in a little while,—a week,—no more.

"No, my gel; 'tain't to be put off like it was a dose of physic. See here,—see here. When we parted, Gentleman Thorne refused to give me his hand,—for why; he knew we wasn't playin' square; and, turning to me, he said: "You knew we'd got the stone, didn't you, sir?"

"I saw you hide the case," I replied.

"Consequently you knew we'd got the thing among us somewheres. Come, my gel, think how Gentleman Thorne nussed you out there in the hot sun; 'member how he stood by you and pulled you through. Don't let the best friend you ever had think you ain't got nothin' but greaser blood in yer; don't let him think you ain't got no kinder gratitude or 'fection in yer."

"Oh, you should not think that," she cried, starting to her feet. "I'll take you there,—not to-day, it is too far; but to-morrow I'll show you where it is, and you shall take it to her, and never see me again."

"I will take you with me if I go, Lola," I said.

She shook her head, and covered her face with her hands.

"No, no, you will never see me again," she said, and then a violent fit of coughing attacked her, and she left the room, closing the door after her.

Brace looked at me significantly, and in a low voice, that faltered a little, said:

"It ain't nat'ral for her to give in like that; it ain't like the Kid, not a bit. Her contrariness and obstinacy used to make me wild, but it didn't make my heart ache like this."

Lola came back in a little while, weak and exhausted, but with a smile upon her poor face. She sat close to me, slipping her hand under my arm, and resting her cheek against my shoulder. Her love was too innocent, or she was too ignorant of social usages, to know restraint.

"I don't want to talk; it hurts me," she said. "I just want to sit here quiet," and she closed her eyes, nestling still closer.

"You've come to a ruined and an onhallowed country, sir," said the Judge; "durned if I skercely knowed it again,—nothing but machinery and Chinese,—not a decent white placer in all Nevada,—them yaller varmint ain't left anythin' worth lookin' for, not in the or'nary way. It's got to be looked for in onor'nary places, and fetched out in onor'nary ways as I've said more'n once before to you; and my meanin' is that I could do the same if I had the means, and if so be the Kid keeps her promise,—as I do believe she will."

Lola nodded without taking her head from my shoulder, or opening her eyes, and the little sigh fluttered up from her heart. "As I know she will,—I'll do it; not for the sake of the gold, 'cause that won't be needed when we've got the diamond, but just to prove the prenciple of the thing. It's down an almighty hole up the Sierra, nearly up to the snow-line, and I've been there prospectin' it day after day, and studyin' the thing out, an' I didn't leave it till the snow forced us to come down, and now the hole is blocked up for months."

Suddenly raising her head, and turning to her father with eager eyes, Lola exclaimed:

'Blocked!"

"Ah, blocked for full three months by the snow, and for another by the swelled fall; it'll be pretty well June afore I kin get down it."

Lola burst into a fit of hysterical laughter, and clapping her hands with joy, cried:

"It is down there,—the diamond! You must wait—months,—almost till June," Then growing suddenly grave, she looked wistfully at me as if to see if I were angry with her.

CHAPTER XVII.

Naturally they were astonished when they heard I had been in the State a couple of months. When I told them I had come there to seek my fortune, and was farming in the south, where I hoped they would come and stay during the winter, Brace said:

"Well, I hear there's a livin' to be made ranchin', but it's a plaguey long row, they do say. Hows'ever, it won't be none too long for me to hoe along of you, and so be you're agreeable to havin' our company, it ain't likely I'll hold off."

Lola's eyes dilated with eager delight. I fancy her imagination pictured a return of the Transvaal times, the happiest she had known, when rude necessity knit us together in close companionship. I did not think it necessary to undeceive them then, and the next day I took them with me to San Diego. The sun was shining when we got there, and the air was soft and warm; it was like an early day of English summer.

The effect on Lola was miraculous: she seemed inspired with new life. I had never seen her so animated and gay.

Her countenance fell as we passed through the beautiful plantations, and entered the richly furnished house. It was an unhappy disillusion for her. Brace, who never let anything in the world surprise him, stroked his chin reflectively as he looked around him, and said:

"This is your lot, is it, Gentleman Thorne?"

"I shall be better able to call it mine when I have paid up the capital invested in it. As you know I had no money of my own. I have borrowed heavily, and until the loan is paid—"

I shrugged my shoulders.

"Until it's paid," said Brace, continuing my sentence "you've got to go to bed late, and get up airly, and be thankful hef you kin sleep sound in betwixt. I reckon it'll take you a pretty considerable long time afore you feel you don't know what to do with yourself."

"A long while!" I said gravely.

"How long?" asked Lola quickly, under her breath.

"Oh, many, many years, perhaps," I replied. She did not attempt to conceal her satisfaction.

. . . .

I gave the girl a wiry little horse; she sat it for the first time with the grace and mastery of a trained horsewoman.

Every morning I rode 'round the plantation; sometimes business took me to the city,—she never failed to be by my side on these occasions. But when I had work to do, it was another thing. She hated work, and dreaded tranquillity; she found an escape from both in a wild gallop among the foothills. She became coquettish with regard to her appearance. When she could coax a dollar out of her father, she would gallop off to San Diego to buy some trifle for the adornment of her pretty little person. If, by my manner, she fancied I approved the new addition, she wore it till she could replace it with something else; but, if I failed to notice it, or she thought it was not to my taste, she would fling it away before it was a day old. She abandoned herself to the enjoyment of the new life that came to her, and for some time she seemed neither to remember the past not think of the future.

Under these conditions, all trace of illness disappeared, and with health returned something of her old mutinous independence; paternal authority once more sank into insignificance.

Brace quickly found occupation, and, after a time, rendered me invaluable assistance in the management of the business. One day, as we were returning from the packing sheds, he said:

"I've looked round this consarn pretty careful, and I see, sir, that you're goin' to do a great big thing here. You've found out jest where the real grit o' this country lays, and you're goin' to work it up into an almighty pile. That's what you're goin' to do, and I'm everlastin' glad of it, for more reasons than one. And one reason is this,—I'm gettin more duberous every day whether we shall ever get the Great Hesper. For, fustly, when the frost breaks up, the great hole where the gel hes hid the stone, may be swep out as clean as a gun baril by the torrent of melted snow, or it may be blocked up for everlastin' by the mast of rock that comes rollin' down from the mountain sides every spring; and, secondly the Kid may change her mind. She may back out of the promise she gave us when she was sick. Rec'lect her mother were a greaser, and consiquently it's nat'ral to her to tell lies when they'll serve her purpose; and bear in mind it would serve her purpose to make out the diamond ain't no longer where she put it. Bear in mind, also, sir, as she warn't herself when she made the promise, and that she's been gettin' more herself since. Her obs'nacy and deviltry's comin' back more and more every day, and she's now almost the obs'nate, contrary little cuss she was. Keep on bearin' in mind that she stole the diamond purposely to separate you from Miss Lascelles, and to bring you down to a or'nary workin' man again. I see her game the day we lost the diamond; I see it clearer 'an ever when we got up to Petersville,—she was that angry when I told her there was no good to be done minin' in the or'nary way, so eager for me to write and tell you there was a going for the stuff down the big hole. Now, fortune to be made soon as I hit on the idea of what's she to git by givin' up the diamond,—a little wuss than noth'in. Which is why I rejice in the prospect of your making a big thing of this ere orangegrowin'. Still, sir, we ain't goin' to lose that diamond, if we can help it, and we've got two things to do. We've got to keep our eyes on the snow, and get down the great hole afore the wust of the slush and rock comes tumblin' down, and we've got to make the Kid believe as things down here is so jolly flourishin' as we don't kere two straws whether we find the thing or not. You'll leave that to me. I'll pitch it in strong to her!"

And he kept his word. Every day he exhausted his stock of adjectives in glorifying the estate and dilating upon the marvelous results to be obtained from fruit culture, and occasionally he referred to the Great Hesper with such contempt that one would have thought it was hardly worth stretching out one's hand to take:

This had the effect that Brace desired. She listened in moody silence, and, after I had turned the subject, she would sit with her chin in her hands, her elbow on her knees, and her great sad eyes fixed upon some distant object, wrapped in dreamy meditation. But Brace was not content with this.

One day I overheard him speaking to Lola when they were alone.

"I reckon we shall have to show off our good pints, my gel, before the squire and his daughter come here, or we shall look pretty mean by comparison, and Gentleman Thorne will sorter feel sick seein' us hangin' around. He'll say to his-self, nat'ral like, 'Well, here is this squire and his daughter, as I've never done nothin' in partickler for, has set me up in a business as is goin' to make me the most eternal all-fired millionaire that ever lived; and, on the other hand, here's this derned old Judge, as skercely earns his salt, and the Kid, as I've nussed and saved twice from dying right out, and all they've ever done for me is ter rob me of all I hed, and do their level best to clean me out and ruin me.' "

He might have continued, being of a persevering sort, but that Lola ran away to her room, slammed the door, and burst into a fit of crying, that could be heard where I sat on the terrace.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Fun With a Newly Married Man.

A Solicitor—"For a good many years my numerous friends annoyed me with the inquiry as to why I did not marry. But for the well known friendship of these inquiries I might have thought that their interest in my welfare was impertinent. Finally I found the girl who would have me and I married her. I did not think it necessary to hire a brass band to travel about town announcing the fact that I had found bliss. Neither did I hide my new life under a bushel. A few days after the news got out among my solicitous friends I was called on by several of them who proceeded to congratulate me. Then they took a rope and tied around my waist, pinioned my arms and marched me down to a cafe and there informed me that the dinner was on me. I yielded, and had a good time. set up everything there was in the house. Then they tied me again, trotted me around to their friends, kept me out until morning and then left me on my doorstep, still bound hand and foot, where I remained until a policeman came along, and he rang my bell. My wife came down, released me and took me in. I explained to her how the boys had been having fun with me, and as she seemed to enjoy the joke I fell to laughing about it myself, and I now tell it to you with the understanding that my name does not go."—Chicago Tribune.

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FRANK IVES,
Notary Public
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D. E. HATLESTAD,
District Court
Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,
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H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. - MINNESOTA

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FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

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The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

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THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF
Spring and Summer Goods
That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising

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and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

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TEACHERS:—Benj. A. Strawbridge, J. M. Latham and L. E. Gossman.
Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.
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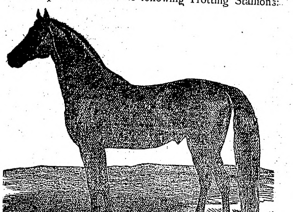
RED RIVER VALLEY
TROTTING HORSE BREEDING COMPANY,
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Offer for public service the following Trotting Stallions:



Ham Nut, No. 16,797—A fine looking and very promising young horse. He is a grandson of the great Nutwood, No. 600, record 2:18¾, and sire of 77 with records of 2:11½ to 2:30. The greatest living trotting horse sire. Ham Nut's first dam is by Hamdallah, No. 2,917, the sire of 8 with records from 2:19¼ to 2:30; his second, by Silas Wright, No. 2:610, record 2:23¼, the sire of three with records of 2:30 or better.

Rose Valley Chief, No. 15,481, by Blackwood Jr., No. 380, record 2:22½, and the sire of five with records of 2:30 or better. Rose Valley Chief's first dam by Administrator, No. 357, record 2:29½, and sire of nine with records of 2:30 or better. Second dam by Alexander's Norman, No. 25, the sire of Lulu 2:14¾, May Queen 2:20, etc.

Gold Coin. A very promising, large, blood-like looking, non-standard horse. Sired by Silas Wright, No. 2,610, with a record of 2:23¼. Gold Coin's first dam by Abe Lincoln, he by Bucephalus, he by Blackhawk, No. 5, he the sire of Ethan Allen, record 2:25, and others. Second dam by Sampson's thoroughbred, third dam by a Messenger horse.

These three horses are as represented and will make the season of 1892 at Company stable, Crookston, Minn, at a very low service fee, breeding and individual merits considered. Extended pedigree and further particulars on application. Call at the barn and the horses will be cheerfully shown by

DR. J. WARNINGER, V. S., Manager.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

NORTH
WEST GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE EAST
SOUTH

MONTANA EXPRESS—DAILY.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:17 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:30 p m
7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:35 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:00 p m
12:1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:25 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m
FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m
ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m
GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:35 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

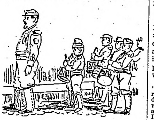
TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
FOR BARGAINS.

LAST FIELD DAY.

Associated Press Gossip on the Day Preceding the Big Convention.

Harrison Managers Succeed in Holding Their Delegates Well in Hand.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—The sun goes down without any decisive gain by either faction. The Harrison managers have succeeded in holding their delegates well in hand without a break, while on the other hand the Blaine side has been reinforced by outside influence. Henceforth the shouting for the Plumed Knight is likely to become more and more vociferous, and is expected to give tone to the crowd in the hall. The Blaine managers hope this popular demand will serve as an excuse for some of the delegates instructed for Harrison to break away and vote for Blaine. There is no doubt that the president has an advantage in the instructions which bind many whose first choice would be the statesman from Maine. The situation is an embarrassing one to all such. Take the delegation from Iowa as an example. The state is a a Blaine state, and yet a majority of the delegation will vote for Harrison. This is explained by Mr. Wheeler, who headed the ticket for governor, to be due to the supposition that Mr. Blaine would not be a candidate, and the management being left to those not heretofore active, care was taken to select those friendly to the administration. This has been interpreted to mean a rebuke to Mr. Clarkson—a mistake which was emphatically corrected to-day in the


THE DENVER DRUM CORPS.

UNANIMOUS RE-ELECTION OF MR. CLARKSON

to represent the state on the national committee. Then there is the Illinois delgation, which is understood to stand thirty-two for Harrison to sixteen for Blaine—a larger number for the latter than was at first supposed. Mr. Raymond and two district delegates refuse to be bound by instructions, which they claim were given when the conditions were different, and when it was supposed Mr. Blaine would not allow his name to be used. They feel absolved by the change, and claim that they have a right to judge of their duty in their relations to their constituents. George B. Swift, another Blaine friend in the Illinois delegation, construes his obligation differently. He will follow his instructions and vote for Harrison, although he would prefer to vote for Blaine. Sheriff James H. Gilbert will do the same; but if the president should fail of a nomination on the first ballot, Mr. Gilbert would be likely to change to Blaine. There are others in other delegations who would also change after a first ballot.

The Harrison managers are displaying first class generalship in keeping their forces pledged to vote for the president first. They confidently count on a nomination on the first ballot, and the figures they exhibit are confirmed from information from other sources. There is not a doubt that if the convention were to reach a vote to-morrow

MR. HARRISON WOULD WIN.

From the ranks of the great multitude of uncommitted harmony-seeking Republicans, there has suddenly sprung up a strong movement for McKinley as a compromise candidate. In Ohio alone does this movement fail to evoke the enthusiasm that is requisite to success. The Foraker and Sherman factional contests have long divided the Republicans of that state, and the fact that McKinley has recently been accused of favoring the Sherman element has provoked unfeigned hostility from certain of the Foraker delegates. Foraker states his belief that Sherman could receive the solid support o. Ohio should the other states turn to the Buckeye delegation for a candidate, but he has made no public declaration as to the availability of McKinley. Should Sherman be elevated to the presidency, the Foraker men would almost certainly triumph in the election of their chief to the senate as his successor, while no special benefit would result from the elevation of McKinley. Despite the coldness with which the McKinley movement is received by certain of the Ohio delegates, however, there is no doubt the prevailing sentiment to-day is for the Buckeye governor, if the acrimony of the contest should demand a compromise candidate to save the party.

Of the midnight rumors one of the most interesting is that some of the delegates from the South which have been claimed for Harrison will record their votes for McKinley after the second ballot, as something in the nature of a feeler. This would be a repetition of history of the Chicago convention of four years ago.

Gov. McKinley said to-night, speaking of the reported defection of Southern delegates: "Yes, they will keep on getting votes from the South until the balloting begins."

A careful canvass made by Mr. Harrison's people this evening shows that he can lose fifty Southern votes and still be nominated on the first ballot.

RUSK NOT IN IT.

His Name Must Not Be Used Against President Harrison.

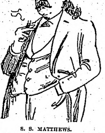
WASHINGTON, June 7.—In regard to the statement that an effort had been made to induce Secretary Rusk to accept second place on the presidential ticket, he gave the following explanatory card to the press to-day:

There is no truth in the statement whatever. My name cannot be used, either singly or in combination against the president, and no friend of mine will suggest it.

MORE THAN CONFIDENT.

After the Hubbub the Harrison Leaders Feel Assured of Victory.

Late last night, with the heavy work of the day finished, although the crowds were still making Rome howl with their music and cheers, the Harrison managers expressed the same unbounded confidence in the renomination of the president that has marked all their utterances since the campaign opened in dead earnest.


S. S. MATTHEWS.

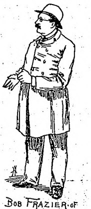
NOT A CANDIDATE.

McKinley Says That There Are but Two Men in the Field.

The arrival this morning of Maj. McKinley was a source of considerable satisfaction to the other leaders of the president's cause, who have been awaiting his advice and counsel with some degree of impatience, and who expect to profit by his personal popularity and influence and his wide acquaintance among the delegates.

"I am for Harrison," said Gov. McKinley, "and I think he will be nominated. Mr. Blaine's resignation has placed him in the field as a candidate. I think it will strengthen rather than weaken Harrison's chances. He has lost that attractiveness which accompanies uncertainty. I think Blaine's resignation at this time was a mistake. I think it has hurt him with the delegates and with the people. We could feel the effect of it as we came through the country. The announcement would daze a big crowd such as you have here, but where one man heard it he had an opportunity to think quietly, and I believe the general judgment of the people is that Mr. Blaine has made a mistake."

Gov. McKinley said he did not know enough to form a judgment of Harrison's strength. He did not know how the Obio delegation was divided. Concerning the permanent chairmanship he said: "I am not a candidate for the place. If I should be asked to serve I should do so."


BOB FRAZIER OF DETROIT.

The reporter asked the governor if there was any possibility that his name would come before the convention.

"I am not in any sense a candidate," he said. "I will not even discuss it. I take it that only two names are before the convention and that the nomination will be made on the first ballot."

McKinley was accompanied to Chicago by Delegate at Large William H. Hahn, nearly all the state officers and five car loads of prominent Buckeye Republicans.

MORE BLAINEITES.

The Young Men's Republican Blaine Club of Cincinnati Arrives.

The Young Men's Republican Blaine club of Cincinnati arrived in the city this forenoon and with it came another blaze of Blaine enthusiasm. The famous Cincinnati band, said to be one of the finest bands in America, accompanied the club, and as ex-Gov. Foraker met the club at the depot there were hilarious cheers for the fiery orator of the Buckeye state and the band struck up an air of welcome. The march from the depot to the West was a triumphant one. Ex-Gov. Foraker in a carriage led the column, and as the white hatted young Republicans, several hundred strong, followed in majestic tread they were loudly cheered at every corner. At the head was a magnificent silk banner, emblazoned in gilt, bearing the portrait of James G. Blaine and containing loyal allusions to his eminent qualities of leadership. No less than 5,000 people were assembled at the West hotel when the column reached its destination, and the scene was one of grandeur as the club passed in front of the hotel, hoisted its banners and gave alternate cheers for Blaine and Foraker.

TWO FAKES.

Wild Stories About Both Harrison and Blaine Denied.

The following letter was made public here to-day on authority of B. C. Marsh of East St. Louis, a relative of Senator Cullom:

Shelby M. Cullom, Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago—Dear Sir: In case I am not nominated on the first ballot, you will please withdraw my name from the convention. Yours truly,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Senator Cullom made the following statement in regard to the above:

I never heard of B. C. Marsh before. His statement is positively and absolutely without foundation—not the slightest foundation for it on earth. I have not received any letter or telegram from Harrison in six months. He has never communicated to me anything in regard to his desires in this matter. The whole thing is a sure fabrication. B. C. Marsh is no relative of mine—I never heard of him.

Swept Over the Falls.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—John G. Loewe and his two sons, aged eight and ten years, were drowned yesterday at the Silver Creek dam, about three miles north of this city, on the Milwaukee river. Mr. Loewe, his two sons and Michael Schwartz, a market gardener, started out in a small boat on a fishing trip. There was a strong current in the river and before either was aware of the danger Loewe lost control of the boat. The party was swept over the falls and father and sons perished. Schwartz was hurled beyond the falls and succeeded in swimming ashore. Mr. Loewe was a miller, and was half owner of the flour mill which gets its power from the falls where he lost his life.

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Has been enlarged and improved and is now under new management. The office is equipped with

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New Engine,

New Workmen.

The management of the JOURNAL expects to make it the best paper in Northern Minnesota—a paper which will cover all the news of the county, and be of interest to every citizen who cares to read the events of the world, the doings of Congress, or the happenings in his own county or city.

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CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

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Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Doors, Sash, Barbed Wire, Lime, Buckeye Binders and Mowers, Hollingsworth Rakes, Favorite Wagons and Buggies, National Cordage Co's Binding Twine, Rock Island Plows, Buford Gang and Sulky Plows, Fairbanks Scales, Hose for Lawn Sprinkling, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves, Varnish and Paper, Lawn Mowers, North Star Refrigerators and Garden Sprinklers.

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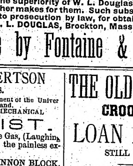
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.

For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

☞ **TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.** ☜

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. **W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.**

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N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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Always on hand at the Lowest Rates. Consult your best interests by giving me a call when you Want Money.

A. D. STEPHENS,

Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 69.
1 Northern 68.
2 Northern 62.
3 Northers 58.

A. G. Gallasch was in the city last week.

I. Messelt was in from Winger last week.

Hats from 20 cents up, at Mrs. E. E. Bangs'.

Mrs. Newland has been very ill with asthma the past week.

Miss Susie Schouweiller is visiting with relatives in Barnesville for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Morris take possession of their elegant cottage this week.

Comrade Kistenmacher, who has been on the sick list for a few days is convalescent.

Adolph Rauch is tapping the mains to put water into the old Hack and Gallasch building.

Mrs. C. P. Hathaway was so ill last week as to require constant attention both day and night.

Engineer Bunnell's family have moved into the Anderson building, next to the Methodist church.

Geo. M. Swift and Elling Knudson were mustered in as comrades of Col. Cobham post on Decoration day.

Try our new job department for fine printing. Any kind of work promptly and well done. Give us a call.

Court closed Tuesday morning, and Judge Mills and Stenographer Bornsteadt left for Moorhead on the evening train.

Mrs W. E. Walker and her sister, Mrs. Leslie McDonald have gone to St. Paul and Minneapolis for a visit with relatives and friends.

R. G. Marlette came over to see our little gasoline engine last Saturday with a view to getting one of his own. Thinks it is a daisy.

Hon. Knute Nelson signifies his intention to be in attendance at the reunion in July. Dan Lawlor, of St. Paul, is also expected.

C. O. Christianson spent last week in Fargo, and went to the great convention at Minneapolis this week, where he was appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Doc Warninger says the trotting association now has the finest half-mile track in the state. Notwithstanding the rainy weather they have been able to get it in elegant shape.

Wm. Skinner, of Fisher, dropped in to see us on Saturday, and ordered his subscription set ahead a peg. Mr. S. says he has his seeding nearly completed and when through he will have 400 acres in grain. A pretty good showing for this year.

Rev. S. Currie was in from Euclid on Saturday evening and gave us a pleasant call. He has ordered a gasoline engine and expects to set it to work threshing this fall. If this power is practical for threshing it will be far cheaper than wood or coal or even straw.

If it isn't a zoo it would be if those critters were alive that Earnest Rolsch has on exhibition at his place. There you can see a fox, a mink, a badger, a woodchuck, a weasel asleep, ducks, geese, cranes, owls, prarie chickens, grouse and an eagle, but they are all stuffed.

The mean temperature for Polk county as deduced from reports of Voluntary Observer John Ross at Crookston for May was 48 degrees. Maxium temperature 77° date 23rd, minimum and date 20° on 27th. Total precipitation 3.51 inches. Greatest daily precipitation 1.53 occurred May 17th. Prevailing direction of wind N. W. Number of rainy days, 10.

Commander Mix informed the JOURNAL that letters from Mankato and other points give assurance of a large attendance from southern and central Minnesota at the re-union in July. Our citizens have manifested commendible interest in this re-union and it is bound to be a big success. Everything indicates that an immense crowd will be here to be entertained and provided for and the provisions therefor should be on the largest scale. That this will be done is evident.

Saturday was a notable day in one particular—the absence of dogs upon the streets. East and west, north and south upon every street as far as the eye could reach hardly a dog could be seen, and the grocers and the fruit stand proprietors breathed freer, and the family circle enjoyed fresh fruits and vegetables to a remarkably pleasant extent, and all this because the dog-catcher was abroad in the land taking in every dog that was unfortunate enough to be caught without a neck-tie. Many a funny and many a pathetic scene was witnessed as the unfortunate dogs were impounded, and there were curs of high and low degree all herded together, but the city breathed freer for the nonce.

Mayor Ostrom of Warren was in the city Friday night.

Mrs. L. D. Marshall and family left Tuesday night for an extended eastern trip.

Editors Stevens and Mattson of Warren went down to the convention Monday night.

Mrs E. E. Bangs is receiving her new summer goods, consisting of hats, flowers etc. The ladies are invited to call.

The only and original Gus Williams appears at the opera house on the 13th inst in "Keppler's Fortunes." Don't miss it.

Chief of Police Gonyea couldn't resist the temptation to go to the convention, so he packed his grip and started for Minneapolis Monday night.

Mr. A. M. Silver, the American Express Co's agent here, received a very choice package Tuesday morning, his wife having presented him with a little daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stephens have gone east on a three weeks trip. They will stop in Minneapolis long enough for A. D. to see the next president nominated.

A jolly trio of Crookstonites composed of Messrs Norrie, Hoch and Tellada left for the Red Lake reservation Tuesday morning on a two weeks hunting and fishing trip.

A. E. Brush, a well-to-do farmer from Angus, dropped in Wednesday to look at the JOURNAL's engine. If practical for running a thresher he will probobly purchase a gasoline engine.

A great deal of wheat was sown last week, practically finishing wheat sowing for this season though a few will continue through part of next week. Considerable barley will yet be sown and some oats.

A call at Dr. Henault's dental parlors last week showed that gentleman nicely fixed for business. He has added another room and fixed up both in elegant shape and is now ready to atend to everything in his line with neatness and dispatch.

The services at the M. E. church next Sunday are as follows: In the morning the pastor, Rev. J. J. Edwards, will preach a sermon to the children. In the evening an interesting children's day service will be given by the Sabbath school. Everybody cordially welcomed.

M. R. Brown's new barn is a model of neatness and convenience containing 40 good roomy stalls and plenty of room overhead for hay. It is also so arranged that each stall can have a plentiful supply of fresh air, or can be ventilated at the same time at will. A neat and pleasant office is done off in one corner of the barn.

The Lutteman Swedish Sextette gave one of their inimitable concerts at the Opera House Tuesday night to a small but appreciative audience. This company is deserving of all the good things which have been said about them. Their voices harmonize as perfectly as though each part was arranged and played on a pipe organ, and each note is given clear and distinct without any effort.

Alderman I. U. Jennings had quite an adventure with his dog Max last Friday evening. Just as he was about to start for the post rooms word was brought him that Max had fallen into the clutches of the dog-catcher so he went to the pound and explained why it was that Max did not have the talisman—a collar. He managed to get matters satisfactorily arranged but kept the post waiting 20 minutes for the appearance of a commander.

The next attraction at the opera house will be Orson Clifford in the sensational drama "Avenged." The scenes are laid in the west and are full of stirring incidents, portraying in a life-like manner the hardships, mishaps, loves and crosses of life on the western plains. Horses, dogs, etc. are used on the stage, leaving nothing out of the play to draw on the imagination for. Reduced prices will be given, viz: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

Henry Bradshaw informs the JOURNAL that he was not the man who so brutally killed Sture's cow by dragging her across the bridge by a log chain hitched about her neck. While it was his team that his boys were driving, he says it was James Simpson who was responsible, as his boys only consented at the request of said Simpson. This relieves Mr. B. but we should have thought the boys would have had sense enough not to consent to such a brutal arrangement.

On Friday night, as we sat in our den figuring out the nomination and election of James G. Blaine, suddenly there came to our ears, borne on the soft summer evening breezes the dulcet strains of sweet music. Slipping outside we beheld the Crookston string band, Dr. W. A. Robertson and Prof. H. N. Casad just everlastingly picking music out of stringed instruments. After a very pleasant half-hour the band left to serenade others while we returned to dream it all o'er again.

Ladies do not fail to see Mrs. E. E. Bangs' new summer millinery if you would obtain bargains.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

The delegates to the firemen's state convention—Chief McKinnon, Fred Rauch and Henry Peterson—will leave for Rochester next Sunday evening.

W. E. Slocum is enjoing a visit with his father, mother and sister who arrived from Charles City, Iowa, on Thursday morning for a short visit.

The County Sunday School convention will be held at Fosston next Tuesday and Wednesday, June 14th and 15th. Every Sunday school in Polk county should be represented.

The Queen City Band and C. O. D. base ball team will go to Grand Forks June 21st, the first day of the tournament, where the C. O. D's will cross bats with the Grand Forks nine.

Next Sunday, June 12th, Rev. Jas. Moody will deliver his farewell sermon in the Swedish Lutheran church at 11 o'clock a. m. It is expected that Rev. S. G. Swenson, of Moorhead, will accept the call of this congregation and have charge of it in the future.

Miss Jennie Patridge of St. Paul has been in the city for a few days in the interest of the Behr Bros. pianos. She kindly loaned an instrument for the commencement exercises in the opera house. They are a very fine toned piano and take rank with the Steinway.

The "experience social," under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society, has been almost forgotten by many for a time. But it's alive just the same. It will come off Friday evening, June 24th. Look out for further notice next week. Get your "experience" ready.

Mrs. L. D. Marshall has gone for a visit with friends in the twin cities for a month. The JOURNAL is informed that it is by no means certain that Mr. M. will decide to remove to Minneapolis as he had thought of doing and we trust that this rumor is well founded.

At the Congregational church next Sunday, June 12th, there will be a special program morning and evening. There will be exercises by the children and an address by the pastor at 11:30 a. m. At 8 p. m. the new children's day concert, entitled "Flora," will be given. Everybody, old and young, invited to the exercises. Children's day is but once a year.

Among those who went from Crookston to the Minneapolis convention are, Hugh Thompson, C. O. Christianson, Louis Gonyea, A. D. Stephens, J. W. Wheeler, Will Lanctot, A. C. Rhinehart, Editors McKenzie, Bydall, Ware and Cooke, E. D. Childs, W. B. Dawley, N. P. Stone, Wm. Watts, Thos. Harris, Mat Cornelius, Geo. J. McManus, W. E. Kelsey, J. R. Clements, A. C. Wilkinson, Max Ericsson.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, in connection with any line between St. Paul and Chicago will make a rate of one fare for the round trip for the National Democratic convention to be held at Chicago June 21st. Tickets sold June 16th to 20th inclusive, good to return until July 6th. All who wish to see the World's Fair city should take advantage of this low rate. For further information call on J. E. Liebe, Agent.

Chas. Greenhalgh, who left Crookston about four years ago for the west, returned Wednesday with his family and is now convinced that there is no better place than Crookston and the Red River valley, and will cast his lot with us again and remain indefinitely. Mr. Greenhalgh has worked principally in Nevada and Washington and now owns property at Puget City, near Olympia, the capital of Washington. Mr. Greenhalgh, like every one else who has been out to the coast, says that country is still overdone in every line of business and industry.

Our Country's Flag.

June 14th, 1777, the stars and stripes were adopted officially as the ensign of the United States. Its stripes are the number of the original colonies which separated from the mother country in 1776. Its stars have increased in number until they crowd the blue field. The territory over which it waves in triumph has widened from year to year until it stretches from ocean to ocean. The three millions who hailed its birth with cheers have grown to sixty. And almost all this increase has been peacefully gained. Texas is our only trophy of conquest by war. Wide and fair as is our land, it never could have been filled with its wonderful people, unless enterprising men had harnessed steam to the work. Of this great Republic the central portion is the heart, and in 10 of its best states the Burlington is the main railroad artery. If you want to travel anywhere in the west write first to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul Minn, for information, stating what trip you wish to make.

COURT ADJOURNS.

The May Term of the District Court Closed Wednesday and Court Adjourns sine die.

A Resume of the Cases Disposed of Since Our Last Issue, June 2nd.

James McGregor Gets four Years at Stillwater for Robbery at East Grand Forks.

Close of a Short Term.

The May term of the District Court for Polk county which closed last Wednesday night was one of the shortest held here for several years, one reason for this being the fact that the December term was partly adjourned until last February and the docket then well cleared up. The routine since our last issue is as follows:

THURSDAY, June 2. Case No. 49. Marin vs. town of Sletten on trial since Wednesday; defendant's motion to amend the answer and for a continuation until next term was granted by the court. Case No. 36. Valerius vs. Tedy Richards et al, (better known as the "stallion case,") the jury in which retired Wednesday forenoon, was disposed of by a verdict in favor of the defendants; stay of proceedings for 60 days. No. 64. Singer Sewing Machine Co. vs. Odell. Appeal dismissed on motion of plaintiff. No. 18 of the criminal docket. State of Minnesota vs. James McGregor charged with robbing one Wm. Steele at East Grand Forks brought out the usual features in such cases—one man with money another with experience; misplaced confidence; too much whiskey; presto change; monied man has experience; experienced man has money. This case was tried all day and

FRIDAY, June 3d, was resumed. The jury went out shortly after noon, stayed out all night and finally came into court on the morning of the 4th stating that they could not agree, whereupon they were discharged. It is understood the jury was 11 to 1 in favor of the state all night. It may here be stated that McGregor afterwards pleaded guilty to robbery in the second degree, withdrawing his plea of not guilty and was sentenced to four years hard labor in Stillwater. No. 21 on the criminal docket. State vs. Harry Neilly; defendant was charged with being implicated in the same robbery as McGregor, he being one of the trio that went to East Grand Forks "to see the town;" as he had neither money nor experience, was young, blear-eyed and somewhat innocent, the jury promptly acquitted him; not much of a case was made against him and the verdict was generally approved.

SATURDAY, June 4th. No. 58. St. George vs. Bailey. A jury was called in this case and some testimony taken, but before it was closed the parties stipulated that plaintiff take judgment for the amount demanded in the complaint. No. 38. Putney vs. Grundyson. Tried to the court and submitted. The testimony in this case was by stipulation made applicable to No. 39, First National Bank of Duluth vs. same, and No. 37, German American National Bank of St. Cloud vs. same. By stipulation it was agreed that judgment without costs, except clerk and jury fees, be entered in the following cases: No. 59, Sampson vs. Bagley; No. 60, Louis St. George vs. same; No. 61, Clement St. George vs. same; No. 62, Durand vs. same. In No. 19 criminal docket, State vs. Wm. Moore, the county attorney dismissed the case on the ground that not sufficient evidence existed to convict. The defendant had been in jail quite a long time, and was also charged with having had a hand in the McGregor robbery, but the only evidence against him was that he had not gone to bed at a proper hour. He is now breathing the air of liberty and driving a beer wagon. No. 18 criminal docket, state vs. Ole Gruvom was continued until next term; the defendant pleaded "not guilty," and was released on $200 bail; the charge is assault in second degree. No. 31, Nelson vs. Guaranty Loan Co., action to set aside a mortgage on the ground of usury; jury found a verdict for defendant.

MONDAY, June 6th. State of Minnesota vs. Hans Quam; defendant, convicted at last term with selling liquor to an habitual drunkard, was sentenced to pay a fine of $75.00 and $30.35 costs, or be imprisoned for 30 days. Got his freedom C. O. D. No. 51, Whipple vs. Jacobsen, judgment of justice of the peace reversed. No. 63, Moline, Milburn & Hubbard Co. vs. Wyand; tried to court and submitted. No. 48, Helga Thomas vs. Olaf Thomas; tried and submitted; plaintiff charges her husband, the defendant, with cruelty and drunkeness and prays for a divorce and custody of their two children; the parties are well known in Fosston circles. No. 41, Larsen vs. Steege et al. Tried to the court and submitted. Action to determine title to real estate. No. 50, Ida Knutson vs. Christian Knutson, action for divorce; tried and submitted.

TUESDAY, 7th, The remaining jurors were discharged as were also the jurors on the special venire summoned to try the McGregor case. McGregor plead guilty as before stated. The rest of the day was spent in cleaning up a lot of legal odds and ends, hearing motions, etc. Towards 6 o'clock in the afternoon court was adjourned sine die.

NOTES.

Judge Mills, at the commencement of the term, excused all jurors who were busy seeding and desired to go to their farms.

Deputy Clerk of Court Sortedahl is fast becoming an expert in court routine work; he is an efficient and courteous officer.

The panel of jurors at this term was one of the best ever had in this county.

Juror to witness: Speak louder, please. Witness says all right and lowers his voice still more. Court reporter contemplates suicide.

Capt. Bornstedt is conceded to be one of the most efficient and obliging stenographers the court has ever had—the right man in the right place.

Clerk of Court Muus should be highly commended for the perfect order of everything in his charge. It is a gratification to his many friends to hear him praised by those having business with his department.

Little boy, looking into attorneys' room: "Is this the pr-risoners?"

RINGLING DAY.

A Visit of the World's Greatest Shows Rapidly Approaching.

Ringling day is almost here. Nothing is talked of but the Ringling Brother's World's Greatest Shows, and next Thursday, June 16th, will be a gala day in Crookston. This biggest of big shows has everywhere met with the most enthusiastic reception, and the press of other cities unhesitatingly proclaim it the greatest exhibition ever seen under canvas. In point of novelty or in the number of great features no other show can approach it. The mammoth highway locomotive, "Hercules," which draws one section of the grand procession through the streets, the beautiful tableau of Moscow's Kremlin Tower with its sweet-toned cathedral bells, the almost priceless zoologic collection, the spectacle of the victorious Cæsar's entry into Rome, the thrilling sports of the Roman arena, the exciting four-horse chariot races, the marvelous performances by hundreds of famous ærialists, gymnasts and riders, and finally the wonderful horse fair containing over 350 high-bred equines, are only a few of the many amazing features that make the Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows the most stupendous aggregation of wonders that old earth ever saw.

A Romance in Real Life.

In the fairy tales of the latter day novel, you read of cases of love at first sight, but in this work-a-day age of the world such cases are few and far between, but Crookston furnishes a case in point. Last week a man arrived in the city from Inkster, N. D., to find employment as a brick mason, and put up at the Cleveland house. There he found a fairy maiden, and two days after his arrival the twain were made one by the Rev. Father Becker.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 4th, 1891.

Cummings, Mrs Anna
Denahoe, Geo
McFadden, Mrs George
Savage, Geo
Davidson, L M
Jackson, Sadde
Nordhagen, Ida
Smith, John

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

"Esto-Penpetua."

On Thursday, June 16, Ringling Bros. great circus and menagerie will make its grand entry through the streets of Crookston, and we extend a hearty invitation to our country friends to make our store headquarters for the day. Ah, me! How often the writer wishes he were a small boy once more, walking six, eight or ten miles from the country to see the show, eating ginger cakes, perched on the best stall of the amphitheatre of the circus, "A-laughing at the clown," instead of selling

A lot of 25c. Black Mits for	20c.
A lot of 35c. Black Mits for	25c.
A lot of 10c. Fans for	5c.
A lot of 150 28-in. umbrellas for	$1.19
A lot of 75c. lace caps for	48c.
A lot of $1.25 straw hats for	98c.
A lot of 35c. black hose for	25c.
A lot of 15c. summer vests for	8c.

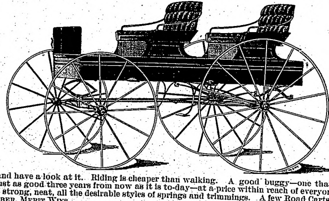
A job lot of ladies' gloves (broken lots and odd sizes) at just half price.

A lot of Windsor ties (sample line) at 33 1-3 per cent off.

A lot of fans (the samples of a factory, just as good as new) at one-third the price.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Fine Enough for Business Driving,
Strong Enough for Farm Work, -
Cheap Enough for You. - - - -



Come in and have a look at it. Riding is cheaper than walking. A good buggy—one that will stand up well and be just as good three years from now as it is to-day—at a price within reach of everyone; easy riding, well finished, strong, neat, all the desirable styles of springs and trimmings. A few Road Carts cheap to close out. REMEMBER, MERIT WINS.

LARSEN, CARPENTER & Co., Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

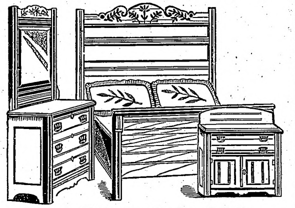
VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892. NO. 9

—TOO MUCH STOCK—

—Compells us Sell—

REGARDLESS OF PROFITS

$16.75.



Large Handsome Hardwood Suite

Made by one of the Best Factories in the Country.

TWO LARGE CARLOADS ::

—OF THE—

Latest Make of Furniture and Upholstery

—JUST RECEIVED—

After June 1st we Discontinue our Branch Store at Opera House.

Crookston Furniture Co.,

Next New Reckitt Block.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, COFFINS and CASKETS.

DON'T READ THIS!

This is only of interest to farmers and others who have growing grain this season. Everything indicates that during the present summer there will be constant rain and thunder storms. Any person who has observed the different seasons in this or any other state knows that during a rainy summer hail storms are of frequent occurrence. Much damage is done to growing grain every year by hail. No locality is entirely exempt from this disastrous element. You may escape for a year or two, but you are sure to have a hail storm sooner or later.

The only way to protect yourself from loss by hail is to insure your crop. But the rates are so high with most of the hail companies doing business in this state that the farmers cannot afford to insure their crops. The only way to get cheap and reliable hail insurance is through a mutual concern—a company which covers the entire state and is not confined to one county. The risks must be distributed over a large area, so that if one county should be hailed there will still be plenty of uninjured grain to pay the losses.

The Minnesota Hail Association of Crookston covers the entire state. It is a mutual concern, with but few officers and each one working on a commission. This company can give you cheap and safe protection.

For further particulars see by-laws or talk with any of the company's agents. It will pay you to investigate this matter.

MINNESOTA HAIL ASSOCIATION,
Reckitt Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES.

The Northern Pacific Excursion to Grand Forks.

The Northern Pacific make excursion rates to Grand Forks during the Firemen's Tournament on June 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, good for return June 25th, at one fare for the round trip.

To the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, June 21st.

The best, quickest, and most comfortable line is "The Burlington."

Tickets will be sold at all stations at one fare for the round trip. Dates of sale and limit of return will be as follows:—

At Prairie du Chien and all stations south of that point, tickets will be on sale June 17th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, good to return until June 27th.

At all stations north of Prairie du Chien, tickets will be on sale June 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21, good to return until July 6th. Ask your local agent for a ticket via "The Burlington" (C. B. & N. R, R.) and take no other. [7-9]

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Attention, G. A. R. !

You will need some cards for the coming grand event and the JOURNAL will be prepared to fill all orders. We have samples of elegant embossed cards which we can furnish on order, if the order is given in time. Call and see our samples and leave orders.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Bids for Grading.

State of Minnesota,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Bids will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston for grading Robert street, from the Great Northern Ry. track to the bridge over the Red Lake river in Jerome's addition; Broadway street, from Third to Fletcher street; Ash street, from Third to Loring street, in accordance with grades established by the city council and now on file in City Engineer's office, and in accordance with resolution passed by city council, June 14th, 1892. Bids to be filed not later than June 24th at 7:30 p. m.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids

Dated Crookston, Minn,, June 15th, 1892.
E. C. Carruth,
[SEAL.] City Clerk.

Polk County Farmers' Alliance.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Polk County Farmers' Alliance for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may be deemed for the good of the order, will be held at the court house, in Crookston, Minn., on Wednesday, June 29, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. Each sub-alliance in the county is entitled to send three delegates.

H. G. Mitchell, President.
J. D. Knuteson, Secretary.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs can supply the needs of the ladies in millinery for the coming reunion. Remember her prices are still the lowest.

TOWN TALK.

L. D. Marshall: I expect to purchase some property in Sampson's addition, in which case I will build a house and remain in Crookston. Since selling my house and lot I have made arrangements which will keep me in Crookston most of the time.

Chief Gonyea: Everybody was royally entertained in Minneapolis. At the home of T. B. Walker I met scores of prominent men, and everybody seemed on a footing of equality. As much attention was paid to the humblest citizen as to the most prominent politician.

Manager Lent: I cancelled the date of the Olson Clifford company, which was billed for the 10th. I learned that the show was not up to the standard, and I am determined to put on nothing but first-class attractions hereafter, if we don't make a cent. I have already made dates with some of the best and highest priced companies on the road.

Mayor Anglim: The prospects are that Crookston will see an immense turnout during encampment week, and I am confident that every loyal citizen will do his best to provide for the comfort of our guests. Crookston will have an opportunity to do herself proud on this occasion and I fully expect she will nobly discharge her whole duty, but it will require the united, hearty co-operation of each and every one in whatever capacity he is called upon to act.

Tom Young: Say, you heard 'bout that row in front of the new restaurant on Main street—where Adolph Rauch kep' grocery store? Well, I just want to say that Frank was not to blame for that affair. You see it was this way: The fellow tackled Frank once afore, red-hot to fight, but Frank got away from him and was standing in front of that restaurant talking when up comes the fellow again and began to abuse Frank and 'lowed Frank had to fight him anyhow and commenced to bruise 'round rather fresh; at that Frank jist nachelly turned loose on the fellow and let him alone plenty right under the nose, whereupon the chap wilted to the sidewalk and lost all interest in subsequent proceedings, so I jist said says I: Frank aint to blame for that not a little bit, an' I wanted you fellows to get the rights of it.

That Boat Ride.

The JOURNAL editorial family, consisting of our fashion editress, our society editress, our sporting editor and our local scribe were treated to a voyage on the elegant little steam yacht, the Water Witch, on Tuesday evening, upon invitation of Hon. Hugh Thompson, Register of U. S. Land Office. Arrived at the docks at 7:30 we found a jolly party of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen chatting cosily in the cabin, while the officers and crew were busily engaged in preparations for the trip, and the admiring thousands upon the banks were rending the air with their plaudits. One pathetic scene took place ere the gang-plank was hauled in—the parting of a husband and wife—the man anxious to embark and the woman fearing to do so—but we draw the veil—and the gang plank—and at 7:45 the little Water Witch answers to the helm and gracefully turns her prow down stream. In 15 minutes she had reached a point four miles down the river, and turned to make the home run. This occupied 30 minutes and was safely accomplished, and our little party landed, thanking Mr. T. and Capt. White for the very enjoyable treat. Mr. Thompson occupied the pilot house, and demonstrated his ability as a pilot to a dot. On the banks along the route the voyageur observes snug little cottages nestling mid luxuriant shade trees and surrounded by elegant lawns and flourishing gardens within the city limits, and outside of it comfortable farm houses may be seen. The Water Witch will be at the disposal of pleasure seekers for the balance of the week, also during encampment week, and if our people appreciate a good thing she will be patronized to the extent of her capacity, for a more enjoyable outing cannot be had than is offered by a voyage on the Water Witch.

"While the Cat's Away, the Mice Will Play !"

During the absence of Bro. McKenzie last week the local department of the Times was a hummer—from five to six columns every day. Barnum was right on his muscle—and he is a hustler when he has full swing.

Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of a Regular Meeting of the Council, Held on Tuesday, June 14th, 1892.

A Number of Resolutions Passed, Bills Allowed and Orders Made.

The Special Committee on Street Grading Make a Complete Report.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, June 14th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call:

Aldermen present: Anderson, Childs, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Alderman Absent: Walker.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The city attorney reported that the bill of Sheriff Grundysen was correct.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of paying the mayor a special salary of $500 for the current year reported favorably upon the matter.

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

Alderman Jennings offered the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Jerome: Resolved that the sum of $500 be and is hereby appropriated out of the general fund as a special salary for Wm. Anglim as mayor of our city during the current year.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Morrisey, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

The finance committe reported favorably upon the following bills:

Red River Lumber Co., lumber,	$65.30
Red River Lumber Co., lumber,	142.19
John Cromb, shirts for patient in city's charge	2.50
L. Godbout, repair of pump	1.00
H. N. Tweeten, salary as special police	8.00
C. P. Cahoon, drayage	50
M. O'Brien, for copies of charter	15.95
Mossefin & Lindell, police uniforms	114.00
Louis Boisvert, assisting city engineer	5.00
Cooke & Hammond, printing	5.80
H. E. Cooke, printing	13.10
E. D. Childs & Co., rent of office for election	5.00
Louis Boisvert, assisting city engineer	12.00

And asked for further time to report upon the balance of the bills.

Moved by Alderman Jerome, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the report be accepted and adopted and the bills be ordered paid. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the proper officers be and are hereby instructed to procure the money to pay balance due on interest on city bonds, until such time as our interest fund is replenished. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Jerome, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that when we adjourn it be to meet on Friday, June 24th, at 7:30 p. m. Carried.

The committee on crossings of N. P. railroad in the 5th ward asked that Alderman Jerome be added to the committee and also that the committee be granted further time. On motion the request was granted.

The committee on revising the charter asked that inasmuch that Alderman Walker had no time to attend their meetings or give it the necessary attention that Alderman Marshall be appointed to serve in his place. The name of Alderman Marshall was therefore substituted in place of Alderman Walker.

Felix Fournet asked permission to put in a ventilator in the alley on the north side of his building. Permission was granted on condition that it be put in under the supervision of the city engineer.

Twelve liquor applications were read and ordered published.

The liquor bond of A. P. Anderson with Max Ericsson and D. McKinnon as sureties was read and accepted.

A hearing was given on the liquor application of A. P. Anderson, and as the proper publications had been made, a license was ordered made out upon the payment of the proper amount.

A communication was received from B. Sampson withdrawing his bid on park.

Bids for job printing were opened. One bid was received, from Cooke & Hammond. On motion same was referred to the finance committee.

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held the 14th day of June, 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Marshall:

Resolved, that the Crookston Water Works Power and Light company be and is hereby ordered to construct a line of water main the proper depth below any danger of frost on the following streets: Commencing at the west terminus of the present line on 5th street, thence in a westerly course to the corner of Pine street, with one hydrant at the corner of Fifth and Pine streets.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declare carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 14th day of June, 1892.
John Cromb,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 15th day of June, 1892.
Attest: Wm. Anglim,
E. C. Carruth, Mayor.
Clerk.

Bids for city park opened. Bids were received from Frank Ives and John Darko.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to look into the matter of park and to report at the next meeting. Chair appointed as that committee, Aldermen Morrisey, Jennings and Marshall.

A communication was received from W. F. Arnold relating to the assessing.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the assessor be paid one-half of his salary. Carried.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jerome: Whereas the city engineer of the City of Crookston has on this date presented for the consideration of the City Council, a book of profiles of street grades of certain streets of City of Crookston, 1891, Ex. "A."

Now therefore be it, resolved, that we accept and adopt them for such streets as are named therein.

Aldermen voting in thoaffirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Cromb,

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

The city attorney presented an ordinance relating to the establishing of grades in the city, which was read.

On motion the Aldermen of the First and Fourth wards were instructed to look into the matter of putting Broadway street into proper condition especially where buildings had been moved across said street.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the city engineer be and is hereby instructed to ascertain the boundary between the First and Fifth wards and to put up a post or monument on said boundary line. Carried.

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held the 14th day of June, 1892, Alderman L. D. Marshall offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Frank Jerome:

The City Council of the City of Crookston do hereby resolve, That a brick sewer, two feet and nine inches in diameter, be and the same is hereby ordered constructed along the centre of third street from the intersection thereof with Main street in said city to the intersection of said Third street with Broadway street in said city, and to the centre of said Broadway. Thence a sewer constructed of vitrified pipe two feet in diameter along the centre of said Broadway to the intersection of Fourth street in said city with said Broadway, and to the centre of said Fourth street. Thence easterly along the centre of said Fourth street a sewer constructed of vitrified pipe twenty-two inches in diameter, to the centre of Ash street in said city. Also a sewer constructed of vitrified pipe twelve inches in diameter from the centre of Broadway along the centre of Second street to the centre of Ash street where the same intersects Second street in said city, thence southerly along the centre of said Ash street a sewer constructed of nine inch vitrified pipe to the centre of Third street where the same intersects said Ash street, with all necessary man holes and catch basins.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Morrisey, McGlogan, Marshall, Marlette, Jeromae nd Cromb.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.]

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Editor Rutledge of the Fisher Bulletin Has a Terrible Experience.

There is one item that probably will not appear in the Fisher Bulletin this week, though the boys are getting great fun out of it, and Doc is generally quick to catch on to choice bits of news, but in this case the joke is rather on Doc. As we have the story it runs thusly: As the genial editor of the Bulletin was meandering slowly adown the banks of the winding Red Lake river one evening, mentally calculating how he should invest the proceeds arising from the publication of his lively paper, and quietly enjoying the beautiful scenery resplendent in the gloaming of a lovely summer evening, his attention was suddenly arrested by the animated chatter of some boys on the river bank, apparently discussing some weighty matter. Approaching the spot he soon discovered that the boys had caught a large cat-fish in a net, but the net was also caught fast to some obstruction in the river and could not be released. Grasping the situation with all the power of his fertile imagination, Doc volunteered to release the net, and laying off his coat and vest he then took off his suspenders (with all the responsibilities thereunto attached) and boldly waded in to release the net, but—alas for the gratitude of the average youth of the present day, Doc found on reaching the bank that one of the lads had made off with the suspenders; no sooner had he made this discovery than another, in the form of a female out for an evening walk hove in view, whereupon Doc immediately took water, hoping this new danger would pass by on the other side. It did not, however, and in a few seconds a terrified female stood upon the bank gazing on what she supposed to be a deliberate attempt at suicide. Catching a convenient fish-pole she reached it out for him to grasp and be saved, but for some reason Doc did not seem to wish to be saved just then, so she saw that she would be obliged to resort to strategy and unfurling the line she began to fish for him. Directly she succeeded in catching the hook in Doc's left ear and hauled him up to the water's edge, when, for some reason she lost all interest in the fish, dropped the pole and took a bee line for town. Doc crawled out and thanking his lucky stars that night was charitably drawing a veil over the situation made a sneak for his office to obtain another pair of suspenders. Doc is not saying much about it, but they do say that he is doing lots of solid thinking.

Miss Todd's Lecture.

Miss Marion Todd, of Ohio, addressed a large audience at the Grand opera house, in this city, on Tuesday evening. During the course of her remarks, she took occasion to score Judge Mills, charging him with "the crime" of "delaying the court business for fifteen minutes, until a juror, who was on the regular panel, could be brought into the court room." The criminal part of the business seems to be in the fact that the said juror was connected with a bank. The facts in the case, as the JOURNAL learns them, are that when the name was called and no response made, the judge ordered the clerk to proceed with the rest of the panel, but the attorney for the defense objected, and demanded that the man be brought in, which left the judge no alternative but to bring him in. To a man up a tree, it would seem that some rival aspirant for the judge's shoes had misrepresented the facts in the case to the lady, for the purpose of booming himself for the position, but we have known Judge Ives for several years, and we do not believe that HE would stoop to such a petty trick. Mrs. Todd is a very earnest, spirited speaker, and is very evidently convinced that she has the right views on all political questions. At the end of the free lecture, a contribution was taken up to defray the expenses of the local committee.

Board Wanted.

A young lady attending Business College, would like board and room in private family. Address, N. J., City.

Pat Martin has returned from the west well satisfied that the glowing accounts he has heard of that country are largely overdrawn. He says that the idea that that country is the poor man's paradise is a myth—a mistake by a large majority because a poor man can do far better here than there. He went intending to stay a year or so but came back right away quick.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER XVIII.

I had written a few hurried lines from Sacramento, telling Sir. Edmund that Lola had taken the Great Hesper, and intended to restore it as soon as the snow had melted, and allowed us to reach the cavern in which it was concealed. In answering this letter, he wrote:

"After reading your good news, Edith and I went for a stroll through the park, where we encountered poor Van Hoeck, whose woe-begone appearance appealed once more to Edith's heart, and mine also. 'Why,' she asked, 'should we any longer treat him as a possible scoundrel, now that the Braces admit having taken the diamond?' We turned back, overtook Van Hoeck, and told him what had happened. The poor wretch was overcome with emotion, not because of the possible recovery of the lost diamond—of which he entertains strong doubt,—but in being once more treated as an honest man."

Now, did Van Hoeck deserve to be treated as an honest man? That was the question. I will give here Brace's account of what occurred in the woods, and, as near as I can, in his words:

"When we parted company in the woods," he said, "I hunted around for Israel, as was my intention, you will remember. I found him crawlin' like a varmint of a reptile through the ferns. I fetched him into a convenient spot, and, says I, 'Israel,' I ses, 'you air goin' to prophesy what has gone of the Great Hesper. It's not a hard job, if you give yer mind to it. Tain't nothin' near so hard as prophesying what's goin' to be.'

"I had hold on him by the arm. All of a suddent, he flings himself round grapples on to me, and 'fore I'm aware of anythin' I'm on my back, and his two thumbs is inter my windpipe. I never thought he'd got it inter him. — such strength and agility,—and I'll allow he would have strangled me hef the Kid hadn't come up in the nick and frightened him by singing out for you. I did not lose any time, and when I had shown I was as strong as him, with a little bit to spare, I got him to prophesy. He wanted a plaguey lot of perswadin,' and he got it; but when he couldn't stand no more on it, he let on that it was inside of a rotten willer, alongside a pond in the holler. I didn't know no pond, but I ketched sight of the Kid sneakin' off, end I jest sneaked after her, takin' Israel along, case he mighter made a mistake in his jography. There was no walking fast with Israel over the brambles, end I lost sight of the Kid; but it stood to reason that the holler was downhill, so down I went the way the Kid had gone, near as I could reckon, and there was the pond, and the rotten willer, all he had prophesied, and there at the foot of the willer was the empty case but nairy diamond. I cocked my eye around end once more I ketched sight of the kid sneakin' off I went for her, nat'rally, but I might jest as well have went from a tom-tit. She got clean outer sight about the same time's I got outer wind, but Israel wouldn't give up end so we hunted about for the Kid until we couldn't neither of us hunt any more; then we sit down in committee, and, arter pretty warm discussion, we came to the unanimous conclusion thet, fur the sake of every one consarned, we hed better get rid of the leather case and say nothin' about it. I laid it down that the Kid had not took the diamond for mere mischief. She knew, in her own greaser way, that the thing had a power in it to bring happiness to the owner,—like a charm. She see that it clothed us decent and lodged us comfortable, and that, while it separated you and her, it brought you and squire's daughter together. And we laid it mutual that the Kid hed too much gumption to pitch the thing away, but would hide it somewhere where she could fetch it bimeby. Now, hef we'd done otherways, what would have happened? Van Hoeck ud have declared it was all a lie, and wild horses wouldn't er dragged the secret outer the Kid. The only hope of gettin' back the Hesper was ter let her play her game and watch her close."

A copy of this statement I sent to Sir Edmund, and I added:

"Either Van Hoeck is possessed of supernatural clairvoyance, or he must have been in complicity with the man who took the diamond from me."

"Can that man have been the 'Furnival' who obtained the address of Brace and myself from you?"

For my own part, I doubted Van Hoeck's innocence. Perhaps I may have been biased in forming an opinion of him by my jealous dislike of the relation he had formed with Edith. She was the only living creature Van Hoeck had spoken well of in my hearing; and I fancied he was playing a hypocritical part to obtain the pleasure of her society and friendship.

By the return mail, Sir Edmund wrote:

"I felt it right to read that part of your letter referring to the robbery to Van Hoeck, who for the last week has been an accepted visitor here, and, I may add, the object of Edith's sympathetic commiseration. He declared upon his oath that there had been no struggle between himself and Brace, and that no statement had been extorted from him by the violent means indicated; that when you left, he felt his his way to the road, and waited there. Brace came and undertook to lead him home. He remembers stopping on the way while Brace asked him if he thought you had really been robbed of the diamond. He knew nothing of the leather case, which Brace might have concealed in the manner you describe, without his perception. After this explanation, he said that he must once more relinquish our friendship until all doubt is cleared up. 'But,' he added emphatically, as he was about to leave us, 'If only a part of this story is true,—if the girl got possession of the diamond, hid it, and should restore it to Brace and Thorne, they will make away with it and you will never see any one of them again.' "

"If Van Hoeck is not the very old' un himself,' said the Judge, when I showed him this letter, "he's hand in hand with him."

We asked Lola if she had recognized the man who dropped from the oriel window.

"No," she replied, "the night was too thick; but he was about the size of the man I saw the night before going from one window to the other in the left-hand side of the house."

One morning Brace said to me:

"I've had my suspicions on it for some time; but now I'm sure on it. We're being watched."

I asked him what reason he had for this belief.

"My reason is this," he replied. "The one-legged nigger as comes here for scraps give one of the house-helps harf-a-dollar this morning. It looked like he'd been buying up your silver spoons, so I jest had the rascal searched; but there warn't nairy thing on him but varmin. Lay your life, sir, that nigger didn't give half-a-dollar for nothing. We've got to keep our eyes open!"

"You think he is a spy, paying the helps for information with respect to our movements?" I said.

"I do,—jest that."

"Why?"

"Why?" echoed Brace, drawing a long breath, "because it is jest three weeks since Van Hoeck learnt that we are going to get back the Great Hesper, and he found an excuse for quittin' the locality of Monken Abbey."

CHAPTER XIX.

As the spring advanced, Brace turned his eyes daily to the mountain tops. On the first of May he said he would have a day or two off, and "jest have a look round at things.".

On the seventh he returned.

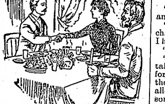
"The time's come," he said; "the snow's going away sharp, and the rocks is already squittering down, but, glory be, the hole's open. All we've got to pray for now is that the Kid'll listen to the v'ice of reason. Leave her to me!"

As we were sitting at table he said, in a casual way:

"I was up to my old lot in Petersville for a bit of a refresher during my holiday, sir; and you've no idea how nice the old place do look. Now, supposin', as we ain't got nairy blessed thing to do for the next week, we kinder take a look around arter that stone we used to think such a lot of,—jest for curiosity like,—hey? The Kid used ter make a fine to do about bein' good when she was sick; do you feel like it now, my gel?"

Lola turned deadly pale, and was silent for a moment, then, lifting her eyes to mine, she stretched her hand out, and, as I took it, said:

"I am ready."



"I AM READY."

. . . .

We made our preparations that afternoon, and took the night train from San Diego to Canon River, where we put up for the night. In the morning we took the stage to Great Canon City,—a deserted mining town at the foot of the Sierra. After lunching at the only hotel, we hired mules, and, leaving the valley, ascended the mountain path.

Water streamed freely down the mountain path upon the lower slopes; but our difficulties only commenced when we reached the line where the half-melted snow made the rocks treacherous even to the feet of the sure mules. We had four hours of terribly rough and dangerous traveling before we reached Petersville,—the most wretched collection of rotten shanties I ever saw.

Not a living creature was to be seen. there was not a foot mark in the slushy snow which still lay upon the ground; it seemed completely abandoned, But the Judge led the way through the deserted rows of tumble-down huts, and presently pointed to one from which a column of blue smoke was ascending through the clear air.

We were on a plateau in the very heart of the mountains. All around the rugged peaks rose high into the still air, tinted with deep purple in the shadow, and the loveliest rose pink where the sunlight fell upon the snow. Where the snow had slid away from the precipitous sides, the granite, streaming with water, glittered in the bright rays as if it were encrusted with jewels.

As we came to a halt, waiting for a response to Brace's call, the silence was broken by a prolonged roar like that of distant thunder, as some rock, loosened by the frost, broke away and hurtled down the unfathomed canon.

A man came from the building, which still bore faint trace of the word "Hotel" on its facade, and, greeting Brace with the air of an old acquaintance, said he had got everything aired, and a supper all ready to put down to the fire. Brace had seen the necessity of preparing him for our reception: A couple of rooms had been made as decently comfortable as might be expected. We left Lola there, and strolled out while the dinner was preparing.

The end of the town abutted upon a wide stream, that was tearing and whirling along among the gigantic boulders that marked its course, toward a black cleft which divided a towering mountain in two. Fantastic as are the effects which characterize the heights of the Sierra, I had seen nothing comparable to this. It was as if some mighty hand had split the mountain in half.

"I have know'd the time," said the Judge impressively, "when both sides of this river was lined with miners, and every one on 'em worth his thousands of dollars!"

I had no sympathies with the past glories of the stream. My mind was filled with admiration of the savage beauty of the scenery around.

"Thar," said the Judge, flinging a piece of wood, part of an appliance which might have washed gold untold, into the turbid and rushing waters; "thar, bar stoppages, that'll pass the Great Hesper in less time than it will take us to get back to the hotel."

"Is it through that cleft we have to go?"

"Ah, sir, and down to the very innards of it."

I was looking toward the dark chasm with a feeling of awe, when Brace touched my elbow.

He was dragging at his chin tuft, his lower lip protruding, his heavy brows bent. He pointed slowly to a trace in the snow.

"The man from the hotel been down here,—is that what you mean?" I asked.

"It ain't him, sir, that mark. Look at it,—it's a one-footed man! end!" he added, striding forward and looking closer.—"end it's a left-footed man! end it's a one wooden-legged man! and then, with conviction, "It's the durned nigger that's been spyin' after us. Leave him to me. He ain't goin' to spy us to-morrow not hef I knows it.

I approached the marks, and perceived that beside the foot was the round hole made by a wooden stump.

After dinner, Brace looked to the pine torches he had brought up, and spent the evening in drying them carefully, whilst chatting with the man of the hotel. He said not a word about our discovery, nor did the man speak of any visitor being in the house. This with a certain cunning look in his red eyes, alarmed me.

We were called at four o'clock the next morning, Brace saying that we must start early, in order to get our job done in time to get back to a comfortable dinner, but in reality, I believe, to preclude the possibility of being followed. When we had finished our breakfast, Brace, taking the hotel man by the button, said:

"Old pal, you hev got a stranger staying in this house, I reckon."

The man scratched his ear, looked up and looked down, and then at a jerk of his button blinked up at Brace, and said:

"Wal, I allow I hev."

"A wooden-legged stranger, I think?"

The same shuffling, and then:

"Wal, I allow he hev got a wooden leg."

"A nigger. I believe."

"Wal, a nigger accordin' to appearances."

"I kinder fancy he's in the little chamber over there. 'Twarn't a swine I heard gruntin', were it?"

"You kin inspect him, if you like."

"I will, after which hef I take a fancy to nailin' of him up for four and twenty hours for the same number of dollars, you will allow me the use of a hammer and some three-inch pints?"

"I will do that," said the man; and, the two having shaken hands on the bargain, he went off to get the articles required, while Brace looked into the room.

"It's the same," said Brace, and turning up his sleeves, he proceeded to nail up the door in a business-like manner.

"I don't think he will trouble us unless he kin afford to make it worth the old pal's while to let him out," said Brace, as we started from the house, "end even then he won't get much of a chance, seein' as no mortal man can get down that hole without a light, and we've got eyes or to see hef a light is follerin' on us."

TO BE CONTINUED.

How the Nations Laugh.

All the world laughs, though the nations have different ways of showing mirth. The Chinese can't laugh as hearty or as expressive as the European or American. It is oftener a titter than a genuine outburst of merriment. There is little character or force in it. As for the Arabian laugh, we hear little of its hilarious ring through the ages of mirth in the old world. The Arab is generally a stolid fellow, who must either see good reason for a laugh, or be surprised into it. In Persia a man who laughs is considered effeminate, but a free license is given to female merriment.

One reads of the "grave Turk" and the "Sober Egyptain," but it is not recorded that they have never moments of mirth, when the fez bobs or the veil shakes under pressure of some particularly "good thing." In Mahomet himself, Christian writers have noted cordiality and jocoseness, and they say there is a good ringing laugh in the prophet with all his seriousness.

An American traveler in Europe remarks the Italian laugh as languid, but musical; the German as deliberate, the French as spasmodic and uncertain, the upper class English as guarded and not always genuine, the lower class English as explosive, the Scotch of all classes as hearty, and the Irish as rollicking.—From the Detroit Free Press.

SMUGGLED BRANDY.

The Ingenious Device Discovered by French Custom Officers.

The French custom officers who are stationed at the gates of Paris to guard against exciseable goods entering without paying the duty have occasionally to deal with ingenious attempts at smuggling. Last week, for instance, an attempted fraud was laid bare which goes to show how fertile the contrabandists are in expedients. At the Menilmontant gate a man in charge of a pony cart, in which were three large wooden boxes, attempted to pass the barriers. "Have you anything to declare?" asked one of the officials.

"Nothing," said the man, "unless government has put a tax on cemetery wreathes," and as he spoke he drew the lid off one of the boxes, revealing a number of the wreathes and crosses of artificial flowers so common in French burying grounds. The man was about to pass on when something about him aroused the suspicions of the chief official. He took the cover off one of the boxes and admired the beauty of the flowers and their remarkable fidelity to nature. Lifting one casually in his hand, he found it was remarkably heavy, and closer examination showed that when stripped of flowers and moss it was a zinc case filled with the finest brandy. The rest of the contents of the boxes were of the same nature and were at once confiscated. As frauds of the kind are severely punished by the Parisian authorities, the ingenious inventor of the trick will probably be allowed leisure enough in Mazas to design something novel.

KIDNAPED BY A BEAR.

Seeking to Replace Her Lost Cub, and the Child Was Uninjured.

A little three-year-old, named Fleming, whose parents live in northern Michigan, being missed one afternoon, her parents tracked her to some bushes in the field about forty rods from the house, at which point the child's tracks disappeared and those of a large bear were found leading into the woods. The horrified father, aided by neighbors, followed up the bear, which had carried off the child as fast as possible; but night set in, and they were obliged to wait till morning, when the pursuit were recommenced.

In a short time, as the pursuers were passing a swampy spot, they heard the child's voice calling aloud. They rushed forward, heard a splash in the water and soon saw the child standing on a log stretching over a pond. The bear, the child said, was carrying her across the log and had just jumped into the water and swam away. The bear had not hurt the child in the least, but had been caressing in its manner and had laid down at night with its arms around the little one as if to shield her from harm. The bear had just lost her cub and seemed to wish to adopt the child in its place.

The Grip in 1563.

According to the following extract, from an old historical work, not only was Edinburgh afflicted with the influenza in 1563 but the queen of Scots herself had the disease: "In November Edinburgh was visited with a 'new disease' called the 'new acquaintance,' which passed through the whole courte, neither sparing lorde, ladye nor damoysell. Yt ys a pain in their heades that have yt, and a soreness in their stomacks with a greate coughe. The queene keapte her bedde vi dayes. Ther was no appearance of danger, nor manie that died of the dysease, except some olde folks."

Horse Running Forty Miles an Hour.

Few horses have made a mile dash in less than 1:40; Salvator, in 1890, I believe, made it in 1:35½, which is something truly wonderful. Let us analyze these figures: To begin with, it is nearly forty miles an hour—a speed averaged by few railway trains. There are 5,280 feet in a mile, so that for every one of the ninety-five seconds he was in making that mile he had to get over fifty-five and three-tenths feet of ground. Just think of the wonderful speed he was moving at—a half a hundred feet for each beat of a man's pulse!

Her Cobblestone Mantel.

A woman who is building a home on a bluff of the Mississippi river will have the big chimney piece in the hall constructed of stones from every state in the union. Each has been contributed by a friend, and, as in asking, the size has been designated about that of a medium cobblestone, symmetry is preserved. She already has one from Alaska, and also several washed by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The house itself is built of stone, "but my cobblestone mantel," writes the woman, "will be the pride of the place."

A Big Setting of Eggs.

Perhaps the biggest setting of eggs on record was made in California recently. An ingenious hop-grower put his hop-drying kiln to a novel use while waiting for the fall curing of his hop crop. He fired up the great furnace, carefully gauged the temperature with a thermometer, then spread out upon the screen 6,500 freshly laid eggs It is reported that at one time there were exposed on the raised platform of the kiln 2,500 downy, infantile chicks of every conceivable shade of color.

Larger Than the Sun.

There are doubtless scores and hundreds of bodies that are larger than the sun among the so-called fixed stars visible to the naked eye. Certainly Capella, Arcturus, Sirius, Vega and Aldebaran are each immensely larger than the sun.

The Poet.

It is said to be an Asiatic myth that the soul of a poet passes into the body of a grasshopper at death, from the fact of the latter singing until it starves.

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TROTTING HORSE BREEDING COMPANY,
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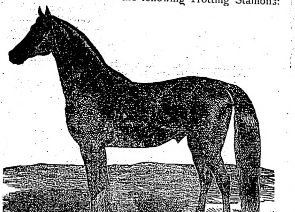
Offer for public service the following Trotting Stallions:



Ham Nut, No. 16,797—A fine looking and very promising young horse. He is a grandson of the great Nutwood, No. 600, record 2:18¾, and sire of 77 with records of 2:11½ to 2:30. The greatest living trotting horse sire. Ham Nut's first dam is by Hamdallah, No. 2,917, the sire of 8 with records from 2:19½ to 2:30; his second, by Silas Wright, No. 2:610, record 2:23¼, the sire of three with records of 2:30 or better.

Rose Valley Chief, No. 15,481, by Blackwood Jr., No. 380, record 2:22½, and the sire of five with records of 2:30 or better. Rose Valley Chief's first dam by Administrator, No. 357, record 2:29½, and sire of nine with records of 2:30 or better. Second dam by Alexander's Norman, No. 25, the sire of Lulu 2:14¾, May Queen 2:20, etc.

Gold Coin. A very promising, large, blood-like looking, non-standard horse. Sired by Silas Wright, No. 2,610, with a record of 2:23½. Gold Coin's first dam by Abe Lincoln, by Bucephalus, by Blackhawk, No. 5, he the sire of Ethan Allen, record 2:25, and others. Second dam by Sampson's thoroughbred, third dam by a Messenger horse.

These three horses are as represented and will make the season of 1892 at Company stable, Crookston, Minn, at a very low service fee, breeding and individual merits considered. Extended pedigree and further particulars on application. Call at the barn and the horses will be cheerfully shown by
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BY NEW PATENT.
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The teeth never tip or drop down while eating, talking or laughing, the gold clasps admitting of light, thus permitting the teeth or lodging in all cases.

This new method for inserting where as discovered by experimenting, patented February 11th, 1890 and I am now able to make perfect fits for all. This process is absolutely without pain and at a price within the reach of all.

Call on me before you have your teeth extracted as I make a specialty of Removable Bridge, and Roofless Plates. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case. Gold fillings inserted. Vitalized air and electricity for painless operations.

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LIVE STOCK

MIXED FEEDING.

How to Mix Various Foods to the Best Advantage.

Wheat bran is one of the few materials that can be purchased and fed out to the stock on the farm. It is one of the few materials that can be fed to stock and yet return nearly its full value in the manure. It will help to make bone and muscle in your growing stock, and hence can be fed to an advantage to them. With all the classes of stock—sheep, cattle, horses and hogs—it can be used to a good advantage in making up a good variety.

Combined with sheaf oats it makes a good ration for sheep, horses or cattle. With oil or cornmeal, or either hay or good corn fodder, it makes one of the best rations for milk cows during the winter. With corn and oil meal it makes a good feed for the brood sows and the growing pigs. Combined with oil meal it makes a good feed with hay, wheat or oat straw or corn fodder, lessening very materially the amount of grain necessary to keep in a good, thrifty condition, with the advantage that in feeding the quality of the manure will be improved.

With the rough foods, such as corn, fodder, straw and hay, the best results can be secured if these are first run through a feed cutter. They can be more thoroughly mixed together than if the roughness is fed whole, while there will be less waste in feeding the roughness. It can be purchased in considerable quantities and if stored in a dry place will keep without damage. It is very important, however, to keep it dry, or it will mold and spoil. Where there is considerable roughness and but little grain, bran can be used to an advantage in feeding and often this class of foods can be used when of others more or less would be wasted, while a better variety can be supplied to the stock, and this will help to keep in a good condition, especially in the winter.—Farmer's Home Journal.

Austrian Horse Breeding.

The stud at Mezohegyes has been established for more than 100 years, and breeding is carefully restricted. Pedigrees are kept for generations and the breeds are established, and there are as numerous divisions as in the trotting families of America. At Mezohegyes the stallions are divided into four classes, those in the first division, some nineteen in number, being used for stud purposes at the parent farm. Of this lot nine are English thoroughbreds and ten half bred—that is, the progeny of English or French thoroughbred stallions and the native Hungarian mares. The thoroughbred stallions were selected because of their breeding, racing performances, soundness and individuality, and none but sound mares are ever mated with them, it being the policy of the government to breed horses without a blemish of any kind. All these stallions are exercised daily for two hours.

The stallions in the second division are let out to private breeders, who pay from 300 to 800 florins a season for them. In the third division are to be found those that are kept at the military stations scattered all over the country, and are let at fees varying from two to five florins. Those in the fourth division are the stallions that are sold to the communes or divisions into which Austria and France are split up. Of the second class some 2,700 Mezohegyes stallions are standing at the low fees named, and oftener two florins is paid than the larger sum. The Austrian horses have wonderfully kind dispositions, 100 stallions frequently standing side by side at Mezohegyes with nothing but swinging poles between them.

The horses sold to the communes are disposed of at much below their real value, the prices being set by the minister of agriculture, it being the one object to encourage the Austrians to improve the breed of the horse. Representatives from the communes inspect the horses, make their choice, and pay down one-quarter of the price, which is never altered, before taking the horse away, and the balance is paid in three annual installments. This privilege is very much valued by the communes, who invariably buy up all the horses. Several horses are purchased by one commune, and as one district near Mezohegyes consists of 40,000 inhabitants, who own some 27,000 horses, the necessity of such extensive buying is apparent.

The mares are generally kept in groups, or what is termed a haras, of about 100 mares each, guarded by mounted soldier chicos when turned out on the plains. The mares are in three divisions, the first being the Gidrans, so called from the founder of their race, a pure bred Arab, his progeny again being crossed with English thoroughbreds. They are usually about 15.3 hands high and handsomely turned, are easily matched, and are generally a dark chestnut in color. They have great bone and substance, and to an English or American eye should be useful in the hunting field. They are said to produce excellent chargers, with the best of tempers.

The second division of brood mares contains Anglo-Norman mares descended from a stallion named Nonius, imported from France in 1815, his progeny being crossed with English stallions. These mares are from sixteen to seventeen hands high, chiefly browns and bays, and they produce superb carriage horses to the cover of thoroughbred stallions. Another division contained smaller mares descended from Nonius, and the last is composed of the descendants of a Hungarian horse called Furioso, his progeny being crossed with half bred and thoroughbred English stallions.

It is perfectly safe for a stranger to go among the horses in the field, and they submit to having their feet handled, showing no signs of viciousness.—Nineteenth Century.

FEED FOR A DRIVING HORSE.

The Best Ration for a Horse That Makes Heavy Journeys.

A gentleman in Flagstaff, A. T., writes to The Breeder's Gazette asking information on the above subject, and Professor W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station, replies. We give below both question and answer:

"What kind of grain and amount per day should be given a driving horse weighing 1,150 pounds and a good eater? At times his load is somewhat heavy and one of his frequent trips is a distance of thirty miles, which he makes in about seven hours. Can oilcake be used to advantage, and in what proportion?"

As I recollect there is very little farming in the vicinity of Flagstaff, and the grain at least, and probably during much of the season hay also, must be brought from long distances, either the Pacific coast or Kansas, though no doubt points nearer furnish alfalfa hay, which, however, is not a very satisfactory feed for horses. Oats are at all times the best single grain for horses, and eight to ten pounds a day may be fed. If they are expensive and bran and corn not so dear, feed three or four pounds of these in place of the same weight of oats. If rolled barley can be obtained at reasonable figures, eight to ten pounds of that may be substituted for the oats with satisfactory results.

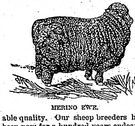
Some oilmeal is an excellent food for a horse, but too much should not be fed. Two or three pounds a day may be given, at the same time withdrawing that amount of grain from the ration. If hard worked the horse will need a little more grain than is here stated. Barley hay proves very satisfactory for roughage, or hay from east of the Rockies may be used if nothing satisfactory can be obtained at home. The grasses about Flagstaff must be very nutritious and satisfactory if they can be obtained in the form of hay, but I doubt if any quantity of hay is made there.

Merino Ewe.

Whenever sheep are bred for wool primarily there will always be a good word to be said for the American merino. If we have not been able to do some things in our live stock development in America we certainly have produced a type of wool sheep of which we may be proud. In spite of low prices for wool, too, there will always be thrifty breeders who will make a wool sheep pay.

To wool sheep men we commend the ewe in this picture. If you want a good coat of wool, here it is. This ewe is a western production, and would yield over nine pounds of washed wool.

The wool of a good merino ewe is three inches long and is white as well, too much yolkiness not being a desirable quality. Our sheep breeders have been now for a hundred years endeavoring to improve the original Spanish merino, and have succeeded so well that the American merino is sent for from Australia to better the wool sheep there. One of the best characteristics of our merino is its hardiness. In selecting merinos for breeding do not have too many wrinkles. In shearing, wrinkles are as hard to manage as they are on an old man's face in shaving. Too many wrinkles are not good in anything. The first merino rams imported into this country weighed less than 140 pounds, the washed fleece a little more than 8 pounds, and they were thought to be fine animals at that. Now a yearling American merino ram weighs 180 pounds, sometimes more; and his fleece, unwashed, will tip the beam at 30 pounds.



MERINO EWE.

Live Stock Points.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, who lives in Montana, and has had much experience, declares that it is the root of the loco weed, and not the leaves, that poisons live stock. The root is slight and easily pulls out with the leaves which animals bite off. They chew it up and swallow it, hence the fatal effects that follow. The writer, Mr. Sieber, says that every haystack in his neighborhood contains more or less of the leaves, but they are harmless. We have here an opinion that is worth heeding.

Did you ever think of preparing ensilage for the hens? It is the next thing to green feed itself for them in winter. Where you have a silo for the cattle, throw a little of the ensilage to the chickens several times a week. Where you have no large live stock to make a silo for, make a little silo for the chickens and fill it with green grass, oats or rye, and feed liberally to the hens in winter. One writer who has tried it declares that winter ensilage for the hens increases their egg laying powers fully 10 per cent.

Even when the hogs are in pasture, keep ashes and charcoal where they can have access to them freely. To a hog there is no delicacy like charred corncobs.

Do not feed corn to hogs in the dust.

The hoofs of a stallion colt must be looked after more carefully than those of other colts. He is early placed in confinement and kept there, so that his feet have no chance to grow naturally. This class of horses is therefore more apt to have unsound feet than others.

One man who claims to be an expert says lumpy jaw in cattle can be cured by opening the lump with a knife and putting into the wound a "chemical compound," the nature of which he does not explain. It is probably some kind of a caustic, however.

Patti's Wonderful Castle.

The house in which Patti lives is one of the most interesting of homes. Craig-y-Nos castle, as the songstress has christened it, is hidden away in the wild hills of the Swansea valley of Wales. It would be one of the most inaccessible spots imaginable were it not for a little railway which runs within four miles of it. In pleasant weather it would be difficult to find a prettier bit of landscape, but in wet and wintry weather, when storms sweep through the valley and transform the tumbling little Tawy river into a foaming torrent, it is a good place to keep away from. Patti's reason for choosing a home there was a good one. The peculiarly moist atmosphere of the place suited her voice better than any other locality she could find on the English side of Dover straits. Having once determined where she would live, Patti began to build a home consistent with her ample ideas of comfort and luxury.

The most remarkable thing about Craig-y-Nos is that such an establishment is to be found in such a remote part of the country. It is very much as though Jay Gould had built his Irvington palace in the heart of the Adirondacks instead of on the slope of the Hudson river. In point of architectural beauty or extent of acreage it would be absurd to compare Craig-y-Nos with any of the great ancestral estates of the English aristocracy. The castle takes its name from a huge, ill shaped hill called Craig of the Night. To get around this hill and make her house moderately accessible from the railway station Patti spent $20,000 in building a roadway.—Florence Wilson in Ladies' Home Journal.

Teaching a Girl a Lesson.

She happened to catch a Greene and Gates avenue car that was crowded with business men on their way to the bridge and a sprinkling of women and schoolboys. She looked around in vain for a seat, but the men had their noses buried in newspapers and possibly did not see her. She stood almost directly in front of a gallant schoolboy who was studying "Cæsars Gallic Wars," and he arose and proffered his seat. The young woman without even a nod of acknowledgment, flopped down with an injured expression, as though she was just inheriting her rights, which she should have come into long ago.

"Excuse me," said the youth, a mischievous twinkle illuminating his eyes, "but I think I left one of my books on the seat."

At this point everybody looked up, seemingly all at once, and saw the young woman rise, and the young man reseat himself, with a very audible "Thanks."

That young woman's embarrassment was painful. Everybody was smiling, and not a few old codgers chuckled. It was a cruel thing to do, and, as the young fellow says, he did it all on the spur of the moment, and would probably not have done it had he thought twice. However, he has evidently taught one young woman the appropriateness of gratitude, even in small things.—Brooklyn Eagle.

London Children Have to Work Hard.

The testimony of Mr. Lakeman, factory inspector, before the committee on the store hours bill sitting at London, revealed the terrible fact that the ordinary time of boys and girls behind the counter is eighty-four hours a week, or fourteen hours a day. But he knows of neighborhoods where the stores are kept open for ninety-six hours a week, or an average of sixteen hours a day. All the employees are expected to be present during the whole day, beginning at 6 a. m. and lasting till 10 at night.

The lower the neighborhood the longer the hours during which the stores are kept open. In some parts where laborers dwell stores will be open on Saturdays from 6 a. m. till midnight. Mr. Lakeman said that anæmia, dyspepsia, and even varicose veins were produced in girls of sixteen to eighteen years through long hours in stores. On busy days the employees were not allowed more than ten minutes for dinner out of their sixteen hours of work a day and no time for tea. The majority of storekeepers, he said, would hail with joy a law enforcing a uniform limit of keeping stores open.—Chicago Herald.

Only One Poisonous Snake in England.

Of the 1,500 different species of snakes which are now known to naturalists, the great majority are not poisonous, and of the four kinds of snakes, or snakelike creatures, which inhabit England, only one is venomous. This distaste for serpents which most persons experience, gives way in many instances to a feeling of interest as soon as, without risk or danger, they become better understood. The collection of animals at the London Zoological gardens has now for many years included a considerable number of snakes, and so has greatly helped to diffuse a more rational sentiment in their regard. But much yet remains to be effected before that admiration for serpents, which their beauty and the many points of interest they possess really call for, is felt by educated persons in general.—Quarterly Review.

Mrs. Browning's Sonnets.

The sonnets from the Portuguese were written by Elizabeth Barrett to Mr. Browning before her marriage, although she never even showed them to him till some years after they were man and wife. They were sonnets such as no Portuguese ever wrote before or ever will write again. There is a quality in them which is beyond words, that echo which belongs to the highest human expression of feeling. But such a love to such a woman comes with its own testament.—Annie Thackeray Ritchie in Harper's.

Funnyman's Misadventure.

Funnyman (finishing his story)—Ha, ha, ha! Amusing, isn't it? Well, good-by, they say it's wise to leave at once after you've said a good thing, you know.

Amiable Hostess—Oh, you are not going yet, are you, Mr. Funnyman?—Kate Field's Washington.

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Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

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WITH this issue our list goes out to our readers directed by our new mailer and the time to which each subscription is paid, thus: "Jones, John, 21apr91" shows that John Jones' subscription is paid up to April 21st, 1891. Should you find your account behind for that length of time or more and have the means convenient to set it ahead a year or so you would confer a great favor upon the JOURNAL management by remitting the amount necessary to set the subscription ahead. The heavy expenses we have incurred in improvements this spring enables us to appreciate all favors of this kind at double their real value.

HE'S ALL RIGHT.

The work of the National Republican convention is done—well done—and the JOURNAL can rejoice with every true Republican over the result.

Benjamin Harrison is nominated for president, and the most ardent admirer of Blaine can find no fault with the selection of a man who brought success to the Republican party against fearful odds—when the administration was in the hands of the Democrats.

It was thought the Blaine men would develope more strength than they showed in the convention, but before the first ballot was taken, it was evident that the plumed knight was doomed to defeat, and many of his adherents flocked to the standard of McKinley, thinking to break or check the Harrison forces.

The unanimity with which the delegates fell in line after the voting began showed that there was no bitterness or feeling against the president, and the Blaine men were actuated only by a love of their chieftain. Of course, a few such as Clarkson, Platt and Quay feel sore over the result, but before the campaign opens they will have forgotten the little strife at Minneapolis and be found in line working for the success of the nominees of the party.

Mr. Blaine's resignation from the cabinet at the last moment without any explanation was regarded by some of his friends as being indiscreet, and it is estimated that at least seventy-five delegates deserted him on this account.

For vice-president, Whitelaw Reid of New York, was the unanimous choice of the convention. Mr. Reid is one of the most popular and widely known men in his state and will undoubtedly contribute largely to the success of the ticket in New York.

President Harrison's clean administration and his firm handling of executive affairs, coupled with the prosperity of the country during his term of office, all tend to make him an invincible candidate, and the Republican party will surely re-elect him.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

These are the salient features, says the New York Press, of the platform on which the Republican party proposes to carry the coming election:

We believe in the American doctrine of protection.

We believe that articles, except luxuries, which cannot be produced in the United States should be admitted free of duty.

We demand that on all imports competing with the products of American labor duties should be levied equal to the difference between wages at home and abroad.

We ask the people to pronounce a verdict upon the cowardly course of the Democrats in attacking the tariff piecemeal.

We believe in reciprocity, which has opened new markets for the products of the work shop and the farm.

We believe in the use both of gold and silver money.

We demand that every dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be equal to every other dollar.

We believe in an international conference to secure a parity of gold and silver throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, shall be permitted to cast one ballot and have it counted as he cast it.

We propose to keep on fighting till we have honest elections in every state.

We favor the revival of our foreign commerce in American ships.

We demand a navy to protect our interests and maintain the honor of our flag.

We demand that arbitrary combinations of capital to control trade conditions shall be rigidly regulated.

We believe in wise and consistent civil service reform.

We believe in admitting all the territories to the Union as soon as they are qualified for entrance.

We reaffirm the Monroe doctrine.

We demand the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We demand that the employes of railroads, mines and factories shall be protected against all needless dangers.

We sympathize with the oppressed in every land.

We demand freedom of speech and of the press.

We believe in popular education.

We favor the construction and control of the Nicaragua canal by Americans.

We believe in self government for territories.

We believe that the Columbian Exposition should be made a success worthy of the dignity and progress of the nation, and that the government should aid in this if necessary.

We sympathize with all the legitimate efforts to promote temperance and morality.

We pledge to the loyal veterans of the war for the Union the recognition that is theirs by right.

We are proud of President Harrison's magnificent administration.

And we propose to give the country another administration just as good for the next four years.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY UNITED.

During the convention at Minneapolis, the New York Press uttered the following timely suggestions: The dispatches from the special correspondents of the Press at Minneapolis strongly indicate the probability of Mr. Blaine's nomination. Whatever the decision of the convention may be, the Press is confident that it will command the loyal support of the whole Republican party. President Harrison has, it is stated, expressed the earnest wish that his supporters should refrain from all personal attacks or reflections upon Mr. Blaine. In doing this the president has set a noble example which all the Republicans, no matter what their preferences may be, should emulate. The delegates who will assemble in the convention hall in Minneapolis tomorrow represent the intelligence and patriotism of the Republicanism of the nation.

It is their duty, as the Press has pointed out, to act not in the supposed interest of any individual, but solely with regard to the interests of the party. The man to nominate is the man who can carry the doubtful states for the Republican ticket. If, in the judgment of the delegates, that man is Mr. Blaine, it will be well. If it is President Harrison, or some other of the able and popular leaders of the party, it will be well also. The great Republican party, devoted to the principles which have brought unprecedented national prosperity and progress, has full confidence in the wisdom and sincerity of its representatives.

The statement made by a sensational Democratic newspaper that "civil war" exists in the Republican party is as unfounded as the fictions with which thirty years ago, certain northern Democrats fed the hopes of the confederacy.

The truth is that the contest for the supreme honor of nomination to the presidency by the party of Lincoln, of Grant and of Garfield, is one of the best possible signs of that vital strength and energy which should and will enable the party to achieve success. "I love the noise of free nations" wrote De Tocqueville, that incomparable commentator on American institutions. The agitation now going on in the Republican party is that noise of free nations of which De Tocqueville spoke, and which no intelligent friend of free institutions regards with apprehension. The danger to a party, as to a state, is not in wholesome agitation, but in stagnancy and decay.

That there is human nature in the present emulation for the greatest political office in the gift of mankind is true; but it is human nature in its frank and open phase; it is the emulation of men who know and respect each others abilities and who concede each others merits, and is without reservation of menace or of enmity. The candidate selected, the other aspirants will, the Press believes, prove anew their title to the confidence of the party by sincere support of the chosen leader. There is abundant glory in a campaign besides that to be won by the commander in chief, and there will be abundant opportunity in the struggle now opening for every Republican leader to add fresh laurels to his record. The Republican party has room and recognition for every one of its distinguished sons, and not one of them, we are confident, will be found a sulking Achilles.

THE St. Vincent New Era says that the alliance of Kittson county by resolution endorsed Judge Mills and "will elect him if the alliance vote of Kittson county can do it." The New Era eulogizes the Judge very highly and makes the statement that he is the best timber as yet proposed.

THE nomination of Benjamin Harrison meets the approval of all who care to have a safe administration of public affairs. That President Harrison has given that kind of an administration cannot be gainsaid, and that he will do so again if elected is proven by that record.

ON the 1st of July the American Express company will retire from business on the line of the Great Northern railway, and be succeeded by the Great Northern Express company, of which J. J. Hill is the originator.

THE Fourth of July celebration at St. Vincent has been postponed till the 6th to allow the G. A. R. members and citizens generally to enjoy the grand encampment at Crookston on the 4th.

CITY COUNCIL.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.]

Aldermen, voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the council.

Passed this 14th day of June, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 15th day of June, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Aldermen Marlette, that the laying of cross-walks in the Fifth ward be put into the hands of the aldermen of that ward with power to act with relation to same. Carried.

CROOKSTON, Minn., June 14, 1892.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Crookston, Minn:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, commissioners appointed by your honorable body under the provisions of Sec. 6, of Chap. 10, Special Laws of Minnesota for 1885, in the matter of bringing to established grades the following streets, to-wit: Ash street, from Third to Loring street; Broadway, from Fletcher street to Third street; Robert street, from Great Northern railway tracks to the wagon bridge leading to Jerome's addition to said city, beg leave to report as follows:

After due notice given as provided in Sec. 4 of said Chap. 10, we proceeded to hear, view and determine the damages and compensation to be paid to the owners of property abutting on said streets; and also to determine the cost of making said improvements upon the tracts benefitted by said improvements, and have assessed the damages, benefits and the cost of said improvements as follows, viz:

BROADWAY, FROM 3D ST. TO FLETCHER ST.

NAME OF OWNER.	ADDITION.	LOT.	BLOCK.	BENEFITS.	COSTS OF IMPROVEM'NT.
Almira Clements,	orig ts	1	18	16 20	16 20
A Robertson,	orig ts, part	1	18	4 80	4 80
E A Smith,	" " "	1	18	3 84	3 84
E Sylvester,	" " "	2	18	8 16	8 16
Cromb et al	" " "	2	18	18 24	18 24
John McLean	" "	17	16	2 40	2 40
Paul Bataglia	" "	18	16	2 40	2 40
M R Brown,	" "	19	16	3 84	3 84
A C Schmidt	" "	20	16	4 80	4 80
H I Hanscome	" "	21	16	5 44	5 44
J G McGrew,	" " "	22	16	6 92	6 92
First Nat Bank	" " "	24	16	13 84	13 84
M Rauenbuehler	orig ts	18	16	7 68	7 68
Munn Bros,	" "	14	16	6 40	6 40
Frank Ives,	" "	15	16	4 16	4 16
Wm Watts,	" "	16	16	8 30	3 30
Geo Crocker, F & H add, part of lots 17, 18 and		19	5	53 20	53 20
City of Crookston, F & H add, part		19	5	10 64	10 64
Felix Fournet, F & H add.		12	5	30 93	30 93
Isidore Fortier est. F & H add, part		18	6	15 20	15 20
George Vine, F & H add, part		18	6	3 36	3 36
Benj LeDuc, F & H add, part		19	6	1 76	1 76
Edmond Barrett,e F & H add, part		19	6	1 76	1 76
Arthur Dufresne, F & H add, part		20	6	1 76	1 76
Benjamin LaDuc, F & H add, part		20	6	1 76	1 76
First Nat Bank, F & H add,		21	6	3 52	3 52
E M Walsh, F & H add, part		1	11	7 04	7 04
James O'Brien, F & H adn, part		1	11	1 76	1 76
A Clements, F & H add, 35 feet 1 and		2	11	2 40	2 40
A L Harris, F & H add, 25 feet, part		2	11	1 76	1 76
Ole Anderson, F & H add 25 feet		2	11	1 76	1 76
M M Jacobus, F & H add 90 feet, part		2	11	16 00	16 00
Hanscome & Barber, F & H add, 50 ft, part 1, 2 and		3	12	12 64	12 64
Frances Reckitt, F & H add 50 feet, part 1, 2 and		3	12	12 64	12 64
D H Beecher, F & H add, 50 feet, lots 1, 2 and		3	12	12 64	12 64
S L Dobson, F & H add, 50 feet lots 4, 5 and		6	12	21 28	21 28
First Nat. Bank, F & H add 50 feet, lots 4, 5 and		6	12	21 28	21 28
First Nat Bank, F & H add 50 feet, lots 4, 5 and		6	12	21 28	21 28
City of Crookston, across 2d, 3d, Robert and alleys				134 62	134 62

ROBERT STREET.

G N R Co, F & H rt-of-way 300 feet				30 00	30 00
A Clements, F & H add		12	8	4 70	4 70
McKinnon Bros, F & H add lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and		11	6	9 30	9 30
A McKinnon, F & H add lots 12 and		13	6	4 40	4 40
J Jorgenson, F & H add lots 14 and		15	6	5 30	5 30
Isadore Fortier estate, F & H add, part lots 17 and		18	6	4 40	4 40
H R Nolan, F & H add		16	6	2 80	2 80
M M Jacobus, F & H add, part lots 4, 5 and		6	11	15 10	15 10
C Palmer, F & H add		7	11	19 75	19 75
F Jerome, A C Loring add		1	3	15 00	15 00
F Bivins,	" "	9	1	15 00	15 00
F Reckitt, F & H add		8	12	19 75	19 75
Hanscome & Barber, F & H add, part lots 1, 2 and		3	12	15 10	15 10
Felix Fournett, F & H add lots 9, 10, 11 and		12	5	10 00	10 00
A Halvorson, F & H add		8	5	2 50	2 50
J C Ormsrud, F & H add		7	5	2 20	2 20
J H Thomas, F & H add		6	5	2 20	2 20
W Alderman, F & H add		5	5	2 20	2 20
Olson & Anderson, F&H ad		4	5	2 00	2 00
Francis Reckitt, F & H add		3	5	1 70	1 70
Jno Alderman, F & H add		2	5	1 70	1 70
Geo W Peake		1	5	1 70	1 70
E M Walsh		1	4	4 70	4 70
City of Crookston, Main st				14 60	14 60

ASH ST. FROM 3D ST. TO LORING ST.

J R Clements,	Fletcher ad	4	1	4 42	4 42
C N Lindell,	"	3	1	4 44	4 44
Mrs D McLennan	"	2	1	4 44	4 44
Bap Church soc	"	1	1	4 40	4 40
Chas E Sawyer, A C Loring's add		7	2	2 22	2 22
Max Ericsson, A C Loring add, lots 4, 5 and		6	2	18 71	18 71
Alderman & Sylvester, A C Loring add		32		11 00	11 00
F Jerome, A C Loring add, lots 1 and		2	2	28 00	28 00
F Bivins, A C Loring add, lots 1 and		2	1	13 60	13 60
S L Dobson, A C Loring's add, part		7	1	2 80	2 80
Grace S Palmer, A C Loring add, lots 5, 6 and pt		7	1	24 68	24 68
Mrs P C Sletten, A C Loring add, s½		4	1	9 84	9 84
H F Brown, A C Loring's add, n½		4	1	9 84	9 84
Episcopal Church Society				31 92	31 92
A Braley, 175 feet fronting on Ash street in frac lot 5 orig, and lot 3, sec 31, tp 150, range 46				93 34	93 34
W D Scott, 75 feet fronting on Ash street, out of lot 3, sec 31, tp 150, range 46				40 00	40 00
Cong Church Soc, orig pt frac 5, 50 feet				26 66	26 66
M R Brown, orig		3	18	80 00	80 00
G W Lewis, orig and F & H add		1	18	80 00	80 00
S L Dobson, F & H add		7	12	39 56	39 56
Francis Reckitt, F & H ad		8	12	16 40	16 40
C W Palmer	"	7	11	41 00	41 00
E M Walsh, F & H ad, part		8	11	18 71	18 71
Ethel E Vance, F & H add n 50, part		7	10	2 22	2 22
J W Wheeler, F & H add C 50, part		7	10	4 40	4 40
Ethel E Vance, F & H add S 50 feet, part		7	10	4 44	4 44
M A Mossefin, F & H add N 50, part		8	10	4 44	4 44
Thos H Bjoin, F & H add S 100, part		8	10	4 44	4 41
City of Crookston, across 2d, Robert, Fletcher and Houston ave				64 62	64 62

Respectfully submitted.

P. J. MCGUIRE,
WM. MUNCH, } Com's.
C. H. MIX,

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marshall, that the report be received and put on file. Carried.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Jerome, seconded by Alderman Anderson: Resolved, that the clerk be and is hereby instructed to advertise for bids for grading streets covered by the report of the commissioners on file in clerk's office. Bids to be filed not later than June 24th. The city to reject any or all bids. Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At a special meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the fourth day of January, 1892, Alderman Schmidt offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman McGlogan:

Resolved, That the Crookston Water Works, Power and Light company be and is hereby ordered to construct a line of water main the proper depth below any danger of frost on the following street: Commencing at the west terminus of the present line on Fifth street (5th st.) thence in a westerly course to the corner of Pine street, with one (1) hydrant at the corner of Fifth and Pine streets, the city of Crookston to pay fifty dollars ($50) to defray part of the extra expense connected with laying pipes through frosted ground, provided said line is laid immediately.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Buhn, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Marlette, Steenerson, Schmidt, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative—none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 4th day of January, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 4th day of January, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Attest: Acting Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Extensive preparations are being made to take good care of the thousands who will be here during the encampment, tents and good clean straw will be furnished for those who desire to camp out, the Masonic and Odd Fellows halls will be furnished with cots for ladies only; the school buildings and all vacant rooms that can be hired will be furnished with cots also and the multitudes will be well provided with sleeping accommodations and there will be no lack of food to eat.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 13th, 1892.

Cooley, Walter J—2
Green, George V
Morberg, H
Oddenetta, G
Peterson, Mrs Emma
Urguhart, W J
Erickson, Nils
Lange, Paul—4
Nelson, Henry Clay
Oldne, Jo—2
Peterson, Amanda
Stearns, Oscar J

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Bar Outfit For Sale Cheap.

As I am about to retire from the business I will sell my bar outfit and fixtures 'way, 'way down. Address or call on John O'Brien, Robert street, Crookston, Minn.

Grand Army Canes.

Will Clements has just received a large invoice of Grand Army canes, for the coming encampent. Everybody will want one, as a souvenir of that event.

Fosston Fancies.

From Thirteen Towns, June 10th.

Ten days without rain. How's that?

Wheat is fairly jumping out of the ground these days.

Fred Anderson, of the Crookston Mercantile Co., of Crookston, was up Tuesday.

Alva Newland, night clerk at the Commercial hotel at Crookston, was up on Tuesday chatting with old friends. It is not often he gets an airing nowadays.

Attorney E. M. Stanton was up from the county seat on legal business Tuesday. He took Lewis Soderberg and T. J. Orvik back with him as witnesses in a divorce suit.

Marshal Gust Holt was called to Crookston on Tuesday as a witness in the Thomas divorce case.

James E. Morrisey of the Crookston iron works, was in the city on Tuesday on business. He will come up in a couple of weeks and camp out at some of the lakes for a few days.

Thousands of ducks are nesting about the numerous lakes in this vicinity, and our sportsmen will have "plenty fun" on and after the 20th of August next.

On the fifth of July the crack shootists of this entire region will cross ramrods in a tournament at Crookston. Say, fellows, suppose we go down and capture a few of the handsome cash prizes which are to be offered?

The Congregational church at McIntosh is nearly enclosed, and when completed both it and the Fosston church will be dedicated. Rev. G. E. Northrup is the pastor of both congregations.

Our ball cranks seem to keep up their practice quite regularly. Even the older people are becoming interested, and we expect to soon be able to chronicle a game between two generations.

Crookston is using extraordinary efforts to induce a large crowd to visit her shores on the Fourth of July. Everything in the way of sports are promised and it will be a red letter day in her existence.

Miss Marin, assistant in our schools, will leave tomorrow for her home in Crookston, but our people hope to see her return for the fall term. Although she has been with us only a few weeks, she has become very popular and every one in the community is her friend.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,

THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS,
Leaders in Low Prices.

GASOLINE ENGINES

The Coming Power of the Northwest!

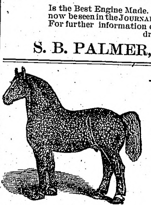
NO ENGINEER REQUIRED, NO FIREMAN,

No Boiler to Burst and no Expensive Wood or Coal Required. Runs at a cost of about 12 cents per day per actual horse power developed; that is, if you have a 6 horse-power engine and your machinery was but 3 horse power the cost of running your engine would be 36 cents for 10 hours.

The Lewis Gasoline and Vapor Engine

Is the Best Engine Made. One of these engines may now be seen in the JOURNAL press rooms in Crookston. For further information or catalogue, call on or address

S. B. PALMER, Lockhart, Norman Co., Minn.



THE GREY PERCHERON
NORMAN STALLION,
Dagobert 2,522

Registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France and America.

Must be Seen to be Appreciated.

ALSO THE HIGH BRED
PACING STALLION,
"CAPTAIN C."

Black Hawk, Clay, Hambletonian.

Will make the season of '92 at

S. L. COLLINS' STABLES.

O. A. NOBLE, Proprietor.

[4-18]

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

MR. BLAINE leaves Washington for Boston, en route for Bar Harbor, Me.

SECRETARY TRACY has gone to New York for a few days.

BILLS admitting Arizona and New Mexico as states pass the house.

E. L. LUCKETT has been appointed postmaster at Clitherall, Minn., vice Mrs. E. E. Bowe, resigned.

COL. W. B. REMY, judge advocate general of the navy, was placed on the retired list, with the rank of colonel in the marine corps.

THERE is a tacit agreement existing between the Democrats and Republicans of the house that during the convention week no tariff legislation will be called.

A REPORT from Paris that Samana bay, in San Domingo, has been ceded to the United States, is denied at the state department. It was stated that whatever excitement or uneasiness prevailed in San Domingo is in nowise due to any action on the part of the United States.

CASUALTIES.

Henry Cole, a school janitor, and his wife were instantly killed at Omaha by being crushed beeween a heavy iron girder and a motor train.

JOHN G. LOEWE and his two sons, aged eight and ten years, were drowned at the Silver Creek dam, about three miles north of Milwaukee, on the Milwaukee river. Mr. Loewe, his two sons and Michael Schwartz, a market gardener, started out in a small boat on a fishing trip. There was a strong current in the river and before either was aware of the danger Loewe lost control of the boat. The party was swept over the falls and father and son perished. Schwartz was hurled beyond the falls and succeeded in swimming ashore. Mr. Loewe was a miller, and was half owner of the flour mill which gets its power from the falls where he lost his life.

PERSONAL.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, the new United States minister to France, has arrived in Paris.

COL. L. L. POLK, of North Carolina, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, is dangerously ill at his residence in Washington, He has been ill for about ten days suffering from hemorrhage of the bladder, caused probably by a tumor. This has caused blood poisoning, and it is now thought that there is no hope for his recovery. His son-in-law is with him, and Mrs. Polk has been telegraphed for.

THE WICKED WORLD.

Two young men are jailed at Eau Claire, accused of a murder at Augusta, Wis.

CHINAMEN in San Francisco make ugly threats, and the lives of white women engaged in Christian work among them are in danger.

MARY ANDERSON, a servant girl, was found in a swamp near Rahway, N. J., with her throat cut. There is no clue to the murderer.

BERNARD WOEFFEL, who pleaded guilty in the court of oyer and terminer to a charge of arson in the second degree, committed suicide by hanging himself to a steam pipe in the New York Tombs where he was awaiting sentence.

A BARNWELL, S. C. despatch says: Under the grove of trees where eight negroes were brought from the county jail in December two years ago, and lynched and riddled with bullets, Gov. Tillman made this sensational utterance at the first meeting of the Democratic state campaign. He said: "There is only one crime that should bring on lynching. I, as governor, would head a party to lynch any negro that would assault a white woman."

J. W. WOOLDRIDGE, aged between thirty-five and forty was found in his room at the St. Paul hotel, Cincinnati, with his throat cut. Papers found upon him showed that he was connected with the City National bank of Austin, Tex., of which P. J. Wooldridge is president. Eighteen hundred dollars in money was found on his person. Only clew to the cause is a notification from a life insurance company that his application for a policy had been refused on account of lung trouble.

FOREIGN.

THE Oriental Bank of London has failed Liabilities about $5,000,000 pounds.

WHALEBACK vessels will be built in Europe by a large English company.

THE eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in violence. An earthquake was felt. For a time the residents were panic stricken.

PREMIER MERCIER of Canada has abandoned his private property to his creditors. It is understood that he will be without a cent.

THOMAS NORQUAY, member of the provincial parliament, of Manitoba and brother of the late Premier Norquay, was run over by the Canadian Pacific Railway yard engine at Winnipeg. He died at a hospital.

MRS. MONTAGUE, who was sentenced at Dublin to a year's imprisonment in the Londonberry jail for causing the death of her three-year-old daughter Helen through the punishment she inflicted upon her for some trivial act, has been released from custody. She is enciente and is seriously ill.

THERE is a feeling of anxiety in London growing out of the suspension of the New Oriental bank and regarding the stability of the Eastern concerns. Having enormous deposits on which it paid high interest, greater risks were taken to employ the deposits than were judicious. The doors of the bank were closed. It is reported that the depositors are not likely to receive more than fifteen shillings on the pound.

The grand hurdle race was run at Auteuil for 50,000 francs, three miles and a furlong. It was won by Legoursey, with Assureus second, and Bombard third. The first betting was 3 to 1 against Legoursey, 16 to 1 against Assuerus, and 6 to 1 against Bombard. There were eleven starters. Among the horses that ran was Jamais, about which so much interest was centered, as it was considered that he was a sure winner.

THE Oriental bank is in trouble owing to the decline in silver and losses in the Mauritis cyclone. The Bank of England is considering measures for its relief. The directors recommend the depositors to withdraw only 20 per cent of their deposits in order to allow the successful reconstruction of the bank. Steps will be taken to protect the assets of the bank. The immediate liabilities are believed to amount to £5,500,000.

POLITICAL ECHOES.

COLORED Republicans hold a national conference in Chicago.

THE Republicans carry Oregon by a good majority.

THE RAILROADS.

AGAIN does the Soo cut Eastern passenger rates $3.

J. R. BUCHANAN declines the chairmanship of the Western States Passenger association to which he was elected.

W. B. PALMER, purchaser of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, has resigned to enter the grain commission business. S. M. Lohren has been appointed his successor.

J. R. Buchanan has not yet accepted the chairmanship of the Western Passenger association. Neither has he declined it. Mr. Buchanan appeared before the committee today and asked for further time in which to decide.

SPORTING MATTERS.

MOTZ is batting hard for Fort Wayne.

Rumor has it that and Gore, O'Rourke Richardson will be released by New York.

JOE QUEST, once of St. Paul, is playing at Ispeming, Mich.

UP to June 3 the leading base runners in the league are: Duffy 23, Hamilton 20, Ward 15, Latham 15, Ryan 14, Tom Brown 14, McCarthy 12, Ewing 12.

ONE of the most remarkable games on record was played at Boston May 30—nine innings and not a man beyond second on each side. Then Zimmer let down and four runs won the game for Boston.

FRED WARNER, the boxing instructor of the Syracuse Athletic club, and James Kennard, the "St. Paul Kid," sparred ten rounds at Syracuse to a draw. Warner weighed 130 pounds and the kid 112.

SECRETARY BATEMAN, of the Louisville Ball club, addressed a letter to Manager Chapman assuring him that, despite gossip to the contrary, the team should be entirely under Chapman's control, and asking him to appoint Tom Brown as captain and Taylor assistant captain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. W. HACKETT is elected president of the St. Paul chamber of commerce.

THE Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum has voted to meet in Minneapolis in June, 1893.

Near Grayson Ky., Austin Porter was hung by a mob. On May 2 he killed his wife. The mob gathered at midnight, forcing the jailer to deliver Porter, and he was taken out and hanged to a bridge. Porter confessed the murder.

AN Italian named Celli and his wife were arrested at Wheeling W. Va., for burying a four-days-old baby alive in a "slack" pile at a coal mine dump. Some railroad men heard a whining noise and dug the child out. The only explanation the parents gave was that the baby was; "no good."

THE Boston & Maine Railroad company has closed a contract with Simpson & Robinson of Minneapolis for the erection of a grain elevator at Mystic wharf, Boston. There will be over 3,000,000 feet of spruce lumber used, the contract for which has been placed in Boston.

UPON inquiry at the American Bell Telephone company's office at Boston regarding the reduction in the usual extra dividend of 6 per cent, it was learned that the usual extra dividend was greater than the earnings for the first six months of the year actually in hand, and it was therefore thought best to make the extra dividend 3 per cent.

NEWS has been received at Dubuque that Howard Emerson a native of this city, has been found by his brothers wandering on the streets of Philadelphia in rags. He has been placed in an asylum at Plainfield, N. J., He was here three weeks ago on his annual visit, and a few days after his departure news came from New York that he had not returned and was $60,000 short.

THE wholesale grocerymen are endeavoring to come to arrangements with the sugar trust, whereby reasonable and uniform prices of sugar may be established. 130 delegates, representing most of the states of the union, met in New York and discussed the matter. Several plans were proposed, but none seemed to meet the unanimous approval of the delegates, and the matter will again be the topic of discussion.

GOV. WILLEY has returned to Boise, Idaho from the Cœur d'Alene mines where he went to investigate the trouble between the mine owners and the miners union. As a result of the investigation, the governor has issued a proclamation calling upon all unlawful assemblages to immediately disperse and refrain from interfering with the mine owners. The proclamation states that force, both state and national, will be invoked if necessary to preserve peace. The governor fears trouble before the difficulty has been adjusted.

AN important decision affecting the Sherman anti-trust law was delivered by Judge Blodgett at Chicago in the case of Andrew Bishop against the American Preserve Company, said to be a combination of fruit jelly and preserving manufacturers. Bishop had been a member of the trust and upon an attempt to withdraw the trust seized his business which had been transferred to the combine and brought suit against him in the United States court on an old account. Bishop, under the law sued for three times the value of his business, his claim being $121,111. Judge Blodgett sustained the demurrer filed by the trust but gave the plaintiff 10 days in which to amend.

RUDOLPH HACKER, a cigar manufacturer, and Mrs. Louise Plum, wife of Jacob H. Plum, were found dead in bed together in the woman's house at 114 North Halstead street Chicago. The gas was turned on full from two jets and the circumstances pointed to a double suicide. But subsequent developments went to show that Hacker found the woman asleep in the house, and to prevent her leaving him, which she was contemplating doing, he turned on the gas and killed her and himself. The woman had been separated from her husband for three years because of her relations with Hacker. She had recently promised to return to her home, and it is suspected that when Hacker became aware of this he resolved upon the deed which ended both lives.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Henry Wolfer, of the Detroit (Mich.) house of correction, succeeds Mr. Garvin as warden of the Stillwater penitentiary.

Gov. Merriam issues a proclamation recommending that Oct. 22, Columbus day, be observed as a holiday.

An Indian from the White Earth reservation is admitted to the bar of the United States court of appeals in St. Paul.

B. D. Hatcher, mayor of Kalispell. Mont., and Miss Bertha Keeler, daughter of H. J. Keeler, of St. Charles, were united in marriage.

The young daughter of William Rienspies, was struck by a flying engine on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, near Dover, and expired in 20 minutes.

Lightning struck the residence of John Oelke in Hay Creek and, while a bedstead was smashed to kindling, the sleeping occupants were uninjured.

The Redwood Falls board of educational have elected J. L. Torewns, of Speepy Eye, superintendent of the public shools for the ensuing year.

The fruit and confectionery store of Melander & Champlin at Red Wing was the scene of a stubborn fire at the other morning. The loss will be less than $1,000, however.

A. Murrell, charged with murdering his wife, at Hastings, is again free. The grand jury failed to indict him. His wife was formerly Mrs. Ellen Holmes, who killed her first husband about three years ago.

An attempt was made to pillage the village of Dundas by thieves. The Cannon Valley and Milwaukee depots and the general store of J. H. Orr were broken into, but little plunder being taken.

The Goodhue county Alliance and Peoples Party convention met at Cannon Falls and elected delegates to the state and congressional convention and passed resolutions indorsing the St. Louis platform.

The east-bound train on the Northwestern road, struck and killed a five-year-old child who was on the track between Dover and St. Charles. A playmate of the killed child rolled off the bridge just in time to escape a similar fate.

The June term of the district court convened in Hastings. Judges Crosby and Williston presiding. The latter charged the grand jurors, who entered upon their respective duties. A number of St. Paul and Minneapolis attorneys are in attendance.

The sixth annual commencement of the Zumbrota High School took place at the City Hall recently. Mary A. Howard was salutatorian, Julia C. Fosson valedictorian. There was an address by Rev. Smith Baker, of Minneapolis. Two diplomas from the state board were granted the class. There was a reception at the High School parlor.

The statement published some weeks ago that the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern railroad was to be sold under a judgment for $28,000 is erroneous. This claim was a matter the company has been contesting in the courts for a long time, and when final judgment was rendered it was promptly settled. Work is now in progress on an important extension of the road.

Stillwater Council Royal Arcanum, was organized by State Grand Regent F. F. Backus. The following officers were elected: Regent D. A. Blackney; vice regent. W. E. Easton; orator, T. C. Clark; past regent, F. T. Wilson; secretary C. H. Cannon; collector, G. E. Clarke; treasurer, W. L. Prince; chaplin, W. W. Baldwin; guide, Levi C. Proctor; Warden, G. H. Grant; sentry, W. E. Cowler; trustees, A. G. Schuttinger, F. A. Lenox and B. B. Smith.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. closed its three days annual session at Duluth. The next annual session will be held in Rochester. Dr. A. B. Norton, of Minneapolis, was elected grand master after a warm contest with W. G. Nye, of Minneapolis. Other officers elected are: F. W. Denton, Winona, deputy grand master; R. E. Patterson, Duluth, warden; A. S. Bolton, St. Paul, secretary; C. M. Sprague, Sauk Center, treasurer; W. G. Nye, Minneapolis, representative, one year; W. R. Johnson, St. Paul, two-year term. Officers elected by Daughters of Rebekah are: Mrs. Irene Marsh, Redwood, Falls, president; Mrs. E. P. Peterson, Owatonna, vice-president; Mrs. Eunice Melville, Minneapolis, secretary; Mrs. L. M. Wilson, Carleton, treasurer.

NORTH DAKOTA.

C. J. D. Hines was jailed at Dikinson on the charge of forgery. He had been going by the name of Lowerey. He came from Missouri.

Mrs. Thomas Sweeney was ajudged insane at Grand Forks and sent to the asylum. She made an attempt to kill herself with carbolic acid and nearly succeeded.

A full grown moose was killed a short distance south of Grand Forks on the prairie the other night. It was the first one seen here for years.

A. R. Spear closed the School for the Deaf, at Devils Lake June 8, on which date pupils went home; 34 in attendance.

The June rise commenced in the Missouri river. The water rose 3½ feet in 48 hours and now stands 5 feet 2 inches above low water mark. Reports indicate higher water this spring than for a number of years.

At Grand Forks an Independent party convention was held and fifteen delegates elected to the Independent convention at Valley City. The convention favored changing the name to the Peoples party in order to entitle it to representation in the national convention.

L. Q. Larson, a prominent farmer living nine miles south of Michigan City was shot and killed, while hunting. His companion's gun accidently discharged, Larson receiving the contents in the back. He lived but a few moments. He leaves a wife and six small children.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Peoples Party convention to elect 16 delegates to the Redfield state convention met at Miller.

Excited Pierre (S. D.) people see a forty-foot serpent or fish in the Missouri river at that point.

A crippled and partially paralyzed Norwegian boy, aged 6 years, living four miles north of Volga, wandered away from home on June 3 and on the 4th was found dead in the Sioux river two miles from home.

Mrs. K. M. Foote and three children, living south of Harrold, were drowned in attempting to cross a ravine after an immense fall of rain. The storm is said to have been a cloudburst, deluging a great stretch fo country.

Harry Kale, a young man about twenty-eight years of age, was instantly killed near Edgemont. He was intoxicated and was stealing his way on the roof of a Pullman car on a passenger train and fell off, crushhis skull. His parents live in Philadelphia.

President Ockenrite, of the state World's Fair commission says eight counties have raised their proportion of the World's Fair fund and that 12 other counties, including the Black Hills, have guaranteed $15,000 more besides the $1,000 by the South Dakota Press Association, making in all $22,000, which is sufficient to insure an exhibit.

WISCONSIN.

Henry Ring, seventeen years of age, was killed by lightning twelve miles from Hayward during the recent storm.

An old gentleman living alone north of Augusta named Gunderson, was found dead in bed to-day. Death resulted from natural causes.

Judge Frank L. Gilson, of the superior court, died suddenly at Milwaukee of neuralgia of the heart at the age of forty-six years. The judge was apparently in perfect health.

The ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bartlett was drowned in the Mississippi river at La Crosse. He fell from a flatboat while playing near the wagon bridge. The body has not yet been recovered.

The Sheriffs Association of Wisconsin will convene in West Superior July 16. The convention will adopt some measures looking to the repeal of certain laws affecting the sheriff's office.

The jury in the case of Randolph Hoefel against the Columbus and Hocking Coal Company, in the United States court at Eau Claire rendered a verdict of $4,500 for plaintiff, who fell off a derrick at Ashland.

The 8-year-old son of Joseph Barth while playing on the logs in the Upham Manufacturing Company's mill pond at marshfield fell in and was drowned. His body laid in the pond an hour before recovered.

The body of Joseph Kisver, who it is supposed was drowned in Floodwood river has not yet been recovered. The suspicion has been given rise to that Mr. Kisyer met with foul play. Two divers are searching the river bottom.

August Stevens, a carpenter, was found dead in a barn in Augusta. His face and skull was smashed, showing beyond doubt that he was murdered, in all probability in a drunken carousal in the night. No arrest as yet.

Articles of incorporation of the Montreal River Improvement Company have been filed at Ashland. The capital stock is $10,000 with W. G. Richards, E. T. Dixon and A. L. Osborne incorporators. The Wisconsin Improvement Company also came into existence recently with $5,000 stock.

Mrs. B. N. Peterson, aged sixty-nine, attempted suicide at West Superior by cutting her throat with a kitchen knife. An incision was made in the wind-pipe, and then her strength gave out and she became unconscious. No artery was severed, and she will recover.

Mayor Scott of West Superior has appointed E. Kirby Thomas, local editor of the Superior Leader, to the position of city statistician. Hiram Hayes, R. Simmons, A. J. Webster and O. K. Anderson were appointed members of the board of education.

The united Danish societies of Wisconsin held their annual celebration of the adoption of the Danish constitution of liberty in Waupaca. Oshkosh, Neemah, Ft. Howard Racine and Marnette were represented by large delegations and four bands.

Four lads, ranging in the age from 12 to 14 years, were arrested at West Superior on the charge of stealing a gold watch from an engineer in Duluth. The lads are from St. Paul. They had considerable money among them and it is supposed that they are an organized gang of young sneak thieves. Two refused to give their names. The others gave the names of Frank Oralley and W. Kelley.

IOWA.

Fire at Bloomfield burned the mill, all of the floor and $600 worth of sacks. Loss, $6,000.

Margaret Clark, thirty-two years old, fell down, a flight of stairs at Dubuque and broke her neck, dying instantly.

William Jones, who shot in a row in Council Bluffs, the manager of the Sandwich Manufacturing company, died.

John Pope, a German 50 years old committed suicide at Fort Atkinson by throwing himself into a mill pond. He had been at the insane asylum two years.

Rev. Slattery attempted to deliver a lecture at Keokuk in opposition to Romanism. A riot ensued and two men, Pat Harrington and Tom Glenn, were shot, neither fatally.

W. E. Krause, a farmer residing six miles east of Mason City, was instantly killed. He was plowing when his horses became tangled and in an attempt to extricate them they fell on him, crushing him to death.

James Maher, who was suspected of the shooting of Jack Wade, who was killed outright at Council Bluffs, has skipped to parts unknown. He feared mob vengeance.

Receiver Haplin, of the Dubuque Brass and Metal company, liabilities $100,000 was granted permission to sell the establishment after advertising it for three weeks in Chicago and St. Paul, where most of the claims are held.

The large freight depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad was burned at Council Bluffs. All the merchandise stored in the building was consumed. The damage was heavy, but cannot be definitely ascertained. The records were all destroyed with the building.

Mrs. John Dreyer was rudely awakened at Marshalltown by a burly negro who had entered her room and laid violent hands upon her. Mrs. Dryer's screams frightened her assailant away without having accomplished his purpose, but the lady recognized him as Gen. Harris, who lives across the street from the Dreyer residence. He was arrested and held for trial.

Applications for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk,
City of Crookston. } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on 1st of July, 1892, and terminating on 30th of June, 1893, by the following persons and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit:

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Wilson & Thompson, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to them to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the McKinnon block on Main street, number 19. Said applicants pray that such license be granted to them pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Crookston. Minn., June 14th, 1892.

WILSON & THOMPSON.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Fred G. Rauch, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the two story frame building on lot 3, block 4, Fletcher & Houston's addition, in the city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of the said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minnesota, June 14th, 1892.

FRED G. RAUCH.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, B. J. Duntley, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the two story frame building on lots 22, 23 and 24, in block 16, original townsite of city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., June 13th, 1892.

B. J. DUNTLEY.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Nap. Rapin, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the two story frame building on lot 5, block 1, original townsite city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minnesota, June 9th, 1892.

NAP RAPIN.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Fred Reyer, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the one story frame building on lot 7, block 2, original townsite of city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minnesota, June 13th, 1892.

FRED REYER.

To the Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Wilfred Page, hereby makes application for a license to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the one story frame building situated on lot 14, block 16, original townsite of city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 11th, 1892.

WILFRED PAGE.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Ernest Rolsch, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the one story frame building situated on the west 25 feet of lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, block 16, original townsite of city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 10th, 1892.

ERNEST ROLSCH.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Hoch Bros., hereby make application for a license to be granted them to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In two-story frame building on lower floor in rear of lot 9, block 1, original townsite. Said applicants pray that such license be granted to them pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., June 6th, 1892.

HOCH BROS.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, M. J. Halla, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the two-story frame building on lot 8, block 3, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 9th, 1892.

M. J. HALLA.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, J. J. Molstad, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: The two-story frame building situated on lot 6, block 5, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 14, 1892.

J. J. MOLSTAD.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Joseph Netzer, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the first floor of the two-story brick building situated on lot 1, block 3, original townsite of City of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 11th, 1892.

JOSEPH NETZER.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the adjourned meeting in the city hall, in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 15th day of June, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Knute K. Austin, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the frame building on lot 2, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 8th, 1892.

KNUTE K. AUSTIN.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston. Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 2d, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, July 14th, 1892.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 447.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due December 6th, 1891.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty-four hundred fifty-four and 70-100 ($2,454.70-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JULY,

A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated May 21st, A. D. 1892.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Mortgagee. (N. G. 110). [7-13]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under act of March 3d, 1891, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 24th, 1892, viz: Benjamin Holton, T. C. No. 3,589, for the se¼ Sec 34, Tp. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz A. Shaw, Teodore Vialerius, Westley Fuller, S. L. Collins, all of Crookston Minn.

[5-10] HUGH THOMPSON, Register

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, May 31st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 3, 1892, viz: Calvin B. Palmer T. C. No. 3145 for the s ½ nw ¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec 2, twp 147, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Dewar, James Samson, Ira McDaniels, Samuel B. Palmer. All of Crookston, Minn.

[7-12] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12:1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	3:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana. FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

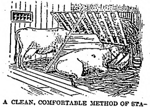
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules are always ready.

FARM GARDEN

A MODEL COW STALL.

Tested, Illustrated and Described by the Editor of Hoard's Dairyman.

The excellence of this plan of tying cows over the stanchion plan is: 1. The cow has 3½ feet in width of stall and perfect liberty and comfort of position. 2. By virtue of the bar across the stall floor, which will be seen just forward of the hind feet of the standing cow, the animal has always a dry, clean bed to lie in, thus keeping her as clean from manure in winter as though she was in a June pasture. 3. By this system each cow is protected when lying down from having her teats and udder stepped on by her standing neighbor. This is one of the most productive sources of injury that is known, and of itself should condemn the rigid stanchion.



A CLEAN, COMFORTABLE METHOD OF STABLING COWS.

The cut represents one row of cows facing another row. A closely boarded partition about four feet high forms the front of the stall. Each cow has 3½ feet in width. The floor is made tight and there is no drop in rear of cows, except the thickness of one plank which is the double floor of the stall. The feeding rack is constructed for two purposes: 1. To contain any hay or roughage that may be fed the cow. The slats are put on wide enough so the cow can easily get her nose between them. 2. To force the cow when standing to stand with her hind feet in rear of the crossbar across the stall floor. In constructing the feeding rack nail a 2 by 8 piece of scantling edgewise against the board partition. This constitutes the bottom of the rack and should be placed about two feet from the floor. Place the top scantling about two feet from the partition. This makes the feeding rack eight inches wide at bottom and two feet wide at top. In the center of the bottom scantling fasten a ring screw to tie the halter to. Fasten the cow with a common web halter, she wearing the headpiece all the time; the halter end of the rope has a safety snap to fasten into the ring of the halter under the throat. To prevent the cow from getting loose it is well to divide the end of the rope into two strands six inches long and put a snap in each, fastening both in the ring when tying the cow.

The grain and ensilage box is placed on that side of the stall opposite to the one the cow usually lies on. If she lies on her left side place the grain box on the right side. In placing the bar across the stall bring the cow's head squarely up against the feeding rack; then just forward of her hind feet nail down a 2 by 3 scantling. Fill the space forward of the bar with bedding, which being without waste will last till entirely worn out. In this way each cow has her bed in true proportion to her length. It should be fresh once a week however for the sake of health.

Keeping Eggs.

For long preservation the lime and salt solution, if kept in a cool place, is the best formula for the purpose. For large quantities the usual proportions observed are: Sixty-five gallons of water, one bushel good, unslacked lime and eight quarts salt. Slack the lime in a portion of the water and then add the balance and the salt. Stir well and skim off until it is clear. In this pickle keep the eggs completely immersed by weighting them down. When the eggs have been filled in spread a cloth over them and lay on it three or four inches of the lime remaining after it has been slacked, keeping all under the brine. For small quantities use the materials in about the same proportions, keep in a cool place and use only fresh eggs.

The American Agriculturist suggests for the lime solution twenty pounds of fresh lime and one pound of salt to twenty gallons of water; this amount will cover half a barrel of eggs. The best time to pack eggs is in March, April or May, and again in the months of September, October and November. Eggs stored away dry in salt or otherwise, if placed with the small ends downward, will keep longer than when they are laid without any regard to their position. Large quantities of eggs are now successfully kept in cold storage without any other preserving process.

The Clover Hay Worm.

The clover hay worm is frequently reported from Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and the more southern states. The eggs are laid by a small moth in stacks of hay. These worms hatch from the eggs and feed upon the dry hay, transforming to moths again in June or July. New hay ought never to be stacked in contact with old, and the worst infected stacks are those which have been placed upon the same sites for successive years. When practicable it is well to build the stack on good rail ventilators with an air passage underneath. It is also well to salt the hay two or three feet from the bottom.

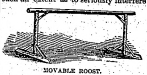
Bee Moths.

Bee moths are scavengers. They eat up unprotected combs. Keep your colonies in good shape and the bees will keep out the moths. As soon as they get weak and have more combs than they can protect then the moth worm has a chance. Italians are more energetic in repelling moths than common black bees, though the latter if strong and in good heart are able to protect themselves from real damage, though the hive may contain a few worms.

POULTRY CONVENIENCES.

Movable Roosts and Nests Easily Cleaned and Kept Free from Vermin.

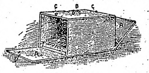
At this season, unless every precaution be taken, lice will swarm on roosts and nests and soon infest the birds to such an extent as to seriously interfere with their health. The advantages of roosts and nests that can be carried outside and thoroughly cleaned is therefore especially evident now, and provident poulterers will be glad to avail themselves of the contrivances here illustrated or those of a similar nature. Farm and Fireside, from which the cuts here presented are reproduced, describes these conveniences as follows:



MOVABLE ROOST.

It may be of any preferred length or height, but should be strong. The lower the roost pole the better.

The nest box may be 1 foot wide, 15 inches high and 18 inches long. The boards A A are hinged, the front one remaining down all the time, and the rear one up, except for cleaning the nest, when both ends are open. Hooks and eyelets are shown at C C and D; a handle, B, is intended for carrying the box.



MOVABLE NEST.

By boring holes in the boards A A, the nest may be used for sitting hens, and may be entirely closed. The nest should be raised an inch off the ground. A narrow crosspiece is in front to prevent the hay from being dragged out.

Unloading Hay.

Several years ago, writes a Country Gentleman correspondent, when I had no help but a boy, I had to do all the pitching both ways, which was too much for me. I tried most of the hay forks to unload with, but there was so much rope for the horse to step on while I pulled in the fork that it was worse than pitching by hand. I then built a stout crane of wood that would just swing under the purlin girts and plates, with rollers for the ropes to run on that went from the end of the crane, over the top, down into the basement on a drum, then up to a snatch block on the big door post to hitch the horse to; then I had three parallel sticks on each side of my cart or wagon, with ropes running through them crosswise to spread them apart. These sticks were laid on the rigging, three on a side, with toggle joint between them.

These were loaded on or under the load. When in the barn the ropes with hooks on were let down from overhead and hooked to the ropes brought together over the load—the horse hitched on the rope from the drum in the basement. When the load was raised clear of the wagon a pitchfork would swing it over the mow where wanted, a small cord would snatch open the toggle joint underneath, and the hay would drop out; then the weight of the sticks would bring them down on the wagon again. I have a great many times driven a load into the barn (doors at both ends to drive through), taken off my oxen, hitched them on the rope, had the hay swung on the mow, the sticks back on the cart, the oxen on and cart out of the barn inside of five minutes, and have done it several times in four minutes.

Exterminating the Chinch Bug.

Professor Snow, of Kansas, who has been a long time experimenting, claims, and other entomologists believe, that the devastation of crops by the chinch bug will soon be a thing of the past. Professor Snow believes that the bug may be exterminated by the spreading among the species of a deadly infectious disease, which he compares with the cholera among human beings. The disease producing organism is a fungus parasite of which three varieties have been found. In order to kill all the bugs within a considerable area it is only necessary, according to the authority quoted, to introduce a few diseased bugs. Within four days of infection the bugs cease work and in eight days are dead. Professor Snow will soon publish a definite report of the results of his investigations, the practical portions of which will be made known to the farmers throughout the country by means of bulletins and newspaper accounts.

Here and There.

The Mark Lane Express proposes a spraying machine that will deliver the spray under cover, so that the wind will not disturb it; and also one that will raise up the vines and thus permit the spray to reach all sides.

According to the Hatch experiment station of Massachusetts electricity applied to the roots of plants has given more satisfactory results than when applied above.

There is a plague of field mice in Scotland. A preponderance of opinion among farmers attributes the present outbreak to the scarcity of owls, hawks, weasels and other vermin.

Both houses of the New York legislature have passed the Chamberlain anti-black knot bill, which declares every infested tree a nuisance, and provides for the appointment of commissioners to burn them when the owners fail to do it, as well as for the punishment of the owner.

The experiment station connected with the Washington Agricultural college at Pullman, south of Spokane, in the Palouse valley, has issued its first bulletin. This station makes complete the chain of stations from Maine to the furthest state of the northwest.

NEW PEAS.

Varieties Tried Last Season and Reported Upon by The Rural New Yorker.

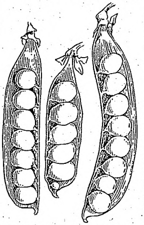
The varieties tested were Shropshire Hero, Heroine, Mayor, Admiral, New Dwarf Prolific and Nott's Excelsior. All were planted April 1. Following are notes made concerning them:

Shropshire Hero—Vines 2½ by 8 feet; vigorous like those of Stratagem; large leaves; extra large pods; about eight large seeds to the pod. Prolific, intermediate.

Heroine—Vines not quite so tall as Shropshire Hero; same foliage; matures same time; pods as large; better filled; seeds large; equally prolific. It is of the Stratagem order.

Mayor—Vines 2½ feet; ripens after Heroine and Shropshire Hero two or three days; pods medium sized, not well filled.

Admiral—It may be said for this that it bears for a long time, the later pods being exceptionally well filled, so that the pod is crowded as the catalogue illustrations are often made to appear; the pods, though under size, often hold eight small sized seeds; vines five feet tall, branching and thrifty. It may further be said that the pods are all uniform in shape and size. The variety seems to be thoroughly fixed and carefully selected.



SHROPSHIRE HERO—MAYOR—HEROINE.

New Dwarf Prolific is a smooth late dwarf pea. Vines very bushy and branching eighteen inches tall. It was at its fullest bearing July 19. Vines full of peas, pods medium to small, generally well filled, about six to a pod. Seeds vary from small to medium, and large. Vines uniform as to size—no rogues. The most prolific dwarf we have seen. For a second planting or fall pea it may prove valuable.

Nott's Excelsior is reported as the best of the early dwarf wrinkled peas. Vines eighteen inches, more productive than Wonder or Little Gem. As early as Alaska or very nearly. Pods fair size, averaging six seeds of fair size.

To give measureable values to the trials of new peas it is of course necessary to cultivate standard varieties under the same conditions for comparison. No attempt of this kind was made last summer, but it is stated, as a matter of judgment, that the preference is given to Heroine and Shropshire Hero over any similar intermediate wrinkled pea previously tried, while Mayor, for a somewhat later pea, is worthy of trial.

To Rid Poultry of Lice.

Kerosene ointment is often recommended in the poultry journals as a remedy for lice. As many readers do not know just what kerosene ointment is, we give the following abstract from a report of the Michigan state board of agriculture:

Kerosene ointment may be made by simply mixing kerosene and lard or, better, kerosene and sulphur. This ointment is excellent to rid poultry of lice. It should be kept in a closed can in a poultry house, and in the summer the roost poles should often be rubbed with the ointment. An old rubber or leather glove makes this an easy and not unpleasant task. After the poultry are on the roosts some of this ointment should be placed under the wings, about the breast and legs, once in four or five weeks in the late summer. If, in addition to this, you frequently spray the house and yard when the fowls are out with diluted crude carbolic acid, and whitewash the house once a year, you will not only have a neat house but healthy birds, if the other requisites are provided. Chickens ought to be a very profitable adjunct to every farm and will be if the above suggestions are carried out and the birds well housed and fed.

Things Said and Done.

The general drift of opinion lately expressed appears to be that the practice of harrowing corn, both before and after it is up, is increasing in popularity.

Professor Roberts commends the plan of using land plaster in stables instead of spreading it directly on the clover. The plaster is just as effective in the clover field, and it has arrested much that would otherwise have been lost in the stable manure.

A company has been organized in New Jersey for making cranberries into jam and canning them.

"Society of the Friends of Trees" is the name of an organization in France, its object being the restoration of the forests.

The New England Homestead suggests that animals awarded first premiums at our agricultural fairs should be placed on a platform, and judges made to give their reasons for such action to the public. This is what ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, advocated at some of the Farmers' institutes last winter.

A hop picking machine has been invented in Australia.

The largest ranch devoted to blooded horses is said to be at Greeley, Colo., where there is a grass range of over 8,000 acres.

NOCTURNAL CATS.

A Question of Long Standing in the Interest of Humanity.

The long unsettled question of whether a man may fire boot-jacks at or shoot that enemy of the nocturnal repose—the other man's cat—was settled against the cat by a jury in the quarter sessions court of Philadelphia before Judge Finletter lately.

The case was that of Edward N. O'Neill, a dentist, charged with cruelty to animals, in shooting the family cat of his neighbor, Louis B. Fredericks. Mr. Fredericks, the prosecutor alleged that O'Neill wounded the animal and left it to die. On the other hand, it was claimed that the cat had annoyed O'Neill by trespassing on his lawn at night where it was wont to move the vocal air with bursts of song. Instead of the traditional boot-jack, O'Neill got his gun and killed it outright, the cat surrendering the whole nine ghosts at once. In charging the jury the judge said:

"This bill of indictment charges the defendant with unlawfully and cruelly ill-treating and abusing an animal called a cat. I have only to say, gentlemen, that a citizen has a right to kill an animal of this kind if it trespasses on his premises. Perhaps there is no domestic animal that makes more trouble in the neighborhood than a cat. If this cat was trespassing on this man's place he had a right to kill it, and the only question for you to determine is whether he shot the cat because it was trespassing upon his premises, or whether he shot it for the purpose of injuring it. If he shot to kill the cat, and for that reason alone, then you ought to acquit him. If he shot it not for the purpose of ridding himself of what seemed to him a nuisance, then he ought to be convicted. In other words, he has a right to kill a cat for trespassing, but has no right to injure it merely for the purpose of giving it pain, or any thing of that kind."

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

SHE DIDN'T MEAN IT.

The Young Lady Who Found It Necessary to Make an Explanation.

She was little, and dainty, and trim, with brown eyes and hair, rosy cheeks, and a neat little brown dress that exactly matched as well as fitted her. And as she sat on the wicker seat of a car in an Illinois Central suburban train and looked up at her big and handsome lover who sat beside her it was evident that she was just as proud of him as he was of her. It was 7:45 in the evening, and the south-town crowd was just reaching Chicago for the theaters. When the train reached the Randolph street station they, in common with the rest of the crowd, rose to leave the train. Just as they reached the car door he spoke to her, as she was leading the way, and turned back to their seat for a forgotten opera glass. She did not hear him, and went calmly on, out to the platform and down the car steps to the ground.

Once more on firm footing she glanced behind her, slipped her little hand within the arm of another stalwart young man who was at that instant just beside her, and snuggled up to him for protection from the cold wind that swept around the corner of the waiting room. He looked down with surprise, but did not resist, and they had taken half a dozen steps across the platform when she looked up to wonder at his silence. Then she saw the strange face.

A little shriek, and then the embarrassed "Oh! pardon—excuse me," and she fled back to the right man, who was even then coming out of the car, and had watched the scene with amazement. The commuters smiled and wondered what she would do or say as a reward to her lover for his surprise, and a proof that it was all, every bit, a mistake. But he laughed a hearty laugh, and she blushed very rosily, so no one doubted that it would be all right.

RANK TREASON.

A Movement to Discourage Cranberry Sauce and Pumpkin Pie.

"The two greatest American delusions," said an observer of what is going on, "are cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie.

"In all recitals of turkey feasts we hear great stress laid on the cranberry sauce. For years I ate it out of regard for the customs of my ancestors. I pretended to like it, but this year I have come out as a rank rebel. I will have no more of it.

"Pumpkin pie is about as big a fraud. At the best a pumpkin pie hasn't any more taste to it than a turnip, and why it should be made into pie and treated as a dessert I don't know. I have talked about this thing confidentially among my most intimate friends, and many of them have confessed to me under a solemn pledge of secrecy that they don't like pumpkin pie or cranberry sauce either, and there is now a little coterie of us drawn very closely together, I can tell you, by this joint antipathy.

"I don't know what the New England club is going to do about it, but this rank treason is flourishing in their very midst, and before long there will be an Anti-Pumpkin Pie and Cranberry Sauce association that will make its influence felt."

A caterer said: "The gentleman you quote has never tasted the real article. He must have got his dislike to the dishes by devouring them at cheap table d'hotes where they are rarely very palatable."

Did It Reach Its Destination.

A letter was received in the post-office of Schenectady recently bearing a Texas postmark and addressed as follows in German: "Mr. Rev. G. W. Drees, Servant of God, Learned man of Scripture, Preacher over the Sheep, Bucks and Mother-lambs of the Congregation of God."

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,
—DEALERS IN—
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE,
Sash, Doors and Mouldings
Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

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STOVES AND RANGES
Corner Main and Fletcher Sts. - - - - Crookston

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CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

Sylvester & Finseth,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
Heavy and Shelf Hardware
Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Doors, Sash, Barbed Wire, Lime, Buckeye Binders and Mowers, Hollingsworth Rakes, Favorite Wagons and Buggies, National Cordage Co's Binding Twine, Rock Island Plows, Buford Gang and Sulky Plows, Fairbanks Scales, Hose for Lawn Sprinkling, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves, Varnish and Paper, Lawn Mowers, North Star Refrigerators and Garden Sprinklers.
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W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE
For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the
Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
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$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-men's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
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For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
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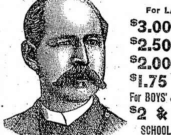
SCHOOL SHOES.



☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. ☜
IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.
CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

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THE FIFTEENTH STAR

KENTUCKY PREPARING TO CELEBRATE HER CENTENNIAL.

A Hundred Years Ago Next June She Achieved Statehood—The Perils and Triumphs of the Days of Daniel Boone.

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UNITED WE STAND DIVID
WE FALL

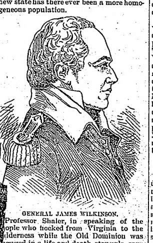
KENTUCKY, the fifteenth of the United States, was admitted to the Union in June, 1792, the fourth year of Washington's first administration. Vermont had come into the Union a year before and was the first state to be added to the original thirteen. Indeed, Vermont would have been one of the sovereign colonies during the Revolutionary war and the interim preceding the adoption of the constitution had it not been for the jealousy of New York on one side of the Green mountain settlements and New Hampshire on the other. As it was, she did her full share during the war for independence, and had she received the justice due to her Kentucky would have had the honor of being the first of the new states.

Indeed it might be said that she would have had this honor anyhow, regardless of Vermont, if justice had been done. She was entitled to admission three years before the beginning of her statehood, and the delay by congress caused many hardships on what was then the far western frontier, and there was danger, too, that these pioneer communities, spurned by their own people, might cast their fortunes with Spain. In 1786 the Virginia legislature had passed at the request of a Kentucky delegation a bill of separation, with the proviso that Kentucky should not be independent until she had been admitted into the Union by the federal congress. The six years of waiting were full of dangers. Virginia was far away, and a journey across the mountains was necessary before any arrangements could be made for the defense by constituted authorities of the western settlements against the Indians, who were constantly making little forays and from whom was momentarily expected a systematic attack in force.

Under these circumstances it was most desirable that Kentucky should be able to defend herself in some proper way. There was so much dissatisfaction born of this delay that it is not surprising that General Wilkinson, the man who later was mixed up in Aaron Burr's venture, should have almost persuaded the Kentuckians to become Spanish subjects. At that time Spain below the 31st degree of latitude controlled both banks of the Mississippi, and hence the navigation of the great river. The Kentuckians, for whom this was the only outlet to the sea, maintained that the river should be free to the Gulf of Mexico. That they should not have this right made them feel, in addition to the slowness of congress in admitting them to statehood, that the federal government had some grudge against them.

At that time congress sat in New York, which was a far cry from Kentucky. When John Jay, secretary of state, offered to suspend for twenty-five years the right of the free navigation of the Mississippi in consideration of certain other concessions to American commerce, and which in no way interested the people of the Ohio valley, General Wilkinson brought word from New York that this was the proposition of congress. In the inflamed condition of the public mind there were three propositions discussed with great excitement. One was to join the Union. All were in favor of this, but the northern states opposed this proposition. The second was to separate from Virginia and form an independent state. Those who despaired of securing admission to the Union and who did not like the idea of being subjects of his most catholic majesty favored this project. The third was to make a commercial treaty with Spain which virtually united Kentucky with Spain's possessions to the south. This was Wilkinson's project, and as he was a bold and able man he had a great following. These impatient people in Kentucky felt that it was a renewal of 1776, with the federal government in the place of the British crown.

Nothing came of these various entanglements and most of them exhausted themselves in talk, though Wilkinson did return from a visit to New Orleans, where he had made a trade treaty by which Kentucky commerce going down the river was very greatly favored. Finally, in February, 1791, congress passed a law admitting Kentucky to the Union from the 1st of June, 1792. At this time there were about 100,000 inhabitants, of whom probably 15,000 were negro slaves. Of the white people the very great majority were natives of Virginia. These settled in what is called the Blue Grass region, and in no new state has there ever been a more homogeneous population.



GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON.

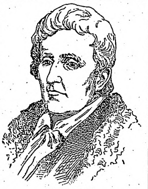
Professor Shaler, in speaking of the people who flocked from Virginia to the wilderness while the Old Dominion was engaged in a life and death struggle, says that there is no similar spectacle in history more curious than this. "We can only explain it by the intense land hunger that marks the Saxon people. The thirst for land, which we find so strongly developed in the Elizabethan English, seems to have been transmitted to Virginia in an intenser form. Knowing that free lands were to be won by giving life for them, the Virginia and North Carolina people were driven to desert their comfortable dwelling places in the colonies for the battle in the west. There is no other case where this land winning motive is so clearly seen as here. All our other western immigration has been fostered by the government. These people could look to no protection but what they gave themselves."

This kind of life developed a certain sort of man; a kind that was never known before or since in such numbers in any one country. The men had a certain dauntlessness, a habit of asserting the independence of all control except that of the written law. In speech they were frequently rude and exaggerated, but they did have a profound respect for courts of justice. This may have been due to the fact that courts were early established in these settlements, and to the further fact that without law land titles have small value. These pioneers have transmitted some of their characteristics to their posterity perhaps, but it is likely that the reputation that Kentuckians enjoy at the present day for a general expansiveness is due more to tradition than to fact.

When the constitution was adopted the two most interesting features were those dealing with suffrage and slavery. The suffrage was given to all male citizens of proper age, and this probably was the first experiment of manhood suffrage in any modern state. The article concerning slavery shows a decided prejudice against the commerce in slaves. These were not to be brought into the state as merchandise, and none were to be brought that were imported since 1789. It also recommended the legislature to pass laws permitting the emancipation of slaves under the limitation that they should not become a charge on the county in which they resided. In choosing the first governor the people acted wisely in selecting General Isaac Shelby.

General Shelby, who was then forty-two, was a native of Maryland, but had been a distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary war, during which he was made commissary general of the Virginia troops by Governor Patrick Henry, and later a major by Governor Thomas Jefferson. He had suggested to General Horatio Gates the campaign which culminated in the victory of the Cowpens. And later he had been associated with John Sevier in his effort to make of east Tennessee the state of Franklin. After serving one term he retired to his farm, and only left there to assume command of the Kentucky troops during the war with Great Britain and her Indian allies in 1812.

The admission of Kentucky as a state a hundred years ago is to be celebrated in Louisville in June. The celebration is to be managed by the Filson club, which is interested in collecting and preserving everything pertaining to Kentucky history. This club is very happily named, as John Filson was the first person whose writings made Kentucky known to the outside world. Filson visited Kentucky in 1780, and in 1784 published at Wilmington, Del., "Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke." This was reprinted in England in 1792, 1793 and 1797, and also translated into French and printed in Paris in 1785. This book it was that laid the foundation for the worldwide reputation of Daniel Boone. Filson probably never guessed how enduringly he wrought, nor did he benefit in the least from another sagacious venture, as he was killed by the Indians in 1788. The other venture alluded to was the half ownership of the site where Cincinnati now stands. The Filson club has made preparations for an all day meeting. In the morning the president of the club, Colonel Durrett, will deliver an historical oration, and Mr. Stanton, the Kentucky poet, will read a poem written for the occasion. In the afternoon there will be shorter addresses and in the evening there will be a banquet.



DANIEL BOONE.

JNO. GILMER SPEED.

The Negro in New England.

A Pennsylvania statistician, who has been delving among the documents sent out by Mr. Robert P. Porter, chief of the census bureau, announces as one result of his investigations that the colored race does not increase rapidly in New England. Rhode Island, he says, is the only one of the New England states where the colored people were, in 1890, over 2 per cent. of the population. Even there the colored population has, according to the census, fallen off from 2.49 per cent. of the population in 1850 to 2.21 per cent. in 1890. In Connecticut, in the same period, the percentage declined from 2.07 to 1.73.

In Maine the colored population in 1890 was less than a quarter of 1 per cent., a decline for the decade, but a slight, scarcely perceptible, gain as compared with 1850. The same is true of New Hampshire and Vermont, where colored people make up only 0.18 per cent. and 0.30 per cent. respectively of the population. In Massachusetts they were, in 1890, 1.05 per cent. of the population, against 0.91 in 1850. In Massachusetts, as in all other New England states, however, their percentage declined during the preceding decade. The census enumerators found 23,570 colored people in Massachusetts in 1890, 1,823 in Maine, 690 in New Hampshire, 1,004 in Vermont, 7,647 in Rhode Island and 12,820 in Connecticut.

Counting the Dust Motes.

An Englishman named John Aitken has discovered a method by which dust motes may be counted. He has detected 30,000 in one-thousandth of a cubic inch of the atmosphere of a closed room. In the outside air, in dry weather, the same measurement of air yielded 2,119; whereas after a heavy rainfall the number of such floating atoms was only 521. That this new mode of prying into atmospheric secrets will eventually yield important results must be obvious.

Discouraging the Green Goods Industry.

The green goods business is not as safe as many crooks have believed. It took a jury in the United States circuit court at New York only ten minutes the other day to find Charles Atwood guilty of sending green goods circulars through the mails. He is the man who got Anton Olson, the Heber City (Mon.) miner, to come on to Philadelphia with $500 in gold. Atwood was arrested in the depot at Philadelphia with Olson in tow.

A GARDEN BY THE SEA.

I know a little garden close,
Set thick with lily and red rose,
Where I would wander if I might
From dewy morn to dewy night,
And have one with me wandering.

And though within it no birds sing,
And though no pillared house is there,
And though the apple boughs are bare
Of fruit and blossom, would to God
Her feet upon the green grass trod,
And I beheld them as before.

There comes a murmur from the shore,
And in the close two fair streams are
Drawn from the purple hills afar,
Drawn down unto the restless sea:
Dark hills whose heath bloom feeds no
bee,
Dark shore no ship has ever seen,
Tormented by the billows green,
Whose murmur comes unceasingly
Unto the place for which I cry.

For which I cry both day and night,
For which I let slip all delight,
Whereby I grow both deaf and blind,
Careless to win, unskilled to find,
And quick to lose what all men seek.

Yet tottering as I am and weak,
Still have I left a little breath
To seek within the jaws of death
An entrance to that happy place,
To seek the unforgotten face,
Once seen, once kissed, once reft from me
Anigh the murmuring of the sea.

—William Morris.

Two Views of Children's Training.

"How can you let your children play in the street?" said one New York woman to another the other day. "Even in the best neighborhoods you do not know who may live three doors away from you, and children will fraternize in the most democratic way, you know."

"Yes, I know," said the other mother, "but I cannot keep the children forever indoors, nor do I think the restricted strolls in the park particularly inspiring. My children have always scorned their nurses, and I can't see that it does them any harm to race up and down the block independently. They learn things, yes, and come to me to tell me of them. Better they should learn them now and have their influence promptly counteracted. I find, too, that often the most vicious little friend they have is the one who is tied to his nurse's French cap."

Here are two opinions duly set forth.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

A Club That Attended Funerals.

The Funeral club, of Paris, was a ghastly organization. Its object was to attend in a body all public funerals, and private ones where it was allowed. Its meetings were always held in cemeteries, and members invariably dressed in somber black with crape sashes on their hats. The only music they had was a hand organ, and this played nothing but the dead march in "Saul." No smile was ever seen upon the face of a member in public. All kinds of gayeties, theaters, dances and parties the members were strictly forbidden to participate in at any time; indeed it is difficult to imagine what on earth the men composing the Funeral club had to live for anyhow.—Boston Home Journal.

The Derivation of "Gingerly."

To speak of a person acting in a "gingerly" fashion would certainly convey a clear enough idea, and we easily connect the word in some vague manner with the word "ginger," perhaps from the association in our minds of the sparing use made of that condiment. The word, however, is innocent of any such roundabout derivation, and comes directly from the old word "gang," to go—still preserved in the Scotch phrase, "Gang that gate"—and thus originally means with cautions, faltering or "gingerly" steps.—Chambers' Journal.

Spain's Silk Culture.

Spain owes silk to the Moors, and produces it in true Spanish fashion—lazy haphazard, picturesque. She it is who supplies the silkworm gut for leaders for fly fishermen the world over. This is the gorged gland of the worm just ready for spinning. Barcelona silk is in great request wherever a filament fine and peculiarly strong is required.—Chicago Tribune.

Recovering Hydrogen.

It has been found that by passing mixed hydrogen and carbonic oxide over nickel and cobalt they can be separated. Then by applying the hydrogen to strips of platinum, a powerful primary battery is formed which will yield, it is stated, 50 per cent. of the total energy in the hydrogen absorbed.—New York World.

A Queer Memory.

Mamma—Did you go see the doctor about your cold?

Little Boy—Yes'm.

Mamma—And did you have the dentist pull out that aching tooth?

Little Boy—N-o'm. I forgot about that.—Good News.

Mail carriers in Morocco are said to avoid the risk of losing their places by oversleeping by tying a string to one foot and setting the end on fire before going to sleep. The string, they know from experience, will burn so long, and when the fire reaches their foot it is time for them to get up.

It is asserted that when the present comprehensive plan of connecting all England's West India possessions by submarine cable is completed fully one-third of her defensive fleet for the protection of these colonies can be done away with.

A hot bath is valuable in the first stages of congestion of the lungs, as it is also in infantile convulsions and in sudden brain trouble. In the last named attack ice should be applied to the head and a hot water bag to the feet.

Several attempts have been made from time to time to develop balloon photography, and special cameras have been devised for the purpose.

A favorite dish of the East Indians is an ant mash. The insects are caught in pits and mashed by handfuls like raisins.

In size the sun equals 1,300,000 earths, but owing to its smaller density its weight equals only 300,000 earths.

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Local and Traveling to to represent our well known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. Work All the Year. $100 per month to the right man. Apply quick, stating age.

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Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.45 to $2.50	per 98 lbs.	
North Star	2.30 to 2.35	"	"
Fife	1.90	"	"
Skip Jack	1.25	"	"
Bran	10.00	"	ton.
Shorts	10.00	"	"

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED.
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Yours Respectfully,
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Best Lawn, Field, Garden, Cemetery Fence
Write us for circulars and prices, stating what you want. We can accommodate you.
Grand Forks Fence Co.,
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FARMS FOR SALE!
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address
A. HUMPHREYS,
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Call and Get a Ticket
And when you purchase anything at our store have the amount punched. The case is made of tin, handsomely Japanned and ornamented. The Fillers are made of cloth paper and very durable. Saves both packing and counting, obviates loss from breakage and miscounts and is an ornament to any home. This case will be given you when your cash purchases amount to $25.00.

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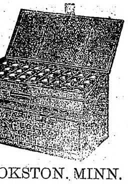
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Opera House Block,



C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice-President.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice-President. J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
Organized Under the State Laws
Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital, $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500
Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections
Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS.
C. O. Christianson. E. P. Pierce. O. H Lucken. A. G. Gallasch.
H. Steenerson. J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson.
Max Ericsson. L. K. Aaker. J. W. Wheeler.

S. L. COLLINS,
PROPRIETOR OF
MAIN STREET LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, west side, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
In connection with which I will attend to in person.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 69.
1 Northern 68.
2 Northern 62.
3 Northers 58.

H. G. Mitchell is in the city working at carpenter work for A. C. Cowing.

Conductor Copeland took in the great convention at Minneapolis last week.

Ed George, Esq., was called to Argyle on important legal business on Monday.

Julian Sauve left for Edmonton, N. W. T. on Tuesday morning. Expects to be gone about a fortnight.

Rev. R. H. Battey went out to Fosston Tuesday morning to attend the Polk County Sunday School convention.

Jim Baine was in from Fisher on Saturday. All Jim lacks of being the greatest statesman in America is a little l.

Com. Rhinehart returned Thursday morning from Minneapolis, and left for the pineries, not having time to stay and see the close of the convention.

Miss Laura Lauman, one of the most efficient teachers in our public schools, has closed her engagement with the school and left Saturday evening for St. Peter.

"Industry on Tap," remarked a citizen the other day as he pointed to a woman sitting on a beer keg in front of a saloon on Main street, knitting away for dear life.

G. W. Lewis Esq, was one of those who took in the great convention at Minneapolis last week. He was very much interested in the proceedings and reports having had a good time.

Charlie Misner takes possession of his new house on Jerome's addition this week. Charlie now has an elegant cottage home all his own and at a very reasonable cost—only $2,500.

Alderman & Sylvester have their new warehouse hall nearly completed and already more than half filled with wagons and other farm machinery, The boys are doing a land office business in machinery.

His honor, ex-Mayor Alexander McKinnon, starts for Chicago this evening, where he goes for the purpose of placing Grover Cleveland in nomination for president—to be knocked out again by Ben. Harrison.

Peter Hoffner is putting the little drum corps through their paces in great shape. The little chaps are getting so that they can roll out the music by the rod, and will cut quite a figure during encampment week.

Farmer Alexander McKinnon was on the street talking crop prospects with the other grangers. He has four hundred acres sowed and expects to add another hundred by Saturday evening. He 'lows he will "git 'bout 25 bushels of wheat per acre this year."

Have you insured that crop? If not, why not? The Minnesota Hail association of Crookston is a home company; is a safe company; is a strong company; is a reliable company, and so if insured in it you are safe for if you lose (your crop by hail) you win (by insurance) see?

Wm. Davidson was down from the Keystone farm on Monday. Says that he has sown 2,500 acres in wheat—all he intended to sow this year. Completed his seeding last Friday; would have finished before, but had considerable plowing to do. Says that with favorable weather he expects to harvest an average crop.

W. D. Hurlbut, writing from Fairhaven, Wash., to set his subscription ahead a year, takes occasion to compliment us thusly: "I am glad to note the evidences of prosperity in your paper. I hope the JOURNAL will always defend the principles of our old party and not be led astray by the delusive snares of the Peoples' paty." Mr. H. will be remembered as a Crookston old-timer, and one time mayor of our city. The JOURNAL learns with pleasure that he is doing well in that far aff country.

Probably all those who lost their all by hail last summer will take no chances this year but will insure against hail. This is the part of wisdom, and the only point to be considered is to get safe and reliable insurance. This the Minnesota Hail Insurance company of Crookston offers you. Call at the general office and see what they can do. The mutual plan if correctly managed is the best, and this is the plan of this company. Call at the office in the Reckitt block and look it up.

The dedication of convention hall in Minneapolis on Monday evening of last week was one of the grandest sights ever seen in Minnesota. The great hall, capable of seating 14,000, was completely filled, a chorus of 1,000 voices and the Great Western band furnished vocal and instrumental music at intervals, and Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, delivered an eloquent address. Minneapolis proved adequate to the occasion by providing a magnificent hall and ample accommodations to the thousands who were in the city.

Will Heidrich has been visiting the folks a few days.

Call at the JOURNAL job rooms for plain and fancy printing.

The St. Louis hotel is very much improved already, and the end is not yet.

Watch for the attractions at the oeera house during encampment week.

Mrs. Ed George left last week for a three months visit at the old home in Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Howard Lankester of Fisher went to Duluth last week as a delegate to the Grand Lodge.

Attorney Foote made a visit to Iowa last week. He took in the convention at Minneapolis en route.

Comrade D. Carr has returned from Minneapolis, and will resume his old position at the Walker saw mills.

The boys have secuaed the ball park for games during the encampment, and intend to keep business lively.

"What I know about riding bicycles," would be an interesting subject for an essay from farmer S. M. McKee.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. E. Wyatt represented Crookston Lodge of Odd Fellows in the Grand Lodge at Duluth last week.

J. P. Marcum informs the JOURNAL that he has finished sowing everything but millet which he expects to have in this week.

C. B. Palmer is down at Lockhart for a few days. He got an idea that Sam would be wanting to come to the circus so he went down to fetch him.

Hugh Thompson returned from the convention on Sunday morning. Of course Hugh is immensely pleased with the result as he has been a Harrison man right along.

Roberts & Williams' delivery team took a lively spin up Fletcher street on Wednesday afternoon, and were stopped by colliding with a wagon on Main street. No serious damage.

Wm. Marin has Stone's new barn completed and says he is now ready for anything that turns up. He built an elegant looking structure in a trifle over a week's time for N. P. Stone's new circus.

Sawing at the great saw mill commenced on Wednesday morning, and will continue until this season's cut is finished. Logs are beginning to arrive freely, and no trouble is anticipated during the sesson.

Judge Benson and wife, Ole Mortenson and wife, and clerk of the court Nels Muus, went down to Neby last week to attend the marriage of Commissioner A. O. Stortroen to Miss Jevning. Mr. Stortroen buried his first wife some four of five months since.

Henry Nolan was the successful bidder for the bridges in Fairfax, which is a guaranty that the work will be well done. The bridges are both to be made extra width, wide enough to allow a reaper or self-binder to be driven over, and the contract price is no greater than for the ordinary bridge. Keep your eye on those bridges and see if they are not, as we predict, all O. K., or built pon honor.

Deputy Sheriff Losey is hopping about like a rooster on a hot griddle, trying to keep up with the work in the sheriff's office. He is a hustler and no mistake and will make some good girl a husband one of these days. By the way, did it ever occur to you what a very little thing would make him extremely uncomfortable? Spoil him in fact? Only just a little "u" would do it.

The JOURNAL acknowledges a pleasant call from Mr. Slocum, the father of our genial grocer, W. E., last week. Mr. Slocum expresses himself well pleased with the appearance of our city and its prospects and thinks we have a great future. He is a stalwart republican, is highly pleased with the work of the convention last week and predicts that Harrison will be re-elected without doubt.

A call at the plumbing establishment on Monday found Mr. Brennan busily engaged on a large water-pipe heater for Braley's barber shop, and our reporter was told that this was one of the many orders now on file for early execution. We saw in stock miles of pipe of every size required and were told that the firm ships it by the car load which enables them to sell at lower figures than was ever attempted here before. They have now in stock over 4,000 feet of two inch pipe, besides quantities of other sizes. The company also carries windmills of the most approved makes and for every purpose, and they also have pumps enough to supply the whole northwest. In plumbing this firm is unexcelled by any in the business, as their work in this city abundantly testifies. They did the work in such buildings as the opera house block and the Reckitt block. This is a business that is constantly growing in this city and this firm intends to keep fully up in every essential requirement, and they should do well as no doubt they will.

Mrs. E. W. Wile is expected for a visit with Crookston friends shortly.

A. D. Stephens is away for a few days visit with friends below.

A. C. Schmidt went to Warren on Monday to see about a job of painting.

D. F. McDonald says he has the road to the new dumping grounds completed.

Chief McKinnon, of the fire department, J. W. Peterson and Fred Rauch left Sunday night for the firemens' state convention at Rochester.

F. W. Ball, editor of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat, was in the city Saturday looking after some property interests in Polk county.

Remember that the JOURNAL job rooms have unequalled facilities for printing of all kinds and can get out work at short notice. Give us a trial order.

Rev. Battey will occupy the pulpit at the Congregational church at 10:30 a. m. next Sunday. No services in the evening on account of union temperance meeting at the M. E. church.

A ripple of excitement was caused at the oyster bay restaurant, corner of Main and Robert streets, on Monday evening by the burning out of a chimney, but nothing serious resulted.

Alderman J. E. Morrisey insists that the Chicago convention next week will name the winner in the presidential race. Well, his name will not be Grover if they do, and don't you forget that a little minute.

The Minnesota Hail Insurance company has received a number of applications from Sauk Centre and vicinity; also from points in the southern part of the state. This is one element of strength of this company that it covers the whole state.

In relation to the street cleaning matter street commissioner D. F. McDonald wishes the JOURNAL to say that he is ready at any time the aldermen in the different wards give him authority to act. He has kept up to the limit of his own authority so far.

J. S. Nichols, of Fertile, gave this office a pleasant visit on Tuesday. Mr. Nichols is one of those earnest, honest, progressive farmers whose sole ambition is to have the best conducted farm in the county and to see his brother farmers prosperous and happy.

What arrangements have the companies made to give us trains during encampment week? The regular trains will be inadequate to handle the business and it will require daily trains on the branches and those trains should be run in such a way as to accommodate all who wish to come in and spend the day and evening.

Geo. Beaty has leased the Lakeview hotel on Broadway and changed the name to Headquarters. This house is nicely situated, with pleasant surroundings, comfortable rooms and attentive help. George is an experienced hotel manager and will undoubtedly run a first-class house. He offers special rates for board by the week, and has good accommodation for transients.

City Engineer Geo. A. Ralph ran in from the survey on the Red Lake Indian reservation, on Monday evening for supplies, returning Wednesday morning. He has his last contract (16 townships) about half completed. He will give his crew a week's furlough about July 1st to allow them to enjoy the festivities of the encampment season. He is very much bothered with his surveying operations by water of which there is an unlimited quantity.

Fergus Falls Journal:—Mr. Hunt, of the state World's fair commission, has secured Stearns county's apportionment of the World's fair fund this week. At the present rate of progress it looks as if the commission would just about get the money raised or pledged at the time all the other states have completed their buildings and other preparations for the fair. So much for a penny wise legislature, which saves nothing after all.

Bro. Stevens of the Warren Register gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call on Tuesday while enroute from his Illinois home accompanied by his daughter. By the way, Bro. Stevens has sold his Illinois home and will in the future live at Warren and give his entire attention to his law business and his paper. Bro. S. has one of the best paying newspaper properties on the line, and it ought to be as he has always made a good paper.

The "Water Witch," a boat owned by Nels Peterson, of Fisher, Capt. White commander, appeared off this harbor one day last week and is remaining here for the week for the benefit of excursion parties. She will make regular daily excursion trips from her dock at the foot of the Robert street bridge to Sampson's Woodland addition at 10 o'clock, at 2 o'clock and at 7 o'clock. "Git on bo'ad, chillen, dar's room for many mo'" than you would suppose by looking at her. She does not look like she could carry more than 25 or 30, but we are told that she will easily accommodate 75 people. She will be on the river during the encampment.

See those canes at Clements'.

Mrs. Wm. Himmelsbach is visiting with Mrs. S. L. Collins, in the city.

Braley is fixing up his barber shop. Arnold & Walker are doing the business.

Alberic Chabot and bride returned, yesterday, from their wedding tour. Welcome home.

See those G. A. R. canes at Will Clements'. Just the thing for encampment week.

Bert Duntley has commenced work upon his new residence. W. E. Walker has the contract.

Will Clements has just received a car load of Grand Army canes. Everybody wants one.

Gus Williams had a small audience Wednesday evening. Here was a show deserving a crowded house that got a poor one, while an Uncle Tom's Cabin chestnut would fill the house.

Comrade Smith of Minneapolis was in the city Monday en route for the Red Lake reservation where he has a surveying contract. Says he finds lots of beautiful little lakes and any quantity of excellent farming lands. The surveying business will be pretty well finished up this year.

A. E. Brush was in from Angus on Tuesday and called upon the JOURNAL man to talk gasoline engine. He is talking very strongly of getting a Van Duzen 12 horse power gasoline engine to use as a thresher engine, that is providing he is convinced that this power is practical and a 12 horse power sufficient.

Dan McDonald says he is expecting a lot of the old-time Glyndon folks to attend the coming encampment and, says he, "I have reserved a cosy corner at my fireside for Jerome Daniels and family who will find a hearty welcome from all cur old-time Glyndonites." The JOURNAL learns that comrade Daniels will be on deck.

Reports from all over the state show an unusual amount of hail for this season of the year which seems to augur an unusually dangerous year for crops. Every wise man will insure his crop this year, being careful to insure in a reliable company. The Minnesota Hail Insurance company of Crookston is a safe company. Call at the general office in the Reckett block and see what they can do.

Alderman I. U. Jennings received a letter from his wife in Portland, on Wednesday morning, containing cheering news of the condition of their daughter, Mrs. I. M. Underhill. A consultation of doctors was held and the conclusion formed that she could be removed to the residence of her uncle in Tacoma in a few days. Mrs. Underhill has been a great sufferer, and her friends here will rejoice that her recovery is probable.

Engineer Jack Bunnell has taken possession of his new residence, on Broadway, and, s-a-y, fellows! Well, he don't seem to incline to have much truck with such common humanity as we'uns any more. We even offered him a ticket to the circus, but it was no go. He's too fly. Well, after all, we don't begrudge Jack the best the earth affords, for he has worked hard for what he has, and is deserving of as neat and slick a little home as any in the city, and that is just what he has got.

Manager F. D. Lord is rustling up business for the Minnesota Hail company, appointing agents and taking insurance. He has fully covered the southern and middle portions of the state and the applications are beginning to pour in at a lively rate. This company has operated successfully in North Dakota for seven years under the name of the Farmers' Mutual Protective Association, and was one of the first to cut loose from the old line companys' style of insurance. The success they have met with in Dakota is a guaranty of what they can do here, and the prospects now are that they will do a larger business than ever.

Ed. Chapin brother of engineer Fred, is fireing for Jack Bunnell. Jack says Ed is an A 1 boy and is catching on in great shape.

Andrew Rolstad and M. H. Engen have purchased the Robert street restaurant and will continue business at the old stand.

Have you seen those aluminum souvenirs of the Seventh annual encampment of the Park Region Association? Saake has them for sale. As a watch charm they are a brilliant and glaring success.

Geo. Guscott, of Grand Forks, who travels for the Collier Publishing Co., was in the city this week and stopped over a day to visit his friend Dr. Just. Like all Grand Forkers, he grows enthusiastic while talking of his adopted city.

Comrade Geo. Truax met with a severe accident at the foundry on Wednesday. While hoisting one of the large pillars for the Fournet block into a lathe his left arm was caught in the chain block, lacerating the index finger badly and bruising the others. He will be laid up some time.

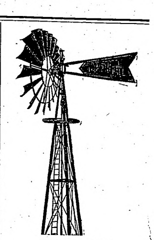
A committee of the Farmers' Alliance in the vicinity of Maple Bay is making arrangments for a farmers' picnic at the bay on the 4th of July. A call to meet at Fertile on Saturday has been made for the purpose of arranging a program consisting of speeches, ball games, swinging, boating, etc., etc. Our informant, Mr. J. S. Nichols, says this will not interfere with the encampment at Crookston, as all old soldiers, and many others, intend coming.

"Tell It Not in Gath."

On dit that Johnny Freeborn has his weather eye fixed upon a fair damsel whom in the near future he intends to lead unto the altar hymenial. One would hardly think, to look upon John's calm, placid features that he would be one to strike his colors to Cupid, but the little god has evidently got in his work which proves the truth of the old adage that "you can't most always sometimes tell."

Our summer opening of millinery will begin on the 3rd day of June and last three days, 3rd, 4th and 5th inclusive. We will have all the latest styles. We invite all the ladies of Crookston and vicinity to call and see us on these days.

MRS. I. U. JENNINGS,
Robert Street.



THE IMPERIAL
All Steel Windmill,
Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.
Double-Acting, Anti-Freezing Force Pump.
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
IRON PIPE AND
IRON PIPE FITTINGS.
Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.
CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,
Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,
☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

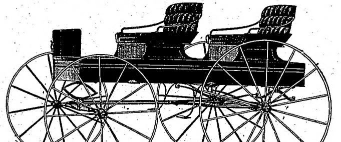
"Esto-Penpetua."

On Thursday, June 16, Ringling Bros. great circus and menagerie will make its grand entry through the streets of Crookston, and we extend a hearty invitation to our country friends to make our store headquarters for the day. Ah, me! How often the writer wishes he were a small boy once more, walking six, eight or ten miles from the country to see the show, eating ginger cakes, perched on the best stall of the amphitheatre of the circus, "A-laughing at the clown," instead of selling

A lot of 25c. Black Mits for .... 20c.
A lot of 35c. Black Mits for .... 25c.
A lot of 10c. Fans for .... 5c.
A lot of 150 28-in. umbrellas for $1.19
A lot of 75c. lace caps for .... 48c.
A lot of $1.25 straw hats for .... 98c.
A lot of 35c. black hose for .... 25c.
A lot of 15c. summer vests for .... 8c.
A job lot of ladies' gloves (broken lots and odd sizes) at just half price.
A lot of Windsor ties (sample line) at 33 1-3 per cent off.
A lot of fans (the samples of a factory, just as good as new) at one-third the price.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Fine Enough for Business Driving,
Strong Enough for Farm Work, -
Cheap Enough for You. - - - -



Come in and have a look at it. Riding is cheaper than walking. A good buggy—one that will stand up well and be just as good three years from now as it is to-day—at a price within reach of everyone; easy riding, well finished, strong, neat, all the desirable styles of springs and trimmings. A few Road Carts cheap to close out. REMEMBER, MERIT WINS.
LARSEN, CARPENTER & Co., Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

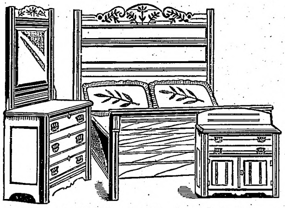
VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892. NO. 10

TOO MUCH STOCK

—Compells us Sell—

REGARDLESS OF PROFITS

$16.75.



Large Handsome Hardwood Suite

Made by one of the Best Factories in the Country.

TWO LARGE CARLOADS ::

—OF THE—

Latest Make of Furniture and Upholstery

—JUST RECEIVED—

After June 1st we Discontinue our Branch Store at Opera House.

Crookston Furniture Co.,

Next New Reckitt Block.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, COFFINS and CASKETS.

DON'T READ THIS!

This is only of interest to farmers and others who have growing grain this season. Everything indicates that during the present summer there will be constant rain and thunder storms. Any person who has observed the different seasons in this or any other state knows that during a rainy summer hail storms are of frequent occurrence. Much damage is done to growing grain every year by hail. No locality is entirely exempt from this disastrous element. You may escape for a year or two, but you are sure to have a hail storm sooner or later.

The only way to protect yourself from loss by hail is to insure your crop. But the rates are so high with most of the hail companies doing business in this state that the farmers cannot afford to insure their crops. The only way to get cheap and reliable hail insurance is through a mutual concern—a company which covers the entire state and is not confined to one county. The risks must be distributed over a large area, so that if one county should be hailed there will still be plenty of uninjured grain to pay the losses.

The Minnesota Hail Association of Crookston covers the entire state. It is a mutual concern, with but few officers and each one working on a commission. This company can give you cheap and safe protection.

For further particulars see by-laws or talk with any of the company's agents. It will pay you to investigate this matter.

MINNESOTA HAIL ASSOCIATION,
RECKITT BLOCK,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH.

Science Bids Fair to Outdo the Tales of Fiction.

Romance would better pack up her library and flee from the earth if there is any truth in the theory that some German savants are sustaining. The latest statement of these scholars' opinion comes from the pen of Julius Stinde, who boldly champions the postulate that diamonds are not of earthly origin.

Buried treasures, pirates, doubloons and Captain Kidd are drearily commonplace compared with the Stinde theory. Briefly stated, it is based upon the facts, first, that no powerful volcanic process to which carboniferous matter could be subjected in the bowels of the earth would be likely to produce diamonds; second, that the diamond-bearing earth of South Africa is not stratified, but arranged in a series of cones or funnels of vertical formation, as though resulting, not from upheaval, but from a fall of matter to the terrestrial surface; and, lastly, that diamonds have been found in meteorites.

What is the origin of the meteors, why they should have fallen with so partial a discrimination in favor of Africa, what part of the jeweled shower may be due to the moon, the men of science do not assume to say. They do intimate, however, that the lunar surface is very likely a part of the deposit. This would, of course, upset a pet theory and set people to crying for that gilded placque worse than ever. Perhaps some able syndicate will secure the usufruct and fee simple of the moon.

THE KING'S ENGLISH.

Where and How He Learned to Butcher It, and Was Proud of It.

One of Kentucky's most successful politicians was a very illiterate man; but a man of strong common sense. I refer to Col. Joseph Le Compte. He filled many important political offices, and several times represented this district in congress. In one of his races his competitor was a Louisville lawyer, Thomas Q. Wilson, a college-bred man. Col. Le Compte had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought at the disastrous battle of the River Raisin and other battles of that war. He knew nothing of the rules of grammar and cared less. Mr. Wilson in one of his speeches had ventured to say that the people of the metropolitan district of Kentucky should send an educated man to congress—at least one who did not constantly in his speeches and conversation "butcher the King's English." When Le Compte came to reply he said: "I must admit that I have never set my foot inside the walls of a college or academy of learning; while Mr. Wilson was sitting in the halls of the academy and college acquiring a polite education I, with my knapsack on my back and my musket on my shoulder, was up on the River Raisin learning to "butcher the King's English." It is needless to say the accomplished butcher of the King's English was returned to congress.

A South American Solomon.

They have an easy patriarchal way of settling a dispute in South America. Two prisoners, Francisco Briones Gamboa and Victor Higuera, were implicated in a murder at Guara. The Guayaquil court being unable to fix the relative guilt of either, passed the following sentence. "They shall draw lots and the one favored by chance shall not be exectited and shall have his sentence commuted to that of imprisonment for life, which sentence he shall serve in the prison of the capital of the republic, and after being present at the execution of the other murderer."

THE NEWS SUMMARY

The Latest News of the World Condensed and Arranged in Convenient Form.

Washington, Personal, Foreign, Criminal, Casualty and Other Important News.

THE CAPITAL.

The president sent to the senate the nomination of William Arud of Iowa, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The comptroller's certificate authorizing the First National Bank of Spirit Lake, Iowa, to begin business was issued. Capital $50,000. President, B. B. Vansteinburg; cashier, Samuel D. Pillbury.

During May the exports of breadstuffs from the United States was $19,410,394, against $12,330,231 in May of 1891 of provisions $10,501,592, against $7,068,006 in 1891; and of minerals, $3,151,926 against $3,585,276 in May of 1891.

GEN. ELI T. STACKHOUSE, member of congress from the sixth district of South Carolina, and a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance is dead. He was one of the party that accompanied the remains of the late Col. J. L. Polk, president of the Farmers' Alliance to Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Stackhouse returned to Washington.

CASUALTIES.

A MILLION dollar fire occurs in Baltimore.

A CLOUDBURST in Iowa destroys considerable stock.

FIRE at Elizabeth W. Va., has destroyed the Independent bung factory, causing a loss of $250,000.

HEAVY rains cause the upper Missouri to overflow and inflict much damage in Montana. Two men are drowned.

THE fire at Chicora, Pa., destroyed over one hundred buildings, causing a loss of $500,000. Many people are homeless.

POWER'S opera house, Grand Rapids, the leading theater in West Michigan, was burned. Loss, $60,000. The fire was started by an explosion of gas under the stage.

THE steamer Petrolia, with a cargo of petroleum from Philadelphia, was struck by lightning in the Blaye, France, harbor. An explosion followed and fifteen lives were lost. The Petrolia and several coasting vessels were burned.

THE situation of affairs in the alluvia districts of Louisiana is truly deplorable. Devastation and desolation hold sway over nearly one-third of the parishes of Louisiana. Never in the history of high waters in the state have so many crevasses occurren during one flood.

MRS. JULES LEROY, wife of a coal miner at Imperial, Pa., tried to hasten breakfast by pouring kerosene on the kitchen fire. An explosion followed, and Mrs. Leroy and her two children, aged three and ten years, repectively, were burned so badly that the youngest died in an hour, and the other child and the mother cannot recover.

PERSONAL.

Tennyson will soon be 83 years old. Various biographies of him put 1810 and 1811 as the year of his birth, yet the parish registers of Sommersby record 1809 as the year, and the entry is made in the handwriting of his father.

THE WICKED WORLD.

GAMBLERS are accused of destroying the forms of a West Superior paper.

William Painton has been hanged at York, Pa., for the murder of Mrs. Michael Strominger at Lewisberry, March 31, 1891, while committing a robbery.

THE People's Mutual Assurance Fund Company, Louisville, Ky., failed for $50,000; assets small, consisting mainly of the office furniture.

THE postoffice at Genesee N. Y., was entered by burglars, and robbed of about $50. Postmaster Olmstead was shot at, and had a fight with the burglar. He is slightly hurt. The burglars got away, but the sheriff is in hot pursuit.

AT Minnic, Tenn., Joe and Dolph Cunningham, who was engaged in getting spoke timber, had a number of men at work for them, among whom were Lewis Taft and L. Staffield. Taft and Staffield had a quarrel with the Cunninghams, and after hot words had been exchanged the Cunninghams opened fire on the others, killing both.

AT Norton's, Va., Rev. John Parnell, a cripple, shot and fatally wounded R. Davidson. They lived on adjoining farms. The trouble grew over the sale of a machine, and they went to law. On the way to the court house they met and began quarreling. Davidson, it is claimed, drew a knife, when Parnell shot him three times.

FOREIGN.

THE people of Guinea, weary under British rule, apply to the United States as a protector.

A DISPATCH sent out by the Havre agency says that the French have occupied Whydon. The French minister of marine, however, does not confirm this report.

THE Copenhagen correspondent of the London Post says it is rumored that the czarvitch will be betrothed to the Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, niece of King Christian.

ADVICES from Rome say: The pope has enjoined Archbishop Vaughan, of Westminster, England to avoid mixing up in party strife, and especially not to oppose Irish national aspirations.

FIVE persons were killed and eight injured by a collision on the Great Eastern railway in London. Through some misunderstanding of signals or order, two workingmen's trains ran into each other. Some of the dead are working girls.

IT is said that Palacio is a fugitive and that the revolution is within a few hours o ending in favor of Gen. Crespo. A battle has been fought at Meron, west of Puerto Cabello. Five hundred men were killed and wounded.

IT is from the queen of Denmark that her three daughters—the princess of Wales, empress of Russia and the duchess of Cumberland—derive their beauty and their perennial youth. Queen Marie, at the age of threescore years and ten, is still a very handsome woman.

THE London Post thinks the dissolution of parliament will be postponed until the 28th inst. The Unionists are pleased at the evidence of a Saturday election. They attribute the smallest of their polls in the county council elections, held on Saturday, to the inability of small traders to record their votes.

A meeting of the creditors of the New Oriental bank has been held at London at which it was decided that the bank should go into voluntary liquidation. The balance sheet presented to the creditors of the New Oriental bank is dated March 31. By this the cash in hand is shown to be only £363,713, while the liabilities amount to £7,455,043. The chairman's estimate of a dividend of 15s to 17s 5d on the pound is regarded as too sanguine.

THE American legation at Berlin has received a note from Pultney Bigelow, whose expulsion from Russia was announced, stating that he and Frederick Remington, the American-African artist, had been driven out of Russia. They are now at Tilsit, in East Prussia, from which place they will return to Berlin in a canoe. The expulsion of the two Americans is supposed to have been due to the publication of Germanophile articles written by Mr. Bigelow.

POLITICAL ECHOES.

SENATOR ALDRICH of Rhode Island is reelected.

Full state and congregational tickets are nominated by the Montana People's party

SERIOUS disagreements arise between the Indiana Cleveland and Gray delegates.

THE National League of Republican Clubs will hold its annual convention at Buffalo, Sept. 1.

E. L. ANTONY, Democrat, has been elected over Barber, Third party candidate, to fill the unexpired term of ex-Congressman, now Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas.

IT is proposed to make Senator Stewart of Nevada the People's party canditate for president, and Alliance Congressman Watson of Georgia vice president.

THE North Dakota Farmers' Alliance nominates a full state ticket, headed by E. C. D. Shortridge for governor, and refuses to fuse with the Democrats. The latter, however, will probably nominate Shortridge and others on the Alliance ticket.

THE McEnery and Foster factions held conventions at Baton Rouge, La. Another agreement was reached and all is lovely again. Each faction chose two delegates to Chicago. They are John Fitzpatrick, E. B. Kuttschmitt, Charles W. Roatman and F. C. Zacharie.

LABOR CIRCLE.

THE strike of the New York city paving cutters union is still unsettled. The indications are that it will remain so for some time to come.

THE RAILROADS.

THE Soo cuts passenger rates to New York to $20, and the Chicago-St. Paul lines announce that they cannot meet it.

CHARLES W. HUMPHREY has been appointed Northwestern passenger agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, with headquarters in St. Paul.

THE Atchinson statement for May including the St. Louis and San Francisco system shows approximate gross earnings of $3,718,564; increase, $77,452.

RAILROAD men have been informed through a general circular that the adjourned hearing of the wheat discrimination case brought against the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and other roads by the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis will be held July 7. The hearing will take place at Washington at the quarters of the interstate commerce commission.

SPORTING MATTERS.

SIR WALTER MARCUS DALY'S colt wins the Eclipse stakes at Morris Park.

UMPIRE GUENTHER narrowly escapes being mobbed by an Omaha crowd.

JIM CORBETT, accompanied by William A. Brady, his trainer, and a host of sporting men arrived here at noon, and was taken to Brady's home, which will be the summer home of Corbett. Everything has been arranged for the fighter to go into immediate training.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEAVY snow falls in the Montana mountains.

AN important meeting of Bohemians of the country is held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A CATHOLIC paper in Milwaukee asserts that while Cardinal Gibbons lives there will be no other American cardinal.

The indictments against Ives and Staynor of New York for appropriating money belonging to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, have been dismissed.

SPEAKING in St. Paul, Judge Albion W. Tourgee prophesies the worst massacre in this country since the French revolution unless the negroes are treated differently.

THE national convention of the Loyal Orangemen in session at Pittsburg has elected Robert G. Pady of Pittsburg most worthy grand master, and H. H. Johnson of Minneapolis deputy grand master.

AT Carson, Nev., a pair of infants has been presented to Harrison Breedlive, who is seventy years old, by his wife, who is sixty-three. They are believed to be the oldest couple on record who have been favored in this way.

ANETTE MEYERS, a pretty American, and Henry Magee, Chinese proprietor of a laundry at Fayette, Ind., were married by Justice Shaw. Several hundred spectators witnessed the ceremony, the only one of the kind ever seen here.

A WAR is being waged on the sweater shops in Chicago. Health Commissioner Ware intends making a complete canvas of the city during the week and will probably bring three hundred suits for probable violations of the law effecting these dens.

DOUGLAS county Neb., voted $750,000 bonds to aid the Nebraska Central build a bridge over the Missouri river, a union station and terminals in Omaha and 100 miles of road into Iowa to allow all Western railroads to enter the city at a nominal cost. The Union Pacific fought the proposition.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota fireman hold a state convention at Rochester.

The Minnesota commandery of the Loyal Legion celebrates its seventh anniversary in St. Paul.

An electric light company with ample capital is being organized at Redwood Falls. The plant will be leased to the city.

L. F. Menage of Minneapolis heads a syndicate which buys a large tract of land near Chicago.

A state convention is called for July 7 at St. Paul by the anti-Donnelly state central committee.

A cyclone devastates a large strip of country in Southern Minnesota. The loss of life is variously estimated at from thirty to fifty.

Maud Harrison, the young girl who disappeared from Faribault recently has been heard from. She is with relatives in Minneapolis.

A Boyd special says: The crops in this section of the country are looking very fine; unless damaged by hail or otherwise, they will be as good as last year.

Hans Westin who commenced work at the Walcott mills, Faribault, the other day, was caught in the machinery and badly injured.

During a heavy thunder and wind storm lightning struck the house of John Shigley, at Morristown seriously injuring him, and perhaps fatally injuring a servant girl.

The body of Swan Sonderlund, drowned three weeks ago, has been found in the river below Red Wing tied to a tree. The body had been robbed of a watch and other effects.

Jacob Haesly, cigar manufacturer at Winona, assigned to Senator Tawney. Assets, $387; liabilities, $4,000. The assignment was forced by a claim of A. Shire, of Chicago for less than $100.

Emil Anderson, living four miles south of Boyd, drowned one of his horses while on his way home the other night. He had been drinking and drove into a pond recently made by the heavy rains.

Emil Prusser, aged about 17, was drowned in the Minnesota river at Mankato. He was in bathing with several other boys, all employes of the candy factory. The body has not yet been found.

The boy found in the river at Belongi island by Alex Jemery was identified as Anton Hosfalt, of St. Paul, who was drowned while bathing. His age was 15 years. The body was taken back to St. Paul, Coroner William Cadgow deeming an inquest unnecessary.

The civil action for damages in the celebrated Crusen-Lent case at Blue Earth City has just been decided by a jury which returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $14,000. Miss Crusen is the school teacher who was assaulted by the Lents, whose child she had punished for disobedience.

There are 41 Sunday schools in Freeborn county, with a total membership of teachers and scholars of 2,298, the Presbyterian, of this city, leading with 220 members, the Trinity Lutheran following wirh 148. There are in all 932 members in the various schools in this city, more than are enrolled in the public schools.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Rev. S. G. Upkyke has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Congregational Church at Aberbeen.

The ninth conclave of the grand commandery of Knights Templar for South Dakota convened at Yankton.

Mrs. Peter Ost, of Prairie Center, near Vermillion, was struck by lightning and killed.

H. L. Loucks, of Huron, becomes by the death of President Polk acting president of the national Farmers' Alliance until their next election.

The county auditors of the state met in session at Watertown recently with the state auditor to discuss matters in connection with the duties of their office.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Dodge, who have a farm one mile east of Bossko, were presented with a baby girl on a recent Sunday. This is the first white baby born on the Sisseton reservation.

A Chamberlain advice says: Henry Dulcos, a prominent farmer of this county committed suicide by hanging in the county jail. He had been adjudged insane and was temporarily placed in jail.

The eleven-year-old son of E. M. Fitch was found dead at Flandreau, in a cellar used for the storage of gasoline. It is supposed that while drawing the oil he was overcome by the escaping gas.

Norman L. Gifford, a railroad contractor from Chicago, is at Yankton with an outfit for grading a railroad from Yankton to Norfolk, Neb., a distance of 60 miles. He is under contract to complete the road in four months.

The County auditors in session recently at Watertown agreed upon a uniform system of accounts and a memorial to the legislature protesting against the practice of continually loading new burdens on the office.

Commencement exercises of Mitchell High School took place recently before a very large audience. The pupils graduating were Mabel J. Robinson, Frances C. Witzel, Mary E. Hubbart, Margaret T. Gleason, Rosa M. Fox, Marion L. Krom.

A Hot Spring special says: This pretty little pleasure resort was the scene of considerable excitement caused by a street exhibition of the manly art. The contest was between two newspaper men, J. W. Jones, of the Herald, and Kennett Harris, of the Hatchet, the latter carrying on the belt, although he is a lighter man by 40 pounds than his adversary. No gloves were used, but Jones attempted to apply the knife. The trouble grew out of a newspaper controvesy.

The Good Templars grand lodge, in session recently at Redfield, elected the following officers: Grand templar, J. T. Kean, Woonsocket; grand vice templar, J. D. Goewey, Sioux Falls; grand councellor, H. H. Roser, Watertown; grand secretary, Myra N. Lee; grand treasurer, John T. Coxhead, Yankton; grand chaplain, B. B. Hall, Redfield; grand secretary, J. T. Marion Carpenter, Watertown; grand representatives, J. T. Coxhead and A. H. Avery, Ashton; alternates, J. H. Roser and J. W. Abbott, Webster; trustees, J. W. Abbott and S. A. Boyles.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Karl Nelson, who embezzled $12,000 of the Grand Forks bank, pleaded guilty and Judge Thomas sentenced him to five years at hard labor at Sioux Falls.

Court convened at Valley City but it will be a short session, as the docket is light and there are no criminal cases. The Soo-Nester right-of-way case will come, having been remanded to this court.

Work on the excavation for the Normal School foundation at Valley City has begun and Contractor J. C. Drake left to assist in purchasing the lumber, which will fill 74 cars.

A boiler exploded at La Moure recently Dick White was killed, John Klommer, William Glen, Milton Scott and an unknown man were seriously injured. John Klommer is not expected to live.

The state G. A. R. encampment at their recent meeting at Fargo selected Devils Lake as the place for the next session, and elected S. G. Roberts of Fargo commander, and Maj. Blood of Valley City lieutenant.

G. S. Moe, a prominent business man of Church's Ferry and a prominent citizen of the state, died at Grand Forks, of consumption. He was en route to Europe in hopes that a change of climate might prove beneficial.

A Mandan special says: Several hundred sheep were drowned in the West end of this country in an early morning flood caused by heavy rains, and trains are delayed somewhat by washouts. The rain extended from Mandan to points 100 miles west.

The June term of the district court convened at Ellendale. The most important case on the docket is that of August Heine vs. T. B. Gannon, president of the banking house of F. B. Gannon & Co., praying for $20,000 damages for alleged assault last winter.

Parties have been trying for some time to find the body of Mrs. Henry Carlson in Heart river without success. She had been fording the river near Mandan with her husband in a river when she was drowned. The deceased woman was married on the day previous to the disaster.

At a secret meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic state central committe held at Fargo, the date for the state convention was changed from July 14 to the second Tuesday in September and the proposition to fuse with the Farmers' Alliance organization was brought up, but the members of the committee could not agree, so the matter was dropped.

Deputy Collector of Custom Lyman, of St. John, who was at Devils Lake recently on his way to assist in the capture of nine Germans who, with horses and wagons, crossed from Manitoba evading the revenue laws, was wired by Deputy Fred W. Schineler that the men and teams were captured at Osnabrock. They will be prosecuted for the evasion of customs and violation of contract labor law, they having come into the United States under contract with one Kugel, of South Dakota.

WISCONSIN.

Two doctors are arrested at Chippewa Falls, Wis., accused of causing a woman's death by malpractice.

Andrew Everson, a farmer living in the town of Kennickinick, near River Falls, was killed by lightning while repairing a wire fence.

Mrs. Joseph, a middle aged lady, dropped dead in the family circle at Eau Claire while talking to her husband and others. Heart disease the cause.

At Fall Creek village lightning struck a farmer, name not learned, as he sat in his wagon, killed him and his two horses and demolished he wagon. The man's clothes were torn off and burned and the body was blackened.

The cheese factory and creamery at Navan, Jefferson county, and contents were totally destroyed by fire recently. Loss, $6,000; insured for $1,500 in the Farmington Insurance Company. The origin is unknown.

While John Sauer, a deaf laborer of Watertown, was walking on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway track, one mile east of Watertown, he was struck by a freight train, and died of his injuries four hours afterward. He was 45 years of age and leaves a wife and several children.

Messrs. Quinby and Ormes of Duluth, and L. T. McCarty, manager of the Columbus Hocking Coal, Ashland, secured a twenty years lease of a tract of land on the Redcliff Indian reservation thought to have as fine brown stone as exists along the shores of Lake Superior. The lease was obtained some time ago by Tomkins, Merrill & Smith, of Ashland, Nelson Bach and S. D. Bouton and other parties of Bayfield. The new lesses secured an assignment from those parties. The property belongs to the heirs of the Deragon estate. The Deragons are of French and Indian descent and while realizing for many years that the property was valuable have been unable to develop it. The new concern will at once put in machinery costing $20,000, and all necessary docks for handling a large amount of stone.

Crickets Sell Readily.

In certain parts of Africa crickets constitute an article of commerce. People rear them, feed them in confinement, and sell them. The natives are very fond of their music, being under the impression that it induces sleep.

THE HORSE'S HOOF.

What It Is Composed of and How to Improve It.

The external part of the foot consists of three parts—the wall, composed of fibrous material so closely laid together that in a healthy foot which has not been spoiled by foolish horseshoeing or the application of oil or hoof ointments they present a smooth and shining and apparently solid appearance: the sole, which is composed of a scaly or leafy material, which falls off of its own accord when it becomes too thick, and the frog, composed of a fibrous substance like India rubber, which, like the scales of the sole, falls off of its own accord when it has attained a certain distance from the secreting membrane. The wall of course bears a greater share of the weight of the horse, especially toward the toe, where it is the thickest, but the sole and frog are also designed by nature to bear a portion, and in his wild state they undoubtedly rest on the ground. The frog also is of great service, as we have already seen, in diminishing concussion, assisting the powerful flexor tendon in flexing the foot and in preventing slipping.

The wall is firmly attached to the pedal bone by between 600 and 700 horny leaves on its surface, which interlock with a like number of fleshlike leaves, formed by the membrane covering the bone, being raised in a kind of plaits. Still further, to strengthen this attachment and to enable the wall to bear the great strain that is upon it, it at its posterior part bends sharply around under the wings of the pedal bone, where it is still provided with laminæ or leaves. It is thus that what are called the bars of the hoof are formed. A theory is entertained by some that on account of this interlocking of the bars and the pedal bone, what is called the expansion of the heel is impossible; but any one who has seen a shoe that has been on some time removed will have noticed that the heel has considerable lateral elasticity, as the shoe is glazed at that part, and sometimes even wrought into a groove.

In regard to the material of the hoof, the opinion seems to be generally accepted that black or blue hoofs are composed of tougher horn than white ones, and as the fibers of the wall become softer as they are deeper, it is supreme folly to allow the farrier to rasp and polish the outside of the hoof. All he has to do after the nails are driven is to turn down the points of the nails on the face of the walls. Soil and climate have a good deal to do with the size of the foot. A dry, sandy soil has a tendency to grow feet less circular in form and therefore more concave in the sole than softer clay land, and it is of importance to keep the foot rather soft and flexible than hard and brittle. Where there is a tendency to the latter state it is a good plan to stuff the feet, and there is no more effective material for this purpose than cow dung mixed with clay.

A foot defective in substance or form renders the best looking horse of little value for work in the cities. Therefore use a stallion that, whatever his other defects, is right at the ground. If your mares are defective there, by the use of such a horse you may escape that defect in the produce. If you are laying in new mares, have them right at the ground, short in the leg, clean and flat in the bone, sound in joints, deep in rib, long below and short above, and finally bred from a kind of which you know something that is good.

In connection with this it may be stated that the Farrier's company of England give diplomas to working blacksmiths who have attained sufficient proficiency in their business. But Mr. Lupton, of Richmond, England, contends for an advance on this plan and says that every shoeing smith should learn the anatomy of the horse's foot, and that the knowledge so acquired would be of great value to the public and likely to bring a correspondingly greater return to the smith who owns it.

The Best Sheep to Raise.

If the butchers will pay as much per pound for Shropshire mutton and lamb as for Southdown we think Shropshires will be the more profitable sheep for a farmer to raise. In the London market Southdown mutton commands a higher price than any other, except the small Welsh mutton. But in the manufacturing districts there is not much difference in the price, and the larger sheep, like the Shropshire, are more popular with the farmers. The real question for us to consider is which breed will best improve our common sheep. In other words, are Southdown grades or Shropshire grades the most profitable for the farmer to keep? Some of our experiment stations should take hold of this question.—Exchange.

Gestation.

The duration of gestation or time the offspring of various animals is carried varies widely. The average duration in the mare is 335 days; cow, nine months; sheep, five months; sow, four months; bitch, two months; cat, fifty days. It is the shortest in the rabbit, requiring only twenty-eight days, and longest in the elephant, covering a period of two years. The male offspring is usually carried longer than the female. The young females go a longer time than older ones, and well bred females longer than those of coarse, lymphatic breeds.—Field and Farm.

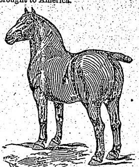
Rev. J. W. Arney, the trotting parson of the Methodist church, has resigned his pastoral charge and will hereafter devote his attention to horse breeding. He was twice disciplined by the church for his love of fast horses and for attending speeding exhibitions. Whatever the church has lost, the horse breeding interest has made a fine gain, and is to be congratulated.

WHICH IS THE BEST?

You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice.

The advocates of the respective merits of the Percheron and Clydesdale horses have never yet been able to convince the public that either one or the other of these fine breeds was the best among draft stock.

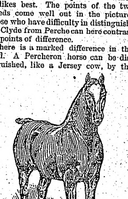
We place before our readers this week two pictures, one of an imported Percheron stallion, the other an imported Clydesdale, both probably as fine specimens of their class as have ever been brought to America.



PERCHERON.

The reader can inspect these two typical horses and make up his mind which he likes best. The points of the two breeds come well out in the picture. Those who have difficulty in distinguishing Clyde from Perche can here contrast the points of difference.

There is a marked difference in the head. A Percheron horse can be distinguished, like a Jersey cow, by the head, particularly that part of it around the ears. The Clyde horse has long hair on its legs. Both the noble fellows in the illustrations are prize winners at state fairs.



CLYDESDALE.

Training Ducks.

One of the greatest difficulties about keeping ducks is the habit all of the birds have of laying their eggs around anywhere. It is a long management that gets them in the habit of laying in the nest, and in places appointed for them. If they have a large range they will naturally prefer the woods and hedges for a nest than the best nest that can be constructed for them. This habit can, however, be overcome by good management in the winter time, and when the ducks are young.

The yard with the nests in it should be built as near some pond or stream of water as possible. The ducks should always be coaxed into this yard at night, and they should always be fed night and morning in the yard, and nowhere else. They will soon learn to look for their food at nighttime in this yard, and they will go into it voluntarily. Then they should be penned up, and as they nearly always lay their eggs in the night or early morning, they will gradually be drawn out of the habit of laying their eggs in the woods and hedges. If no pond is near the yard a large trough of water should be filled every night for them. If they are fed heartily and then shut up for the night without water, several dead ducks may be found in the pen by morning. The nests should be constructed under the sheds back from the water.

In the winter time the few pairs of ducks kept over should be treated kindly, and a large open shed constructed for them. During cold, inclement days they will spend a great deal of their time under this shed. It should be open on the south side so that the sun's rays may be enjoyed by the ducks. They will waddle around in the sun, protected by the shed, during very cold, clear days in the middle of winter and enjoy their outing.—Annie C. Webster in American Cultivator.

Live Stock Points.

A dispatch to a New York newspaper avers in the most solemn manner that Mr. E. E. Eshleman, "a well known and reputable miller," near Lancaster, Pa., is the owner of a bisexual rooster. This miraculous bird has been penned up and carefully watched and found to lay regularly two eggs a day. He did not cackle over them, however, in which respect he showed his sense. Externally he bears every mark of a cock, crows loudly in the barnyard and scratches gravel for his hens like any other male fowl. Yes! This beats the old speckled hen of the rhyme, the one that used to lay two eggs a day and Sundays she laid three.

Sulphur fumes are perhaps the best disinfectant and destroyer of chicken lice known. One way to rid a low built henhouse of lice is to cover it with a canvas and burn sulphur in it for two hours. Sulphur fumes will destroy any living germ.

Grade or mixed blood stock when crossed with inferior animals will not transmit the qualities of the superior breed in all cases. The older a breed is the greater is the certainty that it will transmit fixed qualities.

The wool clip from Queensland, Australia, is much cleaner this season than it was last year.

Large, stylish coachers and 1,800 pound drafters are in demand now in horseflesh.

STAGE ROBBERIES

Operations of Three Men in the Mussel Shell Country in Montana.

Mail Sacks and Treasure Boxes the Only Valuables They Are After.

HELENA, Special, June 21.—A trio of stage robbers have been perniciously active in the Mussel Shell country, in Fergus county, of late, no less than five hold-ups being reported since June 2. In each case the robberies have been committed by three men.

Their operations have been confined to mail sacks and treasure boxes, no passengers being molested. The hold-ups occurred June 2, June 3, June 15, June 18 and June 19. Three of them occurred on one line and the other two on a second line at points some sixty miles distant, and may be the work of two different gangs. As their chief plunder has been mail sacks, the postoffice inspectors have been much worked up over the occurrences. Chief Bedell has put all of his available force, which consists of but two men, Inspectors Watkins and Wayland, to hunt the robbers, but while they are chasing down one set others are taking places at distant points.

If the two inspectors were to run across any one of the several gangs it is certain they would have a big fight on their hands before making a capture, as the men are evidently desperate characters. The government offers a reward of $500 for the capture of each of the robbers. Sheriff Sullivan of Fergus county telegraphs that he has three men under arrest at Lewiston, but as that town is a long distance from the railroad it will take several days to verify or disprove the report.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Julius Lipke and Wife of Ashland Will Languish in Jail.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special, June 21.—The preliminary hearing of the case against Julius Lipke and wife was concluded in the circuit court to-day. After going over all the evidence District Attorney Sleight argued the case. Some additional evidence was presented which went to prove that Mrs. Lipke (then Mrs. Krause) was a party to her husband's death. The day of poisoning Mrs. Krause went to Butternut and while there informed several persons that when she arrived home she expected to find her husband dead. Letters were also exhibited which were to the effect that an agreement had been entered into between Krause and his wife that both were to poison themselves. After hearing the evidence Judge Parish said there had been enough evidence introduced to warrant him in holding the defendants for trial, although there were a number of mystical points brought out. The judge ordered the prisoners arraigned, and both pleaded not guilty, the charge preferred being willful murder. Bail was fixed at $3,500 for Lipke and $3,000 for his wife, in default of which the prisoners will lie in jail until September.

EXPRESS ROBBERS CAPTURED.

The Slayer of Messenger Montgomery Mortally Wounded.

WOODLAND, Cal., June 21.—John D. Ruggles, who with his younger brother Charles robbed the Redding stage and killed Express Messenger Montgomery, was captured in Woodland last night, in which Ruggles was mortally wounded. Charles Ruggles was wounded and captured soon after the robbery, and officers have been hunting for John ever since. When told he was going to die Ruggles gave the sheriff a written confession. The Redding stage was stopped about a month ago by a masked man. Express Messenger Montgomery opened fire on the robber and severely wounded him; John Ruggles, who was in ambush, then shot and killed Montgomery. The robbers then fled with the express company's treasure, amounting to several thousand dollars.

CYCLONE IN IOWA.

Considerable Damage but No Lives Lost at Sibley.

SIBLEY, Iowa, Special, June 21.—A cyclone passed over here this afternoon, coming with terrific force, and blew away several large barns in the north part of the city. It uprooted trees that would measure two feet in diameter, tore up sidewalks, and boxes, barrels and sticks were flying in every direction. People ran for caves and cellars for safety. No one was injured here. At Ogden, a small town east of here, several dwellings were blown down and several people badly injured. It is thought the storm was more severe throughout the country.

FIFTY PEOPLE INJURED.

Lightning and a Powder Explosion at Somerset, Ky.

SOMERSET, Ky., June 21.—Last evening a severe lightning and thunder storm passed over this section. The general store of W. H. Ryan at Parmleysville, Wayne county, was struck by lightning. Two kegs of powder exploded, throwing a heavy iron safe through the roof and wounding all the occupants of the room, some fifty in number. Not a single occupant of Ryan's store escaped severe injury, and many, it is thought, will die from the stroke. Ryan is a representative of Wayne county in the legislature.

Independent Convention.

REDFIELD, S. D., Special, June 21.—About five hundred delegates have already arrived to attend the Independent state convention to-morrow. The city is beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. W. H. Kauffman lectures to-night on the referendum and initiative. R. B. Hassell of Redfield and Q. A. Phillips, a preacher, are hoping for congressional honor, with Hassell in the lead. H. L. Loucks will probably be nominated for governor.

Heavy Infringement Damages Asked.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Special, June 21.—The United Gas Improvement company of Philadelphia has brought suit in the federal court here against the Cedar Rapids Gas and Light company and A. T. Averill, president, alleging infringement of patent for the manufacture of illuminating water gas. The court is asked to perpetually restrain the Cedar Rapids company from using the apparatus and alleges it is deprived and prevented from putting the invention into successful operation in Cedar Rapids and from receiving the gains and profits to which it is lawfully entitled because of the unlawful use of the apparatus. Damages are placed at $100,000.

CURING DEAFNESS.

A New Method for Which Great Success Is Claimed.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The morning session of the American Institute of Homeopathy was largely devoted to routine business matters. The address of the bureau of sanitary science, prepared by Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, was read by Dr. Bushrod W. James. The constitution of the institute was amended by a unanimous vote, so as to provide for two vice presidents of the institute instead of one. The question of taking steps to have homeopathy represented at the world's fair was discussed by a large number of members and the whole matter was finally referred to a committee to be appointed by the chairman. On the adjournment of the institute, sectional meetings were held of the bureaus science, of sanitary opthalmology, otology and laryngiology and obstetrics. At these meetings a large number of valuable papers of a strictly technical character were read by prominent members.

The paper of Dr. Henry F. Garey of Stillwater explaining his method for the cure of the deafness was, however, of general interest. The title of the paper was "Massage of the Sound Conducting Apparatus of the Ear by Means of Vibratory Force and the Similar Sound as a Curative Agent in Tinnitus Aurium." Dr. Garey's method is vibratory force (or motion) acting upon the sound conducting parts of the ear, producing massage, thereby relieving those conditions which before could not be reached by the regular modes of treatment, and which were the principal causes of deafness in a very large proportion of those afflicted. The phonograph was at first used to bring about these results, but lately an instrument (the vibrometer) has been devised for this special purpose, which makes this mode of treatment much more effective. The doctor reported the results in a number of persons treated. Some whose deafness was from five to fifteen year's standing could now hear ordinary conversation from ten to twenty feet away with their backs turned to the speaker, and others with never-ceasing noises in their ears were completely relieved.

This afternoon there were sectional meetings in gynæcology and sanitary science. At the evening session there was a report from the board of censors followed by sectional meetings in anatomy, physiology and pathology and nervous and mental diseases.

DAMAGE AT GALESBURG.

Many Serious Injuries and Great Loss of Property.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 15—There passed through the northeastern part of this (Knox) county yesterday evening, a most destructive tornado, and ruin was left all along its path. It came with such suddenness that the citizens had no time to fly to places of safety. In the Free Methodist church there was assembled a congregation. In the rink there was gathering a committee to arrange for a Fourth of July celebration. The church was quickly a mass of ruins and the congregation was imprisoned. A number were injured, one dangerously. The rink also was blown down but those inside managed to escape without injury.

The roar of the storm is described as terrible. It was accompanied by midnight darkness and an awful sweep of wind that carried everything before it. Nearly every business house along the principal street was unroofed and the stocks of goods were badly damaged by the floods of water following the tornado. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roundhouse was totally wrecked. The G. W. Barnett elevator, near by, was unroofed and 10,000 bushels of grain deluged with water. The Rock Island & Peoria elevator and a part of the depot went next. The tall steeple of the Baptist church was cut off as clean as if by a knife and was

HURLED INTO THE STREET.

The Congregational church was also badly injured. The saddest feature occurred at August Olson's house. There were in the house at the time Mr. and Mrs. Olson, Charles Olson and four others. The residence suddenly collapsed, killing Mr. Olson instantly and the others escaped by a miracle. The place to-day was in a state of demoralization. Business was completely suspended, the streets were filled with debris of every description. The stores were more or less in ruins. Hardly a residence but what will need repairs. The damage is estimated at $200,000. Considering the number of buildings wrecked it is surprising that there was not greater loss of life. The injured were as follows:

George Erickson, Mrs. Albert Erickson, Mrs. John Erickson, Mrs. Herman Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Yarger, O. M. Hempstead, Ernest Dickerson, Albert Erickson, Huldah Carlson, Nellie Moline.

The storm in the vicinity of Lafayette is said to have been severe. But the damage was less than farther north. It was in the Free Methodist church in Galva that most of those injured were hurt. This old building is in the southeast part of the town. A large congregation was assembled, but on seeing and hearing the storm, started to run out.

NEARLY ALL ESCAPED.

Nellie Moline, Mrs. John Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Erickson, George Erickson, Huldah Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Erickson and Mrs. Herman Anderson were not quick enough and were either buried in the debris or stricken by flying timbers. Albert Erickson, although injured, returned to the church and rescued his brother George, who was buried under a mass of rubbish and would have soon been smothered. The edifice was reduced to kindling wood.

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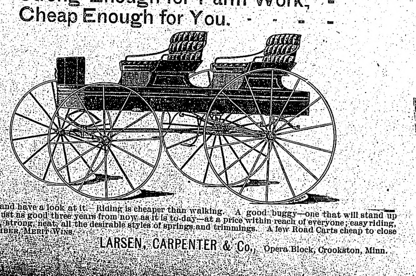

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DEFECTIVE PAGE.

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER XIX.—CONTINUED.

It was dark, despite the snows that lay upon the ground. Brace led the way with a pine torch, which burned sluggishly in the mist that enveloped us. Lola holding my hand tightly, we followed close behind Brace, who kept the torch low to show the nature of the path; nevertheless, we slipped and floundered considerably in stepping from boulder to boulder,—the half melted snow rendering it impossible to obtain a firm footing.

Under other circumstances, Lola would have enjoyed the difficulties, and laughed at our mishaps, but now she neither smiled nor spoke; sometimes she would press my hand a little tighter,—that was all the sign she gave. We followed the course of the river, guided by the sound of the rushing waters. As we proceeded the descent grew more and more rapid, the stream forming along succession of falls, and, the light increasing, the rocks and boulders about us became dimly visible through the gray mist. At length our progress was stopped by a huge rock that rose perpendicular before us.

"Hark!" said the Judge, as we stopped to regain the breath that had been jumped out of our lungs by the last scramble.

I listened,—we seemed to have turned our backs on the stream,—its rushing sounded more distant than I had yet heard it. I said this.

"Hark again!" said Brace. Then as I leaned my ear attentively, I heard beside the swirling and dashing noise in our rear, a muffled roar, that seemed to come from the very bowels of the earth. I almost fancied I felt the rock vibrating under my feet.

"You're right," said Brace, when I gave him my impression; "end the roar you hear is that stream shootin' down thousands of feet to the bottom of the great hole. If it warn't for the durned mist," he added, holding up the torch, which revealed but a few feet above our heads of the granite wall by our side, "you'd see that we're now standin' right between the two sides of the divide we looked at last night. We are standin' right over the canon, with per'aps four or five thousand feet of nothing under 's, on a lump of rock that's tumbled down from up above, and wedged itself here, 'cause somethin' stopped its goin' furder; end it do tremble, I allow. It ain't solid! It's moved a lump since I knew it in the old days, and one o' these days a chunk from up above will come down and start it off for good an' all."

"I think we may as well get off it, in that case."

"Wal, yes. It ain't more risky standin' on it than standin' under it; but, as we've got to go under it, and down the hole, we may as well git."

He led the way along the trembling rock a dozen yards maybe,—the rushing water sounding upon the left of us, and then stretched out his left arm to stop us. He advanced cautiously, and, holding out the torch at arm's length, the light fell upon the yellow water as it poured down into the black gulf upon which our standing place abutted. The flame of the torch was drawn down by the current of air as if it had been at the blast-hole of a furnace. Raising his voice to overcome the noise of the water, Brace called out:

"We've got to go down there!"

"You are not afraid, Lola?" I asked.

She shook her head, and gave my hand another little squeeze.

Brace led us off the rock, keeping the water still on our left, and there was some more downward clambering for a few minutes. Then we came to a stand, and he showed me a lateral opening about four feet in height.

"We goes through there," he said; en he produced a flask, poured out a dram, and handed it to me. I offered it to Lola. Another shake of the head and another little squeeze.

I emptied the cup, and Brace helped himself.

"There ain't no need to get ourselves in a muck over this job. We'll put our rubbers on," he said; "the wet drips through."

I took out the overcoats from the bundle of rugs, and we put them on. Then I strapped the roll of rugs on my shoulders again.

Brace touched my shoulder, and pointed upward to a couple of faintly pink nebulous patches in the mist.

"What is it?" I asked.

"The sun ketchin' the tops of the peaks," he replied.

He took a couple of torches from the bundle he carried, and began to light them at the end of the one he had last used.

"Won't you wait a little,—it will be light in half an hour?" I said.

"Not down there," he replied; "it's pitch dark in that almighty hole. Now," he added, when the torches were well lit, "take one of these, kick the snow well off your feet, keep one eye on me, the t'other on the rocks, and leave the rest to Providence."

With this last injunction, he stooped down and passed through the opening. We followed, but singly, for we needed both hands to make the perilous decent.

The first thing I noticed in passing under the great block that bridged the awful chasm was the comparative silence. We could no longer hear the rushing of the stream on the other side,—only the dull roar of the water as it struck the bottom of the canon some thousands of feet below.

Brace's voice was startlingly distinct when he spoke.

"You tell me the thing is on the other side of the ropes, my gel," he said.

She answered yes, and we went slowly forward and downward along the narrow and jagged ledge, our faces toward the glittering quartz, seeking interstices and projections for hold to our hands.

We were getting away from the fall, but at a certain point the natural path returned toward it in a zig-zag along the lower projection. At the angle, which offered a little wider standing space, we stopped.

"This here hole was fust showed me by the Kid's mother," said Brace; "it had served her father for a cachette in quite the early days of this country's glory.

"A cachette," he explained, "is a place where you keep things snug. A'most every miner, before the Vigilance Committee nominated me Judge, had a cachette. This was mine, and many an ounce I've brought down here; fur you see, barrin' accidents, it's won'erful safe. You will allow that no one could find his way down here in the dark" (I shudder at the thought of any one attempting such a fearful venture), "and from here right up to the hole is a fair straight line, so that no light could come down without its bein' seen; but that ain't the only safeguard as you shall see. Come on sir."

We made our way foot by foot along the narrow ledge for some distance, still descending. When Brace again halted, the light of his torch revealed the yellow stream falling silently through space, a few feet before him. That silent fall impressed me with a sense of the awful depth of the gulf beside us.

The ledge ended abruptly where Brace stood; a recess in the wall allowed ample standing room for us three.

"The greaser never got no furder down than this; but it weren't fur enough for me," said Brace. "I had my idea of gettin' right down to the bottom of this hole, where these waters must have carried tons o' gold."

"But the ledge ends here."

"It do; but," he added lifting his torch, "it goes on again over there."

The light fell on a jutting projection of quartz upon the opposite side of the chasm, distant at least twenty feet.

"But you can not leap that."

"Correct, end I ain't going to try."

He laid himself upon his face, and stretched his arm down the chasm; when he rose, he had a cord in his hand. Pulling this in, he drew up two coils of stout rope. As he drew them in, I saw that their other ends were attached to rocks upon the opposite ledge, one above the other, with about four feet between.

"We must hitch 'em tight,—give us a hand, sir," he said.

I helped him to make the ropes taut, and fasten their loose ends upon the projecting crags that he had long employed for that purpose.

"There, sir," he said, taking his torch from Lola, and holding it over the black gulf, "there's as pretty a bridge and hand-rail as the heart of man could reasonably desire."

For all that I held my breath as I saw him step out on the low rope, and make his way, holding by the upper one, across that black abyss. My turn came, and with the blood humming in my ears, I stepped out upon the rope. It swung to and fro in the middle, and I was seized with that irresistible suggestion of self-destruction which affects the imagination of most people in looking down from the extraordinary height.

Lola began to cross before I was well off, and when we stood all three in safety on the ledge, a fervent "Thank God" rose from my heart.

"Wal, we've got to git back agin," observed Brace, as if my thankfulness were a little premature; "hows' ever 'tain't bad to think of Providence when you're in danger; now, my gel, it's for you to lead on."

"You can stay here; you're too heavy for where I'm going," said she, taking the torch from his hand.

With a swiftness that terrified me, she went down the side of the precipice, finding foothold where we, looking down from the projection, could see none.

"They don't know danger,—kids don't," said Brace, in a low tone. "End," he added, looking into the depths about him uneasily, "I wouldn't mind feeling the same myself. First time I ever felt skeery, down this hole, and I'm durned if it sha'n't be the last. I'm gettin' too old to enj'y risky work."

I could not take my eyes from the light below, as it passed in jerks from point to point. At last it stopped, and after a minute's pause, to my great relief, it began to return.

Quicker and quicker the light danced along until I felt sick and giddy with fear for the girl's safety; and then, with one last bound, she stood upon our shelf of rock, holding the Great Hesper in her hand.

"Am I good?" she asked earnestly, nestling up to my side.

CHAPTER XX.

"It's the very same," said Brace, taking the stone in his hand.

"Do you take care of it," said I, "for I find enough to do to take care of myself."

"Wal, I reckon it won't be long before we're on the best side o' this hole," he replied putting the stone in his pocket.

He was certainly ill at ease, and less confident than usual, for he took his torch and examined the fastenings of the ropes, and then, from an adjacent cavity, he brought out another coil of cord, in which cross-pieces of stout hickory were knotted at intervals of a foot. He unfastened it, and laid it loose upon the rock, with the looped end free.

"The ropes has been years exposed to the damp, and they're bound to go one day. Ef they should happen to go this day, this here knotted rope may come in partic'lar handy. You know how to use it, my gel. Here's for a start.

With the torch in his hand, he began the return along the rope.

He had got to the middle when he stopped.

"What's that?" he asked sharply, holding the upper rope with one hand, while he raised the torch with the other, and peered out into the darkness.

It was fearful to see him standing there with one upheld torch over the awful chasm,—the one luminous object in the blackness.

"Did you hear anything, pardner?"

"No."

"Seemed to me I heerd a rifle cocked. Durned old fool!" he muttered in self-reproach, as he continued his course.

Without accident, or other incident, he reached the ledge, and with a grunt of content, seated himself on a boulder letting the torch drop by his side. There was a pool of water there; with a hiss, the light went out.

The next instant there was a flash in the darkness beyond, followed by the sharp crack of a rifle shot.

We could see nothing, but from the ledge opposite came a groan, and Brace called faintly:

"I'm hit pardner; look out for yourself."

The shot had been fired after the light was extinguished, leaving him in obscurity. The faculty that had enabled the assassin to descend that terrible ledge, in the dark, had enabled him to mark down poor Brace when he was no longer visible to our eyes.

This reflection struck me as, torch in hand, I sprang upon the rope bridge to cross to my fallen partner.

"Back, pardner, back," groaned Brace; "he's got the Hesper, and he'll have your life,—back!"

I raised my torch, and, looking toward the ledge, I saw a man kneeling over Brace.

He raised his arm to silence Brace, and the light fell on the bright blade of the knife in his hand. I shouted. Turning, he saw me midway across the chasm, and sprang to his feet. Then I recognized him. It was Van Hoeck.

It was he, but could I believe my senses. His eyes were not the same. At that distance, his sightless eyes should have been hardly distinguishable from his cadaverous face but now they shone out black and lustrous. Yet, in that instant as he looked toward me, they seemed to fade away in the light of my torch. And this was no deception of my sight.

With a savage cry of rage, he held up his arms to shield his eyes from the light, and grasping his knife, he made his way quickly toward the rock to which the rope on which I stood was attached.

In a moment the whole mystery was revealed. He was a Nyctalops; and his eyes, blind in the light, were gifted with the extraordinary power of seeing in the dark,—a power by which was explained all that had hitherto been inscrutable in the robbery of the Great Hesper, and the attendant events at Monken Abbey.

With a perception that he intended to cut the rope which sustained me, I hastened to reach the ledge on which he stood. But my progress was necessarily slow, for the lower cord, stretched with the weight upon it, formed a deep bend, and my damp boots slipped upon its wet surface.

Which would he cut first? If it were the upper one, I must trust to catching the lower as I fell. With this view, I kept myself as perpendicular as circumstances permitted; at the same time grasping the upper one with all my force, in case he cut the lower one.

I was within a yard of the rock when I felt the rope under my foot jerk as Van Hoeck cut the first strands; the next instant it went altogether, and I was left swinging by my hands to the upper rope over the chasm.

"Die! cursed dog, die!" shouted Van Hoeck, with the frantic excitement of a man achieving at last the object of his life, as he attacked the upper rope with his knife. "Die, and know that all you cherish in the world shall be mine,—wealth, and the woman you love. Die!"

And with that, he severed the last strand, and I swept down through space. Clinging with desperate energy to the rope in my hands, I swung, cramping myself together in anticipation of a violent shock against the side of the precipice. Happily, the rock above projected a little, so that the blow was less severe than I expected. I rebounded and swung to and fro like a pendulum in the pitchy darkness. For, in order to get a firmer grasp upon the rope when I saw his intention of cutting it, I had dropped the torch, which fell like the spark of a rocket into the depths below.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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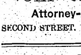

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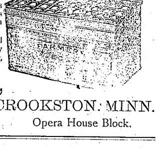

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THE Times says the St. Hilaire Spectator is the first Republican paper that refuses to support President Harrison for re-election. Our neighbor seems to have a decided penchant for getting things wrong, but in this case it must have been purposely done, as the Times is as well aware as everybody else is that the Spectator man has been training with the People's party for sometime, was a delegate to their convention in this city not long since and also a delegate to their judicial convention at Ada. What possible good can be subserved by uttering such palpable unlikelihoods we fail to observe.

THE following from a Cedar Rapids paper is in line with the JOURNAL's recent article in regard to patronizing home industries:

> Let Cedar Rapids people stand by Cedar Rapids people and Cedar Rapids industries; wheel your baby in a Cedar Rapids carriage; pump your water with a Cedar Rapids pump; hitch your horse with Cedar Rapids harness; build with Cedar Rapids brick; employ Cedar Rapids contractors and builders; use Cedar Rapids engines; milk in Cedar Rapids pails, and strain away the milk in a Cedar Rapids cooler; sit on a Cedar Rapids cushion; eat Cedar Rapids pork, beef and crackers; use Cedar Rapids flour and oatmeal; marry a Cedar Rapids girl, and when you die have a Cedar Rapids monument erected to commemorate your loyalty to your home city.

IT HAS been estimated by the free-trade advocates that Germany, with her protective tariff, is furnishing more immigrants to America, a protective country, than is free-trade England, and the question is asked why? The proposition is not correctly stated. The figures show exactly the contrary. During the year ending June 30th, 1890, Germany sent to America alone 92,427 immigrants, while Great Britain, not including Wales sent 128,349. This question was propounded by a leading advocate of "tariff reform" to a protectionist Republican during the debate in congress to which no reply was given. The reply might have easily been found in the following statement: A comparison of the immigrants arriving in America from the two countries named above from 1815 to June 30th, 1890, is as follows: Great Britain, 6,235,277 out of a population of 35,000,000; while from Germany there came 4,204,128 out of a population of 46,000,000. These figures speak for themselves.

BLAINE was the almost unanimous choice of the Republicans of North Dakota for nominee for president. Five out of six delegates to the convention were Blaine men, and four voted for him, but the following from the Bismark Tribune reflects the sentiment of the people on this question, and shows that the Republicans of the ozone state will all be in line for Harrison:

> While the Bismark Tribune supported the re-nomination of President Harrison all the way through, it does not deny the fact that the majority sentiment of the Republicans of this state was in favor of James G. Blaine. Not that they loved Harrison less, but Blaine more. They believed that with Blaine the campaign would be more enthusiastic because of the peculiar and unexplainable hold he had upon the affections of the American people—and the general desire to redress the wrong that deprived him of the presidency in 1884. However, Mr. Harrison's administration has been so intensely American, so thoroughly patriotic and so eminently satisfactory to the business interests of the country that there will be no sulking, no treachery and no lack of support on the part of former Blaine enthusiasts. Every Republican is for Harrison now, and if not so enthusiastic, certainly as loyal as he would have been for any other favorite.

AFTER an illness of five days C. R. Hunter, of Grand Forks, died on Wednesday morning of last week. Mr. Hunter had been connected with the Grand Forks Herald since 1883, and was business manager of that institution since 1886. He was a young man of splendid business ability and sterling qualities, and to his efforts is due in a large measure the success which the Herald has attained. On the day of President Harrison's re-nomination, Mr. Hunter was in good health and high spirits, and as the result of the votes was wired to the Herald, he wrote them on a bulletin board in front of the office. When the news of the nomination came he hung out a large picture of President Harrison, and proceeded to put out some bunting. But while doing so he was taken suddenly with a pain in the side and had to go home. He grew worse until on Monday morning he was found to be suffering with volvolus. An operation was performed and everything done that medical aid could do, but on Wednesmorning he passed away.

THE ALLIANCE MUGWUMPS.

Commenting upon the call of the Alliance committee for state convention, the St. Paul Globe observes:

"The division of the third party in Minnesota politics into two factions was inevitable sooner or later. Its leadership has been made up mostly of men who found they could not secure for themselves as members of the Republican party either the offices or the influence in the party's councils that they considers themselves entitled to. These men now insist upon a line of political philosophy which is at entire variance with the very motive of the existence of the third party movement. For if that party is not the advocate of governmental paternalism, it cannot be said to represent any doctrine whatever. If it is to be considered as the declared foe of paternalism, then it is to be regarded as nothing more than a tender to the Democratic party. It would be easy to go back and unearth a full dozen of public declaration of political doctrine fulminated in this very city by the party to which those gentlemen were then attached, repudiating the principle of opposition to paternalism on which they now think proper to stand, and invoking the intervention of the government in the affairs of the people at points which have never been touched upon before by any but the most radical exponents of socialistic doctrines in politics.

"There is no necessity, however, to adopt any such policy. These gentlemen by the declaration of Thursday last place themselves outside the field of the Alliance, unless the Alliance is prepared to withdraw all the opinions on political and social questions with which it is identified in the state and elsewhere.

"The supposed author of the declaration of Thursday is Mr. Erwin of this city. Is that gentleman, too, to be regarded as a foe to paternalism in government? If so, what becomes of any and all pronouncements which he has made within the past few years as the one of the two prophets of the Minnesota Alliance? Mr. Donnelly does not occupy the position in the public mind of being steadfast or the most consistent of men in his political associations and beliefs. But let the worst be said of Mr. Donnelly that can be said in this direction and no one will venture to charge him with a desertion of the basic principle of the particular school of social and political thought for which he has stood in recent years.

It may be a misfortune, but it is none the less true, that the views for which Mr. Donnelly contends are those which are entertained by the rank and file of the party which he has been and is still the leader in this state. Those views are substantially the same as those to which Gen. Baker, Mr. Erwin and the rest of them have given their sanction to since they left the Republican party. There is but a single difference, and that is one not of principle, but of degree. These gentlemen refuse in the last event to sanction the subtreasury scheme. Their refusal in this regard is but a slender reed on which to lean in their efforts to establish either a political party or a record for political consistency."

A LESSON IN HISTORY.

New York Press: The Mugwump organs are vociferously proclaiming that the nomination of President Harrison makes Grover Cleveland the inevitable choice of the Chicago convention. A good many of the straight out Democratic newspapers are apparently of the same opinion.

The arguments with which the admirers of the chronic candidate urge his availability as the antagonist of the president contain many gorgeous flowers of rhetoric, but a wofully scanty array of facts.

For instance, the free trade shouters appear to have forgotten that, whereas in 1884 Grover Cleveland dee feated James G. Blaine in the "pivotal state" of New York by 1,047 votes, in 1888 Benjamin Harrison defeated Grover Cleveland in the same state by 14,373 votes.

Another fact that seems to have slipped their memory, is that Indiana, which Cleveland carried against Blaine by 6,512 votes, was carried by Harrison against Cleveland by 2,348 votes.

There are many other facts which possess the same significance. W will mention only these three.

In Massachusetts the plurality against Cleveland in 1884 was 24,372. In 1888 the plurality for Harrison and against Cleveland was 32,037.

In 1884 West Virginia's plurality for Cleveland was 4,211. In 1888 it was only 552. In 1884 Connecticut's plurality for Cleveland was 1,284. In 1888 it was 336.

Cleveland and free trade are excellent vote makers—for the Republican party. Yet the poor old Democracy is saddled with both and apparently neither can be unseated.

This is a Republican country and a Republican year. The Press believes that the Democratic candidate, whoever he is will be decisively beaten. Appearances indicate that that candidate will be the apostle of platitudes and British free trade. The suggestive facts we have given show the comparative strength of Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland with the people of the United States.

A VOTE GETTER.

During the recent Republican convention at Minneapolis, the Tribune of that city publishes an array of figures showing how much stronger Harrison was than Blaine, and although the fight is a thing of the past, the JOURNAL reproduces them for the benefit of any of the Blaine men who may be grieving over the defeat of their candidate. These figures speak volumes for Mr. Harrison and prove him to be a vote-getter indeed.

Think of New York which voted against Blaine giving Harrison a majority of over 14,000, and of then turning about and giving 40,000 majority against Mr. Fassett, the late Republican candidate for governor. Mr. Fassett is a very popular man, a fine speaker with all that magnetism so generally credited with political triumph; and yet here we find the party suffering defeat after defeat except when a "cold and passionless" candidate is placed in the field, when lo and behold the record changes! There is no judging the future but by the past. Yet Mr. Fassett, with his own and Mr. Blaine's defeat staring us in the face, comes here telling us that the latter is the man to carry New York. And there is Indiana, too! It left Mr. Blaine in the lurch, by nearly 7,000, while the cold blooded and unmagnetic Harrison captured it by a handsome majority. And the same holds good in even what are known as the "Blaine states."

In Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, California, Colorado, Nevada, Massachusetts, Oregon and New York, Mr. Blaine's vote was 2,795,443, while Mr. Harrison's was 3,124,488.

We are told that Michigan is coming to Minneapolis for Blaine, and yet Harrison carried the state by 23,000, while Blaine only saved it by 3,308. Even Maine gave the president over 1,000 more votes than it did its favorite son, Mr. Blaine. Kansas gave him 16,000 more, Minnesota 30,000 more, Nebraska 32,000 more, Wisconsin 15,000 more, Iowa 14,000 more, Ohio 16,000 more, Pennsylvania 53,000 more, California 22,000 more, Colorado 14,000 more, Massachusetts 37,000 more, Oregon 8,000 more and New York 15,000 more.

Mr. Blaine was beaten in New York by something over a thousand votes. Mr. Harrison carried the state by 14,000.

Mr. Blaine was defeated in Indiana by 7,000. Mr. Harrison carried it by 2,400.

Mr. Blaine carried Iowa by 19,000. Mr. Harrison carried it by 31,000.

Mr. Blaine received 337,000 votes in Illinois. Mr. Harrison received 370,000.

Mr. Blaine received 473,000 votes in Pennsylvania. Mr Harrison received 526,000.

Mr. Blaine received 72,209 votes in Maine. Mr. Harrison received 73,724.

Mr. Blaine received 146,000 votes in Massachusetts. Mr. Harrison received 183,000.

Mr. Blaine received 111,000 votes in Minnesota. Mr. Harrison received 142,000.

Mr. Blaine received 77,000 votes in Nebraska. Mr. Harrison received 108,000.

Mr. Blaine received 161,000 votes in Wisconsin. Mr. Harrison received 176,000.

Mr. Blaine received 400,000 votes in Ohio. Mr. Harrison received 416,000.

Mr. Blaine received 154,000 votes in Kansas. Mr. Harrison received 182,000.

And so we might go on down through the entire list. An important fact to be remembered is that Mr. Harrison got 114,000 more votes in New York than J. Sloat Fassett, the late defeated candidate for governor, and 56,000 more votes than were cast for Gov. Flower, who defeated Mr. Fassett by 40,000. There is no escape from these figures. They are the most marvelous showing ever made in behalf of any candidate, and they compel attention from those who seek the success of the party. No fair man will deny that Mr. Harrison is stronger by far than he was four years ago. His administration has been a model; no scandals have attached to it, no duty has been neglected by it, but it has commanded the confidence, respect and endorsement of every state convention from Maine to California. Hear these two widely separated committees as they speak through their Republican state conventions—California saying that the logic of the situation demands the renomination of the president and Maine declaring that the record of the administration establishes our confidence in President Harrison and we believe that the best interests of the party and the country will be answered by his nomination and reelection.

And as with them, so with the others, North and South. The campaign must be made on the record of the administration. What fitter action than to march under the leadership of the man who made the record?

Talk about popularity—about nominating a "vote getter," where in the whole history of politics has there been such an unanswerable demonstration of a man's vote-getting power as this?

POLITICAL TREACHERY.

St. Paul Daily News: When the state convention passed a resolution unanimously supporting honest Bob Evans for national committeeman, it was the duty of all the delegates-at-large, of whom Mr. Newell was one, to loyally stand by the wishes of the convention that thus gave expression to the popular wish, but Mr. Newell, in spite of this fact, became an active candidate as Mr. Evans' successor, and came within one vote of being chosen. It was a piece of political treachery unworthy a man who aspires to such a position within the party, and every good partisan will be glad to know that Mr. Newell was defeated. Being a delegate himself and then becoming a candidate in the face of the expressed wish of the convention ought to retire Mr. Newell from party service. His position that the resolutions of the convention did not amount to instructions was a mere play upon words, a subterfuge, the resort of an ambitious, grasping disposition, which, interpreted into plain English, amounts to saying, "the convention be d——." Bob Evans was the choice of the state convention, where his name was substituted by a unanimous vote in place of Mr. Newell, the St. Paul delegation withdrawing the name of Newell when it was apparent that Bob would be chosen by a very large majority if Newell stayed in the field. All is well that ends well, and this paper is very glad Mr. Evans was successful.

A SCURRILOUS ATTACK.

Mankato Free-Press: In the course of his remarks here the other evening, Ignatius Donnelly alluded to John Sherman as "the arch fiend of American politics," and declared him to be "worse than all the people who have been in the penitentiaries put together." How such a remark must make an anarchist dance and howl with glee, for it is right upon par with anarchist frothings. What an example to set before the youth of our land—the holding up of one of America's greatest statesmen as worse than all the murderers and other villains ever coined in the penitentiaries. What ill-formed views of life such statements are apt to give them. It leads them to look upon all public servants in high or low positions as rascals. It is inculcating a spirit of discontent and breeds a feeling to look upon every man as a rascal, but yourself, and be very cautious as to the ideas you hold to your own honesty. He who reasons and thinks will at once note them as but mouthings of a political demagogue who seeks to float himself upon the tide of political discontent.

John Sherman stands as one of the world's great financiers, and to him perhaps more than any other American belongs the honor of preserving the nation's credit by the resumption of specie payments. His name connected with financial affairs has for years been a guarantee for honest money. Probably no man is more hated by the advocates of a cheap, dishonest currency than is he. But his record and character are such that their mud and shafts of malice fail to mar them. Such attacks as Donnelly's can do John Sherman no harm, for he is too far above the cryptogramist to be reached by him. The harm of such reckless statements comes from their effect upon the general public, by stirring up a spirit of discontent and destroying their confidence in the public servants.

CROOKSTON Times: Knute Nelson, after much persuasion, has consented to accept the republican nomination for governor if it is handed to him on a silver server and properly perfumed. Funny, isn't it, that no one seems to be hustling very hard for any of the nominations on the republican ticket this year?

Nothing funny about it. Republicans generally believe in the principle that the office should seek the man, and not the man seek the office, which latter is the adhered-to policy of our democratic friends. Take the late Republican convention at Minneapolis, for instance. Did any of the men whose names were mentioned as probable candidates make any great exertions to get the nomination? No. They simply placed themselves in the hands of their friends and abided results. Why should Knute Nelson or any one else make any particular effort to secure the governorship of Minnesota? Outside of the honor which attaches to the position, the emoluments of the office are not worth the getting. If the republican party should offer Mr. Nelson the nomination he would probably accept it—not through any hope of financial gain, but for the substantial honor which attaches to the position of governor of the great and prosperous state of Minnesota.

FAVORABLE TO BUSINESS.

Fargo Argus:—Although Harrison's name calls forth less enthusiasm than that of Blaine, and his nomination seems to fall flat from lack of noisy demonstration over it, there is no doubt that Harrison has a very strong hold upon the quiet voting element. Business men and church members who rarely take a very active interest in politics and frequently neglect to vote, will be pretty sure to turn out this year and drop in a ballot for the Republican presidential ticket. With the quiet voters a foundation of strength, the enthusiasts may be expected to get in line for the ticket as soon as their soreness over Blaine's defeat wears off. Already prominent financial authorities are hailing Harrison's nomination as a bull argument in the stock market, because it pleases the solid business men and investors. If Grover Cleveland, in whom business men have almost equal confidence, is nominated by the Democratic convention, the outcome is expected to be beneficial to American financial investment and financial interests both at home and abroad. The country will be considered safe, and there will be less than the average business disturbance from the presidential contest.

The Thirteen Towns, (Fosston) calls us down thusly:

> The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL advocates raising the salary of the president of the United States. There are many first-class men who would give the small amount of $50,000 a year to be president. Our worthy contemporaries should look a "leedle oud aboud dese tings sometimes, by jing." It hasn't been two years yet since a very frigid wave swept over this portion of Minnesota—and it didn't originate in Manitoba either—that knocked high salaries higher than Gilderoy's kite, and you needn't go outside the county for proof. Take a reef in the governor spring of your gasoline engine, brothers.

The JOURNAL simply voiced a sentiment which is steadily growing throughout the U. S. There is a prevailing opinion that public officials should be paid sufficient salaries to satisfy ordinary mortals and thus prevent them from becoming corrupt in their offices. The JOURNAL is not in favor of over-paying any body. It simply advocates the payment of salaries equivalent to the services rendered.

THE HEART of the great American nation beats in sympathy with its greatest statesman, Jas. G. Blaine, today, in the great affliction he has been called upon to endure in the sudden death of his second son, Emmons at Chicago last week. Whether that great heart can endure the blow is a question, but that every true American will truly mourn with the grand old man goes without saying.

Crookston Daily Times: The JOURNAL office, since its addition was erected, is receiving a complete overhauling. The partition between the old press room and composing room has been removed; an office has been arranged facing Main street, and now Messrs. Cooke & Hammond are figuring which will be the cheaper, to put in a plate glass front or to have the present windows washed—plate glass, probably.

THE PEOPLES party judicial convention at Ada last Saturday placed in nomination Judge Frank Ives for district judge. Judge Ives is an old-time resident of Crookston and, if elected, would no doubt fill the office with dignity and grace. We consider this the strongest nomination that party could have made and the present out-look is that it will keep the other fellows guessing to defeat him.

Belieview (Iowa) Leader: We want to ever so much, but somehow or other we can't get on much of the steam of enthusiasm over this nomination. We hope to and likely shall warm up as the campaign progresses. We shall continue to lead our partisan horse to the river every day until we succeed in making him drink. What more can we do?

THE democratic national convention met in Chicago Tuesday to nominate candidates for president and vice president. Cleveland was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 616 votes. The probabilities are that the ticket will be Cleveland and Gray.

THE ST. PAUL Globe has discovered an important argument to prove that President Harrison should not be re-elected, "because he was nominated on Friday."

Why the Chinese Should Go.

The Stillwater Prison Mirror:—Of all the curses our too free emigration laws have brought upon us, that of the Chinese is the worst. Some say the recent law excluding them is unjust and savors of Kearny and the "sand lot" mobs of San Francisco. Such as these have only seen "John" in his very innocent guise of "washee" in some of our eastern cities. But even in that occupation he is merely a blood sucker on commerce, he brings nothing to the country and he spends nothing to speak of here. All he acquires he carefully hoards until that time when he may return to his native country and live in luxury on his American wealth.

To any one who has been through Chinatown in San Francisco or any of the larger Pacific coast cities, the words of Senator Blair (at which the Chinese government took such offense) seem only too mild. He says:

> "From the moment I saw that seething, roaring, blood curdling curse, Chinatown, I felt as though there had been planted in the vitals of American civilization the seeds of death, unless the upas plant coulp be rooted up and extirpated. . . . . The enactment of this bill [The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1888] into a law will not reach the evil largely under which they are laboring on the Pacific coast. It leaves it there in all its intensity in which it now exists, leaves these communicable diseases spreading everywhere already, and which will continue to spread and devastate the population and finally, undoubtedly, reach populations further east, unless there be possitive and aggressive additional measures taken to extirpate the evil."

The extent to which opium is used through the west and especially on the coast is a terrible thing to contemplate. The "hop fiend" is a most familiar object. In San Francisco they are seen everywhere, the highest as well as the lowest using the dru —even the messenger boys who a sent to purchase it from the Chine store. One San Francisco pap stated not long ago that even th children in the schools have been d tected with it in their possession. is the soruce of the larger per cent. crime on the coast because one onc addicted to its use—who "has th habit"—suffers the agony of Hade when deprived of it, and will therefore commit any crime that will replenish his stock of the drug. The Chinaman himself is primarily a thief and always a gambler, and their women are only brought to this country for purposes of prostitution. On any street in Chinatown, day and night, can be heard the touts for the gambling, and other houses call in their impossible-to-be-understood jargon, "the game is open." Not only do they corrupt through opium, crime and disease, but they corrupt everyone they come in contact with in other ways, from the policeman to the high government official. The roundsman cannot see their gambling dens. It is nearly impossible to convict them in a court of law, and by some unexplained process they manage to get into this country in larger numbers than ever.

Is it any wonder that the laboring man of the Pacific coast crys out against these parties, when they take his bread and corrupt his courts until the law ceases to protect him, while his family is exposed to the vilest diseases and the insidious poppy juice gets in its deadly work?

CONFRERE.

What Are Sun-Dogs?

The term is applied to that variety of halo in which there is a luminous spot, or the image of the sun, seen beside it. Generally there are two, three or four of these seen at once. They are sometimes called parhelia, or mock-suns. They are only seen when the sky is covered with those highest thread-like forms of clouds known as cirrus or cirro-stratus. These clouds are composed of fine particles of ice, and the phenomena of sun-dogs is due to the refraction of the sunlight passing through the clouds.

The Earth vs. Cannon-Ball.

The highest velocity ever attained by a cannon-ball has been estimated at 1,526 feet per second, which is equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds. The velocity of the earth at the equator, due to its rotation on its axis, is 1,000 miles per second, or a mile every 3.6 seconds. Therefore, it has been calculated th if a cannon-ball were fired due we and could maintain its initial veloci for twenty-four hours it would be the sun in its apparent journey arou the earth.

The Duel as She Is Fought.

Two young men, at Albany, Ga., became incensed at each other and resolved to fight a duel. They met by appointment in a wood near the town, and taking position behind oak trees, about a hundred feet apart, blazed away at each other until they were tired, when they stopped the fusillade and made up their differences and went home. During the fight they put lots of lead in the trees, but the duelists themselves were unhurt.

A PRESIDENTIAL TABLE.

The Electoral Vote of the States—Possible Combinations.

Every politician from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Oregon, and that includes for all practical purposes every American citizen, will soon be engaged in scanning the roll of the states, classifying them as republican, democratic or doubtful, and estimating the chances of election of his party's candidate for the presidency.

In the Electoral College of 1888 there were 401 votes, of which the republicans received 233 and the democrats 168. By the new apportionment the states which were republican in 1888 have 249 votes; the states which were then democratic are entited to 175 votes, and the new states which have been admitted to the Union since the last presidential campaign have 20 votes, making a total of 444 votes in the whole electoral college of 1892. The number necessary to elect is 223.

The new states, with the number of votes to which they are entitled, are as follows:

New States.	Electoral Votes.	New States.	Electoral Votes.
Idaho	3	Washington	4
Montana	3	Wyoming	3
North Dakota	3		
South Dakota	4	Total	20

In the three following groups are given the states which are conceded to be surely republican, the states which are surely democratic, and the doubtful states, with the electoral vote of each in 1892:

SURE REPUBLICAN STATES—ELECTORAL VOTE.

California	9	Ohio	23
Colorado	4	Oregon	4
Idaho	3	Pennsylvania	32
Illinois	24	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Minnesota	9	Washington	4
Nebraska	8	Wyoming	3
Nevada	3		
North Dakota	3	Total	157

SURE DEMOCRATIC STATES—ELECTORAL VOTE.

Alabama	11	Missouri	17
Arkansas	8	North Carolina	11
Delaware	3	South Carolina	9
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	13	Texas	15
Kentucky	13	Virginia	12
Louisiana	8		
Maryland	8	Total	153
Mississippi	9		

DOUBTFUL STATES AND THEIR ELECTORAL VOTE.

Connecticut	6	New Jersey	10
Indiana	15	New York	36
Iowa	13	West Virginia	6
Massachusetts	15	Wisconsin	12
Michigan	14		
Montana	3	Total	134
w Hampshire	4		

hole number of electoral votes........444
cessary to elect........223

This, as will be seen at a glance, gives the republicans only 157 votes that they can count on, and they will have to get 66 votes from the doubtful states to elect their candidate. West Virginia, though considered debatable ground, is generally carried by the democrats.

New Jersey is usually to be counted in the democratic column. The democrats carried Indiana by about 20,000 majority in 1890, although the state was republican in 1888. New York, Massachusetts and Iowa have each been carried twice by the democrats since 1888.

The new states which are considered surely republican are Idaho, 3; North Dakota, 3; South Dakota, 4; Washington, 4; Wyoming, 3; a total of 17.

Besides the closer vote in Iowa, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Indiana, the republicans have to contend against the new law in Michigan, by which the presidential electors are to be chosen by congressional districts instead of by the state at large. Unless this law is declared unconstitutional by the supreme court the republicans will lose six or seven of Michigan's fourteen votes, even though republicans carry the state by 30,000 majority, as in the past. The change in the law was made by a democratic legislature, and the districts were altered at the same time to make as many districts as possible democratic.

Crediting the republicans with 8 votes in Michigan and 157 in the states indicated in the table as "surely republican," making 165, there will still be lacking 58 votes of a majority. These 58 votes may be obtained from Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Massachusetts, 15; New Hampshire, 4, and Wisconsin 12—total 59, and the Republicans would win without New York, Connecticut, New Jersey or Montana.

There are one or two other possible combinations by which the Republicans might win without New York, but in these, as in all other combinations looking to Republican success, it will be necessary to regain at least three of the five states which have been carried by the Democrats since the last Presidential election.

Here is the rub. To select the man most likely to win back again these sister states which have strayed from the fold since 1888, is the task set before the Minneapolis convention.

THE JOURNAL is in receipt of copies of the Great Falls News, published by O. M. Holmes, formerly of the Gazette at Red Lake Falls. O. M. knows how to get up a good paper when he has the backing of the people, and the advertising columns of the News indicate that he has that in a marked degree. The JOURNAL congratulates Mr. Holmes upon the fine appearances of his new paper and wishes him unlimited success.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Bristet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caaruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Bullington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebeau,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet.	Tweet
North.	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad.	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filbau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R. L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger.	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside.	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Republican State Convention.

A Republican convention for the state of Minnesota will be held on Thursday, the 28th day of July, 1892, in the People's church auditorium, in the city of St. Paul at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the following named offices: Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, three associated justices of the supreme court, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

All voters, without regard to past political affiliactions, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and who desire its success in the present campaign are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the state committee:

"Resolved, That each county be entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for the Republican candidate for president in 1888, and one delegate for fraction thereof over 100.

Resolved further, That each county be allowed in addition to the foregoing number of delegates, five delegates at large."

Under the above resolutions the several counties are entitled to the following number of delegates in the convention:

Aitkin	6	Martin	8
Anoka	8	Meeker	9
Becker	8	Mille Lacs	6
Beltrami	5	Morrison	7
Benton	6	Mower	10
Big Stone	7	Murray	7
Blue Earth	12	Nicollet	8
Brown	8	Nobles	7
Carlton	7	Norman	8
Carver	8	Olmsted	10
Cass	6	Otter Tail	18
Chippewa	7	Pine	6
Chisago	8	Pipestone	7
Clay	8	Polk	11
Cottonwood	7	Pope	8
Cook	5	Ramsey	30
Crow Wing	8	Red Wood	7
Dakota	9	Renville	9
Dodge	8	Rice	10
Douglass	9	Rock	7
Faribault	10	St. Louis	15
Fillmore	12	Scott	7
Freeborn	10	Sherburne	7
Goodhue	18	Sibley	8
Grant	7	Stearns	10
Hennepin	48	Steele	8
Houston	9	Stevens	7
Hubbard	6	Swift	7
Isanti	7	Todd	8
Itasca	5	Traverse	6
Jackson	7	Wabasha	9
Kanabec	6	Wadena	7
Kandiyohi	9	Waseca	8
Kittson	7	Washington	11
Lac qui Parle	8	Watonwan	7
Lake	6	Wilkin	6
Le Sueur	9	Winona	12
Lincoln	6	Wright	11
Lyon	8	Yellow Medicine	8
McLeod	8		
Marshall	8	Total	709

The foregoing call was unanimously agreed upon by the Republican state central committee at a meeting held in St. Paul, Wednesday, June 1st, 1892.

The county committees are most respcctfully requested to select such time for holding their county conventions as will be the most convenient for the voters in their respective counties.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE,
TAMS BIXBY. Chairman.
Secretary.

Thirteen Towns, (Fosston): The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL has donned a new dress and is now as handsome as a peach-cheeked country maiden. Now if Brothers Cooke & Hammond will keep out of the fancy stock business and use their whole energies in the legitimate newspaper traces, we don't see why they can't get out as good a paper as anybody's.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

The Growth of American Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

To obtain an adequate idea of the law of any country, one must travel to its sources and follow its growth from its very beginning. Let us pursue this method in a few studies on the growth of our law. In the first place the seeds of American jurisprudence were transplanted from the old world. The navigators, explorers, missionaries, reformers, gold seekers of the very earliest days, brought to our shores along with their intense desire for conquest, for individual gain, for the glory of their sovereigns, and for religious freedom, the customs and laws of the homes they left and adopted them in the new world so far as they were fitted to their circumstances and their environment. The English brought with them the priceless heritage of the common law of England, and the French and Spanish brought the principles and codes built upon the foundation of the civil law—the law of Rome.

Of the early explorers succeeding Columbus, there was Juan Ponce de Leon, who landed in 1513, near St. Augustine, in Florida, in search of the Fountaine of Youth; in 1520, Spanish ships touched the coast of Carolina; in 1521, the territory now known as Texas, New Mexico and California, became a part of a great province attached to Spain by the conquest of her great explorer, Cortez. De Soto, another Spaniard, led a party from Florida across the country to the Mississippi in 1542. In 1584-5, Sir Walter Raleigh sent two expeditions to North Carolina. A Spanish settlement was made at St. Augustine, 1565. Jamestown, Virginia, became the first English settlement in 1607. New York (New Netherlands), in 1613, was settled by the Dutch, and Plymouth, Massachusetts, by the English in 1620. La Salle explored the great lakes and the Mississippi in 1682, the French establishing settlements at Kaskaskia and Arkansas Post in 1685, and Mobile and Vincennes in 1702. Thus England, Spain and France divided among themselves the great continent of North America. Spain got the Southern, England the Central, and France the Northern portion.

The discoveries thus made vested the new lands in the sovereign. His title was that by discovery grounded upon the three following ideas: The Christian nation that discovers a heathen land owns it to the exclusion of all other Christian nations. This nation to complete its title must within a reasonable time, occupy and use this land. The native inhabitants are only the occupants of the land and not its owners.

For over one hundred years from the discovery by Columbus no settlement deserving of more than passing mention was made in the new world by the English. Many and feeble attempts were made, fearful hardships endured, heroic efforts put forth, but in vain. Raleigh's and Drake's efforts were unsuccessful. The Spanish settlements were more successful, and for a clear reason. Spain looked upon her explorations as means toward extending her dominion. She looked forward to another great Roman Empire. Her explorations were, in a sense, official, and once a post was planted, high officers of State with large salaries were annexed to it, thus drawing patronage, wealth and population. It was otherwise with the English. In nearly every case colonization and exploration was private enterprise; if unsuccessful drawing in its wake individual suffering and loss, but if successful, resulting in little indeed to the individual but everything to the crown. Left thus to their own resources, English colonies in America had a precarious existence for the first one hundred and fifty to two hundred years, leading one writer to say of the British colonists as late as the end of the seventeenth century, "they were robbers and pirates on a large scale."

The editorial department entitled "The Progress of the World," in the Review of Reviews, is particularly full and discursive in the June number. It discusses presidential possibilities, national expenditures, river and harbor improvements, various points touching our foreign relations, gives considerable space to the negro, Chinese and Indian questions, devotes several pages to a review of recent anarchistic outbreaks, and sums up a number of foreign happenings. The breadth and variety of this department may be inferred from the portraits which are inserted in it, and which include Senator Carlisle, Governor Boise and Colonel Gatch, of Iowa; Mr. Holman and Mr. Burrows, of our House of Representatives; Sir George Baden-Powell, the English Behring Sea Commissioner; Ravachol, the anarchist; Archbishop Vaughan, who is Cardinal Manning's successor; Archbishop Ireland, apropos of his mission to Rome; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and his son, Austin Chamberlain, who is just entering the House of Commons; King Leopold of Belgium; Tricoupis, the great statesman of Greece; Colonel Kitchener, of the English army in Egypt; Dr. Edward Everett Hale; Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, the retiring president of Cornell University, and Professor Schurman, his successor. The "Progress of the World" is followed directly by the more formal and abbreviated "Record of Current Events," in which one finds as illustrations most excellent portraits of Professor Froude, who has been appointed Mr. Freeman's successor as professor of history at Oxford; an expressive wood engraving of Deeming, the phenomenal criminal, and portraits of these well-known gentlemen who have lately died: Senator Barbour, of Virginia; Mr. Roswell Smith, of the Century Magazine, and the Rev. Dr. Allon, of London. There is also an interesting full-page picture of Queen Victoria out driving at Hyeres, in the south of France.

ONE CHINESE POWER.

The Celestials Upon Their Native Tea Gardens Can Sleep Always.

In the item of sleep the Chinese establishes a difference between himself and the Occidental. Generally speaking, he is able to sleep anywhere. None of the trifling disturbances which drive us to despair annoy him. With a brick for a pillow, he can lie down on his bed of stalks or mud bricks or rattan and sleep the sleep of the just, with no reference to the rest of creation.

He does not want his room darkened, nor does he require others to be still. The "infant crying in the night" may continue to cry for all he cares, for it does not disturb him. In some regions the entire population seem to fall asleep as by common consent, like that of the hibernating bear, during the first two hours of the summer afternoons, and they do this with regularity, no matter where they may be.

At two hours after noon the universe at such seasons is as still as at two hours after midnight. In the case of most working people, at least, and also in that of many others, position in sleep is of no sort of consequence. It would be easy to raise in China an army of 1,000,000 men—nay, 10,000,000—tested by competitive examination as to their capacity to go to sleep across three wheelbarrows, with head downward, like a spider, their mouths wide open and a fly inside.

What a Hunter Dug Out of a Tree.

Frank Pierce of Etna, N. J., is a noted hunter, and when several farmers in his neighborhood complained recently that their poultry yards had been raided by a wild animal he examined the tracks of the robber, and declared, unhesitatingly, that they had all been made by a 'coon. He started out to prove his assertion by capturing or killing the chicken-thief. A little later he returned without any 'coon, dead or alive, but carrying under his arm a very small dog, nearly dead from starvation. The tale he told concerning the finding of the dog was worth several ordinary 'coon stories. He said that he had hunted a big 'coon into a wood, where it disappeared behind a pine tree. The lower part of the tree was hollow, and when he put his ear to an aperture about three feet above the ground he heard something breathing. He cut another hole lower down, and drew out the little dog. The 'coon was not there. The dog, he thinks, chased something into the tree, and could not get out. Evidently it had been there several days.

The "Finger" Prayer-Book.

Thirty-five or forty years ago someone issued the famous "Thumb Bible," so called because it was scarcely larger than the first joint of the thumb. Now Mr. Frowde of Oxford, England, is out with a marvelous little book, which has been dubbed the "Finger Prayer-Book." This tiny volume has 700 pages and is bound in morocco and velvet with brass clasps. It weighs less than three-quarters of an ounce, is only 1 inch in breadth, 3½ inches in length and one-third of an inch in thickness. It is difficult for one to believe that a book of 700 pages could be made thin enough to conveniently go into a common pocket purse, but this is what Mr. Frowde has achieved in his "Finger Prayer-Book." It is a marvel in paper-making, and one of which the author, the paper-maker and the printer are justly proud. A copy of it bound in silver with gold clasps will be exhibited at the world's fair.

IOWA.

Wm. Bain, the abductor, at Independence, secured the necessary $2,500 bail and was released.

William Humphrey, a wealthy prominent farmer near Brush Creek, was found dead in his barn; heart disease.

James Murray, a wealthy farmer living near Lawler, fell from a load of hay, striking on his head, producing concussion of the brain.

The town of Moville, twenty-two miles east of Sioux City, was almost wiped out by fire. Twenty-two business houses and several residences were destroyed. The loss is $90,000 partially insured.

The semi-annual meeting of the Iowa Union Medical Society was held at Cedar Rapids, with a large number of prominent physicians in attendance. Several valuable papers were read.

Contracts were signed for the construction of shops for the Rock Island Railroad Company in the western part of Des Moines. The estimated cost is $125,000 and work will begin at once. Their completion is expected to work some important changes in the divisions in Iowa.

A Mason City special says: Three days of excessive hot weather has brought out the corn in good shape, and there is every reason to hope that the yield will be equal to that of last year. The thermometer for the past three days has registered up in the nineties and farmers are not at all discouraged at the prospects.

NAMES FOR SHIPS.

Forcible and Picturesque Appellatives Applied by Sailors.

The sailors use some striking appellatives to describe vessels according to peculiarities of movement, condition or management, according to American Notes and Queries. A typical domestic animal is referred to in hen-frigate, a vessel on which the captain's wife has a hand in the regulations; and an animal of no less decided characteristics gave the name of donkey-frigates to English men-of-war commanded by officers who had seen little or no service in lower grades—who had come on board "through the cabin windows" and not "over the bows," as it is nautically described. Any one who has seen from a distance a number of small vessels lying close together will recognize the appropriateness of mosquito fleet, the blue-water sailors term for them. Perhaps only those who have experienced the tyranny possible on shipboard can appreciate the name of hell afloat given a vessel notorious for such government. Another ominous term is floating coffin for a vessel that may be apparently seaworthy, but which in fact only awaits an occasion to vindicate its name. In contrast to this, English sealers and whalers are known as lime-juicers because they are required by the British admiralty to carry lime juice as an anti-scorbutic. Again, referring to the health of the soul, what could be better than floating Bethel for an old ship in port used for religious services.

As opposed to cutter and clipper, legitimate class names of vessels, from their cutting and clipping the water, the title of bruisewater is applied to a bluff-bowed vessel, one that bruises or breaks the water; with which compare the French briser, to dash or break as waves or brisants, breaker. This action upon the water recalls the suggested connection between sloop and slip, skute and scud or shoot, and schooner and scoon. Wet vessels that take much water on deck are known as diving bells, from their plunging into the waves instead of riding over them. A vessel that pitches heavily is called a pile-driver—another term that can be appreciated only by those who have felt such pounding, well described in German as stampfreiten; to pitch when riding at anchor. A lighter degree of somewhat the same kind of movement seems to be the source of the legitimate terms skipjack and dandy, applied to light, speedy vessels.

Tea-wagon, formerly applied to the ships of the East India company from their usual cargo, is a colloquial example of the large class of ship names referring to cargo and trade. The wagon idea appears again in wheelbarrows, applied to steamboats having a large stern paddle-wheel, which gives it a general appearance fully justifying the name. In allusion to their characteristic shape the canal-boatman calls his boat a chunker and the sections of it boxes. Under the same idea butter-box was formerly applied in England to a beamy trading vessel. The ship as a box is regularly exemplified by German Buse, Dutch buyse, Spanish bucha and English buss, a kind of fishing-boat.

The transfer of the title of the commander of the fleet to his own vessel is an old custom still in vogue. Milton speaks of

> The tallest pine
> Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
> Of some great admiral.

A DISGUSTED TRAMP.

He Has a Roundabout Experience on a Kite-Shaped Track.

Kite-shaped tracks are all the rage nowadays, and not to be behind the times, the Santa Fe road has built an immense one on this model, taking in the principal towns in San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Orange counties. Starting at San Bernardino, for example, one may take a train and ride for several hours, never passing through the same town twice, and yet at the end of the trip he will be just where he started from.

A tramp who was not familiar with this unique bit of railroading, and who had been passing some time among the orange groves of the lovely San Bernardino valley, decided it was time to seek fresh fields, so with a party of his friends he went to the Santa Fe station in the city just mentioned, and finding a train there on the point of starting out, he bade his comrades a long farewell, agreed to meet them somewhere in New Mexico within a couple of months, and as the train moved, swung himself in on a brake beam and was soon flying through the country. The train made many halts, but none long enough to allow the impecunious traveler an opportunity to get out and stretch himself. Finally, however, a place of large size was approached, but when the train stopped it was evident a long halt was to be made. The tramp concluded it must be a division headquarters, so he sneaked out from under the car, straightened up and then looked around him to see what sort of a place he had struck anyhow. There was a familiar air to his surroundings, and, looking at the signboard on the station he was paralyzed to see the name "San Berhardino!" He had put in the best part of a day riding on a belt train over a kite-shaped track!"

NEWS reached San Antonio, Texas, that Col. Guadienca Gongalez del Lave and a detachment of Mexican Troops which were sent by President Diaz in pursuit of the bandits who made their recent assault on the Cuila Hacienda, met the desperadoes in the mountains near Orizba a fight ensued which resulted in six of the brigands being killed and twenty-two captured. The captives were taken for trial.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad company has obtained full control of the William Penn Coal company's collieries. This is an immense property, and is owned principally by E. and G. Brooks, the Birdsboro iron manufacturers. It is located at William Penn, two miles west of this place, and has an annual shipment of close to 500,000 tons, employing fully 700 men and boys.

C. M. SCHNEIDER & Co., Omaha, notions and men's furnishings, confessed judgment in favor of the Commercial National Bank for $20,500. The liabilities amount to $52,000. Poor collections is given as the cause.

THE trouble in St. Stanislaus church, Cleveland, which caused a riot and several fights, culminated in the withdrawal by Bishop Horstmann of the right of sacrement to the entire congregation, thus temporarily excommunicating at least 800 members.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 18th, 1892.

Jensen, J.	Kotrba, John.
Garranlon, Joseph	Monson, Ole.
Moldbe, Anne O.	Stilus, Chas. A.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t. f.]

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block | Crookston, Minn.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules cure the blues.
Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,

THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston. | GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Composition of the College of the President.

The electoral college for the present year is composed of 444 electors, as against 401 at the last presidential election in 1888 an addition of forty-three votes arising from an increase of twenty by the admission of six new states, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming, with three votes each and South Dakota and Washington with four votes each, making a total of twenty, leaving twenty-three for the new apportionment based apon the recent census, Minnesota being among the states having a gain, with nine votes this year against seven four years ago. Two hundred and twenty-three votes are necessary for an election. The votes by the states in 1892 is shown by the table, the vote of 1888 being given for comparison:

	1892. Electors.	1888. Electors.
Alabama	11	10
Arkansas	8	7
California	9	8
Colorado	4	4
Connecticut	6	6
Delaware	3	3
Florida	4	4
Georgia	13	13
Idaho	3	...
Illinois	24	22
Indiana	15	15
Iowa	13	13
Kansas	10	9
Kentucky	13	13
Louisiana	8	8
Maine	6	6
Maryland	8	8
Massachusetts	15	14
Michigan	14	13
Minnesota	9	7
Mississippi	9	9
Missouri	17	16
Montana	3	...
Nebraska	8	5
Nevada	3	3
New Hampsire	4	4
New Jersey	10	9
New York	36	36
North Carolina	11	11
North Dakota	3	...
Ohio	23	23
Oregon	4	3
Pennsylvania	32	30
Rhode Island	4	4
South Carolina	9	9
South Dakota	4	...
Tennessee	12	12
Texas	15	15
Vermont	4	4
Virginia	12	12
Washington	4	...
West Virginia	6	6
Wisconsin	12	11
Wyoming	3	...
Total	444	401

The national convention apportionment of delegates is double that of electors, so the conventions at Minneapolis and Chicago will be composed of 888 regular delegates and the same number of alternates, entitling 1,776 party representatives to seats upon the occasion of nomination of president and vice president.

Two Great Gatherings. Reduced Rates Open to the Public.

"The Burlington" offers to the public two grand opportunities for pleasure trips at greatly reduced rates.

For the International Christian Endeavor convention at New York city, July 7th to 10th, tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip, July 4th, 5th and 6th, good to return until August 15th. A special train of Pullman sleepers will be run through to New York, leaving Minneapolis, July 5th, at 10:35 a. m.

For the National Educational association meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 12th to 15th, tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip, July 4th to 10th inclusive with two dollars ($2.00) added for membership fee in the association. Tickets will be good to return until September 1st.

"The Burlington" being the grand scenic Mississippi river route, is the favorite of all tourists. Apply to local agents for tickets and information, or address, W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

Bids for Grading.

State of Minnesota,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Bids will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston for grading Robert street, from the Great Northern Ry. track to the bridge over the Red Lake river in Jerome's addition; Broadway street, from Third to Fletcher street; Ash street, from Third to Loring street, in accordance with grades established by the city council and now on file in City Engineer's office, and in accordance with resolution passed by city council, June 14th, 1892. Bids to be filed not later than June 24th at 7:30 p. m.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids

Dated Crookston, Minn,, June 15th, 1892.
E. C. CARRUTH,
[SEAL.] City Clerk.

Polk County Farmers' Alliance.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Polk County Farmers' Alliance for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may be deemed for the good of the order, will be held at the court house, in Crookston, Minn., on Wednesday, June 29, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. Each sub-alliance in the county is entitled to send three delegates.

H. G. MITCHELL, President.
J. D. KNUTESON, Secretary.

ALLIANCE VS. PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Not Much Chance of a Political Coalition Between These Two Organizations.

St. Paul Dispatch.

Like the nimble sprites which haunted the ruined halls of the fallen Alcaids, that organization known as the state central committee of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota continues to make the political future of its would be usurper, the People's party, a decidedly precarious existence.

There are hundreds of the honest yeomanry of Minnesota's fertile fields and prolific prairies who joined the alliance, not as a distinct political organization, but simply as an association, to further the interests of the farming and laboring classes. When it was decided two years ago that the alliance take independent political action this element was against the proposition, but bowed to the will of a majority and supported the candidates nominated. The partial success of the move in the election of 1890 had scarcely begun to be felt, when the organization fell into the hands of a

CLIQUE OF POLITICIANS

who sought to use the third party as a means to accomplish their own aggrandizement. To carry out their schemes and combinations the Donnelly-Fish element of the alliance throttled the conservative element and held it in a death-like grip until the Cincinnati conference of 1891, when the Minnesota alliance, through its president and executive committee, resolved to become an integral part of the people's party. A committee of this new organization was appointed to organize the state, and very rapid were the conversions reported in the county alliances under the instruction of Donnelly and Fish.

But the conservatives were not converted. They were patient observers of the camp meeting methods of political warfare. They bided the time, not neglecting to keep the

KEEN EDGED BLADES

of their scalpels in first class order.

Hon. Carrington Phelps is the Roderick Dhu at whose command thousands of the Alliance men who will refuse to sacrifice principle for political help will arise and follow where he leads.

The old Alliance state central committee

IS IN SESSION

at the Merchants hotel this afternoon to consider plans for the approaching campaign. An informal meeting was held during the forenoon, when Messrs. J. B. Dukes, of Hennepin; A. L. Gardiner, of Blue Earth, and J. C. Meyers, of Ramsey, representing the labor element, took occasion to protest against the subtreasury plan, which forms part of the substructure of the people's party platform. Gen. J. H. Baker, who fought so vigorously against the adoption of this heresy at the Minneapolis convention in January, is now formally arrayed against the Donnelly faction and is present at todays's meeting.

W. W. Erwin, the great apostle of human rights, also lends his counsel to the Phelps committee, and holding a proxy for Carl Judson, he essayed some wholesome advice. Charles Canning, of Duluth, he of elevator fame; Hon. George W, Sprague, and Albert Warren, of Lake Benton, are also in the city for the purpose of attending the conference. The main question discussed at the executive session this afternoon was Chairman Meighan's reply to Mr. Phelps' request

FOR A CONFERENCE

between the alliance and people's party committee. While it is not given out just what the reply contains, it is understood that the people's party committee have held out an olive branch, and are willing to allow the alliance to join with them in the call for a state convention July 13. The call has not been issued. From the temper of the alliance members of the committee, who are in session today, it is safe to predict that they will not accept the invitation, unless certain important concessions are made, chief of which is the renunciation of the subtreasury idea.

Attention, G. A. R.!

You will need some cards for the coming grand event and the JOURNAL will be prepared to fill all orders. We have samples of elegant embossed cards which we can furnish on order, if the order is given in time. Call and see our samples and leave orders.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

W A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
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N, B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
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Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.
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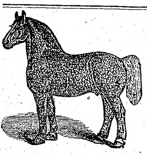

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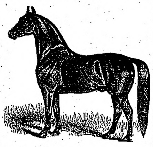

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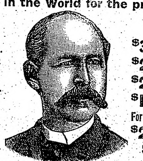

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$3.50 Police and Farmer.
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$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
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$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.
IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.
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RAILROAD WORLD.

Decision in the Case of Eau Claire Against the Milwaukee Road.

The Long Standing and Unjust Differential on Lumber Will Be Removed.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Special, June 21.—The interstate commerce commission at Washington has decided in favor of the complainant in the case of the Eau Claire board of trade against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul et al. The lumber freight rate differentials, which have been the curse of the lumber business in this city for the past eight or nine years, have thus been wiped out. The result will be of vast benefit, not only to the lumbermen, but to the whole community and the whole Chippewa valley, and, incidentally, to the state at large. The lumber industry in this city will eventually be almost double its present proportions.

The defendants in this case were thirteen railroad companies and forty-seven lumber firms. Among the down-river towns which are unfavorably but justly affected by this decision are: Lansing, Dubuque, Clinton, Rock Island, Davenport, Moline and Burlington. They have been prospering for several years at the expense of Eau Claire and at the expense of the commonwealth of Wisconsin. It will not hurt any one of them, however, as much as it

WILL HELP EAU CLAIRE.

The decision will add a profit of about $200,000 a year to the lumber industry in this city. The tendency will now be to manufacture lumber here and at Chippewa Falls which is now being manufactured along the Mississippi and to pile it here for shipments. Fewer logs will be floated past us to the Mississippi and more saw mills will be built here for the advantageous manufacture of lumber close to the points of supply.

This case was conducted on behalf of the Eau Claire board of trade with great ability, skill and vigor by H. H. Hayden. He was assisted by Davis, Kellogg & Severance of St. Paul. The victory is sweeping and complete. Mr. Hayden said to-day:

The great point is that the commission holds positively that Eau Claire must not be deprived of any of her natural advantages for the manufacture and shipment of lumber by such excessive rates as would tend to make the manufacture and shipment of lumber at this place no more profitable than at other places. It was contended on the other side that, because we were so situated that the business was naturally more profitable here, the railroads possessed right to give other towns more favorable That contention is denied by the com- Omaha road is excepted from the order e it does not reach with its lines the competing points named in the complaint (except apolis). We may amend our complaint in a manner as to show that the Omaha e Northwestern are combined as a single nd reach these competing places, and we ave the Omaha included in the order. decision reduces our lumber freight Missouri river points by $12.25 per n the basis of the rates as they were the petition was filed, and reduces ate $10.50 per car on the basis of the nt rates.

HERESY CHARGED.

ial of Prof. Smith, of Lane Seminary, Commenced.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The presbytery of Cincinnati virtually began to-day the heresy trial of Prof. H. P. Smith, of Lane seminary, by hearing the indictments presented against him by the special committee under Dr. Leonard appointed for the purpose. The report was lengthy and declared that, while the church desires peace, war has been forced upon it by Smith and others, who are seeking to undermine the authority of the Scriptures while holding chairs of theology in the seminaries. The committee says that it has carefully considered all of Prof. Smith's teachings and writing and has in vain endeavored to secure an audience with the professor. It concludes that he is contradicting the Presbyterian faith, has wrong ideas of the ordination vows of the professors of theology that he is causing dissension in the church and that he is false to his vows.

The report produced a profound sensation among the sixty ministers and elders present. Prof. Morris, of Lane seminary, immediately sprang to his feet and gave notice that he should fight the report, especially the ban against the seminary, as it reflects upon the entire faculty of the seminary. It is probable that the entire report of the committee, as made to-day, will be adopted.

TOOK MORPHINE.

Dr. Henry Scudder, the Suspected Chicago Murderer, Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 21.—It is learned early this (Tuesday) morning that Dr. Henry Martyn Scudder, who has for some time been confined in the county jail awaiting trial on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dunton, took a heavy dose of morphine to-night and died at 12:30 a. m.

More Fighting in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—Rioting broke out in Tralee to-night on the conclusion of a federation meeting. As the delegates of the meeting were being escorted to the railway station by a large force of police a serious conflict arose on the arrest of a Parnellite by the police. During the conflict many many persons were injured and numerous arrests were made. The excitement continues.

Royal Osculation.

BERLIN, June 21.—The king and queen of Italy arrived here at 6:22 p. m. to-day. The emperor and empress and a number of the imperial princes awaited the visitors on the platform of the railway station and received them with the most cordial greetings. First or William and King Humbert ex- l several kisses, then Emperor Wil- sed the queen of Italy, and lastly and queen of Italy kissed the Ger- press.

Relief for Cyclone Sufferers.

is, Minn., Special, June 21.—At a ng of the citizens of Wells, with a committee from Minnesota Lake, a ription was raised for the cyclone sufs. in this vicinity, and M. N. Leland, or of Wells, and Peter Kremer of Min ota Lake were appointed a committee eceive contributions for the unforta- es. Clothing, flour and provisions will gladly received, and all contributions efully distributed. Assistance is greatly eded, for those in the track of the storm e left almost destitute.

BECOMING EXCITING.

Opinions of Norwegian Lutherans Differ on Some Points.

DAWSON, Minn., Special, June 21.—When President Herman called the meeting of the Lutheran conference to order to-day everybody expected to see a lively discussion and a big day's work accomplished. The convention proceeded to elect the following trustees of the united churches: Nels Jacobson, Hon. Ole Nelson, Olaf Hoff. The committee on translation appointed to translate opinions of lawyers on points of law, Prof. G. Lund, N. C. Brun, Rev. A. C. Anderson. A motion to order opinions of Attorneys W. S. Pattee and Seldon Bacon translated as to the legality of transferring Augsburg seminary and St. Olaf's school to the United Norwegian Lutheran church was lost. Prof. Ottesdahl called for the ayes and nays, the first direct test of relative strength of the factions. The motion was again overwhelmingly defeated. The delegates denounced the proceedings as filibustering to delay business. The discussion over school matters waxed warm in the afternoon. The remaining three days will be interesting.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 80c. No. 3 spring, 73to74. No. 2 red, 82c.

CORN—No. 2, 47½c.

OATS—No. 2, 32½to33c.; No. 2 white, 34c. No. 3 white, 33@33½c.

RYE—No. 2, 80c.

BARLEY—No. 2 60c.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c.

CORN—No. 3, 40½ to 41c; No. 3 yellow, 47 to 48c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 30to30½c; No. 3 white, 30c.

RYE—No. 2, 73c.

BARLEY—No. 3, 40 to 46c.

HAY—Choice upland quoted at $12to 12.50; No. 1 wild, $11to12; coarse off color, $9to$10.50 timothy $12to13.50

ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 74 to 80c; No. 1 Northern, 78to79c; No. 2 Northern, 75 to 76c.

CORN—No. 3, 42to44c; No. 3 yellow, 41½ to 44½c.

OATS—No. 2, 31 to 32c; No. 2 white, 33 to 34c; No. 3, 32 to 33.

BARLEY AND RYE—No. 3 barley, 40 to 50c; No. 2 rye, 72 to 73c; malt, 60to75c.

GROUND FEED AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1, $17.50@18; No. 2, $18@18.50; No. 3, $18.50 to$ 19.; low grade, $15 to 15.50; corn meal, bolted, $23 to 24. do unbolted, $17.00 to$16; bran, bulk, $10to 10.50

MILWAUKEE—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 83c.

CORN—No. 3, 44to45½c.

OATS—No. 2, white, 33½to34c. No. 3, do 32½to33c.

BARLEY—No. 2 ,54½c: sample, 51 to 58c

Unable to Agree.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The conferees on the river and harbor appropriation bill are not making progress towards an agreement. After reaching an amicable understanding relative to nearly all of the important points of disagreement between the two houses the conference failed completely to agree upon the two senate amendments embodying the Lake Washington canal and the Dalles boat railway projects. They reported this disagreement to their respective houses and were instructed to insist upon the disagreement. They have carried out this instruction to the letter and, indeed, so faithfully that the idea of a free conference with the intention to reconcile the differences seems to have cut no figure, for the other side was not willing to surrender a single point. So the prospect of speedy action upon the bill is not particularly encouraging.

Weaver a Favorite.

HURON, S. D., Special, June 21.—A car load of delegates to the Independent state convention at Redfield to-morrow were here to-day. Weaver of Iowa is their choice for president and Loucks of this cito for vice president, provided he will not accept the nomination for governor. Both will be in Redfield to-morrow. Not one of the crowd talked in favor of fusion.

Trainmen Killed.

MONTREAL, June 21.—A local passenger train was ditched near Hillhurst on the Grand Trunk to-day. A washout, caused by a cloud burst, was the cause. The engineer, fireman and Express Messenger Baron were killed. The mail clerk, a passenger named Clement, two section hands and two brakemen were injured.

Murray County Alliance.

SLAYTON, Minn., Special, June 21.—The Murray county Alliance held its annual convention to-day and elected L. Mason president and A. Baker secretary. H. F. Pfeifer was elected to represent the county at the People's party state convention and instructed to vote for Donnelly for governor. Donnelly was present and delivered an address.

Placating Platt.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Herald says that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt received his first overture from the Harrison administration yesterday. Secretary Tracy met him at the Manhattan Beach hotel. The conference was a satisfactory one. Just what was asked of Mr. Platt and what was promised to him it will be impossible to say until these things develop during the approaching campaign.

Held for Manslaughter.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Special, June 21.—Doctors Nusle and Merkel, whose preliminary examination on the charge of manslaughter has been continued two days, were this afternoon held to the circuit court for trial, and bail fixed at $2,000 each.

Was It All a Farce?

CHICAGO, June 21.—In Judge Hutchinson's court to-day the indictment against ex-Ald. Michaelson, of the Fifteenth ward, charge with conspiracy to bribe, was nolle prossed. It is believed that similar action will be taken in the case of Ald. Bowler. These are the last of the so-called aldermanic boodle cases, of which all have been dismissed.

Oct. 21 a National Holiday.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the senate today, on motion of Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, the house amendment to the senate bill authorizing the president to issue a proclamation making Oct. 21, 1882, a national holiday, commemorative of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, was concurred in. The amendment substituted Oct. 21 for Oct. 12.

Trains Abandoned.

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 21.—Business in Western Dakota towns on the Elkhorn line is seriously embarrassed by the delay of mail, due to washouts. No through trains have arrived since the 15th and none are expected before Wednesday.

Against the Police.

New York Advertiser: The political campaign in Ireland is growing hot, and the shillalah and cobblestone arguments of the factions are leaving deep impressions upon the minds of the voters. It is cheering to observe that when these debates are at their height the appearance of the police is a signal for all hands, of whatever faith, to fall to and demolish "Balfour's bulldogs." There is a unity of purpose, it seems, on the part of the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, and that is to rid Ireland of the constabulary as a condition precedent to a free discussion of the issues. Arragh!

HE CALLS A HALT.

President Harrison Sends an Important Document to the Upper House.

Negotiations for Reciprocity With Canadians Now Off for All Time.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—In a state paper sent to the senate to-day in answer to a resolution of Feb. 4 last, calling for information relative to reciprocity negotiations with Canada, the president sounds the death knell of the project and plants a mile post in American history by deliberately, in effect, recommending that congress proceed to retaliate upon the dominion for its persistent denial of the rights of American citizens, guaranteed by the treaty of Washington, in connection with the navigation of Canadian canals. The president in his communication says that his answer to the resolution was delayed at the suggestion of the secretary of state until the conference of the 3d instant took place between the secretary and the British minister and Hon. McKenzie Bowell and Hon. George E. Foster. Hon. J. W. Foster also appeared on the behalf of the government of the United States at the request of the secretary of state. The president says:

The result of the conference as to the practicability of arranging a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada clearly stated in the letter of Mr. Blaine and was anticipated, I think, by him and every thoughtful American who has considered the subject. A reciprocity treaty limited to the exchange of natural products would have been such only in form. The benefits of such a treaty would have inured almost wholly to Canada. Previous experiments on this line had been satisfactory to this government. A treaty that should be reciprocal in fact and of mutual advantage must necessarily have embraced manufactured articles and secured to the United States free or favored introduction of these articles into Canada as against other nations; but it was not believed that the Canadian ministry was ready to propose or assent to such an arrangement.

THE CANADIAN CONCLUSION.

The conclusion of the Canadian commissioners is stated in the report of Mr. Blaine as follows: "In the second place, it seemed to be impossible for the Canadian government, in view of its present political relations and obligations, to extend to American goods a preferential treatment over those of other countries. As Canada was a part of the British empire, they did not consider it competent for the dominion government to enter into any commercial arrangements with the United States from the benefits of which Great Britain and the colonies should be excluded."

It is not for this government to argue against this announcement of the Canadian official opinion. It must be accepted, however, I think, as the statement of a condition which places an insurmountable barrier in the way of the attainment of that large and beneficial intercourse and reciprocal trade between the United States and the dominion. Mr. Blaine reports as one of the official results of the conference, "an informal arrangement to repeal and abandon the drawback of 18 cents a ton given to wheat (grain) that is carried through Montreal and shipped from there to Europe. By the American railways running from Ogdensburg and Oswego and other American ports the shippers paid the full 20 cents a ton, while in effect those by the way of Montreal is only 2 cents. It was understood that the Canadian commissioners, who were all three members of the cabinet, would see to the withdrawal of this discrimination."

From the report of the recent conference by Mr. Foster it will be seen that the Canadian commissioners declare that this statement does not conform to the understanding, and that the only assurance they had intended to give was that the complaint of the government of the United States should be taken into consideration by the Canadian ministry on their return to Ottawa. Mr. Foster, who was present at the first conference, confirms the statement of Mr. Blaine. While this misunderstanding is unfortunate, the

MORE SERIOUS PHASE OF THE SITUATION

is that instead of rescinding the discriminating canal tolls of which this government complains the Canadian ministry, after the return of the commissioners from their visit from Washington on April 4, reissued without any communication with this government the order containing the discrimination by which a rebate of 18 cents a ton is allowed upon grain going to Montreal, but not to American ports, and refusing this rebate even to grain going to Montreal if transshipped at an American port. The report of Mr. Partridge, the solicitor of the department of state, which accompanies the letter of the secretary of state, states these discriminations very clearly. These orders as to canal tolls rebates are in direct violation of article 27 of the treaty of 1871, it seems to be clear. It is wholly evasive to say that there is no discrimination between Canadian and American vessels, that the rebate is allowed to both without favor upon grain carried through to Montreal, or transshipped at Canadian ports to Montreal. The treaty runs:

"To secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the dominion."

It was intended to give to consumers in the United States, to our people engaged in railroad transportation, and to those exporting from our ports equal terms in passing their merchandise through these canals. This absolute equality of the statement was considered for concessions on the part of this government made in the same article of the treaty, and which have been faithfully kept. It is a matter of regret that the Canadian government has not responded promptly to our request for the removal of these discriminating tolls. The papers submitted show how serious the loss inflicted is upon our lake vessels and upon some of our lake ports. In view of the fact that the Canadian commissioners still contest with us the claim that these tolls are discriminating and insist that they constitute no violation of the letter and spirit of article 27 of the treaty, it would seem appropriate that congress, if the view held by the executive is approved, should with deliberation and yet with promptness take such steps as may be necessary to secure the just rights of our citizens. In view of the delays which have already taken place in transmitting this correspondence to congress I have not felt justified in awaiting the further communication from the government of Canada which was suggested in the recent conference. Should any proposition relating to this matter be received, it would immediately be submitted for the consideration of the senate, and forwarded within the time suggested will undoubtedly anticipate any final action of congress.

The president encloses a report from Secretary Blaine and also one from Mr. Foster on the same subject.

A Frightful Fall.

While driving down Third street north, Minneapolis, this morning at 12:30, Levi N. Patterson, the Twelfth street druggist, met with a frightful accident. He drove over the stone abutments at the intersection of Third street and Fourth avenue south. He was precipitated, together with his horse and carriage, to the railroad tracks below. The horse was killed and the carriage smashed, but Mr. Patterson was picked up shortly afterward still breathing. He was taken to his home at 1531 First avenue south, and will probably die.

Court House Destroyed.

HURON, S. D., Special, June 20.—Last night fire totally destroyed the Hyde county court house at Highmore. Most of the furniture and all the county records were saved.

Applications for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston. }

Notice is hereby given, that applications have been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on 1st of July, 1892, and terminating on 30th of June, 1893, by the following persons and at the following places as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit:

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Wilson & Thompson, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to them to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the McKinnon block on Main street, number 19. Said applicants pray that such license be granted to them pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., June 14th, 1892.

WILSON & THOMPSON.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Fred G. Rauch, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the two story frame building on lot 3, block 4, Fletcher & Houston's addition, in the city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of the said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minnesota, June 14th, 1892.

FRED G. RAUCH.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, B. J. Duntley, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the two story frame building on lots 22, 23 and 24, in block 16, original townsite of city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., June 13th, 1892.

B. J. DUNTLEY.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Nap. Rapin, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the two story frame building on lot 5, block 1, original townsite city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minnesota, June 9th, 1892.

NAP RAPIN.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston in the County of Polk and State, of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Fred Reyer, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the one story frame building on lot 7, block 2, original townsite of city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minnesota, June 13th, 1892.

FRED REYER.

To the Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Wilfred Page, hereby makes application for a license to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the one story frame building situated on lot 14, block 16, original townsite of city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 11th, 1892.

WILFRED PAG

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Ernest Rolsch, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the one story frame building situated on the west 25 feet of lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, block 16, original townsite of city of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 16th, 1892.

ERNEST ROLSCH.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Hoch Bros., hereby make application for a license to be granted them to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In two-story frame building on lower floor in rear of lot 9, block 1, original townsite. Said applicants pray that such license be granted to them pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., June 6th 1892.

HOCH BROS.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, M. J. Halla, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the two-story frame building on lot 8, block 3, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 9th, 1892.

M. J. HALLA.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, J. J. Molstad, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: The two-story frame building situated on lot 6, block 5, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 14, 1892.

J. J. MOLSTAD.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Joseph Netzer, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the first floor of the two-story brick building situated on lot 1, block 3, original townsite of City of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 11th, 1892.

JOSEPH NETZER.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the adjourned meeting in the city hall, in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 15th day of June, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Knute K. Austin, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1892.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: In the frame building on lot 2, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said City of Crookston and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 8th, 1892.

KNUTE K. AUSTIN.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 2d, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, July 14th, 1892.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P. Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 447.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due December 6th, 1891.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty four hundred fifty-four and 70-100 ($2,454.70-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JULY,

A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated May 21st, A. D. 1892.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Mortgagee. (N. G. 110). [7-13]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under act of March 3d, 1891, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 24th, 1892, viz: Benjamin Holton, T. C. No. 3,589, for the se¼ Sec 31, Tp. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. Shaw, Teodore Vialerius, Westley Fuller, S. L. Collins, all of Crookston Minn

[5-19] HUGH THOMPSON, Register

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, May 31st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 31, 1892, viz: Calvin B. Palmer T. C. No. 3145 for the s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec 2, twp 147, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Dewar, James Samson, Ira McDaniels, Samuel B. Palmer. All of Crookston, Minn.

[7-12] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday.
Depart 7:20 a m Arrive 6:45 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands alond the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules are always ready.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE
Great Transcontinental Route
Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Coms'r. — D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

KOPS BRO'S
105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 64.
2 Northern 59.
3 Northers 54.

Nat Rapin has fitted up his place in elegant shape.

A. C. Schmidt is at work painting the Episcopal church.

Supt. Carruth went up to St. Hilaire on Monday on school business.

A. C. Schmidt has been painting up August Wentzel's residence in elegant shape.

Conductor Norrie has gone out to Maple Bay with his family for a two weeks' outing.

A. C. Schmidt, the painter, is rushed with work in these days to keep up with his orders.

Pete Misgen came up from Red Wing last week to enjoy a brief visit with his family.

Max Ericsson took his family out to the lake to spend the season in their new cottage.

'Pears like everybody and his wife—and perhaps his daughter, took in the big show last week.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Andy Locken is fixing up his residence in elegant shape, by putting in a French plate front and building an addition.

Circus day brought a great crowd as it usually does, but it was a good-natured crowd and no disturbances took place.

See those Grand Army medals at Saake's; a souvenier of the Park Region encampment. Everybody wants one.

A. A. Olds awoke suddenly to the fact that he had a crick in his back on Sunday last, and a cane comes mighty handy yet.

Capt. P. J. Russell is keeping bachelor's hall while his better half is enjoying a visit under the paternal roof near St. Hilaire.

Don't forget to call at the JOURNAL office and order your cards if you are a vet. and want some elegant cards. Call and see samples.

Thief River Falls will celebrate the ever glorious. Fine colored posters announcing the event were gotten out at this office last week.

Harry Norrie and Chris Hoch returned from their trip in the wilds of the reservation this week. Report having had a splendid time.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of job work, from a fine handsome label to a full sheet colored poster in a first class manner.

A. Braley has enlarged his barber shop and fixed it up nate and complate, put in bath tubs and calculates to keep up with the procession as far as barbaric facilities go.

J. M. Palmer, of Angus, was a caller at the JOURNAL office on Friday of last week. J. M. has plowed 300 acres this spring, and has put in more than he expected to be able to do.

W. E. Walker has fitted up an attractive sample-board showing the different kinds of moulding he has in stock, and Maj. Mix takes great delight in showing it to callers at the office.

Geo. Vine spoiled the makin's of a fine-looking policeman when he decided to be a butcher. He was put on the force as extra policeman on Thursday, and the boys do say he was a lu lu.

Alderman Fred Anderson met with an accident last week which compelled him to wear both hands in bandages awhile. In attempting to discipline a broncho his hands were badly lacerated by the rope. Fred says he rather try to manage Morrissey in the council than to break a wild broncho.

E. C Davis is busy at work with a force of men putting in a coffer-dam, preparatory to commencing work on the new building for the Crookston Water Power and Light Co. He has been delayed somewhat in this work; but will probably be able to go ahead now and push the work to completion rapidly.

The dog-catcher is having busy time in these days, and woe unto the luckless canine that falls into his clutches—for unless he can manage to persuade his owner to put up for his appearance at court, verily his name is Dennis, as he straightway departs for the happy hunting grounds, and the place that knew him once knows him no more forever.

Mrs. A. D. Wishard, wife of Prof. Wishard, passed into the mysterious beyond on Wednesday of last week, leaving a husband and a little son to mourn the early death of a loving wife and mother. Mrs. Wishard was a young woman, but a few months over twenty-five years, and had been but a few months a resident of this city. Her death was caused by consumption, which dread disease she contracted about a year since. The remains were taken to Indiana for interment.

Rev. O. H. Elmer was out to Maple Lake this week.

A. G. Gallasch came up from St. Paul on Wednesday morning.

A. C. Schmidt finished painting our business office on Wednesday. Call and see us.

Peter Sture was up this week from Duluth to attend the marriage of his sister.

J. S. La Due was in from Fertile on Wednesday. Reports a good business this season.

Dr. A. Nelson has received the appointment of postmaster at Fertile. Congratulations, Doc.

Try the reliable dealers, Collins & Mills for machinery. See their new "ad" elsewhere in this issue.

Rev. J. S. Ryding is in the city from Cloquet, Minn. He will soon take charge of a church at Fertile.

See the new ad. of Collins & Mills, and when you need machinery go and see what the boys can do for you.

Senator Burkhardt came up from Wabasha county on Tuesday morning for a few days' visit with his boys.

One of the great attractions for encampment week will be the races, an attractive program for which has been arranged.

Clerk of the Court Nels Muus went to Moorhead on Monday evening to attend the People's Party convention at that place.

I. U. Jennings received word this week that his daughter, Mrs. I. M. Underhill, has been taken to Tacoma, and is slowly gaining.

Many of our people went over to Grand Forks on Wednesday morning to take in the firemen's tournament. Besides the band 55 tickets were sold.

Remember to reserve your seats for the week at Tom Morris' store on June 30th. The Fierce-Columbus company is said to be the best one that will visit our city this year.

Harry Walker returned from a pleasant visit to the old home at Buffalo, Minn., on Tuesday morning, and takes his old run as brakesman. Harry is one of Crookston's noted ball-tossers.

Ald. I. U. Jennings started for Maple Lake on Sunday, got soaking wet in a rain storm, returned home, took a heavy cold and has been complaining of having a large-sized headache ever since.

Judge Mills was in the city on Saturday last to hear arguments in the appeal case of Halverson vs. Moline et als, tried last December and judgment rendered for defendant. The case came up on appeal from taxation of costs. H. Steenerson appearing for plaintiff and Montague & Bucklin for defendant. Judgment affirmed.

F. R. Stevens, of Angus, dropped in on Friday to set his subscription ahead a peg and see our little gasoline engine. Stevens reports a large acreage sown this year and that he will soon go to work to thresh the balance of last year's crop. The threshing machine will have lots of work to do to clean up last year's grain.

S. B. Palmer was up from Lockhart last Wednesday to go to the circus, but got so interested selling gasoline engines that he did not get time to take in the circus. The gasoline engine that he represents is a perfect power; is the leading engine, simple, practical and the coming power for the northwest. In an elevator, for a printing office or in fact for most anything, no more complete power can be had. If you want a cheap, safe practical power, don't fail to see what Palmer can do for you.

The union temperance meeting at the new Methodist Episcopal church was very well attended, every seat below being occupied and many in the lecture room and gallery. Rev. R. H. Battey, of the Congregational church, delivered an eloquent discourse. The central thought was the power of moral suasion in the temperance work, the speaker taking the ground that far more good could be accomplished on that line of action than by any political party. The pulpit, now, to a certain extent, uses the power of moral suasion, and the press, both religious and secular, should do so far more than is done. The speaker aimed to show the worse than folly of the drink habit, and also that temperance was conducive to long life as it certainly is to true happiness and manly independence. We have an idea that more real good could be accomplished in temperance along the line as outlined by the speaker than by all the efforts and expense the third party ever did or can put forth. Unless a man can be convinced of the reasonableness of a proposition or a theory it strikes us as the height of folly to attempt to coerce him into accepting it by any act of legislation. For some good reason the Supreme Being has created man a free moral agent, to a certain extent, and it does not seem to be the divine plan to limit its extent by the laws of man.

A new culvert has been put in across Main street at its intersection with Sixth street.

Hoch Bros. are fixing up a neat lunch counter in the rear of their store on Second street.

Otto Kankel and X. Sohler intend to start this week for a tour of investigation to California.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

Alderman & Sylvester are filling their new warehouse with wagons, buggies and agricultural implements.

Bro. Carpenter, the genial machine man, wears his eye in a sling since circus day—says it is only inflammation.

Judge Benson is playing at housekeeping alone while his better half has gone to Wisconsin on a visit to the old home.

C. E. Teller, a prominent farmer from Angus, was in on Monday. Reports crops looking nicely in his neighborhood.

Attorney P. J. Russell is putting on lots of style with his new gilt sign ferninst the front windy of his office in the Reckitt block.

Joseph Hoch has bought a half interest in the meat market of Al. Vine on Second street. The boys will make a full team.

The new addition to the Fournet block grows apace, and almost before you realize it wil be ready for the finishing touches.

Mrs. B. J. Duntley returned on Monday morning from a pleasant visit below and now Bert smiles all over his face once more.

Ashby Post has applied for accommodations for every member of the post and expects to come en masse to attend the encampment.

Will Lanctot says he had an elegant time "attending convention" in Minneapolis. Well, we don't wonder much though we had an idea that he was sort o' attending court like.

A. Boddy was in from Beltrami on Tuesday. Says crops are looking as well as could be expected, and real estate is booming some. He looks for more lively times, later, however.

The railroads will give half fare rates to Crookston during encampment week. Now if they would arrange excursions on the branch lines it would be profitable for them and a great accommodation to their patrons.

The various committees on the encampment are indefatigable in their labors, and soon everything will be in readiness for the event. An attractive program has been arranged, and lots of fun may confidently be expected.

Several of our citizens have had the pleasure of listening to Mrs. Clara Hoffman, who will speak in this city on Saturday evening, and they all speak in very high terms of praise of her eloquence and earnestness. Our citizens should not miss this opportunity to hear her.

No. 20 brought in freight engine 307 on Wednesday morning, and on account of a broken wheel, set it out on a side track, where during the day it attracted much attention, owing to the fact that it is the engine whose boiler exploded in Montana a short time since, killing the fireman and seriously wounding the engineer.

Jake Francis called at the JOURNAL office one evening last week to register a vigorous kick against the location of a cow-yard at his back door by one of his neighbors. We had occasion to be in that neighborhood on Monday evening, and—well, we don't blame Jake for complaining. The board of health should investigate.

Jas. E. O'Brien took a ride Friday evening and in some way or other his horse got away from him and started on a go-as-you please for the barn. To say that Jim was scared wouldn't half convey the actual condition of his feelings, but, to his great relief, when he reached the barn he found the horse quietly awaiting his arrival, as cool as though nothing unusual had happened.

During the exercises on Sabbath evening a young man (?) in the audience relieved his overcharged feelings by ejecting a quart or so of tobacco spittle upon the new carpet. If you must use tobacco in such a place, better carry a cuspidor in your vest pocket and not ruin a good carpet that you, probably, have not contributed a cent toward the purchase of. Even if you did, it is no excuse or ruining it.

Mrs. Clara Hoffman, well and favorably known as a temperance lecturer, will speak in Crookston Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Hoffman is one of the best speakers employed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and all interested in temperance should be sure to hear her Saturday evening in the Methodist church at 8 o'clock, and Sunday afternoon in the Baptist church at 3 o'clock.

Joseph Sauve was in from his farm on Tuesday to get several miles of slat and wire fencing, which is a very sensible kind of fencing to have on a farm.

At the people's party congressional convention at Moorhead on the 21st inst., H. E. Boen was nominated. Had Polk county had but one aspirant, it is probable that he would have had the nomination.

Will Arnold is closing up the assessment business as rapidly as possible The work of assessing this city is a thankless task, but a very important one, and we venture the assertion that Will has done it as well and thoroughly as it ever was done.

E. K. Overland was up from Garden on Monday visiting with his old friends. E. K. says that while Blaine was his choice for the nomination, he thinks that Harrison has given the people an excellent administration and will do well again.

Services at the M. E. church next Sabbath as follows: In the morning at 10:30 the pastor will preach from the subject "The Power of Silence." In the evening a Children's Service will be held. The program consists of singing, readings, recitations, etc., etc. Everybody welcome.

The greatest attraction of the season will appear at the opera house on Monday evening, July 4th, when the Fierce Columbus Company will open a week's engagment. Tickets will be placed on sale at Tom Morris' store on June 30, when you can secure reserved seats for the week.

Judge Nelson, of Pasadena, California, is visiting old friends in the city this week. The judge is one of the old settlers at Warren, and lived there until a few years since, when he went to California, where he made a large fortune in real estate. He is spending the summer with his son in Warren.

Reports of damage to crops in stack reach the JOURNAL. It is said that in many cases the grain at the bottom of the stacks is utterly ruined, owing to the cold, wet feet the stacks have had. Where the stacks were built on high ground and well built, the grain is said to be all right, though the beating rains and snows have been very trying.

S. B. Palmer was up from Lockhart last Thursday to go to the circus, but got so interested selling gasoline engines that he did not get time to take in the circus. The gasoline engine that he represents is perfect power; is the leading engine, simple, practical and the coming power for the northwest. For an elevator, for a printing office or in fact for most anything no more complete power can be had. If you want a cheap, safe, practical power don't fail to see what Palmer can do for you.

On Thursday last Prof. A. D. Wishard missed his little two-year old boy who had been playing about in the front door-yard of the family residence near the N. P. depot, and thinking he had strayed off over to the tracks he went over to the depot. As no one had seen him in that neighborhood he went up to the circus grounds with the impression that the boy had wandered off up there. Upon arrival he was met by a rather rough-looking individual who inquired of the professor if he had lost anything. Mr. Wishard informed the man of the loss of the boy, and the man said he thought he could find him if there was anything in it for him. Mr. W. said that he would willingly pay a good sum for the safe return of the boy, whereupon the man started for the circus tents and Mr. W. went and acquainted Chief Gonyea, and also told him about the man he had met. The chief went with Mr. W. and they soon met the man returning with the boy and vociferously insisting that he had not stolen the lad even before he had been accused of it. The chief was so well convinced that the man had stolen the lad that he put him under arrest and he was held for trial. As nothing could be proved at the trial the man was released.

An Educated Hog.

The Ringling Bros. have succeeded in introducing a genuine novelty into their circus performances in the form of an educated hog. We have seen hogs trained to play cards, to tell the time of day and various things like that which are done in a perfunctory manner and do not require intelligence or education. Now the things that this educated hog could do were not so many nor wonderful as the things that by reason of his education he could not do. What he did do was to stand on his nose and think, at the same time keeping his weather eye peeled on his companion so as not to lose the combination and destroy the bond of sympathy that seemed so perfect between the pair. He marched about the platform obedient to command, climbed a double step ladder and waltzed about in great shape. What he could not do, by reason of his superior intelligence to the average hog, was to stand on sidewalks in a group and stare ladies out of countenance as they vainly try to pass the gang without being obliged to step off the walk into the mud; or go to a temperance meeting on a Sabbath evening, sit on the back seat and spit tobacco juice all over the elegant new carpet (this hog did not chew tobacco). He could not occupy a whole section in a crowded railroad coach with his feet and his other baggage, while some less fortunate fellow being is obliged to stand in the aisle or roost upon the wood box; he could not occupy the best seat in the park or any other like public place and enjoy a pleasant (?) hour or two swapping shady stories with his fellow hog; he could not go to the opera or other public meeting and disturb the whole meeting in the endeavor to bring his only talents into public notice, nor could he take a paper from the post-office for several years then fire it back upon the publisher without paying for it. Another pleasant feature about this hog was his perfect cleanliness. While he did not seem to expend a fortune in dress his suit seemed to be a perfect fit very neat and admirably adapted to his business. As we observed this specimen of a very much abused race we were impressed with the capacity for improvement in the genus hog as never before.

TOWN TALK.

P. S. Ware: While up at Thief River Falls last Friday I held the plow that turned the first furrow on the railroad grade between St. Hilaire and Thief River. The road will soon be built and I am glad of it.

G. J. McManus: Say, I've had more enquirers for insurance since I commenced advertising in the JOURNAL than ever before. It's the first time I ever traced any benefit directly to an advertisement.

G. J. McManus: I'd like to express through the JOURNAL my appreciation of the kind treatment accorded several Crookstonites, among whom was myself, by the Union League club of Minneapolis during the convention. We were royally entertained, and the boys all feel grateful for it.

M. E. Kirsch: If I lived in a manufacturing state I should be a rabid protectionist, a republican. But for Minnesota, a purely agricultural state, I do not believe in it.

[What's the matter with making Minnesota a manufacturing state, Mike? The nearer a farmer can get manufacturing interests to his own door, the more he can realize for his crops, don't it? ED. JOURNAL].

A. C. Wilkinson: If I thought the Chicago convention would not make a worse blunder than you fellows did at Minneapolis, I should feel easier in my mind—but then they will do it, they are morally sure to do so.

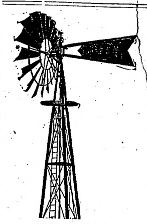
John Amundson: We had nine transfers of real estate filed for record on Monday, which is about an average day's work, though on the 30th day of May there were 28 instruments filed. Real estate transfers, as a rule, are not as numerous at this season of the year and this state of things indicates a healthy condition of the real estate market.

Chas. Bailey: Yes, we have started up again at the great mill and are running full time. The quality of the logs so far received could not be beaten. I expect we shall beat all former records this season in the extent of the cut and the quality of the lumber turned out, and we shall probably have a long season. Everything was put in first-class condition for a long run.

Married.

JOHNSON—STURE.—At the residence of the bride's father, A. Sture, on Wednesday evening, June 22d, REV. J. A. JOHNSON, of Douglas county, to MISS EMMA C. STURE, the Rev. J. S. Ryding officiating

The happy couple will leave for their new home at Holmes City this evening, accompanied by the best wishes of hosts of friends.



THE IMPERIAL

All Steel Windmill,

Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.

Double-Acting, Anti-Freezing Force Pump.

COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
IRON PIPE AND
IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Special attention given to the

2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.

CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,

Broadway, near Robert St, Crookston, M

G. G. HENAUL
Practical Denti
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MIN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully an promptly performed. Give me a call.

G. G. HENAULT.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South.............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

"Esto-Penpetua."

On Thursday, June 16, Ringling Bros. great circus and menagerie will make its grand entry through the streets of Crookston, and we extend a hearty invitation to our country friends to make our store headquarters for the day. Ah, me! How often the writer wishes he were a small boy once more, walking six, eight or ten miles from the country to see the show, eating ginger cakes, perched on the best stall of the amphitheatre of the circus, "A-laughing at the clown," instead of selling

A lot of 25c. Black Mits for	20c.
A lot of 35c. Black Mits for	25c.
A lot of 10c. Fans for	5c.
A lot of 150 28-in. umbrellas for	$1.19
A lot of 75c. lace caps for	48c.
A lot of $1.25 straw hats for	98c.
A lot of 35c. black hose for	25c.
A lot of 15c. summer vests for	8c.

A job lot of ladies' gloves (broken lots and odd sizes) at just half price.

A lot of Windsor ties (sample line) at 33 1-3 per cent off.

A lot of fans (the samples of a factory, just as good as new) at one-third the price.

Fontaine & Anglim.

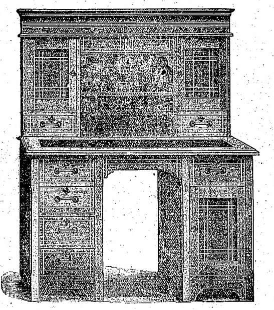
Polk County Journal.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1892. NO. 11

CROOKSTON FURNITURE COMPANY.

$20.50. OFFICE FURNITURE.



FURNITURE, — CARPETS, — BURIAL SUPPLIES.

Full Line of Office Furniture. Rolltop Desks from $24 to $45. Office Chairs 90c to $9.50.

OUR INDUCEMENTS.

We carry the stock. We pay freight 100 miles for our customers. We guarantee safe delivery of goods. We buy of the best factories in the country.

Embalmers and Funeral Directors Elegant New Hearse just received.

DON'T READ THIS!

This is only of interest to farmers and others who have growing grain this season. Everything indicates that during the present summer there will be constant rain and thunder storms. Any person who has observed the different seasons in this or any other state knows that during a rainy summer hail storms are of frequent occurrence. Much damage is done to growing grain every year by hail. No locality is entirely exempt from this disastrous element. You may escape for a year or two, but you are sure to have a hail storm sooner or later.

The only way to protect yourself from loss by hail is to insure your crop. But the rates are so high with most of the hail companies doing business in this state that the farmers cannot afford to insure their crops. The only way to get cheap and reliable hail insurance is through a mutual concern—a company which covers the entire state and is not confined to one county. The risks must be distributed over a large area, so that if one county should be hailed there will still be plenty of uninjured grain to pay the losses.

The Minnesota Hail Association of Crookston covers the entire state. It is a mutual concern, with but few officers and each one working on a commission. This company can give you cheap and safe protection.

For further particulars see by-laws or talk with any of the company's agents. It will pay you to investigate this matter.

MINNESOTA HAIL ASSOCIATION,
RECKITT BLOCK,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 27, 1892.

HOGS—But one load received, selling to a packer at $5, a decline of strong 5c.

CATTLE—No receipts and no trading; good demand for fat butcher cattle; fair demand for stockers and feeders; thin stiff slow. Prime steers, $3.50@4.00; good steers, $3.00@3.50; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.25@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.52@2.25; light veal calves, $2.50@3.50; heavy calves, $1.75@2.50; stockers, $2.00@2.50; feeders, $2.40@2.75; bulls, stags and oxen, $1.25@2.75.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged. Muttons, $3.50@4.50; lambs, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.75.

Receipts: Hogs, 600; no cattle; no calves; no sheep; horses, 14.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27, 1892.

WHEAT—June, closing, 76⅛c. July opening, 76¼c; highest, 76⅜c; lowest, 76⅛c; closing, 76⅜c; August closing, 77¼c; September, opening, 75⅝c; highest, 75⅝c; lowest, 75¼c; closing, 75⅝c; December closing, 77⅝c. Ontrack, No. 1 hard, 80½c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 70@74c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, June 27, 1892.

CATTLE—Weak.

HOGS—Weak, 5c lower. Heavy, $5.15@5.40; mixed and medium, $5.12½@5.37½; light, $5.05@5.27½.

SHEEP—Firm.

Receipts: Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 35,000; sheep, 9,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 27, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 78⅝c; September, 78⅜c.
CORN—June, 51c; July, 50½c; September, 48½c.
OATS—July, 33⅜c; September, 30⅝c.
PORK—July, $10.80; September, $11.97½.
LARD—July, $6.70; Sept., $6.85.
SHORT RIBS—July, $6.87½; September, $6.97½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 78⅝@79c; September, 78¾c.
CORN—July, 50⅜c; September, 48½c.
OATS—July, 32½c; September, 31c.
PORK—July, $11.10; September, $11.37.
LARD—July, $6.85; September, $7.00.

General Kelton Retired.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — Adjutant General John C. Kelton, U. S. A., has been placed on the retired list of the army, having reached the age of 64 years. General Kelton entered the service as a cadet July 1, 1847, making nearly forty-five years service in the army. There are about six assistant adjutant generals all anxious to become successor of General Kelton, but no selection has yet been made.

Force of Lightning.

Lightning has been proved in one instance to have struck a church with a force equal to 12,220 horse power. A single horse power, in mechanical calculations, is equivalent to raising a weight of 33,000 pounds one foot high in a minute. The force of lightning, therefore, has been proved to be equal to the raising of 403,260,000 pounds one foot high in a minute. This is about equal to the united power of twelve steamships, having collectively twenty-four engines of 500 horse power each. The velocity of lightning is so great that it would travel round the world eight times in a minute.

Struggle for Existence in Germany.

Nowhere in Europe is the struggle for existence fiercer at the present moment than in Germany. The nation is growing at the rate of 13 per cent per annum—practically at about the same rate as the British. Allowing for deaths, there is an addition to the population of 600,000 yearly, which, deducting 200,000 who emigrate, leaves an increase of 400,000, for whom room must be made and food provided.

City-Bred Girls.

Two young city-bred women, daughters of a prominent wholesale merchant in San Francisco named Lowenstein, are living on and working at a land claim in the state of Washington, between Hadlock and Port Ludlow. They took up the claim two years ago and have lived on it continuously since, built the cabin in which they live, and have cleared and grubbed twenty acres of land. Their nearest neighbor is four miles away.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

St. Cloud's new electric line started up Saturday. Everything worked to perfection.

Archbishop Ireland took luncheon Wednesday with President and Mme. Carnot in Paris.

Daylight robbers attempted to hold up a coachman for a team and carriage at St. Paul Sunday.

The earnings of the Minnesota grain inspection department for the month of May amounted to $13,085.05.

The creamery at Manchester, a few miles north of Albert Lea, burned Saturday with all its contents. The loss is fully $5,600; partly insured.

The detectives have as yet secured no clue to the whereabouts of Mamie Schwartz, the 5-year-old girl who was abducted at St. Paul last week.

Great excitement has been produced at Staples by the discovery of petroleum. An expert from the oil regions of Pennsylvania has arrived, and boring for oil is progressing.

Hans Ungman, aged 55, a well-to-do farmer of North Branch, committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree with a barbed wire. The cause of the act is unknown.

An order from the mayor of St. Paul, directing the closing of all saloons at midnight and the strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors, has gone into effect.

W. W. Blackshaw, proprietor of a bakery at Duluth, has left town, taking his books with him, and creditors to the amount of $3,000 are mourning his sudden departure. The assets left in the bakery are small.

Gus Johnson, a saw mill man, employed at Long's mill, at Curtis, was cut in two by the circular saw, death being instantaneous. He was unmarried, and has relatives living near Duluth.

Levi N. Patterson, a Minneapolis druggist, drove over an embankment on Fourth avenue in that city, falling to the railroad tracks below, a distance of thirty-five feet. The horse was instantly killed and Mr. Patterson so badly injured that he lived but a few hours.

George Hanson, a young man living in Havelock, near Montevideo, accidentally shot and killed his aged mother with a musket. She handed the gun to him stock first, and it is thought that the screen caught the hammer and fired the gun. Her head was nearly severed from the body.

There is a prospect of the removal of the Lutheran church college from Alton, N. D., to St. Paul. The synod, which is now in session in St. Paul, will consider the matter. An effort will be made to secure the unused reform school buildings near Kittsondale and remodel them to meet the necessities of the college.

J. A. Ebel, who was formerly a street car conductor, has been arrested at St. Paul on a warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Ebel is accused of having issued several checks for small amounts on banks where he had no deposit, and is said to have obtained a considerable sum of money in that way.

Fred Langerman and wife, of Rush City, after putting their children, three little boys, to bed and locking the house, went to a brickyard some two miles from town. On returning they found that one of the boys, Henry, a lad of 8, had been shot while lying in bed asleep. The other children heard the discharge of the gun, but saw no one about.

Mrs. Ole Nelson and an infant child were killed by a wind storm in Rock county last week. Mrs. Nelson had two children in her arms and was walking to the barn when the house collapsed killing her instantly and injuring both children, one of whom since died. The The loss of crops by the storm will be nearly total in the southern tier of townships.

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP.

A Line of Dakota Elevators Purchased by Minnesota Parties.

WINONA, Minn., June 23.—An important business transaction was consummated when the Winona Mill company purchased of Dyer, Ingham & Co., of Dover, a two-thirds interest in the line of elevators operated by them in South Dakota. Those elevators are situated at the following points in South Dakota: Balaton, Aurora, Bruce, Estelline, Arlington, Hetland, Cavour, Manchester, Esmond, Ree Heights, Highmore, Bremhall, Mansfield, Doland, Verston, Conde, Ferny, Turton, Groton, Blunt. A flouring mill with a capacity of 100 barrels a day at Arlington is included as well as a steam clearing elevator with a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels at Aurora. The total storage capacity of the elevators is 500,000 bushels. The firm of Dyer, Ingham & Co., which has had its offices at Dover, will be dissolved and the business transacted there will be transferred to Winona.

Caused by Ill Health.

FARIBAULT, Minn., June 25.—George Gillmore, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Gillmore, shot himself in the head during the morning, at his home here, and was dead before medical aid could be procured. Mr. Gillmore was partially paralyzed, and had been unable to do business for a number of years. He formerly was in business in Boston, Mass., but was compelled to give up on account of ill health.

Want Ruffer for Agent.

WHITE EARTH, Minn., June 25.—The Indians here are pleased with the probable oppointment of Charles A. Ruffer as Indian agent to succeed B. P. Shuler. Major Ruffer is well known to all of them, by whom he is held in high esteem for the very successful and progressive manner in which he conducted the affairs of the agency when he had charge here some twelve years ago.

CHEATING POOR LO.

Congressman Pickler Denounces Many Indian Depredation Claims as Infamous.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Congressman Pickler said in an interview: "I have recently held several lengthy conferences with the commissioner of Indian affairs in regard to claims being filed and judgments rendered in the court of claims against Sioux Indians. I find that a large number of Indian depredation claims are being filed upon affidavits without any notice to Indians, and judgments being rendered in many of them, which must first be paid out of annuities of Indians, if they have any money coming to the tribe, otherwise out of the United States treasury—I find that the claims allowed and filed under the late act of congress amount to about $1,000,000. I insist with the commissioner that the Sioux Indians in my state have an attorney appointed at once to appear for them and combat these claims. Major Pickler has no objection to proper depredation claims being paid, but thinks this is one of the greatest wholesale attempts to take the Indians' money without value received of which he ever heard. He is determined that the Sioux in his state shall not be deprived of their rights if he can prevent it. As a result of his statements the commissioner promised to appoint some one at once to take care of Indian interests.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Revolutionists Attack Brazilian Soldiers. A Thousand Dead.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Herald correspondent at Rio Janeiro says that Colonel Silva Barbosa has reported to the war office that the revolutionists have attacked the federals. After a bloody battle in which upward of a thousand men were killed, they retired but left the result undecided. At Cuyaba, he says, all sorts of outrages were perpetrated. Senhor Seraedello succeeds Minister Ramires at Cuyaba.

Prominent Business Man Suicides.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 27.—Dr. A. B. Rose, aged 80, one of the most prominent business men of this city, committed suicide by blowing out his brains. The deceased was president of the phosphate miners' exchange. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Palacio at Martinique.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, June 23.—Dr. Andusa Palacio, ex-dictator of Venezuela, an exile from his native land, has arrived at Martinique on his way to Europe.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—No business of any importance has been transacted in either house of congress this week, no quorum being present in either house most of the time. The senate has adjourned till Monday.

Friday.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The house was in session fifteen minutes, the question of "no quorum" being raised by one of the Alliance members.

Saturday.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The house held the shortest session on record, lasting less than three minutes. The question of "no quorum" was raised before the reading of the journal and adjournment taken till Monday.

Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A sufficient number of Democratic congressmen had returned from Chicago to constitute a quorum, a call of the house showing 178 members present. Mr. Sayres, of Texas, called up the general deficiency bill and moved its passage. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, demanded the yeas and nays. The bill was then passed. Yeas, 185; nays, 4. The conference report on the military acadamy bill was disagreed to and a new conference ordered.

In the senate a communication from the interior department setting fourth that the Indian depredation claims already filed amouuted to over $25,000,000, and asking instructions was read and ordered to be printed and referred. Mr. Hale introduced a resolution praising the working of the McKinley bill and directing the committee on finance to inquire into the effect of a policy of "tariff for revenue only" upon the labor and industries of the United States, and to report upon the same to the senate. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up.

Philadelphia Pretzels.

Philadelphia pretzels are a thing by themselves; that is, the genuine Philadelphia pretzel is, but unscrupulous manufacturers have been making imitations with machinery which have served to lessen the high standard raised by the reputation of the homemade pretzel. The pretzel came over with the Dutch, and it is still found in its original purity in Lancaster and Berks counties, the inhabitants of which have been so many generations in this country that they are unable to speak their mother tongue. They have not been here long enough to learn English, so they make their pretzels as they were taught, and talk the language which they have manufactured.

TRAFFIC IMPEDED.

RESULTS OF RECENT RAINS IN WISCONSIN, IOWA AND ILLINOIS.

Landslides and Washouts Demoralize Chicago-St. Paul Roads—Considerable Damage Done to Property by a Flood at Decorah, Iowa.

ST. PAUL, June 24.—The flood gates of heaven have been opened over Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois during the past few days, with the result that all railway service is nearly demoralized. President Egan, of the Kansas City, telegraphed from Chicago that it was practically impossible to get out of that city. Of the lines running into St. Paul the Omaha seems to be the only one which has not suffered severely. After strenuous exertions the Milwaukee succeeded in raising the blockade on its line so as to get the Chicago trains through twelve hours late. The Burlington has suffered from washouts, while the Kansas City has been peculiarly afflicted. Communication with Chicago over this system has been temporarily suspended owing to two landslides, one on either side of Dubuque. These slides are no small affairs. In one case it was jocosely remarked that nearly a whole farm came down the track. The rains are said to be altogether unprecedented, and the damage which they have caused to the railway systems of the country is immense. Fortunately the interruption to traffic in this region has been limited to the St. Paul-Chicago roads and has not extended to the systems to the west and the north.

A DYKE GIVES WAY.

Three Suburbs of the Big City of Chicago Now Lie Under Water.

CHICAGO, June 26.—What is known as the Eighty-seventh street dyke, separating the towns of Dauphin Park and Grand Crossing, gave way Sunday afternoon, having been cut, it is presumed, by some one. The breaking of the dyke let the flood with all its force in upon the suburban village of Dauphin Park, submerging every yard to the average depth of about twent-four inches. In many places the water was much deeper and the first floor of nearly every house is under water. Basements everywhere were filled and the damage not only to streets and sidewalks but to the foundations of houses and all household effects that were not early removed will amount to thousands of dollars. There was a heavy rain fell during the afternoon and at 8 o'clock the water was rising at the rate of an inch an hour. The only outlet for this great mass of water that is drowning out the homes of the 300 residents is through ditches and culverts to the lake, which are wholly inadequate. The water comes from a large submerged territory in the region of Mud Lake. The Chicago authorities have been asked for aid.

At midnight the water was from two and a half to three feet high in the principal streets of Grand Crossing and Dauphin Park and is flowing with a strong current. A high wind is lashing the waters against the buildings in great waves and an enormous amount of damage is being done. The situation is critical, as it is feared that some of the less substantial structures will be torn from their foundations, imperiling the lives of the inmates. The flood has spread to the suburb Burnside and the entire village will be submerged to a depth of one foot by morning.

INVADED HOMES.

Water Drives Two Thousand Families Out at Ravenswood, Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Two thousand homes in Ravenswood and Gross Park were suddenly invaded by water during the night, and the territory bounded by Roscoe boulevard, Addison street, Western avenue and the Chicago river, was converted into a vast lake within two hours. Many persons were forced to abandon their homes and seek shelter for the night with the more fortunate ones beyond the reach of the deluge.

Highest Point Ever Reached.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 26.—The Mississippi river here is 19.1 feet above low water mark, the highest point ever reached. In Davenport many factories have been compelled to shut down. Many dwelling houses are flooded and the damage is very extensive. The South Rock Island embankment still holds but water is pouring over it and hundreds of homes will be flooded if a break occures. The town of Milan, Ills., is flooded. Hundreds of cattle and horses have been drowned in the Rock River valley.

Twenty-Eight Miles Wide.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 26.—The Mississippi at this point is nearly twenty-eight miles wide and boats can run to Gladstone, twelve miles inland. Many buildings are submerged in the lower part of town. The St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railroad and the Carthage branch of the Burlington railroad are in danger of being washed out at several points.

Senor Matta Dead.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from its Valparaiso correspondent, announces the death of Senor Don Manuel Antonio Matta, who succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy while in his coach on his way home on Thursday. President Montt has decreed him a public funeral with full honors. Senor Matta was minister of foregn affairs at the time of the Baltimore imbroglio, and to his intemperate language was largely due the constrained relations between Chili and the United States. He was very popular with the radicals, and in the election following the revolution he was elected to the senate.

CAMPBELL WILL DIRECT.

Unanimously Elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Republican national committee after two sessions elected the following:

Chairman, W. H Campbell, of Illinois; vice chairman, M. H. De Young, of California; Secretary, Thomas H. Carter, of Montana; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; sergeant at arms, Colonel L. H. Swords.

Mr. Fessenden succeeded in introducing the following and having it adopted;

Resolved, That in accordance with the rule adopted by the Republican national convention an executive committee of nine composed of members of this committee or of others not members thereof shall have the conducting of the management of the campaign of 1892 and that the chairman of this committee after conference with the candidates shall select the members of such executive committee and its officers.

Resolved further, That the chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer of this committee shall be ex-officio members of such executive committee.

Resolutions on the retirement of Mr. Clarkson were presented by Mr. Payne. They were highly eulogistic of the ex-chairman and were adopted by a rising vote.

William J. Campbell.

William J. Campbell, the new chairman of the Republican national committee, is a native of Philadelphia. His family came to Chicago when he was quite young. Mr. Campbell's home has always been in this city. He attended the Northwestern university at Evanston and also the University of Pennsylvania, but owing to ill health did not continue in that university beyond the junior year. Entering the office of the firm of Goudy & Chandler, he studied law with that firm. In 1879 he formed a law partnership with Jacob R. Curtis under the firm name of Campbell & Curtis, which firm still exists. Mr. Campbell has always taken an active interest in politics, but has held but one political position—that of senator. He was elected in 1878 and served eight years. January 5, 1881, he was elected president of the state senate and in 1883 was again elected. Mr. Campbell's residence is in the suburb of Riverside, and he is president of the board of village trustees. He is a man in the prime of life, of large proportions, well known about town and of the class of politicians who are undemonstrative but alert.

GRESHAM DON'T WANT IT.

He Will Not Consent to the Use of His Name at the Omaha Convention.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, Ind., June 26.—Judge Walter Q. Gresham will not be the standard bearer of the People's party in the coming campaign all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The judge and Mrs. Gresham are enjoying a few days' outing at the springs. In an interview the persistent use of his name as a possible presidential candidate in connection with the third party movement was called to his attention. He said:

"I have not permitted and shall not permit the use of my name at the Omaha convention. Without declining an honor that has not been offered me, I will say that my name will not go before that convention with my consent. I have not, as reported, informed any leaders of the third party that if selected as its standard bearer I would not decline the honor."

M'GRATH WITHDRAWS.

The Ex-President of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance Leaves the People's Party.

TOPEKA, June 26.—At a caucus here a letter was read from Frank McGrath, ex-president of the Kansas Alliance, in which he announces his withdrawal from the People party. McGrath was recently defeated for re-election to the presidency of the Alliance by W. H. Biddle, People's party candidate for state treasurer. He charges that the People's party is under the control of political tricksters and that the farmers are without influence in its councils. Democrats and People's party men claim that the letter will not affect the situation in Kansas, but the Republicans declare that McGrath's action will bring back to their party its old-time majority.

Nominated a Silver Ticket.

RENO, Nev., June 25.—A state silver convention has been held and three presidential electors nominated. During the session George W. Cassidy, an ex-congressman and Democratic nominee for congress, fell dead at the close of a speech.

Warned Against a Swindler.

LONDON, June 27.—Minister Lincoln has issued a notice warning Americans against a swindler known as William Lord Morre, who advertises for American claimants for mythical fortunes said to be in the bank of England.

Cholera Reaches Russia.

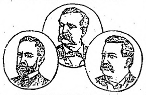
LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg says: The cholera has reached Tiflis. In their panic the Russian trans-Caspian censors are suppressing cholera telegrams to newspapers.

ALGEBRAIC POLITICS.

THE THIRD PARTY IS AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

Men Who Will Figure Prominently at the Omaha Convention—An Imposing Array of Candidates for the Presidential Nomination.

Algebraically stated, the People's party, which is to convene by its delegates at Omaha on July 4, is X—the leading unknown quantity. Perhaps it would be more exact to represent it as X Y Z under a radical sign, for it is a combination of several unknown quantities, with a surprisingly "advanced" platform and an array of speakers who have long figured among the most radical agitators of the country. Among these are such men as Ignatius Donnelly, Jesse Harper, C. C. Post, N. M. Barnett, Robert Schilling and many others.



PENNOYER—WEAVER—CLOVER.

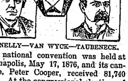
A very prominent man before the convention, if not active in it, will be Governor Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, who was re-elected in 1890 by a majority of 10,000, though the state is Republican. He is spoken of as the new party's candidate for president, for though elected governor as a Democrat, he is now in full sympathy with the third party men. Still another active spirit will be ex-Senator Charles Henry Van Wyck, of Nebraska. His career has been singularly picturesque. Born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1824, he entered congress in 1859 and left it for the army. He came out a brevet brigadier, was again elected to congress, removed to Nebraska in 1874 and became United States senator in 1881. He made a fierce onslaught on the railroads, was denied a re-election in consequence and, as a further consequence, has no love for big corporations.

Numerically, however, these will be swallowed up by an army of new, or comparatively new recruits, such as Senators Kyle, of South Dakota, and Peffer, of Kansas; Congressmen Winn and Watson, of Georgia; Jerry Simpson, B. H. Clover, John Davis and William Baker, of Kansas; Kittel Halverson, of Minnesota, and William Arthur McKeighan, of the second Nebraska district, whose phenomenal majority in 1890 astonished the country and convinced the old politicians that the people had "taken the bit in their teeth." And now the all absorbing question is, Was the vote of 1890 a mere "spurt," or, as our English friends say, a "beastly fluke," or did it indicate a permanent strength?

It is a common and a cheap and easy explanation to say the People's party is "the successor of the old Greenback party," but this is only a part of the truth. The greenback has evidently come to stay, and the national banks, as Senator Sherman recently pointed out, must soon be wound up by the payment of the bonds, but the whole field of capital and labor, the concentration of wealth and increase of poverty, and especially the great puzzle known as the "depression of agriculture," lies open to the new party. The alternating movements of new parties since the war present a curious study, each leaving something to the next.

In all the seventy-two years of the nation's existence before the war there were not as many strikes and labor riots as in two months of the single year of 1877, and though many labor organizations were formed, there was no general political party based on them. It is questioned also if there were in the United States in 1860 a score of millionaires; now there are 1,100 in New York city alone, and believed to be 5,000 in the nation. New parties were therefore inevitable as soon as the war issues were settled, and the first to affect local elections was probably the Eight Hour league. In 1866 this and kindred organizations grew into a party, and on Aug. 20 the first national labor congress met in Baltimore.

In 1870 the Labor party affected elections considerably in many places, and soon after the famous Grangers rose rapidly to great importance. The panic of 1873 resulted in a tremendous political revolution—the change of votes between 1872 and 1874 amounted to nearly 1,100,000—and soon after the raging elements of discontent found expression in the Greenback party. Its first distinctively national convention was held at Indianapolis, May 17, 1876, and its candidate, Peter Cooper, received 81,740 votes. At the congressional elections of 1878 the party cast nearly 1,000,000 votes, and in 1880, despite the fact that specie payments had been established for nearly two years, General James B. Weaver, Greenbacker, received 306,867 votes for president.



DONNELLY—VAN WYCK—TAUBENECK.

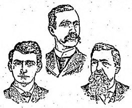
It is important to note that as the point of attack changes each reorganization of third party elements secures a larger vote. It is unnecessary to note in detail the movements of labor organizations after 1880 and their gradual crystallization as the Union Labor party, which may be said to have taken the lead in organizing the present People's party. The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, called Grangers for short, had at one time about 26,000 local Grangers in the nation. The Farmers' Mutual Benefit association came next, and has at least half a million members, chiefly west of Ohio. The National Farmers' league is strongest in the eastern states, and the Colored Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative union is necessarily strongest in the south, but gives out no exact figures.

Out of all these grew the national Farmers' Alliance, which has its headquarters in Washington, and its platform was put forth at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890, the much abused "subtreasury" scheme being the chief point for criticism. Colonel L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, recently deceased, was its president. Its vice president is B. H. Clover, of Kansas; its secretary treasurer, J. H. Turner, of Georgia, and its lecturer, J. F. Willetts, of Kansas. The first attempt to combine with other labor organizations was not a success, but on the 20th of May, 1891, representatives of many industrial organizations at Cincinnati presented the platform of the People's party. The St. Louis platform of 1892 is now its recognized expression of principles.

Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, is chairman of the national executive committee and Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, is secretary. Among the active men in the convention besides those already mentioned will probably be Dr. C. W. Macune, of the Alliance; N. M. Barnett, candidate for governor of Illinois; Anson J. Streeter, of Illinois, the Labor party's candidate for president in 1888; Congressman Moses, of Georgia; General Weaver, C. C. Post, Mr. Kolb, of Alabama, and several who were once prominent in the Greenback party.

The organization allows four delegates from each congressional district and eight at large from each state, so if every section of the country is represented the delegates will reach the suggestive number of 1776. It is of course impossible to estimate the voters behind them, but some of the figures in the elections of 1890 are startling in their suggestion of possibilities. In the second Nebraska district William Arthur McKeighan received 36,104 votes to 22,996 for all others, while in the Third district Omer Madison Kem had 31,831 against 25,440 for the Republican, 22,353 for the Democrat and 961 for the Prohibitionist. In South Dakota F. A. Leavitt received 24,907 votes, but was defeated, while in Kansas B. H. Clover had 4,430 majority, John Grant Otis 4,996, John Davis 5,484, William Baker 8,644 and Jerry Simpson 7,422. And the latter's opponent was Colonel James R. Hallowell, a veteran whose army record was phenomenally brilliant and a gentleman noted for affability.

In the ninth Georgia district Thomas Elisha Winn was elected as "an Alliance man and a Democrat," and in the tenth Thomas E. Watson was nominated as a Democrat but received the Alliance vote as a practical farmer. In the first Minnesota district William Henry Harries was "indorsed by the Alliance," and defeated the talented and popular Mark H. Dunnell by 3,323, while in the fifth district Kittel Halvorson received 21,514 votes, against 19,372 for the Republican and 16,203 for the Democratic candidate. Many causes, however, co-operated in the latter case, for Mr. Halvorson is a native of Norway, made a good record in the war for the Union and was indorsed by the Prohibitionists. Norwegian, soldier, practical farmer and Prohibitionist—a hard combination to beat in that latitude.



WATSON—KYLE—STREETER.

Thus far the phrase "People's party" has been used, but it is rather a phrase of convenience than exact designation, for in truth the party has not yet been officially named, and "People's party" is admittedly a very inadequate title. It has been applied dozens of times to organizations of the widest possible variance. The so called "People's party" of 1854 was a combination in the then western states of anti-Nebraska Democrats, antislavery Whigs, radical temperance men and reformers of various kinds, but after one campaign under that name it became the Republican party.

"Third party" is a still worse designation, besides being already applied in the popular mind to the Prohibitionists. "Nationalist" is too vague, "Labor" too limited, "Industrial" is not exactly the thing and "Antimonopoly" is really quite "fishy." A humorous critic has suggested that the new party name itself the "Adullamites" (see I Samuel xxii, 1, 2), but this is an old and painful joke. To sum up, it looks as if the selection of a good name would be one of the hardest tasks before the convention.

J. H. BEADLE.

Intelligent African Tribes.

As white men advance into Africa, as they are now doing from all sides, they find the same differences among the people as among the aborigines of other continents. The lowest types are the exceptions, and there are pure negro races of extraordinary native talent. Among these are the Makololos, who nearly fifty years ago, under the rule of Sebotoane, a native Cæsar or Alexander, conquered the whole upper Zambesi country. Although in 1864 the subjected tribes revolted and obtained their independence, the Makololo language still prevails through the whole region.

The Highest Priced Newspaper.

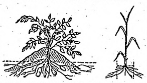
The Mashonaland Herald and Zambesian Times, printed in Fort Salisbury, Africa, enjoys the unique distinction of being the highest priced newspaper in the world. It is about the size of a sheet of foolscap, is issued daily and costs a shilling a copy. It is printed on the hektograph.

POTATOES AND CORN.

An Important Point in the Cultivation of These Two Crops.

Early planted crops, or ground that was early worked, may have become more or less crusted on the surface. With a good steel rake pulverize this surface and change it to a finely mellowed top soil. This will hasten growth, and any foul seeds just starting will be destroyed, according to Country Gentleman, which illustrates as follows another important point in the cultivation of potatoes and corn:

In cultivating potatoes, avoid the common practice of drawing the earth in hills around the plants, because in doing so you scrape the earth away from the roots between the rows, and pile it up needlessly high against the plants. The hill, with the natural level and the mass of soil piled above it, is shown by one of the figures of the cut. The effects of the two methods may be easily tested by experiment. Cultivate ten rows level and ten in heaps, and the level hills, when the crop is measured, will have from 10 to 20 per cent. more potatoes. There will be a difference, between slight hills and steep hills, and there will be a difference in soils. Try both ways and compare the results.



ERROR IN HILLING POTATOES AND CORN.

Take the same care in cultivating corn, the roots of which are nearer the surface than potato roots and more easily injured. Both corn and potatoes send out roots from the young plants two or three times as long as the height of the plants. Avoid cutting the corn roots, therefore, near the plants. In the cut is also represented a hilled young corn plant, the dotted lines showing how the roots are cut off when working deep and near.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

The most noted and most widely distributed of American pasture grasses is the Kentucky blue grass or June grass (poa pratinses). Very few of the many who own and have been reared amid blue grass pastures are aware of the wide difference in quality between such pastures. They know that some pastures are richer than others—that is, grow more luxuriant grass—but not that many pastures produce a grass that yields more and better flavored butter than others that bear heavier crops of ranker grass. In other words, it is not the rankest crop that makes the most butter, or butter of the highest quality. There is another grass (poa compressa) which is really more entitled to be called blue grass than the Kentucky grass. It will grow anywhere that the Kentucky grass will and flourishes on some soils where the other will scarcely live. On favorable soils it makes a butter grass equal to the best Kentucky and is highly deserving of more general cultivation.—Jersey Bulletin.

Coop for Young Turkeys.

A farmer's daughter, writing to The Country Gentleman, says: "The most satisfactory coops I have ever had for young turkeys was box shaped, 2 by 3 feet, tall enough for the hen to stand upright, and while sufficiently close near the bottom to confine the young poults, yet well ventilated under the eaves, over which the inclined board roof projects on every side to keep the rain from beating in. In the front and rear two of the slats extend out as handles, for the coop is light enough to be easily lifted to a clean spot every day. Short, thick grass makes the best of floors, but care must be taken to select ground that drains itself naturally, lest water should collect after a hard shower. Turkey hens give the keeper less trouble if they come off in pairs, for being company for one another they are less restless and wandering, and therefore take better care of their little ones."

Water for Bees.

When bees have formed the habit of going to any place for water it is a difficult matter to prevent their continuing to go to the same place, and hence they should be provided with water at home early in the spring, and be "enticed" there for their regular supply. The editor of The American Bee Journal suggests that a little salt in the water at the home trough will make it inviting to the bees, and at the same time to give the sides of your neighbor's trough a coat of kerosene oil would help to cultivate a liking for the home trough, which should be placed in a sunny spot.

Treatment of Celery Plants.

Celery plants should be transplanted in beds two or three inches apart as soon as they are large enough to handle. Orchard and Garden says that a good place to put them is a cold frame from which the sashes have been removed. Screens made of laths tacked an inch apart will give shade needed. This transplanting will cause the development of fibrous roots and make them more easy to transplant to their final quarters in late summer.

Here and There.

Sixty pounds of potatoes are a legal bushel in New York state.

Many of New Jersey's muck meadows are being reclaimed and devoted to onion and celery growing.

There will be at the World's fair not only a live stock exhibit, but in connection with the same a fat stock show.

California, Florida and Texas threaten to make it unnecessary soon to purchase Mediterranean fruits and nuts.

A dairy club of deaf mutes has been organized in South Dakota, with Charles H. Loucks as president and H. McP. Hofsteater, secretary.

Increasing favor is shown by British stockmen for cotton oil as a fattening ingredient in stock rations.

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North Star	2.30 to 2 35	" "
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Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	10.00	" ton.
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Call early and get your supply of feed.

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1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,500.

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LITTLE BOBBY'S FOURTH.

must hev ben 'bout four o'clock when little Bobby woke
fired them tarnal crackers off, until it warn't no joke
wakin everybody up 'n shoutin out in joy,
ll little Bobby's pa he said he guessed he'd fix that boy.
Wut lordy! yer might jest ez well hev tried ter stop er cloud,
that air little feller he wuz wild, we all allowed.
So his pa sez, "Well, Fourth July comes only onct," sez he,
"In every year," 'n so he guessed he'd let ther youngster be.
'N cracky! but the noise he made er firin off them things,
'N all day long we set 'n heard them bings and bings and bings!
'N little Bobby's ma wuz scared, 'n she sed: "Dear me suz!
He'll blow hisself up. Such a boy I'm sure thar never wuz!"
But his pa sez, "You let him be;" 'n so until that night
little feller kep it up—ther back yard wuz a sight.
hen we hed some pinwheels 'n some rockets 'n Greek fire,
gara Falls 'n candles, till that boy began ter tire,
z he got sleepy. Then sez he, his big brown eyes er blink:
y, pa, I wanter ask yer 'bout terday, 'n what yer think;
es they hev fireworks up in heaven like we hed terday?
uz if they do I guess I like ter go thar right away."

TOM MASSON.

THE MATCHMAKERS.

A STORY OF LOVE AND FIREWORKS BY CHRISTINE GRIFFIN.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

FIZZ, bing, bang! Boom, boom, boom! All through the night and all through the day. Will it ever stop? Perhaps it wouldn't be so bad if one's thoughts were happy, but when they are not it is just awful.

Bab leans out of the library window and lifts her flushed face to the light breeze that sweeps by.

Things are going all wrong with her. They have been going wrong ever since Mr. Archibald Jones has seen fit to devote himself to her with a persistency that has driven away all the other men.

To be sure she rather liked him at first. He has horses to take her driving with and plenty of money and leisure time to spend with her at the theater, lawn tennis parties and all the other good things that come along through the seasons, and at a dance especially he acquits himself very creditably in spite of his extreme thinness and extreme height.

"If he only would talk about something or somebody besides himself," Bab said once reflectively.

She was trying on a love of a new bonnet at the time—touching its loops of ribbon lightly and twisting her head from one side to the other to get the effect in her miror; so that very naturally the sight of her own loveliness brought to her mind a pardonable wonder why he did not occasionally vary his egotistical themes by a little wholesome praise of herself.

Bab was a little amused at his conceit in the beginning, but as she sees more of him, night after night, week after week, and the chances of the final recital his remarkable existence grow more more remote, she begins to find it wearisome, and catches herself e than once looking back with long- to the time when Mr. Archibald Jones s not—the dear old life when she had nd so sweet a happiness in the words d glances of another man, a man who rely in these later days comes to her t all.

Beyond a doubt it is some thought of him that brings that pathetic light to her eyes and that tender little smile to her lips this July morning as she leans against the window frame with careless, dreamy abandonment, her fingers wandering restlessly through the soft, loose locks of hair upon her temples.

Things happen just right sometimes, even outside the pages of a story book, and it is certainly a very happy coincidence that at this moment a tall young man should come quietly around the corner of the house, and looking up see the girl and her smile.

Bab is all in a flutter as soon as she sees him.

"Why, Mr. Brayton," she cries, with an excited, broken little laugh, "where did you come from? I—oh, I'm awfully glad to see you."

She flushes prettily as he steps across the grass plat that lies between them. He takes the pretty white hand extended to him in his own sun tanned palm and perhaps he holds it there a trifle longer and just a trifle tighter than would be prescribed by the etiquette of polite society.

"I don't believe you're half as glad as I am to see you, Miss Barbara," he says, and his voice is a very good voice to listen to with its deep, mellow tones. "I never have any luck with you nowadays. No matter when I come you are sure to be out or just going. It is really a pity that you are so popular."

Bab laughs. She looks a trifle self conscious, as she smooths out the folds of her morning gown.

"Oh, but I'm not," she declares; "truly, I'm not. Aren't you coming in? Do."

But he shakes his head.

"Thanks. Can't possibly. I must be in town by 11, and it is quarter of now. I was riding past on my wheel and thought I'd just run in to ask if you'd enjoy going to the top of the Waverly tonight to see the fireworks. I believe there's to be quite a display."

Bab flushes up to the soft unruly waves of gold brown hair upon her forehead. She looks down intently at the handkerchief that she is twisting and untwisting between the tips of her fingers.

Fate again. Mr. Archibald Jones has already asked her the same question and for the sake of escaping a tiresome tete-a-tete she has declared her intention of staying at home and enjoying the few illuminations that have been purchased for the children.

"I'm so sorry," she says, not very steadily because of some emotion that makes her heart throb furiously, "awfully sorry. It's too bad, but I have had to refuse one invitation like yours already, because I—we are going to have a few rockets and things on the lawn and the children want me to stay with them. Won't you—couldn't you come here, Mr. Brayton? I can't promise you much of a treat," she adds, laughing a little nervously as she thinks of the other one, who is coming on his own invitation. "I don't suppose it'll be very exciting, but you don't know how glad I should be if you would come."

Then she lifts her eyes and looks at him. They are such lovely eyes, so blue and tender and wistful. He sees the wistfulness, to be sure, but whether it is meant for him or the other man who has invited her, he cannot tell. Men are so stupid about these things. When there is any doubt of this kind to be considered they usually give the benefit of it to the other man.

"Thanks," he says again, but a little chill of reserve has crept into his voice now and frozen all the genial warmth out of it. "Ever so kind of you. Perhaps I will. I won't promise. Then you can't expect me and be disappointed if I don't appear."

The words end in a decidedly curt laugh, as he steps out into the path again. An innocent looking torpedo gleams white against the red gravel at his feet. He stoops down, picks it up and flings it against the stonework of the steps. Perhaps its sharp report serves as a vent for his turbulent thoughts. Then he looks back at the girl, and their eyes meet for an instant—a single glance, incomprehensible to both.

"Goodby, and allow me to wish you a very pleasant evening, Miss Barbara."

A pleasant evening! Poor Bab. She drops down in a little heap on the divan as he disappears, and buries her face in the depths of a big silk pillow. What is the use of trying to be happy any more? What is the use? He doesn't care for her—he never will care now. That hateful Jones is like a grinning skeleton, putting himself always between her and her one love. Oh, dear—The thought ends in a long sigh.

"You come over to my house first, Dolly."

"No, you come over here. That'll be nicest. We're goin to have eight rockets—maybe more—I dunno."

"So're we."

"An a whole lot of fires—red an blue an green."

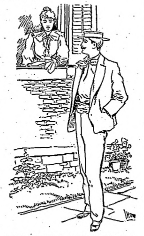
"So're we."

"Goody, goody, goody! Ain't it fun? I think Fourth o' July's nicer'n all the days in the year 'cept Christmas, don't you, Ducky?"

"Course I do."

A series of happy little giggles and the voices grow fainter as the children pass the window and go around the house. Bab drags herself up again and looks out through the bright sunshine, her eyes full of longing. If she could only be a child again and crave no greater happiness than the Fourth of July celebration. If there were only no such things as men and heartaches.

As the long day wears itself out and twilight settles down she becomes more and more restless. One question whirls through her mind again and again and routs all other thoughts. Will he come? That Mr. Archibald Jones will be prompt in arriving she does not doubt. He is always on hand with patient persistency, and no coolness of manner or scornful words could ever affect him to the point of keeping him away.



THEN HE LOOKS BACK AT THE GIRL.

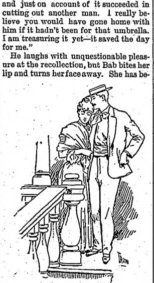
There is really something delightful to study in his imperturbable self esteem, or, that is, he might be a marvel to a disinterested outsider. To Bab he is a bore. Nevertheless she greets him with a winning smile as he crosses the lawn and joins the family group. The older boys are busy arranging the rockets and planning for the most advantageous places for the colored fires, and a small army of children are making the air hideous with their excited screams over the sputtering of firecrackers.

"Well, well," says Mr. Jones with an appreciative smile, "this is downright jolly. I really think, Miss Austin, you were wise to stay at home. Can I sit here on this rug beside you? No, no, I don't want a chair. This is ever so much nicer."

Mr. Jones looks at her with approval. It is not so dark yet but that he can see how very becomingly she is dressed. It seems to him that he has never seen her look so sweet and dainty before, and all unconscious of the irony of Fate, he placidly congratulates himself on the fact that it is all intended for him.

"Perfect night," he says, throwing his head back to peer up through the trees. There is not a cloud in the sky, and already in the far distance the stars are beginning to glimmer faintly. "Do you remember, Miss Austin, how we went to the lake a year ago and got caught in a drenching rain? Awful, wasn't it? That was the time, I believe, when I was lucky enough to have an umbrella, and just on account of it succeeded in cutting out another man. I really believe you would have gone home with him if it hadn't been for that umbrella. I am treasuring it yet—it saved the day for me."

He laughs with unquestionable pleasure at the recollection, but Bab bites her lip and turns her face away. She has become suddenly interested in the lighting of the Chinese lanterns that have been strung between the trees. That awful day! It had been the beginning of all her misery. Why did he speak of it and bring to her its flood of bittersweet memories?



TWO FIGURES UPON THE PORCH.

Mr. Archibald Jones is not at all conscious of having said the wrong thing. An entirely different train of thought has already taken possession of him. He, too, has become interested in the lighting up process.

"I wonder now if I couldn't help those boys? Will you excuse me, Miss Austin, and—er—let me go and offer my assistance? I've had such a lot of experience with those things, don't you know."

Bab nods gratefully. "Do," she says; "it would be ever so kind of you, and while you are busy I'll just run to the house for my shawl. It is growing chilly."

Bab looks on for a minute, then goes off across the grass, a little song on her lips. It is not too late yet for his coming. She will be happy until there is no more hope.

It is very dark by the house as she steps out onto the piazza some few minutes later. All the light seems concentrated on the front lawn, where the fireworks are being placed. Now and then a lot of sputtering against metal and a chorus of boys' howls of delight indicate the explosion of a pack of crackers under a tin pan.

Bab stands still at the railing for a moment to watch listlessly. She is in no hurry to go down to join the group under the trees again. He is so tiresome—that fellow, and Guy—ah, Guy!

Two shrill piping voices come up to her from the grass just across the path. Dolly and Ducky are sitting under the big maple tree curled up together on a shawl, having a little confidential.

"Well, I guess I know better," Ducky's voice. "My sister Mame, she says a girl wouldn't let a feller tag after her so if she didn't like him lots. She thinks your sister means to marry him—so there, now, Dolly Austin."

"Humph, well she needn't, then. The idea—the ve-ry idea!"

Dolly is getting excited. She talks very fast and not very low. Something makes Bab shiver in her thin gown, but she only draws her white shawl closer around her and stands very still. Right there, leaning against the veranda in the shade of the vines, could she but have known it, so near that his outstretched hand could touch hers if he had tried, stands, also very silently, a tall young man. He has not meant to play the part of an eavesdropper, but this childish chatter is amusing. It may prove instructive.

"Do you s'pose I'd ever have that old skinny Jones for a brother—him"— The emphasis is most emphatic. It makes Bob smile, "an do you s'pose for a single minute, Ducky Arnold, that Bab wants me to have him? Well, I guess I know a thing or two 'bout that. What'd she want to cry for the other night when that old Jones asked her to go to the lawn party and that awful nice Mr. Guy Brayton came and asked the same thing when it was too late?

"An what does she cry for most ev'ry night? It's cuz he don't come eny more. I hear her, but when I ask her what's the matter she says, 'Oh, my head aches—go to sleep—don't bother me.' Humph, should think her head would ache. An wait'll I tell you somethin else—only don't you dare to breathe it to a soul. Land! she'd be just wild if she knew I knew 'bout it. Well, the other mornin fore she waked up I saw the end of a picture stickin out from under her pillow, and when I peeked at it whose do you s'pose it was? Guess."

Bab brings her white teeth down rather sharply over her under lip. She kicks the toe of her pretty slipper restlessly against the edge of the step. Tomorrow she will give this small sister a little piece of her mind, but tonight—well, what is the use of making a scene tonight? Everything is said now that can be said, and what is worse it is all true. She actually comes quietly down a step to catch Ducky's answer.

"Mister Jones?" Ducky's voice is faint and a little doubtful, but her words win a storm of scorn.

"Mister Jones—Jones—Baldy Jones? Whyee, Ducky Arnold—well I guess it wasn't. Don't I tell you my sister Bab's dead gone on that handsome other one. Guy—what's his name? Course she is. So'm I. But I'd like to know where she keeps that picture daytimes. I never saw it before."

Their voices flutter off into a little giggle as they rise to run away under the trees. The fun is commencing. The boys are sending up a shower of Roman candles.

Bab gives an involuntary sigh.

"Oh, dear," she says; "oh, dear me."

And then such a strange thing happens. Somebody comes up the steps two at a time. Somebody's hand is laid over hers as it rests on the railing. Somebody's dear voice speaks.

"Is it true?" he asks a little huskily. "Is it true, Bab, darling? I couldn't help hearing. Do you care for me? I love you so. I have a right to know."

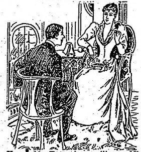
But Bab doesn't say anything after that one half startled "oh!" What she does is quite as expressive as words. When he slips his arm around her she lets it stay there and lifts her pretty face confidingly up against his own.

Fizz, sizz, whizz! A long, fiery tailed rocket shoots into the air and a great mass of red light flares up through the darkness, illuminating everything with its soft radiance.

Especially prominent for a moment are those two figures upon the porch, and most especially prominent is the tall young man's right arm, where it is thrown around the white shawl.

Yet in the excitement of looking for the next display no one sees the little tableau except one man, and as the light fades out he turns in his leisurely walk up the path toward the house and goes back—this time straight to the street and cityward.

A Gentle Reminder.



Young Mr. Tutter was calling on Miss Pinkerly on the eve of the Fourth, and naturally his eloquence turned in the direction of fireworks. "It needs but one touch of your gentle hand, Miss Clara," he said, "to send me soaring to the zenith like a gorgeous rocket."

"That's true, Mr. Tutter," replied Miss Clara; "but you mustn't forget that, like a rocket, you get to be a stick in the end."

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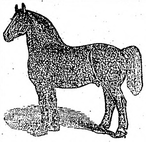

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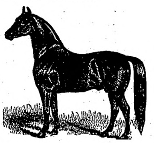

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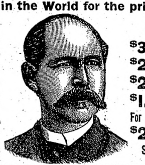

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3 inches.	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	25 00
4 inches.	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	30 00
5 inches.	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	35 00
6 inches.	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
12 inches.	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
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The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

THE People's Party club, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution reading editor Bydal and Nels Muus out of the party, and now it is said that Bydal contemplates bringing an action against the club for killing moose out of season.

Brainerd Dispatch: A. Lagerquist, who has been employed at Westfall's clothing store for several years, has severed his connection with that establishment, and will probably start in business for himself.

ACCORDING to the monthly summary of the state weather bureau for the month of May, 1892, the greatest amount of rainfall (9.91 inches) occurred at Northfield and the least amount (2.22 inches) at St. Vincent. Thunder storms were frequent throughout the state. Hail storms occurred at Cambridge, Bingham Lake and Ash Creek on the 1st, Granite Falls, 16th; Clear Lake, Pine River Dam and Sheldon, 25th; Eagle Bend, 28th; Kinbrae, 29th.

THE JOURNAL calls attention to the new features which have been added to the paper. A couple of columns of illustrated matter will appear weekly, which deal with prominent men of the day and current events of the times. This matter will be found interesting to all classes of readers. A couple of columns of the best kind of agricultural and live stock matter will be published for the farmers. These articles are from the very best writers and magazines published in the interest of the farmer. Other features will be added from time to time.

EVERY American citizen will feel an honest pride in the ovation which Dr. Talmage is receiving in London. Last Sunday morning the crowds at the temple where he preached struggled and crowded each other in a vain endeavor to gain an entrance. So great was the crowd that women and children fainted, and some were slightly injured in the crowd. During his discourse many of his auditors were moved to tears, and after the service was over the crowd remained around the building until Dr. Talmage came out, where he was surrounded and shaken by the hand until he got in his carriage and escaped from his admirers.

WHAT a difference there is in the way the two national conventions were handled. In Minneapolis every visitor was taken care of and entertained right royally, the exposition hall was ample for the crowd, and was pronounced to be unexcelled for convention purposes. Every delegate and visitor went away filled with enthusiasm for the Flour city and the northwest. In Chicago the temporary wigwam erected for the democratic convention was a dizzy affair. During a rain storm on Wednesday, the roof leaked so that those who didn't have umbrellas got a good wetting, and it was expected every moment that the roof would be blown off. People went away from Chicago with anything but pleasant remembrances of the Windy city.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

All that is now needed to make successful the grand Fourth of July celebration and four days encampment of the Park Region association of the G. A. R. at Crookston is fine weather, and the weather forecasts give promise of this. The encampment has been well advertised for several months, and every one for a hundred miles around is figuring on attending. All the G. A. R. posts in the association will be represented, and some of them will turn out their full quota of members. A majority of the G. A. R. men will bring their wives, their families or their friends. The city will be in gala attire, and for four days the streets will resound with patriotic music, song and story. As the veterans of the war become fewer and fewer with each succeeding encampment, the ties that bind the survivors together become stronger. The battles, the victories, the defeats, the marches, the hardships, imprisonments and the thousand and one little incidents which go to make up the unwritten history of the war will be recounted. Army songs will be sung, army rations partaken of, and for four days war memories will file the heart and mind of every veteran present.

The northern Minnesota agricultural and driving association have prepared a splendid program of races for the entertainment of all who delight to see good equine sports.

There will be bicycle races for lovers of the wheel, and athletic sports of various kinds. There will be a grand display of fireworks on the night of the Fourth, and a good theatrical company will hold the boards at the Grand opera house, with a change of play nightly, and last, but not least, a ball will be given at McKinnon's hall each night, where the followers of Terpsichore may indulge in their favorite pastime. The program includes a range and variety of amusements to suit the tastes of everyone, and intending visitors can count on being entertained.

DEMOCRACY'S CANDIDATES.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, and A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, were the nominees of the national democratic convention as the democratic candidates for president and vice-president. They are probably as strong a team as their party could put in the field, but they enter the race with the odds against them, and when the ballots are counted in November it will be found that they are left out.

With Harrison and Reid as the Republican standard bearers, there is no reason why the republican ticket should not receive as large and even larger majority than it did four years ago. The issues are practically the same as they were then, the heads of the tickets are the same, and public sentiment toward the presidential canidates is about the same, except that President Harrison has won the respect and admiration of many lukewarm republicans and democrats by his manly and straightforward administration. Even the most enthusiastic democrat cannot gainsay the fact that Harrison's administration has been clean, and they have not a word of complaint against him—except that he is a republican. In the controversy with Italy, with Chili, and with England, he showed that he was a true American to the backbone, and endeared himself in the hearts of all liberty-loving people of this nation.

Mr. Cleveland has as many friends as he had four years ago—but no more—and although the nomination of A. E. Stevenson, who was first assistant postmaster-general under Cleveland, and was Tammany's candidate, may compensate that element in New York for the defeat of their candidate for president—Hill—still everything will not be harmony among our democratic friends in the Empire state.

Both parties are thoroughly satisfied with their own candidates and those of the opposition. Each party thinks they have put up their strongest man, and each party is willing to concede that both presidential candidates are excellent timber, and good exponents of the principles of their respective parties.

There is another thing to be thankful for, and that is that the campaign will be free from all personalities and the battle will be fought out on the issues of the parties—the republicans for protection to American industry and the democrats for tariff reform. The nomination of Cleveland removes from the campaign the free silver issue, as he is not in favor of free coinage, and his famous letter on that subject defined his position very clearly and placed him on record.

HEATWOLE FOR CONGRESS.

We understand that there is a rapidly growing demand among the Republicans of the Third district for the nomination of Joel P. Heatwole as their candidate for Congress, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. No better or stronger nomination could be made. His services to the party, first as secretary of the Republican state central committee for four years and more recently as chairman of that committee, have given him a highly creditable position in the party, and have earned for him whatever reward waits upon hard work well and faithfully done. He represents the young blood of the party, its generous enthusiasms. He is intelligent, earnest and popular. He knows the republican workers of the district, and they know him, like him and would work for him. With these claims to a nomination it seems likely to go to him naturally and spontaneously, especially in view of the fact that there seems as yet to be no candidate in the field against him. Ex-Congressman Horace B. Strait has been mentioned, but it is understood that this tried and successful vote-getter declines to be a candidate, as does also Darwin Hall. We have not heard of any other candidate.

JOEL NOT SIDETRACKED.

Neither by word or deed has Joel P. Heatwole, the Northfield editor, signified his intention of withdrawing as a candidate for governor. While he has consistently abstained from taking an aggressive position and has done nothing whatever that would imply that he would make a fight for the nomination, his candidacy can be considered as subject to the will of Minnesota Republicans in convention assembled.

Mr. Heatwole's only utterance in relation to his candidacy was in the letter published six weeks ago, in which he stated his position. The Third district congressional plum did not prove as attractive a bait as Mr. Nelson's managers thought it would, for Mr. Heatwole knows something about the situation in that district himself. He doubtless appreciated very highly the compliment intended in putting his name forward as the only one in the Republican ranks capable of redeeming that democratic district from the enemy, but at the same time he does not seem to be impressed with the allurements of a congressional contest.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Cairuth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emaid
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Bullington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Nellsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsouville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S TJohnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstud,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Typsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

A Matter of Opinion.

She had been having fun with Dudekins right along and he made up what mind he had to get even. It took the form of a brilliant and cogent conundrum, whose answer Dudekins thought was locked in his manly bosom.

"I have a conundrum for you, Miss Fannie," he said, when he saw her next.

"Ah," she replied, "what is it? Who gave it to you?"

"I made it up myself," he asserted, bridling somewhat.

"Indeed! What is it?"

"Why are my clothes like the moon?"

She hesitated a moment and Dudekins began to look triumphant.

"You may think," she said slowly, and Dudekins somehow felt the sand slipping from under him, "it is because they have a man in them, and you have a perfect right to think as you please, but, Mr. Dudekins, opinions differ."—Detroit Free Press.

Leaves Used for Paper.

Leaves of trees were used for writing purposes very early by the Egyptians, and probably by the Greeks. The Hindoos continued the use of this material until within a few centuries. Even at the present time books of leaves are not uncommon in the south of India and the island of Ceylon. The leaves of some Asiatic trees, from their size and smoothness, are admirably adapted for books. If we may judge from the name "leaf" being still applied to the paper of books, we should imagine these leaves to have been formerly the principal material in use.—New York World.

A Cunning Child.

"Oh, Tom, the baby is so sweet! To-day he took off his shoe and threw it in the fire, and when I told him that he was a bad, bad boy he only said 'Nah.'"

"'Nah,' eh? Well, what do you think I'm made of—money? That's the second pair he's lost in a week."

"Oh, no, dear; it was the mate of the one he tore to pieces."

"Oh, that's different—isn't he cunning!"—Harper's Bazar.

A Loving Jay.

Olive Thorne Miller tells of a jay that she once tamed, and that repaid her kindness with every mark of gentle regard. The jay never squawked at her as he would at others, but whistled gently and coingly. He always got as near her as possible, and did as near kissing as a bird can; that is, he laid his beak on her cheek.

ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

The Polk County Alliance-People's Party Convention at Crookston

Elect Officers and Delegates to Other Conventions and Pass Resolutions.

The Polk county alliance convention met Wednesday morning at the court house, Crookston, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

At 10 a. m. the convention made a temporary organization by the selection of E. E. Lommen as chairman and Nels Clementson secretary. After appointing committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization, the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

On the convention reassembling at 2 o'clock the committee on credentials reported 136 delegates entitled to seats. The committee on permanent organization reported favorable to making the temporary organization permanent, which report was adopted, but the secretary refused to serve, whereupon M. Jeffers was elected permanent secretary. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, first. That we, the People's party of Polk county, Minn., in convention assembled on the 29th day of June, 1892, do heartily endorse the platform adopted at the St. Louis convention, February 29th, 1892.

Second. That we endorse the platform adopted by the congressional convention held at Moorhead, Minn., June 21st, 1892, and especially emphasize sections No. three (3) and four (4) of same relating to the abolition of the liquor traffic and protection of timber lands, and recommend and request that section three of said platform be adopted as a plank in the national platform at Omaha, Neb., at convention to be held July 2nd, 1892.

Third. That we disapprove of the one term clause adopted at the convention in Crookston held on the 29th day of May, 1892, believing that an officer who has filled his position to the best of his ability and to the satisfaction of the people at large is entitled to at least two terms.

Fourth. That we disapprove of and condemn the practice of office-seeking, fully endorsing the people's party motto, "Let the office seek the man."

Fifth. That we are opposed to the bill relating to the Natural Park scheme, which has already passed the House, and request our senators, Davis and Washburn, to use their influence to prevent it passing in the Senate and becoming a law.

Sixth. That we, the delegates to this convention, pledge ourselves to stand by and support each and all candidates who shall be placed in nomination on our ticket.

Seventh. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to I. Donnelly, "President of the Farmers' Alliance."

W. G. HUNT,
A. P. HANSEN,
J. S. NICHOLS,
T. H. NESSETH,
ROBT. ANDERSEN,
Committee.

A ballot was then taken on the delegate at large to the legislative convention at Crookston, July 30th. E. E. Lommen was unanimously elected.

The legislative delegates selected by commissioner districts were:

1st District—W. G. Hunt, J. T. Jorgenson.

2d District—J. B. Merrill, Martin Finseth.

3d District—Chris Houston, Ole Christianson.

4th District—Swan Anderson, Noe Brosseau.

5th District—John Dwyer, Martin Purcell.

Candidates for county commissioners in the districts to elect this fall were:

First district, John Opegaard.

Third district, Chris. Hanson.

Fifth district, Robt. Anderson.

This brought the business down to the nomination for county officers, and for the first position that of the auditor, two aspirants appeared, C. U. Webster, the present incumbent, and W. A. Marin. On ballot Webster received 104 votes and Marin 22. J. T. Beaudry was nominated for treasurer by acclamation. For register of deeds, eleven aspirants appeared resulting in no choice on first ballot.

On the second ballot the contest began to narrow down and on the third, John Amundson received 69 votes and was declared the nominee.

For sheriff six names were in the hat on the first ballot, which came down to three on the second, resulting in the nomination of the present incumbent, A. Grundysen, on the third.

For county attorney, J. G. McGrew and L. E. Gossman tried conclusions with A. R. Holston, who was an easy winner on second ballot. C. M. Benson was an easy winner for Judge of Probate. O. L. Hamery had no opposition for surveyor, but the matter of who should be superintendent of schools took some time to settle. On the first ballot Miss Martha Cruikshanks received 79 votes to V. D. Carruth 44. Just as the chairman rose to announce the ballot a letter was handed him which proved to be from Miss Cruikshanks, emphatically declining to run if nominated. A committee was appointed to acquaint the young lady with the fact that she was already nominated, but this flattering fact did not cause her to accept, so the convention decided upon Andrew Lommen, who is the nominee.

J. G. McGrew won the nomination for court commissioner without a struggle, while Henry Sheperd distanced all competitors for coroner. The convention broke up about 2 o'clock Thursday morning, peace and harmony prevailing.

The band that furnished music on the occasion was composed of farmers' sons, residents of the town of Roome and Fisher, who furnished the music, not for boodle, but from an innate love of country. The convention as a whole seemed very harmonious and did not appear to leave any sore spots.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Knute Sandvig was one of the good boys who greeted the JOURNAL man on Wednesday.

E. E. Abbott was down from Mentor on Wednesday to try to find out what hay-seed is worth.

J. T. Knight, the only original Knight, was in the city an Wednesday to see that the people's convention did not damage Cleveland's chances.

L. E. George, the Fertile Journal man, gave this office a pleasant call on Wednesday. The Journal has entered its sixth year and since Mr. George took control has been as excellent local paper.

A. K. Aker and Andrew Thompson were callers at the JOURNAL office on Thursday. They did not wax enthusiastic over crop prospects but expressed the hope that the future might not justify their fears.

Charlie Johnson was one of the deserving ones who went down in the cyclone on Wednesday. Charlie was one of the first to embrace the Alliance faith from a political stand-point; has been a faithful and courageous worker and this is his reward! Here is a bit of consolation for you Charlie in the language of the poet who said: "Learn to labor and to wait." You have learned to labor all right enough. You have done more good hard solid work for this country since you came than many who win a fat office without such work as you have done. Yes, you have learned to "labor" all right enough and now as soon as you learn to "wait" you will fill the bill—but just why all those who do the work should be required to wait so long for the reward puzzles us.

Bids for Grading.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the town of Hubbard, until Monday, August 1st, for grading ten miles of road according to plans and specifications now on file in my office. The town to furnish the grades.

[11—13] FRANK HANSEN, Clerk.

Compulsory Insurance in Germany.

In Germany the law of compulsory insurance against old age and infirmity, passed in June, 1889, completes the programme of legislation for improving the condition of the working classes which was set forth in the imperial rescript of 1881. It affects more than 13,000,000 people, giving them an inalienable legal claim to support in cases of infirmity and in old age.

The insurance is compulsory in all industrial occupations upon persons over sixteen years of age of both sexes. Clerks and tradesmen's apprentices who do not earn more than $500 a year also participate, but assistants and apprentices in druggists' shops are excluded.

Exemption from compulsory insurance is granted to persons who work for food, clothes and lodging only, and who receive no pay, or who are only in temporary employment.

The pension for old age varies from about twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars a year, and is granted to every insured person who has completed his seventieth year, irrespective of his ability to earn a livelihood, provided he does not already draw a pension for infirmity. The infirmity pension varies from about twenty-seven dollars to over a hundred dollars, and is given, irrespective of age, to persons who are permanently incapacitated from earning a living.

In order to establish a claim to a pension under the German law, contributions, regulated by the amount of earnings, must be paid for a prescribed period. The means of paying pensions are obtained by fixed contributions from the imperial treasury, added to regular payments on the part of the employers and employed.—Youth's Companion.

Punished by the Czar.

The czar of Russia knows how to brace up his military officers to their duty. A merchant of Charkoff was murdered by soldiers, and it was shown that had the officers of the regiment stationed in the town maintained proper discipline the murder might have been prevented. As a punishment for this they have been ordered to pay a yearly pension of 5,000 rubles to the widow of the murdered man.—Toledo Blade.

Dinner Table Amenities.

Young Van Sprawl—I believe in being above board in all that I do.

Old De Goute—Then I wish you would stop kicking me under the table.—Kate Field's Washington.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Lot Smith, a Mormon bishop and ex-Danite leader, has been killed by the Navajo Indians in Arizona.

Thomas Bates was taken from jail at Shelbyville, Tenn., by a mob of 200 men and hanged for the murder of his wife.

Near Hopkinsville, Ky., two young sons of John Mayes, a prominent citizen, were shot and killed by one Norris, an Illinois man. Norris escaped.

Jacob Harvey, the Dayton murderer, was executed at the penitentiary, at Columbus, Ohio. On the 12th of September Harvey shot and killed his former mistress, Mrs. Maggie Leman.

John Vallely, a Chicago board of trade clerk in the employ of A. S. White & Co., has fled, leaving behind him a shortage of $10,000, caused by speculating with his employers' money. His friends are making efforts to liquidate the indebtedness.

Jennie James and Willie Wooley, of Milford Center, Ohio, about 12 years old, have been arrested for drowning George E. McDonald, aged 6. They took the little boy to a pool, took him into the water and stood him on his head in the mud at the bottom and left him.

FOREIGN.

St. Petersburg is preparing for an outbreak of cholera.

Sir William Aitken, the noted English surgeon and professor of pathology, is dead.

It is reported that the queen of Spain has signed a decree granting minimum tariffs to Germany.

A large body of Boers has entered the Portuguese colony of Angola, West Africa, and proclaimed a republic.

The crops are being withered by drouth in portions of Southern Russia, and and cattle are perishing for want of fodder.

Queen Victoria attended a performance of Buffalo Bill's wild West show Saturday and was greatly pleased with the feats of horsemanship.

Spain has granted England the minimum tariff on British goods imported into Spain and her colonies, England making no concession in return.

The anti-Parnellites, have selected Timoty Healy to stand for North Langford, which he now represents, and Hon. Edward Blake of Canada to be candidate for South Langford.

The Khan of Bokhara has received an intimation that while cholera is ragin in his vicinity it would be well for hi to defer his intended visit to the cza The Khan has therefore abandoned th visit for the present.

Paris detectives have gone to London to arrest the anarchists Francois and Meunier. It is now proved that these men were the perpetrators of the explosion at Very's restaurant in Paris on April 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are signs of a settlement of the street railroad strikes at Cleveland, O. The matter may be left to arbitration.

Charles S. Martin, of Kansas, chief clerk of the last house, has been appointed reading clerk of the senate after a competitive examination.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road for the third week of June were $613,863, against $489,249 for the same period last year, an increase of $124,614.

Clarke Oliver, the marine painter, died at Amesbury, Mass., aged 63. Some of his works are widely known, particularly "Kearsarge," copies of which have been made in steel.

At the session of the International Union of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders in Cleveland, Andrew H. Kire, of New Orleans, was elected president. M. J. Guiry, of Minneapolis, is on the executive committee.

A dispatch from Goshen, N. Y., states that the Goshen National bank has closed its doors. Cashier Murray, who is also county treasurer, did not make his appearance Monday morning, and it is rumored he has absconded.

Theodore Frentz, cashier of the German American bank, of Oshkosh, Wis., was lost in the woods near Antigo. He was on a fishing trip and wandered two days without food. Finally when nearly exhausted he found his way to the river.

The body of Dr Henry M. Scudder, who on Tuesday last committed suicide in a Chicago jail, where he was confined on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Dunton, was cremated Sunday at the Mount Olivet crematory, at Fresh Pond, L. I. Five friends of the deceased, whose names are not made public, were present when the body was placed in the retort.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The Indian exhibit at the world's fair will include representatives of every tribe from the extreme North to Terre del Fuego.

D. D. Bell, the well known turfman and capitalist, died at Lexington, Ky., of paralysis. He was a familiar figure on the Western tracks and leaves a fortune valued at $500,000.

Japan has applied for space in the world's fair Mines and Mining building for a mineral exhibit. It will include fine collection of the celebrated Japanese alloys and bronze preparations.

A solid gold brick, weighing 500 pounds and worth $150,000 will be exhibited in the Mines and Mining building at the world's fair by a Helena, Mon., mine owner.

A schooner is now being fitted out at Halifax to go the arctic regions to get ten or twelve Esquimo families, fifty or sixty persons in all, for exhibition at the world's fair. Dogs, fishing implements, utensils and everything necessary to show Esquimo life will also be procured.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the City Council, Friday, June 24th.

Fourteen Liquor Bonds Read and Accepted and Licenses Ordered to be Issued.

A Number of Bills Passed, Resolutions Read, Petitions Heard, Orders Made, etc., etc.

The Minutes in Full.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Friday evening, June 24th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call:

Aldermen present: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Walker.

The following liquor bonds were read:

Fred G. Rauch, with Adolph Rauch and Peter Becker as sureties; Wilson & Thompson, with C. N. Lindell and Ole O. Hoven; B. S. Duntley, with C. H. Jefferson and A. C. Schmidt; Nap Rapin, with Louis Fontaine and Wm. Anglim; Fred Reyer, with Wm. E. Walker and Alex. McKinnon; Wilfred Page, with Chester Fecto and L. I. Benoit; Ernest Rolsch, with Ernest Mueller and X. Sohler; Hoch Bros., with Emil Himmelsbach and M. E. Kirsch; M. J. Halla, with Henry Funk and Geo. Vine; J. J. Molstad, with S. R. Sylvester and E. M. Walsh; Joseph Netzer, with Peter Noesen and Mark Rauenbeuhler; Knute K. Austin, with A. K. Austin and John Alderman; Medard Marcil, with Israel Demarais and Oliver Mercil; Henry Burkhardt, with M. R. Brown and August Wentzel.

Moved by Alderman McGlogan, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the bonds be accepted and a license issued upon the payment of the proper amount. Carried.

A. P. Anderson asked that he ht change the location for a oon license to the building on lot lock 3, of Fletcher & Houston's ition.

n motion the request was grant-

he finance committee reported orably upon the following bills:

H. Iverson, meals	$22.00
F. McDonald, labor on streets	31.75
. F. McDonald, labor on streets	52.75
D. F. McDonald, general labor	17.25
D. F. McDonald, labor	24.00
D. F. McDonald, labor in First ward	74.25
D. F. McDonald, labor in Fourth ward	81.63
D. F. McDonald, labor in Fifth ward	96.25
D. F. McDonald, labor in Third ward	60.77
D. F. McDonald, labor in Second ward	57.01

Moved by Alderman McGlogan, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the report be accepted and the bills be ordered paid. Carried.

The finance committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of Cooke & Hammond for doing the job work for the city.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Jerome, seconded by Alderman Anderson: Resolved, that the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL be awarded the job printing of the city in accordance with its bid on file in the clerk's office.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb. Nays, none. Declared carried.

The committee to whom was referred the bids for city park reported in favor of rejecting all bids. On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

The mayor recommended that the "dog catcher" be allowed the sum of $21.50 in addition to the amount now due him, so as to make his salary for the twenty days amount to $40.00.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the amount be allowed. Carried.

A communication was received from J. P. Foote relating to a site for a park.

Bids for grading were opened.

One bid was received which was from J. R. McKinnon.

On motion the bid was referred to the aldermen of the First and Fourth wards with the request that they re- t as soon as possible.

n motion the use of the city hall s tendered the Juvenile Fire De- tment.

petition was read from the pro- rty owners along Hurlbut street king that the grade be established d the same be graded. On motion e petition was referred to the ald- rmen of the Fourth ward. The aldermen of the Fourth ward recommended that the petition be granted, and that the city engineer be instructed to furnish grades as per request. On motion the report was accepted.

The committee to whom was referred the bid of J. R. McKinnon for grading reported in favor of accepting the same.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jerome: Resolved, That the grading contract on Ash, Robert and Broadway be awarded to John R. McKinnon in accordance with his bid, as recommended by the ward committee, the work to be completed inside of ninety days.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, McGlogan, Marlette, Cromb. Nays, none. Declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the city attorney prepare and present at the next meeting an ordinance requiring by its terms that all owners of improved property along the line of sewer, to make connection with the same within ninety days after the passage of the ordinance, and in case of neglecting to do so, providing for the city to do the work and charge for the same to the property owners. Carried.

On motion the city attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance and present it at the next meeting, ordering all slaughter houses to be removed from any dwelling houses. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the chief of police be allowed to expend not to exceed $15.00 in decorations for the city hall during encampment week. Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, Morrisey, McGlogan, Cromb. Alderman voting in the negative: Childs. Alderman Marlette not voting. Motion declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marshall, that the city engineer and aldermen of the First ward be appointed a committee to look into the matter of the washout on Robert street near the pump house, and to report at the next meeting. Carried.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Childs and seconded by Alderman Marlette, whereas, the county board has voted to the City of Crookston the sum of $300 for road and bridge purposes and whereas said money has been covered into the general fund of the city. Now, therefore, be it resolved that the city treasurer be and is hereby instructed to turn over said sum to the city purchasing agent to be expended for the city as in his judgement may best subserve its interests. Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Marshall, McGlogan, Cromb. Nays, none. Declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Marshall, that the mayor be requested to see that the ordinance requiring the sidewalks to be kept clear, be enforced during encampment week. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that D. N. Taylor be appointed as one of the board of health, term to expire April, 1895. Carried.

On motion the city officers were requested to meet at the city hall on July 4th, at 8:30 a. m., and participate in the parade. Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Conventions.

For the National Convention of the Prohibition party at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29 to July 3, 1892, the Great Northern Ry. line will sell first class round trip tickets to Cincinnati and return at the rate of $28.21. Tickets on sale June 26 and 27, 1892; final limit of tickets July 11, 1892. For further information inquire at the Great Northern ticket office.

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent.

Convention of the Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, New York city, July 7th to 10th, 1892. For the occasion named above, the Great Northern railway line will sell tickets to New York city and return via Soo line and connections for $39.20, via other lines and connections for $41.20. Tickets on sale July 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1892. Final limit of tickets August 16th, 1892. For further information enquire at Great Northern ticket office.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

Fourth of July Excursions.

On July 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1892, the Great Northern railway line will sell tickets to all stations within a radius of 300 hundred miles at the rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip tickets, good for returning July 5th. For further particulars enquire at ticket office. W. W. FEGAN,
Agent.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t. f.]

Wanted.

A good man for farm work; one capable of taking entire control when necessary; must be single and sober. Apply to, M. E. BARTLETT,
Fairfax.

A LIVELY FIRE.

A Two Thousand Dollar Blaze This Afternoon.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: The fire gong sounded an alarm at 5 o'clock this afternoon, which brought out not only the home companies but the visiting teams, in short order. The gasoline stove in a restaurant on Bruce Avenue occupied by A. Pederson, started the conflagration and before an alarm could be turned in the entire structure was in flames. The fire connected to the adjoining building occupied by A. Donovan as a fruit and cigar store and Thos. Ulven as a residence, and in a few minutes the buildings with their contents were in ruins. The adjoining blacksmith shop occupied by M. Hagan was the next victim. The Yerxas, of Fargo, made a grand run and were the second company on the scene. The buildings are owned by M. T. Hagness. The loss on buildings will reach $1,000 and stock and furniture $1,000 more. The Hagness building was saved with only partial loss; insured.

SORE ON CHICAGO.

Minnesota Delegates Say the Arrangements Were Disgraceful.

Duluth Tribune:—Among other delegates who arrived home yesterday were Hon. Michael Doran, Alexander McKinnon of Crookston, J. G. Brown of Duluth and James Manning of Worthington, says the Pioneer Press. Henry Keller of Sauk Center was also a member of this party. Mr. Brown roasted Chicago to a turn for the manner in which the convention had been handled. Such a wigwam, he said, was an outrage and he believed it would be a long time before the Democratic national convention accept another like it. He said he should favor having a smaller convention. The method of distributing tickets, he said, was wretched, and very unsatisfactory to the Minnesotians. He spoke in the highest terms of the southern Democrats with whom he became acquainted. Mr. Brown's choice for vice president was Mitchell of Wisconsin, but the unit rule bound him to Gray of Indiana until the Minnesota delegation went over to Stevenson.

NATIONAL MINING CAMP.

At Helena, Montana, July 12, 1892.

For the above occasion tickets will be sold by the Great Northern Ry. Co. at this station to Helena and return for $40.00, July 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, with final limit 30 days from day of sale, with transit limit of 10 days in each direction. Stop-overs will be permitted at any point en route—within limit—upon application to conductor. Purchasers have privilege of returning via other lines. For further information apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agt.,
Crookston.

Fourth of July Excursions.

July 2nd, 3rd and 4th, round trip tickets will be sold by the Great Northern railway, a distance of 300 miles from Crookston, at reduced rates. See Agent Fegan for full particulars. The Great Northern is arranging for a series of half rate harvest or homeseekers' excursions. Write your friends to get ready and take advantage of these low rate excursions this summer and fall.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Sune 25th, 1892.

Adams F. H.
Erickson Miss Ericka
Laventure Nap.—2
Himmenson Wilhelm.
McKennen Mike
Olsen Miss Carrie.
Sorenson Hans C.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Ordinance.

The following ordinance was offered by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman McGlogan:

An ordinance establishing grades of streets within the City of Crookston:

The City Council of the City of Crookston do ordain:

SECTION 1. That the grades of streets within the City of Crookston as shown by Exhibit "A" of the profiles for the City of Crookston, Minn., now on file in the office of the city engineer in and for said city, be and the same are hereby declared to be the establishing grades of the said streets in said city.

SECTION 2. All ordinances, resolutions and by-laws heretofore passed by said City Council in so much and to such extent as they may conflict or be inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Upon the call of ays and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb. Nays. none. Declared carried.

Passed this 24th day of June, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 25th day of June, 1892. WM. ANGLIM,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

TOWN TALK.

Charlie Misner: Did you notice that everybody is painting up this spring, far more than ever before? I call that a healthy sign of the times.

Doc Rutledge: You may say that the Fisher club will be right on deck for a match game with your club if sufficient inducements are offered—not otherwise.

W. D. Wilson: The base ball boys who went to Red Lake Falls were entertained in splendid style. Nothing was too good for us. We virtually owned the town while we were there.

Judge C. O. Christianson: A Republican club was organized at Fertile last Saturday evening containing sixty members. That don't look as though republicanism was entirely dead in Polk county, does it?

Dr. Henault: How's business? Well, my boy, since I fixed up my office a bit—set my house in order, as it were, I have had an excellent run of custom. Have been just as busy as I could be, and that is all one could ask.

Manager Lent: I was over to Grand Forks during the tournament. Had a pleasant time, but am tired out. The Fierce-Columbus company played to crowded houses every night. The company is a good one and the repertoire is splendid.

Ed. Cooley, of Grand Forks: I am on my way to Marshall and Kittson counties to close some deals for the Peerless Machine Co. No, Mr. Lytle is not connected with the company now, nor has he been for some time. We have been doing a good business this spring, and expect to increase our trade this summer.

A. G. Gallasch: Have just came down from Thief River Falls, where Mr. Ellington, Mr. Wheeler and myself are putting in a bank. I think that place is going to be a good town. What do I think of Crookston? I always had faith in this city. It will always be, as it is now, the metropolis of northern Minnesota.

Dr. J. H. Thomas: In relation to the rumor that you have doubtless heard, that Dr. Thomas having sold out intends to leave the city, I wish to say that the doctor has not as yet advised me of such intentions. On the other hand he has informed me that he has purchased the Mosher property on Main street for a residence and has rented the building in the rear of the Merchants' National bank for an office where he will be glad to welcome all of his friends, both old and new.

During the encampment one of Behr Bros.' beautiful pianos will be on exhibition in the parlors of the Commercial hotel, and those intending to purchase a piano should call and examine this instrument. These pianos are equal to the Steinway in tone, finish, etc., but are sold at prices within the reach of all.

The Saratoga of the West.

Readers of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL who visit the Twin Cities this summer should run out to Hotel Lafayette at Lake Minnetonka for a day, and see the largest and finest resort hotel in the Northwest. Frequent trains on the Great Northern, which connect with steamers for a tour of the Lake. If you intend making a trip anywhere, see Agent W. W. Fegan, of the Great Northern.

If you have wool, snake root, eggs or butter, A. Sture will give you the highest market price in trade.

Attention, G. A. R. !

You will need some cards for the coming grand event and the JOURNAL will be prepared to fill all orders. We have samples of elegant embossed cards which we can furnish on order, if the order is given in time. Call and see our samples and leave orders.

The National Birthday.

Next Monday sunrise will be ushered in by the firing of cannon, and the accompanying fire-cracker. As the day advances, the display of the National colors will increase, until the whole city is red, white and blue. The city lads and lassies will seek the lakes and woods, leaving deserted streets and closed stores, while the smaller towns, in which lingers the "Spirit of '76," will be crowded with blooming country girls in white frocks and gay ribbons, admiring the marshals of the day in silk tiles and red sashes, the "Orator of the Day" will shout and perspire, the lemonade fakir will be in his glory, and to the small boy it will be a day of unalloyed delight. There is not much patriotism about it, perhaps—the "Reading the Declaration" is voted a bore—and yet, if Columbia should be assailed from within or without her sons and daughters would rally as quickly as in 1775 or in 1861. Many will take the opportunity to visit old homes and old friends, and the Burlington Route will be their favorite railroad, reaching, as it does, all principal towns and cities and making a very low rate for the Fourth of July. For particulars, call on your home agent or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

DO YOU WANT
A PIANO?
If you are contemplating the purchase of a piano, you should see the elegant
BEHR BROS. PIANO,
which will be on exhibition at the Commercial hotel, Crookston,
DURING ENCAMPMENT WEEK.

If you want to listen to a sweet toned instrument, one which leads in everything except price, you should
Call at the Commercial Hotel.
For further particulars write to
HOWARD, FARWELL & CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,
☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Peter Johnson, D. S. No. 11712 for t lot 6, sec 6, twp 152, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: F. Tiedt, L. S. Hancock, Geo. Easby, Fritz Malloh, all of Euclid, Minn.

11-16 HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Mathias S. Hilde, T. C. No. 3,647, for the se¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ole Walde, Severt Hamer, Joe Larson, Lewis Locken, all of Crookston P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., June 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 8th, 1892, viz: Ole Knutson, for the heirs of Ole O. Knutson, Hd. 11,462, for lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 30 Tp. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knute Grinde, of Crookston, Minn., Andreas Anderson and Ole Anderson of Tilden, Minn., Erick O. Knutson, of Crookston, Minn.

[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

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Scandia-American Bank,
Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.
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ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-t-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

Great Reduction Sale!
Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,
AND
All Summer Goods!
FOR THE
NEXT TWO WEEKS.
Also bargains in Boots and Shoes
and Groceries of all kinds.
If you have Wool, Shake Root, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market prie in trade.
[OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Crookston, Minn.]
A. STURE.

A word to the wise and money savers.
GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,
THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF
Spring and Summer Goods
That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising
The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.
CARPETS
In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.
Call In and Get Prices.
I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.
GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

THE GREAT HESPER.

TALE OF A BIG DIAMOND

How an Immense Gem Was Lost, Recovered, and Lost Again.

CHAPTER XX.—CONTINUED.

What was I to do? I dared not try to pull myself hand over hand up the wet rope, for the slightest relaxation of my hoid might allow the rope to slip, and I should be lost assuredly.

"Dear, are you there still?" Lola called from above.

"Yes," I replied.

"Here is the rope,—when I call, you can trust yourself to it."

At the some time I felt the knotted rope dangling against my shoulders.

"Now she called.

It was not an instant too soon. I felt the wet rope slipping through my hands. Leaving go with one hand, I clutched out wildly for the knotted rope, and by the happiest chance succeeded in seizing it.

I got a cross-piece between my feet, and I was comparatively safe, if Lola had strength to hold on for a few moments. But that I might not tax her too greatly, I still grasped the wet rope.

"Saved," I called out to her.

"Not for long," shouted Van Hoeck from the opposite side, and I heard the snap of the spring as he closed the breechloader, and then the "click" as he cocked the piece.

Would he shoot me or the girl? I asked myself in that moment.

He fired, and the ringing shot was followed by a sharp cry of pain from above, and the cross-piece on which I stood gave a little jerk, but no more. She must have escaped, despite that cry, or she could not still have held on to the rope.

But terrible as these thoughts that passed though my mind in those brief moments were, they were banished from my mind by a yet more terrific appeal to my senses.

Following almost immediately upon the crack of the rifle and Lola's cry, a mass of rock, probably disintegrated by the frost, and started from its place by the vibration ot the shoot, slid down the face of the precipice, hurtled against a rock, and some moments after fell with a deep "pong" into the water below.

But, as if this had been the keystone of the fabric that upheld the mighty weight of the enormous rock that covered the chasm, its fall was followed by the crumbling away and precipitation of others at intervals rapidly decreasing, their fall eventually becoming a continual down-pour, marked now and then by a louder crash as some larger block gave way.

The roar of artillery, the peal of thunder, was not to be compared with the awful din as the great rock jerked downward as the quartz splintered and gave way under it, shattering and grinding the opposing rocks, and brusting away huge fragments that struck from side to side as they hurtled down, tearing and splitting the very heart of the mountain, as it seemed.

The fall was most violent at some distance away from us further down the ravine; only an occasional block, ground under the great mass as it jerked down, was shattered to pieces, and fell in dust and rubble about us.

But our turn was at hand.

It seemed to me as if the last day had come, and the world were crumbling to pieces. To the terror of an earthquake was added the horror of impenetrable darkness, and the consciousness that the gigantic rock that vaulted the abyss was slowly jerking down upon us. I must have kept my hold upon the rock by instinct: I had no consciousness of volition.

The awful eruption hed continued for some moments—scarcely so long as one might take to read this description—with increasing intensity, when suddenly, with an appalling crash, the great roof tilted up. I saw the earth slowly gape above me, letting in the blinding sunlight; and then the upper lip of jagged rock, reaching its highest elevation, shot sidelong away, making visible the long strip of blue heaven between towering peaks of the mountain.

One last "pong" as the rock wedged itself afresh lower down the precipice, and then all was still. The sight of the blue sky, the sense of the relief, were too much for me. I trembled violently, and, for a moment, I thought I must relinquish my hold. But a piteous cry from Lola nerved me to fresh effort.

I saw now the two cut ropes, and, grasping one in each hand, I drew myself up, using the knotted ropes as I could; and so presently I scrambled upon the ledge.

Lola was lying upon the ground, drawn against the rock around which she had passed the knotted cord. The ball had struck her, and she had fallen; but the devoted girl had passed the noose around her body, and so saved my life for the second time. I knelt beside her, and raised her head. She opened her beautiful eyes, and smiled, as she took my hand. She could do no more.

CHAPTER XXI.

"I knowed it must go one day. How fares it, pardner?" called Brace from the opposite ledge.

Looking across, I saw him sitting on the boulder binding his arm with his neckcloth.

"Lola is hit. The villain has done his work." I said.

"He'll never do no more," Brace answered, pointing up the ledge.

Van Hoeck had tried to escape the way he came, after shooting Lola, and had got some distance along the ledge, when the great rock opened and slid away.

He stood on the narrow path now, a ghastly spectacle. A piece of quartz had struck him on the head; a thin stream of blood was trickling down his cheek. In one hand he held the Great Hesper; in the other he grasped his rifle.

But he dared not move from the position he had reached when the roof tilted up; for the light that burst in had blinded him once more. The pupils closed over the sensitive retinas, and the blank, sightless eyes stared wildly round, incapable of seeing.

It was possible for Brace to reach him by going along the ledge.

"Will you save him?" I asked.

"Not I, pardner," he replied. "I leave him to Providence, be his end what it may. The shot he fired at my poor youngster started the consarn, and brought the whole thing down. 'Tis God Almighty's judgment. Let it be."

Van Hoeck left the rifle slip from his hand; how insignificant to us seemed the sound that came up from below, as the weapon struck a rock, after the mighty discord that had thundered in our ears, and yet to him how terribly significant!

We could see his hand quivering as he groped along the edge of the wall.

In vain now he strained his eyes to see the ledge by which he had followed us. Yet he could not stand forever there.

He found a crevice for his fingers, and made a step forward; he advanced again, but the rock he put his foot on was a piece of the debris that had fallen upon the ledge. It rolled under his weight. He staggered back, swinging his arms in the vain attempt to gain an equilibrium, then he shot forward, and fell headlong down, down, down into the abyss.

I held my breath; it seemed minutes before that hollow "pong" reached our ears, telling us that Van Hoeck was gone forever, and the Great Hesper with him.

* * * * * *

There was cord, and to spare, in the coils. Weighting one end with a stone, I threw an end across to Brace; and, when the cut ropes were knotted, and a bridge once more formed, he crossed and knelt down by me over poor Lola.

He examined her wound, and shook his head in silence: there was no hope.

We made a mattress ot the rugs on the smoothest part of the rock, and attempted to lift her upon it. But the movement gave her pain, and she motioned us to desist. Then pointing upward, she made signs for us to leave her.

"Not while you are with us, my poor gel," said her father, with more tenderness than I had ever heard in his voice.

We had the flask, and some food in a wallet. We ate when we were hungry, seated beside Lola.

Then exhausted with fatigue, and the terrible strain we had been subjected to, we unconsciously fell asleep, with our backs resting against the rock. The last thing of which I was conscious was the pressing of Lola's lips upon my hand.

. . . .

Brace touched my arm.

"Pardner," he said, in a tone of awe, "the Kid's gone."

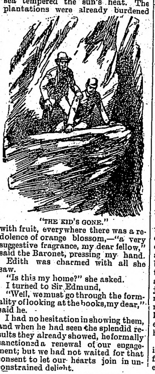
I looked where I had seen her lying with her face to my hand. She was gone literally. There was a little stain of blood upon the rock,—a drop further on, another close to the edge of the platform. She had kept her promise,—she had been good; and now the sufferings of her short life were ended.

"She knew it was no good our waitin'; poor little cuss."

I felt something in my hand; opening it, I found a ring I had bought for Lola. She had slipped it there before she went.

* * * * * * * *

Sir Edmund and Edith came to San Diego in June, the loveliest season of that lovely land. The air from the sea tempered the sun's heat. The plantations were already burdened with fruit, everywhere there was a redolence of orange blossom,—"a very suggestive fragrance, my dear fellow," said the Baronet, pressing my hand.



"THE KID'S GONE."

Edith was charmed with all she saw.

"Is this my home?" she asked.

I turned to Sir Edmund,

"Well, we must go through the formality of looking at the books, my dear," said he.

I had no hesitation in showing them, and when he had seen the splendid results they already showed, he formally sanctioned a renewal of our engagement; but we had not waited for that consent to let our hearts join in unconstrained delight.

Our second engagennt was happily longer than the first, but we were married the week after the vines were cleared.

Brace was at our wedding breakfast. When it was over, he took some of the flowers from the table and disappeared for some days. I knew how he had spent the brief holiday. If I had entertained any doubt, it would have been dispelled when, on his return, he took the old agreement from his pocket and pointed to the postscript:

It is understood between the above partners that, in the event of a lucky find, the Kid shall not be forgotten."

And, indeed, in my wife I had found a dearer prize than any I had dreamed of when I signed the compact.

THE END.

Medicine Lake.

Medicine lake is a wonder that draws many visitors annually—a body of water that does not contain a living thing, and at certain hours of the day is full of a gelatinous, spongelike substance that sinks and leaves the water clear. At the lake are two mountains, one of pure obsidian, the other of pumice stone in layers.—Potter Four Corners.

The Power of Observation.

The Bank Clerk—It's a shame the way some men rob their employers by loafing when they're paid to work. There's a bricklayer on that new building across the street who hasn't done a stroke for an hour—I know it, because I've done nothing but watch him.—London Tit-Bits.

CHOOSING A CAREER.

A TINSMITH DISCUSSES THE OPPORTUNITIES OF HIS TRADE.

A Practical Talk That Should Interest Thoughtful Parents—What a Boy May Expect in Work and Wages—Details of the Apprenticeship.

Matthew Barr is the walking delegate of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' union, and worked for many years as a tinsmith in a shop and in business for himself. "The tinsmith trade," said Mr. Barr to a reporter, "is split into several branches, and to be able to do all kinds of work in tin and sheet iron requires considerable time spent in each department. Sheet iron work, as it is understood in this city, is carried on in what are known as 'furnace shops,' while the manufacture of tin goods is restricted to what are called 'assortment shops.' Apart from these there are the cornice makers and slate and metal roofers, which are included among the branches that tinsmiths must know to round out their knowledge.

"The best age for a boy to begin the tinsmith trade is about sixteen. He ought to have picked up sufficient education from the common schools at this age to give him a fair start in life. No boy is bound out as an apprentice to a tinsmith in this country, but beginners are not looked upon as full fledged journeymen until they reach the age of manhood, no matter how proficient they may be. In some shops a boy has very little show, because there is a system of employment which practically excludes him.

"This is the result of a surplus of labor in other countries. Tinsmiths land here from other lands with but little knowledge of what the trade requires here, but with a general knowledge of the business and the use of tools. They apply for work in shops and they are taken on in preference to the native born boys who desire to learn the trade. These foreign mechanics can learn quicker than a boy generally, and while they are hired for low wages, they in a short time are able to do almost as much work as an expert tinsmith. This system is against the American boy, but so long as there is money in it for the bosses it will be kept up.

"This trade is not such a laborious one that it requires an unusual amount of strength. A tinsmith need not be as strong as a carpenter, blacksmith or bricklayer, but he must have plenty of endurance. He ought to be versatile intellectually, because he is not a mere machine, but is often required to make entirely new things, which can only be done with a fair degree of inventive skill, besides an expert knowledge of the use of tools.

"A boy will never become a good tinsmith if he is not obedient and patient. He will have to do some simple thing over so many times that life will become very weary in the shop before he is set to work upon something that appears to be important to him. In the assortment shops a boy will first be taught how to use the shears. He will be given a lot of old scraps to cut up, and before his muscles get used to the movement he will think that his arm will drop off. He will receive about three dollars a week on the start.

"The foreman watches the boy carefully, and if he does not take hold of the shears and other tools handily in a few days, he will probably remind him that he has made a mistake in his calling. Some boys are put at this and other trades by their parents who would make good clerks and salesmen, but never will be good mechanics. To accustom the boy to the use of the mallet and hammer, he is kept straightening old pipe. When he knows a little about tools and shows the proper spirit in doing his work, he is sent to the journeyman's bench to hold things for him, and in this way gets an idea of the practical use of tools. He may be kept at this for a long time, and this is the period that will test his patieuce.

"It is always a red letter day for the beginner when the foreman gives him a piece of metal and tells him to make a drinking cup. He has seen it done many times, but when he comes to cutting out the tin and getting it into shape his fingers seem to be all thumbs. He wants to make a good cup, but his anxiety will knock it out of shape. When it is all brightly polished it is taken to the foreman for inspection. Nine times out of ten the beginner is told to take it home as a memento. He feels very happy, but he would not think so much of his work if he knew that the real reason that it was not taken by the foreman was that it could not be sold.

"The boy will soon find this out when the foreman keeps him making cups until he gets a perfect one. From a cup he goes to other things of minor importance, which he is kept at until he gradually acquires skill. It depends upon the boy himself how much time he will waste before he becomes an expert. If he is civil and obliging the journeymen will teach him pattern drawing, and in this way the boy will learn how to block out the models of every kind of work and cut out patterns for himself.

"During the last thirty years there have been many changes in the tinsmith's trade. Machinery has taken the place of hand labor in the manufacture of nearly all utensils, but this has made no change in the tinsmith's condition. Organized labor has protected the workman. The principal machines in the assortment shops are presses giving the general outlines of manufactured goods, and lathes, which are used to perfect the lines of spinning. An important fact in the trade is the wheeling machine, which gives the bright polish and puts on the finishing touches. The polishing used to be done by hammers on an anvil, but the wheeling machine can do better and more work. During the five years that a boy ought to spend in learning this trade he ought to become expert in the use of all the machinery, if he has had the proper instruction. A boy will learn the trade better in a shop than in a trade school."—New York Recorder.

The First False Hair.

In very early days, as now, the hair was sometimes thin and it had to be eked out in various ways to make believe that nature had been spendthrift to all alike. About the first description extant of woman's hair speaks of "plaited locks," known as "Gretchen braids" to us. To make these braids seem longer, silk the color of the hair was braided in. Then they they took to putting the braids in cases of silk, elongating them with all sorts of stuff till they looked like umbrellas in covers. The Chinese pigtail is a modification of this style.—Washington Star.

THE LESSONS OF '76

BY JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

Middle aged men must remember how very different the celebration of the Fourth of July was during their boyhood from what it is in these days. Everything of course seems tame after maturity in contrast with its seeming in our early teens.

The civil war, with its terrible tension, solicitude, agitation, uncertainty, made the youngest of us feel old.

But, apart from age and event, the Fourth has in its observance long ceased to be what it was before the war. That great strife naturally dwarfed the minor but not less heroic struggle of the last century and rendered us comparatively indifferent to its commemoration. We should still remember, however, that our independence was won by trials, by hardships, by unflinching fortitude, to which in our later abundance and prosperity we were necessarily strangers.

In this generation we can scarcely realize, so altered are our surroundings, what our forefathers endured, suffered and dared, as colonists, in taking up arms against the exactions and oppressions of the mother country—one of the strongest governments and greatest powers of the Old World. They did not hesitate to oppose regular, disciplined soldiers, who had fought on many fields, with raw recruits, having no other weapons than such as they could get in an emergency, and no other hope than that inspired by love of freedom, and the resolution to resist tyranny to the death. Those were indeed the times to test courage and patriotism, and the hardy colonists never winced or faltered.

It is pleasant to recall the ringing words of Patrick Henry at the beginning of the troubles, when he declared at the old Continental congress in Philadelphia, in 1774: "British oppression has effaced the boundaries of the colonies. The distinctions between Virginians, New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian; I am an American!" The seven arduous, often desperate, years of the Revolution, in which we were so generously aided by the French, proved the stuff we were made of. Always without money, often without food or clothing or any proper equipment for war, Washington sustained defeat after defeat with equanimity and unfailing courage, and won his cause at last at Yorktown. Defeat and disaster never diminished his faith in ultimate triumph or dampened his excessive ardor. Within three months, during 1780, two American armies, numerous for that day, were destroyed, and the most formidable of the partisan bands in the south, under Sumter, was dispersed by Tarleton.

Nevertheless a detachment from Cornwallis' forces was wholly defeated in North Carolina, at King's mountain, by 900 of our militia, and 1,100 of the enemy were killed, wounded and captured. Thus failure and success alternated until the final and complete victory gained by the surrender of Cornwallis, with more than 8,000 men, including sailors.

Our troops raised during the Revolution numbered some 230,000 Continental soldiers and 56,000 militia. How small this force seems, compared with the grand armies the north and south marshaled in 1861–5; how insignificant the cost of life and treasure then to the estimate in the later struggle, of a loss of a million of men and more than a billion of money. But in the civil war the Union was immensely rich; it had unlimited credit; we were provided with every martial requirement. In 1776–83 the gallant patriots marched often over frozen roads with shoeless and bleeding feet; fought while half famished and half clad; left their plows in the furrow; quitted the harvest with scythes in their hands to give their lives, if need be, for independence. They were intrepid sons of intrepid sires; they were genuine grit, of unconquerable stock.

Too much honor cannot be paid them. We, their descendants, should always keep their memory green. Their example should never be permitted to grow dim. We should not allow the celebration of the glorious Fourth to languish. We owe it to them to keep it up as we did in the earlier days, when we were boys. We are boys now, though of an older sort; we should be boys in our enthusiasm and rejoicing over the immortal day that disclosed the spirit of 1776, commemorative of the stern period that put us to the proof, that tried us by fire in the crucible of adversity and brought us out pure gold.

Let us observe the Fourth as aforetime, with bonfires and illuminations, with music and cannon, with fireworks and reading the Declaration, with large assemblies and patriotic speeches, with every form of sympathy and demonstration belonging to the day and deserving of ourselves.

A Gem from Webster.

America has proved that it is practicable to elevate mankind—that portion which, in Europe, is called the laboring or lower class—to raise them to self respect, to make them competent to act a part in the great right and great duty of self government; and she has proved that this may be done by education and the effusion of knowledge. She holds out an example, a thousand times more encouraging than ever was presented before, to those nine-tenths of the human race who are born without hereditary fortune or hereditary rank.

Wanted a Light.

Wandering Wykes—Madam, you couldn't give me a morsel to eat, could you?

Kind Lady—I have some firecracker pie that I made up for the Fourth.

Wandering Wykes—That will do very nicely.

Wandering Wykes (half an hour later)—And now, madam, may I trouble you for a match?

A Plain Tale.

He packed some rockets in a box,
And thought he'd safely hid it;
The cook used them to light the fire—
They did it.

EVERYBODY LIKES IT!

EVERYBODY WANTS IT!

AND ALMOST

Everybody Takes It!

WE refer to the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, and when we say that everybody likes it, we speak the truth. If a subscriber does not get his paper on the day of publication, he comes around to the office to see what is the matter, If he didn't care anything about it, would he inconvenience himself that much to get the paper? So we are perfectly justified in saying that everybody wants it. Another point about the JOURNAL is that it is carefully perused by its readers. The smallest item in the most obscure corner of the paper does not escape observation. Why is this? Simply because there isn't a dull item in it. A paper makes mistakes, and the JOURNAL is no exception to this rule. Sometimes there are articles in the paper which should be left out and sometimes there are items left out which should be published. But the matter in the JOURNAL is all interesting and readable.

There aae still a number of people in the county who are not on our list and in order to secure them

WE WANT AGENTS

at every post office in the county, someone who will also act as our correspondent. Write for our terms and we will show you how you can make some money "on the side" and not interfere with your business.

COOKE & HAMMOND,

Publishers Polk Counly Journal, - - - - Crookston, Minn.

FRIGHTFUL WRECK

A TRAIN ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TELESCOPED.

Twelve Dead and a Large Number Injured, Several of Them Fatally—Probably the Result of an Operators Carelessness.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 25.—A fearfu wreck took place here during the morning. The first section of the Western express, which is due here soon after midnight, was flagged below the city because it was late. The second section came thundering along at the rate of fifteen miles an hour and dashed into the first section, killing nine and injuring some seventy.

The following are the identified dead;

RICHARD ADAMS, Harrisburg.
KATE GINGERICH, Norristown; Pa.
MRS. URAH HEBBNER.
DANIEL MASON, Hagerstown, Md.
JOHN RAYMOND, Harrisburg.
E. M. WIBLOCK, Cleveland.
E. M. WHITLOCK, Pittsburg.
ROBERTS S. RAYMOND, Columbus, O.
CHARLES S. LEE, Allegheny, Pa.
MRS. NORSTROM and her son, aged 17.

F. G. O. Ely, Buffalo; J. J. Cone, Jersey City; F. W. Ferthing, Buffalo; Dan Mason, Clear Spring, Md., will die.

Cars were piled in confusion over all the tracks and forty feet high. The Westinghouse car, which was attached to the first section, was upturned and totally demolished. The screams of the wounded could be heard for squares and one of the most heartrending scenes took place. Before the debris could be moved several more persons died in the wreck.

A deluging rain was pouring down, causing those who were injured to suffer intense pain. The engine of the second section telescoped several of the cars of the first section. A crowd soon gathered and an ambulance carried the wounded, numbering up to this time seventy men, women and children, to the city hospital. Several persons who were injured left the wreck and went to various houses in the vicinity and it is impossible to ascertain the names of all who are missing. Robert Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania road, was on the train but escaped uninjured. The city hospital is a mass of maimed. morning. The city physicians were called out to assist in caring for the injured. The cause of the accident is not definitely known, but there seems to be a mistake in reading of signals. Several Hungarians, who live in the vicinity of the accident, were busy robbing the dead, but were arrested and locked up. An immense crowd has gathered at the scene of the wreck, and the entire police force has been called out to preserve order. Several undertakers are busy, and the wrecking crews have been at work carrying away the debris. One track is now open for traffic.

Richard Adams, who is among the killed, is a furniture dealer of this city. He had gone to Philadelphia with his wife, who remained in the city.

The road officials are seemingly paralyzed by the extent of the disaster, which is by far the worst the road has known in many years. They decline to make any statement whatever, but are giving the wounded every attention possible.

W. H. Woodard, the porter of the Westinghouse car, who was the only one in the car hurt, said: "We hadn't the slightest warning. We had no idea but what the track was clear. Most everyone was in bed. Mr. Westinghouse had just told me he was going to retire when the crash came. How anyone escaped serious injury is a mystery."

The operator at Steelton is alleged to have been responsible for the accident in having given Engineer Kelly the wrong signal. The sharp curve at Dock street also made the disaster more serious. The mangled bodies were in several instances unrecognizable. One car had to be jacked up to recover the body of a woman whose head was crushed to a shapeless mass.

Left Their Nerve at Home.

NORMAN, O. T., June 27.—Advices from County D say that the United States deputy marshals, twelve in number, who were searching for the Santa Fe train robbers, met the Dalton boys, who were suaposed to have committed the crime, a short distance from Taloga, but did not have the courage to capture them.

The Vega in Port.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamship Vega which was five days overdue and which was supposed to have been in collision at sea with the sailing vessel Fred B. Tayor, arrived at quarantine at 5:12 a. m. She reports that she was not in collision with the Taylor or any other vessel.

Whittier Will Write the Ode.

AMESBURY, Mass., June 27.—It is now a settled fact that the poet Whittier will write the opening ode for the world's fair at Chicago. When the matter was first broached to the poet he was unable to give a definite answer, but improved health will permit him to do so. The title is still a secret to everyone except Mr. Whittier.

Borup Recalled.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary Elkins has issued an order recalling Captain Borup from Paris. Captain Borup's recall was requested by the French government.

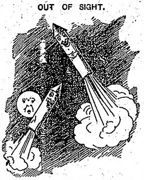
Will Succeed Borup.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Lieutenant Glassford has arrived here on his way from Washington to Paris where he will temporarily assume the duties of military attache of the American legation in place of Captain Borup.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, June 27.—The special session of the legislature to reapportion the state into senate and assembly districts will meet at 10 a. m.

OUT OF SIGHT.



First Rocket—How are you feeling, old man?
Second Rocket—'Way up.

TEXTS FOR THE FOURTH.

American patriotism must be a household virtue.—Henry Ward Beecher.

One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One nation evermore.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Let us have peace.—U. S. Grant, May 29, 1868.

Love of country is the first principle of true manhood.—James A. Garfield.

Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right, but our country, right or wrong.—Stephen Decatur.

They love their land because it is their own,
And scorn to give aught other reason why;
Would shake hands with a king upon his throne
And think it kindness to his majesty.
—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.—Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775.

This nation has dissolved, but in tears only. It stands, four square, more solid today than any pyramid in Egypt. This people are neither wasted nor daunted nor disordered. The government is made stronger.—Henry Ward Beecher.

God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it.—Daniel Webster.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me.
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free—
While God is marching on.
—Julia Ward Howe.

As It Used to Be.

The following song was published some years ago. It was written by the late Royal Tyler, formerly chief judge of the supreme court of Vermont. He was the author of "The Algerine Captive," a novel which was popular over half a century ago:

Squeak the fife and beat the drum,
Independence Day is come!
Let the roasting pig be bled,
Quick, twist off the cockerel's head;
Quickly rub the pewter platter,
Heap the nutcake fried in butter;
Set the cups and beaker glass,
The pumpkin and the apple sauce.

Send the keg to shop for brandy,
Maple sugar we have handy;
Independent, staggering Dick,
A noggin mix of swiggering thick;
Sal, put on your russet skirt—
Jotham, get your boughten shirt,
Today we dance to tiddle diddle,
Here comes Sambo with his fiddle.

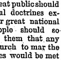
Sambo, take a dram of whisky
And play up "Yankee Doodle" frisky;
Moll, come leave your witched tricks
And let us have a reel of six.
Father and mother shall make two,
Sal, Moll and I stand all a-row;
Sambo, play the dance with quality,
This is the day of blest equality.

Father and mother are but men,
And Sambo is a citizen.
Come, foot it Sal—Moll; figure in,
And mother, you dance up to him;
Now saw as fast as you can do,
And father you cross o'er to Sambo,
Thus we dance, and thus we play,
On glorious Independence Day.

Timely Thoughts.

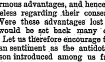
Fourth of July orations should not be empty glorifications of America, but rather expositions of American freedom, said the late Rev. Howard Crosby, which will equally resist the tyranny of the government and the tyranny of the mob, which insists on law and order as the only security of personal liberty, and which will crush the anarchist as quickly as the despot. The great public should have these fundamental doctrines expounded to them on our great national holiday, and the people should so thoroughly understand them that any attempt by man or church to mar the symmetry of our liberties would be met by an effectual and crushing indignation. We do not sufficiently appreciate our enormous advantages, and hence we are careless regarding their conservation. Were these advantages lost the world would be set back many centuries. Let us therefore encourage true American sentiment as the antidote to the poison introduced among us from foreign sources, and let our Fourth of July be consecrated to this elevation of the American standard.

Here It Is Again.



All night we heard the clanging bells
And the cannon's loud report,
And at the early hour of three
Our boys began their sport.

Our eyes are filled with battle smoke;
We're deaf in either ear,
And thus by all wondrous signs
We know the Fourth is here.



If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

Bids for Grading.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston. }

Bids will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston for grading Robert street, from the Great Northern Ry. track to the bridge over the Red Lake river in Jerome's addition; Broadway street, from Third to Fletcher street; Ash street, from Third to Loring street, in accordance with grades established by the city council and now on file in City Engineer's office, and in accordance with resolution passed by city council, June 14th, 1892. Bids to be filed not later than June 24th at 7:30 p. m.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids

Dated Crookston, Minn,, June 15th, 1892.
E. C. CARRUTH,
[SEAL.] City Clerk.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston. Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home-seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana — **FARM LANDS**

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Fothern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands alond the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — **LOW RATES**

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — **Horses, Cattle.**

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raizers' paradise. — **Sheep, Hogs.**

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE
Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

W A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE. BURLINGTON

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H, F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 30th, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Aug. 11th, 1892.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 447.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, $70 that became due December 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due June 6th, 1892.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty-five hundred thirty-five and 89-100 ($2,535.89-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 23rd, A. D. 1892.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Mortgagee. (N. G. 110). [11-17]

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Coms'r. — D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, May 31st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 31, 1892, viz: Calvin B. Palmer T. C. No. 3145 for the s ½ nw ¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec 2, twp 147, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Dewar, James Samson, Ira McDaniels, Samuel B. Palmer. All of Crookston, Minn.

[7-12] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

KOPS BRO'S
105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS

NEWBY & EVANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
☞ Before Purehasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,
—DEALERS IN—
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE,
Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
STOVES AND RANGES
Corner Main and Fletcher Sts., - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

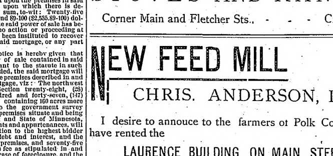
I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

Fine Enough for Business Driving,
Strong Enough for Farm Work, -
Cheap Enough for You. - - - -



Come in and have a look at it. Riding is cheaper than walking. A good buggy—one that will stand up well and be just as good three years from now as it is to-day—at a price within reach of everyone; easy riding, well finished, strong, neat, all the desirable styles of springs and trimmings. A few Road Carts cheap to close out. REMEMBER, MERIT WINS.

LARSEN, CARPENTER & Co., Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 64.
2 Northern 59.
3 Northers 54.

H. C. Misner was in from Euclid on Monday.

H. F. Brown went down to Fisher on Tuesday in the interest of his famous selects.

John R. McKinnon is making great improvements on the appearance of his residence.

L. K. Aaker returned from conference meeting at Dawson, Minn., on Sunday morning.

Comrade Burnam says he has his new farm-house finished, painted and ready for occupancy.

The only question as to a big time next week is simply a question of what the weather will be.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

The various encampment committees have been busy as bees and have everything nearly in readiness for the great event.

See those Grand Army medals at Saake's; a souvenier of the Park Region encampment. Everybody wants one.

Reckon we are going to celebrate the 4th in great shape this year. A carload of fire crackers arrived last week as a starter.

Don't forget to call at the JOURNAL office and order your cards if you are a vet. and want some elegant cards. Call and see samples.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of job work, from a fine handsome label to a full sheet colored poster in a first class manner.

Boyd & Clark are not painting the Commercial red—they are just painting it. We hear it rumored that they know how to keep hotel.

Maj. Mix wants to secure a Red River cart for next week. If any one knows where such an animal can be secured he will do the Maj. a favor by informing him.

Comrade John Pelham was up from Fertile on Saturday looking for a house to rent. John has sold out down there and intends to make Crookston his future home.

Remember to reserve your seats for the week at Tom Morris' store on June 30th. The Fierce-Columbus company is said to be the best one that will visit our city this year.

Al. Sargeant went up to Red Lake Falls on Monday to see about the horses burned in the fire; says he found nine horses dead and four so badly injured that there was no hope of saving them.

From the southern portion, from the central portion and from all over the state come reports of a vast army of G. A. R. and others who are coming to our encampment next week. The JOURNAL bids all welcome.

When transferring our subscription list to our mailer several names were inadvertently left out. Any subscriber who does not receive the paper regularly will confer a favor on the JOURNAL by notifiying this office.

Max Errieson came in from the lake on Monday with the index finger of his left hand done up in a rag. Splitting kindling wood with a tommy-hatchet and made a mis-lick. He drove over to Fisher on Tuesday morning.

Our reporter interviewed that genial Scotchman, Tom Johnstone, of Fisher, who was enroute home from a trip west, last week. Tom says he is well satisfied with Polk county in preference to anything he has seen out there.

S. L. Collins says his father writes him that they have been having great rains in Iowa which are doing immense damage to crops. One man down there said to Collins Sr., "Don't be discouraged, Collins, turnips and buckwheat have a chance yet!"

Ex-mayor McKinnon returned from Chicago looking as dry as though he had never been in that wigwam at all. He thinks that Tammany will work in the harness all right, but he says their schemes and machinations are past finding out.

Sauk Centre Avalanche: Henry Knott left last night for Crookston to take a position on the JOURNAL of that thriving city. He has been on the Avalanche force, and it can cheerfully testify to his faithfulness to work and gentlemanliness of deportment. He is an acquisition to any office.

A few Democrats and boys attempted to "ratify" on Thursday evening of last week, and wasted a little kerosene oil in a half a dozen torches or so. The band headed the forlorn hope and the rain helped to dampen the ardor of the paraders who seemed to lack enthusiasm even without wetting down their forms. If that is a sample of Cleveland enthusiasm his name is Dennis already.

A. C. Schmidt is painting H. Steenerson's residence.

For plain or fancy job work leave orders at the JOURNAL job rooms.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

Fargo and Moorhead will contribute many on the occasion of our encampment next week, we are told.

S. B. Palmer was up from Lockhart on Monday to talk gasoline engines with some of our citizens who are interested in those things.

Alderman & Finseth are completing the building on Broadway that they commenced some time since and suspended operations on pending litigation.

Advices from Grand Forks are to the effect that not only the Grand Army boys but every body else intends to visit Crookston during encampment week. The JOURNAL bids them a hearty welcome.

A. C. Schmidt has finished the relief work (that's what he calls it, whatever he means) at the Episcopal church and that edifice now shines forth resplendent. A. C. is an artist of no mean proportions.

Bishop's genial traveling man, McClellan, attended services at the Congregational church on Sunday evening, and loaned his rich bear-tone voice to the choir for the evening. Mac knows how to sing as well as how to hustle.

Maj. Mix informs the JOURNAL that an excursion train will be run from St. Vincent on Monday next, arriving in this city at 10 o'clock a. m. This will afford all who desire an opportunity to spend the 4th in Crookston, Half fare rates will prevail during the encampment.

A. C. Schmidt has kept his painters so busy trying to keep up with his orders that some of them got rattled on Monday morning, went clear off their feet and started in to paint the town a beautiful carmine. They are all on deck again ready for the regular order of business.

A. C. Wilkinson, right of way agent for the Great Northern R. R., was in the city on Tuesday, dropped in to make this office a pleasant call and complimented us on the improvements he noticed, He says that the extension from St. Hilaire to Thief River Falls will be completed by Sept. 1st.

Maj. Mix attended the tournament last Wednesday and on his return was saying to the boys: "Say, fellows, I want to tell you on the quiet that those Grand Forks people know just how to entertain. Never enjoyed myself better in my life—and what a parade they did get up with no material at hand! It was a corker and no mistake.

After several weeks wrestling with repairs we begin to see daylight ahead and can consider our improvements nearly completed. We have yet some work to do to fully complete the program, however, we are now ready and shall be glad to greet all our old friends and many new ones at the old stand. To one and all we extend a hearty invitation to come and see us.

Lots of work in our job department for the past week has kept us too busy to think twice in the same spot; however, that's what we are here for and we like it. We are now fully ready to meet all the demands upon our time and talents and invite your patronage fully assured that we can supply your wants in the line of plain or fancy job printing. Call at the JOURNAL office and see what we can do for you.

B. F. Welter was up from Edna on Saturday. He informed the JOURNAL that he has sowed 300 acres in wheat and oats and barley, sufficient for use upon the farm and is making extensive improvements this season. He is doing lots of fencing and intends to buy a flock of sheep, believing that sheep will pay well in this country. He says that he is more than pleased with the horses he bought of M. R. Brown this spring.

Rev. R. H. Battey preached an eloquent discourse on Sabbath evening on the relation of the press to the pulpit, which was listened to with good attention by a fairly large audience. Mr. B. is indefatigable in his efforts to build up that church, and its members should do all in their power to stay his hands—to strengthen and encourage him. Whether they could do more than they are doing is a matter for each individual conscience to settle.

Al. Sargeant met with a severe loss on Saturday last. Together with Bill Welsh and others he had several horses at work on the grade near Red Lake Falls, and the barn in which the horses were kept took fire and was destroyed. Four of Al. Sargeant's horses were burned to death, one of Bill Welsh's and the other horses in the stable were very badly burned. Bill's broncho team broke out and got away. The cause of the fire seems to have been a smudge that was carelessly left smouldering when the men left camp to go to town for the evening.

Fierce & Columbus all next week at the opera house.

The Northwestern hotel now boasts of a wooden awning over the sidewalk in front.

The Fierce & Columbus Co. at the opera house all next week. Don't fail to see this company.

A. C. Cowing's new residence approaches completion. He will soon have an elegant residence.

If you want neat and stylish job work call and see what we can do for you. Any kinds—all kinds.

Mrs. W. E. Walker and her sister Mrs. W. L. McDonald have returned from a visit to friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Harry Ives came down from St. Hilaire on Monday evening to be in time for the People's party convention on Wednesday.

The Minnesota Hall Association continues to do a rattling business in insurance and are now insuring hundreds of acres daily. See one of their agents or call at their office in the Reckitt block.

A. H. Gaab, of Fergus Falls, an old schoolmate of Fred Rauch's spent Sunday in the city with Fred. He says that Fergus Falls will be represented at the Encampment next week over 100 strong.

Felix Fournet had the iron posts for the front to his new building put in this week and the iron caps upon them. The fact that these iron furnishings were cast at Morrisey's foundry, speaks volumes for that institution.

Mine host Clark, of the Commercial hotel, bravely grasped his fishing rod in his right hand, and a small boy in his left and marched down to the river on Monday, and "he never came back"—until the small boy had caught a fine large string of fish.

The trotters were kept busy on the track last week and this, preparing for the great events to occur next week. Doc. Warninger had got the track in excellent condition and we have heard old horsemen say that it is the finest track they ever saw. Big times next week.

Dr. C. E. Dampier was the first one to take a receipt for a paid up subscription in our new office. We had scarcely moved our desk into the new office before Doc. appeared, eager to set his subscription ahead. We are now ready to receive 4,000 or 5,000 more. Call and see us.

Our new Potter press was kept humming during the latter part of last week. Besides the JOURNAL and the Message we had a run of 10,000 programs for the encampment, and received several other jobs which kept the press moving right busily. That's what we like to see.

The committee on decorations offer prices for the best decorated store or residence for encampment week, as follows: Best house or store, $15.00; second best, $10.00; third best, $5.00; fourth best, $2.50. The committee is prepared to furnish evergreen trees at 20 cents a piece, or three for fifty cents.

Frank Jerome has workmen about Hotel St. Louis as thick as they can stand in the endeavor to get the building ready for occupancy by next week. Says he thinks he can make it all right. When complete he will have one of the finest hotels in the city, and they do say Frank knows how to keep hotel.

Street Commissioner McDonald has done a good job cleaning up the streets and he says if our business men will now co-operate with him by keeping their waste papers out of the streets the task of keeping them neat will be comparatively light. Some seem to be trying to do this while a few seem to be negligent.

W. H. Averill, who was in from Fosston, said to a JOURNAL reporter: I do not like the nomination of Cleveland one little bit, and I believe the opposition of Hill in New York will defeat him. I think any other man would stand a better chance of election, and I am positive our party made a greater mistake than the republicans did.

Pete Hoffman had his juvenile drum corps out on parade on Saturday evening. The little chaps look nicely in their uniforms and deserve very high compliments for the proficiency they have attained in the short time they have been drilling. They will be all right for encampment week. Mr. Hoffman has shown himself a most excellent drill-master.

Since we have changed our forms and got our new press at work our subscription list has grown in a manner truly gratifying, as it seems to be an evidence of appreciation on the part of our patrons. The JOURNAL has always advocated the welfare of the people, and will always strive to be the true friend of the people, believing this course to be for the true interests of the country. We have opinions and shall express them on all the leading topics of the day, and we cordially invite all who admire a frank, fearless expression of opinion to become subscribers to the JOURNAL.

Erick Hoff was in from St. Hilaire this week.

Everybody seems to be in the city this week—i. e. everybody in the county. The nominating convention may have something to do with it.

The rumor that one of Ed. Walsh's boys was nearly killed on Saturday by a vicious horse, arose, no doubt, from the fact that he was thrown from a horse and bruised up somewhat in the deal.

Miss Francis Gage will address the ladies of the Congregational church and all others interested, at the Congregational church next Saturday, July 2nd, at 4 p. m. Ladies of all other churches cordially invited.

M. E. Bartlett sets an example that other farmers could profitably follow by hauling straw and piling it in convenient piles along the northern line of his farm for the purpose of making frost smudges later should they be required.

Rev. R. H. Battey will speak at the Congregational church next Sunday morning, and conduct the communion service. Miss Francis Gage, of St. Paul, will speak at the evening service. A very cordial welcome extended to all.

Tony Hansen, one of the proprietors of the Central House in this city, died on Tuesday from a complication of diseases superinduced by la grippe. He had been ailing for some time and had been away in hopes of finding relief, returning a few days since.

Mrs. Anna Marshall, of Bismarck, who was in the city a few days visiting her brother, Dan. McDonald, left Wednesday morning for her home, intending to visit her brothers near Grand Forks on her way. Mrs. M. has been in St. Paul under medical treatment for three months, and is returning to her home entirely cured.

Frank T. Haseltine: My business this spring has been excellent, and I am now making preparations to go on the road and canvass for the fall trade. My strawberries have been injured somewhat by the inclement weather, but I shall have a pretty fair crop, I think. I anticipate a lively fall trade for this whole country this fall.

A. D. Stephens returned on Wednesday morning from a trip to New York, Boston, and Washington, D. C., looking very much improved by the trip. While in Washington he called upon President Harrison to explain the referendum plan, which so impressed his excellency that we expect to see mention made of it in the next message to Congress.

The Crookston base ball team went up to Red Lake Falls on Friday to play the Falls club and returned with victory gently roosting on their banners by a score of 16 to 17. At the seventh inning the score stood 9 to 3 in favor of Crookston, at which time the Crookston team changed pitchers and the Falls team made a great lead to the finish. The boys all speak very highly of the manner in which they were treated by the Falls boys—they were given the freedom of the city and made welcome to the best the town afforded in the line of eatables and drinkables.

From Dr. Warninger, who was called to Red Lake Falls to attend to the horses that were injured in the fire of Saturday night, the JOURNAL learns further particulars. Eight horses were burned to death, and one was so badly burned that he was shot to put him out of his misery, and four so badly burned as to render recovery problematical, though Doc says they were doing nicely when he left there. The stable was a premature affair constructed of posts set in the ground, the top covered with straw and the sides open, which allowed any horse that could break his halter to escape, which several of them did. The injured horses were all burned about the head. The fire evidently started from a smudge that the men in charge had supposed to be entirely out when they left it to go to town. The loss will be a severe one to Al Sargeant, taking as it does four of his best horses, while Bill Walsh losing one and having another seriously injured, suffers a considerable loss.

The lecture given by Mrs. Hoffman in the Methodist church on Saturday evening was well attended and very interesting, as the speaker is very eloquent and very much in earnest. It is quite evident that she is impressed with the idea that there is only one way to accomplish the desired end, and that through the Prohibition party, and the way she scored the old parties was a caution. One would get the idea that to be a member of either of the old parties constituted a greater crime than to be a liquor-seller, even. While the speaker was very much in earnest, her views were somewhat circumscribed—not to say extremely narrow on many points. Her lecture on Sabbath afternoon was on the pathetic order, in which field she is a master of eloquence. As furnishing food for some good, profitable thinking these lectures were invaluable and should have been heard by all, but the class of people best calculated to have been benefitted by them were conspicuous only by their absence.

W. N. Godfrey of Maple Bay made the JOURNAL office a pleasat call on Wednesday.

Editor George of the Fertile Journal was in the city Wednesday to attend the Alliance convention. He says the people of Fertile are all figuring on attending the encampment.

Judging from the length of the trains run on the Fosston branch it would seem as though there was business enough on that line to warrant a daily service instead of a tri-weekly.

The work of decorating buildings already commenced will be pretty general during the last of this week, and by Monday the city will be gaily decorated for the festive scenes of the coming week. Everybody talks of decorating.

Many of our friends from the country aviled themselves of the opportunity afforded by the convention on Wednesday to drop in and give us a social chat for which we wish to return our thanks and extend a cordial invitation to all our friends to call when convenient.

Tom Harris has begun the work of moving A. Dufresne's residence and Sylvester & Finseth's hardware store to make room for the new brick block to be built by Ed Barrette and A. Dufresne. Work upon the new block will be commenced as soon as the site can be cleared.

Miss Frances Gage, of St. Paul, has been engaged by the Women's Board of Missions both home and foreign to visit the Congregational churches in the interest of missions. She will speak in the lecture room of the Congregational church, Saturday, at 3 o'clock p. m. All ladies interested in the mission work are cordially invited to be present.

The young four year old daughter of F. F. Williams was severely bitten on the left cheek on Wednesday morning by a dog which the child was playing with. Mr. W. and his wife took the child and drove in from their farm, in Lowell, and Dr. Dunlop dressed the wound and gave his opinion that nothing more serious than a bad scar would result.

A young lady passing along Main street on Wednesday morning was thrown to the ground and quite severely injured by a storm door being blown against her. The door, instead of having been taken proper care of, had carelessly been left leaning against a building to cause some such an accident. The JOURNAL was unable to learn the name of the victim of this untoward accident.

The editorial family took a drive into the country on Tuesday evening to dine with Aaron Cooke, Esq., on his 81st birthday, at his residence four miles out. The old gentleman looks as hale and hearty as many a man of sixty, and looks to be good for many a return of the occasion. After a few pleasant hours and a bountiful repast we returned wishing the old gentleman many happy returns of the day.

D. J. Bell, of West Superior, Wis., supreme organizer of the Northwestern Benevolent Society, is in the city with a view to organizing a local branch in this city. The object of this society is to furnish insurance at lower rates than the old-line companies, and it also covers a wider range. Mr. Bell comes to us well recommended by several of our former citizens who are now residents of West Superior, and is also well known and highly recommended by N. J. Mosher, of our city. We have not had time to fully investigate the subject as yet, but from what we have seen we are led to regard it very favorably.

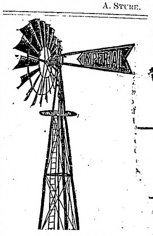
Arries & Lancaster have received another carload of horses and E. M. is kept busy disposing them off.

Encampment Attraction.

At the Grand for the encampment week there will be a performance each night by the Fierce-Columbus Company. This company has met with great success wherever it has played, and they are pronounced by press and public to be the best repertoire ever to visit this section of the country. The company is composed of talented ladies and gentlemen selected to give the best performance of the plays they produce. The company has been strengthened for the encampment week productions and splendid performances are guaranteed. The prices for the week will be reduced to 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents. These prices place the show within the reach of all who desire to attend. Seats for the entire week will be placed on sale Thursday at Tom Morris' store and those who desire may secure their seats for the entire week in advance.

Dr. J. H. Thomas has rented the office in the rear of the Merchants' National bank (formerly occupied by Sheriff N. O. Paulsrud) where, as soon as he can fix up a bit he will hang out his shingle for the practice of dentistry, and he invites a call from all requiring business in his line. A residence of fourteen years should be a sufficient guaranty for his skill in his profession. [11-12]

Bargains in everything in my store.
A. STURE.



THE IMPERIAL
All Steel Windmill,
Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.
We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS;
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
ANTI-FREEZING
FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.
Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.
CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,
Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

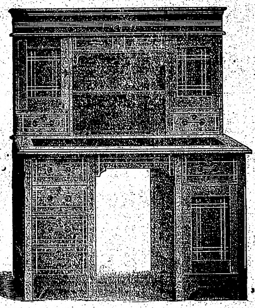
The 4th Coming
event will be the annual G. A. R. encampment of the
PARK REGION ASSOCIATION—
—AND THE—
—GREAT FESTIVAL
which is so dear to every patriotic American. Let every one
KICK UP HIS HEELS AND SHOUT
meanwhile we will reduce the price
33 1-3 per cent.
Fontaine & Anglim.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892. NO. 12



CROOKSTON FURNITURE COMPANY.

$20.50. OFFICE FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, — CARPETS, — BURIAL SUPPLIES.

Full Line of Office Furniture. Rolltop Desks from $24 to $45. Office Chairs 90c to $9.50.

OUR INDUCEMENTS.

We carry the stock. We pay freight 100 miles for our customers. We guarantee safe delivery of goods. We buy of the best factories in the country.

Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Elegant New Hearse just received.

DON'T READ THIS!

This is only of interest to farmers and others who have growing grain this season. Everything indicates that during the present summer there will be constant rain and thunder storms. Any person who has observed the different seasons in this or any other state knows that during a rainy summer hail storms are of frequent occurrence. Much damage is done to growing grain every year by hail. No locality is entirely exempt from this disastrous element. You may escape for a year or two, but you are sure to have a hail storm sooner or later.

The only way to protect yourself from loss by hail is to insure your crop. But the rates are so high with most of the hail companies doing business in this state that the farmers cannot afford to insure their crops. The only way to get cheap and reliable hail insurance is through a mutual concern—a company which covers the entire state and is not confined to one county. The risks must be distributed over a large area, so that if one county should be hailed there will still be plenty of uninjured grain to pay the losses.

The Minnesota Hail Association of Crookston covers the entire state. It is a mutual concern, with but few officers and each one working on a commission. This company can give you cheap and safe protection.

For further particulars see by-laws or talk with any of the company's agents. It will pay you to investigate this matter.

MINNESOTA HAIL ASSOCIATION,
RECKITT BLOCK,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

Bids for Grading.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the town of Hubbard, until Monday, August 1st. for grading ten miles of road according to plans and specifications now on file in my office. The town to furnish the grades.

[11—13] FRANK HANSEN, Clerk.

If you have wool, snake root, eggs or butter, A. Sture will give you the highest market price in trade.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t. f.]

Wanted.

A good man for farm work; one capable of taking entire control when necessary; must be single and sober. Apply to, M. E. BARTLETT, Fairfax.

If you want to borrow money on your farm or house and lot in the city, call on E. M. Walsh, Odd Fellows block. [11-12]

Estray.

Came on the premises of the undersigned, on sec. 6, Town of Andover, a bay mare, two or three years old, weight about 800 or 900 pounds. Owner can have same by paying charges. AUGUST PETERSON.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

The Saratoga of the West.

Readers of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL who visit the Twin Cities this summer should run out to Hotel Lafayette at Lake Minnetonka for a day, and see the largest and finest resort hotel in the Northwest. Frequent trains on the Great Northern, which connect with steamers for a tour of the Lake. If you intend making a trip anywhere, see Agent W. W. Fegan, of the Great Northern.

Bids For Building Elevator.

Bids will be received by the Board of Directors of the Farmers Elevator Co. up to the 20th of July for building a 25,000 bushel elevator at McIntosh. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications can be had upon application to the undersigned.

[12-13] M. A. BRATTLAND, Sec.
McIntosh, Minn., July 5th, 1892.

Beecham's pills cures sick headache.

Wanted.

All good choice farms and city loans for any amount.

E. M. WALSH,
Real Estate Broker,
[11-12 Odd Fellows Block.

Dr. J. H. Thomas has rented the office in the rear of the Merchants' National bank (formerly occupied by Sheriff N. O. Paulsrud) where, as soon as he can fix up a bit he will hang out his shingle for the practice of dentistry, and he invites a call from all requiring business in his line. A residence of fourteen years should be a sufficient guaranty for his skill in his profession. [11-12]

Bargains in everything in my store. A. STURE.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The Grand Fourth of July Celebration and Four Days Encampment

Of the Park Region Association of the G. A. R. a Decided Success.

A Large Attendance of Soldiers and Citizens From all Parts of the District.

Plenty of Attractions Furnished and a Good Time Enjoyed By All.

Speeches, Songs, Music and Amusements of all Kinds Were Indulged In.

The "Glorious" Fourth.

Another Fourth of July has been written on the pages of American history.

The national holiday was celebrated by the Queen City as never before, and every citizen may well feel proud of Crookston and her patriotic people. The city was dressed in her best; the streets were lined with evergreens and the national colors were flung to the breezes from the housetops, while every business house and many of the residences were drapped with bunting. Pictures of Grant, Sherman, Logan, Sheridan and Custer, were to be seen everywhere, and mottoes of welcome and G. A. R. badges and other insigina were to be seen on every hand. It was a gala day—one long to be remembered by those who participated in the festivities.

Despite the fact that the third fell on Sunday, the celebration began on that day as usual. The enthusiasm of the small boy and the patriot could not be checked, and the time honored fire-cracker was brought forth and during the evening and all night long the snapping of the crackers and the booming of the anvil could be heard. At sunrise a cannon salute was fired, and the day was ushered in with as much noise and display as the oldest veteran could wish for.

The procession moved about 11:15, with the marshal of the day at the head, followed by Chief of Police Gonyea and his force. Next came the posts of the G. A. R. Park Region association, the Sons of Veterans and St. John's society. Then came a float upon which sat forty-three little girls dressed in white, each wearing a crown with the name of the state she represented upon it. In the centre of the group stood the Goddess of Liberty. Following this came the Ladies Relief Corps, and then the Crookston drum corps composed of girls and boys in charge of Peter Hoffman. The Crookston Fire Department followed the drum corps with steady step, and then came the Juvenile Fire Department, the school children—the girls dressed in white and the boys in black. The secret organizations were next in line and were followed by the calithumpians in goodly numbers and ridiculous costumes. The orators of the day, the mayor, aldermen, city officers and citizens in carriages came next. The rear of the procession was brought up by trade emblems, among the most conspicuous of which were Larsen, Carpenter & Co., with a traction engine hauling a load of coal, a separator and three wagons, all loaded with people, and Stone & Columbus with an engine, wagon, mower, hay rake and buggy. The line of march was from the school grounds, along Third street to Main, Main to Fletcher, Fletcher to Broadway, Broadway to Houston Ave., Houston Ave. to Ash, Ash to Robert, Robert to Main, Main to Second, Second to Park. Arriving at the park the exercises were opened by prayer by Gen. Adams after which Mayor Anglim gave a hearty welcome to the Grand Army boys and their families and the thousands who came to enjoy the festivities of the day with them, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by J. G. McGrew, Esq., then the Crookston Glee Club sang the Star Spangled Banner, then Mayor Anglim introduced Gov. W. R. Merriam, who spoke as follows:

It is a happy coincidence, Mr. President and fellow citizens, that the re-union of the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic should occur upon the nation's natal day.

Insensibly there arises before us in vivid recollection all the incidents that resulted in freeing the nation from bondage and in founding a magnificent republic.

We see again the fathers of the nation as they gathered stern and resolute for the purpose of promulgating the magnificent document that declared that men were free and equal, and asserting that a people were ready to enforce their demands upon the fields of war.

Today, all over this fair land, the workshop is closed, the husbandman has left his fields, and the counting house is vacant that a nation of happy people may celebrate the birthday of the republic.

As we look back over the century we are unable to realize the mighty forces that have been at work to evolve the changes that have resulted in that magnificent, moral and mental development that greets us upon this one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the founding of the nation. The onward

MARCH OF MATERIAL PROGRESS

has far eclipsed any results which the wildest dreams of the imagination could have foretold. Our harvests might almost feed the world. Our materials find a market in every part of the globe. Machinery, the product of American brain and capital, is the acme of perfection. From ocean to ocean stretches a perfect network of railroads. Our cities are marvels of architectural stability and beauty. Our public and private institutions flourish. Our educational system, if not perfect, has an enduring foundation, and is equal to the requirements of an exacting civilization. The transactions in our money marts give tone to the commericial pulse. From thirteen stars, fourty-four are counted upon the blue field of the country's emblem. With almost dynamic force the nation has advanced upon a tide of prosperity unexampled in the history of nations. Our system of government has withstood the trial of over a century and is firmly entrenched, upon a foundation that has for its corner stone the patriotism and loyalty of the people. Since Washington became president at least a dozen different kingdoms of the old world have been overthrown and either destroyed or merged into a form of government granting enlarged liberties to their people. Our ancient friend, France, after bloody revolutions, has tried the government of the Bourbons, convention, directory, consulate, empire and citizen king, of hereditary sovereign and republic, of empire and again is republic.

The great German families, long autocratic in power, have been compelled to grant constitutions to their people. England, from whom the colonies were wrested, has become more republic in character, and is constantly granting new suffrages to her people; and today Ireland is knocking at her door, insisting upon being granted a parliament of her own.

Amid the vicissitudes and uncertainties that have befallen other nations, we have stood firmly entrenched behind the

RAMPARTS OF TRUE REPUBLICANISM

embodied in the constitution and upheld and maintained in the personality of Washington. In all that pertains to material and intellectual development and in the rapid increase of population our progress has been the wonder of the nations of the civilized world. To-day we stand upon the dividing line between the first and second century of constitutional government. No clouds hang over us and there are no evidences of convulsions under our feet. What shall be our condition when the second century of our national existence shall have passed? We have thus far met each exigency as it has arisen. Shall we be able to maintain ourselves when entirely new conditions in our social and intellectual existence arise? We may look for a continuous growth of population and wealth. Our cities will expand; the vast unoccupied territories to the west and south will become the home of the husbandman; art, that refines and acts like a civilizing influence, shall flourish to a degree only experienced in other lands old in age and rich in history. Science in all its various phases shall add its part to our development. Bright with hope the future is as dazzling as the wildest imagination can paint. What shall be our social condition? With growing cities and fully occupied lands, with the spirit of unrest that comes with large numbers of unemployed men and women (the result of largely increased population), we may be met with a condition hitherto unknown in the states, and one that may lead to vast distress and anxiety, and possibly revolution. A great floating mass of humanity ready for any emergency that may arise is

ALWAYS A DANGEROUS FACTOR

in society, and should be guarded against by every reasonable means.

In the years before us, denser and denser will the throng become of people intent upon securing a livelihood, the competition that now prevails in commercial operations will be sharper, and we, no doubt, shall see a repetition of conditions existing in the thickly populated portions of the old world.

But the new conditions will be met, and the American people may be depended upon, loyal and true, to meet the new situations and new surroundings and overcome them with resultant honor to themselves and to the country.

I cannot refrain as I look upon the old soldiers scattered about in this audience from calling your attention to the fact that in the pages of our history as a state which tells of the development and the remarkable progress of Minnesota, which speaks of our fertile soil, of our hidden mines, of our magnificent forests and of our fair cities and hamlets; which tell of our mighty river, capable of bearing upon its broad bosom the commerce of a hundred cities, of the beautiful lakes which dot our fair landscape—there are none that burn with more brightness than the ones which tell of the achievements of our citizen soldiery.

Soon after I landed in St. Paul, on a bright October morning in 1861, I stood by and

SAW THE SECOND REGIMENT,

Minnesota volunteers, preparing for their march for the southern country to take part in putting down the great rebellion. I see them now as they marched down the street to the grand music of war, with banners flying and bayonets glistening in the atumnal sunlight. I see here and there one drop from the ranks for a moment to say good bye to a mother or to a wife, or to fondle some little one, and with hurried embrace pass on with the great crowd to the theater of war. I see them in camp, upon the picket lines, with the stars as their only comrades; I see them in the hospital sick with fever; I see them upon the battle field, wounded and dying; I see them in the prison pens, with famine and disease and death on all sides of them.

Some are buried in unknown graves, with no slab to mark their last resting place, and with only the Southern pines waving over their forgotten graves. I see some return to their homes, lay aside their knapsacks and again going to the fields, to the counting room and the workshop; their work done, their country generate and slavery a thing of the past. Grand history of grand men, who fought that the nation might live and the stain of slavery be forever stamped out as an institution from the land. The history of this regiment is the history of a hundred regiments. Another regiment of Minnesota fought at Gettysburg, one of the most memorable contests of the war. This engagement was the decisive battle of the rebellion; the fate of a nation hung in the balance and the Union soldiers were triumphant.

Just about one-third of a century ago, upon almost this day (July 3, 1863) this memorable and decisive conflict occurred.

THE FIRST MINNESOTA

was ordered to charge upon a great mass of Pickett's men as they came up in solid column prepared to drive back the Union troops. Bravely they went to the charge and over 80 per cent of them were killed and wounded, but the enemy was held in check until reinforcements came and the day was saved. Of all the magnificent fights of armies of which history speaks, where can one be found which compares in bravery and in sacrifice to this magnificent onslaught of the soldiers from Minnesota? They tell us of the charge of the 600 at Balaklava, or of the Old Guard at Waterloo when Napoleon went down and an empire vanished, but no deeds emblazoned in the pages of history surpass in bravery or patriotism the charge of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg. A monument will soon be placed on that memorable field by the loyal citizens of our own state who desire to emphasize in some permanent manner their appreciation of the brave deeds and valorous acts of the sons of our state upon that eventful field which saved the nation and made us possible as a great nation. In words of lasting granite shall be perpetuated the valorous acts of our boys in blue, and while the storms of time shall beat about, it shall endure as a monument to true patriotism and enduring loyalty.

It is one of the remarkable incidents of note in the late war of the rebellion that at the time of the firing on Fort Sumpter the Union had comparatively few soldiers, and no leaders in military or civil life; a bankrupt nation, an executive of halting and doubtful loyalty; members of the cabinet false to their trust and endeavoring by all means within their power to transfer arms and munitions of war to the South. The conditions of the outbreak of the rebellion for the success of the North were not hazardous, but the occasion demanded men of ability and sterling qualities, and they came forth responsive to the demand. Was a civil leader needed; from the prairies of Illinois

CAME A PATRIOT

and devoted lover of his country, a man of wide attainments and of undoubted statesmanship, and with high intent of striking down slavery and restoring the Union of the states; Lincoln, a grand man, a typical American. None can lessen the measure of his fame; none can pluck a single laurel from his brow. He has left the memory of a good name and the inheritance of a good example.

Great military captains came from the people. Illinois furnished a grand soldier and a mighty leader, of whom it was said that his fame was not earned by things said or things written, but by the ardous greatness of things performed. The war gave us Grant, the magnificent soldier, whose illustrious name will forever linger in the hearts of a grateful people.

There were other leaders who shared the glory of their fellows. Sherman, Sheridan and Hancock, and the Black Eagle from Illinois, the idol of a volunteer soldier, John A. Logan. It is a great tribute to a republic that it was able to furnish such illustrious names to go down to the history of the future. They are crowned with imperishable laurels of a nation's love.

There were three great scenes of the civil war; one was old John Brown lying bleeding at Harper's Ferry as a result of the first attack upon slavery. His life was sacrificed, but his soul goes marching on.

The second was at high tide, at Gettysburg, when the two armies fought the desperate conflict which resulted in the victory for the Union soldiers and the death of treason and the emancipation of the slave. But the culminating and last scene was at Appomattox when Grant received the sword of Lee and the drama was ended.

The mayor then introduced Dan. W. Lawlor, Esq., of St. Paul, who held his audience spell-bound for a half hour or so, when the exercises at the park closed for the day, after "America" had been well rendered by the Glee Club.

The exercises on Tuesday were carried out according to program and highly enjoyed. After the parade, in the absence of the speaker who had been advertised, Edward George, Esq., was called upon for an impromptu address which he gave in a masterly manner to the great enjoyment of the grizzled old vets., who, at the finish gave him a rousing three times three and a tiger. Other speakers filled in the allotted time, interposed with music by the bands and an exhibition on the drum by Comrade Peter Hoffman.

The Business Meeting.

The business meeting of the encampment, held at McKinnon hall on Wednesday at 2 o'clock was well attended. The following officers were elected:

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, Harry Lowell, Farragut Post, Wadena.

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER, B. F. Zarracher, Col. Cobham Post, Crookston.

JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER, Capt. D. L. Wellman, of Perham.

SURGEON, Capt. Roberts, Col. Choate Post, Detroit.

CHAPLAIN, Comrade Martin, Col. F. C. Choate Post, Detroit.

After the election of officers the matter of the deficit on the cannon was taken up and discussed by several of the comrades, and the statement was made that there was still $50.00 unpaid on the gun, whereupon some comrade moved that we raise the amount right here. Which motion prevailing the hat was passed and the sum of $30.00 was found. Again the hat went around and this time only $3.00 short, the full sum was soon made up and the money placed in the hands of the quartermaster of Col. Cobham Post until a bill of sale for the gun shall be delivered to Park Region Encampment.

Many of the comrades indulged in complimentary remarks upon the manner in which they had been entertained by the citizens of Crookston, and then on motion a rising vote of thanks was given.

It was voted to hold the next annual encampment at Eagle Bend in Todd county, the time not to exceed three days.

Comrade B. F. Chapin of Col. F. C. Choate Post, Detroit, offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of this encampment that as a matter of education of the youth of this state that boards of all of the common schools procure and raise over every common school house building an American flag of suitable dimensions.

RESOLVED: That the newspapers of the Park Region be requested to publish this resolution.

On motion recess was taken until 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

POSTS REPRESENTED.

The following Posts were represented at the encampment this week: Willis A. Gorman post, Grand Forks; S. McL. Hamilton post, Grafton; Preston post, Ashby; C. C. Parker post, Verndale; Shields post, Galesburg, Ill.; Keenfield post, Barnesville; Stanton post, Fergus Falls; Wm. Ketcham post, Ada; F. C. Choate post, Detroit; McIntyre post, Austin, Minn.; L. H. Tenney post, Moorhead; Seward post, Pelican Rapids; Col. George, post, Fertile; Farragut post, Wadena; Evarts post, Battle Lake; Robt. Anderson post, Red Lake Falls; Acker post, St. Paul; Alonzo Palmer post, West Superior; Cooke post, Faribault; Memorial post, Cresco, Iowa: Warden post, Pembina, N. D.; Appomattox post, Larimore, N. D.; J. A. Rice post, Stephen; Hancock post, Wabasha, John A. Rawlins post Minneapolis, Pap Thomas post Brainerd.

Base Ball.

On July 4th there was a game between Crookston and Fisher. As it was the first game which either of the teams had played this season, there were a good many errors made and some poor playing. The Fisher boys had a strong team and got away with the home team by a score of 13 to 9.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.]

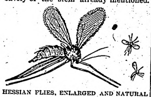
FARM GARDEN

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Methods Practiced for Circumventing This Troublesome Wheat Pest.

The adult of this insect is a small two winged gnat about one-tenth of an inch long. In a general way it is like the house fly, and is even more like the mosquito in size and shape. It does no harm to wheat at this stage of its life. The eggs produced by the fly are long and slender, of a pale red color, and are attached, from one to thirty or more in a place, on the upper side of the blades of young wheat. Young grubs which hatch from the eggs make their way downward and crowd themselves between the blades and the stems. They are white, short, rather stout, without head or legs, and may be recognized from other grubs which feed on the same parts of wheat by a little bony rod, a sort of a breast bone, which is imbedded in the skin of the forward part of the body. They have no biting jaws or other mouth parts, and absorb the juices of the plants through the skin. The large ones come to lie finally in a cavity which the continued pressure of their bodies makes in the sides of the stems.

The "flaxseed" or pupa stage is the one which follows next. The change from grub to pupa takes place in the cavity of the stem already mentioned.



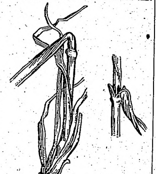
HESSIAN FLIES, ENLARGED AND NATURAL SIZE.

The pupa is smooth and shining, of a bright yellowish brown color and, as the name implies, resembles a small seed. The adult flies, which in turn emerge from the flaxseeds, loiter about until opportunity offers for placing their eggs on a suitable plant.

Two broods develop each year. Flies which have passed the cold months as flaxseeds appear early in spring and place eggs in young wheat. Most of the grubs hatching from such eggs become flaxseeds about harvest time, and many remain in this condition in stubble after the wheat is cut. The flies from this first brood emerge from stubble in time to place their eggs on fall wheat for the second brood, which pass the winter as flaxseeds. The injury done in fall consists in checking and killing the plant. Infested wheat is recognized by its unhealthy color. The spring brood of grubs also destroys the young plants, but more often the wheat gets its growth and then breaks down because of the injury done to the lower part of the stem.

In a bulletin from the Kentucky experiment station in connection with late planting, two other procedures are advised during outbreaks. First is that of burning over stubble fields as soon as possible after the wheat is cut for the purpose of destroying all flaxseeds that remain in the stems. The second practice is the planting of small plots of very early wheat as lures to the flies, so as to entice them into depositing their eggs before the regular crop comes up. The wheat of the plots can then be destroyed by deep plowing or otherwise.

These practices have the sanction of the most recent and thorough study of Hessian fly injury. It is believed that when farmers generally practice late planting with judgment, and supplement it by the precautions just mentioned, severe injury from Hessian fly need not be greatly feared.



WHEAT STALKS AFFECTED BY HESSIAN FLY.

With the above a few other methods of lessening injury may be mentioned as having had advocates among practical farmers: 1. The use of air slacked or water slacked lime sowed broadcast over growing wheat at the rate of one or two bushels per acre has been strongly advocated. 2. Close grazing by sheep has also been declared beneficial, the sheep being thought to destroy the grubs and flaxseeds. 3. The selection of "flyproof" varieties of grain, the Mediterranean wheat and red wheats being claimed to be nearly exempt from attack. The testimony on this head is, however, very conflicting, and no recommendations can be safely based on it. 4. The use of fertilizers here, as in other cases of insect attack, is to be recommended strongly as calculated to stimulate the growth of infested wheat until it is beyond danger.

In the second cut is shown the manner in which wheat stalks break after being attacked by the fly, the smaller figure showing "flaxseeds" in position.

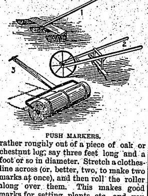
Field and Farm tells that the French farmer who is obliged to work his mare never lets her run to grass, but she is fed some cut grass or clover with the oats. The mare works hard and seldom fails to raise a colt.

GARDEN MARKERS.

Improved Implements That Can Be Made on the Farm.

The old fashioned garden marker which one has to pull over the ground is not satisfactory. If one wants to see what one is doing with one of them it is necessary to go backward, like a river crab; with a marker that is to be pushed the operator can keep the direction much easier, and see whether he makes straight marks or crooked ones.

The roller marker is all right. Any light garden roller will do, even if made rather roughly out of a piece of oak or chestnut log; say three feet long and a foot or so in diameter. Stretch a clothesline across (or, better, two, to make two marks at once), and then roll the roller along over them. This makes good marks for setting plants, etc., and you can make them perfectly straight in this manner, a task not quite so easy with the ordinary marker. Still, it will do well enough if pieces of rope are fastened around the roller, the required distance apart, one for each mark.



PUSH MARKERS.

Two more styles of push markers are also illustrated in Farm and Fireside, from which we quote. The simplest of these and most quickly made is shown in Fig. 1. Take three pieces of board, say fifteen inches long, rounded off sleigh runner fashion; have them the proper distance apart; nail a piece across the top on the straight side and fasten a handle as shown. This is easily pushed ahead and will make a good mark.

A barrow marker is shown in Fig. 2. The illustration makes an explanation unnecessary. Have the teeth slanting slightly backward. One great advantage of the roller marker is that you can make cross marks at the same time. Simply nail pieces of rope or clothesline lengthwise of the roller at the desired distances, between the pieces fastened around the roller. The roller thus arranged is shown in Fig. 3.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene emulsion, a most useful insecticide, is prepared at the Massachusetts station in the following manner: One-quarter of a pound of common bar soap is dissolved in two quarts of boiling water, and while still hot four quarts of kerosene oil are added and the whole mixture churned through a small hand force pump with a small nozzle turned into the pail. This churning must be continued about five minutes, until the whole forms a creamy white mass which becomes jellylike when cool. Care must be taken to have the solution of soap hot when the kerosene is added to it and the churning done, but it must not be near the fire.

Before applying this emulsion to the plants it should be diluted with water in the proportion of one quart of the emulsion to nine quarts of water, which must be thoroughly mixed. The above will make sixty quarts of the insecticide ready for use, but the emulsion will keep for a long time without injury and may be diluted when needed for use. This insecticide is said to be one of the best substances for the destruction of vermin on domestic animals and in henhouses.

To Transfer Sitting Hens.

It is often desirable to move hens from their own chosen nests to a place more convenient for their owner. In such cases, according to The Poultry World, this should be done at night, and the new nest should be well made and well filled with eggs. It is also important that it should be dark, and so arranged that a cover may be placed over it to shut off the hen's view of the surroundings until she has become fairly fixed in her new quarters and the old nest forgotten. Such transfers are advisable, since it is best to have a house devoted exclusively to sitters, where they will not be annoyed by the layers and where they can be properly cared for. Besides, it is often desirable to have chicks hatched at a season when your own hens are not broody. If you are not so fortunate as to have an incubator, you must buy sitting hens of your neighbors. By observing the above hints they can easily be moved and set to work in your own fowl house.

Farm Notes.

The "earth mulch" is something the grower should never forget in a drought. Deep stirring of the soil mixes the dry with the moist earth and hastens evaporation, but frequent stirring to the depth of an inch or so husbands the supply of moisture below this earth mulch.

According to government statistics the average values per acre of the various farm crops for the last ten years are: Corn, $9.47; wheat, $9.95; oats, $8.16; rye, $8.27; barley, $12.76; buckwheat, $8.24; potatoes, $38.34; tobacco, $61.57; cotton, $15.79; hay, $11.08.

The proper temperature for a brooder, says The Farmers' Journal, is 85 degs. the first week and 80 degs. afterward, gradually reducing temperature to 70 degs. by the sixth week. Remember that this does not mean the heat of the floor of the brooder, which should never be over 70 degs.

The farmer who undertakes to earn his bread by the sweat of a hired man's brow had better make up his mind to do without pie, says The California Fruit Grower.

One of the best implements for leveling the ground after plowing is a good drag. The roller is better to mash the lumps, but the drag is best to level or smooth down the surface.

BUYING PICTURES.

A REPORTER CHATS WITH SEVERAL WELL KNOWN ARTISTS.

The Painters Pretty Generally Agree That One Should Buy the Paintings Which Please Him—Judgment Is Capable of Cultivation and Will Improve.

"How do people buy pictures?" Colin Campbell Cooper repeated. "Well, I suppose the majority of collectors consult the advice of a dealer or some artist, and yet there are those, not pretentious connoisseurs, either, that know a good thing when they see it, and evince unusual wisdom in their purchases. To some, however, self reliance in investing on a large scale in paintings has proved rather a disastrous experiment. The other day a collection made by a man thirty or forty years ago was sold. There was hardly half a dozen good things in it, simply because he bought and he did not know what he was getting.

"Art in this country is gradually waking up. Perhaps the Centennial might be called the American Renaissance. We know infinitely more about art than our grandparents did, and with opportunities increasing from year to year it is fair to suppose our children will show a still more marked improvement in taste. Greater facilities for traveling have done much to bring about a change in our little world, and the tendency of our art is rather toward the cosmopolitan than provincial. Naturally, time is required to educate the public taste along artistic lines.

"I think people will buy more pictures when they understand painting is not an accomplishment merely a pleasure to the eye, but that it is a part of education, of civilization. It will require time to realize this. Exhibitions are visited and the majority like to look at pictures with an admiration rather ephemeral. When the picture is out of sight the impression is gone. With a general diffusion of art paintings will be bought not solely because they appeal to the senses, to personality, but for their artistic qualities; not simply because the subject illustrated is rather a pretty idea, but because the work is technically a good art production."

Stephen Ferris said: "The world is full of good pictures to be bought for reasonable prices, but unfortunately many thousands of dollars, many fortunes, are spent for nonsense, while good work remains unsought and unbought. Common sense is happy capital in picture buying as in any other business. One can hardly provide a set number of rules to be observed in buying. Many books have been written on military science; yet the world has seen comparatively few fine generals. Judgment rules the world, and in picture buying one person is more successful than another because a spirit of superior intelligence dictates his purchases."

Thomas Eakins would like to have people buy pictures that please them and appeal to their taste. "The majority are afraid to buy what they like; they must have some one else's advice. Well, if they start with bad art, perhaps before long they will come to the good. Let people buy what they want."

"I have not thought much about buying pictures," said Mr. Frederick Waugh. "We artists are more chiefly concerned in trying to sell them. It is the privilege of the artist to paint pictures which appeal to people; which they understand and want to have for their own. But he should have a high standard, and he cannot succeed if he lower it to cater to the popular taste. He is fortunate if in working out his ideas he pleases the public and yet does not lose his independence nor forfeit his originality. His work may be appreciated by large numbers, but it is always certain that some few will recognize his endeavor and will want to buy it.

"In the Old World art is accessible to all. The Luxembourg and the Louvre are filled permanently with the masterpieces of all ages, the best that have been done. There, too, the spirit of union is strong among artists. They gather together and talk of everything pertaining to the art world, consequently they live entirely in a congenial climate and they grow and develop in an essentially art atmosphere. Impressionism? Yes, this is the great word nowadays. Many have an idea that it is a synonym for vaguely treated and partially unfinished pictures. Impressionism claims to record facts as observed by the artist. Sincerity to nature is its aim. After all, there is nothing so beautiful as truth, and the nearer we get to it, as we find it in nature, the better artists we are."

"Many Americans buy pictures," Mr. F. de B. Richards responded, "because they have accumulated money, and pictures are the proper thing to have. Generally they know very little about it, and a dealer does the work for them. If people purchase pictures to flatter their vanity, let them spend big sums and buy high priced pictures. If they buy for pleasure, let them buy what interests them. I remember meeting Edwin Forrest after a sale. 'I've bought a picture,' said he. 'They told me not to do it, because very likely it is not original. But it pleases me, and I should buy it if it were by somebody I never heard tell of.' A picture pleasing to the eye is a source of education for the time being at least. Adverse criticism may lead a man to scrutinize it and study it more closely than if he had bought one he did not like half so well."

"I think I should be inclined to buy what I liked personally," was the opinion of Edwin Swift Balch, "not forgetting that the pictorial qualities should not be lost sight of in the desire to get a pleasing subject. Good handling, the proper placing of values and meritorious color, allied to a sympathetic subject, will tend to keep our interest in a painting alive."—Philadelphia Times.

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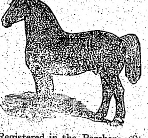

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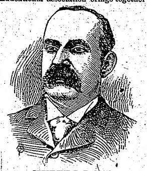
THE BRAIN WORKERS.

A SUMMER OF UNUSUAL ACTIVITY AMONG EDUCATORS.

Astonishing Progress of the Past Ten Years—The West Has Done Wonders, but Relatively the South Has Made the Greatest Advance.

The season for summer conventions has fairly set in, and a bare list of the important gatherings of this year would fill half a column. The political conventions are known and read of all men, and those of the various secret, social and benevolent orders are nearly as well advertised, but in gatherings to discuss educational matters the summer of 1892 will outdo all summers that have gone before it.

It seems but a few years ago that a state teachers' convention was a notable event, and even a county convention was organized with difficulty. But already an association embracing but one section of the states attracts the attention of the world, while the National Educational association brings together a larger gathering of intellectual men and women than any other organization. Twenty years ago it was a small and obscure body. For a few years past its meetings have been attended by from 10,000 to 15,000 people, and this year it is expected that at least 20,000 will gather at Saratoga.



PRESIDENT E. H. COOK.

The progress of education in the newer sections may be illustrated by taking two or three sample states. As late as 1850 Indiana had no general school system. The percentage of native illiteracy was such as to make the state a byword, and in a few sections the condition was such as is described and not very greatly exaggerated in Dr. Eggleston's novels. In 1860 the school system of that state was among the best in the world. A few years later it received the honor of being recommended as a model for the newer states, and by the last census the percentage of illiteracy is shown to be far below that of some of the oldest and most progressive states.

Massachusetts and Indiana had in 1880 nearly the same population, yet Indiana had more newspapers and periodicals, 5,000 more public schools and 95,000 more in daily attendance. Of persons over ten years who could not read, Indiana had 4.8 per cent. and Massachusetts 5.3, which was explained at the time by the fact of the latter state containing so many newly arrived foreigners. Now, however, Indiana statisticians claim that if her foreign born and recent immigrants from the south be deducted, the state really has no native illiterates. Incidentally it may be added that the most widely read novelist, the most popular dialect poet and the historian whose works have the largest sale among all American writers are natives and residents of Indiana—Lew Wallace, Whitcomb Riley and Professor Ridpath.

Men yet in middle life can remember when the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin were feeble and struggling institutions, and now Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas have far more flourishing institutions than Michigan had in 1860. California is organizing one on a scale which excites the wonder of the world. All the new states have better school systems than any state had forty years ago, and even Utah is able to boast of some native born scholars. The growth of associations was slower, but within the past ten years it has been phenomenal.

The president of the National Educational association, which meets at Saratoga on July 12, is Dr. E. H. Cook, at present superintendent of the public schools of Flushing, N. Y. He is a graduate of Bowdoin college, one of the editors of The Educational Review, and has been president of the state associations of both New York and New Jersey, besides holding other places of trust and honor in his profession. He thinks the past year has witnessed greater progress in American educational fields than any previous year, and he and his associates have arranged the work for this year's convention with special reference to the vital issues of the times.

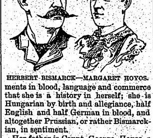
The complete figures of the census of 1890 are not yet available, but there is one department in which the facts already given out are such as to excite general astonishment and in devout minds an emotion of prayerful gratitude. Only thirty years ago it was a misdemeanor in many southern states to teach a colored person to read; today there are over 1,100,000 colored children in the common schools of the south, and several thousand colored students in select schools and colleges, and the single state of Georgia has within ten years educated more colored people than all the Christian missions in all the world had done in all previous time.

These facts and many more of equal interest will be discussed at the meeting of the Southern Educational association at Atlanta on July 16. The American Institute of Instruction will meet at Narragansett Pier, R. I., on the same day and many other educational bodies will follow soon after. The last named institute is said to be the oldest organization of teachers in the world, and is made up chiefly of New England educators.

HERBERT BISMARCK'S BRIDE.

She Is Beautiful, Accomplished and Vivacious.

The marriage of Count Herbert Bismarck, son of the Iron Chancellor, and Miss Margaret Hoyos has in it some elements which interest all Europe, if not all English speaking America. The bride represents so many diverse elements in blood, language and commerce that she is a history in herself; she is Hungarian by birth and allegiance, half English and half German in blood, and altogether Prussian, or rather Bismarckian, in sentiment.



HERBERT BISMARCK—MARGARET HOYOS.

Her father is Count George Hoyos, a partner in the famous firm for the manufacture of torpedoes at Fiume, and her mother is a daughter of Mr. Whitehead, the Englishman who founded the firm. As a result of this conjunction of German (possibly Hungarian) and English blood the lady has all the vivacity of the races of the Levant and all the advantages of an English rearing and education. She is a bright, handsome girl, with plenty of spirit, and will inherit a very large fortune.

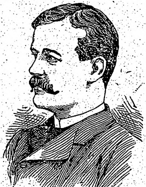
Fiume is a royal Hungarian city at the mouth of the Finmara, about forty miles from Trieste, and is one of the most important seaports of Austria-Hungary. The union of Austro or German Hungarian, Greek, Italian and other races has produced a population of unusual grace, intellect and vivacity, and the new Countess Bismarck has for some time been the belle of this composite society.

A Successful Woman Farmer.

Mrs. Nannie Osborne, of Utah, has lately taken high rank as a successful farmer. Her husband went to that territory for his health, and had just got a farm established on an island in Great Salt lake, about ten miles from the city, when he died. This was ten years ago, and she now has the finest farm in Utah, and is making large profits from the proceeds of it. Her ranch is on such soil that it is highly favorable for garden produce, and the greater portion of the place is devoted to truck farming, the product being sent to Salt Lake City for sale. A visit to the farm showed that Mrs. Osborne had the science of farming down to a fine point, and as a result of her labors she is clearing from $5,000 to $6,000 every year from the proceeds of the place, but this year expects to increase it to $10,000, as she has added a chicken ranch to the garden farm. She has two incubators in full blast and expects by early summer to have 600 broilers ready for market, which will find ready sale in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Osborne's ranch was under a heavy mortgage when her husband died, but now it is clear, and she has put over $5,000 worth of improvements on it since the debt was paid.

A Gubernatorial Candidate.

Charles F. Johnson, recently nominated for governor by the Democrats of Maine, is only thirty-three years old, but he has always been what is usually called "a precocious youth." He was but fifteen years old when he entered Colby university and he graduated from Bowdoin at the age of twenty, having been compelled to remain out of college a year and teach for the means to complete his course.



CHARLES F. JOHNSON.

He was born in Winslow, just across the Kennebec river from Waterville, his present home, and in his boyhood attended the common schools there. In 1881 he married Miss Abbie Bretton, daughter of Colonel L. W. Bretton, of Winslow. They have two children. After teaching several terms elsewhere Mr. Johnson located in Waterville in 1886, where he has since practiced law and has held various local offices, the most important being city clerk and city solicitor.

Russian Hounds for Wolves.

The stockmen of South Dakota have recently been greatly troubled by wolves, which have taken to killing calves and colts. They have suffered so much from these pests that they have concluded to exterminate them thoroughly, and with that end in view numbers of Russian wolfhounds have been carried to South Dakota, where they will be bred and kept by farmers to the exclusion of all other breeds of dogs.

The Elephant's Keen Scent.

It is a difficult matter for hunters to get within reasonable distance of a wild elephant, for its sense of smell is so delicate that it can scent an enemy at a distance of 1,000 yards, and the nerves of its trunk are so sensitive that the smallest substance can be discovered and picked up by its tiny proboscis.

A Fly That Kills Horses.

All white men who visit regions in Africa infested by the tsetse fly have much to say about it. There is now evidence that the tsetse is moving gradually to more northern regions, and the cause is supposed to be that South Africa is depleted of its large game, much of which is moving northward to get away from hunters, and the tsetse fly is going with it.

The insect is only a little larger than the ordinary house fly, and it resembles the honey bee. Its sting is hardly as annoying as that of the mosquito, but near the base of the proboscis is a little bag which contains its poison. It lives on the blood of animals, and only a few species are fatally affected by its bite. Cattle, horses and dogs, however, cannot live when bitten by the tsetse fly. Natives who herd cattle and travelers who depend on horses and oxen must avoid the fly regions or lose their stock. For human beings its bite has no serious consequences.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Perfectly Healthy People.

The Parsees are sun worshipers, and it is an interesting sight to see throngs of them on the shore of the bay as the sun rises, apparently from the sea, performing the simple rites of their religion, the fluttering robes showing their fine figures to the best advantage as the day begins. Their religious practices are simple in the extreme, consisting mainly in strict dietary rules and personal cleanliness.

The rigid observance of sanitary laws produces the natural result of perfect health among the adults, large families of active, healthy children and immense numbers of old men, gray bearded, white haired, but erect and princely in their gait and attitude, despite the naturally enervating character of the tropical climate. — Cor. Washington Star.

Limestone Caves in Burmah.

The question has been raised whether the numerous limestone caves in British Burmah have been explored for archæological remains. The Rev. F. Mason pointed out the probability of an examination of the stalagmite floors of these caves yielding important archæological discoveries in 1872. Many of the caves were known to have been used by the Buddhists of former generations, as Buddhist idols were found in them, and it is probable they were inhabited by men in the early time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Pleasures of Being a Barber.

Barbering has been a very genteel art, and it might be fine yet. The fee is so small there is no excuse for doing a credit business, and there is no bore of bookkeeping. The chink drops in fast, and "Next!" is a merry cry.

And what a luxury it is to have a man fumble your face and head. The barber's nimble, strong fingers rouses your somnolent wits. It is delicious to be kneaded, combed, brushed, bathed, curried, spruced up.—National Barber.

Chicago and St. Louis.

Two prominent cities of the West are those whose names head this paragraph. Chicago, the chief marvel of city growth in America, fifty years ago only a fort on the frontier—an Indian trading post in a swamp—now known all over the world as the place where is to be held the World's Fair of 1893, whence more than a million workers send out their products to be used of all nations. St. Louis, founded in the historic "early days" when the lilies of France claimed dominion over the Mississippi Valley—now sitting a commercial queen, the centre of a vast river commerce, and sentinel at the gateway of the great and growing Southwest, a city of wealth, intelligence and solid worth, much talked of as a future location of the National Capital. These are worth a pilgrimage—they draw thousands of visitors, and the Burlington Route has its own line into both of them, so buy your tickets by that line, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caaruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F. Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jcs Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstud,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $300,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS—C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H. Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street

Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., June 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 8th, 1892, viz: Ole Knutson, for the heirs of Ole O. Knutson, Hd. 11,462, for lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 30 Tp. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knute Grinde, of Crookston, Minn., Andreas Anderson and Ole Anderson of Tilden, Minn., Erick O. Knutson, of Crookston, Minn.

[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Peter Johnson, D. S. No. 11712 for t lot 6, sec 6, twp 152, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: F. Tiedt, L. S. Hancock, Geo. Easby, Fritz Malloh, all of Euclid, Minn.

11-16 HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Mathias S. Hilde, T. C. No. 3,047, for the se¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ole Walde, Severt Hamer, Joe Larson, Lewis Locken, all of Crookston P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,

THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

That Ever Landed in the Northwest. comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.
GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

EVERYBODY LIKES IT!

EVERYBODY WANTS IT!

AND ALMOST

Everybody Takes It!

WE refer to the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, and when we say that every body likes it, we speak the truth. If a subscriber does not get his paper on the day of publication, he comes around to the office to see what is the matter, If he didn't care anything about it, would he inconvenience himself that much to get the paper? So we are perfectly justified in saying that everybody wants it. Another point about the JOURNAL is that it is carefully perused by its readers. The smallest item in the most obscure corner of the paper does not escape observation. Why is this? Simply because there isn't a dull item in it. A paper makes mistakes, and the JOURNAL is no exception to this rule. Sometimes there are articles in the paper which should be left out and sometimes there are items left out which should be published. But the matter in the JOURNAL is all interesting and readable.

There aae still a number of people in the county who are not on our list and in order to ecure them

WE WANT AGENTS

at every post office in the county, someone who will also act as our correspondent. Write for our terms and we will show you how you can make some money "on the side" and not interfere with your business.

COOKE & HAMMOND,

Publishers Polk County Journal, - - - Crookston, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch...	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	$4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch...	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches.	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	17 00
3 inches.	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	25 00
4 inches.	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	30 00
5 inches.	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	35 00
6 inches.	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
12 inches.	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 column	9 05	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

epublican Congressional Convention.

The Republican convention for the Seventh Congressional District, Minn., will be held in the opera house in the city of Moorhead on Thursday, Sept. 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress for said district and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

All persons who believe in the principles of the Republican party, and who desire its success in the coming campaign, are invited to cooperate in the good cause. The basis of representation agreed upon by the committee is three delegates at large for each county and one for each 200 votes cast for S. G. Comstock in 1890 and one delegate for major fraction thereof. The various counties are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Becker	8	Otter Tail	11
Big Stone	6	Polk	7
Clay	7	Pope	6
Douglas	7	Stevens	6
Grant	5	Swift	6
Kandiyohi	9	Traverse	5
Kittson	5	Wilkin	5
Marshall	6		
Norman	5	Total	104

The foregoing call was agreed upon at a meeting of the Congressional Committee held in Moorhead June 21st, 1892.

H. W. DONALDSON,
Chairman.
FRANK M. EDDY,
Secretary.

TARIFF PICTURES.

Protection to our woolen industries has increased the South's production of woolen goods from

$4,601,585

in 1880 to $7,285,364

in 1890. And yet the free trade Congressmen from the South support legislation that tends to shut up the woolen mills of that region. Who are the real enemies of the commercial prosperity of the South?—New York Press.

The Omaha convention seemed at a loss to know whom to nominate as People's party candidate for president, since Gresham declined that honor. There don't seem to be many men seeking that office this year—at least not through that channel.

In another column will be found the weekly weather-crop bulletin for the state, as compiled by Director Harmon, of the weather bureau. The JOURNAL will publish these bulletins during the summer, as no more interesting matter can be furnished than weekly crop reports. They show the general condition of the crops and the weather throughout the state, and enable one to tell exactly how the crops are growing in each county.

BOB DUNN's paper, the Princeton Union, says: "S. M. Owen announces in the July 1st number of Farm, Stock and Home that he is not ambitious politically, and that he does not want and will not accept a nomination for any office from any party. No more honorable and conscientious man than S. M. Owen ever wielded a pen, and yet many of the people he is honestly trying to serve denounce him as the tool of the plutocrats. What a pity that there are not more such "tools" as S. M. Owen.

More than one thousand men are now at work on the mammoth Manufactures building for the World's Fair. The force was recently doubled by order of the Exposition authorities, who concluded that the contractor was not making as rapid progress as was desirable. The authorities are determined that all the buildings shall be completed in time for dedication in October, and the public may be assured that this will be done. The total number of workmen at Jackson Park now exceeds 7,000. It will probably be increased to 10,000 or more.

A North Dakota editor who attended the recent convention at Chicago furnishes the following argument against the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays: "The visitors to the Chicago convention were left to the avaricious mercies of hotel sharks. Reputable hotels lost all decency and charged two or three times their ordinary rates. The great World's Fair crowds will be a temptation for plunder that from present indications, no Chicago landlord or eating house proprietor will attempt to withstand. Immense structures are being erected solely for entertaining guests next year, and the visitors are expected to pay for the buildings in the short time the fair is in operation. To close the gates of the exposition Sundays and turn the vast throngs of restless strangers into the motley amusement joints—to make the average countryman the prey of the Chicago fakir in the concert gardens and places of all sorts would be an act of stupidity that the Columbian commission can hardly be guilty of."

Commenting upon Ignatius Donnelly's speech at Fergus Falls, the Journal, of that city, says:

The manner in which Mr. Donnelly dismissed the tariff question—the great issue of the campaign—was amusing. He pooh-poohed it out of the way with less than a minute's talk. He is an ardent believer in protection, but it did not suit his purpose to give his honest views on the subject here.

* * * * * *

The two great ideas of the People's party are the sub-treasury and government loans on farms at 2 per cent. Yet Mr. Donnelly did not advocate either one of them. He remarked that there was some difference of opinion even among the reformers on these questions. "Let us not quarrel over them," said Mr. Donnelly. "Let us first take possession of the government." This manner of treating these two great questions and to which so many deluded people have been looking for relief, shows that even Mr. Donnelly himself does not take any stock in them, and does not advocate such measures to an intelligent audience. The greater portion of his speech was devoted to a tirade against elevators, railroads and banks. Such talk has become tiresome to people. They expected to hear Mr. Donnelly, as the greatest man in a great movement, advocate intelligently the principles laid down in the people's party platform. This he did not even attempt to do. The only conclusion is that they will not bear intelligent discussion.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

That the 7th annual Park region association G. A. R. encampment has been a success goes without saying. The weather was as good as could be expected, the attendance was large, and the accommodations were ample. The attractions were plenty and varied, the orations were eloquent and the music was all that could be desired. Nothing was left undone that could add to the pleasure of the occasion. The various committees worked hard and unceasingly, and although there was a lack of unaminity of action in some instances, the good spirit with which everybody worked made up for any mistakes which may have occurred. The houses of the citizens were thrown open to visitors, and thousands of strangers can testify to the hospitality of our people.

The veterans have enjoyed their meeting, and will return to their homes feeling that it was indeed good to be here.

Comrades, adieu.

WEAVER IT IS.

The Omaha convention put in nomination the old greenback leader J. B. Weaver, who will lead the forlorn hope to defeat as he did the greenback fad. Could Gresham have been prevailed upon to accept the nomination the People's party would doubtless have cut quite a figure and would very probably have held the balance of power, causing the election to be thrown into the House.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

New York Press: The beginning of the presidential campaign, and the assurance that the Empire state will be the scene of the hardest political fighting of the year will direct more than ordinary interest to the annual convention of the New York State League of Republican clubs which assembles at Rochester to-day.

The State League is an organization of whose efficiency the New York Republicans have reason to be proud. At the Rochester convention it is expected that over 500 different clubs will be represented, and the actual working membership of the League at the present time numbers over 100,000. The power of this disciplined army of Republicans in a closely contested election is obviously very great. If ably led and working in perfect harmony, as it undoubtedly will be, it may well suffice to turn the scale in New York State.

An especially significant and encouraging feature of the League's work is the fact that it is successful in attracting such a host of young men to the Republican party and holding them there. To the great army of voters born since the Southern Confederacy challenged the supremacy of the nation by firing on Fort Sumter, the infamous record of the Democratic party before and during the Civil War is vague and indistinct. It is difficult if not impossible for them to realize that the Democracy of to-day, with its specious pretenses and its ostensibly patriotic Mugwump allies, is the same old party whose advocacy of treason and support of human slavery caused the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of precious lives and uncounted millions of treasure in the four years' struggle of the nation to defend its life against Democratic assaults.

With the younger voters the past history of the two great parties has comparatively little weight. The issues of to-day are those with which they particularly concern themselves; and in educating them in the knowledge that the Democratic party as constituted at present is the irreconcilable foe of industrial progress, of American commercial independence, of honest money, of a free vote and a fair count; in showing that its spirit is essentially and viciously un-American; that it is the champion of foreign interests as against American interests, and that its economic policy favors the European manufacturer at the expense of the American workingman, the Republican League is performing an invaluable work.

THE REIGN OF GROVER.

From the Khoran of Democracy—A Satire of the Times.

Verse 1. It came to pass in those days that the people chose Grover, the son of his father, to rule over them.

2. Forty and eight years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned four years in Washington.

3. And he forsook the path of the righteous, neither regarded he the ways of Washington nor Lincoln to walk therein.

4. But he made him new ways and got him strange counselors, giving the high places to those aforetime in rebellion.

5. Moreover, he sent away the veterans from the places of honor, and the widows in the Treasury Department saw and trembled.

6. For this was in the first year of his reign, about the month of April, which is by interpretation watery.

7. And the people murmured and said: "In the time of his election he regardeth the Civil Service law, and now behold! the sons of Belial fill the post offices."

8. And it happened that Grover called unto him General Drum and said: "Go to, now! Take of the standards captured in battles in times past and return them."

9. Then arose Foraker and said: "Am I not governor of, Ohio? 'Divil a wan of thim goes back.' "

10. Now, Foraker was a mighty man of valor and could probably overcome Grover.

11. And Grover lied and said: "Behold, now, it was not I, but General Drum, that wanted to give them back, but I, even I, would not let him," and he winked to Daniel.

12. Then Grover took unto himself a wife, whose beauty could not cover up the wrongs of his government.

13. In the ending of the third year of his reign Grover called unto him Roger of Texas, and said: "Lo, I am desirous of retaining power; go now prepare me a law opening our markets to our friends in England, and perchance they will send us some soap."

14. For in those days they needed much soap.

15. And straightway Roger went and drafted him a law, and it passed the House and Grover itched to sign it and it came to the Senate.

16. And the Senate sat down on it and Grover gnashed his teeth, but prevailed not.

17. And when the four years were nearly finished the people cried: "Enough!" and "four months more," and sundry other such remarks, and desired our Benjamin to rule over them.

18. And Grover retired to New York and Buzzard's Bay.

19. And the rest of the deeds that he did, behold! are they not written in the newspapers of his time?

O. B. M.

PRESS GLEANINGS.

Thief River Falls Press:—The whole Republican party today wears the sumbre gown of sorrow and upon its bowed head falls the crape of sore bereavement. Without one word of explanation or parting good will the St. Hilaire Spectator announces itself an alien to her cause. Who can fully realize the enormity of this terrible blow or who can estimate the value of another's gain. How will the party ever survive this saddest of all calamities. We give it up. Ta-ta, Harry.

* * *

Thief River Falls Press:—Clerk of Court Muus and Editor Bydal of the Red River Dalen, were expelled from the People's party club at Crookston for expressing sentiments favorable to Judge Mills for re-election. Think of such tyrannical action by a party whose germ of existence is anti-monopoly and yet monopolize even a man's thought and speech. Is this the free country we read about? No one would suspect it.

* * *

Ada Index:—Capt. Russel of the Crookston Militia company is getting discouraged. After securing fifty rifles and drilling the boys, he finds that only eight men can be induced to join the company. Mr. Russel ought to come down to Ada and see the company this village turns out.

* * *

Ada Index:—The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL makes a fine appearance in its new dress, and we notice it wears the latest style of Republican politics, without any calamity leanings.

* * *

Princeton Union:—The Chisago County News, a true blue Republican paper, by the way, asserts that McGill and Nelson are the only candidates laboring to secure the Republican nomination for governor. The News is mistaken as far as Mr. Nelson is concerned. He is doing simply nothing to help himself. If the voice of the people is respected he will be nominated by acclamation. Come, Bro. Rowe, help wheel staunch Republican Chisago into line for the gallant soldier and incorruptible statesman, Knute Nelson. He is a sure winner.

Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The following is the weather-crop bulletin for the week ending July 4, 1892, compiled by the Minnesota weather service, in connection with the U. S. department of agriculture:

NORTHWESTERN SECTION.

Marshall county reports early sown grain looking well. In Polk county some complaints of weeds and foxtail getting ahead of grain. Becker county; wheat heading out; not half grown. Showers would be beneficial over the northwest section.

CENTRAL SECTION.

Big Stone Co; all grain looking fine and prospects for a large crop never better. Otter Tail Co.: Foul grass is making headway. Kandiyohi Co.: Outlook for crop poor. Sherburne Co.: Rye well headed and will be about two-thirds crop. Anoka Co.: Rye splendid, wheat and oats look sickly. Hennepin Co.: All crops looking well.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

Rock Co.: Some damage by hail and frost. Lyon Co.: Fears of rust are entertained. Renville Co.: Corn failure. Redwood Co.: Farmers generally afraid of too great a growth of straw and wheat not filling out on account of too wet weather. Martin Co.: Wheat on new ground showing signs of rust. Waseca Co.: Small grains, where heavy are rotting and complains of lodging, rusting and drowing are common. Goodhue Co.: Barley lodged badly. Wabasha Co.: Rains have caused a rank growth and their is danger of lodging. Haying will begin after the 4th. Dodge Co.: Nothing but the most favorable conditions can secure a crop of corn. Winona Co.: Some barley heading out, crops look well. Mower Co.: Crop outlook serious, corn cannot be good or even average crop.

Warm weather and sunshine with occasional showers is needed for crops in central and southern counties.

J. H. HARMON,
Observer,
Weather Bureau Director,
Minneapolis, Minn.

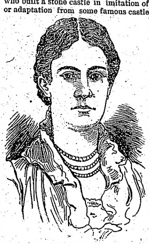
Review of Reviews for July.

The Review of Reviews, always timely in the subject matter it presents, is especially so in the July number. Although the month covered by this issue expired less than five days after the Republican candidate for president was nominated it contains perhaps the most complete and intelligent character sketch of Benjamin Harrison that has ever been written. In the text of the article appears a portrait of President Harrison at his desk, taken on the 13th of June, four days after the convention adjourned. In addition to this sketch of the nominee of the Republican convention there are reviewed and discussed, in the department "The Progress of the World," the work and proceedings of the convention itself. With this account are presented portraits of the most conspicuous figures in that great political assembly: Governor McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Wolcott, General John C. New, Ex-Senator Ingalls, Ex-Speaker Reed and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. There is besides these a striking portrait of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the Republican nominee for Vice-President. The mind of the American public has been so engaged with home politics during the past month that it has given little attention to foreign affairs. In "The Progress of the World" of this number are discussed, as well, the political and social movements prominent in other countries of the world, particularly the political situation in Great Britain. The reader who has likewise allowed the general news to escape his attention will find in the department "Record of Current Events," a full summary of the world's happenings during the month. The department of "Leading Articles" includes a larger number of topics than usual. Mr. W. C. Taylor, who has had in charge the distribution of the Russian relief cargo of the steamer Missouri, contributes to the July number an exceedingly interesting paper on "Russia's Conflict with Hunger." The article contains portraits of Count Vorontsoff Daskoff, Head of the Czarewitch's Relief Committee, and of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, at the head of the relief committee in Moscow, and scenes from the famine district.

WHITELAW REID'S HOMES.

The Editor of the New York Tribune Has Two Fine Residences.

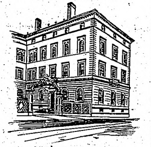
Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for vice president, has a city and a country residence. His country seat has a history. It was founded many years ago by the famous Ben Holladay, who built a stone castle in imitation of or adaptation from some famous castle of the Old World. It stands upon a commanding point in Westchester county, N. Y., overlooking Long Island sound and a vast region eastward and westward. The place as a whole is not excelled as a country seat in America, and Mr. Holladay, in memory of his western career, named it Ophir Farm. He was reared in a cabin, lived to be many times a millionaire and to see both his daughters countesses then lost his wealth and consequently his lovely estate.



MRS. WHITELAW REID.

John Roach, the famous shipbuilder, became the owner and he, too, succumbed. His son Garrett became nominal owner and soon died. Then Mr. Reid bought it, but the "hoodoo," as our colored friends say, still "bore down," and in 1888 the mansion was destroyed by fire. A new and more imposing mansion has risen on its ruins.

Mr. Reid's residence in New York city is widely noted, and a complete description would fill many columns like this. It is the famous "Italian palace" designed by Henry Villard some ten years ago, and stands at the corner of Fiftieth street and Madison avenue, directly facing the famous Catholic cathedral. The location is in the very heart of high toned New York, in the central section of the creme de la creme. The plan, as drawn by Mr. Stanford White, was for a structure consisting of three wings, having the form of a square with one side open. The plan was slightly modified by Mr. Villard, so the style is now spoken of as that of "the Italian Renaissance somewhat Americanized."



REID'S CITY RESIDENCE.

Mr. Villard was "finished" as a millionaire before the house was, and in 1886, for $400,000, it became the property and home of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Their dining room and the smaller room, known as a coffee room, with doors of heavy paneled oak, ceiling spanned by magnificent cross beams, delicately carved panels and magnificent fireplace, are the admiration of æsthetic New York. The library is also noted for its artistic beauty. Mrs. Reid is more devoted to her husband and home than to society, but has shown her social capacity in France, and is a fitting hostess for the New York palace.

The Newspapers of Persia.

Recent travelers in Persia find the newspapers of that land a source of perennial amusement. There were none till the shah returned from Europe two years ago. While in Paris he saw the cabmen with newspapers in their hands when idle, and naturally, it is said, attributed their general intelligence to this fact. As soon as he arrived in Teheran he established a ministry of the press, and called upon the nobles to aid him in his plans. As a result there are twelve journals in Persia today. Among them is the official organ, Iran. To read them, however, requires considerable linguistic ability, as they are printed in a mixture of Turkish, Persian and Arabic, with French and Russian words here and there. Sheref, an illustrated paper in Teheran, contains only portraits of Russian and European celebrities. When one can read them, however, he finds their grave comments on western affairs more amusing than the most labored efforts in Punch or the Paris comics.

Mr. Gladstone's Favorite Dog.

Mr. Gladstone is uniformly kind to all the occupants of his home at Hawarden, but he has two favorites—his youngest granddaughter, Dorothy Drew, and Petz, a Pomeranian dog, imported in 1888. Every morning the dog will wait outside the door of Mr. Gladstone's dressing room in order to accompany him in his daily walk to morning service at the church. Petz's favorite diversion is running after sticks, a game that never seems to tire him. No one, too, is fonder of joining in the game than Mr. Gladstone himself. "Nearly all the ex-cabinet ministers," says a Hawarden resident, "when visiting the castle, have had to contribute in this way to Petz's amusement."

LIGHT UPON ISLAM.

A BOLD DEFENSE OF THE DOCTRINES OF THE KORAN.

A Lucid Comparison of the Essential Points of the Religions That Have for Their Foundations the Bible and the Koran—Islam Democracy.

M. Mismer could not know the east any better than he does if he had been born there, and we copy from his new volume, "Souvenirs du Monde Mussulman," a few novel views and considerations addressed especially to statesmen and thinkers:

The greater portion of the precepts of the Koran have a meaning which escapes us, because that meaning is at variance with our ideas and our manners, and this is what gives rise to political errors of an incalculable reach. The Mussulmans do not fail to return the attacks that are made upon them. Conceding to us the advantage in a material and scientific point of view, they hold that the riches and learning of the few do not make the happiness of the many, and they claim superiority for their moral and social constitution.

Essentially democratic in its origin, Islam has a sumptuary law which puts a tax of 2½ per cent. upon the jewels of women and upon all objects of luxury. This money has served for centuries to assist poor tradesmen and to buy them tools. Thanks to the prohibition of wine and spirits, the social problem is solved for them. On seeing the dangers that hover over our civilization, the Mussulmans compare it to the smoking remains of a burned tent. They think that if it should disappear in the flames of anarchy for want of an organic principle it would be incapable of rising again from its ashes, while their faith maintains order in everything, the condition sine qua non of progress.

"You accuse us," they say, "of being depraved. Are you less so, you who keep up perpetual orgies in your great cities, expose your half clad wives and daughters at balls and feasts, and allow them to be whirled around in the arms of anybody and everybody? You reproach us for our ignorance. In order to pass through life with honor your instruction is not so good as ours. Thanks to the proverbs and the rules of wisdom that are taught to our children, they conduct themselves like little men. With you the men, and even the learned, conduct themselves like little children. You charge our functionaries with venality. Who contributes to its establishment if it is not the vulgar herd of traders of every class that Europe has scattered all ove the east? You cry down our judiciar We too have a right to accuse yours. Y charge us with fatalism. Fatalists are, just like your learned men and yo philosophers, who base their calculatio upon the immutability of natural law Resigned in the face of plagues, cata clysms and death, we say 'It was writ ten.' For the rest we follow the word of the prophet.

'One day the prophet asked an Ara visitor what he had done with his camel. The Arab replied, 'I have left him at thy gate.' 'Hast thou tied him?' inquired the prophet. 'No, I have left him to the care of God. 'Thou hast done wrong,' said Mohammed. 'Thou shouldst first have tied him, and then have recommended him to God.'

"The Christian doctrines of predestination and of grace are more depressing than our fatalism. Your ignorance of Islam makes you confound Mussulman slavery with ancient slavery and that which existed until recently in Russia and in Brazil. With the Mussulmans there are no slaves. All are brothers, not in the Platonic sense of the Bible, but actually, having the same laws and the same positive duties according to the terms of the Koran. Unlike Christianity, Islam has never treated as salable things, transmissible with the land, troops of men who professed the common faith, as was done with the serfs of the Middle Ages, the moujiks of Russia, and the negroes of your colonies. Prisoners of war are the only slaves that it recognizes, but their children are born free, and they themselves can become so by embracing Islam.

"It is the custom from time immemorial in certain countries for parents to part with their children for money, in order to ward off poverty and open up to themselves a career of fortune. By virtue of Mussulman equality this career is limitless in the east. How many slaves have become pashas, generals and ministers? Almost all the sultans have been the sons of slaves. The black slaves taken from central Africa find in Egypt and in Turkey a fate incomparably superior to that of the slaves of your colonies. Slavery is for savages the first step toward civilization. If their recruiting and their transportation give rise to well founded protests, the fault is not with Islam. Neither the Bible nor the Koran is responsible for abuses.

"The Mussulmans proclaim the superiority of their Allah; but they acknowledge Moses as a prophet and Jesus as Rouh Allah, the soul of God. Their veneration for Jesus extends to the mother. The immaculate conception, introduced into Catholicism by Pius IX, has been for twelve centuries a Mussulman belief.

"To the extreme simplicity of the dogma must be added the positive enjoyments which the paradise of Mohamm opposes to the platonic joys of t Christian paradise, in order to comp hend the resistance of Islam to all a tempts at conversion. 'Christianity a menace, Islamism a promise,' sa Napoleon I, and his opinion is worth of meditation."—Paris Figaro.

Eating Before Sleeping.

Scientific men now delare that eating before sleeping is of great benefit, and that a bowl of bread and milk, a mug of beer and a few biscuits, or a saucer of oatmeal before retiring will in a short time result in an increase in weight, strength and general tone.—New York Times.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.]

By Tuesday the Crookston team had got down to business and won a well-contested game from the Ada nine, although the latter team is a crack nine, composed of heavy-weights. The score stood 9 to 7 in favor of Crookston.

On Wednesday the Crookston nine crossed bats with a team composed of Indians from the White Earth reservation and white men from Fosston. About the middle of the game the score stood 6 to 5 in favor of Crookston, but the Indians failed to tally again and the C. O. D.'s added 5 more runs to their score.

THE ORATIONS ON WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday the orators of the day were: A. J. O'Keefe of Grand Forks, Hon. Knute Nelson of Alexandria, H. Steenerson, Rev. Father Gamache of Detroit, and Eugene M. Hay, district U. S. attorney. Owing to the strong wind blowing at the time of the speaking, it was difficult to catch the words of the speakers, and many were disappointed at not being able to hear Mr. Nelson, who is an eloquent talker and made a stirring address. Despite of Mr. O'Keefe's claim of not being an orator, he gave sufficient evidence to show that he has all the necessary qualifications of one. Halvor Steenerson spoke briefly a few well-chosen words, and was followed by Rev. Father Gamache of Detroit, formerly of Gentilly, and Eugene M. Hay closed the speaking for the day.

THE HORSE RACES.

On July 4th the 2:29 trot was won by Belle W. in 3 straight heats; Alkali 2d, Bessie P. 3d.

In the green trotting race O. R. Williams' sorrel mare, Mabel W., won first money; Time Medium 2d, Garrette 3d.

The one-mile running race was won by Flora McDonald, Twenty-One 2d, Sleepy Cap 3d.

There were six entries in the special trotting and pacing race, and but 3 heats were trotted, leaving the race to be finished next day.

The unfinished special trot and pace on the night of the 4th was fin- ed Tuesday afternoon. Four ats were trotted. Allie Graham on, Lady B second, Chicago third. me 2:52½, 2:53¼, 2:53½, 2:53¾.

Three horses were in the 2:30 pace, d five heats were run. First, Du- n, entered by Swan & Hunter; 2d, ohn Bonney, by Bob Slaughton; 3d, abel W., by O. R. Williams. Time: 49, 2:51, 2:49½ 2:58, 2:47½.

The trotting race for a purse of $350 was won in three straight heats by Nellie, entered by H. Thompson; 2d, Rowdy Boy, entered by P. C. McClure: 2d, Garrette, entered by C. P. Gove. Time, 2:44½, 2:46¾, 2:45.

There were five entries in the half mile trot, and five heats were trotted. F. Bivins took first money with Belle; A. M. Shaw took second with Fred; and N. Erschfeld third with Sorrel Nellie. Time, 1:40, 1:33, 1;30, 1:34, 1:35.

The half mile running race for ponies was won by W. E. Whitney with Bangum; 2d, J. Reisch with Sandy; 3d Gypsy Joe.

BICYCLE RACES.

On Monday Geo. Baldwin, of Detroit, won 1st money in the ½ mile dash, M. E. Farwell, Crookston, 2d, and W. Ayre 3d.

Tuesday—1 mile dash. E. C. Carruth 1st; Geo. Baldwin, 2d, and M. E. Farwell 3d.

Wednesday—Carruth again won the 1 mile bicycle race from Bald win and Farwell. This was the best race of the tournament, and as on the previous day a strong wind was blowing and Carruth's muscle won the day.

THE BANDS.

The Ada band came up Tuesday morning, but only staid during the day. They made a good appearance in their gray uniforms.

The Wadena cornet band which came up with the boys on Wednesday makes a fine appearance on parade and furnishes any quantity of excellent music. They are a credit to that thriving little village.

The Lakeside band, of Detroit, arrived on Tuesday morning to help to enliven the proceedings—and they did it. While you are talking of good bands, don't forget the Lakesides—they are the prize winners.

NOTES.

All the in-coming trains on Mon- ay were crowded.

Big delegations from Grand Forks ttended the encampment.

Marcus Johnson came up from St. Paul to celebrate the 4th in Crookston.

The Commercial hotel was taxed to its utmost to feed the visitors on the 4th.

Fontaine & Anglim had a nice spread of bunting out, besides a lot of G. A. R. and military pictures.

A number of Grand Forks wheelmen came over Sunday, and stayed during the week to participate in the races.

The JOURNAL will give the proceedings for Thursday next week.

The Arries & Lancaster hack line was the only one which did not raise their rates during the encampment.

Mine host Jerome, of the St. Louis, had his hotel gaily decorated and did an immense business feeding the hungry and caring for the weary on the Fourth.

Crookston has been truly honored during this week by a speech from the present governor on Monday, and one from the next governor (Knute Nelson) on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Lord and Master Archie, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Warren and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Graber were among the Grand Forks delegation who came over to celebrate.

E. C. Carruth may well feel proud of winning the one-mile bicycle races on Tuesday and Wednesday, as Mr. Baldwin, who took second money, is a well known expert on the wheel.

Ed. George was invited to go to Hallock to deliver the oration for the 4th, but was too loyal to his own city to accept the invitation. Ed. believes in supporting home industries.

Peter Hoffman deserves great credit for the manner in which he drilled the drum corps. It is no small job to take a squad of children and educate them to handle the drum-sticks in unison as the Crookston drum corps do.

Gervais & Gervais had their windows dressed in magnificent style. One window contained about $1,000 worth of rugs, carpetings and other goods. In the other was an assortment of dress goods, and in the centre was a Goddess of Liberty enlightening the world.

The Crookston drum corps was the novel feature of the parade and excited the admiration of the spectators. With their jaunty costumes of the national colors, they made a striking and picturesque appearance as they marched along under the leadership of drummer Hoffman.

Miss J. M. Partridge and her sister Mrs. W. L. Conger, leave to-night for Glenwood, Minn. Miss Partridge is agent for the Howard, Farwell & Co's music house of St. Paul, and handles several lines of first-class pianos and organs, comprising Behr Bros., Fischer, Decker Bros., and Schaeffer pianos and Farrand & Votey organs. She is an experienced sales-woman, and her pleasing and agreeable manners make her successful in her business. Her sister came to help her during encampment week.

The Fair department store was the first to be decorated and set the pace for the balance of the city. A window full of fancy baskets made by the St. Regis Indians was a drawing card for the Fair during the week. Wilson can always be found somewhere around the head of the procession.

Soapsuds Are Valuable.

Few persons know how very useful soapsuds prove when employed as manure. Applied to the roots of vines, fruit trees, roses, etc., they impart a vigor and rapidity of growth which is perfectly surprising. No one who is so lucky as to have a garden should waste this valuable form of manure. It is an excellent plan to have a large tub, and put the soapsuds and dirty water into it till required upon the garden.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Search Lights versus Torpedo Boats.

It is stated that one of the most effective means of protecting a ship in these days of torpedoes (the grouping together of a number of stationary search lights, each illuminating its own section so that the ship is surrounded by an unbroken circle of light), is to be adopted in the new American warships. This has been suggested by a very pronounced defect in the usual search light practice. In order to afford sufficient time for a careful examination of the water's surface at points removed from the ship, the beam of light must be revolved very slowly, and hence during a great portion of the time any particular section of the water is left in darkness. As it takes only five minutes for a torpedo boat to run a distance of two miles, it will be seen that the conditions are all in favor of the attacking force. Before the revolution of the search light is completed there is plenty of time for the torpedo boat to run up and discharge her deadly weapons.—New York Telegram.

An Electrical Sunrise.

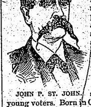
A Twenty-third street theater has brought out an electrical sunrise. A curved screen, part of which is made of gauze, so that the light may shine through, extends around the stage, and behind it is an elaborate system of incandescent lamps. The controlling apparatus is so graduated that fifty different degrees of light and shade can be produced, thus causing the sunrise to grow imperceptibly. Another use of the electric current made at the same place is in representing the explosion of a bomb.

A paper shell contains just enough powder to explode and make a flash. This is fired by electricity, while at the same moment another circuit controlled by the same key sets off a gun behind the scenes, which furnishes the necessary noise.—New York World.

PROHIBITION POSSIBILITIES.

Some of the Men Talked of for the Nomination at Cincinnati.

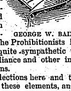
The impending Prohibition convention at Cincinnati will have several exciting questions before it. They have many possible candidates for president, and among them the candidate of 1884. Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas. The famous California pioneer, General John Bidwell, is also talked of, and he would be a "rustler," for he has had a career outromancing all romance and calculated to stir the hearts of young voters. Born in Chautauqua (good name—good omen!), N. Y., in 1819, he crossed the plains from Missouri in 1841 in the first overland company. He served in the war against Mexico, mined gold among the first, was a member of the California constitutional convention, has been a member of congress, is very rich, very popular and a fierce enthusiast for reform in many lines.



JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

Another possibility is the famous publisher, Demorest, and still another is Dr. A. B. Leonard, missionary secretary of the M. E. church. He has a record, too, as when a candidate for governor of Ohio he brought the Prohibition votes up to surprising figures. In this respect he has a decided advantage over Governor St. John, who came out of the campaign of 1884 with nothing more substantial than a very ugly controversy with General J. S. Clarkson, of the Republican national committee.

Other candidates spoken of are Rev. Dr. A. A. Minor, of Boston; Hon. H. Clay Bascom, of Troy, N. Y.; W. T. Wardwell, treasurer of the Standard Oil company; Colonel George W. Bain, of Louisville, and Colonel Eli F. Ritter, of Indianapolis. When a man or a squad of men cut loose from the old party on any one subject they at once become critical and soon decide that the old party is wrong on many other subjects, and thus the Prohibitionists have lately become quite sympathetic with the Farmers' Alliance and other industrial organizations.



GEORGE W. BAIN.

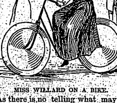
In 1890 local elections here and there were carried by these elements, and at least two congressmen of the new sort acknowledge their obligations for Prohibition votes. A regular fusion is now proposed, and if that is effected General Bidwell is the logical candidate. Several delegates, however, serve notice that there will be no fusion without a bitter fight. They do not go quite to the "over-my-dead-body" extreme, still they make it known that things will be extremely hot in Music hall (the locality of the convention) before there is any fusion or any change of the party's name, as is proposed.

Was Sir Edwin Imposed Upon?

Recent travelers in Japan ridicule the highly colored statements of Sir Edwin Arnold and others as to the charms of the women and pleasant manners of the people generally. In particular Professor Knott tells the Scottish Geographical society that, when the charm of novelty has worn off, the traveler generally discovers that the natives have been making fun of him. The experienced traveler in Japan finds the manners and the service of the inns fairly satisfactory, but far from romantic. He knows the ways of the country, and the fair waitresses get no extra amusement from him and treat him just as they would one of their own countrymen, with quiet respect and placid mien. When not perturbed by what seems to her simply foreign vulgarity the waiting maid of Japan, Professor Knott says, performs her duty quietly, faithfully and unobtrusively. Near the open ports, however, where the country is overrun with the globe trotter, Professor Knott says there is a marked deterioration in the manners of the lower class Japanese, and the traveler is himself to blame for it.

A Progressive Woman.

Every reader knows that Frances E. Willard is a progressive woman. Recently she has become so progressive that walking is too slow for her and she is learning to progress on a bicycle. So the president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union will soon be a familiar spectacle on the beautiful highways of Evanston, Ills., gliding gracefully on the pneumatic wheel, which she thinks most healthful and recommends for ladies.



MISS WILLARD ON A BIKE.

As there is no telling what may happen, it is well to give her biography right now. Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female college at Evanston in 1859, taught and traveled for ten years, became a student and writer in Paris, then dean of the Woman's college at Evanston, and finally, in 1874, quit her profession to devote her time to temperance. She has always been an enthusiast on athletics for women and has practiced as she preached. Long may she "wheel." Selah!

Balzac's Servant.

When Honore de Balzac, the novelist, stated in early life his wish to become a literary man, his father, who had destined him for the bar, was shocked and disappointed. Still he gave the boy two years in which to prove his fitness for a literary life, and Honore was accordingly installed in an attic near the library where he proposed to work.

His mother believed that a little hardship would soon bring him to his senses, but the correspondence which he thereupon began with his sister shows that the man who was afterward to attain distinction in his chosen work could afford, as a youth, to scorn such trifles as waiting upon himself. In the very first letter he confided to his sister the news that he had taken a servant. He writes:

"He is named Myself! And a bad bargain he is, truly! Myself is lazy, clumsy, thoughtless. His master is hungry or thirsty, and often enough Myself has neither bread nor water to give him; he doesn't even know how to shield him from the wind which whistles through the door and window. As soon as I am awake I ring for Myself, and he makes my bed. Then he sweeps the room, and clumsy he is at it.

"'Myself!'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Look at that cobweb with the big fly buzzing in it till I am half giddy with the noise, and the fluff under the bed, and the dust under the window panes!'

"The lazy beggar gazes at me and doesn't stir, and yet, in spite of all his defects, I can't get rid of that unintelligent Myself!"

And the same stupid "Myself" it was who afterward enriched French literature with a series of wonderful works.—Youth's Companion.

Number of People Since Adam.

Did you ever make a calculation of the probable number of people that have inhabited our globe since the beginning of time? No doubt you will say that such calculations involve a loss of time, and are after all barren of results. But let us take a few minutes' time and approximate, with a certain degree of accuracy, the number of souls that have been ushered into this wicked world since the time when it was "not good for Adam to be alone."

At the present time it is believed that there are 1,400,000,000 human beings on the globe; but let us suppose that there has been but an average of 900,000,000 living at any one time since the creation. Next, to give room for any possible doubt, we will put the average length of life at fifty years. (It may have been much longer than that 5,000 years ago, but has been much shorter for the last 1,000 years.) With the average length of life as above, we have had two generations of 900,000,000 each every century for the past 6,000 years.

Taking this for granted this globe has had 66,627,843,237,075,266 human inhabitants since the beginning of time. To even bury this vast number the whole landed surface of the globe, every inch of it, would have to be dug over 120 times!—Philadelphia Press.

How a Chameleon Looks.

Upon a crimson cloth the chameleon becomes almost crimson; move it upon a gray surface and the bright tints will quickly subside. But at night, whether disturbed or not, it invariably assumes its palest tints. Two which I caught in the Cape Town garden, which were of a very brilliant metallic green, were splendidly decorated. On the back or sides, sometimes saddlewise and sometimes lengthwise, were slashes of red. The markings vary in the individuals. The crest and decorations on the head and back are like fretwork, the whole body and limbs are dotted with very fine warts or tubercles like shagreen, and when angry all these distinctive features are exaggerated, the gills and crest are swelled, and the skin of the chin is puffed out so as to show white stripes, while the creature opens its mouth wide, displaying the yellow, fleshy interior, and closing its teeth on your finger should you provoke it to do so.—Cor. Forest and Stream.

Deaths in January.

It has often been noticed at the beginning of January the death is announced of a number of prominent men. The reason is probably found in the fact not that great men are more prone to die in January than at any other time of the year, but that the weather in that month is unsettled, and consequently hard on the constitution alike of great and humble. Great men are only human after all, and a great man physically weakened by hard work or disease is just as likely to die from a change of weather as though he were a day laborer.

The mortality tables show that the month of January and the first month of exceedingly hot weather in the summer are more fatal than any other time of the year, and the great must take their chances with other people.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Labouchere's Narrow Escape.

Labouchere was in Mexico during the rebellion, and he thought he might serve humanity by secretly giving both belligerents good advice. One night, as he approached the tent of one of the two generals, he heard the voices of these rival pretenders in converse. Creeping close to the canvas he listened, and discovered that they had agreed upon a truce in order to hang him in the morning as an example to both armies. In the morning, however, this misunderstood mutual friend had naturally disappeared.—Cor. New York World.

Told Him Why.

Mr. Nicefello (cautiously)—Why are you so cold and distant?

Sweet Girl (quietly)—The fire has gone out, and this sofa is too heavy for me to move up to your chair.—New York Weekly.

Marriage Records in South Carolina.

South Carolina is the only state in the Union in which no official record of marriages is kept.—Charleston News and Courier.

WHO LOVES HORSES LOVES WOMEN.

Perhaps Some Girls Look Unhappy Behind Speeders, but Don't Be Too Sure.

The usually apparently endless stream of wagons and carriages, two wheelers, drags and sulkies was filing along the west side drive in Central park, and a wide awake citizen was seated beside a reporter looking on, when the wide awake citizen relieved his mind by this speech:

"I never can understand the women and the horsey men—how they get along together. Several things are common to most men who are what I call addicted to the horse. They either wear the most peculiar and pronounced hats and coats that attract attention from afar, or they pay no heed at all to dress and look shabby even though they are rich. Next, they are rough in speech and often profane. Then again they are so fond of what is called 'talking horse' that many of them seem to warm up on no other topic. But last of all, they are all fond of women. That is no new discovery of mine. I suspect that, though women were men's first companions, the horse has been coupled with woman in man's admiration ever since the quadruped attained sufficient development to create the race of horsey men, and it has long been a rule that the men who love horses are also especially fond of women. But what I can't understand is what fun the ladies get out of the situation.

"I sit here in the park on every fine day and study the case. The horsey men do not talk to the women beside them. They are the most tiresome companions in the world. They never, as a rule, know anything about the scenery they are passing through. They see and enjoy nothing but the horse they are driving. They sit bent up on their seats with a rapt or a stolid expression of face watching the animal they drive. Whether there is a magnetic tingle in the reins, such as we fishermen feel in the pole that is tugged by a trout, I cannot say.

"Either that or the mere delight of watching the rise and fall of the horse's back as it warms to its work suffices to satisfy the man, and there he sits, silent and engrossed—about as admirable a companion to the woman by his side as a mummy or a statue, but that is not all. He has taken the precaution to put on big goggles to protect his eyes from dust and flying stones and clots of dirt. She cannot so disfigure herself, and therefore has to hold her head down and strain the rim of her hat to make it help protect her face. Sometimes she has all she can do to keep her hat from blowing away. What fun any woman gets out of such a companionship is more than I can see.

"But," said the wide awake man. "I was once speaking to a woman of this view of the case, and she plunged me deeper into the mystery. 'A man with a horse has a tremendous advantage over those who have not got horses in gaining favor with young girls,' said she; 'a horse will cover many deficiencies in a man, and a girl will take him and drop a dozen better fellows.' 'Why?' I asked, 'are women so fond of horses?' 'Well,' she replied, 'they like men who own horses: such men are not so numerous as those who don't.'"—New York Sun.

Is an Elopement Ever Excusable?

I should hesitate to say that an elopement is never excusable, but it is very rare indeed that the evils resulting from not marrying would approach in consequence those resulting from a marriage entered into under circumstances which made an elopement seem necessary. I believe in early marriages, but I also believe that every influence should be placed about that sacred institution to keep it pure and holy: that none should enter into it "lightly or unadvisedly." And it would be usually safer to postpone a marriage until objections could be overcome rather than to run the risks attending an elopement. It is a great temptation to a bad man if a woman is willing to enter into a secret marriage, and an elopement partakes of that secrecy. I certainly do not consider this an idle question, but one which calls for much thought.—Mrs. Lyman Abbott in Ladies' Home Journal.

Cows Milked by Machine.

A machine, it is claimed, that will milk thirty cows in one hour and do it so easily and neatly that the cows will scarcely know it has been invented in Glasgow. The machine is constructed on the vacuum principle, and when adjusted to the cow the milk flows in a continuous stream and the machine does the work without assistance. The contrivance is largely used in Scotland, and its practicability has been long ago demonstrated. The greatest objection to the machine by farmers will probably be its price. It is valued at $55 in Scotland, the duties add $45, making the total cost $100.—New York Telegram.

Never Lend Your Books.

If you like to give any one a book, by all means do it; but if you lend a book, it generally means losing it, for which you receive no thanks or even an apology. I have long ago given up lending books, for I have always found if a friend borrows a volume—which he probably does not look at for a fortnight—you immediately want to refer to it the moment he has left the house. —London Graphic.

Rats Come from Asia.

Rats are natives of Asia, and their raids westward belong to comparative modern times. From the fact that the rat is not mentioned by any of the early Europeans it is surmised that it was unknown west of the Ganges in ancient times.—Philadelphia Press.

Why Diamonds Are Liked.

The diamond was reputed as a preserver against epidemics and poisons. It calms anger and foments conjugal love. The ancients called it "the stone of reconciliation." It symbolizes constancy, strength and innocence.—Paris Figaro.

A Leaky Sausage Apparatus.

A little lady walked into a butcher shop and asked for two pounds of beefsteak. When it had been weighed she told the butcher to put it in the mincing machine and chop it up so that she could make meat balls out of it for dinner.

The meat expert, quite an ordinary looking man, entirely unsuited to be the hero of a story like this, followed the instructions, minced the meat and handed it in a paper to the customer. Then he turned in his matter of fact way to attend to a man new to housekeeping who was inquiring if he had any nice mutton steak, and if so how much it was a yard.

The little lady looked at the minced meat and asked the butcher to weigh it again. He did so, and there was just 1¾ pounds.

"There!" said the little lady indignantly. "Your sausage machine has stolen a quarter of a pound of my steak. I've suspected that machine for a long time. You've got to make it good."

"I will not," retorted the butcher. "It's a case of natural wear and tear. Maybe some of the weight of the steak has vanished in the process to which it has been subjected, but there's two pounds of nourishment there."

"The machine either leaks or there's a secret trap that steals my steak," the little lady insisted. "I won't take the meat till it weighs two pounds."

And she didn't.—New York Herald.

The Saltest of Salt Lakes.

A lake with a salt roof isn't frozen salt, and it isn't underground. On the contrary, this remarkable lake may be seen at any time during the year, fully exposed, being even at its best when the sun is shining directly upon it. This wonderful body of water is one of the saltest of the salt lakes, and is situated near Obdorsk, Siberia. The lake is nine miles wide and seventeen long, and within the memory of man was not entirely roofed over by the salt deposit. Originally evaporation played the most prominent part in coating the lake over with salt, but at the present time the salt springs which surround it are adding fast to the thickness of the crust.

In the long ago rapid evaporation of the lake's waters left great salt crystals floating on the surface. In course of time these caked together. Thus the waters were finally entirely covered. In 1878 the lake found an underground outlet into the River Obi, which lowered its surface about three feet. The salt crust was so thick, however, that it retained its old level, and now presents the curious spectacle of a salt roofed lake. The salt coat increases six inches in thickness every year. The many islands with which the lake is studded are said to act as braces and to help keep the arched salt crust in position.—St. Louis Republic.

The Innocent.

She stood looking up at him so innocently from under the sprig of mistletoe that still hung in the parlor as a reminder of the Christmas season; she was so pretty, and she was under the mistletoe, and he couldn't help it—he had kissed her.

It was an ungentlemanly and unmanly thing to do. He knew that now, as he remembered her frightened, startled look, and the miserable excuses he had tried to stammer out; yes, and the tears in her eyes, and the little choking sob with which she had received his stumbling apology.

"Who could think she would feel like that about it?" he thought: "dear little innocent!"

And she—after he was gone, she lay down on the sofa and cried. "I like him—so much and now—to think that he should kiss me at last—and then say he didn't mean anything by it. What does he think I stood there for?—the little idiot!"—Life.

A Parrot Seldom Forgets.

A maiden lady once had a fine talking bird, but, being subjected to headaches, she often put him in the kitchen. The cook objected and said to Polly, "You horrid thing, I wish you were dead."

Polly soon learned this; and when his mistress got better and took him to her own room, he said, "You horrid thing. I wish you were dead."

This shocked the delicate little lady. One day she met her rector, and, after he had inquired about her health, he said, "How is Polly?"

Then she told him how Polly had affected her nerves. The rector said: "Send him to spend a month with my bird. He may forget it."

She immediately accepted his offer. In due time Polly was sent home, and, as soon as his mistress went to the cage, Polly saluted her with:

"You horrid thing, I wish you were dead. We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord!"—New York Recorder.

In an English Railway Train.

First Artist—Children don't seem to me to sell now as they used.

Second Artist (in a hoarse whisper)—Well, I was at Stodge's yesterday. He'd just knocked off three little girls' heads—horrid raw things! a dealer came in, sir, bought 'em directly—took 'em away, wet as they were, on the stretchers and wanted Stodge to let him have some more next week.

Old Lady (putting her head out of the window and yelling)—Guard, guard, stop the train and let me out, or I'll be murdered.—London Tit-Bits.

Deposits of Loadstone.

A Kansas City paper says that there is a bowlder in the Ozarks which will attract a jackknife dropped nine feet away, and that along the line of the fifth principal meridian, in the counties of Carter, Reynolds, Iron and Washington, the lines of east and west surveys are deflected from the true course several degrees, the needle being affected by the deposits of loadstone.

Hebrew tradition says that the tablets of Moses were of sapphire. In Hebrew the word sappir means the most beautiful. It symbolizes loyalty, justice, beauty and nobility.

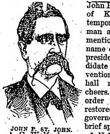
ENEMIES OF LIQUOR.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION MEETS AT CINCINNATI.

John P. St. John Temporary and E. F. Ritter Permanent Chairmen—A Snarl Over Revenue and Silver Planks of the Platform.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The Music hall of Queen City has been the scene of many a notable gathering that has left its impress upon the history of the state and of the country; but never has it held a more determined, earnest and enthusiastic meeting of men and women than that now assembled under its big dome.

Frances Willard, Stevens, Black, St. John, Stewart and others of the old leaders as they appeared, were recognized one by one. By 10 o'clock every delegation was in its place and with their banners and flags and bright-hued badges, and with the life, energy and enthusiasm that they manifested, the scene was one of inspiration. Chairman Dickie called the gathering to order and introdued Rev. J. C. Evans, of Illinois, who delivered the invocation.



JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

The national committee recommended John P. St. John, of Kansas, for temporary chairman and at the mention of the name of the ex-presidential candidate the convention made the hall ring with cheers. When order had been restored the ex-governor made a brief speech.

A. G. Wolfenberger, of Nebraska; A. G. Wilson and G. W. Stevens, of Massachusetts were made temporary sectretaries.

The platform committee and national committee were then announced.

The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock when the committee on permanent organization reported the names of Colonel E. Ritter, of Indianapolis, for permanent chairman, and Rev. S. Small for secretary. The committee also reported a recommendation that the votes cast should only represent the delegates in actual attendance and the votes of delegates who had not come to Cincinnati should not be announced by the chairman of state delegations. For nearly two hours thereafter amid considerable excitement and uproar the convention debated the pros and cons of the question. At times the uproar was almost deafening and Chairman St. John almost splintered his desk and lost his voice in an effort to secure even a semblance of order. Finally, after the previous question had been ordered by 200 delegates and the chair had been unable to decide which side had it, a roll call was ordered and the amendment was defeated by 721 to 359. The majority report was then adopted amid prolonged cheers. At 6:40 the convention took a recess till 8 o'clock.

The delegates were slow in getting together for the night session and it was not until 8:30 that Chairman St. John resumed the gavel. The inevitable quartette had an inning of half an hour and the clock was pointing to 9 when the Hon. E. F. Ritter, of Indianapolis, was presented as permanent presiding officer. He made a lengthy address, rambling and anecdotal. There would, he said, be no peace in politics, no peace in the general commercial affairs of the nation, no peace in the house of God until the liquor question was settled. Then if they could not have peace let them have war. The committee on platform will not be ready to report till morning. It is in a snarl over the revenue and silver planks and an all night session seems probable.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Details of the Work Done by the Prohibitionists.

CINCINNATI, O., July 1.—It was 9:50 when the second day's session of the Prohibition convention was called to order by Permanent Chairman Eli Ritter, of Indianapolis. A prayer of remarkable brevity was offered by J. C. Quinn, Episcopalian, of Fremont, Neb., and the preacher was barely finished when W. W. Gibbs. of Virgina, was on his feet with a resolution that read as follows:

> Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that speakers who are accorded the honor of addressing the convention be requested to refrain from unnecessary references or illustrations that could be constructed as a reflection on any of the participants in the late struggle."

The resolution was considered under suspension of the rules and finally adopted.

An appeal for contributions to the campaign fund was then made and W. T. Wardwell, of New York, treasurer of the Standard Oil company, headed the list with $1.000. Then the state delegations came forward and contributed liberally, and Dr. Evans finally retired with the satisfaction of having raised $20,000 in two hours. The convention came to a sudden halt at this point for want of something to do, and at 12:15 a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

The reading of the report of the platform committee was the first thing in order at the afternoon session and the convention promptly decided to limit speeches upon it to five minutes each. The main planks, liquor, finance and tariff, as put in the platform by the majority, are as follows:

Liquor Traffic.

The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the arch enemy of popular government and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home life, thwart the will of the people, and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic, or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains, are vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy. We declare anew for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by federal and state legislation and the full powers of government should be exerted to secure this result. No party that fails to recognize the nature of this issue in American politics is deserving of the support of the people.

The Finance Plank.

The money of the country should be issued by the general government only and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded, and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should consist of gold, silver and paper and be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public or private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita, and made to increase in population.

The Tariff Plank.

Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of means necessary to an economical administration of the government should be raised by levying a burden upon what the people possess, instead of upon what we consume.

Margins.

Speculations in margins, the cornering of grain and products and the formation of pools, trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be suppressed.

The other planks in the platform demand woman suffrage and equal pay regardless of sex; demand government control of railroads, telegraphs and other public corporations; demand the further restriction of immigration and the extension of the naturalization period; opposes acquisition of lands by aliens and favors forfeiture of unearned land grants; denounces the reign of mob law and demands trial by jury of all citizens; demands one day's rest in seven for all persons; favors arbitration and pensions; unequivocally stands by the American public school system and teaching in English and opposes grants of money to sectarian schools and denounces both parties for truckling to the money interests and to the saloons.

A minority report on the financial and tariff planks was submitted by Captain Rassmussen, and T. W. Hart, of Illinois, presented a substitute for the financial plank of both the majority and minority reports. The majority report was finally adopted after the free silver plank had been stricken out by a vote on a call of states of 596 to 335.

Evening Session.

The hall was crowded to suffocation at the evening session. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hagins, of Indianapolis, and then Chairman Ritter announced that the roll of states would be called for nominations for president. When California was reached Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, took the stage at the request of the delegation and presented the name of General John Bidwell, of Chico, Cal. He reviewed his career from 1841 to date; how he had calloused his hands with picks as a miner; eulogized his life and works, and defended him from the attacks that had been made upon his career in congress. Hipp, of Colorado, Whitfield, of Iowa, Bain, of Kentucky, and numerous others seconded Bidwell's nomination.

W. Jennings Demorest, of New York, was nominated by J. Lloyd Thomas, of New York city, and seconded by Professor Grandison, colored, of North Carolina.

Ohio, through L. B. Logan, presented Giron T. Stewart, the venerable Buckeye Prohibitionist.

The ballot resulted: Bidwell 590, Stewart 139, Demorest 179. The nomination was then made unanimous.

The following vice presidential candidates were presented: Sam Small of Georgia, William Satterlee of Minnesota, Joshua Levering of Maryland, J. B. Canfill of Texas, and Thomas Carskadon of West Virginia. Small withdrew before a vote was taken, saying he was no man's fool and knew before he was here many days that the ticket had been made up. The ballot gave Levering 380 votes, Canfill 386, Satterlee 26 and Carskadon 21. Before the vote was announced changes were made and Canfill received 416 votes, nine more than enough to win. The convention then adjourned sine die.

FOSTER IS PREMIER.

President Harrison Names a Successor to Blaine.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It took two hours and thirty minutes only to transform a private citizen into secretary of state for the United States. At 1:40 p. m. the president sent to the senate the nomination of Mr. J. W. Foster; at 2:30 p. m. the senate confirmed the nomination; at 2:35 his commission was sent to the president and he signed it; at 2:45 it was countersigned by Mr. Wharton, as acting secretary of state, and at 4:15 Mr. Foster took the oath of office as secretary of state before Mr. Lewellon Brown, chief clerk and notary public of the state department. It was the quickest work ever known at the state department.

DEATH TO FIVE.

A Locomotive Wrecked While Being Tested.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 5.—A wreck occurred on the Wabash, one mile east of Keller's Station at midnight which resulted in the complete destruction of the locomotive and the death of five men who were riding on the engine. It was a mixed or accommodation train, and the wreck was caused by the washing out of a four-foot stone culvert. The killed are Trainmaster C. F. Wilcox, Superintendent of Bridges Harry Dunlop, Foreman of Bridge Carpenters Charles Helm, Engineer Shovey, Fireman Mares. The men were testing one of the heavy new passenger locomotives recently purchased by the company.

1892			JULY.			1892
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31						

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

At Birmingham, Tex., nine convicts, with stone in hand, charged the guard and attempted to escape. The guard fired on them, killing one and wounding four others. Two of them are likely to die. Four escaped, one being recaptured.

Otto Von Seifert, a journeyman baker died in a cell at the central police station, Minneapolis, where he had been placed for being drunk. Investigation showed that the man's skull was broken. He may have fallen and sustained the injuries or it may have been a case of murder. Detectives are investigating.

FOREIGN.

The Afghans lost 1,500 men killed and wounded in the recent fighting against the Hazaras.

The Canadian parliament has made appropriations for the world's fair and for the Behring sea arbitration.

Delegates from chambers of commerce held a congress in London Tuesday. They denounce the McKinley bill.

Henry M. Stanley and wife attempted to address a meeting of the Lambeth electors and were hooted off the stage.

The Norwegian cabinet has resigned on account of the king's refusal to sanction the storthing's resolution in regard to the establishment of separate Norwegian consulates.

Emperor William has directed the minister of imperial justice to make inquiry regarding the recent reported interview with Prince Bismarck with a view to prosecuting the ex-chancellor.

The premier of New South Wales has received a letter threatening him with death unless the elections bill is withdrawn from parliament. It is rumored that a plot to murder prominent members of the assembly has been discovered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Yale-Harvard boat race Yale won by fifteen lengths.

New York Republicans will contest the reapportionment bill passed by the last legislature.

A call has been issued for a meeting of Catholic archbishops of America in New York next October.

The steamship Miranda, of the Red Cross line, with the Peary relief party aboard, has sailed from Brooklyn.

Henry Weld Fuller, the only brother of Chief Justice Fuller, died at the residence of his son in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Revolutionists are again active along the Mexican boundary and United States troops have been ordered out again.

While playing baseball at Philadelphia Robert Shiffler was struck on the temple by a ball, from the effects of which he died.

Sales agents of the anthracite companies met, in New York and decided on a general increase of 25 cents per ton for Western points.

The joint Democratic caucus at Baton Rogue, La., has decided to postpone the election of United States senator to the session of 1894, but will ballot daily to the close of the present session.

The president has laid aside a tract of land containing 28,840 acres located in the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservations, Oklahoma, as a wood reservation for the military post at Fort Sill.

The remains of President James K. Polk and Mrs. Polk will be removed from their present resting place in Nashville, Tenn., to Mount Olivet cemetery. It is not yet known when the removal will take place.

The president has decided to appoint Colonel Robert Williams, senior assistant general, to be adjutant general of the army vice General J. C. Kelton, retired, who will be appointed governor of the soldier's home at Washington.

The jury in the trial of Dr. Irwin, of New York, charged with having, with others, performed and illegal autopsy on Mind Reader Bishop's remains, was discharged by Judge Fitzgerald in the court of general sessions, being unable to agree upon a verdict.

The International Navigation company will soon comply with the terms of the recent act of congress admitting the steamships City of New York and City of Paris to American registry, and four ships of similar size and swiftness will be constructed in the United States.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

An exact fac simile of the San Louis Rey mission, perhaps the finest and most celebrated of all the famed old mission ruins in Southern California, will be seen at the world's fair.

A group of Caribs from the Lesser Antiles, descendants of the cannibal race discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, will be at the world's fair, engaged in making baskets and in other native industries.

An agent of the Turkish government is on his way to Chicago to superintend the construction of the Ottoman pavilion and a Turkish village for the world's fair. Accompanying him are native masons who will build the pavilion.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

All the wires in the business district of St. Paul are to be placed under ground.

The new electric line from St. Paul to White Bear lake opened for business Saturday.

Hon. John Day Smith is announced as a candidate for congress from the Minneapolis district.

The Third district Republican congressional convention will be held at Farmington Aug. 2.

The Minnesota Universalist convention decides in favor of the world's fair being open Sunday.

The amount of the Minnesota revenue collections for June was about $220,000, and of the customs receipts about $18,500.

Burglars secured $1,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry at the manufacturing jewelry house of F. E. Callender, St. Paul.

Clay county delegates to the Republican state convention have been instructed to vote for Knute Nelson for governor.

A bill to establish a port of immediate delivery at Duluth has been reported by Senator Washburn and placed on the calendar.

The president has granted a pardon to W. E. Covel, of Minnesota, convicted of employing an unlicensed engineer on a ferry boat.

A new banking house, styling itself the Polk County bank, has opened for business at Thief River Falls with a capital of $40,000.

Gilbert Johnson, a Swede living at Rothsay, committed suicide on a Great Northern train by slashing his abdomen and wrists with a razor.

The Stillwater school board has settled the parochial school question by deciding not to lease church property for public school purposes.

H. H. Hart, secretary of the state board of corrections and charities, was elected president of the national conference at its session in Denver.

During August, at Goodsell observatory, Northfield, a corps of compilers and observers will begin the work of revision of the Great Star catalogue.

Eleven horses were burned to death in the Great Northern railroad camps near Red Lake Falls. The loss is over $8,000. Four of the horses belonged to farmers.

A convention of the People's party will be held in Farmington on Tuesday, July 12, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress in the Third district.

In order to defeat the measure, which had passed the house, Senator Washburn moved to recommit the bill setting aside a large tract of land in Northern Minnesota for a park.

Ole Knutson, a Norwegian farmer, while on his way home from Kensington with a load of lumber, was accidentally killed by his wagon tipping over and the lumber falling on him.

At a special meeting of the Moorhead city council the liquor license was raised from $600 to $1,000. The vote in council stood 3 to 3, Mayor Tillotson casting the deciding vote. At least twenty-five licenses will be taken out at that figure.

The next regular examination under the civil service rules for classified services in the postoffice will be held in the St. Paul custom house Aug. 2. Applications must be presented not later than July 13 to P. M. Marving, secretary of the local board of examiners.

Joseph Lawrence, generally known as "Montana Joe," was shot and instantly killed at Ely by Mike Wallace. There was a hot discussion over drinks, when both men mutually agreed to go home, get guns, return and settle the difficulty. The shots were fired simultaneously. The doctors say Wallace cannot live.

At Windom the jury in the famous usury case of J. T. Smith against the Continental Life Insurance company rendered a verdict substantially for the plaintiff for the entire amount. The $20,000, with the exception of $4,000 transferred to an innocent purchaser, is forfeited on account of involving usury.

Mrs. Cornelia M. Thomas, of St. Paul, is under arrest charged with having stolen $1,000 from her sister, Mrs. Mary D. Phillips, of Seattle, Wash. The circumstances preceding the arrest are peculiar. Mrs. Phillips was in St. Paul recently to testify in the divorce case of her sister. She returned to Seattle, and while en route dreamed that Cornelia Thomas had abstracted $1,000 of $2,400 which she had in the lining of her dress. A search revealed the amount $1,000 short. Upon preliminary hearing Mrs. Thomas was discharged for lack of evidence.

At Duluth Ed Red placed his right arm in a lion's cage at Ringling Bros.' circus to make the beast rise to please spectators. He had been cutting meat to feed the animals. Like a flash the beast struck the arm with his paw and then set his jaws upon it. Jabbing its nose and mouth with the iron pick could not force the lion to loosen his jaws and the keeper had to be torn away, literally stripping his arm of flesh. The bones had been terribly crushed. The man was removed to the hospital and his arm amputated at the shoulder.

Chief Justice Gilfillan, of the supreme court, has handed down his decision on the much talked of oil inspector case. The judgment of the lower court is reversed, but the decision is a victory for H. B. Willis, state oil inspector, nevertheless, and the oil companies will probably come forward and pay the fees for inspection over which all this legal wrangle has been created. Willis won his case in the lower court and the rulings of that court are sustained in every particular by the chief justice who reverses the judgment on a technical point merely. This is in the fact that Willis is not the proper party to bring suit under the circumstances.

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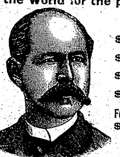

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$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
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For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For Misses.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.
IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.
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G. G. HENAULT.

WEAVER AND FIELD

THEY LEAD THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The Nominations Both Made on the First Ballot — Much Time Consumed in Speeches—Platform Upon Which the Party Stands.

OMAHA, July 5.—General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, is the candidate of the People's party for president of the United States. For several days it has been manifest with the leaders that Weaver was the choice of the vast majority. It was not until the distinguished jurist, Judge Gresham, positively declined to be a candidate that the delegates turned to their own ranks and with almost one accord selected the veteran Greenbacker as their standard bearer. There were some who feared that greenback predilictions might affect his availability, and it was these gentlemen who brought Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, to the front; but the sentiment that one of the "old guard" should be selected to lead the party was overwhelming, and Weaver's triumph was finally complete.

A Southern man—General J. G. Field, of Virginia—was nominated for vice president.

THE FIRST DAY.

Temporary Organization Effected and Speeches Made.

The convention was first called to order Saturday morning by Chairman Taubeneck, of Illinois, and C. H. Ellington, of Georgia, was made temporary chairman, and J. W. Hayes, of New Jersey, temporary secretary.

Mr. Ellington proceeded in a somewhat labored manner to deliver a ponderous address, which was only finished by a final resort to manuscript, to which the speaker closely and awkwardly confined himself.

The states were called for committees, after which a recess was taken till 2 o'clock.

The afternoon session was devoted to speeches by various of the leaders present. After the speeches had been finished the convention adjourned till Monday.

THE SECOND DAY.

Loucks, of South Dakota, Chairman. Weaver for President.

hairman Ellington was prompt n ng the convention to order at the ified time, 8 a. m.

udge Robertson of Texas, presented report of the committee on perma- organization, naming H. L. cks, of South Dakota, as permanent irman and Tom W. Hayes, of New sey, secretary-treasurer of the ights of Labor, as chief secretary. e chief selections were ratified with ell, and Chairman Loucks on being esented received an enthusiastic elcome. He is a one-legged veteran nd supported himself on his crutch.

The committee on rules reported in favor of dropping all but the two highest candidates in balloting for president, after the first ballot. This didn't suit and was voted down after a hot debate. At 12 o'clock it was reported that the platform would not be ready for several hours and a recess was taken.

Afternoon Session.

It was 2:07 o'clock when Chairman Loucks called the convention to order, but it was after 3 p. m. before all the delegates and visitors had secured seats and the raps of the chairman had resulted in even a beginning of business.

Thomas V. Cator, of California, read a long preamble to the platform outlining the wrongs to be righted and the belief of the party. It was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. The following was then read as

The Platform.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and feasible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plank of the Farmers' Alliance or some better system, also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1,

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graded income tax. We believe that the moneys of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people and hence we demand that all national and state revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

We demand that the postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportatian being a means of exexchange and a public necessity the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postal service being a necssity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

land, including all the natural es of wealth, is the heritage of all eople and should not be monopolized peculative purposes, and alien owner- of land should be prohibited. All s now held by railroads and other cor- ations in excess of their actual needs all lands now owned by aliens should reclaimed by the government and held actual settlers only.

After submitting the foregoing the com- ittee on resolutions held another meet- g and unanimously agreed to report the llowing to the convention at the night ession:

Whereas, other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

First—Resolved, that we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption in the states of the Australian or secret ballot system.

Second—Resolved, that the revenue derived from the graded income should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country.

Third—Resolved, that we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-union soldiers and sailors.

Fourth—Resolved, that we condemn the the fallacy of protection of American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and we demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Fifth—Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

Sixth—Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the higher assassins of plutocracy assisted by federal officials.

Seventh—Resolved, We commend to the favorable consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

Eighth—Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term and providing for the election of senators of the United States, by a direct vote of the people.

Ninth—Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

Applause and cries of "Amen" from all parts of the house was the reception accorded the paragraph favoring government control of the telephone and tegraph lines. A regular Baptist camp meeting chorus greeted the land plank. The conclusion of the reading of the platform was warmly greeted. Its adoption was instantly moved, and it was put through by unanimous consent and the whole convention rising in advance of the chair and adopting the platform almost before he could move its adoption. At once on the adoption of the platform the convention broke over all restraint and went wild in a demonstration that had a likeness to descriptions of enthusiastic bastile demonstrations in France. The convention, audience and delegates, rose to their feet, and the first platform of the People's party was ushered into the world with a scene of enthusiasm that in intensity and earnestness, though not in absolute length, almost equaled the cyclonic ovation which greeted the mention of the name of James G. Blaine at Minneapolis. That scene lasted thirty-one minutes, and this scene between twenty and twenty-five minutes.

The Evening Session.

It was not until nearly 10 p. m. when the regular order of business, that of calling the roll of states for nomination of candidates for the presidency, was reached. When Alabama was called E. C. Manning, of that state, in a speech that was very imperfectly understood, owing to his distance from the platform, named General J. B. Weaver, of Iowa. General Fields of Virginia, Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska, and Senator Kyle of South Dakota, were also placed in nomination.

E. S. Fish, of Minnesota, deplored the fact that Ignatius Donnelly would not allow his name to be presented. A

It was not until 1:30 that the speeches were finished.

The roll call of states on the vote then began and resulted Weaver, 995; Kyle, 275; scattering, 2.

S. F. Norton moved the nomination be made unanimous. Schilling, of Wisconsin, seconded the motion.

The nomination was made unanimous at 1:55 a. m., and the delegates arose to their feet and gave three cheers.

A Texas delegate moved an adjournment until 8:30, but the chair ordered the call of roll for nominations for vice president at 2 a. m.

Fields of Virginia, and Ben Terrell of Texas, were placed in nomination, and at 2:15 a ballot was taken, resulting: Field 733, Terrell 554.

At 2:20 Field and Weaver were introduced and briefly returned thanks for the honor, and the convention adjourned sine die.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

A. W. Smith Nominated for Governor on the Fifth Ballot.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 2.—The Republican convention, which did not adjourn till nearly 2 a. m., was called to order a few minutes after 9 o'clock and at once proceeded to ballot for governor. Three ballots had been taken at the time of adjournment without a choice. On the fifth ballot A. W. Smith was nominated, receiving fourteen votes more than was necessary. The nomination was made unanimous. R. R. Moore was nominated for lieutenant governor on the third ballot and his nomination was also made unanimous.

CAMPBELL WILL DECLINE.

So Says H. C. Payne, the Wisconsin Republican Leader.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—H. C. Payne, the Wisconsin Republican leader, and member of the national committee, sent to J. S. Clarkson the following telegram: "Campbell will decline. This is private. I am posting our Washington friends so as to get immediate action. I cannot be in Washington immediately."

The fact that this telegram had been sent leaked out accidentally and caused much talk in Republican circles.

To Cut Off Appeal.

MADISON, Wis., July 4.—The secretary of state has published notices of election. This was done for the purpose of cutting off an appeal to the supreme court on apportionment law, which was passed by the extra session of the legislature which has just closed.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

SPECIAL NOTICE

Complying with general request,

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will in future for the United States be covered with

A Tasteless and Soluble Coating,

completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.

Price 25 cents a Box.

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{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston. Minn.

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Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday.

Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.

Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.

Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands alond the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raizers' paradise.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS:

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R., Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE

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NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,

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CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit he fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN:

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 30th, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Aug. 11th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P. Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 447.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, $70 that became due December 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due June 6th, 1892.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty-five hundred thirty-five and 89-100 ($2,535.89-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 23rd, A. D. 1892.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Mortgagee. (N. G. 110). [11-17]

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U. S. Com's'r. D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to col lection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, May 31st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 31, 1892, viz: Calvin B. Palmer T. C. No. 3145 for the s ½ nw ¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec 2, twp 147, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Dewar, James Samson, Ira McDaniels, Samuel B. Palmer. All of Crookston, Minn.

[7-12] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

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105 Third Street,

GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS

NEWBY & EVANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.

Grand Forks, N. D.

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Abstracters of Title, Loans,

Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street. - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

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Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts. - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

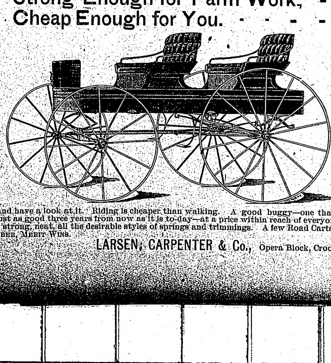
I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

Fine Enough for Business Driving,
Strong Enough for Farm Work, -
Cheap Enough for You. - - - -



Come in and have a look at it. Riding is cheaper than walking. A good buggy—one that will stand up well and be just as good three years from now as it is to-day—at a price within reach of everyone; easy riding, well finished, strong, neat, all the desirable styles of springs and trimmings. A few Road Carts cheap to close out. REMEMBER, MERIT WINS.

LARSEN, CARPENTER & Co., Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 64.
2 Northern 59.
3 Northers 54.

Hot? Well we should swelter!

Adolph Rauch has laid a new sidewalk in front of his store.

For plain or fancy job work leave orders at the JOURNAL job rooms.

Mrs. E. W. Wile arrived last week to visit relatives and friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Marshall, of Red Lake Falls, attended the theatre on Monday evening.

If you want neat and stylish job work call and see what we can do for you. Any kinds—all kinds.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

Mrs. W. H. Topping, of Grand Forks, has been visiting old friends in this city during encampment week.

S. A. Halgren, of Cormorant, Becker Co., was one of the boys in blue who called at the JOURNAL office this week.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Have you observed that some of the world's noted flyers are in the city this week. Such is said to be the case.

John O. French was one of the members of Col. F. Choate Post of Detroit in attendance at the encampment this week.

D. L. Wellman, the Saskatchewan Fife wheat man, was one of the G. A. R. men in the city this week from Frazee City, Minn.

About thirty old vets. arrived from Fosston on Tuesday evening to participate in the festivities for the balance of the week.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of job work, from a fine handsome label to a full sheet colored poster in a first class manner.

The ladies of the Congregational church did a good business on Monday in their lunch room business, netting over $50.00 we are told.

R. L. Elder, formerly of Edna, was in attendance on the G. A. R. exercises in the city this week. R. L. is now a resident of Ullen in Norman county.

Nick Erschfield's wheat threshed this week grades No. 2 Northern. Some wheat that we have seen is so badly bleached and damp that it gets no grade at all.

Col. W. H. Topping was over from Grand Forks on Monday to celebrate with the boys. Col. Topping was the first commander of the Col. Cobham Post of this city.

If anybody failed to enjoy himself during encampment week the cause must have been inherent within himself, for certainly every facility was offered by a generous people.

Ex-Gov. A. Barto, of Sauk Centre, was in the city on July 4th enjoying the festivities with the boys. The governor was one of the boys in blue and is right at home on such occasions.

The opera house was gaily decorated this week in honor of the great event. Festoons of tinted colors hanging suspended from wall and ceiling, while everywhere an opportunity offered was the national colors in great profusion.

The JOURNAL regrets that Bro. Lamphere of the Moorhead News was unavoidably detained and did not show up with the boys upon this occasion. We may overlook it for once Bro, L., but don't let it occur again.

Among the prominet newspaper men who favored the JOURNAL office with a call this week were Dr. J. C. Curreyer, editor of the Minnesota Horseman, Mankato, Minn.; Thos. F. Stevens, Register, Warren, Minn.; C. T. Lanman, Times, McIntosh, Minn.; W. L. Palmer, Thirteen Towns, Fosston, and C. L. Hartwick of the News Bureau, Grand Forks, N. D.

The fire bell got in a sample of its thrilling work at the witching hour of two a. m. on Wednesday. The department responded with alacrity to find that Barnes & Slocum's smoke house was indulging in a bit of a go-as-you-please pyrotechnical display. The show was soon disheartened by a free use of river water on the side and the department adjourned for the night.

There has been no lack of entertainments this week and the range of choice has been wide and various, suited to every requirement, to every taste. The lovers of the turf found in the events of the week at the racing park some of the best flyers in the country, while at the ball park a game every day between noted clubs furnished fun galore. The gun club, not to be behind, had an event each day to entertain those whose tastes run that way, while running, jumping, leaping and all that interests others. All you had to do if you didn't see what you wanted was to ask for it and it would be produced.

New hay is beginning to appear in the market.

Comrade James Compton, of Fergus Falls was in attendance on the ceremonies this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Palmer and children, of Angus, drove down to celebrate the glorious 4th.

And the boys had a grand good time and were loud in their acknowledgments of Queen City hospitality.

Although the police force was doubled for the week there has been very little use for it as very little disturbance was noticable.

No runaways nor accidents of any great importance to report during the encampment is a very pleasant feature of this encampment.

On dress parade the old boys are not as supple as they once were nor so precise, but they get there just the same with an avidity and eagerness that none but an old veteran can fully appreciate.

The little drum corps of L. H. Tenney Post of Moorhead was an attractive feature of the encampment. Every member of this corps is a son of veteran. This corps, like ours, was only organized recently, but they have made exceeding good use of their time.

Will Roome returned from Louisiana last week well satisfied with his experience in that country. We have not had the pleasure of interviewing Mr. R., but we are told that he is totally disgusted with life in the sunny south and is now content to abide in the Red River valley for the future.

Comrade G. N. Courtright and wife were up from Fertile to attend encampment and on Tuesday Mrs. Courtright received a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. George Dillon, a near neighbor of theirs. Mrs. Dillon was a daughter of comrade H. C. Burdick of Col. George post.

"Woman against Woman" was the play on the boards at the Grand opera house on Monday. Stripped of its many improbable and impossible situations, for which the playwright seems to be more responsible than the actor, it is a strong emotional drama with, however, a sufficient amount of comical situations to relieve the tedium and give it sparkle. The company is above the average and seems to have given good satisfaction.

Miss Carrie Hammond who has been employed during the spring and summer season as trimmer for Mrs. E. E. Bangs, returns to her home in Laporte, Ind., this (Thursday) evening. She will visit relatives and friends in Minneapolis and Decorah, Iowa, en route. The little lady has won many friends during her brief stay in our city who will unite in the wish for a safe journey to her home and a future of unalloyed happiness.

The parade on Wednesday morning was one of the finest of the week. The Juvenile Fire Department, consisting of little lads and lassies from the Fifth ward under the leadership of Jack McLaren, figured conspicuously, while the battery commanded by Capt. Roberts, of Detroit, came in for a large share of attention. The speech of Hon. Knute Nelson at the grand stand was an eloquent one and highly enjoyed by the old boys in blue as well as by all who heard it.

Among those who honored our office with a call during the week was our old time Glyndon friend C. G. Tracy. The writer knew Charlie first in Glyndon in '72 when he was no richer than we are now, while at present he is one of the wealthiest merchants in that nice little burg while we—well we have our fortune still to make. Calls like Charlie's are the oases on the desert of the newspaper man's life that go far to cheer one along the way and are very highly appreciated.

The play at the grand on Tuesday evening seemed better adapted to the company than the one of the previous night, there being many excellent comedians in the troop, and "The Danites" abounds in comical situations. The leading parts are well sustained by Mr. Fierce and Beatrice Thorne who are good anywhere, but the absence of a program prevents us from giving mention of other deserving characters in the play. We are pleased to notice that the company is drawing a full house as it amply deserves to do.

Bro. Osborne and son Ray of the Glyndon News, favored this office with a pleasant call on Tuesday to look over the new JOURNAL outfit, which Bro. O. was graciously pleased to pronounce "very good." Bro. O. is publishing one of those fearlessly independent papers that never fails to express its opinion upon all topics. The News has a peculiar tone of its own that all who know its genial proprietor never fails to recognize, and it is generally found upon the right side of every question. If Bro. O. is meeting that measure of success he deserves he will be rolling in wealth at no very distant day.

Herb Marshall has accepted a position at the Scandia-American bank.

E. K. Overland of Garden was enjoying the sights in the city on the 4th.

Phil Porger, a Crookston old-timer, celebrated with the boys in the city on the 4th.

W. D. Pinkerton and family are visiting relatives and friends in the city this week.

Miss Eda M. Spencer of St. Paul is in the city this week the guest of Mrs. Frank Barnum.

Miss Grace Smith of Wabasha is visiting in the city for the summer the guest of the Bivins'.

Ole Renne is in attendance at the great encampment this week, from Col. George Post, of Fertile.

Comrades Jacobson and Salverson of Wm. Ketcham post, Ada, were callers at this office on Tuesday.

N. H. Fulton of Hawley a former resident of Crookston, was enjoying the encampment with his old friends in the city.

Crookston did herself proud in her treatment of the old boys during the encampment and they will remember it.

J. C. Webb, Jr., of Stillwater, was over from Grand Forks taking in the 4th, the guest of the genial Frank Barnum of the Times.

W. G. Newton a former resident of Crookston, is visiting relatives and friends in the city and taking in the great doings this week.

Comparatively few drunks were observed upon our streets on the 4th but they seemed to make up in quality what they lacked in quantity.

It was estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 people came to the city to enjoy the festivities of the occasion on July 4th. Certainly never before were our streets so crowded as on that day.

Among the many good boys who were in attendance at the annual encampment this week was comrade John Wright, of Ada. John does not seem to be one of the kind who ages easily.

J. C. Congdon of Brainerd was a caller at the JOURNAL office on Monday. J. C. owns one of the best farms near this city which he will doubtless one day utilize as a place whereon to build the home of his old age.

That Crookston knows well how to entertain and feed a multitude was amply demonstrated on Monday in the manner in which she fed and cared for the thousands of strangers within our gates. We heard many compliments given her.

W. O. Wilson had on exhibition at his place on July 4th a paper tent and paper soldiers, the work of his children, that looked so naturally that one was, at first glance inclined to the opinion that it was real—a part of the encampment. W. O. justly took great pride in showing it.

Tom Wilcox was one of the good boys of Fertile to enjoy camp life with the boys this week. Tom has been at the far west in quest of a better country, but finding it not he returned satisfied to cultivate Polk county soil yet awhile. He reports an average of 175 acres sown to wheat this spring.

The Grand Army boys who visited Crookston for the first time this week were loud in their praises of what they saw of Crookston's hospitality and of the location and the progress of our thriving city. Our people were indefatigable in their efforts to render their stay with us a pleasant one and the old vets seemed to appreciate their efforts.

The People's party legislative convention met at the court house on Thursday and put in nomination for the legislature B. M. Chesley and O. E. Olson, of Norman county and John D. Knudson of Polk county. E. E. Lommen was chairman of the committee and Geo. M. Swift, secretary. The chair appointed B. M. Chesley, Ole E. Olson, John D. Knudson, Ole Christianton and Martin Finseth as legislative committee.

C. B Kittredge was one of the Glyndonites who called on Tuesday morning to say howd'y and size us up. He was very much taken up with our new gasoline engine and intimates that he has ever had an idea that there was more or less gas used in the composition of the average newspaper of the day. C. B. is one of the old-timers in the Red river valley, coming in 1872, and the faith he had in the country in the start remains as firm and bright. It is such stuff as that which makes the desert bloom as the rose.

Tuesday goes on record as one of the hottest days of the season. It was a day when sweltering humanity sought eagerly for the grateful shade, though the cooling breezes helped materially to relieve the situation. The old vet was reminded strongly of those long hot days in the sunny south when on the long toilsome march or lying in the little dog-tent he vainly longed for a breath of fresh air to relieve the weary tedium. Gathered in little groups or reclining at ease in tents the old boys spent the afternoon recounting the old times and living over again the olden scenes.

J. C. Norby, editor of the Norman County Herald, gave this office a pleasant call on Thursday of last week. J. C. is a genial sort of a fellow, one whom it is a pleasure to meet.

Saturday was one of the busiest days Crookston ever saw. Everybody was decorating and fixing up for the grand event of this week—and such a transformation as Crookston never before saw.

E. M. Stanton went up to Thief River Falls on Sunday, orated Monday and returned Tuesday. He says the 4th was properly celebrated up there; and thinks the prospects of the young metropolis are bright.

The American express company in this city was supplanted on July 1st by the Great Northern express company, with the genial A. M. Silver as manager. A. M. has had the same position with the American and won many friends.

Will Heidrick returned on Thursday morning with his fair bride from their bridal tour. They remained to spend the 4th with his folks and then left for their future home in Winnipeg. Will is express agent on the N. P. railroad.

The Juvenile Fire Department, of the fifth ward, that took part in the parade under the able leadership of their trainer, Jack McLaren, deserves especial mention for their excellence of drill and deportment. The youngsters take to it as naturally as a duck to water.

Nels S. Johnson, of St. Hilaire, called to pay his respects to the JOURNAL on Tuesday morning. Nels is one of our many granger friends who, in trying to build up the country in which he lives, does not forget one of its important necessary adjuncts—the newspaper, so of course he is one of our valued subscribers.

For the hundreds of calls the JOURNAL had from the old boys in blue and others we return our sincere thanks, as well as for the many good words of cheer spoken on this occasion. The JOURNAL management is never happier than when serving our many friends acceptably, and if we may believe half the good words spoken we are doing that in a degree.

The committee on decorations awarded the first prize for the best decorated business house to Fontaine & Anglim; second to Gervais & Gervais; third to the Merchants' bank; and the fourth to the Times building. On residences, first to Frank Gravel; second to C. E. Sawyer; third to Mayor Anglim; fourth to E. M. Walsh. The report also made special mention of the figure of the Goddess of Liberty in the show window of Gervais & Gervais, and of the skill displayed by George Fontaine, who decorated for F. & A.

Among the many visitors to our city this week was genial Jerome Daniels, of Glyndon, and son, Jay, who was just more than enjoying himself, not only with the old vets, but also the old settlers, the boys of 72, one of whom he is which. He was domiciled with street commissioner Dan. McDonald, who did all in his power to entertain and interest. Jerome, of course, called in to look the JOURNAL office over, and was kind enough to remark that we were making a very excellent paper of it—Jerome always was a great flatterer. He informed us on the quiet that he had had a large sized time during this encampment.

In the light of events sometimes transpiring we are oftimes led to wonder what kind of consciences some semblances to humanity are composed of. On Monday one of these tobacco warehouses was sauntering along with no idea of the rights of others when suddenly his fly trap was sprung and—an elegant dress of a lady passer-by was utterly ruined by a stream of tobacco juice which the machine had ejected. Such things as this brings the blush of shame to the cheek of manhood to think that there are those of the sex with so little manliness in them. If there is such a thing as a human hog it is just such an animal as this one.

Will Arnold received an interesting letter from his brother, Capt. J. K. Arnold, this week which he kindly permitted us to read and quote from. The true friends of Capt. Arnold, and he has them in this neck of the woods, will be pleased to learn that he is doing well at present, has a good position at the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee and writes very encouragingly of his prospects present and for the future. Sends his regards to all of his friends mentioning specially several of them, among whom were John McLean and John Hack now being residents of other places, but readers of the JOURNAL. Together with his many friends we wish the captain continued prosperity and long life.

Rev. M. Hoyt returned to his charge on Thursday.

Mrs. P. S. Ware came down from Thief River Falls Tuesday.

H. J. Bivans, publisher of the Wadena Tribune, was a caller at this office this week.

Dept. U. S. marshal Robert Morrison is in the city enjoying the festivities of the week.

Guy Aubol was down from Warren helping us enjoy the hilarities of the occasion this week.

J. E. Hattestad, of Fertile, called on the JOURNAL to get the paper sent him till after the campaign.

The orchestra at the Grand on Tuesday evening was extra fine. It was a Crookston institution.

Mart Bang was up from Ada to join in the festivities of the occasion. Mart brought the whole family.

Hon. B. M. Chesley and A. C. Holden, of Ada, were in to attend the convention on Thursday last.

Hon. Wm. Carlton was in the city last week from his home in Angus, and gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Sheriff Jack Kivel came down last week after a man who had been detained by our chief, charged with larceny.

Miss Jennie Heath, sister of Mrs. Thomas Morris, arrived on Sunday morning for a two weeks' visit in our city.

During the absence of county attorney Holston at the Omaha convention Ed. George is acting county attorney.

Henry Schermer, who works for Locken & Holmboe, left for Silver Creek, Minn., Friday evening, where he will be married.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Hunter, of St. Paul, came up Monday to celebrate the 4th and visit Mrs. R. H. Roberts, a sister of Mrs. Hunter.

G. W. Garrett, manager of the Grand Forks telephone exchange, came over to celebrate the 4th and talk telephone with the business men.

The genial Pat Connery, of Edna, was enjoying himself to the fullest extent during the festivities of the occasion. Pat is a hummer, and no mistake.

Engineer Pat Cleary's family arrived from the west last week. Mrs. Cleary is somewhat improved in health, but not fully recovered, Mr. C. says.

Andrew Steenerson and county attorney Holston departed on Friday to attend the people's party national convention at Omaha. Expect to be gone about 10 days.

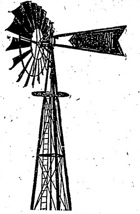
Judge of Probate C. M. Benson started for Eau Claire, Wis., on Thursday evening of last week to spend the 4th with his wife who is there visiting her relatives.

The pyrotechnical display from the court house yard on Monday evening was one of the finest of the kind ever seen in Polk county—in full keeping with the day and occasion.

Iver A. Krohn was up from Garden town celebrating our natal day. Iver is doing a good bit of summer-fallowing, believing that the better way to treat his land this year.

Mrs. Messick of Red Wing, a former resident of this city, is visiting in the family of M. M. Davis, of Euclid. Mrs. M. is a prominent member of the Women's Relief Corps, and was in attendance during encampment.

Judge Montague brought a little pressure to bear on a hackman who had charged $6.00 for the use of his hack for an hour. The judge let him off by his disgorging $3.00 and paying $2.00 costs. It would have been a good thing if a few more examples had been made of hackmen and others who charged exorbitant rates.



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VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 14 1892. NO. 13

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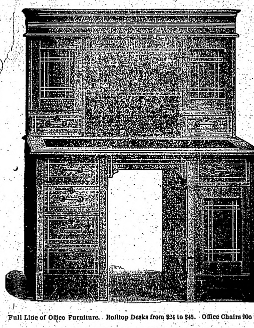

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OUR INDUCEMENTS.

We carry the stock. We pay freight 100 miles for our customers. We guarantee safe delivery of goods. We buy of the best factories in the country.

Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Elegant New Hearse just received.

A Tragic Kindergarten Episode.

A certain kindergarten is blessed with the attendance of a very original youth named Richard. He is a very honest e boy and highly respected by his nts, but the other afternoon when ame home he acknowledged frankly is mother that a punishment had inflicted upon him at the kinder- en.

Why, what have you done?"

Well, you see," he answered, "Johnnd I got tired of being good, and we le up our minds that we would just our heads together and holler out very naughtiest word we could nk of, both together."

The mother was inexpressibly shocked. ohnny was another very nice and well ored boy. But she managed to ask:

"Well, what did you say?"

"We just screamed out 'Bedbug!' as loud as we could!"

Probably this tragic episode has never had its duplicate in the history of kindergartening.—Boston Transcript.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t. f.]

Hay for Sale.

I have sixty acres of hay which I will sell standing on the ground, on se¼ sec. 12, Fairfax tp.

[13-1t] ED MILETTE, Crookston.

Wanted.

A good man for farm work; one capable of taking entire control when necessary; must be single and sober. Apply to, M. E. BARTLETT, Fairfax.

If you have wool, snake root, eggs or butter, A. Sture will give you the highest market price in trade.

Bids for Grading.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the town of Hubbard, until Monday, August 1st, for grading ten miles of road according to plans and specifications now on file in my office. The town to furnish the grades.

[11—13] FRANK HANSEN, Clerk.

Bids For Building Elevator.

Bids will be received by the Board of Directors of the Farmers Elevator Co. up to the 20th of July for building a 25,000 bushel elevator at McIntosh. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications can be had upon application to the undersigned.

[12-13] M. A. BRATTLAND, Sec.

McIntosh, Minn., July 5th, 1892.

The Saratoga of the West.

iders of the POLK COUNTY JOUR- who visit the Twin Cities this ner should run out to Hotel La- te at Lake Minnetonka for a , and see the largest and finest rt hotel in the Northwest. Fre- nt trains on the Great Northern, ich connect with steamers for a ir of the Lake. If you intend aking a trip anywhere, see Agent W. Fegan, of the Great Northern.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

The Clover Seed Crop.

John M. Stahl says, in The Country Gentleman:

If the first crop of clover be cut early the second crop or seed crop will be heavier and better. I cannot understand the prejudice that many farmers have against the clover seed crop. I find it one of the most profitable crops I can grow. In nine years out of ten clover seed brings a good price in the spring. One is much more certain of getting a good price for it than he is for corn, wheat, oats, hay or farm animals. The demand appears always to be fully equal to the supply. I have always found the local demand fully equal to the local supply, giving a good market at home.

The cost of the clover seed crop is comparatively small. Thrashing it is not so very disagreeable when the work is rightly managed. It does not exhaust the land so much as other crops of equal value, but of course land from which much is taken must be well manured, whether the land is in grass or cultivated crops. Though it is not desired to cut a seed crop, if the crop for hay is cut early the aftermath for pasture or fertilizing will be heavier than if the cutting is delayed. The increased aftermath will compensate for any loss in the real value of the hay crop.

Silos and Silage.

Each season's experience, while adding to our practical knowledge of how to make the best silage, also adds to the general appreciation of its inestimable value to the dairyman. As a consequence each year a large additional number of silos are built. More were built last year than during any preceding year, and more will be built this year than last year. The most important lesson gathered from experience concerning silos is that when built of wood the wood needs to be well protected from the moisture of the silage by one or more thick coats of paint. Just what kind of paint is best has not been agreed upon. But it is manifest that as the silo has come to be one of the essentials of every well equipped stock farm, it is true economy to make it out of the best material and in the best manner known. No reasonable expense should be spared in making it.—Jersey Bulletin.

On the Country Road.

An incubator without a brooder is like a fiddle without a bow. One is no no good without the other. Therefore, when you think of purchasing an incubator, says The Prairie Farmer, always add a brooder to the outfit and figure up the cost as though the two were one machine.

The value of orchard grass is that it can be made to grow on land where timothy will hardly thrive and on steep hillsides where it is difficult to make any vegetation grow.

Salt is not so much of a fertilizer as it is a solvent of fertilizing material, thus rendering it avoidable to plant food.

Cabmen's Examinations.

Cabmen have to pass an examination in knowledge of London streets before they can obtain a license, and this is far more necessary than might be supposed, for 691 men in the year 1889 failed in the examination, and not a severe one at that, while 1,211 were passed.—London Tit-Bits.

A calf belonging to a Mr. Houchen, near Seymour, became strangely sick the other day, and in a short time began to whirl around and around, as a pup after its tail, and within two hours was dead. It whirled for two solid hours, never stopping to draw breath or grease the axle.—Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, July 12th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call:

Aldermen present: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Marshall, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Austin, Childs, Walker.

Alderman Marshall having removed from the Third ward passed in his resignation of as alderman of that ward, which was accepted and the office declared vacant.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Committee on washout of Robert street asked for further time which was granted.

The finance committee reccommeded that the bills of Justice Spendley be referred to the city attorney, which was done.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

Arny Grundysen, sheriff's fees	$27.36
Red River Lumber Co., lumber	197.90
Levi LaDuke, clearing and fencing dumping ground	34.00
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise	54.69
Cooke & Hammond, printing	10.50
Cooke & Hammond, printing	33.25
Louis Boisvert, labor	22.00
Ole Mortenson, special police	4.00
A. W. Raymond, special police	6.00
C. H. Jefferson, cement	2.00
O. Ducharme, jailor	8.00
J. A. Kyle, special police	8.00
Olaf Paulsrud, special police	8.00
Crookston Water Works, Power & Light Co., rent of hydrants	2,020.00
F. Creamer, special police	8.00
F. Creamer, special police	4.00
Ed. Gross, special police	12.00
Ben. B. Ralph, assisting city engineer	17.00
Wm. R. Low, assisting city engineer	4.00
H. A. Mason, merchandise	4.55
Geo. Young, burying dogs	7.55
C. E. Dampier, medical visits	14.00
Chas. Duval, special police	2.00
Geo. Vine, special police	8.00
Geo, Vine, special police	4.00
Ole Bjoin, livery	20.75
E. D. Childs, lumber	48.26
Young Bros., hauling lumber	5.25
D. F. McDonald, labor in First ward	46.08
D. F. McDonald, labor in Second ward	79.62
D. F. McDonald, labor in Third ward	27.25
D. F. McDonald, labor in Fourth ward	51.00
D. F. McDonald, labor in Fifth ward	14.38
D. F. McDonald, general labor	38.38
W. E. McKenzie, printing and stationery	17.45

And also asked that bill number 955 of Crookston Water Works, Power and Light Co. be laid on the table for a time.

On motion the report was accepted and the bills reported upon favorably ordered paid.

The city attorney reported upon the matter of ordinance for branch sewers.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the president appoint a committee of three to draw up a fire ordinance, with the assistance of the city attorney and present it at the next meeting of the council. Carried.

President appointed as that committee, Aldermen Morrisey, Jennings, Marlette.

A communication was read from the Crookston Water Works, Power & Light Co. and on motion was refered to the water committee consisting of Aldermen Childs, Anderson and Marshall.

The comptroller's report for the first quarter was read and referred to the finance committee.

A communication was read from the city engineer, relating to the surplus earth which would be left upon grading the streets.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that when we adjourn it be to meet on Friday evening, July 15th at 8 o'clock. Carried.

On motion the city engineer was instructed to furnish the proper data for grading Broadway from Third to Ninth streets.

Report of Board of Equalization was read.

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held the 12th day of July, A. D., 1892, Alderman James E. Morrissey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman R. G. Marlette:

The City Council of the City of Crookston do hereby resolve: That the assessment rolls in and for the city of Crookston, as examined and corrected by the Board of Review of said city, be and the same are hereby in all things approved and adopted.

Upon the call of ays and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrissey, Marlette, Cromb. Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 12th day of July, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 13th day of July, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Mayor.

Attest:
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that Wm. Watts be elected as Alderman of Third ward to fill vacancy occurred by the resignation by L. D. Marshall. Carried.

Mr. Priester appeared before the council and stated that August Walters objected to the sewer running through his property.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Cromb, seconded by Alderman Jerome. Resolved: That the city attorney be instructed to prepare a contract to be signed by John R. McKinnon for the grading of Broadway from Third to Fletcher street, Robert street from the crossing thereof by the Great Northern railway tracks to the bridge over the Red Lake river in Jerome's addition, Ash street from Third to Loring street in accordance with the bid now on file in the clerk's office given by said John R. McKinnon in compliance with the profiles and specifications regarding grading of said streets in the engineer's office, said contract to have this condition that all surpuls earth excavated must be used in filling streets, and same shall be hauled a distance of 500 feet from place where excavation is made if such hauling be necessary, without charge additional to that provided in said bid for excavating. That for any distance exceeding 500 feet said John McKinnon shall receive for the first 100 feet, one cent per cubic yard, and for each additional 100 feet, one and one-half cents per cubic yard. All earth excavated to be placed where directed by the city engineer.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Cromb. Aldermen voting in the negative: None. Alderman Marlette not voting.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried.

Passed this 12th day of July, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 13th day of July, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Mayor.

Attest:
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

An ordinance relating to slaughter houses read. On motion the street commissioner was instructed to make a drain conducting the water from the roof of the city hall to the sewer.

On motion the city attorney was requested to give his opinion and find out what authority could be used in putting tramps to work on the streets.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Resolution of Thanks.

At the business meeting of the Park Region association, G. A. R., held on Wednesday, July 6th, a resolution was passed expressing the sincere thanks of the association to the mayor and city council of the city of Crookston, citizens' executive and other committees, the Crookston fire department, juvenile fire department and their instructor J. B. McLaren, Col. Cobham post No. 90, Women's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans, Queen City drum corps, Capt. Roberts and his aids J. E. Kelly and Geo. M. Swift, serving the gun, Bycicle club and citizens generally for their generous hospitality during our stay in your beautiful city, for their kindly assistance rendered to make that stay so entertaining, agreeable and pleasurable.

V. D. CARRUTH, Adjt.
C. H. MIX, Commander.

Did Their Duty.

Robert Slaughter in Grand Forks Herald: It has been reported that the Grand Forks people were treated shabbily at Crookston. I can say truthfully that the horsemen were never treated better anywhere. They were shown every attention. On the day of the celebration it was impossible for them to look after anybody, on account of the big crowd, but taking into consideration everything, the Crookston people did their duty.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The following is the weather-crop bulletin for the week ending July 11, 1892, compiled by the Minnesota weather service, in connection with the U. S. department of agriculture:

NORTHERN SECTION.

Polk county—There will not be half a crop unless we have rain soon; crops look weedy. Clay county—Wheat not making the headway it has been making the past several weeks. Becker county—Grain growing rapidly; rain needed.

CENTRAL SECTION.

Big Stone county—Harvesting will be two weeks late; it will take good September weather to make corn. Otter Tail County—Wheat and oats looking thin and rusting some; timothy in bloom; corn doing well; all other crops are poor, wheat especially. Douglass county—Grass never looked better. Stevens county—Farmers complain of rust; grain very thick and heavy and dews cause it to lodge; crops are too weeks late. Kandiyohi county—Crops growing rapidly and, although poor, are improving; wheat on rich land heading out. Sherburne county—Crops in the past week have made a ten days growth. Anoka county—No chinch bugs this year; corn looking well. Hennepin county—Haying has commenced and the crop will be heavy. Chisago county—The week has been one of unexampled benefit to crops; corn though small is looking well.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

The conditions in the southern section have been most beneficial. Corn has taken a jump under the impetus of the sunshine; wheat is doing well except a little rust here and there; haying has began and a good crop is expected.

Yellow Medicine county—Wheat heading but heads short; a heavy growth of straw; Lyon county—corn making rapid growth; wheat and oats doing well; prospects for a good crop. Nobles county—All kinds of crops doing well. Renville and Redwood—Weather just right for grain; corn benefitted by the dry weather. Cottonwood, Watonwan, Martin, McLeod, Nicollet and Blue Earth counties—Conditions favorable. Faribault county—Corn very thin and in poor condition; around Huntley things are reported favorable. Scott and Freeborn give encouraging reports. Dakota, Rice, Dodge, Mower and Olmsted report crops doing well. Waseca county—Rust reported in wheat; corn seems past redemption. Goodhue county—Corn made good progress; currents are being destroyed by cut worms. Wabasha county—Everything growing well especially corn; haying getting on. Winona county—General condition of crops is fair and improving. Fillmore county—Corn advanced wonderfully; all crops looking well; haying is being pushed. Houston county—Corn very small for this time of year.

J. H. HARMON,
Observer,
Weather Bureau Director,
Minneapolis, Minn.

What's the Matter With this Country?

A Kansas farmer, where the times are as hard as they are anywhere in the United States, writes as follows to the local paper at Garnet; "What's the matter with times, any way? A farmer loads up fifty bushels of wheat on a wagon and starts to Garnet, his son follows with a load of corn, while the hired man follows with a load of hay. He gets from 90 cents to $1 for his wheat, 60 cents for his corn, and $10 for his hay. He takes the checks he gets for his grain and hay to the bank and asks for and obtains gold coin. He puts it down his jeans, goes to George and Joe's and buys twenty pounds of granulated sugar for $1. He buys muslin for five cents a yard, calico the same. He goes to the hardware store and buys barbed wire for 3 and 3½ cents per pound, and other things in proportion, including tin cups. He goes to Wagstaff's and buys a suit of clothes, all wool, for $10, good enough for a president of a township alliance to wear. There has never been a time from the foundation of the government to the present when a bushel of wheat or corn would buy as much as it does to-day, and yet some people will get up at night and burn their shirt to make a light to see the way all things are going to pot."

The New Bank At Thief River.

Thief River Press—The Polk county bank opened its doors to the public last Saturday. The banking company is composed of Messrs. A. G. Gallasch, president; C. Hendrickson, vice-president; L. Ellington and J. W. Wheeler. As yet there has been no cashier elected and until that office is filled Mr. Gallasch and Mr. Wheeler will be in charge. In addition to the transaction of general banking the institution will handle exchange on all foreign countries, make farm loans, sell steamship tickets on all first class lines to and from Europe at lowest rates, and pay special attention to making collections. They open with very flattering prospects and while deserving a profit themselves will prove a valuable addition to our business enterprise.

About Voting Booths.

The county commissioners at their June meeting instructed the county auditor to write the different town clerks in the county and enquire if they wanted to purchase voting booths for their towns, and to also tell them at what price the booths could be bought singly or in quantities. The board had a proposition from a steel booth manufacturing company, but as the towns have to furnish the booths the county board could not order them until the townships had signified whether they wanted them or not. Some of the towns will build wooded ones in places where they can be permanent. Through some misunderstanding of the suggestions which the board had given him, the auditor sent a letter to each town board asking that two members be sent to Crookston on Friday, July 8, to see about the purchase of booths and to receive instructions regarding the Australian system of voting. This meeting entailed an expense on the towns sufficient to buy all the booths required, and as the business could have been settled by mail, a controversy arose between the county board and the auditor as to who was to blame for the unnecessary expense entailed on the towns. Mr. Webster claimed he had authority from the board to do as he did, and that his records would prove it. But on looking over his books he failed to produce any evidence to sustain his position, and of course had to bear the brunt of the mistake. It was said there was some job in Mr. Webster's actions, but there is nothing to prove this assertion. It was simply a misunderstanding of the suggestions of the county commissioners.

Most of the towns were represented, but few orders for booths were given, most of those present believing they could supply their booths cheaper at home. The price of the steel booths—if taken in lots of fifty—is $8.00 apiece at destination, and $9.00 for a single booth at the factory. These booths are indestructible, and where a temporary booth has to be put up these would probably be the cheapest in the end, as they can be folded up and put away, and will last forever. In places where permanent booths can be erected wooden ones would be the cheapest. Two booths have to be provided at each polling place.

A Rank Fake.

The St. Paul Globe of the 12th inst. publishes a highly sensational article about a great strike in Crookston, wherein 150 men at the Walker saw-mill went out on a strike, and in trying to incite the laborers on the "Cedion" block to join them their leader was killed by the police. The truth of the matter is that there is no "Cedion" block in Crookston; neither did the men go there to incite the laborers; neither did the police kill all or any of them and fill the jail with the rest, but they did run in ONE of them, whereupon the men, after talking it over a while, returned peaceably to the mill. The strikers have nearly all gone back to work on the old schedule rate, and everything is now serene. The mill did not lose one hour's work sawing by the strike. The "special correspondent" who sent that telegram should be investigated by Judge Benson and sent to St. Peter.

Stealing Horses, Cattle, etc.

The authorities of Pembina county, N. D., are trying to bring to justice a gang of thieves who have been operating in that county. The leader of the gang is one Charles Rose, of Cavalier, Pembina county. He passed among his neighbors as a spiritualist and all around crank. His followers also claim to be spiritualists and no attention was paid to them by the neighbors, and meetings were frequently held at the home of one or another of the gang. Instead of being spiritualistic meetings, however, it has since been learned that they were regular meetings of the gang, where their plans were laid and schemes concocted to rob and ruin their neighbors. Horses, cattle, wheat, plows, harrows, machinery, etc., were stolen and either run out of the county or taken to some distant part and sold. Besides these depredations, several incendiary fires are laid at the doors of this gang.

The New Hotel at Maple Lake.

W. G. Smith and wife are now residing in their new cottage at Maple Lake. He holds the position of secretary of the Maple Lake improvement company, which is erecting a hotel for the benefit of those who summer at the lake.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Ravachol, the anarchist, has been executed at Paris.

Ed. O'Kelly, who killed Bob Ford at Lake City, Colo., has been found guilty of murder in the third degree.

Frank Helmslatten, 23 years old, a laborer, was murdered in Pittsburg by his two brothers-in-law. The killing was the result of a drunken brawl.

Westly Clever made an attempt to commit a criminal assault upon Mrs. Farmer in Vernon, Ky., when she seized a revolver and shot him dead.

General Schofield has received a telegram from General Wheaton, commanding the department of Texas, saying he has no information of the revival of the Garza movement, or of any political uprising whatever along the Rio Grande.

CASUALTIES.

James McMullin & Co.'s big saw mill at Minneapolis burned Saturday. Loss, $75,000.

Nitro-glycerine works near San Francisco exploded Saturday, killing five workmen and injuring a number of others. Buildings within a radius of several miles were badly damaged by the shock.

S. S. Partello, a member of the Winston Opera company, is thought to have suicided at St. Paul by jumping from the Wabasha street bridge into the Mississippi river.

FOREIGN.

Dahomeyans burned the Catholic mission at Porto Novo. Six missionaries and three nuns were cremated.

The French government has concluded to ask the chambers for 80,000 francs more for the Chicago world's fair.

The Parnellites propose to petition parliament against the sitting of William O'Brien and Timothy Healy as members from the city of Cork on the grounds of clerical intimidation in their election.

The town of Nicolosi, on the south slope of Mount Etna, was considerably damaged by an earthquake and eruption of Mount Etna, which destroyed twelve houses and turned a large part of the place into a ruin.

An official telegram from Ha Noi, capital of Tonquin, says that a French convoy fell into a Chinese ambuscade near Beele and that Commander Bouneau, Captain Scharpentein and one hundred men were killed and several others wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The million dollar subscription for the Chicago university has been completed.

One hundred deaths a day from cholera are reported at Baku, on the Caspian sea.

The convention of National Christian Endeavor societies is in session at New York.

Archbishop Ireland, interviewed in New York, says his mission to Rome was successful in every way.

All postoffices in the United States where receipts were $200 or over last year are to be made money order offices.

The Democratic national committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York city, July 20, to elect officers.

Mrs. Anne Broderick and three children were suffocated in a fire at New York city, caused by a lamp explosion.

A bill will be introduced in the general assembly at Frankfort, Ky., prohibiting the employment of Pinkertons in Kentucky.

The Hon. J. D. Washburn, minister from the United States to Switzerland, has resigned and will return to the United States.

The steamer City of Chicago, which went on the rocks at Kinsale head Friday evening, has been broken up by the waves and is a total wreck.

The Kansas state Democratic convention met at Topeka Wednesday and adopted a resolution naming the ten electors nominated by the People's party as the choice of the Democrats.

Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, consul general at Samoa, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the president in a letter expressing the highest appreciation of his excellent services.

Near Murray, Ky., a thresher boiler exploded, killing Albert Hanman, the engineer, and wounding ten other persons who were assisting about the thresher, four of whom are fatally injured.

The select house committee on the Columbian exposition made a supplemental report advancing additional reasons in favor of the proposition for an appropriation of $5,000,000 in aid of the exposition.

The sub-committee of the house appointed to investigate the troubles at Homestead, Pa., and the employment of the Pinkerton detective force there, will probably proceed to that place next week and begin its work.

The secretary of the treasury has issued regulations to govern the issue of certificates of residence to Chinese laborers and to Chinese persons other than laborers under the provisions of the act of May 5, 1892.

Mr. Herd, of Missouri, from the committee on patents, submitted to the house a report recommending the passage of the bill prepared by the committee amending the patent laws so as to better protect the innocent user of patented articles.

The Ramsey county (Minn.) register of deeds has refused to receive a deed under which heirs of Jonathan Carver, who died in London over a hundred years ago, claim 15,000 acres of land, extending from Lake Pepin and taking in the site of St. Paul.

Minnesota Democratic Convention.

St. Paul, July 7.—At a meeting of the Democratic state central committee it was decided to hold the state convention Aug. 3 at the exposition building, Minneapolis.

THE COLORS OF WATER.

A Simple Object Lesson That Proved Interesting to a Child.

"Is it not true, grandpa, that water has no color?"

"Yes, dear child, it is blue, but so little so that you cannot see it."

"Can you see that it is blue?"

"No, but still it is blue. Look at this."

I took a little ultramarine on the end of the brush and mixed it with water.

"Does it look blue now?"

"No; I see nothing."

"Nor I. But you saw how I put a little blue color in it with the brush."

"Yes, but there was not enough of it. Put more in."

I silently took the glass and set it on a piece of white paper in the bright sunshine. "Now look from above down into it."

"It is blue," said the little one, clapping her hands, "but only a very little."

"Look at it from the other side, where the sun is shining into it. Is it not a little bit red, like the bell flowers which you picked yesterday?"

"That is wonderful," said the little one. "It is blue from above, a little bit red in the sun, and when we look at it from this side of the room we see nothing!"

"Think about it a little. The glass is as broad as my finger is long. But it is at least three times as high as my finger. When you look at it from the side, you see only a finger's length of water; but when you look down into it, you see through three fingers' length of water—three times as much. You see it blue from the side, and three times as blue from above, don't you?"

"Is that really true?" said the little one, as she measured with her finger. She nodded that she was satisfied.

"Now imagine that the water is as deep as the height of the church steeple, and deeper—that it reaches from here up into Salvan and down to Vernayaz. Then you would see the water from above it all blue."

"Is the lake, then, really so deep?"

"Yes, and deeper."

I will not continue the conversation any longer. It went on with various simple experiments, beginning with differently colored stones, which I let drop into the water, and then placed on the white, then with setting the glass with its weakly bluish contents on differently colored papers, and ended with my trying to make the children perceive how the colors changed when they were seen through the whole depth of the glass. I will not say that the little ones were brought to a full comprehension of the matter, but they stuck fast to the assertion that water is blue, of an infinitely weak blue, and that the blue color cannot be seen till one looks into a certain depth of it.—Carl Vogt in Popular Science Monthly.

The Blood Circulates Rapidly.

Medical workers have made many curious experiments, but none more wonderful than that by which they ascertained the exact time required for the blood to make one entire trip through the system, which all students of physiology know means a complete circulation through the lungs, veins, arteries and general capillary arrangements. Professors Dalton, Hering, Poissenille, Matteucci and Blake have been the chief investigators in this line, the first named having become more eminent in this particular branch of research from having the experience of the others to fortify himself with. All the old school anatomists believed that a considerable time elapsed, say from three to nine minutes, from the time when the blood left the right side of the heart, traversed the whole system and then again returned to the starting point; Dalton has shown that the time is much shorter than was formerly generally supposed.

He says: "Dozens of carefully tabulated tests of this somewhat extraordinary subject shows that the blood of man makes a complete circulation once every fifteen to twenty-five seconds, according to the physical conditions of the subject experimented upon."—St. Louis Republic.

Two Epitaphs.

Remarkable are two epitaphs, the first of which is said to be upon a tombstone in the city of Sacramento: "Here is laid Daniel Borrow, who was born in Sorrow, and Borrowed little from Nature except his name and his love to mankind and hatred to redskins; who was nevertheless a gentleman and a dead shot; who, through a long life, never killed his man except in self defense or by accident, and who, when he at last went under, beneath the bullets of his cowardly enemies in the saloon of Jeff Morris, did so in the sure and certain hope of a glorious and everlasting Morrow."

The other, which belongs to a Nevada burying place, is a noteworthy achievement in this line. "Sacred to the Memory of Hank Monk—the Whitest, Biggest-hearted, and Best-known Stage-driver of the West; who was kind to All and Thought Ill of None. He Lived in a Strange Era, and was a Hero, and the Wheels of his Coach are now Ringing on Golden Streets."—Chambers' Journal.

Depew Will Decline.

Chicago, June 28.—The Evening Post prints the following special from Washington: Chauncey Depew has reconsidered his acceptance of the state portfolio and will decline. The cabinet officer who gave the information to the Evening Post correspondent said that Mr. Depew explained his reconsideration on the ground that he wished solely for the party's success and that he believed he could do more good out of the cabinet than in.

Not Surprised.

Neighbor (breathlessly)—Oh, Mrs. Harddluck, your little son Johnny found a dynamite bomb, and took it into a stable down town and broke it with an ax, and blew up the stable and all the buildings around it.

Mrs. Harddluck—Land sakes! I wonder what that boy will be up to next.—Good News.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

By Wm. C. Sprague, Esq.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STOCK.

What is the nature of the obligation one assumes, or does he assume any legal obligation, in signing his name to a subscription for stock in a corporation not yet formed? Is it a proposal, on his part, which he may withdraw at pleasure? Is it a one-sided agreement, or an agreement without consideration, or a conditional promise which may or may not be binding upon the signer according as he shall subsequently choose? It may be fairly stated that many names placed upon stock subscription papers are so placed without any definite comprehension of the nature of the transaction, and of its legal effect. This is apparent to anyone who has been the promoter of corporation enterprises and has had in charge the soliciting of subscriptions thereto. A few words in the direction suggested cannot fail to be of interest and profit to the public, inasmuch as corporate enterprises have become so numerous that there is scarcely an individual, however humble his circumstances, but, at some time or another, has been solicited, or been tempted, to become a subscriber to the capital stock of a corporation. What, then, is a subscription to stock? It may be stated to be a promise, by the subscriber, to take and pay for the shares for which he subscribes, upon a consideration sufficient and valid to support it. The nature of this consideration we shall discuss later on. More fully, the promise is one to take and pay for the shares on the terms of the subscription paper, and of the act under which the company is organized. It is usual to state in the subscription paper what act it is intended to use in organizing, and if that act makes the stockholders individually liable for the debts, they are thus liable, even although they have not done anything beyond the signing of the subscription paper. In other words, a subscription to the stock means more than assent to the mere proposal to to form a corporation for certain purposes. It means the same as if all the provisions of the statute under which it is proposed to organize were a part of the agreement signed. The agreement of the subscriber is to take the number of shares set opposite his name, and to pay for them according to the provisions of the act. The subscription may be made on condition, as for instance, that the amount subscribed shall reach a certain sum, and it has been held that, in the case of the condition mentioned, it must be intended to mean fair subscriptions, such as may probably be collected. As to the form of subscription, all that is required is that it shall indicate the intention of the subscribers to become stockholders, and the number of shares respectively taken by them. The several subscribers may sign separate instruments, they being copies of each other, and they will be regarded as one and the same instrument, and where a statute requires that subscription books shall be opened, it has been held that one or several subscription papers constitute a book within the meaning of the statute. The signer of a subscription paper before the organization of the corporation is complete cannot withdraw his subscription without the consent of the other subscribers, and, though he has erased his name, the corporation can collect his subscription. This has not been declared to be the law without exceptions, but it has been held universally that where the incorporating of the company was completed before the subscriber attempted to withdraw his subscription, he had lost the right to do so. When one has signed articles of association, he has entered into a contract which is not open to revocation. The other subscribers have an interest in the execution and performance by each subscriber of his agreement, and after the incorporation has begun a legal existence it has acquired a vast interest in each subscriber's agreement. This subject will be continued in a further paper.

In the Business of Revolution.

The Englishman imagines that revolution and treason are serious affairs and must be conducted with set teeth and grave face. Not so the men of the Latin races. To them revolutions are like race meetings, with a certain amount of danger added. An Englishman feels disgraced at the idea of recurrent revolution. Not so a Frenchman or a Spaniard.—London Spectator.

Why He Desired a Cannon.

It is related that an Indian chief once approached General Crook and wanted to borrow a cannon. "Do you expect me to loan you a cannon with which to kill my soldiers?" the old veteran inquired. "No," the chief replied; "kill soldiers with a club; want cannon to kill cowboys."—Cor. Topeka Capital.

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North Star	2.30 to 2.35	" "
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Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	10.00	" ton.
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For a small cash payment and a mortgage for the balance at seven per cent, payable annually, you can buy either of the following fine farms. They were taken on foreclosure and those prices only slightly exceed the amounts of the loans there have been on them.

1. E½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ Sec. 7, Town 150, Range 42. Cultivated land; 80 acres; 1½ story frame house, 18x24; log barns 18x24 and 16x18, log granary, 18x20. Price $1,700.

2. S½ se¼ and s½ of sw¼ Sec. 10, Town 151, Range 45. Forty acres cultivated land, two story frame house, 18x24, log barns 16x22 and 14x21, and log granary 16x20, and stock sheds. Price $1,360.

3. E½ sw¼ Sec. 10, and e½ nw¼ Sec. 15, Town 150, Range 42. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x15 and stock sheds. Price $1,200.

4. W½ nw¼ Sec. 13, and e½ ne¼ Sec. 14, Town 150, Range 43. 45 acres cultivated, one story log house 14x18, log barn 16x20, log granary 12x14, and stock sheds. Price $1,600.

I have 50 quarter sections ranging in price from $3.50 per acre to $10.00 on five and ten years time. Address
A. Humphreys,
Loan and Trust Building,
Minneapolis.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

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The Coming Power of the Northwest!
NO ENGINEER REQUIRED, NO FIREMAN,
No Boiler to Burst and no Expensive Wood or Coal Required. Runs at a cost of about 12 cents per day per actual horse power developed; that is, if you have a 6 horse-power engine and your machinery was but 3 horse power the cost of running your engine would be 36 cents for 10 hours.
The Lewis Gasoline and Vapor Engine
Is the Best Engine Made. One of these engines may now be seen in the JOURNAL press rooms in Crookston. For further information or catalogue, call on or address
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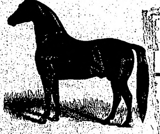


A BATTLE FOUGHT.

RESULT OF AN ATTEMPT TO LAND PINKERTONS AT HOMESTEAD.

Driven Back to Their Boats by the Strikers, Who Hold Them Under Fire for Hours—Pinkertons Finally Surrender and Are Disarmed and Brought Ashore. The Barges Burned After Strikers Secure the Arms and Ammunition—List of the Dead and Wounded.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—About 2:30 p. m. word was received at Homestead from the scouts stationed at Lock No. 1, on Monongahela river bank, that two boat loads of strange men had arrived there in charge of the steamer Little Bill, and were on their way to Homestead. The information had no sooner been received than the large steam whistle at the electric light plant was blown, and its mournful, far-reaching voice rose and fell on the morning air, waking the weary sleepers within a radius of many miles, and telling them that the Pinkertons were coming. Within twenty minutes after the blast of the large whistle 1,000 half clothed, but wideawake people were on the streets hurrying toward the river, jostling each other in their eagerness to get the first glimpse of the Pinkerton fleet. For fully an hour it seemed as though the people had been hauled from their beds for no purpose, and many of the tired ones returned to their homes. At 4 o'clock the streets of Homestead were almost deserted, when three horsemen, their steeds bathed in foam,

Came Flying up the River

road into Homestead and separated into different directions, shouting wildly: "To the river! To the river! The Pinkertons are coming!" The same moment the whistle for the second time since the sun had set sent out its dismal warning. This time the alarm was a genuine one, and as the 10,000 people scurried through the streets toward the river a shrill whistle from the bend below the town announced the coming of the little boat Edna, and her peculiarly plaintive cry carried with it an awful significance. Nearer and nearer came the little boat. Then it was seen that she was followed closely by a long, low-lying floating mass, which was propelled by a steamer. Men, women and children on shore were not long in learning the charcter of the strange craft and the story f "two model barges full of Pinkerons" was soon raised. Then there was mad rush toward the mill fence. Rushing, screaming and falling over ach other, the crowd reached the twen-y foot fence which extended down into he water, and the advance guard began tearing down the boards. They were for getting in the mill, for it was seen the Pinkertons intended landing inside the works. Every man was armed with a club, and fully eight of every ten carried revolvers. The millmen now took their position on top of the bank, while skilled marksmen were placed at every sheltered point, and with their long-range rifles proceeded to shoot down every Pinkerton man they could see.

Not a Word Answered the Pinkertons,

but as the boat touched the shore and a gang plank was thrown out every Pinkerton covered as many men as possible with his Winchester. Rage had now transformed the usually pacific Homestead men into demons. They knew no fear, but jumped forward to wrest the death dealing rifles from the hands of their hated enemies. Never until the judgment morn will it be definitely known who fired the first shot which started the slaughter that has made so many homes of mourning. The first gun, however, was fired from the Pinkerton barge, and is thought to have been discharged by the captain of the gang of men, who was afterward killed. The last moment before the slaughter the crowd was surging downward against six of the leading mill workers, who stood with their backs to the Pinkertons, fairly under the muzzles of the rifles, trying to keep the mill men back from what seemed certain death. Clear as a bell, far above the roar of the angry crowd, came the voice of Hugh O'Donnell, as hatless and coatless he tried to check the angry men. "In God's name," he cried, "my good fellows keep back; don't press down and force them to do murder."

It Was Too Late.

The appeal was drowned by the sharp report of a Winchester from a man in the boat. The first ball had hardly left the smoking barrel on its mission of death ere it was followed by a sheet of flame from a score of rifles in the Pinkertons' hands. William Foy, who stood at the front window with his foot on the gang plank, staggered and fell, his life's blood gushing out. For a moment the crowd was struck dumb by the sight. Only the groans of the several wounded were heard. The echoes had hardly reached the neighboring hill, the crowd repelled, out of the semi-darkness of the morning flashed a wall of flame. The leader of the Pinkertons clapped his hand to his breast and fell overboard, sinking beneath the waters, while several other Pinkertons aggered back and were carried inside e boat by their comrades. At the first ush of the Pinkertons' rifles, many of e crowd took to their heels, but close the water's edge stood about 200 of the angry men firing their revolvers straight at the Pinkertons. Soon the latter, unable to withstand such fire, retreated into their cabin, and fired from cover as quickly as possible. When the men on shore had emptied their revolvers they retreated up the bank, greeting every shot from their enemies with defiant cheers.

For hours the crowd of workmen behind the barricade of structural iron within the walls watched the barges with guns cocked waiting for a head to appear. Down in the boats sweltering, and with hearts filled with fear, lay the 270 Pinkerton guards. The sun was beating down on the low roofs of the barges, and the air within them must have been stifling, for an opening was not to be thought of, as it would only attract a storm of bullets from the enemy outside. The suffering of the wounded in the boats must have been awful, not to speak of the others, and as the sun grew hotter sounds of an ax at work within the boat told the crowd that the Pinkerton guards were taking desperate chances to prevent suffocation. Soon a hole was cut through, and a moment later it was made twice as large from the bullets from the shore. The axman was wounded and no further attempts were made to secure ventilation. All sorts of plans were tried to fire the boats. A hand fire engine owned by the steel company was gotten out of its shed and connected with the big oil tank. The oil was pumped down into the river and burning waste thrown after it. This did not do any good, so Fourth of July fireworks were drawn upon. Rockets, Roman candles and the like were used, but without effect. The oil was of the lubricating kind and not as inflamable as other grades. Seeing their efforts were in vain, the strikers discussed the situation. Hugh O'Donnell, cool headed and

Anxious to Avert Further Bloodshed,

seized a small flag, mounted a pile of iron and soon had the attention of the 2,000 maddened men who were shouting for blood. He began to calmly discuss the situation and to caution the men to move slowly. He said a white flag should be carried to the bank, and he was going to explain his plan further when a howl arose from a thousand throats.

"Show the white flag? Never!" was the cry.

"What will we do then?" asked O'Donnell.

"We will hold them in the boats until the sheriff comes, and we have warrants sworn out for every man for murder. The sheriff will then have to take them into custody," said one man, and shouts of approval rent the air. Seeing that this was the desire of the men, O'Donnell stepped down and went to work to keep them to that, and prevent further conflict if possible. While the meeting was in progress in the mill, another was being held by the beleagured ones in the boat. The result was showed by a white handkerchief being cautiously shoved out of an opening, and cheers greeted it. "They surrender!" "Victory!" "We have them now!" and like cries rung out. Then Hugh O'Donnell, accompanied by two or three of the old advisory committee, ran down the steep bank

To Receive the Message of Peace.

The spokesmen of the Pinkertons announced that they would surrender on condition that they be protected from the violence of the mob. After a short parley this was agreed to. As soon as the committee had arranged the preliminaries a hundred or more from the shore climbed upon the boat and, with a United Press reporter, went into the frail craft, and there found one dead and eleven wounded Pinkertons. Asked where they came from, one big fellow, who looked like a tough, said Boston and Chicago had furnished the most of them, but there were some from other places. Not more than a couple of Pittsburg men were in the gang, he said. Some of the men he said had cried for fear, and but few of them expected to get away with whole skins. The steel workers did not let them talk long, but ordered them to hurry out. The first one to leave had his Winchester with him. "Disarm!" cried the mob, and the rifles were then taken away from all and became the property of the man who took the gun. Down the gang plank, one by one, they came, and that they might be distinguished from the men on the bank so that none could get away, they were forced to walk with uncovered heads.

Running the Gauntlet.

And such a gauntlet as they had to run. For a distance of 600 yards or more one was formed, and through this the Pinkerton men walked, ran, or crawled as best they could. The police force of the steel workers tried to save them, but it was no use. They were rounded up like frightened sheep in a corner of the town and then driven to the opera house. There they were locked in and glad to be off the streets, for it seemed that every man, woman and child felt it a duty to add to their misery, and every one of the heads owned by the Pinkerton guards was bleeding. When the last of the Pinkertons have been left the large mob shouted, "Burn the boats!" The suggestion was a taking one, and they only waited long enough to unload several boxes of Winchester rifles and ammunition, and then satisfied they had all the arms, the torch was applied to the Iron Mountain and Monongahela simultaneously. Aided by oil and fed by the dry wood inside, it was not long before the flames were leaping high above the river bank and the mob was driven back by the intense heat. One of the first things the victors did after the surrender was to secure a roll book. It contained 266 names, divided into squads of twenty each, commanded by a lieutenant. This book showed that some of the men had been on guard at Walston, near Punxsutawney, at Cleveland and at other points where labor troubles were. Such notes as, "Strike ended; transferred to Walston; sent to Cleveland," etc., were in the book.

THE DEATH LIST.

The Coroner at Pittsburg Furnishes the Names of Nine—Others Dying.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The complete list of those who were killed in the battle at Homestead, as furnished by the coroner, is as follows:

JOHN B. MORRIS, aged 28.
PATRICK FERRIS, aged 25.
HENRY STREIGEL, aged 19.
SILAS WAYNE, aged 25.
J. H. KLINE, aged 35, Pinkerton detective, lived in Chicago.
MARTIN FOY, aged 32.
PATRICK J. CONNORS, aged 30.
JOSEPH LOTTOCK, aged 30, married, wife living in Hungary.

THE GOVERNOR'S ORDERS.

Pennsylvania's National Guard to Proceed to Homestead at Once.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11.—Contrary to expectations, Governor Pattison has ordered General Snowden, commander of the Pennsylvania state militia, to proceed at one to Homestead to support Sheriff McCleary in maintaining peace at the Carnegie mills. The governor's order was as follows:

To General R. S. Snowden:

Put the division under arms and move at once with all munitions to the support of the sheriff of Allegheny county, at Homestead. Maintain the peace and protect all persons in their rights under the constitution and laws of the state.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

The calling out of troops at this time by the governor was caused by the following telegram received from Sheriff McCleary:

PITTSBURG, July 10.

To Governor Pattison:

The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all is quiet there the strikers are in control and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves. After making all efforts in my power I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough in numbers to accomplish anything, and I am satisfied that no posse raised by the civil authorities can do anything to change the condition of affairs and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the rights of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. I believe if such a force is sent the disorderly element would be overawed and order would be restored. I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance.

WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY, Sheriff.

On receipt of the governor's order General Snowden notified the commanders of the different brigades to move their men at the earliest possible moment. All the ammunition has been moved from the state arsenal and sent to the scene of action. Special trains have been ordered to transport troops from this vicinity and all the extra passenger engineers and firemen have been ordered to report for duty and be ready to take out trains at a moment's notice. Much excitement prevails at the ordering out of the entire national guard of Pennsylvania. The first special left at 5 o'clock a. m.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania includes 8,500 men under the command of Major General Snowden, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. The guard is divided into three brigades. The First is under the command of Brigadier General Dechort, and consists of 2,500 men. The Second brigade includes 216 commissioned officers and 2,265 men. The commander is Brigadier General John A. Wiley. The headquarters are at Franklin. This brigade is the largest of the state, and is nearer Homestead than any of the others. The Third brigade includes 187 commissioned officers and 2,435 enlisted men, a total of 2,622. The commander is Brigadier General J. P. H. Gobin. The headquarters are at Lebanon.

WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Militia Will Be Received by Workmen with a Blast of Trumpets.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 11.—The white wings of peace are hovering over the city of Homestead, and there is not an unpleasant indication to mar the serenity of the iron region. The militia is to be received with open arms by the mill workers, and a special police, 100 strong, has been selected from the ranks of the strikers themselves to see that no indignity is offered the uniformed representatives of the state by any of the injudicious or hot-headed workmen.

The efficacy of this police was demonstrated within a half hour after the adjournment of the mass meeting by the prompt arrest and escort to the lock-up of an intemperate striker who questioned the wisdom of receiving the militia as friends and brothers, and in killing the fatted calf in their honor. The power of organization was never better exemplified than in the graceful unanimity with which the iron workers accepted the suggestions of their leaders, and decided that the troops should be received as friends and not as foes, and that in contrast with the reception to the hated Pinkertons the militia should be welcomed by the triumphant blast of trumpets and the music of bands.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 11, 1892.

HOGS—5c higher.

CATTLE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.75@4.25; good steers, $3.25@3.75; prime cows, $2.75@3.25; good cows, $2.25@2.75; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.00; light veal calves, $2.50@3.5; heavy calves, $1.75@2.25; stockers, $2.00@2.50; feeders, $2.40@2.75; bulls, stags and oxen, $1.25@2.50.

SHEEP—No receipts and no trading. Muttons, $1.50@4.00; lambs, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50.

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 100; calves, 5; sheep, none.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11, 1892.

WHEAT—July opening, 73¼c; highest, 73½c; lowest, 73¼c; closing, 73¾c; August, opening, 73¾c; highest, 73¾c; lowest, 73½c; closing, 73¾c; September opening, 72¾c; highest, 72½c; lowest, 72¾c; closing, 72¾c; December, opening, 74½c; highest, 75c; lowest, 74¼c; closing, 74¾c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, July 11, 1892.

CATTLE—Weak and 10@20c lower for common sorts.

HOGS—Strong, 5@10c higher. Heavy, $5.60@5.90; mixed and medium, $5.70@5.92½; light, $5.65@5.90.

SHEEP—Firm.

Receipts: Cattle, 22,000; hogs, 30,000; sheep, 8,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 76⅝c; September, 78⅛c.
CORN—September, 47⅜c.
OATS—September, 30c.
PORK—September, $11.65.
LARD—September, $7.2[illegible].
SHORT RIBS—September, $7.87½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 76⅝c; September, 78c.
CORN—July, 48½c; September, 47½c.
OATS—September, 30c.
PORK—September, $11.92½.
LARD—September, $7.25½.
SHORT RIBS—September, $7.[illegible]@7.45.

EROS COMES TO STAY.

Once a fowler, young and artless,
To the quiet greenwood came:
Full of skill was he and heartless
In pursuit of feathered game;
And betimes he chanced to see
Eros perching in a tree.

"What strange bird is that, I wonder?"
Thought the youth, and spread his snare;
Eros, chuckling at the blunder,
Gayly scampered here and there.
Do his best, the simple clod
Could not snare the agile god.

Blubbering, to his aged master
Went the fowler in dismay,
And confided his dis[illegible]
With that curious [illegible] day;
"Master, hast thou ever heard
Of so ill disposed a bird?"

"Heard of him? Aha, most truly!"
Quoth the master with a smile;
"And thou, too, shall know him duly.
Thou art young, but bide awhile;
And old Eros will not fly
From thy presence by and by.

"For when thou art somewhat older
That same Eros thou didst see,
More familiar grown and bolder,
Shall become acquaint with thee;
And when Eros comes thy way,
Mark my word he comes to stay."

—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

DENOUNCED, BUT N T AS A SHAM.

New York Press:—The Democratic national platform, be it remembered, "denounced" Republican reciprocity as a "sham." The English denounce it, too, but not as a sham; rather as a stern reality, which is taking away their foreign trade and giving it to us. Brazil's importation of British goods has fallen off $26,000,000, and it is admitted that British influence is at work in Brazil, trying to break up our reciprocity treaty with that country, under which our exports of cotton cloths to Brazil for eleven months of the fiscal year increased from 5,825,344 yards to 8,766,093 yards, and of iron and steel manufactures from $419,354 to $439,368.

Chicago and St. Louis.

Two prominent cities of the West are those whose names head this paragraph. Chicago, the chief marvel of city growth in America, fifty years ago only a fort on the frontier—an Indian trading post in a swamp—now known all over the world as the place where is to be held the World's Fair of 1893, whence more than a million workers send out their products to be used of all nations. St. Louis, founded in the historic "early days" when the lilies of France claimed dominion over the Mississippi Valley—now sitting a commercial queen, the centre of a vast river commerce, and sentinel at the gateway of the great and growing Southwest, a city of wealth, intelligence and solid worth, much talked of as a future location of the National Capital. These are worth a pilgrimage—they draw thousands of visitors, and the Burlington Route has its own line into both of them, so buy your tickets by that line, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caaruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F. Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hauna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Nellsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstud,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkier	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons.	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS—C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H. Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

Diamonds at the Fair.

The exhibit of minerals and precious stones at the World's fair in Chicago will be unusually complete and interesting. The diamond department, under direction of a company from South Africa, will be more closely studied than anything else, for here in a mass of "blue stuff" will be hidden $250,000 worth of diamonds, some of which will every day be washed out and put on the polishing wheel in the presence of the public. The old ways of diamond mining, like the old ways of gold washing, are gone, never to return, and the industry is now reduced to the same matter of fact business as manufacture. The entire process, from shoveling the clay to the work of dredging, washing in rotary machines, sorting pebbles and cutting and polishing, will be seen daily.

The De Beers and Kimberly mines will supply most of the material. It is about a quarter of a century since old Farmer De Beers sat under a tree watching his little girl roll a pebble on his lawn. A trader named O'Reilly happened to pass and the glitter of the plaything attracted his notice. Examination proved it to be a fine diamond. Prospectors came swarming in as soon as the news had got about, and four years later the farmer was glad to sell his farm for $30,000 to get rid of the mob. Up to 1876 $9,000,000 worth of gems had been taken out of his farm, but he was probably satisfied, for he belonged to an unexcitable race.—Exchange.

A Gypsy Burial.

An interesting gypsy burial has just taken place at the Catholic cemetery in Weissensee, near Berlin. The son of the gypsy chief was carried to the grave, accompanied by members of the race from far and wide. A band of music opened the procession, followed by gypsies playing the fiddle or clashing cymbals. The splendid metal coffin was carried in a first class hearse, on each side of which the cousins and uncles of the deceased rode on horseback, their bridles and saddles being covered with crape. Close behind the coffin rode the six oldest members of the clan, beating tambourines while they muttered prayers.

Then came a troop of gypsy men, women and children in carriages, on horseback or on foot, clad in their picturesque costumes. The procession was closed by the parents of the deceased, accompanied by four "mourning women," who raised a fearful howling. The sight attracted thousands of spectators. The burial was accomplished with the usual Catholic rites, but afterward the gypsies offered up a dog as a "sacrifice to the moon" in an open field near by.—London News.

Paying Rent with a Rose.

The ground on which is erected Zion's new Lutheran church of Manheim, Pa., was donated to the congregation 120 years ago for the consideration of an annual payment of one red rose by Baron Henry William Seigel, who founded Manheim, and was the first glass and iron manufacturer of any note in the United States. He demanded the rose twice, and was paid. The baron died poor and filled an unknown grave, and the payment was not legally demanded until recently, when, by arrangement, Mr. J. C. Seigel, a great-grandson of the baron, came from Harrisonburg, Va., to receive it. Services throughout the day had a memorial tinge. The Rev. Mr. Menges preached an eloquent sermon from the text, "I am the rose of Sharon." The afternoon was devoted solely to exercises incident to the payment of the rose and interest, the whole town taking part.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., June 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 8th, 1892, viz: Ole Knutson, for the heirs of Ole O. Knutson. Hd. 11,462, for lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 30 Tp. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knute Grinde, of Crookston, Minn., Andreas Anderson and Ole Anderson of Tilden, Minn., Erick O. Knutson, of Crookston, Minn.

[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

A Smoke Consuming Scheme.

A correspondent suggests a method of abating the smoke nuisance in close manufacturing localities by having a smoke duct running through a town connected in a suitable manner with the different furnaces. In carrying out such a plan it is suggested that the duct might be conveyed outside of the city to a condensing station, an exhaust machine being employed to force the draught. At the condensing station the soot laden air would be made to pass through water conveniently proximate, in this way depositing the solid matter, while the air passes away comparatively pure; the soot which remains might easily be collected, caked and used as fuel, etc. The dimensions of the duct for such a purpose would have to vary, as in the case of water and other mains, according to the work to be performed.—Indian Engineering.

The Hypnotic Social.

The latest kink in the society way is the "hypnotic social," which has been going about for the past three weeks. A company of friends is invited and an amateur hypnotist is brought in, who proceeds to divert the select audience by experiments with various persons of the company. There are three or four of these amateurs who are picking up a few dollars through these little exhibitions. One of them is said to be developing in such a marvelous way that his friends are endeavoring to persuade him that he could make a fortune as a full fledged professional.—Indianapolis Journal.

"High Card Bob" to Join the Church.

Bob Brewington, formerly of Kirksville, Mo., and known to his associates as "High Card Bob," who recently won $2,500 in Arizona, announces that he has given it back and will reform. He declares that twenty-five dollars honestly earned will go farther than $100 won over the card table, and that the gambler's life has lost all its charms for him. Finally he has promised to join the church.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

A new electric heat alarm consists in the employment of a column of mercury, which by its expansion above a certain point completes the circuit and rings an alarm.

A large cave was recently discovered in Montana which contained the bones of hundreds of animals that had fallen into it and were unable to escape.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South........	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Peter Johnson, D. S. No. 11712 for 1 lot 6, sec 6, twp 152, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: F. Tiedt, L. S. Hancock, Geo. Easby, Fritz Malloh, all of Euclid, Minn.

11-16 HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Mathias S. Hilde, T. C. No. 3,647, for the se¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ole Walde, Severt Hamer, Joe Larson, Lewis Locken, all of Crookston P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,

THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.
GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch...	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	$4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch...	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	17 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	25 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	30 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	35 00
6 inches	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
12 inches	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 column	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention for the county of Polk will be held at the Court House in the city of Crookston, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 27th day of July, '92, for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in the city of St. Paul on Thursday, the 28th day of July, 1892; and also for the purpose of electing seven delegates to the Republican Seventh District Congressional Convention to be held in the city of Moorhead, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 1st day of September, 1892, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for each organized town or precinct, and one additional delegate for each forty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1888, viz:

Andover	2	Lambert	1
Angus	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Black River	2	Lessor	3
Brandsvold	3	Louisville	1
Badger	2	Liberty	2
Bray	2	Lowell	2
Belgium	1	Nesbit	2
Brislet	1	North	2
Bygland	2	Northland	2
Columbia	2	Norden	2
City E. G. Forks	4	Numedal	1
City of Crookston—		Onstad	2
1st ward	4	Parnell	1
2d "	3	Poplar River	1
3d "	2	Polk Center	2
4th "	5	Queen	2
5th "	1	Red Lake Falls—vil.	3
Town of Crookston	2	Red Lake Falls—town	1
Eden	1	Reis	2
Emardville	1	River Falls	1
Euclid	2	Roome	2
Fairfax	2	Roxbury	2
Farley	1	Russia	1
Fanny	1	Rosebud, including village of Fosston	3
Vil and town of Fisher	4	St. Hilaire	2
Grand Forks	2	Sanders	2
Garden	4	Sandsville	2
Garfield & vil. Fertile	4	Sletten	3
Gervais	1	Sullivan	2
Gentilly	2	Tabor	1
Godfrey	4	Terrebonne	2
Grove Park	2	Tilden	2
Hammond	1	Tynsid	2
Higdem	2	Vineland	2
Hill River	3	Winger	3
Hubbard	3	Woodside	3
Huntsville	2	Wyandotte	2
Keystone	2		
Kertsonville	1		
King	3	Total	150
Knute	3		

A. A. MILLER, Secretary.
A. D. STEPHENS, Chairman.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republican convention for the Seventh Congressional District, Minn., will be held in the opera house in the city of Moorhead on Thursday, Sept. 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress for said district and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

All persons who believe in the principles of the Republican party, and who desire its success in the coming campaign, are invited to cooperate in the good cause. The basis of representation agreed upon by the committee is three delegates at large for each county and one for each 200 votes cast for S. G. Comstock in 1890 and one delegate for major fraction thereof. The various counties are entitled to the following number of delegates:

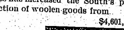
Becker	8	Otter Tail	11
Big Stone	6	Polk	7
Clay	7	Pope	6
Douglas	7	Stevens	6
Grant	5	Swift	6
Kandiyohi	9	Traverse	5
Kittson	5	Wilkin	5
Marshall	6		
Norman	5	Total	104

The foregoing call was agreed upon at a meeting of the Congressional Committee held in Moorhead June 21st, 1892.

H. W. DONALDSON, Chairman.
FRANK M. EDDY, Secretary.

TARIFF PICTURES.

Protection to our woolen industries has increased the South's production of woolen goods from $4,601,585 in 1880 to $7,285,364 in 1890. And yet the free trade Congressmen from the South support legislation that tends to shut up the woolen mills of that region. Who are the real enemies of the commercial prosperity of the South?—New York Press.



THE Democrats of Marshall county will try to form a Cleveland club on the 21st inst.

THERE is one man in the Stillwater penitentiary from choice. He was sentenced to jail for one year, and he petitioned the United States court to change his imprisonment to the penitentiary, as the jail was too monotonous. He evidently didn't value his citizenship very much.

The republican convention of Crow Wing county was held at Brainerd on July 5th and elected delegates to the congressional and state convention. The delegates to the state convention were instructed to vote for Knute Nelson for governor, and the delegates to the congressional convention to vote for H. C. Kendall of Duluth for Congressman.

Northfield, Minn., has one saloon for every 389 inhabitants. This means that every 79 men of the town must support a saloon.

On July 6th there were 336 inmates in the Stillwater penitentiary, divided as follows: Working for Thresher Co., 150; working for state, 177; sick and infirm 9.

THE International Christian Endeavor convention which met in New York last week was the largest religious gathering ever held in this country. Over 20,000 delegates were in attendance, some coming from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and Canada.

IT IS estimated that the wheat yield of Kansas this year will exceed 200,000,000 bushels. When one state can furnish three bushels of wheat for every inhabitant of the union, and the average consumption is five bushels per head per year, it will only require about 150,00 , 00 bushels more than the Kansas crop to supply this country. This will leave quite a margin for export.

THE new double postal cards which the government will issue soon, constitute the only means yet provided for the payment in the international mail service of return postage to the sender of the communication. They will be issued in the form of poster, the two sides of which are alike. The sender writes on one side and folds the card leaving the inside blank for answer. They will cost four cents.

CAN it be possible that the following from the Polk County Review is true?

The Farmers' Alliance lecturer, P. A. Stromme, has a job of work lying in this office—tickets to his lecture against fraud and corruption, dishonesty (?) of republicans and democrats—that we would like to sell at a discount. This honest lecturer is a legal, lawful representative of the party of reform (?) and lecturing by the authority of the state organization of North Dakota. Bah, be honest yourselves before you attempt to reform your neighbors.

Under the laws of North Dakota and in pursuance to a resolution passed unanimously at the recent special session of the legislature of that state, the penitentiary board leased to a harness maker named Smith, of Casselton, the convict labor of that state at the rate of 40 cents per day per convict. A manufactory building is to be erected in the penitentiary yard at Bismarck, and the lease contemplates a period of five years and the furnishing of not less than twenty convicts.

A REPUBLICAN county convention for Marshall county will be held at Stephen, July 19th, at 11 o'clock a. m. to elect eight delegates to the state convention to be held at St. Paul, July 28th, six delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Moorhead, Sept. 1st, and delegates to the judicial and legislative conventions, and to name candidates for auditor, treasurer, register of deeds, judge of probate, sheriff, county attorney, superintendent of schools, coroner, court commissioner, surveyor and commissioners for the second and fourth commissioner districts.

THE Grant county republican convention passed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The delegates of the republican county convention of Grant county, believing that the interests of the party would be best subserved by the nomination of the Hon. Knute Nelson as the republican candidate for governor, and affirming our confidence in and esteem for him as a citizen, soldier and statesman. Be it

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the state convention of July 28th, be and are hereby instructed to vote as a unit first, last and all the time for Hon. Knute Nelson as the republican candidate for governor.

The following are the delegates elected to the state convention: Ole O. Canestorp, K. N. Melby, E. J. Scofield, John G. Peterson, H. P. Hansen, S. Auslund, A. S. Giffice.

GENERAL James H. Baker, of Garden City, has been nominated for governor by the Minnesota State Alliance, the remnant of the party does not believe in the sub-treasury scheme of the People's party. The convention was small, having less than one-third of 286 delegates present, but it was vigorous and its resolutions were long enough to make up many other deficiencies. They covered all points including the Homestead tragedy, but did not mention the sub-treasury, a resolution denouncing it having been defeated for policy's sake. The resolution about the Homestead affair holds Carnegie responsible for blood, calls attention to the fact that something is wrong with the conditions of capital and labor, and resolves that, "in the event of a strike or lockout, the state or national government should take posession of the property involved so as to prevent bloodshed, leaving civil authorities to settle trouble satisfactorily to all parties concerned."

SPEAKER CRISP has been re-nominated by the people of Georgia for congress.

AND now it is said J. J. Hill is trying to absorb the Western Union telegraph line along his system of railways.

ARCHBISHOP Ireland has returned from his trip to Rome, and denies the rumor that he will be made a Cardinal.

IN the recent election in Great Britain the conservatives won a decided victory and Mr. Gladstone will not be able to work his home rule through parliament.

THERE has been 89,878 acres of school lands sold in North Dakota since that state was admitted to the Union and attained the right to dispose of these lands. The average price realized was $19.92 per acre. When unimproved land can be sold for $19.92 per acre in one of the youngest states in the Union, where there are thousands of acres of free government land still to be had, it does not look as though this country was in such dire extremity as the croakers would have us believe. Most of these school lands were purchased by farmers who had land adjoining. There is no better evidence of the prosperity of the farmers than to see them acquiring more land at good figures.

Remarkable Growth of Grass.

We have heard of pumpkin vines growing so fast that they wore the pumpkins out dragging them over the ground, but here is a case where the grass grew so much between trains as to almost blockade the next train. The Thirteen Towns is authority for the following:

The train on Tuesday did not arrive until six o'clock in the evening, being about seven hours behind time, the delay being caused chiefly from the unloading of material for a new well at Benoit, and the speed was somewhat impeded by the tall grass that had grown since the previous time the company had occasion to use this line.

Two years ago the people of Marshall county rose in their might to turn "the gang" out of office, and elected a new set of county officials who were supposed to be the ideals of honesty and purity. But now the people find that these officials are plotting and planning and scheming to retain their positions—just like any one else would—and the farmers are indignant with the servants of their own choosing; and the battle-cry now is: "Turn the rascals out. The people are finding out that a change of parties does not change human nature, and that the greed for gain and power predominates to a large extent in human nature, and that a change of political belief cannot make a man less ambitious.

Of all the speakers who were present during encampment it remained for Doc Fish, through the People's party managers, to mar the harmony of the occasion by ringing in a red-hot, rampant political speech upon the last day, but we are pleased to say that though Doc had been advertised far and near only about 200 gathered to hear him and that number had melted away three-fourths before he had finished. Doc was a soldier himself and knew better than to insult old soldiers upon the occasion of their annual encampment when things of a political nature are always avoided—moreover he could have given the old boys a grand talk had he been so minded. Whether it was the stupid ignorance of the managers or what that caused the break, we know not, but the fact remains that it was a very injudicious thing to do and made all the old boys extremely hot in the collar.

Crookston Citizens Deserve Credit.

Wadena Tribune:—The G. A. R. encampment held at Crookston this week was attended by a large number of the "boys in blue" and all enjoyed themselves. Crookston is a city of about 6,000 inhabitants and did all in their power to make it pleasant. The base ball games were good and some fine playing was done on both sides. There were some of the best horses in the country entered in the races and all of them were for blood. The bicycle race was won by E. C. Carruth, one-half mile in one minute and thirty seconds. At the business meeting Wednesday afternoon of the G. A. R. they decided to join with the Eastern division and have the next encampment at Eagle Bend. Taking the encampment all in all it was a very enjoyable time, and the citizens of Crookston deserve great credit for the way they took care of the multitude.

* * * *

The members of the Cornet band have been enjoying themselves and furnishing music at the encampment and races at Crookston this week. They returned home Thursday evening, well pleased with the treatment they received at the hands of the whole souled people of Crookston.

GOVERNOR Burke, of North Dakota, will be renominated on the republican ticket and again elected to the office of chief executive of the ozone state.

On Wednesday of last week Mrs. W. R. Bierly, wife of the editor of the Grand Forks News, gave birth to triplets—three daughters. During the day one of the infants died. The remaining ones are reported as doing nicely, as well as the mother.

Princeton Union:—Clay, Goodhue, Mille Lacs, Grant, Crow Wing and Lac qui Parle counties have elected solid Nelson delegations to the Republican state convention. In Crow Wing, C. F. Kindred's old home, the delegates were instructed for Nelson. It is about time a McGill, Ives or Heatwole county was heard from. Better make it unanimous for Nelson.

THE ridiculous attempt of the Democratic press to make political capital out of the recent trouble at the Homestead iron and steel works will not avail them anything. They advance arguments to prove their assertions, and their object is so apparent that no one will be hoodwinked by it. This nation never was in a more prosperous condition than it is today, and there has been fewer strikes and labor troubles for the last twelve months than in any year for the last quarter of a century—in proportion to the number of people employed. Such occurrences as that in the little Pennsylvania town are not due to the policy of any party, but to competition in business, and to human avarice. If we had free trade the employes of Carnegie & Co. would be reduced to the level of the European laborer. The European manufacturer accumulates wealth as rapidly as the American, and if the American manufacturer had no protection and had to reduce the price of his product, he would reduce the wages of his workmen. The Republican party nor no other party can prevent this. Every sane person knows that the price of labor is fixed by the inevitable law of supply and demand, and as long as men can be found who will work for a doll r a day, the employer will not pay a dollar and a half. Labor of any kind is a commodity which is bought and sold the same as any article of goods. Take any line of business and note how competition has reduced the prices in the past twenty-five years, and as long as this government allows the importation of thousands of European laborers annually to this country, so long will we be afflicted with labor troubles, riots and bloodsheds, because the foreigner places his services on the market at any price offered him, and the American laborer cannot and will not compete with him. If the American mechanic does not get all the benefits which protection is intended to give him, but the manufacturer reaps the profits instead, it is not the fault of the protective tariff. The law cannot fix the price of wages and compel manufacturers to pay that price. Wages are regulated by the supply of labor, and unfortunately for labor there is too much of that product in the land, and this enables the employer to reduce the wages of his employes and further increase his riches.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Minneapolis Tribune:—The convention at Omaha had some well-meaning men in it; but it was dominated by as selfish a lot of demagogues as ever lived. They libel the land we love by saying in effect that it is the most tyrannical and illy governed nation on earth. They stir up discontent by proclaiming that it is law, or lack of law, that prevents every man from being a millionaire.

To their notion, if a person is a failure, it is the fault of our political system and not his own lack of industry, economy or prudence.

Who expects to get a government without a flaw? The experience of thousands of years shows us that this hope is a dream; but here in America we have approached nearer the ideal than ever before and with a fair hope of further advancement. In no other nation under heaven are such opportunities offered. The very men denounced by the People's party are examples of what the friendless boys of this land, without advantages of birth or influence to help them, can accomplish under a free government. They began life in an even race and have won what any poor boy may hope to win in turn if he enters the contest with the same courage, ability and determination.

But falsehood, as well as hypocrisy, mark the declarations of the People's party.

Who believes that the misery of the people of the United States finds no parallel in the civilized world?

Who believes that any political party proposes to sacrifice the "homes" of the masses and their "wives and children" in order to secure "a corruption fund" from the millionaires?

Who believes that a "hireling standing army is maintained to shoot down" protesting labor?

"Oh, liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" For this is a crime! As much so as the incendiary harangues that led to the anarchist riots and the massacre of policemen in Chicago. When men arise and solemnly proclaim to the people that they are shamefully oppressed, that their rights are trampled under foot, that their wives and children are being starved and outraged by a corrupt oligarchy which runs the government for its own benefit, they commit a crime against liberty for which they will one day answer.

There are plenty of abuses in this land which should be corrected. Some of them are specified in the Omaha address; but with all its faults this is still the ideal republic and it will continue to be such unless blindness or wickedness shall finally succeed in proving to the world that such freedom as we enjoy destroys itself by its own folly.

EDITOR DANA, whose sun shines for all, gives these as the essentials of journalism: "Good health, good temper, upright principles, the best education he can possibly get, and the most varied knowledge, provided it is accurate." The first essentials of a literary outfit are the Bible, Shakespeare and the constitution of the United States. He also decides in favor of a college education, and political and religious convictions. He gives these as the judgments of 50 years of journalistic experience.

THE FARMERS' alliance met in St. Paul last week and put Jim Baker in the field as a candidate for governor, conditionally—the conditions being that no satisfactory arrangment could be made with the People's party on the 13th. The object they have in view is to knock Donnelly out and take up a new man. If the People's party will not consent to this, then the alliance will go ahead and complete a State ticket. The evident animus of the whole business is to down Donnelly, and to a man up a tree it looks as though they had not the necessary means at hand and could not do that without Donnelly's consent.

GUARD WELL YOUR HEALTH.

Minneapolis Tribune:—When a visitation of Asiatic cholera in the Northwest is almost as improbable as an epidemic of sunstroke in January, it is an interesting fact, nevertheless, that the meteorological conditions of the past three months have been those by which "cholera years," so called, have been almost invariably marked. Nearly every summer that has witnessed the march of cholera beyond its oriental breeding places into Europe and America has been a "wet" summer in the countries invaded. Alternations of rain, with an atmosphere sultry and chilly by turns, are productive of cholera morbus and other afflictions of the bowels. Medical reports state that wherever true cholera prevails kindred complaints of a less serious character often assume epidemic form.

As stated above, while the fact that Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in Moscow and even in Paris, affords no sufficient ground for grave apprehension in the Northwest, nevertheless, the atmospheric conditions of the spring and early summer have been favorable to the prevalence of cholera's mischievous cousins. It is not surprising, therefore, that cholera morbus, cholera infantum and similar derangements of the digestive organs are unusually prevalent this summer and will become more so if the cold, rainy spring is to be followed by a "heated term" of any considerable duration and severity.

Extreme caution as to drink and diet is the best safeguard. If city water is used, boil it before drinking it, and beware of vegetables and fruits that are wilted, soured or decayed. The less meat the better, and the same may be said of alcoholic and malt beverages.

Only by keeping the system in the best possible condition to resist disease can one hope to escape the prevailing ailment.

THE HOMESTEAD TRAGEDY.

The awful tragedy at Homestead, Pa., in which a dozen workmen and as many detectives were killed, and scores of others injured, is only another act in the struggle between capital and labor which has been going on for years, and for which there seems no relief. It is the old story, a reduction of wages, workmen refuse to accept reduction, Pinkerton detectives called on to protect the works, a bloody battle ensues, and much bloodshed results. Andrew Carnegie, the iron maker, at whose immense plant at Homestead the conflict occurred, should be held responsible for the unwarranted shedding of blood at his works. There are some 3,800 men employed in his mills, and out of that number only about 265 were affected by the reduction of wages, and it is claimed by Carnegie's people that the improved machinery which has been put in will more than make up for the reduction of wages by increasing the output of steel of each worker. Be that as it may, the Carnegie managers were not justified in bringing an armed body of the hated Pinkerton men to Homestead when they knew full well it would precipitate a conflict w the workmen and result in loss life. If the Carnegie company w ed to reduce the wages of their ployes, it was their privilege to so, and it is also their privilege shut down their mills for an inde nite period, but when they empl armed men from without the sta to fight the workmen, they overste the bounds of prudence. The state laws should be and are sufficien strong to protect the interests of every citizen of the state.

But no responsible person will dare to uphold the stand the workmen have taken in usurping possession of the Carnegie works and declaring that no non-union man shall ever be put to work there.

It is the rankest kind of anarchy for one man or a body of men to take possession of another's property by force, and there can only be one interpretation to the action of the democratic executive of the great state of Pennsylvania in refusing to send troops to the scene of action, upon the repeated and urgent calls of the sheriff of the county, who was powerless to quell the riot. The mechanics of Pennsylvania, knowing that protection is intended to give them higher wages, are mostly republicans. Gov. Pattison in refusing to send troops to protect the Carnegie property, made a strong bid for the votes of the Pennsylvania mechanics. It is a shame and an outrage that a state executive should—for political purposes—violate the fundamental principles of the federal and state constitution by refusing to protect the lives and property of every citizen of the state.

It is wrong that the laws of Pennsylvania allow the importation of armed men to fight strikers, and workmen at Homested canno blamed for resisting this inva but the reckless killing of the tectives and their brutal treat after surrender cannot be condo

There is no great loss wit some small gain, and it may be this case. Congress has appoi a committee to investigate all circumstances which led up to trouble at Homestead and ma report, and it is quite probable th will be some legislation enacted o this question.

Warren Register:—While at Crookston last week, we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Hon. Knute Nelson, our next governor, Marcus Johnson, collector of Internal Revenue for Minn., and Eugene Hay, U. S. Dist. Atty. for this state. Johnson is something of a dude in style. Hay is a keen, sharp looking young man, and Nelson looks like a plain, honest old farmer. He looks you square in the eyes when he talks to you, with a smile on his face, and no stuck up airs or frills about him. He is one of the plain people and don't pretend to be anybody else, and that is one reason why we like him.

Soapsuds Are Valuable.

Few persons know how very useful soapsuds prove when employed as manure. Applied to the roots of vines, fruit trees, roses, etc., they impart a vigor and rapidity of growth which is perfectly surprising. No one who is so lucky as to have a garden should waste this valuable form of manure. It is an excellent plan to have a large tub, and put the soapsuds and dirty water into it till required upon the garden.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Tiny Timepiece.

M. Morquet, a friar of the Florentine order in Paris, has constructed a perfect watch only a quarter of an inch in diameter. Besides the two hands seen on all watches it has a third which marks the seconds, besides a microscopic dial which indicates the days, weeks, months and years. It also contains an alarm, and on its front lid is an ingeniously cut figure of St. Francis. On the back cover, by aid of a powerful glass, you can distinctly read two verses of the "Te De um."—Philadelphia Press.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

Grand Opera House	The Representative Irish Comedian,	Tuesday Even July

Carroll Johnso

—IN HIS—
—GREAT—
—COMEDY-DRAMA,—

THE GOSSOON

EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Tickets now on sale at Tom Morris'

AS THE time for the Republican state convention approaches the probabilities for the nomination of Hon. Knute Nelson for governor increase. Almost every county convention so far held has pronounced in his favor, and we should not be a bit suprrised to see him nominated by acclamation.

A Safe Investment

May be shortly defined as one guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results. Among investments which come up to the standard are these:

A ticket over "The Burlington" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago and points east.

A business lot or a good home in any of the many hundred thriving cities and towns located on the Burlington lines in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming.

A ticket over "The Burlington" from the northwest to St. Louis and points south.

A cheap farm selected from the fertile lands of Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Oregon or Washington, taking "The Burlington" as the best route to get there.

An application to your local agent for your ticket via "The Burlington."

A sheet of paper, envelope and a two cent stamp, expended in writing to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn., for further information on the above points.

Short Line to Spokane.

About August 1st, regular daily passenger service will be inaugurated between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Spokane, Wash., on the Great Northern extension. For the present mixed trains run Sundays and Wednesdays each way, 512 miles, between Havre, Mont., and Spokane. This new route will be the short line from the East to Spokane and eastern Washington, and is the only line to the Flathead Valley. It also opens up the famous Kootenai country. The road-way is in most perfect condition, and has lowest grades of any transcontinental line. See Agent Fegan for further information. Do not forget to write to your eastern friends about the half fare excursions, on the Great Northern, Aug. 30 and Sept. 27th.

Is This Consistency?

Grand Forks Herald:—Walter Muir last year paid off a mortgage of $6,000 from the proceeds of a single crop—the mortgage representing—not money lost by farming—or "robbery"—but borrowed capital—capital that never was his until the mortgage was paid—and then went to Omaha—along with Hodgson—and voted for a platform declaring that he lives "in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of material ruin."

The Cobweb as a Styptic.

When Bottom was "translated" and introduced to the attendants of Titania he endeavored to ingratiate himself with Good Master Cobweb by saying, "When I cut my finger, I will make bold with you." To arrest bleeding the application of a cobweb to the wound has long been a rural custom. Experience has shown that the gossamer of which the web is composed forms a very useful styptic, but a very fatal objection to its use arises from the fact that as an application to an open wound it can never be guaranteed as surgically clean, forming as it does a net for insects and at the same time for the germs of many an infectious disease.

Evidence of this was produced before the Liverpool coroner recently touching the death of Martha Roberts, who, following the timehonored custom, had applied a cobweb to her wounded hand to stop the bleeding. Blood poisoning followed upon its application, and this terminated, unhappily, in a fatal issue. It is not a solitary case. The principles of ascepticism have not yet become part of the intellectual equipment of the people, neither have its lessons succeeded in overcoming prejudice.—London Lancet.

Ex-President White's Collection.

It is not generally known, we think, that Andrew D. White, formerly president of Cornell university, has a remarkable collection of posters, including a number of the original incendiary placards and bills put up in the streets of Paris during the frightful period of the French revolution.—Chicago News.

The Principal Meal.

The principal meal of all people of all ages has been undoubtedly dinner, and the lover of old time customs will find it both interesting and entertaining to notice the various changes which have taken place in the etiquette of the dinner table.—Chicago Herald.

Everybody Uses Tobacco in India.

It is not, as among the English, that only some men smoke tobacco, but with rare exceptions in India all natives, men and women, indulge in this weed in some form or other.—Chambers' Journal.

Probably the estimate of the earth's population for the year 1891, made by a learned German statistician, is the most nearly accurate of any yet made—1,480,000,000.

The bank capital of Boston at the beginning of this century, including a branch bank of the United States, was about $3,500,000.

The highest salary drawn by a diplomatist is that of the French embassador to London, which is $60,000 a year.

BEFORE HE THOUGHT.

The Poor Fellow Was Really Hungry and Spoke His Mind Too Frankly.

Tom De Witt, Jack Ford and Ed Stillman had been living on cigars and hope for two days and were nearly starved to death.

They had decided to honor some of their Vassar friends with a visit, at the time of the commencement, when the college discipline is somewhat relaxed: but a short stay in the place had convinced them that the fare of the Poughkeepsie boarding house was inadequate to satisfy Murray Hill appetites.

So when, after a morning drive, the girls announced that they intended to effectually silence the current feeble sneer at the cooking abilities of fair collegians by giving the party a lunch prepared by themselves, there was joy in the hearts of the men. At the word "lunch" Tom looked at Ed and Ed looked at Tom, and Jack looked straight into the face of the prettiest girl and said most felicitously, "Oh, thank you!"

It was to be served in one of the rooms at 2 o'clock; "in the meantime they would stroll about the grounds and get up an appetite."

At last the lunch came. It was a "pink" one. The table was artistically and tastefully decorated. Big pink bows and bunches of roses covered the cloth, and elaborately painted dinner cards directed the guests to their seats.

As course succeeded course the men began to wonder where the substantials were coming in, and to realize that a third disappointment had fallen to their lot.

The little tubs of deviled salmon, the impalpable croquettes with tender asparagus tips, the tiny dabs of shrimp salad in the center of cool, green lettuce leaves, the salted almonds, the olives, the meringues glace and the strawberry sherbet were all very dainty and delicate, but not particularly satisfying to earthly mortals whose thoughts were running on thick, juicy English chops and big pewter mugs the size of an infant's bathtub.

And when as a finishing touch cute little packages of tutti frutti, cunningly tied up in pink ribbons, were passed around on a silver plate, the men felt unequal to further conversational effort.

A few hours after the feast Tom De Witt remarked that it was time for them to be starting, as they expected to catch the 7:50 train for New York.

"Oh, you'd better stay over until the 10:10," remonstrated a sweet sophomore; "you will just spoil your evening. What will you do when you get back to the city?"

Here was the great opportunity of Jack's life, and unconsciously he rose to it.

"Oh," he said earnestly, "we'll go straight to a hotel and get something to eat, for we haven't had a square meal since we have been in this town!"

For a moment three girls stared blankly at each other, and then the young men gathered their hats and canes together and, saying hurried "good nights," sped, with horizontal coat tails, in the direction of the depot.—Harry Romaine in Homemaker.

How the Cobra Gives Warning.

The most dangerous reptiles of India and Africa are the cobras. No snakes, not even rattlesnakes, are more dreaded, and with reason. As the rattlesnake warns the ear by its significant "rattle," so the cobras warn the eye by the mode in which they expand the upper part of the body when irritated. This expansion is produced by a sudden movement of the ribs of that region of the body. Usually they incline backward, but the animal, when irritated, makes them stand out at right angles to the body, and so, of course, forces outward the skin which covers them. Thus the neck, or part just behind the head, becomes greatly expanded and flattened, as it also does, though in a less degree, in the Australian blacksnake. This expansion is called a hood, and so the animals are called hooded snakes. In some of them there is on the back of the hood a dark mark, something like a pair of spectacles, and they have therefore been called spectacle snakes.—Quarterly Review.

How Hawthorne Wrote.

We never think of local color in connection with Hawthorne. Apparently he didn't need to put it on. Perhaps he would not have understood about it. He might have thought that the counterpart of the literary term (local color) applied socially would refer to the women who paint, the term has such an artificial sound. One has an idea of a colored photograph; the local color is not a part of the substance, but is imposed. Hawthorne was not conscious of any necessity of giving local color to his creations. He wrote of that into which he was born, and his creations, even when they were in foreign settings, glowed with that internal personality which is never counterfeited by veneering.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's.

Definition of a Journalist.

"A man of literature compelled by circumstances to be also a man of business." That is the definition of a journalist, given by Mr. Sala. It is a good enough definition in its way, though it cannot be considered as invariably accurate. There are a good many soi disant journalists who are certainly not "men of literature," and a good many more, whose claim to the title of journalist is unquestioned, who are certainly not "men of business."—London Globe.

Excuse for Bad Roads.

Bicyclist (in disgust)—Why do you have such abominable roads in this section?

Farmer—Wall, you see, we're afraid if we made 'em any better you bicycle fellers will be usin 'em.—Good News.

The Grand Trunk railway of Uruguay, from Montevideo, has been completed, and opens out a vast tract of fertile land, hitherto comparatively worthless, the area of which is only a little less than Belgium.

The sublimest poem of antiquity is impersonal, yet written in the Hebrew tongue. The book of Job, the life drama of the Man of Uz, towers with no peak near it; its authorship lost, but its fable associated in mind with the post-Noachian age, the time when God discoursed with men and the stars hung low in the empyrean. It is both epic and dramatic, yet embodies the whole wisdom of the patriarchal race. Who composed it? Who carved the Sphinx or set the angles of the Pyramids? The shadow of his name was taken lest he should fall by pride, like Eblis. The narrative prelude to Job has the direct epic of simplicity—a Cyclopean porch to the temple, but within are heaven, the angels, the plumed lord of evil before the throne of a judicial god. The personages of the dialogue beyond are firmly distinguished: Eliphaz, Bildad, Zophar, Elihu—to whom the inspiration of the Almighty gave understanding—and the smitten protagonist himself, majestic in ashes and desolation.

Each outvies the other in grandeur of language, imagination, worship. Can there be a height above these lofty utterances? Yes; only in this poem has God answered out of the whirlwind, his voice made audible, as if an added range of hearing for a space enabled us to comprehend the reverberations of a superhuman tone. I speak not now of the motive, the inspiration of the symphonic masterpiece; it is still a mortal creation, though maintaining an impersonality so absolute as to confirm our sense of mystery and awe.—Edmund Clarence Stedman in Century.

The Modern French Girl.

There are no French grisettes nowadays. The sunny, trim little maid who has done such admirable service in play and romance has disappeared. The race has given way to another—one more worldly wise, more mercenary.

The grisette had illusions. She believed the student she loved would be a great man some day. So she worked for him, earned two or three dollars a week making artificial flowers, passementerie or the like.

But the young person who has taken the place of the grisette is of an altogether different class—more modern, more practical, less given to illusions and romance and with tolerably well defined notions as to the value of money.

Her ideas of dress are always expressed in the very latest fashion. She has perfect taste in the combination of colors and the arrangement of drapery.

If the conversation takes a personal turn she will let you know, with the most charming amiability, that she is the daughter of a colonel—generally a colonel in retirement—and that she has been only a short time out of such and such a convent, where she was educated.

She is almost always pretty, of agreeable manners and rather intelligent, though she firmly believes that a man with a hunchback is a sure sign of good luck.—Irish Times.

Haydon, Northcote and Opie.

Haydon was then eighteen "a slim, handsome lad," with a bright country color, black curly hair and all the enthusiasm of youth and health beaming from his "fierce, azure eyes." In a dirty painting room, under a high window, "with the light shining full on his bald head," he found Northcote, "a diminutive, wizened figure, in an old blue striped dressing gown, his spectacles pushed up on his forehead." He peered maliciously at the eager youth from his little shining eyes over the open letter, and said in his broad Devonshire: "Zo you mayne to bee a peinter, doo-ee? What zort of peinter?" "Historical painter, sir." "Heestoricaul peinter! Why, yee'll starve with a bundle of straw under yeer head!"

After much more discouragement from Northcote, Haydon went his way to Opie's clean gallery in Berners street. A "coarse looking intellectual man" received him and said, "You are studying anatomy—master it; were I your age, I would do the same." "I have just come from Mr. Northcote, and he says I am wrong, sir." "Never mind what he says. He doesn't know it himself, and would be glad to keep you as ignorant." "I could have hugged Opie!" comments Haydon.—Temple Bar.

Turtles That Grow Old.

The Galapagos tortoises are vegetable feeders, browsing chiefly upon a succulent cactus. It is said that they are entirely deaf, so that even the report of a gun does not startle or alarm them. At intervals they make pilgrimages to the hilltops, where water is to be found, traveling by night only. Thus in the course of centuries they have worn regular roads from the shore up the mountain sides, by following which the Spaniards first discovered the watering places.

They have very long and snakelike necks and heads, and their feet surprisingly resemble those of an elephant. Their clumsy method of locomotion also suggests a likeness to the great pachyderm. Undoubtedly they live to a very great age, and their aspect is most venerable.—Boston Transcript.

Sandy's Answer.

"Sandy," said Mrs. Simpson to her eldest olive branch the other day when he returned from school, "I forbid ye to play or rin about wi' that Bobby Wilson ony mare. Mind that, na, an if I ever hear o' you playin wi' him again I'll gi ye a guid lickin." "What way have I no' to play wi' Bobby, ma?" queried the youngster, with some surprise. "Becus he's a bad, wicked laddie," replied his mother. "Weel, ma," returned Sandy, after a moment's thought, "I dinna think I'm that awfu' guid mysel' that ye need to be sae feart."—Scottish American.

Two Things That Cannot Be Done.

To hold a school up to the highest standard of excellence, and this by unceasing vigilance, is one thing. To manage it so as to make the most money and to gain the most friends, is another. The teacher who tries to do both will probably not succeed in the first.—Anna C. Brackett in Harper's.

Faith in Witchcraft.

Belief in witchcraft is still found among the people in many countries. The wife of a rich farmer in Styria, Austria, had been paralyzed for years, and the medical men gave her up as hopeless. The farmer lately applied to a soothsayer, who looked into the matter and pronounced the patient to be bewitched. She pointed out another farmer who had also been sick for years as the wizard, and prescribed that an old pair of pants of the man and a few drops of his blood must be placed over a dull fire and slowly burned. The patient must be held over this smoldering fire and thoroughly fumigated, after which she would recover. The pants were obtained and the old sick man one evening, when stepping into the doorway of his hut to get a breath of fresh air, was attacked and thrown down on his face to make his nose and mouth bleed.

The blood was carefully scraped up from the ground and the fumigation made, but of course without the promised effect of curing the woman. The old man was terribly shaken and has died since, whether as a result of the outrage committed against him is not reported. At Velilla, Spain, a farmer was sick. His son went to the only woman in the village that enjoyed the reputation of being a witch and demanded of her to restore his father to health. When a few days later his father had not improved he went and shot both the socalled witch and her husband dead.—Chicago Herald.

Divine Service by Telephone.

The mayor of Nottingham, accompanied by several members of the corporation and other leading men of the town, recently attended divine service in a novel fashion. The meeting house was the local exchange of the National Telephone company, but the service in which they participated was conducted at Christ church, Birmingham, fifty-one miles away, the communication being of course by telephone.

They sat on each side of the long table on which thirty receivers were placed, while at the church end were eight transmitters—two in the belfry, two in the choir, two in the reading desk, and two in the pulpit, switched on and off as exigencies required—an arrangement which has been in operation for some weeks for the edification of Birmingham subscribers. The Nottingham congregation were able to hear the bells very distinctly, and the responses and other musical portions of the service, while the preacher, having a clear voice and deliberate utterance, was very audible, and his sermon was listened to with close attention.—London Tit-Bits.

Ancient Tombs.

While legal proceedings as to the ownership of the famous Red Rock caverns, below Menton, in which has been recently found a still further group of neolithic skeletons of a giant man, are still pending, an almost equally interesting discovery has been made in a deep railway cutting at Andresy, in Seine-et-Oise, near Paris, where the workmen ran upon a huge Merovingian cemetery of the Sixth century. Already there have been uncovered nearly 600 tombs, extending over an area of 2½ miels, yielding a hitherto unheard of mass of carved sarcophagi, knives, spears, vases, ornaments and pottery of unique shapes and styles of decoration.

It is recalled now that the tiny hamlet of Andresy, in the generations succeeding the introduction of Christianity by Genevieve and Clovis, was an important missionary center. The expected scientific examination of these multitudinous remains will throw a flood of light on the origins of the church among all ranks.—Paris Letter.

Electric Locomotives for Steam Roads.

There are signs that one of the most startling revolutions of the century is approaching. Steps are being taken in the northwest toward the laying of an experimental track on which many points bearing on the substitution of electric locomotives for steam locomotives on trunk lines will be determined, and electrical engineers throughout the country are on the qui vive for the next developments. The three eighty ton electric locomotives to be used in the Belt line tunnel, Baltimore, will push a freight train of 1,200 tons, including locomotive, through the tunnel, up an eight-tenths of 1 per cent. grade, for a distance of 6,000 feet, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, or a 500 ton passenger train, including locomotive, at the rate of thirty miles an hour.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Coins of the Mogul Emperors.

Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has finished his "Catalogue of the Coins of the Mogul Emperors of Hindoostan in the British Museum," from the invasion of Baber to the establishment of a British currency by the East India company, in 1535. It contains descriptions of over 1,400 coins, chiefly gold and silver, 500 of which are represented in the autotype illustrations. This completes this author's description of the entire collection of Mohammedan coins in the museum.

The house in which Handel was born at Halle, on the 23d of January, 1635, is to be sold, and seems likely to be bought by a brewer, who already uses the grounds as a garden. The great composer's admirers desire, however, to have the house converted into a Handel museum, as has been done with the birthplaces of Goethe, Beethoven and other famous men, and are collecting funds for the purpose.—London Standard.

Nine-tenths of the stuff used as bay rum in New York, and other places as well, is not bay rum at all, but a mixture of the essential oil of bay with common rum or alcohol.

Mr. Goodfellow writes that "toast is more easily digested than ordinary bread insomuch as it contains a greater percentage of hydrocarbon."

When the United States practice ship Constellation sailed on the cadets' summer voyage Monday afternoon it had aboard a number of homing pigeons, to be used as means of communication between the ship and points ashore. The birds will be liberated at intervals, and are expected to bring official messages from the practice vessel to the naval academy, where a loft or cote has recently been established.

If the experiment should prove successful the government will probably find it profitable to the navy to encourage the homing pigeon service with the small appropriation needed to carry out the plans of the projectors of the enterprise. At present the facilities for training birds at the naval academy are limited, no government appropriation being available. At Fortress Monroe, the first stopping place of the ship, it is possible several trained birds from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York will be taken aboard and later dispatched with information from the cruising grounds. The headquarters at Washington will also be posted of the whereabouts of the vessel through winged messengers from that city. A loft of birds to accompany the ship will no doubt be sufficiently trained toward the close of the voyage to be useful in conveying messages ashore. — Annapolis Cor. Baltimore Sun.

No "Reversing" in Fashionable Dancing.

I am about to give society here and the leaders of the german at watering places this summer a bit of fashionable intelligence which I know will be startling in the extreme. The fiat has gone out in the best London and Continental society that the "reverse" in the valse shall no longer be permitted. This reform seems to have been originated by the Prince of Wales, and of course it was immediately taken up by the smaller fashionables in London. The ill natured say his royal highness never did dance well in his golden youth, and that since he has come to a liberal rotundity of belt, or, in other words, grown fat, his dancing is simply execrable. He always had great difficulty in "doing the reverse" in the waltz, and now that he cannot do it all he puts the ban of his disapproval on it. Hereafter there is to be no "reversing" at the state balls or at any dances which are honored by the royal presence. The fact is, the "reverse" was hardly ever seen on the other side of the water at any time, and now having the positive disapproval of "the first gentleman of England" it will disappear for good.—Lounger in Washington Herald.

Church Pillars in a Scrap.

A good thing has just leaked out concerning a church fair held in Utica not very long ago. When the booths were being put in position two men had a disagreement as to what position in the hall a certain booth should occupy. It was a small matter of course, but each disputant was sure he was right. There was a war of words, and one invited the other outside to settle the difficulty. Those who witnessed the settlement said that it was unique and amusing. Which party set the ball rolling will never be known. There was a swish of fists in the air, two angry grunts, a sprinkling of blood from two damaged nasal appendages, a whirl of arms and legs, and the booth builders rolled over one another in the mud. Two sorry looking pillars of the church they were when separated and sent home to recuperate. The booth went up, but whether its position was mutually satisfactory has not been learned.—Utica Observer.

Mr. Epstein Held Four Aces.

Burt Seiger, hailing from St. Louis, was yesterday afternoon bunkoed out of $160 on a poker hand, and James Cary, Charles Kline and Isaac Epstein were arrested on the charge of operating a confidence game. The four men were on an incoming Missouri Pacific train and were indulging in a quiet game of euchre for points. During the progress of the game Epstein remarked that he held a good poker hand. At this Seiger said he also held a good poker hand, and proposed that the game be turned from euchre to poker, which was accordingly done and the cigars bet. From cigars for the crowd the stakes grew to a box, and from a box of cigars to five dollars. Continuing at this rate, the neat bet of $160—all Seiger had—was made and the turn called. Seiger held four kings and Mr. Epstein four aces.—Kansas City Journal.

A Pretty Big Fourteen-year-old.

The youngest soldier in the British army, Private Defries, aged fourteen years and six months, is a fine child for his age. He is close upon 5 feet 5 inches in height, with a chest measurement of 33 inches, and weighs 126 pounds. It is no wonder, therefore, that the military authorities should have enlisted him without a demur when he told them that he was over eighteen. His father now seeks to have him discharged on account of his tender years; but the war office, not unreasonably, holds that the onus lies upon him to prove that his son is the lusus naturæ he would make him out. In other words, the condition of his discharge is the production of a certificate of age—and very right.—London Globe.

Good Dentistry by a Cow.

An Oak Hill (Litchfield) man had an aching tooth out in a novel manner the other day. He was removing a poke from a cow, when the animal threw up her head, striking the bow pin which he held in his hand against one of the lower front teeth, knocking it out. It happened to be the one that had been aching.—Winthrop (Conn.) Banner.

The mischievous rodents known as jack rabbits have caused great damage to the orchards in the state of Washington, and measures for the extermination of the pests are under consideration.

Creede, Colo., is not yet nine months old, but it has a population of 8,000 souls two morning papers, one evening and four weekly publications.

A Hero of the Future.

History records the unselfish deeds and the bravery of our soldiers in time of danger, and future history will record the bravery of our workmen who earn their daily bread amid great danger and imminent peril. An inquest was held last week by Mr. Brighouse, county coroner at Parr, near St. Helens, on a man named Richard Gill, aged fifty years. About a year and a half ago he was working in the shaft of a coal mine with three other men, blasting rock. The deceased, after the shots were ready, told the other men to get into the hopper.

He then lighted the fuse connected with the shots and then got into the hopper. He fancied he had given the wrong signal and jumped out of the hopper to cut off the fuse. He managed to cut off one, but the others were too far burned. The other men begged him to give the signal to ascend and get into the hopper, but he said: "No, I will stay where I am. It is better for one man to die than for all." Just then the hopper began to ascend and the other men were drawn to the top, and soon after Gill pulled the signal wire and they went down to him and found him badly injured about the head. He had a compound fracture of the skull, and remained five months in the hospital, but never got over his injury.—London Lancet.

Spaniards as Shoplifters.

Spaniards are now said to be most predominant among the criminals arrested for stealing in large shops or pocket picking on race courses or at great public gatherings. Several Iberians have been caught purse snatching at the Gingerbread fair, and there have just appeared before the police court two men and two women from over the Pyrenees who practiced shoplifting on a large scale. The Spaniards, who had been suspected of pocket picking in the Jardin d'Acclimatation, were dogged by a detective, who saw them enter the Grands Magasins du Louvre. They drove to the place in a hired victoria, the jehu of which was one of the men. After having remained for awhile in the shop they saw that they were being watched, so they left the place, entered their vehicle and were conveyed to the Printemps.

Thither the detective followed them, and although he had no ocular proof that the Spaniards stole anything he arrested the lot, the driver of the victoria being seized by a policeman who had received instructions to observe his movements. Under the cushions of the vehicle were found three large pieces of silk which had been stolen from the Louvre shops and were valued at a little over forty pounds.—London Telegraph.

English Reporters Must Be Educated.

There are to be no ignoramuses in the English journalism of the future. A special committee of the institute of the profession has prepared a report in which it is recommended that candidates for admission to membership must pass an examination in the English language, English literature, English constitution and political history, political and physical geography. They must also have a "sufficient knowledge" of Latin, either French and German, and "some acquaintance" with universal history.

But perpaps the most important recommendation of all is that every candidate shall be examined in "The Principles of the Law of Newspaper Libel." This is certainly a poser, and any journalist who succeeds in showing that he has mastered the law of libel will be well worthy of all the honors which his colleagues can bestow.—Pall Mall Budget.

Mr. Weslosky's Aristocratic Hen.

At the farm of Mr. Maurice Weslosky, of Albany, a Plymouth Rock hen had been set on sixteen eggs—thirteen of which were Plymouth Rock eggs and the other three eggs of a common breed of chickens. The motherly old hen hatched out the whole sixteen, but when they were all able to run about according to her clucking she seemed to eye the three little aliens suspiciously. That Biddy disapproved the mixture of the breed was at once evinced by the scornful manner assumed, and soon she showed it in an emphatic way by falling viciously on the three strangers and putting a sudden and violent end to their young lives.—Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

A Newspaper in an Earthquake.

Probably no issue of a newspaper was ever put in type under more trying circumstances than this issue. The type was badly pied, and as it was put in position it was necessary to wedge it securely to keep each shock from undoing the work of days. The compositors stood bravely at their posts, even in moments of the greatest danger, when the brick walls threatened to collapse and bury them in the ruins. We were compelled to move our office after Thursday's shock, and much more damage was done, but we, after all, were delayed but three or four hours with our edition.—Dixon (Cal.) Tribune.

Too Heavy to Go Down.

A corespondent sends the following tough story from Lancaster, which we don't believe: "Several days ago Walter C. Hardy noticed that a lot of tenpenny nails he had in a shed were disappearing, and he yesterday discovered that about three pounds of the nails had been carried to an elevated place by one of his pigeons and used in building a nest."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Twenty-one churches and chapels in England were struck by lightning last summer. An authority declares that 70 per cent. of the lightning conductors now in use are in an unsatisfactory condition.

The exact site of the famous Black Hole of Calcutta, long supposed to be lost, has lately been rediscovered in the course of excavating the foundations of buildings in Old Fort William.

Seventeen and fifteen years were the respective ages of a young couple who eloped and got married at Edgefield, S. C., one day last week.

FARM AND GARDEN

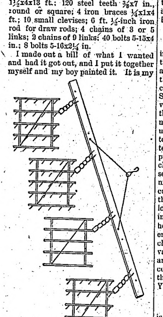
A LIGHT SMOOTHING HARROW.

A Progressive Agriculturist Tells in The Ohio Farmer How to Make It.

The harrow I had made to suit me for a special purpose (harrowing corn—corn for ensilage being our main fodder crop), and it does so much better work and so much faster than any ready made drag I ever saw that I would not like to be without it. It is just as good for killing weeds in potatoes as in corn. The field should be harrowed as soon as two or three days after planting, and surely twice a week until the corn is four to six inches high. Use one horse until the corn is up nicely and then use two horses, always driving between the rows so as not to trample on corn or row.

The woodwork of this harrow is all of good, seasoned white oak painted three coats with Venetian red dry mixed in raw oil. The teeth can be made of old sulky hayrake teeth three-eighths of an inch, or get ⅜-inch square steel and cut in 6-inch lengths and have sharpened, making teeth about seven inches long, and drive down even with top of beams. I will give a bill of the material needed for such a drag: Twenty beams 2x2x4 ft., planed on all sides; 8 crossrails 2x2x3 ft., planed on all sides; 1 doubletree 1½x4x13 ft.; 120 steel teeth ⅜x7 in., round or square; 4 iron braces ¼x1x4 ft.; 10 small clevises; 6 ft. ½-inch iron rod for draw rods; 4 chains of 3 or 5 links; 2 chains of 9 links; 40 bolts 5-15x4 in.; 8 bolts 5-16x2¼ in.

I made out a bill of what I wanted and had it got out, and I put it together myself and my boy painted it. It is my own invention and no patent, so any one can use it. The teeth are set a little slanting back and sidewise also. The sections are hung to doubletree just as far apart as rows are. If rows are close and the sections bother about jumping on each other, lengthen chains about eight or ten inches on Nos. 1 and 3 (see figure).



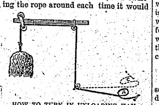
HOMEMADE SMOOTHING HARROW.

This drag is very nice for covering flaxseed or oats when sown by hand broadcast. There are extra holes in doubletree for use on wide rows. Draft rods fasten to doubletree by clevises, not shown in the cut. The clevises can be made of ⅜-inch iron rod with ends simply bent around and not welded, and ⅜-inch bolts for pins, making a very cheap clevis.

Managing Hay Ropes.

An Illinois farmer says that new hay ropes ought to be tied to the hind axle of a wagon and a rail or other heavy object tied to the other end and dragged a mile or two. When placed in the pulleys, the rope should be untwisted a few turns if it offers to kink. Sometimes the driver of the hoisting horse causes trouble by turning one way all the time, crossing and twisting the rope as shown at A in the illustration herewith.

In unloading twenty tons of hay in a day, seven forkfuls to a load, and twisting the rope around each time it would receive 140 twists. If the horse is turned gee at the outer end of the rope he should be turned haw at the inner, as at C.



HOW TO TURN IN UNLOADING HAY.

A Nebraska correspondent of The Prairie Farmer, from which the foregoing is a reprint, writes: "My way of taking the kink out of a rope is to wrap it around a tree or stump three or four times and hitch a good span of horses to it. Have a man pull on the back end of the rope enough so that the team will need to draw hard in pulling it over the tree. When the man holding the other end is drawn up to the stump have him and the team change ends and repeat three or four times. This kind of warming will take the kink out of any rope."

Turning Under Clover.

Never turn under the first crop of clover. Make hay of the first cutting and turn under the next growth, or aftermath, in September, and sow in wheat, oats, rye or barley for pasture. Then turn under the stubble of the small grain and plant in corn, cotton, tobacco or anything else. March or April is too near clover harvest, which will bring a good return in clover hay, while the clover is too young and undeveloped to give best results as a renovator. By all means turn under the aftermath in the fall, says Southern Cultivator.

Fat People on a Hot Day.

On one of the recent hot, soggy afternoons, when every man hated his neighbor and tried to keep at a distance from him, a perspiring, heavily clothed fat man waddled into an elevated train at the city hall station and pre-empted one of the cross seats. He breathed like a porpoise and mopped his face with a large handkerchief.

Just before the train started a woman, heavy almost beyond description with adipose tissue, entered the same car. The car creaked beneath her tread. The passengers were many, and those who adjoined empty seats watched her progress with a nervous glance. But with as great a degree of blindness of choice as is sometimes said to prevail in marriage, she plunged to the center of the car and pressed herself down into the space beside the fat man.

The fat man looked at her a moment, but she seemed oblivious of his regard. Then he braced himself for a move and got out of his seat. Then the fat woman became aware of his presence.

"Don't move—plenty of room," said she.

"Madam," said he, and his voice was high and clear, "it's a hot day. I am fat. You are fat. We've got no business to be any where near each other. So you'll excuse me." And he moved away with an imitation of dignity, while the passengers laughed at his forcible English.

But the fat woman, nettled at first, thought better of it, and as she spread herself over the entire seat murmured to a crowded neighbor, "There's some advantage in being fat after all."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Clouds of Locusts.

The locusts are reappearing in Algeria in greater numbers than ever, in spite of the efforts that were made by the French administration last year to annihilate the pests. It is now believed that they come clear across the desert from the Soudan. The period of incubation varies from twenty to thirty days, and the locusts require only about two months to attain their complete development. This fact gives a realizing sense to the prodigious numbers in which the terrible insect may multiply during its progress across the Sahara. Great clouds of the locusts have already been seen on the northern edge of the Sahara making their way north. The news comes from Tonggurt and Ghardaia in the Sahara that early this year the locusts suddenly invaded those places in such enormous numbers that for four hours they fairly darkened the heavens. About a month before similar clouds of locusts were reported in the valley of the Niger river in the Soudan, and it is believed that in the four succeeding weeks they had journeyed to the northern part of the Sahara.—New York Sun.

Italy's New Prime Minister.

Signor Giovanni Giolitti, the new Italian premier, is said to be the youngest head of a ministry that Italy has had since Cavour. He is barely fifty years of age, and has only been in parliament ten years. In the caricatures of him in The Don Chisciotte he used to be represented, owing to his being one of the tallest of the deputies, by what might be called a hop pole clad in a long overcoat and very high silk hat. When he was twenty-two he took his degree of doctor of law, and in 1876, when Signor Depretis was in power, he had become director of customs. Signor Crispi made him minister of the treasury in March, 1889, and in November, 1890, minister of finance. A month later Signor Giolitti resigned, owing to a difference with the minister of public works, whose expenditure he wished to cut down. He then helped to bring about the fall of the Crispi cabinet. Signor Giolitti is the leader of the Piedmontese group of the left center.—London News.

Sheep from Persia.

Thirteen sheep and three lambs are on their way consigned to the agricultural department at Washington—a fact that presents considerable interest for the agriculturally minded. They were shipped from Persia, and an attempt is to be made to introduce their breeding into this country.

These sheep are said to be noted for the beauty and richness of their skins, which are the purest astrakhan. As a warm climate is necessary for their existence, at least for the present, they will probably be sent to southern California or to some other warm climate, where their value and adaptability to this country can be determined.—Worcester Spy.

Fruits Attract Them.

Hosts of unemployed men and others seeking temporarily to better their condition are flocking to the Delaware peninsula now to pick small fruits for the markets of Philadelphia and New York. The fruit growers erect rude sheds in the open fields, and here the berry pickers eat and sleep while the season lasts. The earnings of berry pickers are considerably above the average pay of farm hands. Later in the season come the "peach plucks," a race of tramps from all parts of the northern Atlantic slope, feared by the native farmers and hated as competitors by the negro farm laborers.

Said It, and Then He Died.

Bert C. Hunter, a prominent mining man of Neihardt, Mon., died recently from a sixty grain dose of morphine, taken with suicidal intent. Physicians worked over him for seventeen hours without success. Toward the last, while being jolted on a board, slapped in the face and shaken to keep him awake, he looked up ruefully and muttered, "Oh, what a difference in the morning."—Cor. San Francisco Examiner.

Iron Deposits in Finland.

An important discovery of very extensive iron ore deposits, which are even supposed to rival the enormous iron ore mountain at Gellivora, in north Sweden, has quite recently been made in Finland by M. Stjeruvall, the geologist.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

St. Paul is to have a Swedish match factory.

Company C, M. N. G., is in camp at White Bear lake.

A reception was given Mrs. John A. Logan at the Minnesota Soldiers' home Thursday.

Seven saloon keepers in Moorhead have shut up shop on account of the increased liquor license.

John Day Smith, of Minneapolis, has decideded that he doesn't want a congressional nomination this fall, and has made a formal declaration to that effect.

The Great Northern railway has commenced operations on a new iron bridge across the Mississippi at St. Cloud. They employ 100 men on the construction.

J. L. Forepaugh, a retired St. Paul capitalists worth half a million dollars, blew his brains out in a fit of meloncholia. He had an idea he would become a bankrupt.

The oil companies will pay the inspection fees without further litigation, as a result of the recent decision of the supreme court, although, on a technicality the decision was in their favor.

Ex-City Treasurer George Reis has accepted the presidency of the reorganized Commercial bank, of St. Paul, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties, after making a brief trip to Europe.

St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30 and Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42 have joined forces for the purpose of enjoying the monster picnic of the year. It will be held at Lindstrom, Sunday, July 31.

C. B. Putnam, of San Francisco, who is an enthusiast on ramie culture, is in St. Paul for the purpose of interesting capitalists in the establishment of a large milling plant for the manufacture of cloth from ramie fiber.

An electric car on the Grand avenue line got beyond control of the motor man and ran with frightful speed down the Oakland avenue hill, colliding at the bottom with another car. Nine persons were hurt, one perhaps fatally.

A carload of twine, containing nearly 28,000 pounds, shipped from the prison binding twine factory Thursday. Several cars have been ordered and will be shipped during the week. The estimated output of the prison factory this season is 1,000,000 pounds.

A meeting of the Minnesota world's fair commission was held at the state capitol, the full board being present. The bids of six contractors for the Minnesota building in Chicago were opened, and after some discussion the contract was awarded to Libbey & Libbey, of Minneapolis, their contract price being $24,140.

The board of managers of the state reform school have notified the Lutheran synod that any proposition that they may see fit to make regarding the old reform school property at Kitsondale will be considered. The property is wanted for college purposes, it being proposed to remove the college from Afton to St. Paul.

The new mining town of Biwabik, about eighty miles from Duluth, burned Friday afternoon causing a loss of $20,000. The fire caught from a pile of rubbish being burned by the Carlton Iron company. The Hamilton Ore company's buildings, 500 feet away, caught from this, and other buildings followed. John Grant's railroad grading camp and outfit were also burned.

John W. Porter has been taken to the state prison, at his own request. He was convicted at the last term of the United States court of robbing the mails, and was sentenced to be confined for one year in the Ramsey county jail; but becoming weary of the enforced idleness in the jail, he petitioned Judge Nelson to change the sentence to confinement in the penitentiary, and the request was granted.

Twenty-four of the Tower and Soudan strikers were bound over to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of riotous action June 18. Thirteen of them were also held on another complaint charging riotous action on Friday june 17. Bail was fixed at $250 for each defendant; all were committed. The court refused to consider Attorney Wallace Warne's request to censure the press for its published reports of the examination.

Word has been received at Duluth that the steam yacht Picket, with Bishop Whipple, of Faribault; Judge Wilder and grandson, of Red Wing, and Colonel C. H. Graves, of Duluth, went aground on a dangerous reef on Isle Royal on the Fourth and remained there until the Booth steamer H. R. Dixon was passing and noticed their signals of distress. If the weather had been at all stormy the whole party would have perished, as the accident occurred on one of the most dangerous reefs in Lake Superior.

A STATE CONVENTION.

Minnesota Alliance Men Meet at St. Paul to Nominate a Ticket.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—The regular Alliance state convention met at Market hall at 10 a. m. It was called to order by Carrington Phelps and George W. Sprague, of Fillmore county, was made temporary chairman. The temporary organization was completed and a recess taken till afternoon. There were only about forty delegates present at the opening, but others came in later and swelled the number to about a hundred.

J. H. Baker was nominated for governor and the rest of the ticket was left to be decided upon by a committee. A platform in line with the one adopted by the People's party at Omaha was adopted as were also resolutions holding Carnegie responsible for the recent bloody affray at Homestead. W. W. Erwin was chosen chairman of the new state central committee.

Once Wealthy.

A third of a century ago Bob Gridley of this place was probably the best known and one of the richest gamblers in the United States. He conducted a place for years before John Morrissey came to the front. Bob was characterized as an "honest gambler," a scarce article in the world of chance today, and it was a common saying that "Bob Gridley's word is good for $50,000." As the years thinned his locks and bent his form his luck changed and false friends assisted in depleting his exchequer. Step by step he descended the financial ladder, and his continued misfortune soured him to the pessimistic extent that he believed everybody was against him. Reverses drove him out of gambling and the speculating fraternity soon looked upon him as a "has been."

With the small remnant of his fortune he established trout ponds and sought to obtain an honest livelihood. His wife died and his family became scattered. Two or three years ago he disposed of his ponds at a loss and established new ones a short distance north of the town. Adversity continued on his trail. The second investment cost him $11,000 and his last penny. In a few days a mortgage foreclosure will wipe even this out and leave him comparatively penniless, friendless and abandoned at the tottering age of eighty years. The present generation has forgotten old Bob Gridley. He smokes his pipe in his rural chimney corner, and, while a stray tear occasionally trickles down his wrinkled face, he wonders how soon he will be compelled to seek the refuge of the Saratoga county poorhouse.—Saratoga Cor. Chicago Times.

Warnings for Writers.

The Society of Authors in England has issued the following warnings, which are timely:

Never sign any agreement of which the alleged cost of production forms an integral part until you have proved the figures.

Never enter into any correspondence with publishers (especially with those who advertise for manuscripts) who are not recommended by experienced friends.

Never, on any account whatever, bind yourself down for future work to any one.

Never accept any proposal of royalty until you have ascertained exactly what the agreement gives to the author and what to the publisher.

Never accept without advice any pecuniary risk or responsibility whatever.

Never, when a manuscript has been refused by respectable houses, pay others, whatever promises they may put forward, for the production of the work.

Never, without advice, sign a receipt which gives away copyright.

Never forget that publishing is a business like any other business, totally unconnected with philanthropy, charity or pure love of literature. You have to do with business men.

Mr. Matsuo's Big Kite.

Jumatsu Matsuo, a native of Nagasaki, Japan, now residing on Rochelle avenue, Wissahickon, has built an enormous kite, shaped like an owl, which he intends flying from the hillside on Manayunk avenue. The kite is made of split bamboo frames, covered with rice paper, and requires a tail forty yards long to steady the aerial monster. He has two miles of string an eighth of an inch thick to hold the kite. After the kite has reached the height required he will send up on the string several mechanical objects to within a yard of the kite, which will again return to the ground. If the owl proves a success he intends on the Fourth of July to have one made like a ship, without tail or string, using gas balloons attached to each mast, and when at a certain height the ship will leave the balloons and float gracefully in space.—Philadelphia Record.

"Tesla's Glow" in England.

Tesla's experiments with high frequency currents before the Royal institution have laid such hold on the imagination of the English, who, as Tesla says in a recent letter to a friend in New York, "are the most enthusiastic people in the world in scientific matters," that crowds flock daily to the Crystal Palace to see the high pressure demonstrations given at the electrical exhibition. Many people find it hard to believe, without actually seeing it, that a tube carried in the hand, without any wire connection whatever, will fill a room with beautiful light and high pressure discharges with their dazzling and exquisite effects of color and light, and the illumination of wireless vacuum tubes promises to be indispensable at any afternoon party.—Exchange.

Evangelists in Jail.

The Rich brothers, who are known throughout Maine as the crazy evangelists of Piscataquis county, have been landed in Bangor jail. On May 29 they broke up a religious meeting at Sangerville because the exposition of the Gospel on that occasion was not according to their ideas; and a day or two later at a funeral, when the officiating clergyman remarked that the deceased was a good woman and was then in heaven, one of the brothers jumped up and declared that she had gone in an entirely different direction. That was the last straw, and the evangelists will suffer sixty days of martyrdom in a place where more attention is paid to the making of brooms than to theology.—New York Sun.

Floods Help Fishermen.

The recent high water at Marion, O., and vicinity has afforded the fish in the bigger streams a good opportunity to ascend the smaller, and they are found in abundance, and with little effort can be caught with hook or hand. Catfish of all sizes are found almost as numerous as the English sparrow and are caught with ease; also carp weighing five and six pounds are found in the Whetstone river in that county. Along the smaller streams and in ditches basketfuls of various kinds are reported to have been caught.

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MORE LABOR RIOTS.

CŒUR D'ALENE MINERS FOLLOW HOMESTEAD WORKMEN.

Battle Between Union and Non-Union Men with Fatal Results—A Number on Both Sides Killed and Injured and a Mill Destroyed.

WALLACE, Ida., July 11.—The strug- between the union miners in Cœur lene and the mine owners, which patched up about two months ago, broken out again in the town of , and resulted in a savage fight be- en union and non-union men at the sco and Gem mines, in which six n were killed, seven wounded, sev- y non-union men taken prisoners and Frisco mill blown up. The fight ted several hours. The governor has dered out the militia. The names of only three of the killed have been learned so far, all being union men. They are Gus Carlson, Harry Cummings and George Pettibone. The other men killed were guards at the mine.

After the mill was blown up the non-union men hung out a flag of truce and hostilities then ceased and the seventy men surrendered. The men are now under guard at the miners' union headquarters at Gem. The union men have resolved to drive every non-union man out of the district. The women and children have been removed to places of safety. Both the Gem and Frisco miners were guarded by men behind barricades armed with Winchesters, and as the canon is narrow where the miners are located the men behind the barricades could sweep the two railroad tracks and country road with their bullets. The Gem mine barricade is within 300 feet of the center of the town of Gem.

How the Trouble Started.

At 5 a. m. a miner from Gem started for Burke and when opposite the Frisco mine was fired upon. He ran back several hundred yards to Gem, where the shot had been heard, and soon the miners in the town gathered with arms. They marched in a body toward the Frisco mill, located directly in front of the mine. When scarcely within rifle range a volley from the Frisco mill greeted the miners and lead whistled all about them. They scattered and a regular battle ensued. One miner and one non-union man were killed and six wounded during the engagement. The miners in the meantime went around the hills up the canon above the mines, loaded a car with 750 pounds of giant powder and sent the car down the track toward the Frisco mine. Directly in front of the mill an explosion occurred, shattering the mill to splinters, making it a complete wreck and causing a loss of $200,000. It is reported that twenty men were killed by the explosion. The non-union men then showed the white flag and surrendered. They were marched down to the Miners' Union hall and guarded, no indignities being offered them after their surrender. While the fight was going on at Frisco the Gem guards suddenly began firing volley after volley into the town, riddling the buildings. John Ward, a citizen, was shot through the arm, and Gus Carlson, a union miner, was shot and fell. At Gem several hundred men were huddled in the streets with rifles and revolvers. At noon the Gem mine forces surrendered to the union men.

History of the Strike.

The Frisco and Gem were the only two union mines in the east end of Cœur d'Alene. The strike in Cœur d'Alene began about nine months ago. The fight was between the Mine Owners' association, organized to resist the Miners' union demand. Twelve mines, including all the leading ones, are included in the former organization and money has been freely contributed to carry on the fight. The former rates of wages were $3.50 per day to miners and shovelers and the strike of the miners grew ont of a reduction in the shovelers' wages to $3 per day. About two months ago matters were straightened out and work went on as usual, but since the Carnegie troubles began the old question of wages has been revived by the men and resulted in today's bloodshed.

THE ST. JOHNS FIRE.

Property to the Amount of $25,000,000 Destroyed.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 11.—The fire which started Friday afternoon raged all night and threatened to destroy the whole city. It is known positively that one man and six children have perished, but it is thought when the terrible excitement that now prevails subsides it will be found that the loss of life is much greater. Fully 600 buildings were burned. Many of these were dwelling houses and their occupants have been compelled to seek refuge in the fields. Fifteen thousand people are homeless. Many of these unfortunate people have lost everything they had in the world, and imperative calls will be made upon charity in their behalf. Fire broke out in Monk street, on which are situated the residences of the most wealthy inhabitants of the town. The eet is more than a mile in length, and y building on it was a three-story k. Since the fire in 1846 the author- refused to permit wooden buildings e erected on the street. This street practically destroyed. The follow- streets were wiped out: Military d, Duckworth street, Prescott street, een's road, Cochrane street, Gower reet, King's road, Cathedral hill, Long's ill. The fire stopped on Water street vest. From Cochrane street west of Bowering's, once thickly studded with dwellings, there is now nothing but a forest of chimneys.

Loss Will Aggregate $25,000,000.

It is now estimated that the great fire now raging here has created a loss of property aggregating $25,000,000 and has rendered 10,000 persons homeless.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Gladstone Already Discussing Legislation Plans of the New Parliament.

LONDON, July 11.—The few Conservative papers published on Sunday take a lugubrious view of the results of the elections thus far. They express no confidence of a Tory majority, but attempt to console themselves by the reflections that the Liberal majority will be small, and composed of discordant and unruly elements. The impression is sought to be conveyed that after a brief and stormy season of control the Liberals will fail to carry their pet measure of home rule in the form insisted upon by Mr. Gladstone, and that a fresh appeal to the country will be taken. By that time, the Tories hope, the hearts of the masses will be so filled with disgust at the subordination of the English issues to the demands of Ireland that the Conservatives will be restored to power by an overwhelming majority. It is learned that Mr. Gladstone is in frequent communication by wire with the leaders of his party, and is already discussing plans for legislation in the new parliament.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Long Anticipated Death of the Distinguished American Occurs.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A telephone message from Dobbs Ferry states that Cyrus W. Field died at 9:30 a. m.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The speaker laid before the house the senate silver free coinage bill, and stated that under the rules it would be referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Mr. Tracy, of New York, wanted it referred to the committee on banking and currency. Several calls of the house were successively ordered, but no quorum voted and the house adjourned.

In the senate Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, spoke on Mr. Hale's resolutions ascribing national prosperity to the protective tariff. A discussion over the conference report on the subject of an appropriation for entertaining G. A. R. veterans at the next encampment showed a majority in its favor and the clause, and another conference was ordered.

Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The last great appropriation bill not yet sent to the conference—the sundry civil bill—was reported in the senate. Mr. Aldrich, on behalf of the Republican majority, introduced a resolution to adjourn July 20, but plainly intimated an apprehension that the session would be protracted considerably beyond that time. Among the bills passed by the senate during the day was one increasing the pension rolls for loss of limbs $700 000 per anum and appropriating $20,000 for an investigation of the slums of big cities by the commissioner of labor. The senate also passed a house bill to punish the carrying of concealed weapons in the District of Columbia.

The house agreed to the conference report on the river and harbor bill and then filibustered for four hours over the reference of the silver bill. The conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up and considered until adjournment.

Thursday.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The senate debated the reference of the resolution to investigate the Homestead labor troubles, several political speeches resulting. The matter was finally referred to the contingent expenses committee. The Hatch anti-option bill was reported without recommendation.

In the house a truce was made on the silver bill, and Mr. Bland's motion to refer to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, was carried without opposition. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was disagreed to, 104 to 140. Mr. Williams' resolution to investigate the Homestead labor troubles was adopted.

Friday.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The fillibustering of the Republicans against suspension day was not very vigorous and was not pushed. The tin plate bill, the lead ore bill and the bill to limit the amount of wearing apparel which travelers may bring into this country free of duty were passed under suspension. A bill was passed amending the land forfeiture bill of 1890. A local government bill for Utah was also passed.

At the instance of Mr. Hill, of New York, the senate passed a bill changing the date of the dedication of the World's Columbian exposition buildings at Chicago from Oct. 12 to Oct. 21, 1892, so as not to interfere with the Columbian celebration authorized by the legislature of New York for the former date. The balance of the day was devoted to the further consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, without making any great progress.

Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The senate disposed of the sundry civil bill down to the last clauses, which contained the provisions to aid the World's Columbian exposition. A very animated discussion on a Sunday closing amendment, and upon the proposed issue of the souvenir half dollars, was in full progress when the senate adjourned. Mr. Sherman opposed the scheme, and Mr. Morgan charged that he did so because he feared that it would tend to popularize silver.

The house devoted the day to the consideration of conference reports, those on the postoffice and invalid pension appropriation and the Arizona funding bills, being agreed to. The reports on the naval and the legislative appropriation bills were disagreed to and new conferences were ordered. The committee on rules decided to report a resolution setting aside next Wednesday and Thursday for the consideration of the silver bill. At 3:15 p. m. the house adjourned until Monday.

Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The attendance in the house was larger than usual, and until the silver bill is disposed of the members will probably take a renewed interest in the proceedings. The following measures were passed: For the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at or near Omaha, appropriating $250,000 for the publication of the Eleventh census. Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lawson and Mr. Dolliver were appointed conferees in the naval appropriation bill. The conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was agreed to.

Senator Washburn occupied two hours and a half of the senate's time in a speech in favor of the Hatch anti-option bill. At the close of Mr. Washburn's speech the sundry civil bill was again taken up. The pending question was Mr. Quay's amendment to close the World's fair on Sunday. Without reaching a vote the senate at 5:45 adjourned for the day.

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7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
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FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables.

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 30th, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Aug. 11th, 1892.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 447.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, $70 that became due December 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due June 6th, 1892.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty-five hundred thirty-five and 89-100 ($2,535.89-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 23rd, A. D. 1892.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Mortgagee. (N. G. 110). [11-17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota: May 31st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 3, 1892, viz: Calvin B. Palmer, T. C. No. 8145 for the s ½ nw ¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec 2, twp 147, r. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Dewar, James Samson, Ira McDaniels, Samuel B. Palmer. All of Crookston, Minn.

[7-12] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. QUEBEC.

Office in McKinnon Block.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON. - MINNESOT

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,

Second Street,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,

Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

—DEALERS IN—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts. - - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL

HRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

WE HAVE THE

- - RUSHFORD WAGON, - -

"Good timber and bone dry," best finished and lightest running wagon in the market.

ADVANCE THRESHER and STRAW BURNING ENGINE, Minneapolis Binders, Walter A. Wood Mowers, and we keep a full stock of Repairs. You will soon need these articles and we ask you to call and let us demonstrate that cheap goods of this class are dear at any price. Our motto is "MERIT WINS," and our increasing trade every day shows this to be true. We have added a full line of

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES,
BELTING, HOSE,
TANK PUMPS,
LACE LEATHERS,
BRASS FITTINGS, ETC.,

and we sell at bottom prices. We are selling the remainder of our Buggy Stock at very low prices to close out. We also carry a nice line of Single and Double, Light and Heavy Harness, and sell at prices which defy competition. We carry a line of implements at all times full and complete. Give us a call, and remember

Merit Wins.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block, - - Crookston, Minn.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 63.
1 Northern 62.
2 Northern 51.
3 Northern 38.

Ben. Clements was up from Little Falls celebrating last week.

For plain or fancy job work leave orders at the JOURNAL job rooms.

New hay is beginning to come in freely. Ten dollars a ton is asked.

A telegraph office has been established at the station in the 5th ward.

J. G. McGrew went down to Fertile on Thursday evening of last week.

Only a few drunks to enliven the monotony of the police court last week.

A number of our young folks are camping out at Maple Lake this week.

A. G. Gallasch came up from St. Paul on Monday morning on a business trip.

Otto Lugger and son of Minneapolis were registered at the Commercial on Friday.

Several severe hail-storms are reported in different localities on Monday night.

The river rose about four feet on Tuesday, owing to the rains of Monday night.

Cyclone indications were numerous on Monday, but fortunately were not verified.

Reports from over the county show the grain in elegant shape and doing nicely.

The extremely hot weather of Monday was relieved by fine showers in the afternoon.

Many of the strikers at the mill went to work on the railroad Monday noon.

M. R. Brown was registered at the Merchants hotel in St. Paul on Thursday last.

Knute S. Aker was up from the west side on Tuesday. Reports crops looking nicely.

Prof. Rocheleau will deliver a lecture at the Congregational church on Friday evening.

W. A. Marvin, St. Paul, and C. J. Hunt, Fargo, were Commercial house guests on Tuesday.

Consult your address labels and if in arrears remember that a remittance is always in order.

Peter Cornelius left for St. Paul on Tuesday evening to attend the People's party convention.

Mrs. Newland has been enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Clough, of Wisconsin, for a week past.

O. T. Denney, one of the instructors for the teachers's training scool, arrived on Sunday morning.

Try Charlie Vine's meat market once. He will make it an object for you to call and leave an order.

If you want neat and stylish job work call and see what we can do for you. Any kinds—all kinds.

The new medical and surgical hospital at Grand Forks was formally opened last Saturday, July 9th.

The county commissioners meet on Monday for the transaction of such business as shall come before them.

Brickwork on the new Fournet block approaches completion and soon the finishing work will begin.

Prof. Sharkey, the genial N. P. agent, returned from his visit last week very much refreshed by the trip.

Charlie Vine is not doing any bragging but he is just simply selling the choicest cuts in the market. Try him.

Prof. Carruth reports great interest manifested in the teachers' training school, which is an encouraging feature.

W. T. Sherman came over from Grafton on Sunday evening and gave this office a pleasant call on Monday.

Barrette & Dufresne commenced work on the excavation for their new block on Broadway on Monday morning.

The work of brick-laying on the new Anderson & Olson block on Robert street was commenced on Monday morning.

The county board adjourned on Tuesday afternoon until next Monday, when they will meet as a board of equalization.

Charlie Johnson came down from Thief River Falls on Monday en route to St. Paul to attend the People's party convention.

Heavy showers on Monday evening did an immense sight of good to the thirsty fields and brought the wheat out in good shape.

Andrew Opheim was up from Fertile on Tuesday. Said he noticed that there were not so many people in the city as last week.

James Ryan and H. W. Hall appeared before Judge Christianson charged with stealing a watch. Bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

Max Erieson's family left for Maple Lake this morning.

Miss Etta Howard is visiting friends in Grand Forks.

Mrs. J. J. Hayes is visiting her brother, R. P. Roberts.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

Bi Chapin went to Warren this week to sing with the W. C. T. U. convention.

Alderman L. D. Marshall went to Minneapolis last Friday evening returning on Sunday morning.

Adolph Bydal of the Dalen, left for Wisconsin last week to join his wife who is visiting relatives there.

It is reported that a farm laborer named Regan was killed on the farm of Mr. Love in the town of Keystone, on Monday, by lightning.

Henry Watts got his fingers badly jammed handling baggage on Monday evening. Henry is a Great Northern baggage slinger.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of job work, from a fine handsome label to a full sheet colored poster in a first class manner.

Conductor Casper Sands has sold his residence to Chas. Westerberg, who, we are told, will build an addition to the Scandinavian hotel.

C. P. De Mers, Eli Steenerson, W. G. Hunt and John D. Knudson left for St. Paul on Tuesday evening to attend the People's party convention.

F. H. Walker of the firm of Ames & Walker, Fargo, N. D., passed through the city Saturday. They handle the Otto gas engine for threshing purposes.

Last week the town was overflowing with strangers, but this week the contrast is so great that it seems like everybody had suddenly moved out.

Comrade C. Snyder came in on Monday to insure his fine crop with the Minnesota Hail Co. He does not propose to take any chances on hail storms.

Doc. M. Le Guee is putting on great style in these days with that new horse and buggy, but he has worked hard and deserves a liberal share of worldly prosperity.

Mrs. Wm. Boyd left for Grand Rapids, Mich., last Sunday evening, and expects to be gone about three weeks visiting friends in different parts of Michigan.

Since uncle Taylor was made an official under the city government there seems to be a dignity and grace about his actions that we never noticed before.

During the storm on Monday evening an old store building belonging to J. P. Johnson, at McIntosh, was wrecked by the wind. No other damage to the village reported.

Frank Robert, Esq., of St. Paul, with his family, is in the city visiting his father and friends. Frank has been in the probate office in St. Paul for eighteen years, which shows a pretty good record.

The Fosston line furnishes business enough for a daily train service, but only gets three trains a week. Hardly a train day when the train is not from one to two hours late, owing to too much business.

Louis Ellington drove down from Thief River Falls on Tuesday afternoon. Says the storm of Monday night consisted of rain that did worlds of good to the crops. The new bank is doing a land office business.

Miss Minnie Bailey, accompanied by her friend Mrs. Madden, arrived rom Minneapolis on Tuesday morning for a visit of two or three weeks' durttion with Miss Bailey's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bailey.

Dr. Robertson departed for Minneapolis on Tuesday evening to attend the dental convention in that city. Doc. says this is the only vacation he has had for five years, and he means to have a good time while he is away.

M. N. Berg, a former citizen of Crookston, now of Cloquet, Minn., came up last Friday for a few days visit with old friends. Mr. Berg says our city has improved wonderfully since he left five years ago and he predicts a brilliant future for us.

A horse belonging to Mike Malone was rescued from the river on Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, just in time to save its life. It is supposed that the horse was in the river nearly if not all night, and had gotten tangled up among the logs, which prevented its escape.

Will Newton, after a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in the city left for his home near Mapleton, N. D. on Monday evening. Will is one of the prosperous farmers of the country, has tried mercantile and machinery business and says he can make as much money on his farm as in any business pursuit and do it easier and more independently. He says he knows of no other country in the world where a farmer can make more money than in the Red River valley.

The People's party meet in convention this week, and will probably put Donnelly in nomination for governor.

Engineer Tom Hunt takes his train again about as good as new. JOURNAL readers will remember his accident at McIntosh last winter whereby he suffered a broken leg which has furnished a sufficient amount of business to satisfy Tom and keep him out of mischief ever since.

In connection with the teachers' training school the first of a series of lectures will be given on Friday evening at the Congregational church. The lecture will be by Prof. Rocheleau. Subject: "Life and Writings of Henry W. Longfellow." The lecture will begin at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

The Minnesota Hail Insurance association insured 2,427 acres on Monday—most of the applications coming in by mail. This company is doing a rattling good business in hail insurance and everybody interested should not fail to get their terms. Call at their rooms in the Reckitt block.

Engineer Jack Bunnell has been enjoying a week's vacation. When the strikers appeared on Monday morning in front of his dwelling he joined 'em, said he wasn't going to bring water and split wood any longer—but about dinner time Jack wilted, and asked for his old job again at the same wages.

Pat. Russell went out for a great hunt this week. When he reached the happy hunting grounds he discovered that he had brought along some 12 gauge cartridges for his 10 bore gun, and then he hunted—for home, while his fine mobile countenance was blazing with wrath. He didn't shoot his toes off that time.

The Fierce Columbus Co. disbanded for the season on Monday. Manager Columbus detained some of the trunks to secure payment of his claim and Mrs. Jennie Fierce brought a replevin suit alleging that the trunks were her own personal property. The replevin suit is returnable before Judge Spendley on Monday next if not settled before.

The Garfield Republican club of Fertile has 75 members on its list. The officers are: Dr. A. Nelson, president, Norman Hanson, vice-president; Frank Warren, secretary, and Andrew Opheim, treasurer. Every member of the Fertile brass band wears a Harrison hat and is a member of the club. The club has 45 or 50 earnest workers and is growing at a rapid rate.

The Grand Forks Daily News indulged in a red-hot roast of the city of Crookston at the alleged neglect of Grand Forks citizens encampment week. Hundreds of Grand Forks citizens speak in terms of the highest praise of the way they were used, and only Bierly kicks—but Bierly must kick at something or he would strangle—even his own party don't know enough to do things right, according to his ideas.

The teachers' training school commenced a four weeks' session at the high school building on Monday morning with an attendance of 70 teachers from Polk county, and 8 or 10 from Norman, Marshall and Kittson counties. Prof. Rocheleau, of Moorhead, O. T. Denney, of St. Paul, and Miss Emily Harris, of Faribault, are the instructors. The JOURNAL is pleased to see so large an attendance from Polk county.

Crookston Daily Times:—William A. Hammond, Junior of the JOURNAL printing house, is not to be seen at his desk these days, but is confined to his room at the Commercial hotel, with his face covered with bandages and one eye shut—the result of—no, not a scrap in which he figured as fighting editor—but on the contrary he got twisted up in some poison ivy in the woods on Sunday last, and now regrets the walk he took.

"Uncle's Darling," presented by the Hettie Bernard Chase Company at the Grand on Tuesday evening, was highly enjoyed by a fairly large audience. The play is a sea-faring tale, very unique in its way, abounding in novel, comical and striking situations, without a chestnut lying about to be sprung at an unexpected moment. The orchestra was exceptionally good, and there was not a minute during the entertainment that was not thoroughly enjoyable.

The Thief River Falls Press paid our esteemed townsman E. M. Stanton the following compliment on his Fourth of July oration at that place: "Hon. E. M. Stanton of Crookston delivered the oration of the day and was listened to with attention which marked it as a masterpiece of literary production. No bombast nor senseless poetry, but a constant flow of pleasing language fraught with a brilliancy of thought and literary training. Mr. Stanton's address was supplemented with some well chosen remarks by Ira C. Richardson of this city, who like his predecessor gave his hearers food for thought and and stirred the soul to a spirit of love and patriotism."

Last Friday a stranger named Pete Barry was brought before Justice Spendley, charged with stealing a $5.00 bill on July 4th from Louis Rivard, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Second street and Broadway. He admitted the theft, but said that he was so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. The state asked for a jury trial, which was granted, and after listening to the evidence and deliberating for a short time brought in a verdict of guilty, and defendant was sentenced to pay a fine which, including costs, amounted to $28.50.

After the encampment last week Peter Hoffman went down to Pembina, N. D., to see his brother whom he says he has not met before in over 25 years. On his return to this city he was presented by the members of his little drum corps with a picture of the corps and an elegant pipe, and by Asa Thomas with a G. A. R. hat. The old veteran was visibly affected by these testimonials of esteem and expressed his thanks in a few brief words. He urges the corps to preserve their organization and to continue their practice and promised to return later and give them further instructions.

On Monday morning 65 of the men employed at the Walker saw-mill went out on a strike for an increase of 25 cents a day. They came over to the brewery in a body, then paraded the street to the site of Barrette & Dufresne's new block, where they attempted to incite the laborers on the excavation to go on a strike with them. The chief of police was summoned, who took one of their number in, and the balance congregated in the street on Broadway in front of the Methodist church and argued the matter a while, finally returning to the mill. The mill kept running right along just the same.

Comrade Aleck Burnam had quite an experience one day last week. While driving out to his home he was accosted by a stranger who asked him for a ride. Later on the stranger pulled a revolver and asked comrade Burnam to contribute to a relief fund for the stranger's benefit. Burnam did not like the idea, so he grabbed a wrench and hit the fellow such a blow that he tumbled from the buggy and Burnam drove on home. The fellow evidently mistook his man when he tackled an old vet, a man who has looked into the mouths of cannon on the battlefield, but he found out his mistake.

The JOURNAL force is somewhat demoralized this week. Our Mr. Hammond took a stroll in the park on Sunday with Doc. Just, and rolled about in the poison ivy until he had thoroughly inoculated his system and got a countenance on him fearful and wonderful to behold; our job man went off to Maple Lake to enjoy a brief outing and a felon on his left hand; slug 2, on the cases, went to see his best girl on Monday—and he never came back; our little devil, Louis, was taken with cholera infantum or printer's colic, or somedings like dot, and the old man himself returned from St. Paul on Sunday morning in a fit of the dumps, and has been sort o' lost all this week—so taken as a whole the events of the past week have had a tendency to paralyze the whole institution to an uncomfortable degree, but we are glad to report progress and the prospect that the whole force will be restored to its normal condition within a day or so.

And these have insured with the Minnesota Hail Insurance Company:

	P.O.	Acres.
L. C. Couvrette,	Crookston	40
F. Bivins,	"	200
Ben Geraux	"	125
M. E. Bartlett,	"	128
Jas. Robert,	"	50
Jas, Lee Jr.,	Buffington,	100
Walter Latta,	"	75
Harmon Osterloh,	Euclid	120
Peter Nelson,	"	30
Frank Jechoutek,	"	70
W. J. Frankle,	"	75
Henry Osterloh Jr.,	"	100
B. Carisch,	"	120
Henry Osterloh Sr.,	"	100
John Carl,	"	52½
Frank Benoit,	"	155
Gaston Bros,	Fisher	100
A. C. Rhinehart,	E. G. Forks	250
Frank Hodek	"	80
John Rea,	"	200
Frank McMarluk,	"	120
Jahn Zavoral,	Tabor	25
Martin Bozdrik,	"	40
J. E. Fleming,	Buffington	150
W. J. McWalters	"	90
Mali Nelson,	Fosston	50
Paul Fosbakken,	"	45
Arne J. Vidness,	"	85
T. B. Olson,	"	50
Chris O. Mae,	"	40
Ole Mellsmoen,	"	50
John Emerson,	"	50
Ole Peterson,	E. G. Forks	30
Andrew Larson,	"	50
Reyal Hutchins,	"	50
Ladvig A. Hammer,	Fertile	50
Haagen Flaaen,	Melvin	30
Ole N. Forvestad,	Fertile	35
Fred Baaty,	Crookston	20
L. Husby,	Fertile	25
Riker Evenson,	"	50
Ole J. Moen,	"	130
Aste O. Ennsberg,	"	75
K. S. Green,	"	25
Arthur Hasty,	Crookston	50
Hemming Nesseth,	Fertile	50
K. I. Bolll,	"	30
S. Kepded,	"	30
Nels Clementson,	"	100

If you are bilious, take Beecham's Pills.

Mrs. R. H. Battey and her children left on Monday evening for a visit with friends in Minneapolis and South Dakota, expecting to be away about four weeks.

Warren Register:—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Campian were in the city on Monday. Mr. Campian is one of Polk county's successful farmers, and does not believe the country is going to destruction, all at once.

Regular services morning and evening next Sunday at the Congregational church. Rev. R. H. Battey, the pastor, will speak. The evening services will be of interest to the instructors and members of the training school and Business College. Evening subject, "The Good Teacher."

Strayed or Stolen.

From the premises of the undersigned, at Lockhart, Norman county, Minn., one bay mare weight about 800 pounds. Had one white hind foot and some scratches on her body made recently by wire fence. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery. Address

S. B. PALMER,
[13-14] Lockhart, Minn.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending July 9th, 1892.

Onstad, Olsen Peter
Harder, E A
McKelson, Chris
Ray, L B F

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

THE WORD "GOSSOON."

Carroll Johnson Explains the Meaning of the Title of His Irish Play.

Carroll Johnson, the Irish singing comedian, who appears here soon in E. E. Kidder's beautiful comedy-drama and scenic masterpiece, "The Gossoon," while playing the role of Clancy O'Connell, a young Kerry Squire, gives the definition of the title of the play.

"Sure, a gossoon is a boy widout much of a head on his shoulders."

A correspondent called on Mr. Johnson in his dressing room a few nights ago, and was cordially received by the charming comedian.

"The meaning o' the word 'gossoon,' is it?" said Mr. Johnson with a delicious touch of the brogue. "well, it's an Irish word, and means a simple, true-heart sort of a being between a boy and a man. A youth, as it were.

"I think," continued the comedian, "that it is the French garcon with a pair of Irish corduroy breeches on him."

Mr. Johnson showed his knowledge of Irish history by telling the correspondent that when Napoleon I. was in power, influenced by the Irish patriot, Wolf Tone, he sent a French expedition to Ireland under the command of General Hoche. The natural supposition is that the Irish peasantry took from these Frenchmen their word garcon—a boy—and corrupted it into "gossoon."

Carroll Johnson is a magnetic young Irishman with laughing eyes, pearly teeth and black hair. He is one of the most unctuous of story tellers, and is always welcomed in social circles because he never fails to have a twinkle in his eye, a wrinkle at the corners of his mouth and a bon mot at the tip of his tongue. He certainly is one of the handsomest and most popular comedians on the stage.

At the Grand opera house on Tuesday evening, July 19th. Tickets now on sale at Tom Morris.'

TOWN TALK.

Will Peterson: No, I am not going to be married pretty quick, but am just hunting a room for me an' Henry while the folks are at the lake.

Felix Fournet: I expect the brickwork on the new block will be about completed this week. I shall use the second and third stories for flats.

Geo. J. McManus: Well, my boy, come up and see me in my new office in the Reckitt block and I will show you a good line of business in life insurance.

A lady: I wonder if these saloon keepers who have the scrubbing of their saloon floors scraped out over the sidewalks, couldn't just as well mop their slops out the back doors.

J. H. Thomas: You may inform JOURNAL readers that I am now prepared to do all work in the line of dentistry with neatness and dispatch, and can extract teeth without pain and without the use of anesthetics.

Adolph Bydal: "I should ever so much like to support Hon. Knute Nelson for governor next fall and I believe that if the People's party nominate Donnelly, Nelson will be elected all right enough—and the People's party will nominate Donnelly without a shadow of doubt.

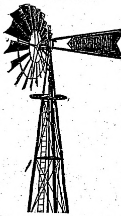
Bargains in everything in my store.
A. STURE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 19th, 1892, viz: Bersvend O. Roen. D. S. No. 11,959, for the w nw¼ Sec. 30, Tp 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz Martin O. Neegaard, Aener Olson, Herman Helgesen, Charley Olson, all of Neillsville P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[13-18] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

THE IMPERIAL



All Steel Windmill,

Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.

We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
ANTI-FREEZING
FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.

CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,

Broadway, near Robert St, Crookston, Minn.

33⅓ Per Cent
DISCOUNT
ON
FANS
AT
Fontaine
& Anglim's.

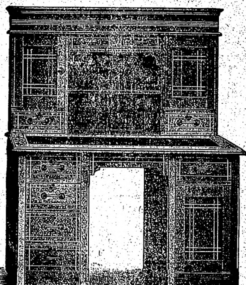
Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892. NO. 14

MINNESOTA Historical Society HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE COMPANY.

$20.50. OFFICE FURNITURE.



FURNITURE, — CARPETS, — BURIAL SUPPLIES.

Full Line of Office Furniture. Rolltop Desks from $24 to $45. Office Chairs 90c to $9 50.

OUR INDUCEMENTS.

We carry the stock. We pay freight 100 miles for our customers. We guarantee safe delivery of goods. We buy of the best factories in the country.

Embalmers and Funeral Directors Elegant New Hearse just received.

-2,000 ACRES DAILY-

This is about the average number of acres of grain which is being insured against hail. It is coming in from all over the state. Only one loss reported yet.

Here are the names of a few who have insured in Polk county.

L. C. Couvrette,	Crookston	40
F. Bivins,	"	200
Ben Geraux	"	125
M. E. Bartlett,	"	128
Jas. Robert,	"	50
Jas. Lee Jr.,	Buffington,	100
Walter Latta,	"	75
Harmon Osterloh,	Euclid	120
Peter Nelson,	"	30
Frank Jechoutek,	"	70
W. J. Frankle,	"	75
Henry Osterloh Jr.,	"	100
B. Carisch,	"	120
Henry Osterloh Sr.,	"	100
John Carl,	"	52½
Frank Benoit,	"	155
Gaston Bros,	Fisher	100
A. C. Rhinehart,	E. G. Forks	250
Frank Hodek	"	80
John Rea,	"	200
Frank McMarluk,	"	120
Jahn Zavoral,	Tabor	25
Martin Bozdrik,	"	40
J. E. Fleming,	Buffington	150
W. J. McWalters	"	90
Mali Nelson,	Fosston	50
Paul Fosbakken,	"	45
Arne J. Vidness,	"	85
T. B. Olson,	"	50
Chris O. Mae,	"	40
Ole Mellsmoen,	"	50
John Emerson,	"	50
Ole Peterson,	E. G. Forks	30
Andrew Larson,	"	50
Reyal Hutchins,	"	50
Ladvig A. Hammer,	Fertile	50
Haagen Flaaen,	Melvin	30
Ole N. Forvestad,	Fertile	35
Fred Baaty,	Crookston	20
L. Husby,	Fertile	25
Riker Evenson,	"	50
Ole J. Moen,	"	130
Aste O. Ennsberg,	"	75
K. S. Green,	"	25
Arthur Hasty,	Crookston	50
Hemming Nesseth,	Fertile	50
K. I. Bolli,	"	30
S. Kepded,	"	30
Nels Clementson,	"	100

MINNESOTA HAIL ASSOCIATION

Reckitt Block, Crookston, Minn.

Attraction for the Grand.

A. Y. Pearson's two greatest melo-dramatic successes, "Midnight Alarm" and "Police Patrol" have lately been secured by Mr. L. J. Columbus for early production at the Grand.

These are two of the greatest melodramas on the road and abound in exciting incidents, amusing situations and magnificent scenic effect.

The great railroad scene in the "Midnight Alarm," where the night express is seen about to dash through an open draw-bridge and is saved by the heroic actions of two noble women is said to far surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed.

Another feature of the play is the introduction of a real steam fire engine drawn by two magnificent horses which at one time belonged to the New York city fire service. They are first seen in the stable, the alarm of fire is given, the horses dash to their places, the harness is thrown on in an instant, and at the signal they dash off at full speed to the fire and thus they represent on the stage what they have done many times in reality.

Still another feature is the "living clock" which has its place and helps to unravel the plot of the play.

The "Patrol" equals in every respect the "Midnight Alarm." It deals with the police service of New York and shows all the workings of that organization. It is what may be termed a melo-drama, while in reality it is a simple but connected story of police life, illustrating, with delightful scenic pictures, the various localities of a great city. Its mounting is of the most liberal kind, the artist's brush having been freely used. Then the introduction of a magnificent team of horses and patrol wagon add to the realism. The characters are all well drawn and natural. They are those we meet every day, and their varied experiences form a play which reads like an interesting novel, gladly taken up but reluctantly laid aside.

It embodies both the elements of comedy and pathos. The company engaged in the illustration of "The Patrol" embraces names that have for years been recognized factors in the theatrical world. And so the world moves on, and these things take us from ourselves and transport us to other realms that are most pleasing.

Mr. Columbus is to be congratulated in securing two such splendid attractions as are soon to appear at his theatre.

August George, county auditor of Norman county for many years past, came up on Wednesday morning for a chat with old-time friends. As soon as Will Arnold spied him he procured a hack and inveigled city attorney Martin O'Brien and our senior editor and took August for a drive around our city, visiting the race-course among other interesting points. This is Mr. George's first visit to our city in some time, and he noticed many great improvements. Says we have the finest race-course in the Northwest.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of Two Adjourned Meetings of the City Council.

Questions of Street Grading and Drainage Discussed and Disposed of.

Bills Allowed Resolutions Pass.d, Reports Adopte.—Other Business.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Friday evening, July 15th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Austin, Childs, Walker.

Petition relating to placing an electric light at the corner of Fletcher and Broadway streets was read and laid on the table.

The city attorney reported that the grading contract with John R. McKinnon had been signed.

On motion the city attorney was instructed to accept the bond of John R. McKinnon with Alan McKinnon and Alexander McKinnon as sureties.

The city engineer passed in the following report upon the amount of earth to be moved in grading Broadway from Third to Ninth street and also cost per cubic yard for excavating same:

NAME OF OWNER.	BLOCK.	LOT.	FRONTAGE.	COST.
William Chesser	10	13 & 14	50	$ 54
David Curry	10	15	25	54
O. Lachance	10	16	25	60
R. & M. Dagan	10	17 & 18	30	1 72
A. Harris	10	19 & 20	50	2 32
John Munroe	10	21 & 22	50	2 64
H. B. Montgomery	10	23	25	44
Alvira C. Sweet	10	24	25	24
Geo. & M. Young	11	13 & 14	50	3 28
W. H. Stewart	11	15 & 16	50	7 80
Lizzie L. Maily	11	17, 18, 19	75	14 16
C. P. Gaudette	11	20	25	5 44
J. O. Matthews	11	21 & 22	50	12 88
C. S. Spendley	11	23 & 24	50	15 12
N. P. Stone	12	13,14,15,16 17,18,19,20 21	250	57 80
Almira H. Burham	12	23 & 24	50	3 36
Marietta Young	13	13, 14	55	32 12
Geo. L. Erskine	13	15, 16, 17	70	46 68
R. G. Woodham	13	18	20	15 36
Mrs. G. Thompson	13	19, 20	45	27 60
Mary McAvoy	13	21,22,23,24	100	20 64
J. Lawrence	14	15,16,17,18 19,20	150	42 16
	14	13		
	14	14		
M. Young and Eben M. Lancaster	14	21,22,23,24	100	19 76
Helen Erskine	15	13, 14	50	5 28
Karl W. Butler	15	15	25	5 92
Lee & Herrick		16	25	7 01
Geo. Q. Erskine	15	17	25	8 88
James H. Lee	15	18	25	8 88
Geo Crocker	15	19	25	9 04
H. E. Sawyer	15	20, 21, 22	75	24 56
James H. Lee	15	23	25	4 80
John Mouroe	15	24	25	2 96
Munn Bros	19	1	75	14 32
A. Clements	19	1	75	27 64
C. H. Raynolds	19	2	75	24 00
Albert Harrington	19	2	75	11 20
Ann LaChapelle	20	1	150	81 92
	20	2	150	30 00
E. A. Jennings	21	1	75	20 64
Harry Leechest	21	1	75	27 60
W. Watts	21	2	150	94 16
Court House square			300	61 16
W. E. McKenzie	22	1	150	38 72
H. B. Montgomery	22	2	150	19 68
Hannah Walts	23	1	150	6 54
John Bartlebt	23	2	100	2 86
Henry Waltz	23	2	50	54
Across 8th street			160	51
Across 7th street			160	49 28
Across 6th street			160	45 56
Across 5th street			160	17 04
Across 4th street			160	12 82
Across 3rd street			160	23 10

City's part $124.20
Property's part $1,010.28.
Note—All blocks in original townsite.

Alderman Jennings excused.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that when we adjourn it be to meet on Monday evening at 8 p. m., July 18.

Moved by Alderman McGlogan, seconded by Ald. Marlette that the assessor be paid the balance of his salary. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Ald. Watts that the president appoint a committee of three to confer with the engineer in the matter of drainage and sidewalks for the streets which are about to be graded.

President appointed Aldermen Morrisey, Watts, McGlogan.

The president appointed the aldermen of the second ward to confer with August Walters in regard to running the proposed sewer through his property.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Monday evening July 18th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Watts, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Walker.

The finance committee reported upon the following bills:

John Nevin & Son, granite markers $33.60
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise for poor 3.65
Fontaine & Anglim, for merchandise and decorations for city hall 12.25

On motion the report was accepted and the bills ordered paid.

The committee to whom was refered the matter of placing the gutters and sidewalks on the streets to be graded reported in favor of allowing for a 12 foot sidewalk on the 80 foot streets and for a 10 foot sidewalk on the 60 foot streets, and the sidewalks if not laid full width to be laid midway between the property line and the gutters.

At an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held the 18th day of July 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman McGlogan:

Be it resolved, That, the City Comptroller is hereby ordered to have placed to the credit of the Second ward fund the sum of $200, said sum to be borrowed from the permanent improvement fund and to be returned to said permanent improvement fund from first money of said ward fund which shall be collected.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Watts, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 18th day of July 1892.

John Cromb,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 19th day of July, 1893.

Wm. Anglim,
Mayor.

Attest:
E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the bill of the Crookston Water Works, Power and Light Co. after deducting $67.95 from the bill for nights which lamps did not burn.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the report be accepted and the bill ordered paid as recommended. Carried.

At an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held the 18th day of July, 1892, Alderman McGlogan offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey.

The City Council of the City of Crookston do hereby resolve, That, Broadway street in said city from the intersection thereof by Third street to the intersection thereof by Ninth street, be and the same is hereby ordered graded to the grade established thereon as shown by the files and records in the office of the city engineer of said city and in accordance with the flats and/profiles in said office designating the course, character and extent of said improvement and to the estimated nature and extent hereinafter designated.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Watts, Cromb. Aldermen Childs, Jennings, Marlette not voting.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared lost by the president of the council.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the resolution be reconsidered.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Watts, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Austin, Anderson, Cromb. Nays, none. Motion declared carried and the resolution reconsidered.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Watts, that when we adjourn it be to meet on Monday, July 25th. Carried.

On motion the petition of an electric light being placed on Fletcher & Broadway be referred to the electric light committee. Carried.

On motion the matter of dumping the surplus earth from Ash street at the Jerome bridge was referred to the Aldermen of the Fourth ward.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

Wanted.

A good man for farm work; one capable of taking entire control when necessary; must be single and sober. Apply to,

M. E. Bartlett,
Fairfax.

The Saratoga of the West.

Readers of the Polk County Journal who visit the Twin Cities this summer should run out to Hotel Lafayette at Lake Minnetonka for a day, and see the largest and finest resort hotel in the Northwest. Frequent trains on the Great Northern, which connect with steamers for a tour of the Lake. If you intend making a trip anywhere, see Agent W. W. Fegan, of the Great Northern.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

A Goodly Number of Teachers in Attendance at the Teachers' Training School.

Most of Them are from Polk County—Very Few From Norman and Marshall.

A List of Those Present and a Review of the Work Done Thus Far.

The Training School.

Although there are not as many teachers in attendance at the training school as was expected, a very successful school is being conducted. The attendance from Norman and Marshall counties is very light, but it is thought that as many of the schools close this week, there will be an increase in the attendance at the school next week. Three rooms in the school building are being used by the teachers. One room is in charge of Prof. W. F. Rocheleau, of Moorhead, Miss Emily Harris, of Faribault, has another, and O. T. Dennie, of St. Paul, is in charge of the third. The following teachers have been registered thus far with County Superintendent Carruth:

POLK COUNTY.

Fosston.—Clara Hendrickson, Hilda Hendrickson, Mary Moen, Melvina C. Miller, Maria Baumann, Viola Haley.

Crookston.—John J. Regan, Fred Mageau, Mary Morgan, Margaret Eversol, Gertie Barb, Nellie M. Hunt, Maud Sargeant, Anna A. Ostby, Olive Akre, Nellie McGuire, Miriam Dobson, Josephine Kirsch, Maud LeGuee, Hattie L. Stone, Alice M. Childs, Mamie Sargeant, Emily Brunner, Katie Marin, Rachel Nicholson, Lena Bakker, W. A. Marin, Lizzie Zarracher, Mamie Swanson, Cozy B. McAvoy, Leone Bodine, Nellie O'Neill, Agnes Godbout.

McIntosh.—Tilda Berg, Martha Lutness, Edward E. Havik.

Fertile.—Lena Kilen, Mary R. Hanson.

Woodside.—Mary Grimshau, Effie Grimshau, Myrtle Stoddard.

Maple Bay.—Azile M. Horton, Carrie Hunter.

Lambert.—Jennie Toulouse, Katie Toulouse, Eugene Lee, Mary Lambert.

Fisher.—Sophia A. Grundesen, Sigri O. Anenson.

Lindsay.—Anna Thompson.

Grand Forks.—Thoma Tonning.

Euclid.—Emma Woodall.

Gentilly.—Emma Pelka.

Red Lake Falls.—Emma Sutter, Lena Sutter.

Thief River Falls.—Nicholas Nelson.

Brooks.—Victoria Guerard.

Neilsville.—Miss Ball.

NORMAN COUNTY.

Twin Valley.—Oscar Wold, Maria Olson, Emma Beise.

Ada.—Annie H. Gundersen, Carrie E. Bullock.

Hendrum.—Julia Olson.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Stephen.—Gertie Isaacson, Katie Stein, Georgiane Isaacson.

The class in physiology, under the direction of Prof. Rocheleau, has studied the human skeleton, the muscular system, foods and the digestive organs. In civil government an analysis of the constitution of the United States through the power of congress has been made. The work in pedagogy has been confined to the study of Page's theory and practice of working. The subject of qualification of the teacher, personal habits, responsibility and right views of education have been considered. On Monday Mr. Rocheleau supplemented the work with a lecture on "Attention."

In Mr. Dennie's department the classes in Geography have thus far given most of the time to Mathematical Geography. The classes have considered the relation of the earth to the solar system. They have studied its form, size, motions, the cause of day and night and the change of seasons, with the resulting zones and their boundaries. The class in elementary Arithmetic has discussed the fundamental principles and processes, and considered the best means of teaching these to beginners, as well as more advanced pupils. In Reading the drill so far has been principally on expression, particular attention being given to inflection and emphasis.

A brief summary of the work done in Miss Harris' department is as follows:

Advanced grammar: 1. Brief outline of the history of the English language. 2. Brief study of orthography, including letters, their use and main classifications. 3. A study of the sentence leading up to analysis.

History: A summation of the conditions existing at the close of the war, events leading to the formation of the constitution, the constitution, the administrations of Washington and Adams.

Elementary grammar: A study of the sentence; analysis began.

Advanced arithmetic: The operations in fractions; addition and subtraction of fractions.

Algebra: Factoring; highest common factor; lowest common multiple; fractions begun.

Crookston is Growing.

The most pleasing feature of the improvements made in Crookston this summer is their permanency. While we have had seasons when more business blocks have been built, this season all such structures are of solid brick—built to stay. Had the season given promise of the usual yield, there would have been at least as many more brick blocks erected, and should the crop prove one of average yield, next year will see more building in Crookston than ever before. There has been a notable activity in residence buildings, and these, too, have been of a permanent and ornamental nature, and yet with all the new buildings erected the supply is not adequate to the demand. Had twice the number of residences been built they could readily have found occupants.

How John Made the Rifle.

Bill Marin tells one on John Kyle which he calls on Geo. M. Swift to verify. Bill says that John was sort o' standing about the gate cogitating about whether to go in or not when the gate keeper catching his eye said: "Do you want to go in, John?" "Well, I don't know if I do or not," said John. "See that individual peeking through the slats down there?" said the gate keeper. "Yes," said John. "Well, if you will go down and ask that individual to mount that horse and ride in I will let you in scott free." No sooner said than done and John marched in amid the plaudits of the bystanders, but Bill Marin can tell the story and get more fun out of it. Ask him or Swift.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish, in behalf of myself and family, to return my sincere thanks to the Crookston firemen and the many citizens who so willingly lent their services at the fire which partially destroyed my house Friday, and also regret and sympathize with Mr. Geo. Vine in the accident that befell him while assisting in saving furniture from the burning building.

W. B. Dawley.

Maple Bay.

Mrs. Lucy Farrel, wife of Mr. John Farrel, died at their residence on July 15, of la grippe. Mrs. Farrel was 63 years of age and had a husband and many children and grandchildren to mourn her loss. She was much beloved by all who knew her. A large procession followed her to the grave. The reverend Mr. A. G. Washington preached a very affecting sermon. Mr. Farrel has the heartfelt sympathy of all for the loss of one so dearly beloved.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrel have been residents of Polk county for ten years. The remains were interred in Maple Bay cemetery.

La grippe is doing some severe work in this neighborhood. It has carried off one of Grove Park's oldest pioneers in the person of Mr. Robert Finnessy. He helped to build the first house in Grove Park. He was a highly respected citizen and had many friends, but no relatives to take care of him, but was well cared for by Mr. and Mrs. John Buhn, of Mentor. He passed away on the 13th of July, after an illness of a few weeks and was interred in Maple Bay cemetery. The funeral service was held at the residence of Mr. Buhn, where a goodly number of friends were assembled.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the Journal office. [10 t. f.]

He Ought to Succeed As a Newspaper Man.

A few weeks since P. M. Ringdal bought out the Tribune in this city, and last week he received the nomination for State treasurer. Now if he can get elected he ought to be able to run a country newspaper as far as the funds are concerned.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending July 16th, 1892.

Crawford, Col. Chas.
Filbert, W.
Devine, J. H.
Goshow, Frank
Nelson, Iver. (2)

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. Dawley, P. M.

WARRANTS ARE OUT

CHARGES AGAINST STRIKERS MADE BY SECRETARY LOVEJOY.

Hugh O'Donnell and a Number of Other Leaders Charged With Murder—Burgess McLuckie, One of the Accused Men, Placed Behind the Bars.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—John McLuckie, burgess or chief municipal officer of Homestead, is a prisoner in one of the cells of the county jail. Telegrams are being sent to a dozen points between here and New York seeking the aid of the police authorities for the arrest of Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the strikers, and warrants are in the hands of officers of the law for seven other prominent participants in the troubles at Homestead and who are but the vanguard of a small army of strikers that it is proposed to bring before the bar of the law. The intention of the Carnegie company to institute criminal proceedings against the Homestead leaders in the event of the county authorities failing to take cognizance of the recent riot, was carried into effect much quicker than had been anticipated. The preliminary stages of the proceedings were conducted with considerable secrecy. It was shortly before noon when Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie company, sauntered leisurely into the office of Alderman McMasters, at Diamond and Grant streets. He was unaccompanied and by a curious coincidence nobody but the alderman was in the office at the time, the constables attached to the place being behind the closed doors of the anteroom. Mr. Lovejoy stated that he desired to lay informations against certain men,

Charging the Crime of Murder

and the alderman proceeded to draw up the papers. The information set forth that on the 6th of July the men did feloniously and riotously with force of arms and with deadly weapons, murder T. J. Connors, a Pinkerton watchman, and Silas Wayne, a worker in the mills. Secretary Lovejoy named as the men accused, Hugh O'Donnell, John McLuckie, Sylvester Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, Samuel Burkett, James Flannigan and Hugh Ross. When the papers had been completed Secretary Lovejoy listened to the reading of the oath, kissed the Bible, appended his signature to the information, buttoned his sack coat, shook hands with the justice and sauntered out of the office as leisurely and to all outward appearance as free from care and anxiety as he had entered a half hour before. No time was lost by Justice McMasters in making out the warrants and shortly before 2 o'clock they were entrusted to Constables Joseph Neber, J. Morriss and Mike J. Price who at once left for Homestead.

Looking for the Men.

On their arrival they made known their business to General Snowdon, who referred them to Colonel Green, in command of the provost guard. The latter detailed two companies of soldiers to accompany the constables and the latter visited the houses of all the men wanted but without result. Not one of them was at home and most of the residences were locked in darkness. When the officers returned to this city toward dusk they were surprised to find that Burgess McLuckie had gotten out of town while they were searching for him and had already surrendered himself to the alderman. He was in the office in company with Attorney Brennan, of the Amalgamated association, and friends. The warrant was formally served upon him and to the magistrate he said that he had already sent word to the other men who were wanted to come into town in the morning and surrender. To those around him he said that O'Donnell and he were not leaders but among the strikers and as for himself he did not know if he was any longer a member of the association.

After Carnegie, Frick and Potter.

"I might as well come out with it," he said, "and say that information will be laid against Frick, Carnegie and Potter. Whether we will bring any one else into it I cannot say at present. I tell you we will make this man Frick come down on his knees so hard that the sound will be heard in the farthest corner of civilization."

"Yes," put in one of those present, "and once the warrants are issued we will have Carnegie extradited in short order."

Alderman McMasters waited in his office until 8 o'clock and then none of the men putting in an appearance, he committed the burgess to the county jail without bail pending a preliminary examination on Friday. In custody of Constable Price and accompanied by Jere Dougherty, an official of the Amalgamated association and several mill men he walked to the county jail. On the outside he shook hands with his friends and then passed through the iron gate. After being searched by Chief Warden McAlees, who found in his pockets nothing more dangerous than the key to the Homestead lock up, he was taken to a cell on the first tier and locked up. Half an hour later he was fast asleep. Application for McLuckie's release on bail will be made in the morning.

Another Victim of the Riot.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—George W. Rutter, 46 years old, who was one of the Homestead strikers shot during the riot, died at the homeopathic hospital Sunday from his wounds.

Another Pinkerton Dead.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Edward Spear, a resident of Chicago, one of the Pinkerton detectives, died about midnight. He had been shot in the right leg during the battle on the barges at Homestead on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

STILL LOOKS SERIOUS.

Condition of Affairs in the Cœur d'Alene Mining District Very Alarming.

WALLACE, Ida., July 18.—The condition of affairs in the Cœur d'Alene district is alarming. There is a conviction that there is on foot a scheme of an aggressive character on the part of the miners' union, though as to what this move may be opinion is divided. Large numbers of miners' union men are coming into the Cœur d'Alene region from Montana, by way of Thompson Falls. At Gem Captain Bubb, who has entire charge of the gulch, including Burke and Gem, says that from 200 to 300 men were on the hills near Gem. Scouts reported seeing many here and there and occasionally some would show themselves at points round about. It was feared that an attack was contemplated and the indications were that a move was likely on their part to

Blow Up the Granite Mill

just below the town of Gem. Reinforcements were ordered to Gem from Wallace and they were sent up on a special train. Guards at the Granite mill were doubled and the sentry force also. Pickets were sent still further up on the hills and all points were carefully watched. A full force of men were put at work clearing the Frisco mill of debris and restoring it to working condition as fast as possible. It is probable that many of the union men now under arrest will be turned out on parole. With all the prisoners taken by the authorities, not over five guns of the entire number used in the attack at Frisco, Gem and Wardner have been secured. They have been either hid somewhere or put into the hands of others.

The strikers in the mountains have sent down word that they intend to carry on a guerilla warfare. This warfare would be terrible, as the troops are drawn up on the strikers' side of the mountain. This move has been expected for some time. Prompt action on the part of the troops in cutting off the supplies of the strikers, thus forcing them to come down out of the mountains, will be certain fight.

Strikers Blow Up Bridges.

WALLACE, Ida., July 15.—Two railroad bridges near Mullen were blown up during the night and with them several telegraph poles. The strikers also cut down a number of poles, thus shutting off communication by that route for a time. The Gem and Granite mines are all right. The rumor that the Granite mine had been blown up probably started from the report of the explosion when the bridges were destroyed.

THE PEORIA DISASTER.

Fourteen Persons Drowned by the Sinking of the Frankie Folsom.

PEORIA, Ills., July 14.—The horrors of the disaster on the Illinois river by the sinking of the Frankie Folsom increase as the facts become known. Added to the sorrow over the loss is a fever of indignation over the alleged action of the captain of the steamer Longfellow, who, although only a short distance from the Folsom when it began to sink, is positively declared to have declined to go to the ill-fated steamer's assistance. So far as known the list of passengers who were lost is as follows:

JOHN AHRENDS, Pekin.
MRS. KATE BEEBE, Duluth, Minn.
MRS. HENRY DUISDIEKER, Pekin.
MRS. FRED FISHER, Pekin.
MISS CORA FISHER, Pekin.
MISS MARY FLATH, Pekin.
MISS HEPLER, Pekin.
GRANT HEPLER, Eureka, Ills.
REV. J. H. MCMIEN, Pekin.
MISS RENKOLE, Pekin.
MISS LOTTIE SHADE, Shelbyville, Ills.
MRS. W. G. WILES, Pekin.
Unknown man and woman, Pekin.

It is feared that others not yet rescued may have embarked on the boat. The captain says not, but the accident happened so shortly after starting that he would hardly know.

The father of Willie Wynn, a resident of this city, was haunting the morgue during the day. His son hired a boat and with three or four companions went out on the river to be gone a couple of hours. Neither the boat nor its occupants have been heard from since. The body of Mrs. Beebe is still in the wreck. She is the wife of a telegraph operator at Duluth and was on a visit to her parents.

A DEVASTATED ISLE.

Twelve Thousand People Reported Killed by a Volcanic Eruption.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 17.—Rumors have reached here from Timer that there has been a volcanic eruption on the island of Sanger, one of the Phillippine group, and that most of the inhabitants have been killed. A native from the Talantz islands, who was at San Angelim four weeks ago, brought a remarkable story about several other natives who had just returned from a voyage. They had intended to land on the island, but were prevented by the sight of mountains belching forth smoke and fire. They reported that the whole island was on fire. The whole population, estimated at about 12,000, seemed to have been swept into the sea or burned, as not a living soul was to be seen. Streams of lava were still flowing toward the shore, showing that the activity of the volcano had not abated. The steamship Catterburn brought a similar story into port with her. Near Sanger, her captain says, she passed through miles of debris dissimilar from anything he had before seen at sea—posts and sides of huts, mingled with such utensils as the natives of the Phillippines use in cooking. Many unrecognizable objects, resembling charred human trunks, were also seen. Articles of head dress in the wreckage were identified by a sailor who had lived in the Phillippines as belonging to the natives. The ship was passing through the wreckage from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A new 3,000-barrel flouring mill is to be erected at Duluth.

A telephone system has been put in operation at Redwood Falls.

The First National bank of Mankato has increased its capital to $150,000.

Frederick Raumm, aged 75, one of the oldest settlers of Winona, is dead.

Archbishop Ireland reached St. Paul from his trip abroad Friday morning.

The Brainerd city council has passed an ordinance for the erection of an electric street car line.

T. Borchert, of Renville county, has been nominated for congress by the People's party of the Third district.

The elevator of the Omaha railroad at Mankato is to be taken down and removed to St. James. It has long been out of use.

H. C. Stivers, chairman, has issued a call for the Sixth district Democratic congressional convention, to be held at Brainerd, Aug. 9.

Operations have begun in full force upon the new electric street railway between Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud. Cars are expected to be running within thirty days.

Hon. F. W. Hoyt, president of the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern, and for several terms representative to the state legislature, died at Red Wing last week.

Martin F. Stapleton, a Minneapolis druggist, was assaulted and seriously injured by two burglars one night last week. They then ransacked the store, securing about $200.

The second portion of the insane hospital at Fergus Falls has been completed and over 100 patients transferred to it from the St. Peter asylum, which was greatly overcrowded.

As Christopher Schmidt, a carpenter of South St. Paul, was passing Fort Snelling some soldiers were shooting at a target. A bullet struck Schmidt in the head and wounded him fatally.

Judge Chipperfield, of Brainerd, fined the members of the Salvation Army of that place $25 and costs for unlawfully assembling to the annoyance of the citizens. The case will be appealed.

Some of the Irish Catholic societies are going to boycott a number of dry goods firms in Minneapolis because the firms allowed advertisements of an Orangemen's picnic to be placarded in their windows.

At Erhard's grove, near Fergus Falls, Nels Neishem, wife and child were sleeping in one bed in a sod-roofed house. Lightning killed the father and child, but the mother, although between the other two, escaped uninjured.

St. Cloud quarrymen have made a demand for $2 a day, which is a raise of 20 cents a day over present prices. There is considerable apprehension among granite producers that unless the demand is acceded to that there will be a general strike.

A delegation of 170 representatives of the People's party visited the Stillwater prison Friday, and were shown through the institution by the warden. Great interest was taken in the binding twine plant, and each visitor was presented with a ball of twine as a sample.

At Litchfield last week John Chilstrom and son lost their lives in an old well from foul air. The young man went down in the well by a windlass and platform, and was seen to fall over off the platform. The father then went down to rescue the boy and he, too, was overcome and lost his life.

Clara Rathgeb, a little 4-year-old girl, was run over and instantly killed by a Grand avenue electric motor at St. Paul Friday night. She was playing on the street and stepped from behind a buggy in front of the motor. The head was nearly severed from the little one's body and she was terribly bruised about the chest.

An unusually fine display of northern lights occurred in portions of Minnesota Wednesday night of last week. The northern horizon was brightly illuminated. Across the zenith from the eastern to the western horizon, a wavy pathway of light traveled, through which the stars could be plainly seen. The phenomenon lasted half an hour.

At Hold's Ford, near St. Cloud, the 4-year-old son of James Hall, of that place, was playing near an open well which is sixty-five feet deep, and accidentally fell into it. Miraculously enough the child was not hurt by the fall, and clinging to the rope was pulled out by its mother who was attracted to the spot by the child's playmates.

At a recent meeting of the board of state prison managers it was decided to convert the old hospital apartments in the main building into a dining room for the convicts. Heretofore the convicts have taken their meals in their cells, but when the new dining room is completed, they will march in a body and dine together. The prison population numbers 836, of whom 197 are first grade men.

The most of the sufferers from the recent cyclone near Wells have rebuilt their houses, but there is said to be a great deal of want among them, although neighboring farmers and citizens of Wells have given liberally. Both clothing and money are needed, according to the report of a lady who last week went through the district, and visited new houses with not even a chair for the occupants.

The millionaire lumber firm of Wright, Davis & Co., of Duluth, have disposed of one of the largest tracts of pine lands ever closed out in the entire West. Besides being heavy owners of pine in the Duluth district, the firm owned 4,000,000,000 feet of standing timber on Swan river, a tributary of the Mississippi. This has all been sold to the Pine Tree Lumber company, a Weyerhauser concern, for a sum approximating $1,800,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In the senate a general silver discussion sprang up over a document submitted by Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, giving the replies of the director of the mint to his questions in regard to silver coinage. Mr. Morgan thought the document one sided and he and Mr. Sherman had a debate on the subject. Mr. Allison finally called up the sundry civil bill.

In the house the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, including the $90,000 appropriation for the G. A. R. encampment, was agreed to. The joint resolution for the election of senators by direct vote of the people was then taken up and discussed.

Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The senate spent the day in the consideration of the world's fair clause of the sundry civil bill. As agreed to finally in committee the clause appropriates $5,000,000 in souvenir half dollars provided there has been or shall be made by the proper authorities for the closing of the fair on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and further guarantee any further sum necessary to complete the exposition will be provided by the corporation. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated to meet the expense of recoinage; the sale of intoxicating liquors on the exposition grounds shall be prohibited, except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes. An additional sum of $500,000 is appropriated for medals and awards.

The entire day in the house, after the morning hour was taken up in discussing the resolution of the committee on rules to make the senate free coinage bill a special order for today and tomorrow. When a vote was taken the resolution was defeated by a vote of 136 to 154. The usual motions to reconsider, table, etc., were all made and voted down. This places the bill at the foot of the calendar and disposes of it for the present session.

Thursday.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The senate devoted most of the session to the sundry civil appropriation bill and passed it before adjournment. The vote of Wednesday in committee of the whole on Mr. Peffer's amendment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the grounds of the Columbian exposition in Chicago was reversed in the senate, the vote upon its adoption being yeas, 21; nays, 29. Mr. Vest's substitute for Mr. Quay's Sunday closing amendment was laid on the table —34 to 17. The fortifications bill was then taken up and made the unfinished business.

In the house a motion by Mr. McKaig, of Maryland, to print 10,000 copies of the force bill led to a number of political speeches. The motion was carried. The house went into committee of the whole on the lighthouse bill.

Friday.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In the senate the house amendments to the naval appropriation bill were concurred in and the bill was passed. The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was adopted and the bill passed. The bill contains a proviso in regard to the payments to the Union and Central Pacific roads, "that this provision shall not withhold payment from leased lines operated, but not owned by these companies." The senate adopted a resolution calling for a list of all persons employed by the geological survey.

The house passed a resolution extending the temporary appropriations of the government until July 30. Mr. Holman reported the sundry civil bill and moved to non-concur in all the senate amendments to the bill except those relating to the world's fair, which should be considered in committee of the whole. Objection was raised, and the house went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The house considered the world's fair amendment to the sundry civil bill. Several speeches were made, but no vote reached.

The senate considered the general deficiency bill without action.

Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The senate went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency appropriation bill after an ineffectual attempt to transact some minor business. After agreeing to several amendments the bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, the anti-option bill was taken up and thus becomes the unfinished business of the senate. At five minutes to 5 the senate went into executive session and almost immediately adjourned, leaving the bill as unfinished business.

This was suspension day in the house, but no great party measure was brought forward. The McGarrahan bill, which has been pending for the last quarter of a century, was at last passed by the house as it came from the senate and so goes to the president for his signature. The bill refers the claim to the court of private land claims.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 18, 1892.

HOGS—10c higher—Range of prices, $5.40@5.40.

CATTLE—Quiet. Prime steers, $3.75@4.25; good steers, $3.25@3.75; prime cows, $2.75@3.25; good cows, $2.25@2.75; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $2.50@3.5 ; heavy calves, $1.75@2.25; stockers, $2.00@2.50; feeders, $2.40@2.75; bulls, stags and oxen, $1.25@2.00.

SHEEP—Good steady. Muttons, $4.50@4.50; lambs, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@3.50.

Receipts: Hogs, 100; cattle, 75; calves, 10; sheep, none.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17, 1892.

WHEAT—July opening, 75¾c; highest, 76⅛c; lowest, 75¾c; closing, 76⅛c; August, closing, 78⅛c; September opening, 73⅝c; highest, 74⅝c; lowest, 73¾c; closing, 74⅝c; December, opening, 76⅝c; highest, 77⅛c; lowest, 76⅝c; closing 76⅞c. On track—No. 1 hard, 79¼c; No. 1 Northern, 78¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70@74c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 78⅜c.
CORN—September, 47⅛c.
OATS—September, 30c.
PORK—September, $11.85.
LARD—September, $7.22½.
SHORT RIBS—September, $7.52½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 79¼c; September, 77⅝c.
CORN—July, 51½c; September, 49c.
OATS—September, 30⅝c.
PORK—September, $12.12½.
LARD—September, $7.30.
SHORT RIBS—September, $7.61.

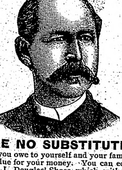
Great Reduction Sale!
Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,
—AND—
All Summer Goods!
FOR THE
NEXT TWO WEEKS.
Also bargains in Boots and Shoes
and Groceries of all kinds.
If you have Wool, Shake Roof, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market pri
in trade.
[OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Crookston, Minn.] A. STURE.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
If you are in need of a Mower or Binder, please call and see us. We have the celebrated
Champion Mowers and Binders.
☞ Gearing and Pitman in Mowers Warranted never to wear out.
S. L. COLLINS & CO., Cor. Main and Fourth Sts. CROOKSTON.

THE
New York Store
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.
BARGAINS IN BOOTS,
IN SHOES,
IN CARPETS,
IN DRESS GOODS.
In Everything in the Store.
TRY THE
New York Store

Crookston Business College
and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.
DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.
TEACHERS:—Benj. A. Strawbridge, J. M. Latham and L. E. Gossman.
Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.
CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE
For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the
Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.
For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.
☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. ☜
IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.
CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

G. G. HENAUL
Practical Dentist,
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,
☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

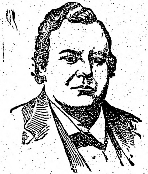
A STATE TICKET.

THE MINNESOTA PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION AT ST. PAUL

Nominates Ignatius Donnelly for Governor by Acclamation—Balance of the Ticket—The Platform Adopted—Halverson and Buck Refuse to Run.

ST. PAUL, July 14.—Ignatius Donnelly is exultant. The first state convention of the People's party, which was held in Market hall, this city, has nominated him for governor. The convention from the beginning was entirely under his control.

Before 10 a. m. Market hall was well filled with delegates to the convention. It was a very lively gathering, and as the delegations, escorted by the sergeant-at-arms, were assigned to their respective positions on the floor, inspiring music from a band sent the enthusiasm a degree higher than the temperature.



IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Hon. Thomas J. Meighen, chairman of the central committe, called the convention to order. Mr. Meighen is not a speechmaker. He evidently knows it and did not inflict the convention with any oratory. After a song by the Alliance trio Mr. Meighen announced that A. D. Stewart had been selected for temporary chairman; P. M. Ringdal, of Crookston, temporary secretary; C. Seeburger, of St. Cloud, and Robert Eckford, of St. Paul, assistant secretaries; C. H. Johnson, of Pipestone, reading clerk; A. C. Welch, of McLeod, sergeant-at-arms; J. H. Lackey, of Todd, and S. P. Rasmussen, of St. Paul, assistant sergeants-at arms; Louis Hanson, transportation secretary.

The committee on permanent organization and rules and order was announced as follows:

P. H. Rahilly, Wabasha, chairman; W. Holly, Pope; G. Fleish, Rice; A. S. dwards, Hennepin; T. L. Gilbert, Redwood; I. J. Moore, Yellow Medicine; Tom ucus, Hennepin; M. Towe, Brown; P. engal, Polk.

In response to repeated calls Robert Schilling, of Milwaukee, secretary of the National People's party, addressed the convention.

While the committees on resolutions and credentials were being made up there were loud cries for Donnelly and the sage made a characteristic fifteen minutes speech, after which the convention recessed till 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session Mr. Rahilly moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Alliance and see what they want. Mr. Welch said the motion would be voted down. A score of suggestions were made more or less hostile to the waiting delegation, Mr. Paige, of Olmstead, being the only one to speak in the interest of harmony. He read a letter from Mr. Erwin stating the objects of the Alliance men in seeking to be heard, and moved that the petitioners be admitted.

A committee was appointed to escort the Alliance men into the hall and Mr. Erwin mounted the platform as spokesman of the delegation. He explained the position of the Alliance and asked the People's party to join them on a state ticket. During the conclusion of Mr. Erwin's speech the uproar in the hall was such that it was impossible to hear the speaker. When Mr. Erwin finished Doc Fish jumped up and made a violent attack on the Alliance party. This practically ended the hearing, and the Alliance men quietly stole out of the hall. The convention then adjourned until 7 p. m.

Platform and Resolutions.

ST. PAUL, July 14.—When the People's party convention was called to order in the evening the chair called for the report of the committee on resolutions. Chairman Doc Fish responded and made a few preliminary remarks, saying a year ago the committee had 124 resolutions, and as this was altogether too much, this committee had started a reform, dividing the thing into the platform and three separate resolutions, making all brief. The resolutions were then read as follows:

Resolved, That the People's Party of Minnesota affirms and emphasizes the principles and demands of our national platform, and declares its faith in the ability and integrity of our candidates for president and vice president. We pledge to the citizens of Minnesota the fidelity of the nominees of this convention to the principles of reform, embracing an immediate and radical change in the state control of corporations and transportation facilities, with direct reference to the grain traffic and state taxation.

Resolved, That the constitution should be so amended that the people shall have the right to have all laws referred back to themselves for approval or disapproval.

Whereas, It appears from sworn testimony that gigantic frauds are perpetrated upon the grain growers of Minnesota under our present system of grain inspecting and warehousing, therefore,

Resolved, That we demand that the transportation companies shall provide suitable shipping and warehousing facilities at every station on their lines, also that the state shall erect terminal elevators at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth for public storage of grain.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to the oppressed workmen at Homestead and all over the United States in their fight against the oppressions of monopolistic employers, and we urge them to join with us in an attempt to overthrow at the polls our common enemy, the monopolistic millionaires who are now through their control of the government and the industries of the country, rapidly and surely reducing the people to a condition of political and industrial slavery.

Whereas, We believe there is corruption caused by the forming of political rings by office holders; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no man holding a salaried office shall have a right to become a delegate to a convention or serve as a committeeman.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the this convention that the board of managers of the twine plant at Stillwater and the governor be requested to sell the present year's product of twine at 9 cents per pound.

A Minority Report.

After the reading of the platform and resolutions, Roe, of Washington appeared with a minority report.

"The first of these two planks," he said, "is this:"

We believe the saloon an element of monopoly and that the People's party should use all endeavor for the destruction of this evil of society.

He said it should not be passed over for it was filling our prisons and beggaring our homes. The other plank was:

We believe all the people, without regard to sex, should have equal voice in making the laws on which depend the happiness and prosperity of our homes.

After considerable talking the minority report was tabled. But Mr. Donnelly came forward and said he feared evil results would follow this vote. "You have left this prohibition plank out of the platform, and people will say we have taken a back track." He then offered this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe it should be the duty of the legislature to submit to the vote of the people any amendments to the constitution that are demanded by a reasonable number of the voters of the state.

DONELLY NOMINATED.

The Sage Gets First Place on the Ticket Without a Struggle.

A delegate then moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates. Frank Carpenter, of Dakota county, at once took the platform and presented Ignatius Donnelly for governor. A dozen counties seconded the nomination amid great enthusiasm and Mr. Rahilly moved the nomination of Mr. Donnelly be made unanimons. This went through by a rising vote and the candidate was escorted to the platform and made a short speech.

The hat was passed for supscription, and a little over $2,000 was raised as a campain fund.

Then the call of districts for presidential electors and state committeemen was begun, and resulted as follows:

First District—Elector, W. H. Norton; committee, T. G. Meighan, H. G. Nelson, James Munroe.

Second District—Elector, F. M. Currier; committee, J. J. Mooney, A. D. Ferris, John McGuire.

Third District—Elector, C.P. Carpenter, committee, Gilbert Fish, C. S. Perkins, P. S. Sheppard.

Fourth District—Elector, Dr. E. Fish, committee, S. Rasmusson, A. Richmond, O. A. Lindberg.

Fifth District—Elector, Dr. E. F. Clark, committee, John Grunberg, E. F. Clark, C. T. Greve.

Sixth District—Elector, C. F. Bohall, Todd county; committee, C. F. Bohall, James F. Plant, M. Wissenberg.

Seventh District—Elector, to be filled; committee, Louis Hanson, E. E. Lommen, Joseph Cantleberry.

This list does away with the idea that there is any intention of the People's party of Minnesota to fuse on the presidential electors with the Democrats, as without exception the electors named are believed to be strong People's party men.

At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock a. m. to nominate the rest of the state ticket.

COMPLETED THE TICKET.

Kittel Halverson for Lieutenant Governor.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—The People's party convention was again in working order at 9 a. m., but before nominations were continued several speeches were made. When they got down to business Kittel Halvorsen was nominated for lieutenant governor, and H. B. Martin, of Hennepin, for secretary of state. P. M. Ringdal, of Polk county, was named for treasurer. For attorney general John L. McDonald, of St. Paul, was put up. Daniel Buck, of Mankato; Thomas Canty, of Minneapolis, and W. F. Davidson, of Rock county, were named for supreme court judges. Both Mr. Halverson and Mr. Buck have positively declined to accept the nominations.

A SEPARATE TICKET.

The Minnesota Alliance Party Puts a Full Ticket in the Field.

After the exciting and not altogether pleasant experiences of the afternoon the Alliance state central committee assembled at the Merchants hotel to decide on a definite course of action. The results of the afternoon visit to the People's party convention were discussed and it was unanimously agreed that they were far from satisfactory. The committee was agreed that all attempts to harmonize with the People's Party had proved worse than useless, so they proceeded to organize for an independent campaign, and appointed the following congressional committees:

First District—G. W. Sprague, S. H. Harrison, P. A. Peterson, A. G. Johnson.

Second District—John Diamond, E. T. Champlin, A. T. Foster, A. Warm.

Third District—Mathias Nachler.

Fourth District—F. L. McGhee, W. W. Erwin, Ott Johnson, A. L. Gardner, Thomas Ward.

Fifth District—J. B. Dukes, A. H. Nelson, Carrington Phelps.

Sixth District—E. Hatwood.

Seventh District—R. J. Hall, J. B. Hompe, Nels Anderson, F. Hoskins, D. W. Hickson.

CARTER CHAIRMAN.

RESIGNATION OF W. J. CAMPBELL ACCEPTED.

And Land Commissioner Thomas H. Carter Chosen to Succeed Him—The Appointment of a Secretary Left to the Discretion of the Chairman.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Thomas H. Carter, of Montana has been elected chairman of the Republican national committee. There were many well known Republicans congregated at the Fifth Avenue hotel as early as 9 o'clock a. m. to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, which was called for 11 a. m. Among the more prominent of those present were Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, William A. Sutherland, of New York, R. C. Kerenes, of Missouri, Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, secretary of the committee, and Senator Frank Hiscock.

Chairman Campbell, of the national committee did not attend, but Mr. Payne had his resignation, which was tendered at the meeting. The resignation was accepted, after which the committee and some of its advisors went to the Hoffman House and ordered lunch. When lunch was ordered nothing was settled. Before discussion of coffee and cigars had been completed the Gordian knot had been cut. Thomas H. Carter had been prevailed upon to take the chairmanship himself. This decision being reached the conferees returned to the Fifth Avenue hotel and went into the committee room to place the official stamp on the recess arrangement. The news spread rapidly. At 3:30, when the committee reassembled, after Chairman Sutherland had called the meeting to order, Mr. Clarkson arose and made the nomination of Mr. Carter. The nomination was warmly seconded by Mr. Payne and unanimously carried. On motion of Mr. Clarkson, J. F. Burke, of Pittsburg, was appointed secretary pro tem. It was also agreed that the appointment of the permanent secretary be left to the discretion of the chairman.

FIRST OF NEXT WEEK.

The Fifty-Second Congress Likely to Adjourn the 25th of July.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The committee on ways and means considered and ordered favorably reported a resolution providing for the adjournment of the first session of this congress on Monday next, July 25. The vote on the resolution was unanimous.

The resolution will be soon called up, and in the present temper in the house there is little doubt that it will pass. The senate is equally anxious to bring the session to a close, so that nothing short of an emergency is likely to cause any extension by the senate of the date fixed in the resolution.

Raum Is All Right.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Representative Lind, of Minnesota, has submitted the views of the minority of the special pension office investigation committee which had in charge the investigation of the pension bureau under the management of Commissioner Raum. The report finds nothing for which the commissioner can be criticised unless it be that he appointed his son clerk of the bureau.

ALICE MITCHELL'S CASE.

The Trial of the Memphis Girl Murderess Begun—Insanity the Defense.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—The trial of Alice Mitchell on her plea of present insanity was begun in the criminal court during the morning in the presence of a large number of people. The defense holds that when Alice Mitchell, 18 years old, manifested an aversion for men and loved a maiden 17 years old with the devotion and intensity of a man, and prepared to marry her and planned to elope, she was crazy. The state will contend that Miss Mitchell did have a great regard for young men and will show that she not only flirted with the other sex but that she carried on a vigorous correspondence with men, some of them unknown. The work of selecting a jury occupied two hours and a half. It is composed of the leading business men of Memphis. The only question asked them was whether or not they had an opinion as to Miss Mitchell's present insanity. The girl's father was the first witness on the stand and he told of his wife's temporary insanity when her first child was born and also of her mental aberration when Alice was born. Mr. Mitchell wept bitterly in detailing the story, but his daughter smiled as if she thought the matter was a huge joke.

OBJECTED TO THE YOUNG MAN.

A South Dakota Father and His Daughter's Lover Duel to Death.

DEADWOOD, July 18.—Wood ranch, eight miles from this city, was the scene of a double murder during the day. A young man named Goody has been keeping company with the daughter of L. Wood, against the father's wishes. Goody went to the ranch and became involved in a quarrel with Wood. Suddenly Wood drew a revolver and shot Goody in the head and abdomen. As he fell Goody drew his revolver and shot Wood in the head. Wood lived two hours and Goody one hour. The girl saw the fight and it is feared the sight will cause her death.

Investigation Closed.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The house committee's inquiry into the trouble at Homestead is completed. Superintendent Frick was again on the stand during the day. He testified that the tariff law had nothing whatever to do with the strike, as the reduction of wages was an absolute necessity. The committee will probably report against the employment of Pinkerton men.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

TASTELESS—EFFECTUAL FOR A DISORDERED LIVER

Taken as directed these famous Pills will prove marvellous restoratives to all enfeebled by the above or kindred diseases.

25 Cents a Box,

but generally recognized in England and, in fact throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box," for the reason that they WILL CURE a wide range of complaints, and that they have saved to many sufferers not merely one but many guineas, in doctors' bills.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

KOPS BRO'S

105 Third Street,

GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS. Grand Forks, N. D.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U. S. Com's'r

D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

CROOKSTON, - - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN.

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables.

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 30th, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Aug. 11th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P. Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 447.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, $70 that became due December 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due June 6th, 1892.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty-five hundred thirty-five and 89-100 ($2,535.89-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, in said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST,

A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 23rd, A. D. 1892.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Mortgagee.

FRANK HOUGHTON, Attorney for Mortgagee. (N. G. 110.)

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. - MINNESOT

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street, - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

—DEALERS IN—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts. - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

WE HAVE THE

- - RUSHFORD WAGON, - -

"Good timber and bone dry," best finished and lightest running wagon in the market.

ADVANCE THRESHER and STRAW BURNING ENGINE, Minneapolis Binders, Walter A. Wood Mowers, and we keep a full stock of Repairs. You will soon need these articles and we ask you to call and let us demonstrate that cheap goods of this class are dear at any price. Our motto is "MERIT WINS," and our increasing trade every day shows this to be true. We have added a full line of

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES,
BELTING, HOSE,
TANK PUMPS,
LACE LEATHERS,
BRASS FITTINGS, Etc.,

and we sell at bottom prices. We are selling the remainder of our Buggy Stock at very low prices to close out. We also carry a nice line of Single and Double, Light and Heavy Harness, and sell at prices which defy competition. We carry a line of implements at all times full and complete. Give us a call, and remember

Merit Wins.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block. Crookston, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch...	$.50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	$4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch...	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches.	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	17 00
3 inches.	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	25 00
4 inches.	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	30 00
5 inches.	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	35 00
6 inches.	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
12 inches.	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 column	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arrears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention for the county of Polk will be held at the Court House in the city of Crookston, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 27th day of July, '92, for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in the city of St. Paul on Thursday, the 28th day of July, 1892; and also for the purpose of electing seven delegates to the Republican Seventh District Congressional Convention to be held in the city of Moorhead, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 1st day of September, 1892, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for each organized town or precinct, and one additional delegate for each forty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1888, viz:

Andover	2	Lambert	1
Angus	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Black River	2	Lessor	3
Brandsvold	3	Louisville	1
Badger	2	Liberty	2
Bray	2	Lowell	2
Belgium	1	Nesbit	2
Brislet	1	North	2
Bygland	2	Northland	2
Columbia	2	Norden	2
City E. G. Forks	4	Numedal	1
City of Crookston—		Onstad	2
1st ward	4	Parnell	1
2d "	3	Poplar River	1
3d "	2	Polk Center	2
4th "	5	Queen	2
5th "	1	Red Lake Falls—vil.	3
Town of Crookston	2	Red Lake Falls—town	1
Eden	1	Reis	2
Emardville	1	River Falls	1
Euclid	2	Roome	2
Fairfax	2	Roxbury	2
Farley	1	Russia	1
Fanny	1	Rosebud, including village of Fosston	3
Vil and town of Fisher	4	St. Hilaire	2
Grand Forks	2	Sanders	2
Garden	4	Sandsville	2
Garfield & vil. Fertile	4	Sletten	3
Gervais	1	Sullivan	2
Gentilly	2	Tabor	1
Godfroy	3	Terrebonne	2
Grove Park	2	Tilden	2
Hammond	1	Tynsid	2
Higdem	2	Vineland	2
Hill River	3	Winger	3
Hubbard	3	Woodside	3
Huntsville	2	Wyandotte	2
Keystone	2		
Kertsonville	1		
King	3	Total	159
Knute	3		

A. A. MILLER, Secretary. A. D. STEPHENS, Chairman.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republican convention for the Seventh Congressional District, Minn., will be held in the opera house in the city of Moorhead on Thursday, Sept. 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress for said district and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

All persons who believe in the principles of the Republican party, and who desire its success in the coming campaign, are invited to co-operate in the good cause. The basis of representation agreed upon by the committee is three delegates at large for each county and one for each 200 votes cast for S. G. Comstock in 1890 and one delegate for major fraction thereof. The various counties are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Becker	8	Otter Tail	11
Big Stone	6	Polk	7
Clay	7	Pope	6
Douglas	7	Stevens	6
Grant	5	Swift	6
Kandiyohi	9	Traverse	5
Kittson	5	Wilkin	5
Marshall	6		
Norman	5	Total	104

The foregoing call was agreed upon at a meeting of the Congressional Committee held in Moorhead June 21st, 1892.

H. W. DONALDSON, Chairman.
FRANK M. EDDY, Secretary.

THE following figures are furnished by Receiver Aaker of the local land office: The number of acres of surveyed government land which are still unoccupied are divided as follows: Kittson 533,222; Marshall 52,408; Polk 7,340; Norman 1,160; Clay 1,240; Becker 31,812; Otter Tail 940; Beltrami 42,793. The unsurveyed land is as follows: Kittson 348,600; Marshall 57,600; Polk 1,280; Beltrami 16,200. Only 8,620 acres of vacant government land in Polk county.

IN answer to the question, "What Made Nelson Popular?" the Caledonia Argus in a lengthy editorial argues that it was the following tariff utterance in the Fiftieth congress: "Worthier, better and juster it seems to my mind would it be to give our people—the toiling masses—cheaper food, cheaper fuel, cheaper clothing, cheaper shelter—cheaper because released from the heavy and unnecessary bondage of high taxes. I will put free sugar, free coal, free salt and free lumber against free whisky and free tobacco under all circumstances, and so will the great mass of the American people."

Little Falls Transcript:—Congressman Halvorson, when asked why he declined the People's party nomination for lieutenant-governor, replied: "I have several reasons; the principal one, however, is that my term as congressman does not expire until March 4 next and I would not care to resign to take any other office. I did not care to state any other objections relative to the refusal of the nomination made at St. Paul. I refused for the same reason that I refused to make the race for congress for a second time. I am going out of office at the close of my term here, but I am not going out of politics."

FUSION FOR SAKE OF OFFICE.

It has come to the knowledge of the JOURNAL that a few Democrats in Polk county are striving to bring about a fusion of the two old parties for the purpose of downing the People's party in Polk county—or rather for the purpose of obtaining the offices, but as near as we can come at it no Republican has as yet been found willing to lend himself to the scheme and the JOURNAL desires to set its face as a flint against the scheme. If there is anything in the principles of the Republican party that party cannot afford to compromise itself by entering into any agreement for the simple sake of office, and if it is true to its ancient traditions it will not do so. The principles of the Republican party as first laid down and as exemplified by the lives of such men as our martyred Lincoln are good enough to live for, aye, good enough to die for if needs be, but to surrender those those principles for the sake of office we cannot believe that the grand old party has so far degenerated as to be capable of seriously entertaining such an idea for a moment. Politics with us is a matter of principle and our actions are guided from a desire to subserve the best interests of the country in which we live, and we are fully impressed with the idea that the sound old Republican principles, when properly carried out, are better for the true interests of our country than any other measure yet devised. When it degenerates into a simple scramble for office—should that time ever come—we are not in it.

DONNELLY'S NOMINATION.

Commenting upon the nomination of Donnelly, the St. Paul Dispatch says: "The nomination of Mr. Donnelly by the People's party as its candidate for governor is undoubtedly an honest expression of the preferences of the members of that organization. It will result in the polling of the full strength of the third party on election day, at least for the head of the ticket.

"It will not do for the adherents of either of the other two parties to underestimate the strength of Mr. Donnelly. He has done consistent and persistent battle in this state for years for the principles represented by the new party, and a great many men who doubted his honesty and wisdom at the ouset have been brought to the entertainment of respect and consideration for him and his purposes, if not for all the opinions to which has given his adherents. This has been brought about by the nature of the hostility to which Mr. Donnelly has been subjected. Not the fullest recognition of his great intellectual attainments would have produced such a condition of feeling for itself. His honesty of purpose may not be made more plain by that opposition, but it is certainly made less open to question in the minds of many who do not affect to sound the depths of political philosophy.

"The nomination will be followed by those of the Republican and Democratic parties. How the latter organization will act in the present juncture will be a matter of curious interest to many persons. Since the nomination of Dr. Ames was forced upon the leadership of that party six years ago, a more exasperating problem has not presented itself to the party of Thomas Jefferson in this state. When the Democratic nominee takes the field, he will doubtless receive as ardent support from that leadership as the doctor did then, although he may not, of course, poll so many votes.

"With the Republican party the nomination of Mr. Donnelly ought also to be a matter of grave concern. That gentleman and his party have evidently been supported in great measure by the voters of the nationality upon which the leading candidate for the republican nomination mainly relies for his success in as well as out of the convention. The policy of the farmers in eliminating from their platform all issues which have not a direct bearing on the state campaign affairs is at least shrewd. The democratic brethren are somewhat excited because that platform does not denounce the tariff. But such excitement will be of no avail. The people's party is intent on getting the largest number of votes possible, and its candidates do not propose to voluntarily drive any votes away. Monopoly is the war cry of the people's party, and when the votes are counted on election day, it will be fully evident just how far the people of this state regard their politics and their industries as being controlled by monopolistic influences."

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The democratic ticket now reads: For president, Grover Cleveland; for vice-president, Adlai Stevenson. When the verdict of the American people is given on November 7th it will be something like this:

CLEVELAND
GROVER
STEVENSON
ADLAI
CLEVELAND
ADLAI
STEVENSON

Long Prairie Argus:—The Wright County Times still adheres to the old story that the election of Knute Nelson as governor means the defeat of Senator Davis and that Nelson's nomination is urged on account of his nationality. This may be the honest conviction of the editor of the Times, but the truth is that Nelson's strength lies in the fact that he is in touch with the people, both fearless and honest, with no lofty political ambition to gratify. The call of the people for such a leader this fall is all that has brought him out from his chosen retirement. The indications now point to his nomination, when subsequent events will prove that these fears of the Times are groundless. The worst fear which stares the friends of Davis in the face is that the present legislature is in the hands of the enemy. It will require such a popular candidate as Mr. Nelson to secure a legislation which will make any Republican's election to the senate possible.

American Miller:—A local paper published at Ashby, Minn., regrets the probability of the mill in that community being moved elsewhere. Incidentally it gives a reason why the mill will seek another location. It is the same old story of the grocers preferring to sell outside flour to the home article. The paper states that the miller is well liked and the farmers satisfied, but the competition of the merchants is too much. When the mill has gone and the farmers fall into the habit of going elsewhere the town can thank its merchants for the loss of trade. But this experience will go on repeating itself indefinitely everywhere. Most people in agricultural towns do not appreciate the business drawing qualities of the local mill until it is burned, moved away or bankrupted by the boycott of the town grocers.

Little Falls Transcript:—County after county is instructing delegates for Knute Nelson for governor, and there seems no doubt of his nomination. A strong candidate is needed to head the Republican state ticket this year, and none question Nelson's strength with the people. His nomination will result in an old time Republican victory in Minnesota, and for once the candidate for governor will poll the heaviest vote on the ticket. It is a peculiar fact about Minnesota campaigns that the opposition is always able to reduce the majority of the governor to a lower figure than that of any other candidate—this year it will be different.

THE REPORT of the committee appointed by congress to investigate the cause of the trouble at Homestead shows that the 256 men who were affected by the reduction of wages were sub contractors and bosses in the mills, and as the Carnegies had put in improved machinery they very naturally wanted the benefit of the increased production. The few men who were affected were making from $5.00 to $15.00 per day, and under the leadership of these few men the whole mass of the workmen declared a strike and started a riot which ended in bloodshed.

Minneapolis Tribune:—The Homestead investigation committee has completed its work. The outcome is, that the wages paid to "rollers" at the Homestead works are found to be from $235 to $247 per month; to "heaters" $130, and to heater's helpers $75. It is also discovered that the price of steel billets on which the workmen are employed has fallen during the past three years nearly 40 per cent. Such are the tariff taxes and starvation wages which, to the democratic mind, caused bloodshed at Homestead.

Live Stock in the West.

West of Missouri and exclusive of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, the number of cattle is 16,248,667 and their value is estimated at $218,987,569; the number of horses and mules 4,586,080, value $244,775,058; number of sheep and hogs 23,383,782, value $84,594,980; making the aggregate value of horses and live stock $548,357,602. The total product of horses and mules of all the other states is 9,854,080 and their value is estimated at $719,836,082.—Edward Rosewater's Omaha Address.

Scars Are Deemed Marks of Beauty.

In New Holland the women cut themselves with shells, and, keeping the wounds open a long time, form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. Another singular mutilation is made among them, when in infancy they take off the little finger of the left hand at the second joint.—Yankee Blade.

THE FREE PASS FIEND.

He Makes the Life of a Theatrical Manager Weary.

"This," said a theatrical manager, "is a very pretty town; it ought to have a hall built around it, that might reflect in the sky so that the surrounding countries could see and admire. Between whiles, when you are not being stood up and sandbagged for your money, they stand you up for passes. Upon my honor I was introduced to a man on Monday and on Tuesday he buttonholed me on Fifth avenue and said he would like to come down and see us. 'So you shall, my boy,' said I, 'the box office is open from 9 to 9 and your dollars are always welcome.'

"Another time I was a sort of enforced escort to a young lady who was belated and had missed her friends. I knew her slightly, and, as a gentleman should, offered to see her home. There isn't a blessed relative she has that I haven't passed into this house, and only the other day the young woman met me and said her sister was going to be married, and wouldn't I give her a box, so her brother-in-law-to-be could give a farewell stag party. I dined at a first class restaurant last week, where they serve second class meals, and the clerk, as he struck me for two dollars, remarked, 'You might just as well use the other side of that check to make me out a pass.'

"I chucked an infant under the chin the other day and said it was the living image of its mother. I got a letter from its father the next day asking for two seats at the matinee, 'and please,' he added, 'keep the third chair vacant if you can. Baby is going along, as it is nurse's day out, and the little fellow may want to have his mother's knee.' Another day in a crowded street car I exchanged my seat for a strap, to which a young lady was holding on. What do you think, she came into my office only this morning and wanted to know if I wouldn't be so 'perlite' as to give her a seat in the theater also. She thought I was so much of a gentleman she didn't mind in the least asking me.

"My pastor begs for passes. My landlady demands them and pays off her milk bill with them. When I treat a man he looks as if he expected a pass at the bottom of the glass. The street car conductor thinks one ought to go with every fare I pay him. Young women present me with roses, wearing a 'won't-you-pass-me-through-the-door' sort of expression, and their brothers walk along the avenue with me and call me 'my boy' and want to know what night 'me and sis' can find a couple of seats. Then they take some other fellow's sister. But for the cock of the cake walk give me a fellow on Fifth avenue whom I asked Monday to send me down some things C. O. D.

"'We don't trust theatrical people at all, my dear sir. We find it doesn't pay.' I wanted the things straightaway and with difficulty made up the sum out of the change in my pocket. The next night the gentleman was at the theater door just as I came forward.

"'I suppose it's all right?' he said.

"'What's all right?' said I.

"'Oh, you know me. You did business with me yesterday. Isn't it all right?'

"I didn't wait to say a word, but I rushed home and for five minutes yelled blue devils up the chimney of my fireplace, after which I went back to the theater and for two hours couldn't break the line of people waiting for passes."

Then the manager, sighing wearily and wiping his perspiring brow, wrote on the margin of a newspaper, "Pass Mr. Jones and party to box." When he finished he whispered; "My best girl's mother's divorced husband, who at the present time is standing in again with the old lady. If things continue blooming there will be a double wedding."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Women Being Recognized in London.

Women are fast obtaining substantial recognition in the governing of London. There are women members of the board of education and various other important bodies, and if women choose there may now be women dock commissioners. In a bill before parliament dealing with the election of dock commissioners, Mr. Courtney, chairman of the committee, took a novel and, as the newspapers describe it, "praiseworthy" step by striking out the words "male persons," so that the franchise might be conferred on women. The promoters of the bill said if ladies might vote they might also become commissioners. "And why not," asked Mr. Courtney, "if they are good business women?"—London Letter.

A Fast Growing Vine.

The Kudzu vine is probably the most rapid growing plant in the world. It belongs to the bean family. The leaves look something like a Lima bean, and was once called Dolichos japonicus. It will grow easily sixty feet in three months. It was introduced into America by the Japanese during the Centennial exhibition. It is said that in its own country it has flowers like bunches of wistaria. For some reason American summers do not seem long enough for it. It rarely blooms.—Meehan's Monthly.

A Beautiful Effect in Mahogany.

A peculiarly fine effect in mahogany is obtained by sawing crotches. A piece is sawed just above and just below a point where two limbs shoot out on opposite sides. When such a piece is properly cut up into veneer the crotches show in beautiful plumelike markings through the middle of each sheet.—New York Sun.

A Comparison.

Judge—What sort of a man, now, was it you saw commit the assault?

Constable—Sure, your honor he was a small, insignificant cratur about your own size, your honor!—Exchange.

Out at Night.

Aunty—How did you catch such a cold?

Wee Niece—Lookin at zee rollybolly alice.—Good News.

COMMISSIONER'S DOINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners Meet and Transact Routine Business.

Commissioner De Mers Appointed Overseer for the Thief River Bridge.

A Number of Bills Allowed and Miscellaneous Matters Attended to.

The county board met in regular session at the usual place on July 11, with all of the members present except Stortroen, and the following business was transacted:

Commissioner Kirsch reported that the village of Thief River Falls refused to appoint an overseer for the county bridge of that place, and thereupon he had appointed commissioner C. P. De Mers as said overseer.

A. C. Rhinehart moved the appropriation of $100. 0 out of the road and bridge fund to aid the town of Huntsville repair the county bridge at Mallory. Carried.

The bonds of the Fertile National bank were approved.

School petition of John Hendrickson and others was granted.

Application of P. W. Mark to be made text-book agent at Fosston was received and granted conditional upon the filing of the proper bonds.

J. B. Merrill was granted a license as auctioneer.

On motion by A. C. Rhinehart M. E. Kirsch, A. O. Stortroen and A. C. Rhinehart were appointed a committee to confer with the council of the village of Fertile in relation to repairs upon the bridge at that point and to take such action as is deemed necessary.

Petition of Sam P. Swenson presented and action deferred until next meeting.

The chairman was authorized to draw an order for the money due for construction of bridge at Thief River Falls upon receipt of the report of the committee.

The assessment of A. L. Anderson in Thief River Falls was corrected in accordance with his affidavit requesting it.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

C U Webster, express and postage	$ 4 55
Arne Grundysen, sheriff fees	10 00
H L Gaylord, J P fees	17 40
Arne Grundysen, sheriff fees	12 00
Lucy Goodry, witness fees	2 82
H L Gaylord, J P fees	25 75
John Vig, J P fees	3 40
M E Kirsch, service Co Com	78 00
Wm Cunningham, milk for county hospital	8 00
Mrs Freeman, nursing for county hospital	18 00
G M Barber, shoes for county hospital patients	3 50
I U Jennings, commode for county hospital	4 00
Mrs. A J Streeter, one pair of shoes for county hospital patients	1 00
Barnes & Slocum, supplies for hospital	32 48
Frank Hertz, laundry for hospital	6 78
A Grundysen, sheriff fees	135 05
Lars B Holm, constable fees	2 60
A Grundysen, sheriff fees	125 35
A Grundysen, sheriff fees	188 54
A E Permain, plans & specifications for county jail	660 00
Brown, Treacy & Co., 2 bills mdse	80 10
M Williams, constable fees	11 00
F Tiedt, Jr., assessing 3 districts	32 00
C O Christianson Bros., ins on jail	20 00
Oscar Brunk, witness fees	1 12
Pioneer Press Co., 2 bills mdse	12 50
C S Spendley, J P fees	2 20
Mrs L Fretts, meals to jurors	26 00
C S Spendley, 2 bills J P fees	7 80
Alex Gunderson, cleaning vault jail (pay to Lucken & Holmboe)	9 00
Alex Burnam, witness fees	1 12
Annie Braunar, witness fees	1 12
J S Dwyer, J P fees	4 45
J S Dwyer, J P fees	3 05
J S Dwyer, J P fees	2 80
J S Dwyer, J P fees	3 15
J S Dwyer, J P fees	1 95
Jos Tagley, J P fees	3 50
Alex Gunderson, cleaning jail vault	7 00
Geo Williams, witness fees	1 12
V D Carruth, postage and express	15 00
J J Braumour, witness fees	1 12
J W Hanson, J P fees	3 00
Pat Mahan, J P fee	1 00
Geo Lee, J P fee	4 00
A Robson, constable fee	2 40
E W Johnson, assessing 1st com dist	20 00
J S Dwyer, J P fee	3 70
Peter C Wold, assessing twp 158 R 42	5 00
Wm Marin, repairs on jail	6 60
Harry Thompson, witness fees	1 60
J M Hanson, J P fees	1 60
C S Spendley, J P fee	3 20
B B West, constable fees	3 40
J A Gregerson, constable fees	11 72
Martin Purcell, constable	5 30
Martin Purcell, constable fees	6 70
P Carlson, judicial road ap fund paid	65 00
John Lucken, postage	9 25
Martin Purcell constable fees	5 15
C P Demers, com fee and mileage, bridge work, etc	110 90
M Williams, constable fees	25 57
Pat Murry, witness fees	2 92
Martin Purcell, constable fees	5 30
Martin Purcell, constable fees	4 12
Sever Hanson, witness fee	4 60
Martin Purcell constable fee	7 42
Alex Gunderson, cleaning jail vault	7 00
Targes Sweiningson, work on county road, tp Knute	100 00
W E McKenzie, books, blanks and express	65 20
Red River Transfer Co., freight on bridge lumber	21 05
Geo I Demarel, hardware for bridge	10 40
J J Howe & Co., lumber for bridge	156 05

Bills of Clarence O'Dell, M. Williams, S. Solberg, and Sylvan Bergvin returned bill of K. H. Rolag and Dr. A. Nelson, rejected.

The Democratic county convention for the purpose of electing 8 delegates to the state convention and also to the congressional convention will be held at Crookston, Wednesday, July 27, 1892. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each town, and one additional for each 50 votes or fraction thereof cast for Grover Cleveland in 1888.

Sick headache? Beecham's Pills will relieve.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Cruel New York Society.

Whoever should write an analysis of affairs in New York today and should leave out the strain of social ambition would miss the most serious thing in the life of the metropolis. We are apt to think the hardest thing a man can do is to come to New York, establish a foothold and eventually make a fortune, as so many thousands of country boys have done. But my observation is that if you will go to those same men after they have put the city under their feet, they will tell you that what they have accomplished was nothing as compared with what they have yet to do—and that is to get into society. I do not mean McAllister's Four Hundred when I say "society;" I mean polite society of any sort. I mean the entree into any one of a hundred far more desirable circles than McAllister's band of self instituted aristocrats.

The day was when a man had the entree of any such circle if he was a respectable man of any profession or if he was rich. That is the case in the smaller cities today. Any doctor, lawyer, judge or rich man, whose reputation is clean, can instantly gain admission to the nicest circles in the small cities. But he cannot do so in New York. The only sure passport to such circles that I know of in New York society is to be born in such a circle. The next best thing is to boast a commission in the army or navy. The city is old and rich and suspicious of all newcomers. That makes its society the most rigid and cruel in America.—Julian Ralph in Providence Journal.

Why Canned Salmon Is Cheap.

When one comes to think of it it seems quite wonderful that one should be able to buy a pound of salmon in a can from the Pacific coast for twenty-five cents. The frozen fish costs forty cents a pound at least, while the unfrozen article ranges in eastern markets from one dollar up. Besides, the manner in which each can is made to contain a segment of salmon perfectly fitted into it appears most surprising, the bones, even to the larger vertebræ, melting in the mouth without requiring so much as a crunch between the teeth and the red flesh separating in beautiful clean flakes.

Yet salmon would be very much cheaper than at present were it not that the great canners of Alaska have formed a combination to restrict the product. This is unfortunate for consumers perhaps, but lucky certainly for the fish, which would be wiped out altogether within five years at the most if the companies engaged in their capture had a market for all they could produce at profitable rates. The methods employed are the most destructive conceivable, inasmuch as the fishermen stretch seines across the mouths of the rivers and take the fish which are going up the stream to spawn. There is a law against this sort of thing, but it is not enforced. Eventually, doubtless, the supply of this valuable finny game will run out and artificial propagation will have to be resorted to.—Washington Star.

Insomnia and Nervousness.

There can be no doubt that many persons suffer from insomnia which had its origin, or at least its principal strength, in their own nervous apprehension that they are or are about to be afflicted with it. Any one of a dozen causes may induce wakefulness, and yet the person lying in bed with the faculties alert at the moment when they would naturally be expected to be wrapped in slumber has nine times out of ten, or ninety-nine times in a hundred, nothing serious to apprehend. The stomach may not be in quite its normal condition—and there is no more potent cause of wakefulness.

Now an hour—ten minutes even—seems a long time in the middle of the night, when a person wishes to be sleeping and cannot. If a sensation of dread, of apprehension, is allowed to enter the mind, such a period simply becomes interminable. The nervous apprehension increases the difficulty, and feeding upon itself the derangement may quite possibly increase till it becomes a dangerous malady.—Good Housekeeping.

How to Save Money.

Some men plead poverty when they are well off. Gilhooly is one of these. His landlord said to him:

"I want you to pay your rent right off."

"I haven't got any money."

"But you have got to pay it anyhow."

"Now, you look here, if you keep on dunning me for that rent when I've not got a cent do you know what I'll do? I don't like to do it, but you'll goad me to it."

"What will you do?"

"I'll buy me a house for cash and put a stop to this paying by the month."—Texas Siftings.

Silence Unkind Criticism.

"This world could be made better," said Mrs. French-Sheldon with emphasis, "if we would exercise more magnanimity in our judgment of other people's motives, and by devoting ourselves to the accomplishment of some fixed object, ambitious or otherwise, which will give scope to latent qualities and develop new ones, hence tending to break down prejudice by self enlargement. By silencing the unkind criticism which may be provoked and even deserved. By recounting the good rather than the bad ones of those inimical to us."—New York World.

Slow Torture.

Teacher—In China criminals are frequently sentenced to be kept awake until insanity and death result. Now how do you suppose they keep them from falling asleep?

Little Girl (eldest of a small family)—I guess they gives 'em a baby to take care of.—Good News.

Glass Made Transparent Quickly.

A method of quickly rendering glass transparent during the process of manufacture consists in forcing into the melted materials a stream of oxygen gas, the enormous heat generated oxidizing all deleterious materials.—New York Journal.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Levi S. Myers: Wheat on the west side is all right. I have one hundred acres already headed out and more that is getting there rapidly.

J. E. O'Brien: How is the plumbing trade? Splendid; we have more work than we can do. We want two or three more workmen.

M. W. Jenson, I think our crops around McIntosh beat yours all hol- . I have just returned from a to Thief River Falls and I found s in elegant shape up there also.

ohn Alderman: We are having immense trade this summer, both hardware and in agricultural im ements, of which latter we carry a l and complete line of everything.

S. L. Collins: I notice that the OURNAL says that "Arries & Lancaster did not raise their rates during encampment week." If you had gone still farther and included Collins' livery also, you would have struck it about right.

E. D. Childs: Crops, did you say? Well, if you can tell me whether we will have a frost before September 15th, I can tell you more about it. I believe if we get a late fall we shall get a good crop, and if we don't, we will not.

John Wynand: What do I know about the crops? Darned if I know. Sometimes I think they are all right, sometimes I don't. I believe, however, that the treshing machine will veal what they are, and I am not ing for an unusually large yield.

ve Hatlestad: You see a great said about the People's party g dead; wouldn't it be better to t till you see about that? Act as though it was not dead if you nt to be on the safe side. I think nomination of Ringdal as treaser was a master-stroke. He will arry this city.

Geo. J. McManus: Insurance business is always a little slow this time of the year, but I am pleased to be able to say that the New York Mutual Life is doing a rattling good business. Well, it deserves it, for, to say nothing about its representatives in this ity, is it not the best and soundest he field? ["Yea, verili, friend e!"]

N. Hixson: Crops are not the ever saw, i. e. except the crop liticians—there seems to be no unt on that crop. But talking t bossism, there never was a complete boss in Minnesota ics than the one who now absoy controls the People's party. ever had anything like it in this ntry and the farmers will awaken that fact some of these days.

E. C. Davis: Say, did you notice how extremely patriotic our county officials were during encampment week? I say it was a burning shame that they could not muster enough patriotism in all that crowd to even buy a small flag and raise it, to say nothing about bunting and other in dental decorations! I would ad e that they buy these faded ban s and streamers on the street cor rs, so that upon occasion our unty court-house can have some ning to remind people that our ounty officials are not all dead! It nade my blood boil to see the courthouse as bare as a hen-house and about as attractive.

O. R. Williams: I was over at the JOURNAL farm the other day and I think you have as fine land as ever a crow flew over, but I was impressed with the idea that you should have in this state a law similar to the one they have in Wisconsin in relation to drainage. There a farmer may dig a ditch through his own farm and compel his neighbor to carry it on through his land. In case of a nonresident the authorities may do the work and the land is good for it. All you need over at your place is drainage and you are so near the river that this could be had with little expense if you had a law like the Wisconsin law to operate under.

C. L. Hanson: I have just returned from the convention in St. Paul and stopped off in Otter Tail Co. to visit riends and relatives. They have ine looking crops down there and xcellent hay. In the town of Garlen, where I live, our wheat has been injured by dry weather which has prevailed ever since we finished seeding in the spring. We had one big rain-storm one week ago tonight (Monday) which did lots of good and some damage by knocking n standing grain. I had a fine of wheat, sown on potato d that was knocked flat and ot recovered when I left home St. Paul last week, and I am d it will not, as the stalks were and very heavy. We have lots y there this year.

UR FELLOW townsman, P. M. ngdal, was honored by the nomination by the People's party as candidate for state treasurer last week. Had they made as good a selection for every office as they did for this, they would have placed a stronger and better ticket in the field than they did.

FIELD PEAS FOR PIGS.

Fattening Food to Fill Up Until Corn Is Gathered.

The more hopeful outlook for the future production of pork in this country is occasioned by the recent removal of restrictions in Europe, which heretofore have prevented the exportation of American pork products. This state of affairs will tend to stimulate the growing and fattening of hogs. Hence the production of grain foods needed for this purpose will be correspondingly increased.

While Indian corn is generally admitted to be the standard crop for this purpose, yet comparatively few farmers are in position to commence fattening until the new corn crop is harvested, though they are well aware that it would be wisdom to invest a few dollars for a suitable grain ration at an earlier period. They know full well that pork can be produced cheaper in mild weather than during the winter season.

One reason why the field pea is held in such high estimate as a crop to feed pigs is by reason of the fact that it is ready to harvest nearly or quite a month earlier than corn. Again, the ease and simplicity of pea cultivation, its excellent fattening qualities and its natural adaptation to most conditions of soil all make sufficent inducement to commend its cultivation to those interested in cheap pork production. In selecting a soil for pea culture a light loam and low muck should be avoided.

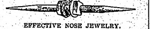
Prepare the ground as early in the spring as it will work light and friable. The ground best adapted for growing the pea is where corn, potatoes or other hoed crops were grown the previous year. The variety most largely grown for this purpose is the "Small White Canada." The pea weevil, so disastrous to this grain in former years, has mysteriously disappeared from this section. This adds much to the profit and certainty of its cultivation.

Sow with a drill at the rate of two bushels per acre. After sowing, the ground should be well rolled down, the small stones being pressed into the soil and the surface left smooth and uniform. These methods will greatly facilitate the work of harvesting, which should be done with the old fashioned wooden revolving rake instead of the slow and tedious method of pulling the vines with the scythe. With a good steady horse commence to rake on the side of the field where the harvester can proceed exactly opposite the direction in which the pea is always found to be leaning or lodged. Returning, rake over the same ground, removing each gavel, or raking sufficient to pull the undisturbed vines remaining under them. A person following with a fork is then able to roll the raking one side, giving room for another "bout." In this manner six acres or more can easily be harvested in a day.

After two or three days of favorable weather the peas can be stacked in readiness for feeding. Of course they can be drawn under cover, afterward thrashed and the vines fed to horses and sheep during the winter. No other crop excels the pea in leaving the ground in a favorable condition to be followed by a crop of winter wheat. The state of the soil is such as to warrant satisfactory results. Why this is so few farmers can explain scientifically. The facts they are familiar with, and they seem willing that the matter should be left to scientists or experiment stations to investigate further.—Irving D. Cook in American Cultivator.

For Sucking Cows.

From Mr. John Lewis, herd manager for Mr. Adams Earl, Lafayette, Ind., we have received a description of a little device used at Shadeland to prevent cows from sucking themselves. Mr. Lewis says: "We had a Jersey cow upon which we tried everything we could think of without effect, until we had a blacksmith make a piece of 'nose jewelry' like that which we send you by mail today. We put it in with a bull punch, putting the tap in afterward. It accomplishes its purpose effectually, and I can with confidence recommend it. I would prefer it to any heavy stick or leather, as it is not so unsightly."


EFFECTIVE NOSE JEWELRY.

It will be observed that the tap to which Mr. Lewis refers is adjustable by means of a screw thread, so that the device is not only simple in operation but must necessarily be sufficient to prevent the practice which it is intended to stop.—Breeder's Gazette.

Live Stock Points.

"Texas flockmasters can produce wool for from six to nine cents a pound," says H. L. Bentley, of the Texas Live Stock Journal. It is in Texas perhaps that the American merino will find its best development.

The Ohio experiment station provided cement floors and a cistern for the liquid manure from thirty cows, and between Christmas and May 1, or a little over four months, the amount collected was over 100 gallons per head, with a fertilizing value of forty-seven dollars. This would give an income of about $2.35 per cow during the six months of winter. Where the manure is thrown out into the yard to be soaked by rains and dried by the sun, most of this is lost, and perhaps as much more from the value of the solids.

There is another serious outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in Kent, England. The British minister of agriculture should look at home when next he howls about unhealthy American live stock.

Admirers of Hereford beef cattle claim for them that they mature earlier than Shorthorns, and that at 2 years old, on good feed, they will weigh more. And as to looks, no handsomer cattle were ever created than the Herefords.

Do not forget to plant some pumpkins this spring for a bite for the live stock next fall. They all like them, and variety is thus added to their food without much cost. Pumpkins and corn thrive in the same ground and do not quarrel.

A DEAD SHOT INDEED.

AWFUL HAVOC WROUGHT ON A DARING UNION GUNBOAT.

A Unique Tussle Afloat and on Shore at St. Charles, Ark., in 1862—Well Matched Valor on Both Sides—A Decisive Shot and a Decisive Charge.

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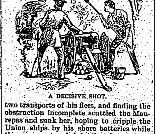
HEROISM as an American trait may perhaps be analyzed as the outcome of common sense and opportunity. There is no knighthood, no lady's favor in the hazard to spur on weak human flesh; nothing much in fact at stake except success and reputation. Potent, too, are all these influences, judging from the deeds they inspire. Here's a case in point, an affair quite unknown, although it was in its way one of the most desperate and sanguine in our annals. Out of a gunboat's crew of 173 souls, that drove wedgelike into one corner of the fight, 125 perished and 25 were wounded. It was in the contest for Arkansas, the second year of the civil war.

When the Union rams and gunboats of Ellet and Davis had cleared out the Confederate fleet on the Mississippi above Vicksburg, the rivers flowing in from Arkansas offered a refuge to every floating thing that escaped annihilation at their hands. Gen. T. C. Hindman commanded what there was of the Confederacy in Arkansas, and surmising that the Union gunboats might take a notion to inspect the interior of his bailiwick, he ordered that a stand be made at the bluffs on the White river below St. Charles, a point 100 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. He sent to the spot two gunboats, the Pontchartrain and Maurepas, and 100 men—thirty-five of them armed. The thirty-five rifles were all that could be scraped together for the purpose. At the same time he ordered a Texas regiment led by Col. Allison Nelson, then on its way from the Lone Star State to re-enforce him, to proceed to the same point. Capt. A. S. Williams, an engineer officer, was put in command of the 100 men, the unarmed ones to aid in obstructing the channel.

On the 16th of June the Union ironclads Mound City and St. Louis and the wooden gunboats Conestoga and Tyler, under Commander A. H. Kilty, of the Mound City, and the Forty-sixth Indiana regiment, led by Col. G. N. Fitch, were slowly ascending the river just below St. Charles. The inspiring genius on the Confederate side was Capt. Joseph Fry, an old United States naval officer, who resigned in 1861 to follow the fortunes of his state, Louisiana, in the rebellion. He was a gallant fellow, tall, well proportioned, handsome, intelligent, modest and brave, a man with a past history and a fated future.

The approach of Kilty's fleet took the party at St. Charles by surprise. Nelson was not on hand with his Texans; in fact he had been detained up the river waiting for ammunition, which had yet to be manufactured out of lead gathered in bits from the country at large. He was known to be en route, however, making all haste to the rendezvous, and Fry decided to fight if attacked. A few hours delay might change the odds that were for the moment dead against him. His total force, including Capt. Williams' thirty-five riflemen, was 114 men, seventy-nine of them seamen on the gunboats Pontchartrain and Maurepas. The sailors were armed with revolvers only. The Pontchartrain carried two 32-pounder rifles and these were put into battery on the bluffs. Lieut. J. W. Dunnington, of the Pontchartrain, commanded the battery and worked it with the crew of his vessel. About 400 yards below Dunnington's battery, Capt. Fry, placed four guns from his own vessel, the Maurepas, in battery, and a short distance below that Capt. Williams stationed his thirty-five riflemen to act as sharpshooters.

This presented three obstacles to the approach of Kilty's fleet in ascending the narrow channel between the bluffs. Still another was added above the batteries. Capt. Williams had driven some piles in the channel, intending if time allowed to extend the barrier from shore to shore. The sudden appearance of the enemy put a stop to that work, and Capt. Fry sunk two transports of his fleet, and finding the obstruction incomplete scuttled the Maurepas and sunk her, hoping to cripple the Union ships by his shore batteries while they were entangled in the obstructions. It was a forlorn hope, of course—114 men and half a dozen guns against four gunboats and a regiment of well equipped soldiers. Yet every hour brought Nelson's Texans nearer, and wonderful things may happen in an hour or so. But it takes two to make an issue in war as well as elsewhere, and there was a man on the other side, or, to be more exact, a team of men, quite a match in daring for the plucky Confederates. The men of the team were Col. G. N. Fitch, commander of the expedition, and Capt. Kilty, chief of the little flotilla.

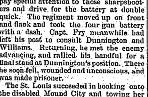

A DECISIVE SHOT.

Early on the morning of the 17th Col. Fitch put his infantry ashore a couple of miles below the town and engaged Capt. Williams' skirmishers. At the same time the fleet, led by the Mound City, steamed up and tossed shell and grape into the woods and bushes along shore. Fry's heavy guns gave no reply until the Mound City was opposite his second battery—the rifles taken from the Maurepas. A volley from these guns drew a hot fire from the fleet, and Capt. Williams was quickly hustled out of his quarters by the shell and canister from the gunboats and Col. Fitch's skirmishers. Fitch soon drew his men up in front of Fry's second battery, and after looking the ground over he signaled to Capt. Kilty that he would storm the position by land, unless the brave sailors preferred to move their ships up to the batteries and silence them by gunboat fire. Kilty signaled back from the deck of the Mound City that he would take the contract alone. The land troops and vessels could not fight simultaneously, because the gunboat fire swept the ground where the land force would have to charge.

Capt. Kilty stopped the Mound City directly in front of Fry's four gun battery, and for nearly an hour poured shot into it at a lively rate. Meanwhile Lieut. Dunnington, at the upper battery, opened with his 32-pounder rifles upon the Mound City, and Capt. Kilty signaled the St. Louis and her consorts to engage the lower battery while he steamed up to engage the new antagonist. Dunnington had placed his two guns some distance apart on the river bank, and Capt. Kilty passed the first one without silencing it, and his vessel soon got between two fires and within point blank range of both heavy guns. The engagement had lasted an hour and a half.

Fitch's men were in contact with Fry's skirmishers at long range, and showed themselves in full force. Capt. Fry, alarmed at this unexpected and formidable foe on land, sent up the river to Dunnington asking that every spare man should be sent him to hold the line. Things were getting desperate, and Nelson's Texans were not in sight. Lieut. Dunnington was standing at the piece farthest up the river, and having an unobstructed range on the slow, moving ironclad, he sighted carefully and planted a shot near her bow on the port side that was probably never equaled for effectiveness in any combat. After passing through the side of the Mound City the missile killed 8 men working the casemate gun nearest its path and then went through the steam drum directly fore and aft. The gun deck was immediately filled with scalding steam, and a scene followed which beggars description. The wheel was turning slowly at the time of the accident and kept on revolving until the bow of the ship was close in shore near the Confederate guns. Dunnington ceased firing.

From Fitch's position the accident was not clearly understood, but when he saw the vessel moving blindly ashore, her crew jumping headlong through the ports and from her decks into the water, and clouds of steam issuing from her hatches and her ports, he concluded that Kilty and the Mound City were out of the fight and he could take up the contract so valorously attempted by the unfortunate gunboat. Signaling the St. Louis, Conestoga and Tyler to cease firing, he quickly ordered his soldiers to advance on all sides. While doing so he observed that Capt. Williams' sharpshooters along the bluffs were firing upon the helpless seamen struggling for life in the river and also upon boats sent out to their relief by the St. Louis. Word was passed along the Indianian's ranks to pay special attention to those sharpshooters and drive for the battery at double quick. The regiment moved up on front and flank and took the four gun battery with a dash. Capt. Fry meanwhile had left his post to consult Dunnington and Williams. Returning, he met the enemy advancing, and rallied his handful for a final stand at Dunnington's position. There he soon fell, wounded and unconscious, and was made prisoner.


FELL WOUNDED AND UNCONSCIOUS.

The St. Louis succeeded in hooking onto the disabled Mound City and towing her ashore. She had been deserted by all her ablebodied men. Out of 173 officers, men and boys only 23 were fit for duty. In the casemate where the missile struck 83 were killed either by Confederate fire or the scalding steam. Of those who jumped from the vessel 42 were drowned, and 25 wounded were taken from the ship and the water. It was an awful shot and might have won the fight to the Confederates but for Col. Fitch's ready good sense and courage. Capt. Kilty's bold dash upon the batteries with all his vessels had dumfounded the enemy to such an extent that they lost their heads at the very moment when Dunnington's marksmanship virtually put the gunboats out of the fight. As it was, Fitch carried everything, and the bluffs were passed as far as the town within an hour. Nelson's Texans were at hand, actually within sound of the firing, and an hour's delay on the part of Fitch might have been disastrous.

Capt. Kilty was seriously scalded and lost an arm. He afterward arose to the rank of commodore. Col. Fitch was a volunteer officer, untrained to arms. He left the service soon after on account of disabilities.

Capt. Fry's later career was an exciting one. He drifted east after his exchange and commanded the famous blockade runner Eugenie, which always sailed under the Confederate flag. One day he attempted to carry a cargo of powder to Fort Fisher, North Carolina, while the Union blockading fleet was treating that work to a lively cannonading. Signals were sent him from his superiors on shore to save his crew and scuttle the ship; but he refused to do so, lighted her and took her safely to port. When the war closed Fry settled in the north, and in 1873 became commander of the ill starred Virginius, of Cuban revolution fame. He was taken by the Spanish authorities and, with 53 of his crew, was summarily put to death, although protesting his right to trial as a United States citizen.

During the war and at the time of the Virginius episode, it was asserted that Fry personally ordered his men to fire upon Capt. Kilty's unfortunate sailors who jumped from the Mound City to save themselves by swimming ashore. On the other hand, Capt. Williams, in an official report made four days after the fight, declared that he gave the order to his sharpshooters to shoot the struggling victims. Lieut. Dunnington reported that when the Mound City drifted to shore she was hailed to lower her flag, and this failing to come down, his men were directed to fire upon those in the water. Apologists of Fry state that he was not near the scene at the moment the firing began and could not have been responsible. In fact, such barbarous impulses rarely throb under the same jacket with the truly martial spirit that Fry on all occasions displayed.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Indians Dislike Dark Feathers.

Among the Indians dark feathers, and those in particular of the owl, buzzard, woodpecker and raven, are unspeakably accursed. No one will touch them except those who "have the evil road"—that is, are witches—and any Indian found with them in his or her possession would be officially tried and officially put to death! Such feathers are used only in secret by those who wish to kill or harm an enemy, in whose path they are laid with wicked wishes that ill fortune may follow.—C. F. Lummis in St. Nicholas.

A FRENCH SHILOH.

MARENGO, THE TEST BATTLE OF NAPOLEON'S CAREER.

Like Grant at Shiloh, He First Lost, Then Won—His Success the Beginning of Greater Things—The Daring Strategy That Brought on the Fight.

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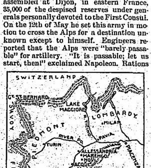
MARENGO—Shiloh, two events that punctuated two great careers. What Shiloh was to Grant, Marengo was to Napoleon. For Marengo, critics of Napoleon have never ceased to lash him and admirers have never ceased to praise, just as admirers laud Grant for Shiloh and critics would flay him if they could. Marengo came near proving a disaster to the French, so did Shiloh to the north.

Shiloh was saved by the opportune arrival of a division of supports when all seemed lost; so, too, Marengo. The vanquished at Marengo were the assailants, and their plan carried to the point of routing their opponents; just so at Shiloh. The defenders at Shiloh fought stubbornly and gave ground inch by inch as the defenders did at Marengo. At Shiloh the commander of the assailants fell at the moment when victory seemed within his grasp, and at Marengo the commander of the assailants left the field owing to fatigue and feebleness when victory was all but certain. Finally, Shiloh gave the cause of the victors a wonderful impetus; so also did Marengo, and as Shiloh made the fame of a budding general whose previous successes had been transitory, so Marengo boomed Napoleon as imperator and general when his lucky star was his chief capital. From a personal point of view Grant had to win Shiloh in order to get into the race for glory with such seniors as McClellan, Buell and Halleck, and Napoleon had to win Marengo to compete with his well intrenched rivals, Moreau and Massena. Had Shiloh ended as at one time seemed inevitable, Grant would probably have dropped into obscurity, and the same with Napoleon had Marengo gone against him.

Marengo—fought June 14, 1800—was a forlorn hope for Napoleon, although not for France. His success in Italy, in the campaign of 1796, and his campaign in Egypt made him first consul, but that appointment removed him from the army. In plain English, he had been shelved so far as active military leadership was concerned. In opening the campaign against Austria, in 1800, he had either to give the place of honor to Moreau or Massena, by sending their armies to the field, or to create a new army if he would lead himself, even nominally. As first consul he was commander in chief—much as the president of the United States is—and might accompany an army in the field, but not actually command it. To accompany the armies under Moreau or Massena would be to yield the glory of an achievement to other hands. At least this is the view of his critics.

But as usually happens in a crisis, the public had no time to note the purely personal events. Austria took the initiative. France was in danger. Who was to lead the rescue? Moreau's army, 110,000 strong, was guarding the frontier on the Rhine. Massena was at Genoa guarding the pass from Italy into southeastern France below the Apennines. He had 10,000 troops in Genoa and 15,000 under Gen. Suchet on the strip of frontier north of Nice toward the Alps. The Austrians attacked Massena with 120,000 men, besieging Genoa with 40,000, confronting Suchet's frontier guard with 40,000, and leaving the remaining 40,000 in garrison guarding communications. Of course it touched a sore spot in Napoleon to have northern Italy, which he had wrested from Austria in 1796, again brought under her domination and made the base of operations against France. Besides, it was among the probabilities that the Austrians in Italy would break through Massena's ranks, turn the southeastern provinces from their allegiances to republicanism, and then let loose upon the Rhenish frontier an army of 150,000 men to overcome Moreau.

The campaign was opened vigorously by the Austrians in Italy in April, 1800, and Napoleon needed to act promptly. For some time there had existed, on paper, a body of troops known as the Grand Army of Reserve of France. It was a byword throughout Europe, and was freely lampooned at home and abroad as consisting of a corporal's guard of decrepit old men and of weak striplings. Napoleon secretly fostered this view of it, and also secretly assembled at Dijon, in eastern France, 35,000 of the despised reserves under generals personally devoted to the First Consul. On the 12th of May he set this army in motion to cross the Alps for a destination unknown except to himself. Engineers reported that the Alps were "barely passable" for artillery. "It is passable; let us start, then!" exclaimed Napoleon. Rations and other supplies were packed upon mules, gun carriages were taken apart and packed in the same way; the cannons were sheathed in sledges formed of hollow logs, six days' rations were distributed to the soldiers, and money was sent ahead to the monks of St. Bernard to prepare a feast for an army. Relays of soldiers of 100 men each hauled the gun sledges up the mountain to the sound of martial music, and at the summit of St. Bernard pass they sat down to a warm repast, served by the monks. On May 20 the army had crossed and rendezvoused at the foot of the slope in northwestern Italy. There the gun carriages were put together, and the Grand Army of the Reserve was ready for battle on the Austrian rear. But at what point and in what way was a mystery to friend and foe alike, a secret locked in Napoleon's brain. The army took the direct route toward Genoa, 100 miles south of St. Bernard pass.



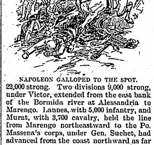
THE SCENE OF NAPOLEON'S EXPLOIT.

The field of operations destined to result from Napoleon's movement was the mountain locked region of northwestern Italy, Piedmont and Lombardy. The Austrian army under Baron Melas was in contact with the French under Massena, along the borders of the Gulf of Genoa. Its line of communication extended 200 miles from the army front eastward through Alessandria, Piacenza and Mantua. It was guarded on the north by garrisons at Turin and at Milan. Napoleon's advance from Switzerland south would carry his army across the Austrian line between Melas and his base.

Had Melas possessed the versatility of the Confederate general, Forrest, it might have ended in a case of "the biter bit" for Napoleon. His little army was in the Austrian rear, but should half of Melas' army turn around and show fight, what then? But Melas couldn't believe that the French had crossed the Alps and he looked upon the Army of Reserve as a myth. Napoleon had not only his Army of Reserve, estimated by some at 50,000 men, but Moreau had detached a column of about 20,000 from the Rhine to cross the Alps at the Gothard pass and enter Italy by Lake Maggiore in aid of Napoleon. By June 1, therefore, there were nearly 100,000 French soldiers in northern Italy or along her frontiers.

Napoleon made a feint on Turin, then turned east and drove the Austrians from Milan, making that his base. The column sent by Moreau was distributed on the line of the River Ticino, extending from the Alps southward to the River Po, and this movement shut Melas up in Piedmont with but one or two loopholes of escape. South of Piacenza and Alessandria the Apennines extend northward to the swampy borders of the Po, leaving but a narrow pass for the roadway between these points. Into this pass Napoleon threw his Army of Reserve. To Napoleon's view the Austrians were "bottled up." Not so, however, for Massena had been starved out and he had abandoned Genoa. This gave the enemy an open port and a means of succor by their English allies. The turn of affairs at Genoa put Napoleon off his guard just as the Union leaders were off their guard at Shiloh. He believed that Melas would receive English support at Genoa, and either operate against Massena's army along the coast or move north across the Po and then turn east to cut his way out across the Ticino.

Instead, Melas proposed to brush Napoleon from the pass south of the Po and recover Piacenza and the road toward Mantua. With this view he attacked Marshal Lannes' division on June 9 and was repulsed, retiring toward Alessandria. Napoleon lay idle until the 12th, surmising that Melas would cross the Po to the north, although a spy assured him that he was moving south toward Novi and Genoa. On the morning of June 14 Napoleon's army was at the gates of Alessandria, all except a division of 6,000 under Gen. Desaix, that had been dispatched to Novi to head off Melas on the south. The French were 22,000 strong. Two divisions 9,000 strong, under Victor, extended from the east bank of the Bormida river at Alessandria to Marengo. Lannes, with 5,000 infantry, and Murat, with 3,700 cavalry, held the line from Marengo northeastward to the Po. Massena's corps, under Gen. Suchet, had advanced from the coast northward as far as Acqui, but there was no communication between the two armies other than secretly through the Austrian lines.


NAPOLEON GALLOPED TO THE SPOT.

The Austrians opened the battle early on the 14th by crossing the Bormida at several points 31,000 strong and assailing Victor's line. Victor was slowly driven back to Marengo, where a small creek gave him a natural defense. Lannes was attacked, north of Marengo, and his troops also fell back step by step.

At the village of Marengo the French cannon under Marmont defended the creek against Austrian guns planted on the opposite side of the narrow ditch. Napoleon was absent when the ball opened, but on hearing the sound of battle he rode to the front, sending a courier to recall Desaix from Novi. Melas had detached a body of 2,200 cavalry to Acqui to head off the French under Suchet, reported to be passing that point for a junction with Napoleon.

Kellerman's French cavalry brigade, 450 strong, charged the Austrians and was repulsed. The Austrians then charged and carried Marengo. This was at 11 o'clock, and following that the French began to retreat all along the line. Napoleon led in the Old Guard of 800 sabers, but the Imperial cavalry crushed them. A division of reserves under Monner, also led up by Napoleon, was driven back, and in the parlance of the field "all was lost." It only remained for Melas to send in a column of cavalry to sweep the flying detachments over the open plains back of Marengo, and victory would have been his. But his cavalry reserve had gone elsewhere.

By the middle of the afternoon the French had retreated over two miles and were only striving to save themselves.

Melas was a man over eighty years old, and instructing his chief of staff to form the scattered troops into columns of pursuit along the main road to Piacenza, he retired to Alessandria for rest, announcing that the enemy was flying and the day was won.

Meanwhile the French had formed a rear guard for retreat. Desaix had reached the scene. A few scattering shots announced that the Austrian advance had begun. Desaix was on the direct road toward Piacenza, along which the Austrians were marching in close columns. A vineyard and a corn field concealed his men from the Austrians' view, and they marched to within 200 paces and halted.

All hope for the French hung upon the column led by Desaix, and he sent word to his chief that he (Desaix) must either attack or retreat. Napoleon galloped to the spot and ordered an attack, at the same moment urging Kellerman to lead his 600 horse upon the Austrian flank. Desaix headed the assault in front and was shot dead at the first fire. Both attacks were so bold that the Austrians turned and fled toward the Bormida. Kellerman took 1,800 prisoners, among them the Austrian chief of staff. The French followed their fleeing enemies to the river opposite Alessandria and cut them down without mercy, and at nightfall Napoleon was master of Marengo and of Italy. On the heels of that triumph the fates began to pose him for the master of all Europe.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The World's Fair Directory has expended up to date approximately seven and a quarter million dollars.

It is proposed to hold world's fair in Berlin in 1898, and in Paris in 1900, but definite action has not yet been taken by the nations concerned.

In Demark's exhibit at the World's Fair will be a fine array of porcelain ware and a notable art display, including reproduction of many of the Thoswaldsen sculptures.

An effort is being made to have the cotton mills of Georgia make a fine exhibit at the World's Fair. It is believed that such exhibit would greatly stimulate the investment of capital in cotton mills in the south.

The exhibit to be made at the World's Fair by Krupp, the celebrated German gun maker, will represent an expenditure of $1,500,000. The The largest cannon ever made, weighing 122 tons, will be in the exhibit, as will be also several hundred tons of war material.

The work of assigning space to the thousands of exhibitors in the various World's Fair buildings has been entered upon and will be pushed to a finish as rapidly as possible. As much more space has been applied for than is available it will be necessary to scale down the requests of a majority of the applicants.

The Washington state building at the World's Fair will show to some extent the forest resources of the state, The foundation alone will contain 171 logs, some of them 120 feet long and 42 inches in diameter at the small end. The superstructure of the building will contain, besides heavy timber, fine finished woods, and a complete exhibit of ship building material.

Captain R. H. Pratt of the government Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., wants to place 300 of the young Indian scholars at the Carlisle school in the civic parade at the time of the dedication of the World's Fair buildings. Captain Pratt desires also to have a full military band, composed exclusively of these Indian scholars. He intends to make at the fair an exhibit illustrating the educational and training work of the Carlisle school.

The tide of public opinion is unmistakably turning strongly in favor of keeping the World's Fair open on Sunday, provided a silent fair be assured. The exposition authorities have never had any idea of keeping the machinery running on Sunday and everything going at full boom as on week days, and since they have so declared themselves, the demands for Sunday closing have diminished greatly in number. Not a few who had petitioned for a closed fair, have changed their minds and revoked their request and have asked that the gates be opened.

The authorities of Harvard University have applied to Chief Peabody of the Department of Liberal Arts of the World's Fair for 7,000 square feet for a thoroughly representative educational exhibit from that historic institution. The officers of the university say they are prepared not only to fill but to splendidly and representatively fill every foot of space which can be granted to them for their educational exhibit, and they accompany their application with a carefully calculated schedule and diagram showing what they are prepared to do in this direction.

It is next to certain that the date of dedication of the World's Fair buildings will be changed from October 12th to October 21st, the latter being really the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made in the time of Pope Gregory. The senate has passed a bill making the change referred to, and it is not doubted that the house of representatives will take like action. The change was requested by the World's Fair commissioners of New York, the legislature of which state had provided for a Columbus celebration on October 12th. It was thought that the two celebrations, if held simultaneously, would detract from each other.

It was feared by many at first that the fine arts exhibit at the World's Fair, would be, perhaps, its weakest feature, because of the fact that art in America is yet too young to have produced any work of great merit, and because the exposition is to be held so far from the great European storehouses of art treasures that it was believed doubtful if any considerable number of them would be exhibited. So far from this being the case, however, it is now certain that the art exhibit will be one of the most complete and splendid that visitors to the exposition will have the privilege of seeing. This is due to several considerations. European nations, as well as all others, are taking an extraordinary interest in the Exposition. There is a commendable rivalry among those richest in art productions in the matter of making a creditable exhibit. They have come to recognize fully that the United States is by far the best market in the world for the products of the painter and the sculpter. Added to these reasons are the very efficient efforts of agents to the fair to enlist the interest of foreign nations in the making of exhibits in all lines, and particularly in the art division. Supplementing the good work done in this direction by a number of exposition special commissioners, Chief Ives of the fine arts department, has made two trips to European nations, with the result that from each one an art exhibit of exceptional merit is forthcoming.

COSTLY RAILROAD GRADE.

The New Great Northern Branch to Red Lake Falls a Marvel in Engineering.

The Great Northern extension from Pelican Rapids to Red Lake Falls embraces some of the heaviest work ever done in railroading in Minnesota. The heavy work is mostly all in this vicinity. The road crosses both the Red Lake and Clearwater rivers, in Red Lake Falls, and runs along the very edge of the latter river, upon entering town, for four blocks. The grade in this latter place is cut fight out of the bluffs on the river bank and a fill fourty or more feet deep made from the water's edge. The river is, in fact, being encroached upon. There are cuts of 40 feet at various points, and the road, after striking the level prairie, runs for a half mile 20 feet lower than the prairie's level. Since the advent of the 500 workmen and several hundred teams, who will be employed for three months yet.

A World's Fair Clam Bake.

National restaurants are to be a feature of the World's Fair. Nearly every foreign government that has decided to make a display at the Exposition has also arranged, through its representatives, for a restaurant in which refreshments will be served as they are at home. In most cases native attendants will be in charge of the restaurants. The German, French, English and other European commissioners have practically closed arrangements for these cafes. Visitors from the New England states will be agreeably surprised when they reach Jackson park to learn that a genuine New England clam-bake is to be operated at the Fair. The company that has secured the privilege of operating this establishment will spend $30,000 in constructing an artistic building. The structure, as planned, is two storied, with a casino roof. It occupies a commanding site, over on the lake shore, near England's building. The food will be cooked in the same way it is in New England coast resorts, which are patronized by thousands of people. During the Fair two special refrigerator cars will arrive every day with a supply of clams, lobsters and seafish. The building will be finished in time to give a reception to New Englanders when the buildings are dedicated in October. Facilities will be provided to serve 10,000 people a day during the Fair.

Royal Lace At the "Expo."

The Countess Brazza, writing to Mrs. Potter Palmer from Venice, touching the hoped-for exhibit, at the World's Fair, of the historical collection of laces, the property of the Queen of Italy, makes several interesting statements. The countess says the queen intends to send the crown laces, "a thing never done by any sovereign outside of her own country. Our history of lace begins a thousand years before Christ, with photographs of objects found in the Egyptian tombs." The countess guarantees the most perfect exhibit of its kind ever made, and stipulates only for an advantageous location. A drawing of the proposed arrangement was inclosed in the letter, with a minute and detailed description of the exhibit.

A Whaler At the Fair.

The old whaling bark "Progress," which has now reached Detroit on her way from New Bedford, Mass., to Chicago, where she and her contents will constitute for the benefit of World's Fair visitors, a complete exhibit of the whale-catching industry, has a remarkable history. She has made 17 trips around Cape Horn, all of them successful. Forty times has she crossed the Arctic ocean in search of the whale and his valuable blubber. In 1869 she set sail and joined the Arctic fleet. In 1871 terrific storms scattered the fleet and all met disaster except the "Progress," which came back to New Bedford with 300 sailors, seven captains, five women and three children, the survivors of the wreck. She carries six whaleboats, which have all seen actual service, and each one is provided with a complete equipment of paraphernalia. These boats are sharp at both ends, and can be driven at great speed by two good oarsmen.

August Fashion Notes.

In the matter of trimmings, one's own store of packed away finery which has been too good to discard, or mothers' hoards of laces and embroideries, may all be turned to account with charming results. Laces are used again with the best effects, and the woman who is not the enviable owner of real Chantilly or Brussels or English thread can purchase for a comparatively small sum such admirable imitations that she can well hold her own by the side of one dressed in real lace. Among the best imitations is the Irish point, which is heavy and much used for the collars, basques and deep cuffs now so fashionable. Then the imitation black thread or Chantilly is most wonderfully like that so laboriously made on cushions; machinery now will weave in an hour what it formerly took poor women and girls months to produce. This cheapening process may make the style of dressing common, but it gives the effect which is so dear to the woman's heart.

Shirt waists and blazers are the most popular and useful things out. The waist may be made of cotton, China silk, or thin flannel. If it fits neatly, and that is not difficult to do, it may always look well, because it can be made of such cheap material, if desired. Then there is the blazer—the open jacket falling over the hips—with its convenient pockets and a button or two to fasten it, if necessary.

All bodices are made more or less full, if they are not worn with these jackets—that is, all except the so-called tailor-dresses, which usually have the addition of a full skirt front or waist-coat.

Skirts are still close to the hips and laid in plaits at the back, and also too often much too long. For mountain-dresses or country walking, our best accoutred women wear them short enough to escape the ground.

Sleeves are gradually changing their shape, increasing in width what they are losing in height; and this will probably bring the long scarfs of our mothers' days in fashion again, because nothing but a scarf will fall well over these balloon sleeves.

From "Peterson's Magazine" for August.

A Husband's Greatest Blessing

Is a strong, hearty, vigorous wife, with a clear, handsome complexion. Many of our American women not only work too hard, but they have no change of scene, no opportunity to rest and lay in a supply of health, vigor and ruddiness. Now as a friend of all mankind (and womankind, too) we would whisper to the husband who has a weak, listless, sickly wife, with a dull complexion, take the little woman on a journey, and if you want to be sure she will enjoy that journey, buy her a ticket to the destination (whatever it is) over "The Burlington Route," for its elegant accomodations, smoothly running cars and the delightful scenery through which the line passes, will do much to rest and to restore her to health. "The Burlington" is the route to all health resorts. For full information write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The August "Peterson" is the finest number we have ever seen of this popular magazine. It opens with two very fine engravings, both being artistic gems. Gilberta S. Whittle's article, "Some Noted Washington Women," will attract much attention. It gives excellent photogravures of Mrs. Lieutenant Mason, Miss Kate Deering, Miss Matie Thompson, and various other society belles, together with a delightfully written biographical sketch of each lady. "A Thorough Misunderstanding," by Georgia Grant, is a first-class story. "A Country Wedding," by Dama B. Stevens, is not only a pretty description, but gives many valuable suggestions. "Held Up at San Angelo," by Howard Seely, is one of the most exciting tales this popular author has written. "An Eighteenth Century Cabinet-Maker," by Meredith Jackson, gives an interesting account of the celebrated Chippendale, with fine specimens of his work. "Ivory-Work" describes the newest fad in embroidery, and the directions for doing it are rendered still clearer by good illustrations. "Dorothy's Devices," by Minna Irving, will be worth everything to girls who want to learn how to dress tastefully on limited means. "The Hermit of the Hacienda," by Will Lisenbee, deserves special mention among the stories, though they are all capital. "Uses for Odds and Ends," by Cornelia Redmond, shows a fertility of resource amounting to genius. These paragraphs will give an idea of "Peterson's" variety and excellence. Terms, $2.00 a year; $1.00 for six months. A sample number will be sent for five cents. Address Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Not Surprised.

Neighbor (breathlessly)—Oh, Mrs. Harddluck, your little son Johnny found a dynamite bomb, and took it into a stable down town and broke it with an ax, and blew up the stable and all the buildings around it.

Mrs. Harddluck—Land sakes! I wonder what that boy will be up to next.—Good News.

FARM AND GARDEN

A PLEA FOR THE SKUNK.

By Right of Its Good Works This Animal Claims the Farmers' Protection.

The skunk is in bad odor with the world at large, and yet every farmer's boy knows the commercial value of its soft fur; a value of sufficient consideration to have created special and remunerative industry known as "skunk farming." This industry consists in breeding these little animals for their pelts alone. But these furry pelts, according to observant farmers, are of small importance compared with the good work wrought on the farm by the live animals. Here is what a Michigan farmer had to say recently in The Rural New Yorker on the subject:

Were potatoes so badly grub eaten twenty-five years ago as they are at the present time? According to my memory they were not. Neither was a bounty offered on woodchucks in those days, nor was there one rabbit where there are ten now. In my opinion, if these were not killed off with shotguns, hounds and ferrets, they would in five years become about as great a pest in Michigan as they are at present in Australia. Why? Because their natural enemies are so few. The skunk is nearly exterminated for his fur, while there are literally no hawks, owls, minks, weasels, etc. I remember counting twenty-two skunk tracks that crossed the road one night after a light fall of snow in going about half a mile to school. The skunk enters the holes of chucks and kills and eats the young, and in his nocturnal wanderings finds the nests of young rabbits, destroys them and also any amount of bumblebee nests for the honey.

The white grub is I think the worst of all pests at present, and is increasing in sandy and loamy soils, and works on nearly everything the farmer raises. Some wheat fields have been entirely destroyed by the pests, but their worst havoc is in potatoes, corn and all kinds of roots, strawberries, raspberries and the grasses. Out of 500 bushels of my own potatoes last season at least one-third have been rendered unmarketable on account of the grubworms, and about the same proportion of my corn, and in 1890 five acres of corn were destroyed by their eating off the roots, hundreds of hills not reaching a height of eighteen inches. By digging into these hills I could get from one to half a dozen grubs to the hill. Besides, I have lost hundreds of raspberry and blackberry plants by their eating the bark from the roots. The damage done by these pests every year amounts to millions of dollars in Michigan alone, and it has long been known that the skunk is the most common enemy of the nuisances by digging them out of the ground during its nocturnal wanderings. Now are we to allow this little animal—one of the best of our friends—to become exterminated just because he happens to have some soft fur that the ladies want to wear? Woodchucks are terrible pests in all sandy or hilly portions of the country. Even my hired men and almost every boy know that the skunk ought to live for the good he can do in the above ways, and that he ought to be protected by the imposition of a five or ten dollar fine for the killing of each one. The skunk goes into the woodchuck hole or stays there through the day, and goes forth in the night and destroys insect life. He works all night, and is entirely harmless, except that he will sometimes get a chicken or two from the shiftless farmer, but this loss can be avoided.

How Often Should Corn Be Cultivated?

Thirty plats were devoted last season to the answering of this question at the Kansas station. The experiment was divided into two series of fifteen plats each. Series A had five plats cultivated twice a week, five plats once a week and five plats once in two weeks. The three five plat groups in series B were cultivated, respectively, two, four and six times during the season. The implement used was a spring tooth cultivator that gave shallow culture and could be run close to the plants without disturbing the roots. The land was clay loam.

A uniformity in yield in the plats under similar treatment, in both series, is noted in the report of results. But what is still more interesting is that the highest yields attained in both series, when cultivated once in two weeks and when cultivated four times during the season, is the result of what is practically the same amount of cultivation. Though the culture did not occur on the same dates for both sets, the plats cultivated once in two weeks were also gone over four times. This experiment also seemed to prove that, in a wet season like the last, and on soil of the character here employed, it is possible to give corn both too much and too little culture. The latter case is readily conceded by everybody, but, that the ground can be stirred too often will probably not meet with so universal assent. Nor is it probable that the mere stirring of the surface is in itself injurious, if the soil is not too wet when worked; but the greater the number of times the cultivator runs through the rows the greater are the number of chances that the roots on some plants will be injured, and also that now and then a leaning stalk will be broken by the team in spite of the care exercised by the plowman, and the director attributes the diminished yield of the plats subject to frequent cultivation to these causes rather than to the mere stirring of the soil.

Leaf Smut of Timothy.

This disease forms black smutty lines in the leaves of timothy and other grasses, which are finally reduced to shreds covered with dusty spores. Draining the soil well, transferring the crops to new land when they have begun to smut badly and exercising care with respect to manure are preventive measures.

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Graduate of Dental Department of the Univer sity of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N, B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughin Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE. IN McKINNON BLOCK.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Peter Johnson, D. S. No. 11712 for 4 lot 6, sec 6, twp 152 r 47. He names the following witnesses to his continuous residence upon and cultiv of, said land, viz: F. Tiedt, L. S. Hancock, Easby, Fritz Malloh, all of Euclid, Minn
11-16 HUGH THOMPSON, Regist

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTO AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

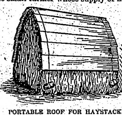
STUDY LAW
AT HOME.
Take a Course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to
J. COTNER, Jr., Sec.,
No. 80 Whitney Block
DETROIT, MICH.

FARM AND GARDEN

COVER FOR A HAYSTACK.

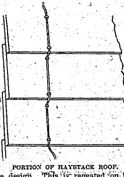
Especially Adapted to the Requirements of Small Farms.

A hay barrack is unquestionably an excellent thing for the large haymaker, but it is quite out of the question with the small farmer whose supply of hay is determined more by his own need or by the rotation of crops followed out on his farm. It frequently occurs that on these smaller farms there are produced a few tons more hay than there is mow room for in the barn, and this must, as a rule, be stacked out with no protection. A large proportion of it is always lost, and in case of pure clover it had better be left in the field than stacked without protection from the weather, according to a Rural New Yorker correspondent, who has the following to say concerning the portable roof shown in the cut and originally illustrated by the journal mentioned:


PORTABLE ROOF FOR HAYSTACK.

The following is a practical roof or covering in use by him, and is known to serve its purpose well. The required materials are a number of inch boards, a foot or more in width and as long as the stack to be covered, some wire, such as is used for slat wire fencing, and some staples, the whole shown at Figs. 1 and 2.

Beginning at the ridge, a board is laid on and the wire which extends down each side of the stack is stapled fast; a second board is placed under this so that the lap is about two inches or a trifle more and stapled fast as shown in the design. This is repeated on both sides of the stack after the fashion of a common board roof until it reaches well down toward the ground. Finally, to prevent the wind from blowing it off, it is weighted down by hanging a heavy stone to the end of each wire. For a long stack the cover should be made in three sections, the middle one slightly overlapping the other two.


PORTION OF HAYSTACK ROOF.

Spraying Experiments.

From experiments carried on at the Maine Experiment station, with a view to checking the work of the codling moth, the following conclusions are drawn: 1. All sprayed trees had a smaller percentage of wormy fruit than did the unsprayed. 2. A mixture of one pound Paris green to 250 gallons water gave better results than did a weaker mixture; though a mixture of one pound to 320 gallons saved a large percentage of the fruit. 3. The number of windfalls was greatly lessened by spraying. 4. The proportion of wormy fruits among the windfalls was much smaller from the sprayed trees. 5. There is no danger of poisoning from the use of fruit which has been sprayed as directed. 6. The best time to spray probably varies with different varieties, but in no case should any trees be sprayed before the blossoms fall. 7. There is greater liability to injury of foliage from the use of London purple than from the use of Paris green.

A study was also made as to means of preventing or checking the ravages of the apple scab. Apple scab is caused by the attack of a parasitic fungus which grows on the leaves and young twigs as well as on the fruit. The attack is most severe in cool, moist seasons, and if it occur early in the season, before the year's growth is completed, the trees may be seriously injured. Spraying with carbonate of copper dissolved in ammonia, and diluted, has proved an effective means of holding the fungus in check. The average increase of salable fruit on the sprayed trees, over that on unsprayed trees, was 50 per cent., while in some cases the increase amounted to 65 per cent. A solution of three ounces of carbonate of copper in one quart of ammonia, diluted with thirty-five gallons of water, was found very satisfactory. The cost of spraying with this solution is about three cents per tree for each application.

Changing Seed.

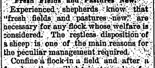
A New York World correspondent says: It is the practice among many good farmers to change the seed of oats, wheat and other small grains, as it is found that grain which has been raised and sowed on the same land year after year has less vitality in it to produce a generous crop than seed procured from another locality, even if the change has been only the distance of a few miles. Usually if a change of any distance is made it is better to bring the seed grain from the north of the location where it is to be used. Seeds from the south carried further north will mature as well as though raised in the same or a northern latitude. The same rule applies to corn and fruit trees.

PASTURE FOR SHEEP.

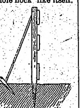
Henry Stewart Tells How to Provide Fresh Fields and Pastures New.

Experienced shepherds know that "fresh fields and pastures new" are necessary for any flock whose welfare is considered. The restless disposition of a sheep is one of the main reasons for the peculiar management required.

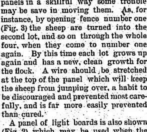
Confine a flock in a field and after a few days they will begin to explore for ways of escape to other fields, and soon show the effects of their restlessness and dissatisfaction in a falling off of condition. The experienced shepherd, therefore, provides for this necessity by dividing the pasture by means of portable fences, or removing the flock to another field, where in a few days they begin to show a desire to return to the former pasture. Hurdling sheep is most largely practiced where land is high and the area restricted. Henry Stewart describes in Country Gentleman his own plan. He says:


FENCE PANELS OF LIGHT POLES.

My plan has been to provide light hurdles or portable panels which may be readily taken down and set up again, and so give the sheep a change before they become restless. A discontented sheep makes the whole flock like itself, and a falling off in condition is an immediate result. These panels may be made of light poles sawed down the middle and put together as shown in Fig. 1. Holes are made in the ground by a pointed bar, and the stakes being set in them are driven down with a heavy mallet. The ends are wired together. By disposing of the panels in a skillful way some trouble may be save in moving them. As, for instance, by opening fence number one (Fig. 3) the sheep are turned into the second lot, and so on through the whole four, when they come to number one again. By this time each lot grows up again and has a new, clean growth for the flock. A wire should be stretched at the top of the panel which will keep the sheep from jumping over, a habit to be discouraged and prevented most carefully, and is far more easily prevented than cured.


PANEL OF LIGHT BOARDS.

A panel of light boards is also shown (Fig. 2), which may be used when the poles are not easily procured. I have made plantations of Norway spruce on the north side of fields for the purpose of getting a supply of these poles, and by planting closely it will be only a few years before the poles will be large enough for use. The shelter thus afforded by the groves is also most valvable to any sheep farm as well as for any other, and the cost is a mere trifle.



A DIVIDED FIELD.

When soiling is practiced, only small lots are required, and such crops as rape, oats and peas, white mustard, turnips, clover—and in the south, cow peas, scarlet clover—or fodder corn anywhere, may be grown for the flock. But for the sake of the health of the flock these small lots must be frequently changed, and plowed and sown with any one of these crops for pasture, as long as it may last. By such a method of feeding, a flock may be made an accessory to any kind of farming, especially on a dairy farm, where the sheep will follow the cows and gladly pick up what they have left. For the rearing of early lambs, this method of soiling the ewes will be found a great economy, and all the more as this pursuit is necessarily carried on in localities where land is of high value.

Bee Paralysis.

Bee paralysis is becoming so common of late that it threatens to be quite a serious affair. From quite a number of sources comes the report that common salt is a specific remedy. Ernest Root says that in the home yard, where the grass was kept down with salt, no cases appeared, while in the outyard, where no salt was used, there were two cases. I have almost always kept the grass down with salt in front of my hives, and have never had a case in my apiary, says the editor of The Beekeepers' Review.

Poultry Pickings.

The white Leghorn is not only an excellent fowl, but a very prolific layer.

Hot weather, with occasional wet, starts diarrhea in chickens. As a preventive mix chalk with the food occasionally and give boiled milk as a first drink in the morning.

Houses, roosts, coops, nests, etc., should be kept thoroughly clean and disinfected. If neglected, disease and vermin will run riot. Cleanse the water dishes every day, and refill three times a day with fresh, cool water.

Scaly legs are eyesores, and with such simple remedies as applying vaseline or lard, to which a few drops of carbolic acid has been added, there is no excuse for their presence in a well kept flock of poultry.

Don't let your chickens run on low, damp places. Nothing produces gapes [illegible]

Remember that milk is an excellent food for egg production.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A wholesale raid was made by the police upon the bucket shops of Chicago, sixty-two keepers and employes being arrested.

Sheriff E. L. Dozenbach, of Clayton, Mo., shot and instantly killed Major W. S. Smith, ex-assessor of the same place. The shooting was the result o a political quarrel.

At Houston, Tex., a 16-year-old boy named Baker has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of two Jewish peddlers. He and accomplice chopped their victims to pieces.

The wife of Mr. Strickler, of Waco, Neb., poisoned him and his brother. No cause has been assigned for the deed. Both are in a precarious condition.

Harry Lunt and John Wilson, manager and cashier, respectively of the firm of Reynolds & Gibson, cotton brokers, of Liverpool, who were arrested July 8, are now known to have embezzled $750,000.

A negro, supposed to be John Davis, wanted in Sedalia, Mo., for robbery and rape, and believed to be the party who murdered two ladies and wounded two others recently at Denison, Tex., has been arrested at Marshall, Tex.

CASUALTIES.

The appointment of M. Burdeau as French minister of marine, in place of M. Cavaignac, is announced.

A school building was destroyed by fire at Berkamsted, England. Eight children perished in the flames.

By the caving in of the roof in the Berwind coal mine, near Trinidad, Colo., George T. Lamb and Nic Caupet were crushed to death.

A washout on the Northern railway near Florence, N. C., resulted in the wrecking of train No. 28. Two employes were killed.

At Stayner, Ont., fire destroyed all the business portion between the Camerican house and Third street on Main street.

FOREIGN.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has been re-elected.

An association of capitalists, with backers in London, New York and New Orleans, intend to found a cotton exchange in Hamburg.

The queen has donated 50 pounds and Sir Donald Smith 1,000 pounds to the fund for the support of sufferers by the St. John's fire.

Canadian manufacturers are said to be holding aloof from the Chicago fair because of what they choose to construe as a hostile attitude thought to have been recently assumed by President Harrison.

It is officially announced that as a result of the visit of Lord Salisbury to the queen at Windsor castle the Conservative government will meet in parliament on Aug. 4.

At Shun King and Ichang, China, some mysterious plague is carrying off thousands of people. General Lo, who has charge of the district is out daily with his troops firing volleys of blank cartridges to drive off the demons of the air, who are supposed to bring pestilence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Higgins has introduced a Canadian retaliation bill in the senate.

The American Pharmaceutical association is in session at the Profile House, N. H.

The New Jersey Oil company has been purchased by the Standard Oil company.

The Democrats of the Twentieth Illinois district have nominated Judge B. W. Polk for congress.

H. A. Snodgrass has been renominated for congress by the Democrats of the Third Tennessee district.

The attempt to form a trust among the trunk manufacturers of Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities has failed.

The Puget Sound board of health has ordered absolute quarantine against British Columbia on account of small pox at Victoria.

Mrs. Marie Nevens Blaine, the divorced wife of James G. Blaine, Jr., has arrived in New York from Europe. Her health is still very poor.

Kate Castleton, a handsome woman, a good singer and a graceful dancer, is dead. She expired unexpectedly at Providence Sunday morning.

Baron Coriete, formerly French ambassador of the courts of Berlin, has been appointed to represent France in the Behring sea abritration commission.

The yellow fever is raging in Vera Cruz, Mexico, and many deaths from the dread scourge are daily reported. It is feared that this year, owing to the exceptional dryness of the season, the plague will make greater ravages than ever.

Mr. Sherman has introduced a bill in the senate to repeal certain portions of the silver act of 1890—especially the provisions for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion and for the issue of treasury notes in payment thereof.

President J. B. Haggin, of the Anaconda Mining company, has decided to have the entire output of his mine refined in America instead of Europe, and has arranged to have the product of the mine undergo the electrolitic treatment at Baltimore.

Colonel Samuel Shaffer, of the Ohio sinking fund commission, died Sunday at Columbus, age 48, from wounds received in the late war. He was for fifteen years the correspondent for the old Cincinnati Gazette and The Commercial Gazette.

The secretary of state has received official assurance of Russia's acceptance of the president's invitation to participate in an international monetary conference. All the other European countries have previously taken similar action, nothing remains but to make formal preparation for the conference.

UNFORGOTTEN.

The morning hours were merry,
The genial moon is calm,
The fragrance of the wild rose
Is like a healing balm.
The birds within the woodland
Carol a happy song.
But in my heart abides still
A sorrow deep and strong—
My poor lost love!

The glittering streamlet murmurs
Over its pebbly bed,
The fleecy cloud is sailing
So lightly overhead;
The southern breeze is playing
Among the hazel boughs;
But, ah! remembrance dies not
Of hopeful, happy vows—
My poor lost love!

The calm lone hills ascending
Toward the clear blue sky,
O'erlook the smiling valley
Where here at rest I lie;
Those lone hills are the emblem
Of that far silent land,
Where she I loved is resting,
One of a countless band—
My poor lost love!

A vision of a yew tree—
A narrow, turf clad grave—
The winter of a country
Where winds tempestuous rave;
A little torrent falling,
With moaning, mournful sound,
Fills my imagination
Far more than all around.
My poor lost love!

Ah! gentle, joyous Nature,
Thy wearied, mourning child
Delights in thy rejoicing,
But may not be beguiled
From thinking of that dear one,
With dull heart aching sore;
My own, my vanished loved one,
My soul's light evermore—
My poor lost love!

—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Roumanian has, in every walk in life, a fierce and savage pride which causes him to abhor the idea of medicine and surgery, and to consider the loss of a limb as terrible as that of life itself.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Cairuth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebean,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstud,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M K Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson.	St. Hilaire
Sletten.	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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Grand Forks Fence, Co.,
Grand Forks, N. D.

WANTED SALESMEN. Local and Traveling to to represent our well known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. Work All the Year. $100 per month to the right man. Apply quick, stating age.

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen. L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn.
(This house is responsible.)

Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.45 to $2.50	per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.30 to 2.35	" "
Fife	1.90	" "
Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	10.00	" ton.
Shorts	10.00	" "

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

A word to the wise and money savers.

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THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

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In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
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I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.
GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West		East
7:40 p m De.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:15 a m "	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
12: 1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

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CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

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FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

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THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

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The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

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Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN CROMB.
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 19th, 1892, viz: Bersvend O. Roen, D. S. No. 11,959, for the w½ nw¼ Sec. 30, Tp 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin O. Neegaard, Aener Olson, Hermen Helgesen, Charley Olson, all of Neillsville P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[13-18] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Mathias S. Hilde, T. C. No. 3,647, for the se¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ole Walde, Severt Hamer, Joe Larson, Lewis Locken, all of Crookston P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., June 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 8th, 1892, viz: Ole Knutson, for the heirs of Ole O. Knutson, Hd. 11,462, for lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 30 Tp. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knute Grinde, of Crookston, Minn., Andreas Andersonl and Ole Anderson of Tilden, Minn., Erick O. Knutson, of Crookston, Minn.

[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS—C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H. Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

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Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — **LOW RATES**

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — **Horses, Cattle.**

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. — **Sheep, Hogs.**

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

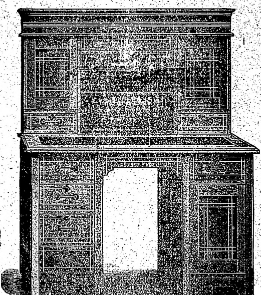
Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1892. NO. 15

Historical Society
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE COMPANY.

$20.50. OFFICE FURNITURE.



FURNITURE, — CARPETS, — BURIAL SUPPLIES.

Full Line of Office Furniture. Rolltop Desks from $24 to $45. Office Chairs 90c to $9 50.

OUR INDUCEMENTS.

We carry the stock. We pay freight 100 miles for our customers. We guarantee safe delivery of goods. We buy of the best factories in the country.

Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Elegant New Hearse just received.

SINCE LAST WEEK

The following Polk County farmers have been added to the list of those who have insured their crops against hail, in the Minnesota Hail Association. This company has only had one loss thus far—a piece of grain near Worthington in the southern part of the state. Thousands of acres are being insured in all parts of the state, and you cannot afford to take the risk of losing your crops when you can get sure protection for

. Thygerson	Crookston	H. B. Haftorson	Melvin
. B. Christenson	Crookston	T. A. Tronnes	Neilsville
. E. Cooke	Crookston	Andrew Gronberg	Neilsville
ames Westover	Crookston	Carl Petry	Edna
Hugh Thompson	Crookston	Gustav Christianson	Edna
Albert Kozel	East Grand Forks	T. & T. Negaard	Neilsville
Joseph Neperil	Tabor	Thorsten Johnson	Neilsville
John Kozel	Tabor	John G. Vraa	Neilsville
John Kotrba	East Grand Forks	A. B. Haftorson	Fertile
Mike Sargl	East Grand Forks	T. O. Haugan	Neilsville
V. Vanasek	Tabor	J. O. McWaters	Buffington
Frank Svoboda	Tabor	Peter N. Brondby	St. Hilaire
Joseph Huderley	Tabor	J. H. Dalen	East Grand Forks
Joseph Stengl	Tabor	F. E. Nelson	Northland
John Bisek	Tabor	O. S. Basgard	East Grand Forks
Joseph Dostal	Tabor	Gullick Oleson	East Grand Forks
Thos. Trefny	Tabor	Wm. Pope	Northland
F. Cernonsek	Tabor	H. O. Hansen	Crookston
Thos. Routley	East Grand Forks	D. Brady	East Grand Forks
Jos. Kosonda	East Grand Forks	T. W. Kelly	Mentor
Ole Rice	East Grand Forks	G. I. Berger	Mentor
Anton Kotrba	Tabor	G. Gunstensen	Mentor
S. D. Routley	Northladd	T. O. Rundhaug	Mentor
L. C. Hansen	Neilsville	J. M. Rose	Fisher
I. Iverson	Neilsville	M. LaPlant	Crookston
Halvor Ellingson	Neilsvile	Jos. Capistrau	Crookston

MINNESOTA HAIL ASSOCIATION

Reckitt Block, Crookston, Minn.

Your Uncle Loren Secures the Plum.

Loren Fletcher was nominated to represent the new Fifth District in Congress on Tuesday last. For many years "Your Uncle Loren" has had the bee buzzing in his bonnet, but until now that is all he has had. If Mr. Fletcher should be fortunate enough to be elected—and we believe he will—he would make an excellent member of that body.

A Bevy of Crookston Beauties.

The Grand Forks News:—Miss Della McDonald is entertaining Miss Minnie Sieberts, a fair young lady of Crookston. Miss Vannet at North Fourth street will give a party this evening to her young friends, and specially to the fair Misses Marin of Crookston who are her guests. A real merry time is assured.

The Saratoga of the West.

Readers of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL who visit the Twin Cities this summer should run out to Hotel Lafayette at Lake Minnetonka for a day, and see the largest and finest resort hotel in the Northwest. Frequent trains on the Great Northern, which connect with steamers for a tour of the Lake. If you intend making a trip anywhere, see Agent W. W. Fegan, of the Great Northern.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t. f.]

To the Farmers

who have been purchasing goods of so called wholesale houses represented through the country by "smooth tongue" salesmen, we would say that we will not only agree to duplicate all prices, (except on sugar, which is their sweet bait for trade) but will SAVE YOU THE FREIGHT and give you better goods. Try us and see.

Yours to save,
BARNES & SLOCUM.

Wanted at Once!

A good reliable man or boy for farm work for the balance of the season. Inquire of M. E. Bartlett on the JOURNAL farm in the town of Fairfax or address him through the post office at Crookston.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending July 23d, 1892.

Crookston, Mrs.
Farnes, Mr.
Johnson, Miss Regina.
Lull, Frank.
McGill, A. A.
Sor, Miss Hanna.
Dumas, Louis.
Hendrickson, Olane.
Johnson, Mrs. T.
Mast, Frank.
Morris, Mrs.
Storsoen, Jennie.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Indigestion! Miserable! Take Beecham's Pills.

Warren Register:—Richard Kivel, brother to Sheriff Kivel met with a terrible accident last Friday at Argyle, while assisting in moving a building. He was holding a cable on the capstan, when the crab, which holds the capstan, suddenly flew from its fastenings throwing a crow-bar with great force against Mr. Kivel's head; at the same time that he was struck on the other side of the head by one of the sills or cross-bars of the crab, driving an iron bolt and the nut on the end of it, an inch across, into the side of his head for a distance of two inches just below the brain. He was alive at last accounts with slight hope of recovery.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican and Democratic County Conventions meet in Crookston.

To Name Delegates to the State Conventions of the Two Parties.

As the Journal Goes to Press Both Conventions Are in Session.

Particulars Next Week.

The Republican convention met pursuant to call at the court house, on Wednesday, at 11 a. m. The chairman of the county central committee, A. D. Stephens, read the call. On motion A. N. Hixson was elected chairman and H. E. Cooke, secretary. The following committees were appointed, viz:

On credentials—A. Kaiser, G. H. Palmrr, Tim Sullivan, E. O. Flanders and M. McCormack.

On resolutions—R. J. Montague, J. E. Holmes, A. A. Miller, D. P. R. Strong and E. D. Childs.

On permanent organization—Wm. Lanctot, Thos. Nesbit and L. Davis.

On motion the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Training School Notes.

Thirteen names have been added to to roll this week. The new comers are nearly all teachers of experience and form an excellent addition to the classes.

President L. C. Lord of the Normal school at Moorhead lectured at the Presbyterian church last Thursday evening to a good audience. His subject was "Habit." The lecture was plain, pointed and forcible and made an excellent impression.

As the work progresses the interest deepens and hard study is the order of the day.

The next lecture of the course will be given in the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening by Miss Emily R. Harris. Subject—"Recent changes in the British Government."

Grand Opera House.

That our theatre will be filled to repletion Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 1st and 2nd, goes without saying, as on those nights that popular Irish-American comedian, Dan'l Sully, will appear in two of his brightest comedies. He will begin his engagement in "The Millionaire," and on Tuesday evening that charming comedy-drama, "Daddy Nolan."

The story of Daddy Nolan is simple and ingenious. The plot hangs on the fact that a wild son has forged his father's name to notes for a large amount of money. The old man meets the notes, but is reduced to poverty. He drives the son from his home, telling him to remain away until he can come back an honest man. Daddy Nolan, however, receives the son's wife and child into his home. He had been ignorant of their existence until the crime was committed. There is happiness in the humble home, notwithstanding the poverty, until old Nolan has to make his last payments. Then he falls into the clutches of a pretended friend, and is saved only by the timely arrival of Tom, who has made a fortune in the West.

This is the outline of the story. The play introduces many strongly drawn characters, the best of which is that of Daddy Nolan, and it gives a picture of low but honest life in New York. The genuine wit and humor of the dialogue and characters and situations, the homely pathos and brightness of the actors make the charm of the play. The torments of the old man's life are his boy Jimmy, admirably played by Phil McFarland, and Patty, in which part Miss Daisy Chaplin made herself very charming. Mrs. Nelson Kneass as Mrs. Nolan, admirably portrays the character of the bright and faithful old Irish wife, while Mr. Sully has greatly improved in his acting with his broader opportunities. His Daddy Nolan is full of humor, and surpasses the charm of simplemindedness. The character is well worked out, and the portrayal of the character was that of a thorough comedian. Of course, much of the fun is rough, but it is all funny, and there is nothing offensive about it. The bad boy and his naughty sister are not too prominent, and the interest centers in the character of the old man. The play may be favorably compared to Harrigan's best work in the same line.

June Weather.

The following items are taken from the monthly summary of the Minnesota weather bureau for the month of June. The maximum temperature observed was 94 at Cambridge on the 11th, Grand Meadow and Jackson on the 2d. The minimum temperature was 30 at Pokegama Falls on the 2d.

The greatest amount of precipitation was 11.40 at Grand Meadow, and the least was 1.32 at Lake Winnibigoshish Dam.

Thunder storms were frequent throughout the state. Hail fell at Alma City on 5, 15, 16, 23, Ash Creek, 20, Easton, 15, Farmington, 6, Granite Falls, 5, 6, Jackson, 12, 15, Maple Plain, 6, 11, 12, 13, Rolling Green 15. Auroras: Bird Island, 27, Camden, 5, Clear Lake 18, Fergus Falls, 10, 11, 20, Montevideo, 3, Princeton, Pine River Dam, Granite Falls, Rolling Green, 2.

Severe storms occurred in the southern part of the state. Rolling Green reports 15th, 4:30 p. m., funnel shaped cloud moving from west to east, backed by a dark, green cloud of destructive tornado, 5 miles north of station, accompanied by hail, lightning and heavy rain. Alma City, 15, valuable horse killed by lightning in Janesville. Ash Creek, tornado, 20, 4 to 4:30 p. m., almost east, bearing a little south, 2 or 3 persons killed, west side of county. Some buildings blown down. Easton, 5 p. m., tornado, moving northeast, no electricity, four persons killed and ten injured, houses, barns and wind-mills blown down. Grand Meadow, heaviest rain for twenty years on 15th; 5 inches in four hours, clouds from every direction at one time. Not heavy wind at ground; but terrible disturbance overhead. Maple Plain, the severest rain and hail storm in several years on the night of the 11th and 12th. Houses suffered and wagon bridges washed away.

WHAT THEY SAY.

J. S. Nichols: You can say that the crops in Polk county are ring-streaked and speckled this year, with the prospect of very much less than an average yield, especially if we get an early frost. I have wheat in the dough that I think I can cut inside of two weeks. I have some winter rye that I think I shall cut next week; and by the way, talking of rye I think our farmers miss it that they don't sow more of it. I find it an exceedingly valuable crop to raise. Tell your readers all to come out to Maple Lake to the farmers' picnic on the 6th of August.

Ben McKinney: What do I think of that western country? Well, young man, my powers of description are quite limited, but you wait till the rest get back. There are some eloquent talkers among 'em, as you know, and they are all coming back—just as soon as they can save up money enough to come with, and they will tell you all about it. Of the entire Crookston colony the only ones who are making any money are Dr. Van Dyke and Les McDonald. You see more people out there out of work and strapped than in any country I ever struck. You fellows who stuck to Crookston when the exodus occurred are all right, and don't you forget it.

Tuberculosis in Rats.

For seven years I have been making almost daily experiments upon the internal organs of dead animals in order to increase my knowledge of comparative pathology. The postmortem examinations were made for the most part at the Lamparter Glue works, in the suburbs of Lancaster, Pa. Here of course were the bodies of large numbers of animals which afforded me an abundant supply of subjects for examination. The vicinity of the works swarmed with rats. Many of those, the workmen told me, sickened and died from time to time, and I became curious to know something about the disease that carried so many of the rodents off.

I could find next to nothing about the rat in books, so the thought growing upon me that the disease so fatal to the rat might be made dangerous to the rat's nearest neighbor, man himself, I undertook a series of experiments. My first rat subject was a sick one which I captured in the yard of the glue works without any exertion. The animal crawled about, made no effort to escape from me and when picked up offered no resistance. Its appearance indicated that it was dying of general debility. Its body was greatly emaciated. Its back was arched and its face bore an expression of distress. It refused food, was racked with a constant cough and in a few hours after being captured was found dead in the comfortable prison in which I had placed it.

My next subject was a healthier and more active rat. I caught him only to mark him and then gave him his freedom. He came into the yard regularly for his rations of flesh from various animals, but gradually showed the same symptoms that marked the condition of my first subject, and in fourteen days after capture he, too, was dead. The postmortem examination of these two cases developed the fact that the lungs were badly diseased. Tuberculosis had destroyed the right lung of each and only a part of the left remained.—Dr. S. E. Weber's Lecture.

A Mile Differs Sometimes.

The measurement in English yards of the different lengths of a mile in several countries is as follows: Arabian mile, 2,148; Austrian mile, 8,296; Bohemian mile, 10,137; Brabant mile, 6,082; Burgundian mile, 6,183; Danish mile, 8,244; Dutch mile, 6,395; English mile, 1,760; English mile, geographical, 2,025; English mile, nautical, 6,080; Flemish mile, 6,869; German mile, long, 10,126; German mile, short, 6,859; German mile, geographical, 8,100; Hamburg mile, 8,244; Hanoverian mile, 11,559; Hessian mile, 10,547; Hungarian mile, 9,113; Irish mile, ancient, 2,240; Italian mile, 2,025; Lithuanian mile, 9,780; Oldenburg mile 10,820; Persian mile, 6,086; Polish mile, long, 8,100; Polish mile, short, 6,07 ; Prussian mile, 8,237; Roman mile, 1,628; Russian, verst, 1,165; Saxon mile, 9,904; Scotch mile, ancient, 1,984; Spanish mile, 4,635; Swedish mile, 11,700; Swiss mile, 9,153; Tuscan mile, 1,808; United States mile, 1,760.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Bagging Grapes.

People often ask what is the use of the abstract studies scientific men and women often indulge in. The reply is you must first discover a new truth before you can tell whether you can make any value of it. The valuable discovery that the black rot can be prevented from injuring grapes by inclosing the bunch in a paper bag is the direct result of scientific studies.

When it was found that the rot was caused by a fungus growing from a little seed or spore which, floating through the atmosphere, attaches itself to the grape berry, it was the easiest thing to think of putting bags over the bunch early in the season so that the spore couldn't get there. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to the cultivator by this bagging of grapes which would have been totally lost but for the labors of scientific men.—Meehans' Monthly.

The Ingredients of Fireworks.

The chief constituents of all fireworks are gunpowder and its ingredients. Iron and steel filings and castiron borings, free from rust, are used to increase the brightness of the display and produce the Chinese fire. When the rocket explodes up in the air the bright and varicolored sparks are produced by these filings as they ignite in the oxygen.

Copper filings and copper salts are used to produce greenish tints. A fine blue is made with zinc filings. A light greenish tint with much smoke is made out of sulphuret of antimony. Amber, resin and common salt protected from dampness produce a yellow fire. Salts of strontia make a red light. A green light is also made by the salts of barium.—New York Evening Sun.

The Rat Transmits Disease Germs.

When the reader thinks of the countless number of rats that infest the regions occupied by human beings, of their wonderful reproductive power, and of their seemingly causeless but rapid migration from one dwelling place to another hundreds of miles away, he must admit that if it is possible for the rat to convey disease germs from point to point this power for evil is incalculable. When he left plague stricken London and sought another field did he leave the plague behind, or did he keep a share of it to distribute elsewhere?—Dr. S. E. Weber's Lecture.

They All Dodged.

A quaint minister once said, "Now, brethren, I propose to throw this hymn book at the man who has been thinking of something other than the sermon."

He made the necessary gesture, as though he would hurl the book, and, curiously enough, every man in the congregation ducked his head.—London Tit-Bits.

How One Knows.

A wedding came off at Tyrone at the unusual hour of 6:45 in the morning. It is unnecessary to add that this was the wedding of a railroad man. Any other kind of a man selecting the same time would have been married at a quarter of 7 o'clock—Philadelphia Inquirer.

First Wheat in America.

The first wheat raised in the New World was sown on the Island of Isabella in January, 1494, and on March 30 the ears were gathered.—St. Louis Republic.

When you send your check out of the city to pay bills, write the name and residence of your payee thus: "Pay to John Smith & Co., of Boston." This will put your bank on its guard if presented at the counter.

It is calculated that it would take a person over 800 years to read all the standard works that are published, and yet we seldom come across a man who will acknowledge that he has not read every one.

Cyrus Thompson claims to have discovered the key which will unlock the mystery of the Maya codices and probably of the Central American inscriptions.

THE EVENING PRIMROSE.

Sad Evening Primrose, with your silken stole
Hung delicately sunward, what a soul
  Looks from your patient eye! How frail and pale
You stand among the flowerets! and your bowl
  Shows like a vanishing phantom of the grail.

Young buds that point a finger to the blue
Crowd on your stem, and youth and hope are new,
  While the sap runs; yet scarcely has the sun
Warmed twice upon your petals ere their hue
  Falls into pallidness of death begun.

And strewn about the grass the blossoms hide
The poor discolored fragments of their pride,
  Or hang disconsolate with draggled vest,
And clinging, sodden cerements, to abide
  The gradual workings of the Alkahest.

Was it for this you struggled into light?
That one brief day should crown a tedious night?
  Was it for this you felt your way along
The paths of natural growth, that from their height
  Shrill death should echo in your triumph song?

It may be so. There are who say the bliss
Requites the pain; yet could it be for this
  (God knows) you opened your sweet, patient eyes
To see the sun's face once and die in his kiss?
  For me—you bloom again in Paradise.

—Nina Layard in Longman's Magazine.

Names and Businesses.

There is at times, a peculiar coincidence as regards the name of a man and his business. Such an appropriateness of name to calling is frequently quite accidental. "Sexton Brothers, Undertakers and Upholsterers," is the wording of a sign at Long Branch, and a dressmaker on Clinton street, New York, bears the name of N. Nadel (the German for needle). To those who understand German, Schneider will seem an equally appropriate name for a dressmaker, and there are plenty of butchers in town named Metzger, while at least one barber glories in the name of Scheerer. But it seems odd that a Baecker should deal in meat, or that even an Avenue A. Barber should sell beer.

However, when we hear of "Taylor & Cutter," a firm of clothiers, or find that "Stickwell & Co." are mucilage makers, there is a strong suspicion of an intentional manufacture of appropriate firm names. And that story about the broker firm of "U. Ketcham & I. Cheatham" has been told so often that one hardly knows whether to credit it or not.—New York Times.

Centralization of Government.

The history of the federal government is one of growing strength and influence. The difference between the intention of the founders of the system and of the existing fact is nearly as great as that between the opinions of Jefferson and moderate Federalists. From the first organization of the government to the present time there has been almost a steady advance toward centralization. This advance has been both aided and retarded by the supreme court; but in the legislative branch of the government and in the popular mind the proportions of the federal government have constantly grown larger. It has not been the tendency of the people of the republic to strengthen the local government at the expense of the general government. On the contrary, the general government has grown at the cost of the states.—Henry L. Nelson in Harper's.

The Nepalese "Kora."

The Nepalese "kukri", or heavy curved knife, with the edge on the inner side, is familiar by name to readers of the accounts of our "little wars," in which the Ghoorka infantry have taken part. But there is another Nepalese weapon, the "kora," the most strangely shaped sword ever used, which, starting from the hilt about an inch and a half wide, when near the end turns at right angles and expands to six inches. The late Jung Bahadur, a noted expert at all eastern arms and exercises, was able to decapitate a bullock with one blow of the kora.—Chambers' Journal.

Insects in Stored Grain.

The transformation and habits of the grain moth, black weevil and red grain beetle are about the same. The eggs are laid within the grain, both before and after it is gathered, and the mature insects come forth in three to six weeks after the eggs are laid. Their depredations are not confined to any one cereal, and by their work they cause a marked decrease in weight. Sulphur or salt sprinkled in husked corn will tend to drive the insects away.

The best remedy for grain insects is bisulphide of carbon. For this a "quarantine" bin should be built and the grain treated in it as gathered. The amount of bisulphide needed varies with the tightness of the bin, but as a rule 1 ounce of bisulphide to 100 pounds of grain is sufficient. As the bisulphide is explosive, all lights from matches, cigars and the like should be kept away until all odor from the fumes has passed off. Insects in mills should be treated with bisulphide, beginning in the basement and going upward. To destroy all insects in the spring with bisulphide in or near the empty granary will tend to decrease any damage done the next fall and winter.—Mississippi Station.

Speaking of the Late Queen.

James I disliked to hear encomiums lavished on his predecessor, "Le Roi Elizabeth," as the French called her, and always depreciated her when possible. On one occasion some one speaking of the late queen as a "most wise princess," James said sharply, "She had wise counselors." "And, please your majesty," said the speaker, "did ever a fool choose wise counselors?"—London Standard.

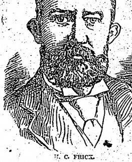
DEFECTIVE PAGE

H. C. FRICK SHOT.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CARNEGIE COMPANY BADLY WOUNDED.

He Receives Two Bullet Wounds and Several Knife Stabs—While Not Yet Out of Danger the Chances Are in Favor of Recovery—A Detailed Account of the Attempted Murder.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Henry C. Frick, the head chief and practically the absolute dictator of the iron industries of Western part of the state, and the possessor of a fortune variously estimated at from five to ten million dollars, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded a few seconds before 1:45 o'clock p. m.



H. C. FRICK.

DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING.

The Would-Be Assassin Premeditated the Cowardly Act.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—It was a few minutes before 2 o'clock p. m. when a dark-complexioned young man with a Jewish cast of countenance, of medium height and fairly well dressed, entered the elevator in The Chronicle-Times building, which is occupied by the Carnegie Steel company, and asked to be let off at Mr. Frick's office. The young man had been a frequent visitor during the past few days, and David Fortney, the elevator boy, thought nothing of the request, but stopped at the second floor and pointed out the way to the chairman's private room.

As was his custom, Mr. Frick took lunch at the Duquesne club at noon and returned to his office at 1:30 o'clock. The office of Mr. Leishman, a business partner of Mr. Frick, adjoins that of the chairman. Mr. Leishman came in, and the two were holding a private conference, no one else being in the room.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock Harry Heckle, the office boy, noticed a man hastily push open the swinging gate in the railing that runs between the public portion and the enclosure where the desks of the stenographers and clerks are located. There was no one near the private office and the boy hurried up to ask the intruder what he wanted, but he was too late, as the stranger had already entered the private apartment. As he entered the office Mr. Frick looked up, as did also Mr. Leishman, to see who it was. Mr. Frick was examining a bundle of papers. The man sprang within about five feet of Mr. Frick and,

Quickly Drawing His Revolver,

pulled the trigger. The first cartridge did not explode; the second shot entered the back of Mr. Frick's neck and, glancing downward, passed to the outside below the armpit. Frick made an exclamation and jumped to the window on Fifth avenue and tried in vain to open it. The assailant passed immediately in front of the desk, and approaching close to Mr. Frick fired again. The ball entered the muscles on the left side of the neck and passed around to a lodgment under the right ear, where it was later reached by the probe. At this instant Mr. Leishman threw himself on the would-be-assassin and wrestled for the possession of the revolver. Leishman grasped the weapon and turned the pistol upward as it exploded, the ball entering the plaster near the glass partition.

With agility the desperate man drew a dagger and attempted to stab Leishman, who was holding his assailant by the shoulder and body. Mr. Frick saw the gleam of the steel, and although staggered by the shock of his wounds and bleeding profusely, he jumped between the men and seized the man's arm. The latter freed himself from Leishman's grasp and

Plunged the Dagger

into Frick's right side just above the hip, making an ugly wound three inches long. He made another lunge, and this time the knife struck higher up, but the point struck a rib and glanced down without inflicting much of an injury. Twice again was the knife thrust at Frick, but he was merely scratched at these last attempts to kill him. The struggle was in full view of those on the street.

By this time the office boys and Deputy Sheriff May, who just entered the office as the first shot was fired, threw themselves upon the assassin. May had drawn his revolver and was about to shoot the fellow in the back, when Frick cried out, "Don't kill him. We have got him all right. Leave him to the law." The man broke away and tried to escape, but was secured and taken to the central police station. The prompt action of Mr. Frick saved the lives of Mr. Leishman and his self-appointed executioner. In five minutes a half dozen surgeons were on hand. Mr. Frick was told to lie down on a lounge, and after his clothing had been removed the wounds were washed and the bleeding stopped. At 4 o'clock the bullets had been removed and at 7 he was taken to his home in the East End.

THE WOULD-BE MURDERER.

He Passes the Time Quietly in His Cell at the Police Station.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—The would-be murderer, Alexander Berkman, spent the night in cell No. 4 in the central station and awakening bright and early asked for some breakfast, particularly requesting that it should include some eggs. A good meal was given him, and after cleaning the plates he put on a clean laundried shirt, a stand up collar and a light tie; then he lit a cigarette. One of his first questions to the guard was concerning Mr. Frick, and when told that he was doing very well, shrugged his shoulders and said that he had nothing to say. Presently he asked what the people, laying stress upon the point that he did not mean the papers, thought of the affair. On being told that it was the general opinion that he had no ground for his action, he replied energetically:

All the people will soon think as I do. They say I am against the law, but I say that man was against the law. He was against the people and when he is against the people he is against the state and therefore against the law."

He went on to say that he had worked on a Russian as well as some German papers in New York, but would not give their names, although he reeled off the names of the proprietors and editors of the Staats Zeitung. He said that he left New York Thursday morning over the Baltimore and Ohio road. When asked if he came with the express intention of killing Mr. Frick, he replied: "Well, I say that Frick has killed many men and he has to suffer for it."

AN ANARCHIST PLOT.

Rumor That Many Persons Are Implicated in the Shooting of Mr. Frick.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—The police authorities are convinced that the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick was an anarchistic plot that may be as great in scope as that from which Spies and his companions were hanged. They have the names of a number of persons in New York, Long Branch, Hoboken and other places whom they think were implicated, and telegrams have been sent to have them arrested. Until they are in custody the names will not be made public, as the police fear the publications would defeat the ends of justice. Inspector McKelvy says they might be able to show that Herr Most was interested in the affair. A number of arrests will be made.

ANOTHER ARREST.

A Pittsburg Anarchist Charged with Complicity in the Shooting of Frick.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Karl Knold, a local anarchist, has been arrested in connection with the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick. Berkman, the would-be murderer, stopped at Knold's residence for eight days before the commission of his crime. Knold admitted this to the police and said he knew nothing of Berkman. The latter wrote him on his arrival at Pittsburg and told him Most had given him his address and thereupon gave him lodgings. Knold said he knew nothing of Berkman's purpose. The police, however, doubt this and think now the attempted assassination was an anarchistic conspiracy and Berkman was the tool selected to carry out their purpose.

The condition of Mr. Frick continues to improve. The doctors examined his wounds during the evening and found that no symptoms of blood poisoning had developed. This is the extreme danger. Mr. Frick suffers considerable pain, but still insists on conducting the immense Carnegie business.

CAUSED MUCH FEELING.

Many Protests Against the Brutal Punishment of Private Iams.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 25.—An indirect result of the shooting of Mr. Frick gave Homestead its one exciting topic during the day. It was the case of W. L. Iams, the private of Company K, Tenth regiment, who shouted "hurrah for the man who did it," when told of the act of Berkman, and as punishment was strung up by his thumbs, had one side of his head and half his moustache shaved, and was drummed out of camp. In addition to this disgrace the sentence carries with it dishonorable discharge from the national guard and denial of the right to enlist in the federal army and the rights of citizenship. The Iams case threatens to become national. Homestead people talk of nothing else. Even the return of Hugh O'Donnell after his release from prison was subordinated by it. Letters and telegrams denouncing it have been received in Homestead, in Pittsburg and by the governor of Pennsylvania. One of the protests to Governor Pattison was from the Washington correspondents of Pennsylvania asking for the removal of Colonel Streator, who ordered the punishment of Iams.

Young Iams threatens to bring suit against Colonel Streator and General Snowden, but this is by no means the most serious aspect of the case if reports be true. It has caused much feeling in the national guard, particularly among the rank and file, and members of the Tenth regiment are authority for the statement that Company K, to which Iams belonged, will have to be disbanded because its members do not intend to re-enlist after their present term of enlistment has expired.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

O'Donnell and Other Strikers Held in the Sum of $10,000.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Hugh O'Donnell and the other strikers have been admitted to bail. The action of Judge Magee has been anticipated by those who heard the evidence adduced by the prosecution on Saturday. The court reviewed this evidence at length, cited the law on the question and announced as his conclusion that no case of murder in the first degree could be made out against the prisoner. It was apparent, he said, that O'Donnell was not an actual participant in the action. Bail was fixed at $10,000 in each case.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In the house the sundry civil appropriation bill was again considered in committee of the whole, the pending amendment being the appropriation for the world's fair. The house proceeded to vote on the amendments. When the house got through with the various amendments of the senate it had concurred in the Sunday closing amendment and in the paragraph making appropriations for diplomas and medals, and had refused to concur in the $5,000,000 appropriation and every other substantial amendment.

Immediately upon the assembling of the senate the conference report on the fortifications bill was presented and agreed to, thus leaving only the sundry civil and the deficiency bills for action. At 2 o'clock the anti-option bill was taken up and discussed until 4:35 when it was laid aside temporarily. The sundry civil bill, with with the action of the house thereon, was laid before the senate and Messrs. Allison, Hale and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. At 6 o'clock the senate went into executive session and adjourned.

Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In the senate the morning hour was taken up by Mr. Allen, of Washington, on a local bill in regard to the Puyallup Indian reservation in that state. At 2 o'clock the anti-option bill was taken up and Senator Vest addressed the senate in opposition to the measure. He was followed by Senator Daniel, who spoke of the bill as a dangerous and dishonest measure. Mr. Daniel still had the floor when the senate adjourned.

Politics were tabooed in the house and the machinery of legislation, well oiled by a resolution from the committee on rules, ran with unusual smoothness. A number of measures were passed, the most important of which was a bill increasing the pay of the life-saving service men. The bill granting an American register to the steamer China was defeated. The commerce committee was authorized to investigate the Reading combine.

Thursday.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The anti-option bill was debated for three hours and a half in the senate and went over without action. All the speeches were in opposition to the bill.

The house passed the Canadian retaliation bill without opposition. Several minor measures were also passed.

Friday.

WASHINGTON, July 22—In the senate Mr. White, of Louisiana, concluded his speech on the anti-option bill shortly before 5 o'clock, having occupied four and a half hours in its delivery. Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, by special request of the committee on foreign relations, asked consideration of the house bill providing retaliatory tolls to be made for the United States for the adjustment of discriminating tolls against the United States by Canada. The bill was unanimously passed and the senate bill on the same subject indefinitely postponed.

In the house, on motion of Mr. McMillin, Monday was set apart for the consideration of resolutions from the house committee on investigation of the pension office. The public land committee was accorded the floor, under the special rule, and recommended reimbursing the Des Moines river settlers in Iowa. Meeting opposition the bill was withdrawn.

Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The anti-option bill occupied the senate again all day, diversified only by a brief financial discussion over a proposed legal tender amendment to an important bill relating to judgments of the United States courts.

The senate amendments to the general deficiency bill occupied most of the time in the house, the French spoliation claims being discussed for two hours, the house disagreeing to this item, 79 to 119. The Indian depredation claims amounting to $478,252, as inserted by the senate, were agreed to by the close vote of 96 to 94.

Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In the senate Mr. George spoke in favor of his substitute for the hatch bill. George's bill does away with the license and revenue features, but provides that persons shall be fined not less than $5,000 on conviction of being a party to a transaction in which delivery is not contemplated. It is a mild document compared to the other and is specific in relieving farmers and merchants from restrictions. Its only effect is to prohibit fictitious sales.

Representative Lind, of Minnesota, made a speech in defense of General Raum in the house. The majority report condemning the commissioner of pensions was before the house for consideration.

Troops Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—General Schofield has received a dispatch from General Ruger at Wardner, Ida., stating that the situation of affairs there was so satisfactory that in his opinion most of the United States troops ordered there to preserve the peace could be withdrawn with safety. General Schofield immediately telegraphed General Ruger directing that the Twenty-second infantry from Fort Keogh and the Twenty-fifth infantry from Fort Missoula be ordered to return to their respective posts.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 25, 1892.

HOGS—But one load received, selling to a packer at $5.50.

CATTE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.50@4.00; good steers, $2.75@3.50; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.25@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $2.50@3.5 ; heavy calves, $1.75@2.50; stockers, $1.75@2.25; feeders, $2.00@2.50; bulls, stags and oxen, $1.25@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $3.25@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 100; cattle, 700; calves, 10; sheep, 850.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 25, 1892.

WHEAT—July closing, 76¼c; August, opening, 76⅝c; highest, 77¼c; lowest, 76⅝c; closing, 76¼c; September, opening, 75c; highest, 75⅝c; lowest, 75c; closing, 75⅝c; December, opening, 77½c; highest, 77⅞ 80c; lowest, 78c; closing, 77⅞c. On track—No. 1 hard, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 72@76c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 77½c.
CORN—July, 50c; September, 48⅝c.
OATS—September, 31⅛c.
PORK—September, $12.12½.
LARD—September, $7.77½@7.80.
SHORT RIBS—September, $7.62½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 76¾c; September, 77½c.
CORN—July, 50¼c; September, 50c.
OATS—July, 31½c; September, 30¾@30⅞c.
PORK—September, $12.[illegible]
LARD—September, $7.77½@7.81.
SHORT RIBS—September, $7.67½@7.70.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Fifty-two head of cattle were killed by lightning last week near Sanborn.

Three glandered horses were killed at Mapleton last week by order of the state board.

The total personal assessment in Minneapolis amounts to $20,460,556—an increase of nearly a million as compared with last year.

Minneapolis is to have a new dry goods house, one of the largest in the Northwest. The firm name will be Harrison, Hopworth & Cross.

Antonie Fratochand, living on Buffalo river, near Richwood, was shot and instantly killed by his uncle while deer hunting, being mistaken for a deer.

The commissioners of Mower county appropriated $500 at their last meeting to build a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the late war.

Reports from Highland Grove and Cromwell townships, Clay county, state much damage resulted to grain by hail Friday. Most of the farmers are insured.

Between twelve and fifteen teachers institutes will be opened in various parts of Minnesota during the month of August, which will continue until the month of October.

Goodhue county's barley crop has been badly damaged by storms. Senator Peterson estimates the loss to the farmers of the county through the lodging of grain at $500,000.

Gustave Hoagland, a carpenter living at Plato, while drunk went to sleep on the track. He was run over by a freight train and instantly killed, his body being severed in twain.

A drum corps, composed of seven brothers named Moore, the oldest aged 20 years, attended the Renville delegation to the People's party convention, and furnished music during the sittings.

T. V. Knavold and H. D. Brown, president of the Albert Lea bank, and other capitalists have decided to start a third national bank with a capital probably of $75,000. Negotiations are pending to erect a fine modern building.

Frank C. Best, a carpenter of Lakefield, and Henry Rhodes, a farmer living five miles from there, fell from a scaffolding while working on a barn, and Best was fatally injured, dying within two hours. Rhodes was not seriously hurt.

The biennial synod of the Lutheran church, in session at Richmond, Ind., accepted the offer of St. Paul, and will move its seminary to that city. St. Paul has offered seven acres of land and $5,000. The first outlay for building will be about $30,000.

At a meeting of directors at Red Wing T. B. Sheldon, of Red Wing, was elected president of the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern railway, to succeed F. W. Hoyt, deceased. H. E. Perkins was elected to fill the vacancy in the board of directors.

The twentieth anniversary of the "Blueberry war" at Brainerd was celebrated by a banquet at the Metropolitan hotel, St. Paul, Monday night, nearly two hundred of the participants were present. Governor Merriam and several other notables also lent their presence.

John G. Woolley will go to Europe in September, to be gone about three months. He goes at the request of Lady Somerset, and will deliver a series of addresses in England. Mr. Woolley is now supervising the proceedings of the convention at Rest island, in Lake Pepin.

A calf with two mouths, one eye, one nostril and otherwise deformed head, is the present excitement near Stewartville, on the farm of James Griffin. The body is perfectly formed and the calf healthy. This is the third freak of the kind Griffin has become possessed of. He has a good nucleus for a side show.

W. T. Mills, until lately a wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, in Mankato, has made a voluntary assignment to Loren Cray. The liabilities amount to $46,000. The failure is thought to be due to losses in business sustained several years ago. It is expected that creditors will be paid dollar for dollar.

The annual summer meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural society was held at Lake City last week, about fifty members being in attendance. There was a fine exhibit of summer fruits. A banquet, which included various toasts and responses, and a ride over the city and Rest island were given the visitors by the citizens.

Mrs. Converse and her daughter, Mrs. McClure, were terribly injured in a runaway about three miles from town while on the way home from High Forest. The back part of the buggy seat tipped over when the team started. Mrs. Converse had her collar bone and shoulder fractured. Mrs. McClure sustained serious injuries about the head and shoulders.

The Minnesota commissioners will prepare a complete exhibit of all the native grasses in the state at the world's fair—about 120 in number. It is also intended to make a complete entomological collection. Most of the bugs are to be found in the collections already extant, so that the state would be at very little expense in making this collection.

Charles Dablow, a farmer near Morris, and an ex-member of Company D, Forty-second Illinois volunteer infantry, in the late war, had a musket ball extracted from his head last week, which he has carried since the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863. The ball entered just above the right temple, and was taken out just back of the right ear.

The trustees of the Minneapolis Educational Endowment association have decided to close its business, provided a majority of its members are in favor of such a measure, and have sent out circulars to all members, giving the reasons why this course is deemed best for all concerned. If a majority favor it a receiver will be asked for, and the assets, amounting to $62,548, will be paid back to shareholders pro rata.

Great Reduction Sale!
Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,
—AND—
All Summer Goods!
—FOR THE—
NEXT TWO WEEKS
Also bargains in Boots and Shoes
and Groceries of all kinds.
If you have Wool, Shake Root, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market price in trade.
[OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Crookston, Minn.]
A. STURE.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
If you are in need of a Mower or Binder, please call and see us. We have the celebrated
Champion Mowers and Binders.
☞ Gearing and Pitman in Mowers Warranted never to wear out.
S. L. COLLINS & CO., Cor. Main and Fourth Sts. CROOKSTON.

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IN BOOTS,
IN SHOES,
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In Everything in the Store.
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Business College
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DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.
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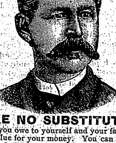
Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.
CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE
For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the
Best in the World for the price.
For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.
For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.



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IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.
CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

LAID LOW BY FIRE.

VILLAGE OF IRON RIVER, WIS., ALMOST TOTALLY DESTROYED.

With the Exception of One or Two Buildings the Entire Town in Ruins—Fifteen Hundred People Without Shelter and in Most Cases Without Food.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 25.—The village of Iron River, Wis., was practically destroyed by fire which broke out about o'clock p. m. in the hotel. With the exception of one or two buildings the town is in ruins, 1,500 people are without shelter and in many cases without food. Little is left of what twenty-four hours ago was one of the most prosperous mill towns. The total property loss aggregates $200,000 with very little insurance. The Northern Pacific station and an engine and half a dozen cars, belonging to the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, were also burned. As soon as the news was received here General Manager Fitch, of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, ordered the Lake Superior limited train, which was on its way to the west, to pick up the coaches at Ironton and take them to Iron River and rescue the women and children. When the extent of the calamity became known Mr. Fitch issued orders to collect provisions at Sidney, Ewen and Trout Creek and send them to Iron River on the Duluth express, thus providing at least a breakfast for the burned out people. Men, women and children are huddled about the ruins of their home. Many of the poorer residents are absolutely destitute. A few people have sought refuge in the saw mill near the town. Those who saved provisions from the flames are dividing with the less fortunate, but even this cannot prevent many families going hungry.

FIFTEEN DEAD.

A Colliery Explosion in Pennsylvania Causes a Serious Loss of Life.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 24.—An explosion of gas occurred on the tunnel of the first lift of the New York Farm colliery at 11 o'clock a. m., by which fifteen men are known to have been killed outright and one is lying at the point of death at his home. Of the dead two are still in the mine covered with debris.

Prominent officials superintended the removal of the debris and the recovery of the bodies of the unfortunate men and at the same time instituted a thorough investigation as to the cause of the explosion. It is said the explosion was caused by gas liberated by a blast on the second lift, rushing through the first lift where it was ignited. There is no criminal carelessness on the part of any of the employes or officials.

VERY TORRID WEATHER.

Many Prostrations from Heat Occur in Chicago, Thirteen Resulting Fatally.

CHICAGO, July 25.—There were more fatalities and prostrations by heat in the city Monday than on any day during the present season. At 7 o'clock in the morning the temperature was 80 degs. and rose gradually until 10 o'clock when it registered 87 degs. At noon it was 90 and between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon there was a steady temperature of 94. The greatest number of sunstrokes, as shown by the police records, occurred betweed 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. Following is the list of the dead whose names have been reported to the police:

FRED BRANKAKE.
MISS KATE MULVEY.
DENNIS KELLEY.
FRED RALSTROM.
OTTO BECK.
ANTON BOKR.
JOHN MCGRATH.
PATRICK ORMSBY.
NELLY KEMHIS.
Four unknown men.

In addition to the above about twenty-five others were prostrated, many of whom will die.

THESE GET PLUMS.

A Batch of Diplomatic Nominations Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations:

Andrew D. White, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

A. Louden Snowden, of Pennsylvania, (now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece, Roumania and Servia) to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain.

Truxtun Seale, of California, (now minister resident and consul general of the United States to Persia) to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania and Servia.

HARRITY FOR CHAIRMAN.

The Democratic National Committee Meets at New York and Elects Officers.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Democratic national committee met here, Chairman Brice presiding. W. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, was elected as the new chairman of the committee, and S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, was re-elected secretary.

Listoe Gets a Consulship.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations: To be consuls of the United States: F. B. Loomis, of Ohio, at St. Etienne; Soren Listoe, of Minnesota, at Dusseldorf, and a lot of army and navy promotions.

Militia Ordered Home.

HOMESTEAD, July 25.—Two of the national guard have been ordered home and it is possible that the main body of the soldiers will be withdrawn in a few days.

A Fearful Alternative.

"Protection is doomed!" is the exclamation of those who are trying to make party capital out of recent strikes and riots. Very well, then, let us have Grover Cleveland and free trade. And after we get Grover Cleveland and free trade, after protection shall be no more, we shall then see whether everybody will have plenty and content, and be happy therein; whether there never will be any further trouble about wages; whether strikes and riots will be no more; whether there will be no further accumulation of wealth on the one hand or examples of poverty on the other.—Portland Oregonian.

Some Complications of Free Trade.

It ought to be evident from this showing that free trade, which on the fiscal side will only tax a larger number of persons and on the industrial side will only increase importations and add a new factor to domestic competition, will not prove the industrial and social panacea which it is represented to be. We need but point to Great Britain for confirmation of our contention. No country in the world is more vexed with social and industrial questions than Great Britain, and most of them have arisen since the adoption of free trade.—Detroit Tribune.

"The Imperial Cleveland Party."

Fusion of the Democratic and People's parties, in addition to having been perfected in Kansas, is likely to take place in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska. Why not make it universal? In the matter of what passes for principles there is really very little to choose between these two parties. As for the name of the new amalgamated association, we beg leave to suggest the Imperial Cleveland party.—New York Morning Advertiser.

How Republicans Will Feel.

On the whole there is going to be plenty of fun in this campaign. There are unusual complications and a good many of them. All who enjoy the fray can have a hand in it, and it will be instructive and entertaining all the time. The Republicans will fight with good heart and hope and feel all the time like the man safe on shore who finds a certain pleasure in the struggles of those tossed about on the high sea.—Hartford Post.

The Boys Know It.

There is nothing really inconsistent in the attitudes of Headsman Stevenson and Platitudinizer Cleveland in regard to the distribution of public offices. To be sure the motto of Adlai is "To the victor belongs the spoils," while Grover proclaims solemnly that "Public office is a public trust." But both utterances mean the same thing in the end, and the Democratic boys know it.—New York Press.

Facts About American Tin.

The Pittsburg and Mexico Tin Mining company, whose mines are at Portillos, Colo., near Durango, recently sent a carload of good tin to New York. Three tin mines are now being worked by this company. The ore, after being washed, effecting a certain amount of concentration, shows 40 per cent. of tin. Operations are to be pushed on a large scale.—Denver Miner.

A Tariff Picture.

In 1860 the day wages of the Mason Machine works, at Taunton, Mass., one of the largest iron mills in New England, averaged $1.05 per day of eleven hours' work, or 9.54 cents an hour. Now they average $1.71 per day of ten hours' work, or 17.1 cents per hour.—New York Press.

A Straddle Plank.

The tendency of the Democrats to go to the people with false promises is shown in the decision to delay the passage of the free lumber and free iron ore bills until after the election, because of the danger their passage would cause the party in North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee. Their plank is a straddle.—York (Pa.) Dispatch.

Just Plain Dennis After Nov. 8.

The Biblical interpretation of the name of Adlai, according to the Democratic theologians, is variously given as "The Just" and "My Ornament," but in the latter day lingo of the United States Mr. Stevenson's name will be just plain Dennis about the time the polls close the evening of Nov. 8.—St. Louis Star Sayings.

An Expensive Bauble.

It is intimated that Calvin S. Brice's term as chairman of the national Democratic committee cost him nearly $500,000. If these figures are correct it is not so difficult to understand Brother Brice's modest refusal to accept a reelection. He knows when he has got enough.—New York Press.

It Will Increase the Lead.

The Democratic boast that Illinois will be the battle ground of the canvass will serve merely to make the Republican lead in the state larger than it has been in any recent presidential year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Education Helps the Republican Party.

It was entirely proper that President Harrison should address the National Educational association. Education is doing a great work for the Republican party, as well as for the country.—Kansas City Journal.

Democratic Ticket Ought to Suit.

This talk of the socialists about nominating a presidential ticket of their own is foolish. What is the matter with the Democracy as a socialist and anarchist party?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

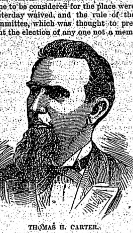
Of Course; Why Not?

Every political newspaper in England, Tory and Liberal, stands squarely up for Cleveland and Stevenson, and never loses an opportunity to ridicule Harrison and Reid.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CHAIRMAN CARTER.

What Leading Newspapers Think of the Republican Campaign Director.

In choosing Mr. Carter as its chairman the Republican national committee selected a leader of whose competency and fitness there can be no doubt. Mr. Carter was one of the five men originally proposed as chairman when the committee first met for the purpose of organization at Washington. The personal reasons which induced him to decline to be considered for the place were yesterday waived, and the rule of the committee, which was thought to prevent the election of any one not a member, followed Mr. Carter's objections. Republicans will say with one accord that they are glad to be rid of both the objections and the rule, and that they will follow the leadership of this ardent, strong and popular chairman with complete confidence that he will carry them to victory.



THOMAS H. CARTER.

Mr. Carter possesses certain characteristics that justify this assurance. He is cool. He does not lose his head. His perceptions are quick, his instincts sure, his judgment is safe and his resolution ready. Few men in the country are more widely or pleasantly known to those on whom falls the burden of political campaigning. To the workers of the party therefore his selection will come with an especially strong feeling of satisfaction. He has never been a factionist. There is no side, no element, no following with which he is not entirely friendly. This is not due to the fact that he lacks decision of character or the force to back his opinions and preferences.

But he has the great knack of getting along pleasantly with his fellow men, of achieving his purposes without giving offense and of holding his friendships firmly while always increasing their number. He will make a good chairman—of that we are more than sure. He will make a good leader, valiant, loyal and inspiring. And he will be able to obtain from the body of distinguished gentlemen who elected him to be their official head that degree of work which is the full measure of any committee's capacity. It will be united, earnest, steady, systematic work. It will be work of honest men, intense Republicans and scientific politicians. And it will win!—New York Tribune.

He Won't Please Democrats.

We fancy that the Democratic newspapers will not be satisfied with the election of Mr. Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, as chairman of the Republican national committee. It may be assumed, we think, that almost any other person would have suited them better. But the Republicans will try to get along with Mr. Carter, although of course they are always ready to acknowledge the candor and wisdom of Democratic suggestions in regard to the management of Republican campaigns.—Wilmington (Del.) News.

Just the Man for the Place.

The selection of Hon. Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, by the Republican national executive committee as national chairman will meet the hearty indorsement of all Republicans. Although a young man, Mr. Carter is well known among the great workers of the party as a Republican of ability and energy, and just the man for such a position. As an organizer he has few equals; he is a tireless worker and his efforts will show good results in the northwest.—Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.

Wait Until Election Night.

"Who's Carter?" It is the Utica Observer which asks this idle question. Late on election night next November—say about 1:15 o'clock the next morning—the editor of The Observer as he surveys the more or less picturesque ruins of the Cleveland ticket will have the fact impressed upon his soul with considerable distinctness that he recollects who Carter is.—New York Tribune.

A Tireless Worker and Organizer.

Mr. Carter is a tireless worker. His organizing capacity is well known. He is one of those Republicans who is known as the most loyal of President Harrison's friends. He has wide acquaintance with the men who are leaders of Republicanism in the states where the presidential election will be most hotly contested.—Chester (Pa.) News.

Honest Confession Is a Great Relief.

The New York Sun wants Mr. Cleveland to write a letter to Senator Gorman frankly acknowledging that he and not Gorman was responsible for the attempt to straddle the tariff at St. Louis four years ago. While Mr. Cleveland is writing that letter he ought also to explain who suggested the tariff straddle proposed at Chicago several weeks ago, when his friend Vilas fought so valiantly against an honest free trade expression.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Sad Contrast.

The Democratic party has not had an Illinois man on its national ticket since 1860, when Douglas ran for president, and the contrast between Douglas and Stevenson shows how sadly said party has deteriorated.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 30th, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Aug. 11th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P. Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 447.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, $70 that became due December 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due June 6th, 1892.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty-five hundred thirty-five and 89-100 ($2,535.89-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST,

A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 23rd, A. D. 1892.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Mortgagee.

S. B. [illegible], Attorney for Mortgagee. (N. G. 110)

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

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3 inches.	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	25 00
4 inches.	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	30 00
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The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

POWDERLY'S VIEWS.

Some of the Democratic papers are still trying to make political capital out of the Homestead trouble, but the following article from the pen of T. V. Powderly shows that the statements made by the democratic press are so ridiculous that even the most unsophisticated workmen can not be hoodwinked by them. Among other things Mr. Powderly says:

Partisan papers are endeavoring to make political capital out of the terrible scenes which took place at Homestead the other day. The Democratic papers are vehement in their denunciation of the Republican party for enacting a tariff law under which protection was afforded to manufacturers. There is no love for workingmen in the hearts of these editors; a desire to serve party interests alone actuates them. Let us review the situation in brief. Tariff laws could not be passed without discussion, and in all of the debates which took place in congress over the Mills and McKinley bills I cannot find that a single amendment was offered by a Democrat to give the workmen a certain portion of the tariff when collected. The Mills bill and the McKinley bill differ very little in the duty on steel rails, plates, etc. One was a Democratic bill the other a Republican. The McKinley bill reduced the duty on the articles manufactured at Homestead, and Democratic papers, in asserting that the trouble at that point is due to the McKinley bill are but condemning the very thing that they themselves advocate—a reduction of the tariff. The Pinkertons existed before the Mills bill was introduced in congress and that institution continues to flourish now that the McKinley bill is in force. Whether the tariff goes up or down, disputes between employer and employed would continue. Workmen are not the fools that politicians believe them to be, for we do not feel that the coming of the millenium depends upon the way congress legislates on the tariff.

If our Democrats who are so eager to make political capital out of the difficulty will lend me their ears, I will whisper to them that Representative Watson, of Georgia, has had a measure before congress for the last four or five months which aims at the abolition of the Pinkertons as a factor in the industrial life of the United States. The Democratic party has a sweeping majority in congress; it has a full knowledge of the acts of the Pinkertons on previous occasions. I have presented evidence enough to congress to prove that the Pinkerton is an enemy to American liberty. That Democratic majority has a knowledge of the existence of Watson's bill, and it has up to the present time dillied and dallied with it and has no idea of passing it. "We have petitioned for redress," have endeavored to get the ear of congress, but "our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury," and civil war at Homestead. Democratic editors who now rave about the Pinkertons and condemn the Republican party for their actions at Homestead would lend an air of sincerity to their writings if they would but demand of the majority, held by their own party in congress to pass the law which will wipe the Pinkertons from the soil of America.

WHY FUSION FAILED.

St. Paul Globe, July 19, 1892:—Those honest and sincere, if, as the Globe thinks, mistaken men in the state, whether Republicans or Democrats, who will now cast a useless vote for Mr. Weaver, are entitled to know exactly why the fusion proposed by the Globe failed. Those Democrats in the state who either supported or opposed the proposition to fuse are entitled to know just what was proposed and why it did not carry. Those misguided men who look to Ignatius Donnelly as the incarnation of political purity and unselfishness, and have expected to support his ambition, are also entitled to know why fusion failed.

The proposition submitted to Mr. Donnelly was that the Democrats should name four men of such character and reputation and party loyalty as to put their Democracy beyond all question, for electors on the People's ticket. The Alliance should be allowed to name one elector. The People's convention should name four. It was to be distinctly understood that no elector by this fusion should represent anything else but the principles of his party. There should be in it no fusion of principles.

Mr. Donnelly added as a condition that he be indorsed for governor. This broke off the interview. The following evening he sought the party who had made the proposition and said his committee rejected all fusion, but that they would name electors and pledge them not to vote for Harrison, thus depriving the Republicans of the state, if the Democrats would indorse him for governor. The offer was rejected.

This conduct is characteristic of Donnelly. It heads in his intense selfishness and ambition. These have lost him what standing he had ever acquired in any party to which he has attached himself, and they will lose him his present following as soon as it gets to know him. He was willing to get electors' votes for Weaver; he was equally willing to sacrifice Weaver unless he, too, could be secured. He was willing that the remainder of his ticket should suffer the fate of the hindmost if only he were taken care of. The Globe commends these facts to the serious consideration of these men whom Donnelly and Fish are playing for their selfish purposes. It especially commends them to the Democrats among them, if there are any.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LATEST.

New York Press: No one can say henceforth that Mr. Cleveland is not unreservedly in favor of the Confederate free trade plank in the Chicago platform. In the latest letter from the chronic candidate up to the hour of going to press he affirms his devotion to absolute free trade, with an unqualified fervor which must add to his already great popularity in British manufacturing circles. In this epistle Mr. Cleveland declares that no sincere advocate of honest tariff can be dissatisfied with the position the Democratic party has assumed on that subject; and he asserts that "none need fear that the contest will not be made in the lines laid down, which have already proved so acceptable to a great majority of the people."

This is sufficiently explicit to satisfy the most exacting Mugwump. The position which the Democracy has taken is stated in the following extract from its platform:

"We believe it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for purposes of revenue only."

These are the lines which Mr. Cleveland declares have been "laid down," and it is certain that no matter how much the shrewd managers of the Democratic party would like to evade the issue, the fight will be waged squarely between protection and free trade.

This plank, with which Mr. Cleveland thinks no good Democrat can be dissatisfied, commits the Democracy unconditionally to warfare against the industries of the United States. It would abolish the barrier that keeps out the products of labor working at from one-third to one-half the American rate of wages. The American wage worker would have to descend to the level of the European laborer if this Democratic declaration of principles were carried into effect; the entire fabric of American industries, of which protection is the keystone, would necessarily be reconstructed on the basis of cheaper labor and longer hours.

The Republican party accepts Mr. Cleveland's challenge. They are willing to fight the battle on the issue of independence against poverty, of high wages against low wages, of American interests against foreign interests, and they have no fear of the result.

LEGAL RIGHTS AND MORAL OBLIGATIONS.

New York Press:—A contemporary which is unable to see any justice on the side of the late employes of the Carnegie works at Homestead asserts, after commenting upon the progress of labor from the time when the laborer was little better than a chattel, that "employers have not lost all their rights because laborers have won many new ones."

Why not put it plainly and state that, as to rights, there is neither difference nor distinction between employer and employed? The laborer of to-day may be the employer of to-morrow, but his rights do not change on that account. He is the same individual, with exactly the same rights under the law, as before. The man using millions of dollars in the employment of thousands of persons has exactly the same rights as the poorest employe on his pay-roll.

We hear a great deal about the rights of capital. Capital has no rights save the rights which every form of property has under the law. The dollar in the laborer's pocket is equally under the protection of law with the millions in a safe deposit company's vaults. The right in the one dollar is exactly the same as the right in the millions. An employer has no rights as an employer distinct from his rights as a citizen, and the same is true of the employe. The law knows no distinction between Mr. Frick and Mr. Hugh O'Donnell.

But there are moral obligations and moral claims which neither employer nor employe can afford to ignore. These obligations and claims go back to the golden rule, to the Sermon on the Mount; they go back to the origin of humanity itself. The man or set of men that ignores these obligations may not incur any legal penalty or violate any law. But he does violate that sense of justice and of fairness implanted in the human heart which should guide and temper the administration of law.

THE SHOOTING of H. C. Frick, at Homestead, last week was a dastardly deed, and its effect will be disastrous to the cause of labor even though it was not done by any one directly interested in the question in controversy nor was it approved by them. There seems to be in this country a gang of anarchists whose ideas of liberty are extremely crude, to say the least, and they always take the opportunity afforded by these labor agitations to get in their nefarious work, and this work is always to the disadvantage of the cause of labor. That labor has its equal rights with capital no one disputes, but that the rights of labor can ever get proper recognition by the red hand of anarchy we deny, and even if capitalists could be annihilated by anarchy the state of things thus brought about would be fully as disastrous to labor as to capital. Capital is as essential to labor as is labor to capital, both have their rights before the law and any system that attempts to regulate and establish the equity between them without recognizing this fact, in this free country will miserably fail. It is just as essential to the interests of labor to see such miscreants as the attempted assassin of Frick justly punished as it is to capital, and it is also to the interest of labor to keep all such anarchists out of the ranks.

Minneapolis Evening Journal:—There are lots of cowards in the world, and a good many of them find their way to the newspaper offices with communications signed "Taxpayer," "Citizen," "Old Resident," or something of that kind. They are generally people who have a grievance. They want to to "roast" somebody but they wouldn't have that somebody find it out for anything—"because it might make trouble, you know." But they expect the newspapers to print their anonymous screeds and accept whatever consequences there may be. These are the same people who are always complaining that the newspapers dare not print what they think—do not dare to express their real opinions. The waste-paper basket of the newspaper offices are filling up with their effusions.

The Marshall County Banner, the People's party organ for Marshall county, makes the following statement: "Our reporter attended the Republican caucus at the city hall last Saturday. He reports that the meeting was attended by about sixty voters, all of whom wore Republican badges. Upon inquiry we were not a little surprised to find that many of our heretofore true blue Alliance men had wandered away again and found political solace in the ranks of the old parties. We are pained to realize this state of affairs, and we earnestly hope that our wayward brothers will in due time see the errors of their ways and return to the ranks."

Marshall County Banner:—The St. Hilaire Spectator has always been a strong republican journal. For the past month the Spectator has been a quasi People's party paper. Hon. Frank Ives, the People's party candidate for judge, is the father of the editor of the Spectator and so far has not come out unequivocally for the People's party; or as it appears, editor Ives is yet undecided whether he will support his father or not. This is strange consistency.

W. W. ERWIN, of St. Paul, and G. W. Arno, of Sioux City, have been engaged by the St. Paul labor unions to go to Homestead and defend the strikers who have been arrested. These two attorneys are a strong legal team, and were engaged by the defense in the Haddock murder case at Sioux City. They have offered their services free of charge, if the labor unions will pay their necessary expenses.

SPEAKING of the crops in Marshall and Kittson counties, the Hallock News says: "Almost every farmer has at least a portion of his crop in good condition while the rest is rather late. The fact that the grain as a general rule is not very heavy will make it possible for it to ripen quickly. Unless we have early frost the farmers will come out in fairly good shape this year."

ONE of the bitterest and most hotly contested campaigns ever fought was that which closed with the election in Manitoba last Saturday. The issue was national versus separate schools. The position of the government and its opponents briefly is defined as follows: The government is in favor of a provincial nondenominational system and is opposed to maintenance in whole or in part of separate Roman Catholic schools out of general funds. Opposition formerly supported separate schools, but executed a flank movement, and declare themselves substantially in accord with the government on this question, though they want the power of appeal removed. They also have the scandal charge against the government, and the issues were warmly discussed. The Greenway government was returned to power by a small majority, and the national school comes out triumphant—as it should.

THE secretary of state annonces that settlement has been reached between the United States and Chili as to the indemnity to be paid by the latter on account of the assault upon the crew of the Baltimore. Seventy-five thousand dollars in gold is to be distributed among families of the two men who lost their lives and to the surviving members of the crew who were wounded.

THERE have been enough Nelson delegates elected to warrant the assertion that Knute Nelson will be nominated for governor by the republican state convention which meets in St. Paul to-day.

RAMSEY COUNTY elected McGill delegates to the state convention and now that gentleman may be considered fairly before the convention. But Nelson has the country delegates behind him.

Fertile Journal:—Knute Nelson arrived home last week from Dwight, Ill., where he went to be treated for the drink habit. Mr. Nelson returned a cured man, and says he feels like a different person.

CLAPP INTERVIEWED.

He Does Not Say That He Would Refuse the Nomination for Congressman.

DULUTH, July 16th.—Attorney Gen. Clapp was interviewed to-day in regard to accepting the Seventh district congressional nomination, which seems likely to be tendered him, as four counties have already elected delegates and instructed them for him although he is not a candidate.

"While the action of these counties is very pleasing to me in one sense," said Gen. Clapp, "I do not see how I can be considered in the race. If I have any residence in the district it is in Fergus Falls, and Otter Tail county has been instructed for Corliss. I was not a candidate, and the fact that my own county is instructed for another, of course, precludes me from being a candidate now. I hardly think I will be nominated, and it is useless to discuss what I would do in case I were nominated.

Walled Cities of Italy.

Necessarily the romantic and historical charm of English walled cities is but small compared with that of continental cities. The walls of Rome, for instance, are standing monuments of the city's history from the earliest times to within the last half century; but owing to the extraordinary character and variety of other antiquarian objects, they hardly come in for that share of the visitor's attention which they deserve. Yet an inspection of them, with their ancient and medieval gates, the many styles of their construction, each pointing to a particular period of their history, their size and strength, their odd little nooks and corners and their picturesqueness, is worth a journey, which convinces the stranger that they would form the chief attraction of any other city but Rome.

Indeed, as is not surprising, Italy is a nest of ancient walled towns, and we may note all degrees of grandeur, from the still formidable looking zones which surround Genova La Soperba or Firenze La Bella to the quaint little lines of fortifications which zigzag up the vine clad hillsides of the north coast of the Mediterranean, surrounding in many instances mere villages, but speaking eloquently to us of those hard, stirring times when the hand of every man was against his neighbor.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

Persian Swords.

The swords of Hindostan are of endless variety in size and shape, the most common being the "tegha" and "talwar," broad, much curved blades, wrongly styled scimitars, the real scimitar being a clumsy chopperlike weapon, nearly straight and widening to the point. There is the "khanda," a heavy straight sword with basket hilt, like the Scottish claymore. The khanda was an object of worship to the Rajputs, precisely as to the Scythians. The "pata," or gauntlet sword, much used by the Mahrattas, was a development of the "katar," having a long rapier blade, often of Spanish make, and a cylindrical hilt, into which the arm was passed to the elbow. The Persian sword, however, was valued above all others, and particularly those of Khorassan.

These are the real "Damascus blades," the damascening being produced by the crystallization of the steel. Connoisseurs recognize ten different varieties of watering or "jauhar," and the most incredible prices have been given for fancy specimens. But the great brittleness of these swords makes them unfit for use by Europeans, who would shiver them to pieces by a "swashing blow," while the oriental employs their razor edge only for the "drawing" cut.—Chambers' Journal.

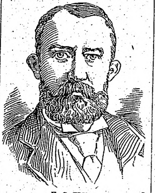
THE HOMESTEAD WAR

MEN FIGURING PROMINENTLY IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LABOR TROUBLES.

H. C. Frick's Rise from Poverty to Wealth—The Brothers Who Are at the Head of the Pinkerton Agency Carefully Guarded.

Frick and Pinkerton are two names that have been in everybody's mouth for weeks past. Even Gladstone and Salisbury are less talked of. Mr. Frick, the responsible manager of the great Carnegie company, has an uneventful history, but that of the Pinkertons is like a serial romance, with occasional touches of comedy and many of blood curdling tragedy.

H. C. Frick was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1850, and began life with no capital but good health, a good education and unyielding tenacity of purpose. His firmness, now called obstinacy by the Homestead people, stood him in good stead in his days of toiling upward. He acquired a large fortune, chiefly in making coke, and when Andrew Carnegie retired from active business he selected Mr. Frick for president of the Edgar Thompson Steel company. On July 2 he became president of the Carnegie Steel association and at once brought the issue with the workmen to a head.

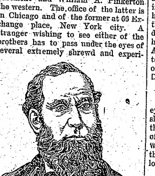


H. C. FRICK.

"The Pinkertons" is a phrase which now means the organization, not the family. It was formed by Allan Pinkerton, who was born Aug. 25, 1819, in Glasgow, Scotland, and died in Chicago July 1, 1884. In early life he figured in some Chartist riots and had to fly to the United States. While working as a cooper in western Illinois he discovered the retreat of a gang of counterfeiters and managed their capture so cleverly that he soon became a noted detective. In 1852 he and Edward L. Rucker, a lawyer, began the organization of the "Pinkerton Detective Agency."

The business has grown far beyond mere detective work, and the Pinkertons are now practically a standing army, ready to be employed by any bank, railroad or corporation, and as such several states have legislated against them. Their exploits at Braidwood, Ills., during the miners' strike, in Jersey City during the coal handlers' strike, in Pennsylvania among the Molly Maguires, and elsewhere, are fresh in public mind. In Missouri they lost five men while hunting for the James boys.

They are themselves more afraid of bombs than anything else, and their headquarters are like sentineled fortresses. Of Allan's eight children only three survived him, and of these Robert A. Pinkerton manages the eastern department and William A. Pinkerton the western. The office of the latter is in Chicago and of the former at 66 Exchange place, New York city. A stranger wishing to see either of the brothers has to pass under the eyes of several extremely shrewd and experienced men, he is expected to carry no big package of any sort with him and if he has any arms on his person there is sure to be a man within grabbing distance of him while he talks. He may not know it, but the man is there just the same. In fact, the Pinkertons do not intend to get knifed or blown up if vigilance will prevent it.



ALLAN PINKERTON.

Mr. Frick had evidently foreseen a serious contact with his workmen and prepared accordingly. He had broken up the union among the employees of the Edgar Thompson Steel company and had defeated the strikers in the McConnellsville coke region, and thus earned the hatred of the Amalgamated association. He had also gained experience, and his every move shows that he anticipated a long struggle.

The Census of Costa Rica.

A general census of the republic of Costa Rica, recently completed, shows a population of 243,205 souls. San Jose is the most populous province, with 76,718 inhabitants, and Guanacache is the most sparsely settled, with only 20,049 dwellers on its broad acres. The district of Punta Arenas is accredited with 12,167 people, and Port Limon with only 7,484. There has been great development as well as a large increase in population since the Costa Rica railroad was built.

IN AN OLD CEMETERY.

She sits upon the worn old grave,
And gayly uses as a pillow
The battered headstone, rudely carved
With funeral urn and weeping willow.

The epitaph she puzzles out,
With words and laughter light and mocking,
Displaying well a dainty shoe,
And quite an inch of silken stocking.

She jests about the curious name,
The verses with quaint old phrases laden;
And yet—what if in future years
Some saucy Twentieth century maiden

Upon a summer afternoon—
An ancient cemetery choosing—
Should flirt upon her grave, and think
It all so jolly and amusing?

—Juliet W. Tompkis in Kate Field's Washington.

Willing to Sell Cheap.

An amusing incident happened in a southern city court the other day. A Jew was on the witness stand testifying against a negro who had stolen a pair of pantaloons from his store.

"How much are the pants worth?" asked Judge Thompson.

"Well, judge," responded the witness, "it depends on the man who wants to buy them: I sell them to one man for six dollars, to another for five dollars, but you can have them for four dollars."

"Sir," responded his honor, in a disgusted tone of voice, "I want you to tell me what those pants are worth."

"Ah, judge," said the Israelite, "take 'em for three dollars if four dollars don't suit you."

"Look here," thundered the judge, "if you don't tell me the exact value of those pants I will send you to jail for contempt of court."

"Well, then, judge," pleaded the obtuse witness in a most insinuating tone of voice, "take 'em for two dollars. It is giving them away almost, but you can have 'em for two dollars."

By this time the people in the court room were convulsed with laughter and the judge himself was obliged to forget his disgust and join heartily in the laugh. He did not buy the "pants," however.—Green Bag.

Reasoning Power of Ants.

One morning a gentleman of many scientific attainments sat quietly and alone at his breakfast. Presently he noticed that some large black ants were making free with the contents of the sugar bowl. He drove them away, but they soon returned, seemingly unwilling to leave their sweetened feast. Again they were dispersed, only to return in increased numbers. There was a lamp hook directly above the center of the table, and, to try their ingenuity, the gentleman suspended the sugar bowl to the hook with a cord, allowing it to swing clear of the table about an inch.

First the sagacious little creatures tried to reach it by standing on each other's backs. After repeated efforts all of which were failures, they went away and it was supposed that they had given up in despair. Within a surprisingly short time, however, they were seen descending the cord by dozens and dropping themselves into the sugar bowl. They had scaled the wall, traversed the ceiling and discovered another road to the treasure.—St. Louis Republic.

Different Terms for the Same Things.

Among the peculiarities of so called pure English, nothing is more singular than the difference between the names given to footwear. In America a boot is something which comes nearly up to the knee, while in England anything above a low cut shoe is invariably described as a boot. The same peculiarity exists in regard to hose. In England the only two words used are stockings and socks, the difference being entirely in the length of the leg, and the word half hose being purely American. In the trade in this country there are three distinctions—the stocking, a sock and half hose. There is no ribbed top to the American sock, and there are other technical differences which are unheard of in the old country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Odd Ideas of Beauty.

An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large, flat nose and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea the nose is perforated and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. On the northwest coast of America an incision more than two inches long is made in the lower lip, filled with a wooden plug.

In Guinea the lips are pierced with thorns, the head of the thorn being inside the mouth and the point resting on the chin.—Jenness Miller Illustrated.

A Bay Window Plant.

Cobea scandens is a pretty thing for a bay window. It is a very rapid grower and a good specimen will soon fill up all the space. Its flowers are purple, shading to green, large and bell shaped. Give it a large pot or box to grow in and plenty of water if fully exposed to the light.—Exchange.

An Invitation for One.

An Atchison man had so much trouble with his girl's sisters, who insisted on accompanying them everywhere, that he proposed to her in their presence after first explaining to the others that it was an invitation that could not possibly include them.—Atchison Globe.

It is always safe to fight against a cold by external applications, as camphorated oil rubbed upon the throat and chest and between the shoulders—this is admirable for children; or vaseline similarly applied.

The flowers that lead as providers of popular perfumes for the handkerchief and toilet are the jasmine, violet, tuberose, rose, bitter orange flower and cassia.

The archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria is a proficient amateur railroad man. He knows how to run a locomotive and to make up a train of cars.

Nothing is more disheartening to a man than the discovery that he has married a woman who loves to keep his writing table in order.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHY REPUBLICANS.

A North Dakota Farmer Wins a Prize in Answering This Question.

The La Moure, N. D., Chronicle says: Some weeks since B. F. Spaulding, chairman of the Republican state central committee of North Dakota offered a prize of $30.00 to the North Dakota farmer who should write the most merit ious article on "Why North D ta Farmer Should be epublican," and a prize of $10.00 for he second best article. The best rize was awarded to Charles E. towers, of Wheatland, Cass county. Ir. Stowers' article is as follows:

"In giving a reason why the farmers of North Dakota should vote with the Republican party we shall only advance the economic reasons for such action. To better understand the present conditions under which the farmer labors it is necessary to go back and view the history of things. Our early industrial history is the history of a foreign plantation. As a result the natural balance between the different branches of human effort was disturbed. Where an unnatural number were engaged in agriculture there naturally accumulated a surplus of agricultural products, which resulted in lowering the price of the labor so engaged.

"The countries of the old world, by reason of their capital and long establishment prevented the surplus of agricultural labor from engaging in manufactures. They made it diffi lt for farmers to learn their arts. hey would, when occasion required, ood the American market with eap goods, thereby making it al ost impossible for new industries o maintain themselves and pay the price demanded by American free labor. Until a man could earn more by entering a factory, he preferred to work on a farm.

"The profit in farming depends on two elements. The efforts of the farmer and the fertility of the soil. So great in America was this latter element, that a very slight effort brought a bountiful return. In America therefore, the cost of production in agriculture was small, from the standpoint of the farmer's exertion, d wages were, thus high. In rope, however, where land was arce and less fruitful, after centur of cultivation, wages were low. nder these conditions those who ished to engage in manufacture in nerica were compelled to pay high wages than were paid for the me class of labor in Europe.

"The American manufacturer was, erefore, compelled to sell at a higher price than the European, or sell at a loss. Now, it must be remembered that there was a surplus of farm labor and farm products and a demand for manufactured products, which to a certain extent was supplied by Europe and paid for by our surplus of farm products. There was a great loss to our farmers by reason of the cost of sending our products to Europe and then bringing their products here.

"Early in the history of our government the statesmen who believed as the Republican party now believes, determined to protect our home manufactures and thereby furnish employment for our surplus agricultural labor, and by so doing also furnish a home market for the surplus of agricultural products. This was done by enacting a protective tariff.

"The Republican party has always upheld and continued in force such a wise tariff that our manufactories have been able to compete with the manufacturers of the old world, and, while paying better wages, are now able in many cases to produce better goods at the same or at less cost to the consumer. This wise legislation by the Republican party has substituted a domestic for a foreign market. The manufactories now compete with the farm for laborers and so remove those superfluous farmers, who only tend to glut the market and thereby reduce the value of the farmer's labor.

"Those who are engaged in manufacturing are consumers and not producers. The farmer of North Dakota wants consumers. The nearer those consumers are to the farm the better for the farmer. The Republican party by the passage of the McKinley protective bill and the reciprocity feature of the bill enables our farmers to buy such articles as cannot be produced or manufactured in this country for the actual cost of roduction, transportation added, ithout duty, at the same time it opens up to our manufacturers new markets for their goods, thereby stimulating them to greater efforts and removing more labor from competition with the farmer. What the North Dakota farmer wants is a greater demand at home for his products. The price of wheat is fixed by the market value of wheat in the market where our surplus is sold. Now, if by judicious legislation a part of our wheat producing labor can be induced to employ itself in other pursuits three things will result. Our surplus will be reduced, our home market will be increased and the farmer's labor will be more valuable. The policy of the Republican party is to promote this condition of things. The farmer of North Dakota should therefore be Republican and vote the Republican ticket, as it is simply a business transaction wherein they are to be benefitted financially.

"Now let us look at the other great question which divides the two parties—the silver question. Money is a medium of commerce and is a commodity the same as wheat or oats, wood or coal. Money has two values—intrinsic and what we may call accepted.

"The intrinsic value of labor is fixed by the amount of labor employed in its production. The accepted value is fixed by legislation and common consent. In gold we have both values equal, as it has been found that during a long series of years practically the same amount of labor has been required to produce a given amount, and by common consent and by legislation the gold dollar has been accepted as the unit of values. There was a time years ago when the amount of silver contained in our silver dollar required the same amount of labor to produce it as did the gold dollar. Then the size of the silver dollar was established by legislation. At that time the intrinsic value and accepted value of a gold and silver dollar was the same. Now, by reason of a larger production of silver as compared with gold, the intrinsic value of the silver dollar has decreased, but legislation has not changed the accepted value. The Democratic party has introduced and advocated a free silver bill which the Republican party has opposed. The intrinsic value of a silver dollar is now about 70 cents, but by reason of the government stamp, or signature as it were to a check, the accepted value of a silver dollar is a dollar. The free silver men seek to deposite 70 cents worth of silver in the United States mint and receive in return a silver coin stamped by the goverment as acceptable for a dollar, thereby making 30 per cent. profit. The free-silver men are mostly found in the Democratic party and receive their support from the same. Now the question is do the farmers of North Dakota want to aid any such movement?

"Under our present system whatever profit is made is made by the government, and if the government must finally redeem its silver coin, it has the value with which to do so. Whereas, if the free-silver Democrats should prevail the silver men would have made the profit, and the government who stamped the coin would have to redeem at a loss; or, in other words, to illustrate, the government would stand in the place of a bank wherein the silver men could deposite 70 cents worth of the product of the mine and receive a certificate of deposite calling for a dollar. What bank could stand long under such a system? Would you sign a check for a stranger for $1,000 when he only deposited $700 with you? The Republican party is in favor of a sound medium of exchange, the Democratic party is not. Which party should the farmers of North Dakota sustain? There can, we think, be but one answer. The farmers of North Dakota should be Republicans because the Republican party is sound on tariff; sound on the money question; sound on the question of civil rights to all and sound on the question of an economical administration of public affairs by honest and competent officials."

"The Best is Good Enough."

The man who said: "The best is good enough for me" may have been an egotist, but he had the merit of frankness at least. The motto of "The Burlington Route" is: "Only the best is good enough for our patrons," and acting on that motto it has the best track, the best grades, the best coaches, sleepers and dining cars, the best connections, the best time, and reaches all the best cities in the west. Its employes are required to be courteous and accomodating, and the management endeavors to arrange all matters of train service so that the passenger shall feel he is receiving the best of attention, and that he is in the hands of the best railroad corporation he ever patronized. The constantly increasing business done by this line and the popularity it has already acquired in the great northwest show its motto to be the taking one. For maps, time-tables, etc., call on your local agent or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Carvings on Easter Island.

The hard volcanic rock of Easter island is covered with carvings intended to represent human faces, birds, fishes and mythical animals. Fishes and turtles appear common among these sculptures, but the most common figure is a mythical animal, half human in form, with bowed back and long clawlike legs and arms. According to the natives this symbol was intended to represent the god "Meke-Meke," the great spirit of the sea.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CAMPAIGN LEADERS.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS YEAR'S CANDIDATES.

All Are Religious Men, All Have Hair on Their Faces and the Majority of Them Are Lawyers—Some Interesting Gossip.

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FOR various reasons the characteristics of candidates for public office interest the people, yet for reasons as various and slightly more explainable these characteristics find small publicity. Although the nominee is desirous of standing well with the voters, he shrinks slightly from letting them into the secrets of his toilet and various physical statistics. Yet such things get to the public ear sooner or later, and prove as entertaining information as do full details of how the candidates stand on the silver question, the tariff or prohibition.

It can be said of President Harrison that he wears a hat larger than Cleveland's (7½) and a collar a half size smaller (16½). A No. 6 shoe fits his foot, while Cleveland finds a 5½ ample despite his extra weight. Mr. Harrison's right pedal extremity measures 9¾ inches. Like the third Napoleon, his legs are short and his body long.

Before it grew gray his hair and whiskers were dark brown. His eyes are of the same color and there is the suggestion of a squint about them, due possibly to weakness caused by intense application. He dresses plainly, never pays over fifty dollars for a suit of clothes and always has his trousers of a different color from the coat and vest. He likes black neckties and good cigars—both small and first class.

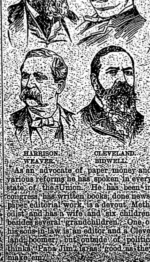
He is the son of a farmer, belongs to the Presbyterian church, was graduated from college and has been a lawyer, soldier and politician. He is of medium height, and Indiana claims him as a favorite son, but he was born at his distinguished grandfather's home, North Bend, O., Aug. 20, 1833. He has voted the Republican ticket ever since the days of Fremont and Dayton. It should be added that he never wears but one style of collar—a turndown, made by an old Indianapolis friend—and that he has a pigeontoed tendency.

Grover Cleveland is the son of a minister and a native of New Jersey, having been born at Caldwell, March 18, 1837. Like Harrison, he does not despise a good cigar and is not averse to a glass of wine. He wears a 7¼ derby hat and a No. 17 standing collar. His face is adorned only with a mustache and his hair is thin and brown, now turning gray. He is a great lover of fruit, eggs and buckwheat cakes, and the chief thing that rouses his wrath is the frequently renewed attempt to make Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth prominent factors in the political campaign.

He had a fair education, clerked in a village store, went to Buffalo, published a book on shorthorned cattle, studied law, was selected assistant district attorney and after that his career is a familiar one to the American people. He has made and saved money, and his wife is also said to be worth $500,000 in her own right. Mr. Cleveland has always been a Democrat and an attendant of the Presbyterian church.

James Baird Weaver, the People's party candidate, doesn't smoke, drink or swear. On one occasion, while a soldier, he did curse, but after the battle was over he publicly apologized to the regiment for his profanity. Five times he has been a congressional nominee and this is his second race for the presidency. He has been what opponents call an "agitator" for fifteen years.

He is of medium height, has gray hair, a gray mustache and blue eyes. He wears a turned down collar and white necktie, and prefers a frock coat, close cut vest and uncreased trousers to any other style of outward adornment. He is the son of a farmer and was born in Ohio June 12, 1833. After "doing the chores" he studied law evenings, but when twenty years old went to California. Even then he was a Greenbacker, for he refused to hunt for gold, and going to Iowa he secured admission to the bar. He was a soldier during the war, a lawyer and Republican politician until 1877, and after that a free lance.



HARRISON. CLEVELAND.
WEAVER. BIDWELL.

As an advocate of paper money and various reforms he has spoken in every state of the Union. He has been in congress, has written books, done newspaper editorial work, is a devout Methodist and has a wife and six children, besides several grandchildren. One of his sons-in-law is an editor and a Cleveland boomer, but outside of politics thinks "Papa Jim" is as good as they make 'em.

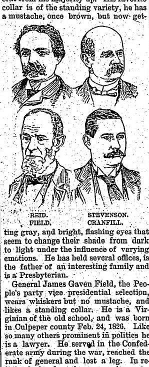
Like Harrison, General John Bidwell, the Prohibition candidate, glories in full whiskers. He wears a No. 15½ standing collar, is quite gray, has neutral blue eyes and is a native of New York, where he was born Aug. 5, 1819. When in congress a quarter of a century ago he was a vine grower and advocate of winemaking, but he has changed all that since, and now not a grape dare sprout on his magnificent California ranch.

He has taught school, was a Pacific coast pioneer and served in the Mexican war and the California militia during the civil struggle. He has been a miner and farmer, has affiliated with Republicans and Democrats, has been a member of the state and national legislatures, and now, although more than threescore and ten, doesn't look more than fifty years of age. His neighbors like him, and in every respect he is a vigorous old man.

Among the vice presidential candidates Whitelaw Reid is known of all men. He was born Oct. 27, 1837, at Xenia, O., was graduated from college in his teens and took to teaching. When twenty years of age he went into the newspaper business, and as reporter, war correspondent and editor of the New York Tribune has been in journalism ever since. His principal personal service in politics has been as minister to France. He is tall, thin and of distinguished appearance and is a Presbyterian.

Not so very long ago his hair, mustache and little chin tuft were raven black. Now they are tinged with gray. By his own energy he amassed a modest fortune, and the lady whom he married is also wealthy. He is reputed to have the finest stock of wines in America, and it is no uncommon thing for him to serve a dozen rare vintages at a dinner. Personally he is very abstemious. His New York and country homes are magnificent. Save during the Greeley campaign he has been a consistent Republican. He wears a No. 15 standing collar, a No. 7 shoe and is very quiet in his style of attire.

Cleveland's running mate, Adlai E. Stevenson, is a native of Kentucky, being born in Christian county Oct. 23, 1835, but has lived nearly all his life in Bloomington, Ills. He is a college graduate, a lawyer, and has been a Democrat from his majority up. His favorite collar is of the standing variety, he has a mustache, once brown, but now getting gray, and bright, flashing eyes that seem to change their shade from dark to light under the influence of varying emotions. He has held several offices, is the father of an interesting family and is a Presbyterian.



REID. STEVENSON.
FIELD. CRANFILL.

General James Gaven Field, the People's party vice presidential selection, wears whiskers but no mustache, and likes a standing collar. He is a Virginian of the old school, and was born in Culpeper county Feb. 24, 1826. Like so many others prominent in politics he is a lawyer. He served in the Confederate army during the war, reached the rank of general and lost a leg. In religion he has long been conspicuous as a Baptist. His eyes are dark brown and so were his whiskers—years ago.

The Prohibition nominee for vice president has many breezy characteristics. He is young—only thirty-five—is a native of Texas, has lived among the Comanche Indians, has been a cowboy and a ranchman and of late has exchanged the Winchester and the fandango for the Gospel gun. His keen blue eyes no longer sight the rifle, but the pencil as he edits a Prohibition paper at Waco. He is now a physician and a leader in the Baptist church and he brings to the causes of temperance and religion the same virile assertiveness that made him a power on the "round up." Nowadays he wears a mustache and affects a standing collar. Formerly a flannel shirt suited him.

FRED C. DAYTON.

Across Mexico by Rail.

The Jalisco Pacific Railway company, which was recently organized in Mexico with a capital of $10,125,000 to build the extension of the Manzanillo and Colima railway from the latter point to Guadalajara, will continue the line to two points on the Mexican National railway. The portion of the line now in operation, which is owned by the Mexican National Construction company, has proved eminently successful. The distance from Manzanillo to Guadalajara is 225 miles, and there are already 59 miles of railroad in operation, leaving 166 miles to be built. Guadalajara, with a population of about 80,000, was formerly one of the most prosperous trade centers of the republic, and the best informed business men of the city believe that the completion of the railway to the Pacific ocean will restore its old time commercial importance. With the completion of the Jalisco-Pacific to Guadalajara, it will be possible to cross Mexico by rail from ocean to ocean, starting either from Tampico or Vera Cruz.

Infantile Dignity.

Nearly all Spanish babies inherit the fierce, hot, rather vindictive temper of their ancestors, and their sense of dignity is easily offended. They expect to be treated with a courtly deference which they regard as their right. Altogether, they are most reserved, ceremonious little creatures.

What Others Say.

The California Fruit Grower says: "One of the drawbacks of California is the large landholder. Fortunately he is becoming less numerous, and the subdivision of large ranches goes merrily on."

According to The Farm, Field and Stockman a calculation has been made of the comparative results, from an economical point of view, of the substitution of lowest grades of pan molasses for coal as fuel which is now being practiced in some parts of the south.

It used to be the notion among dairymen that the separator would injure butter. "But," says Hoard's Dairyman, "that idea is generally dispelled now, as the finest of butter is made by this process."

American Cultivator says that no late crops will pay better than a piece of land planted with mangel-wurzel for stock in winter.

According to The Jersey Bulletin, pacers are unpopular in New York, but popular in Chicago and other towns that go in for speed.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 23d, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on September 5th, 1892, viz: Mery Carpenter, Hd. No. 12,488, for the se¼ sw¼ and lot 3, Sec. 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his contiuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Boivin, Fred Coe, Henry Huot, Ferdinand Pepin, all of Huot P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[15-20] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Prices Greatly Reduced
—ON ALL—
Summer Goods,
Summer Clothing,
Light Weight Suits
Light Weight Underwear,
AND Light Weight Shirts.

Everything in our Store at Greatly Reduced Prices.

STRAW HATS AT COST.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

NOW IS THE TIME
For the Next 30 Days,
At the New York Store,
A Grand Clearance Sale
Will be found.

SALE OPENS AUG. 1st,

Closes Sept. 1st.

During the above time every line of my immense stock will be offered at actual cost. I am not going out of business, but am preparing to reduce my stock before I move into my new quarters, which will be about September 1st, and in order to have less goods to move I intend to sell everything, regardless of quality or quantity, at

ACTUAL COST.

This is no closing-out sale, nor is it idle talk, we have the goods and they must be moved. If you want to procure bargains call upon me. Remember this offer

Lasts but 30 Days.

A. CHABOT.

A GREAT OFFER.
—THE—
Polk County Journal
Will be sent to any address, from now till after the campaign,
—FOR—
50 CENTS.

If You are a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL and keep posted on what the Republican party is doing. THE JOURNAL will give from 3 to 5 columns of Republican political matter weekly, and you should keep yourself informed on the questions at issue and the movements of the party.

If You are not a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A SOLDIER'S SECRET
BY CAPT. CHARLES KING. U.S.A.

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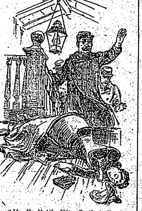
CHAPTER I.

When the Indian summer haze is hovering over the bluffs along the Pawnee in these dreamy, sunshiny afternoons of late November, there is a languorous spell even in soldier life, and the troopers love to loll about the wide porches of the barracks during their brief leisure moments or while waiting the trumpet call for stables. There is scarcely a breath of air astir. The broad, fertile valley under the bluffs, forest fringed along the stream, gives forth a faint, pungent, smoky odor, and the eye wanders across its soft undulations, its vistas of alternate glade, grove and shadowy pool, and sees it all as through some filmy, intangible veil. The sharp outlines so characteristic of the frontier at other seasons, giving to the ridge to the northwest that razorback guise that inspired the original explorers, Kentuckians and Missourians, to refer to the range as "Hawg Buttes," are mellowed into softer curves.

There is an echo sprite abroad in the autumn skies, for the distant whistle of the trains, the puff and pant of engines miles away, the rumble of the express as it flies across the wooden truss at Big Bend far down the valley, the lowing of cattle and the tinkle of their bells at the farms beyond the reservation lines, the shouts and laughter of village children scouring the stream banks for the last of the year's crop of beech or butternut, the soft laughter of the ladies gathered in the veranda of the major's quarters, all come floating through the pulseless air to the listening ears of the sentry dawdling here along the post at the western gate and distracting his attention from the purely military functions which he is called upon to perform. Over at the guardhouse many of the men are drowsing in the afternoon sunshine. Among the stables the horses are standing at the picket line, with drooped heads and lazily swishing tails. The officer of the guard, knowing the colonel to be away on a late shooting excursion and the major held at home by the demands of hospitality, has dropped into a doze while sitting bolt upright at his wooden desk.



"My God! it's Nita Guthrie."

Scores of the garrison proper seem inclined to follow his example, and the tall, dark faced, black bearded soldier—a handsome fellow—leaning on the breast-high wall over at the east end midway between the hospital at the edge of the bluff and the junior surgeon's quarters, his chin on his arms, his cap pulled well down over his eyes, seems to have been stricken by the general somnolence. It is only the ladies who are wide awake and alert, for this is Nita Guthrie's last appearance, so to speak. She has been paying a brief visit to Dr. and Mrs. Holden, kinsfolk of hers, but is to take the east bound train this very night. Mrs. Holden goes, too, leaving her lord, the junior medical officer of the station, to the mercy of the other women, and of all the families of some thirty married officers stationed in this big garrison not one is unrepresented at Major Berrien's today, for Nita Guthrie has won all hearts. But this, say those who have known her long, is an old, old story with Nita; she has been doing the same thing for years.

There is tang of suggestiveness about this statement; moreover, it is true: Miss Guthrie is not in the first bloom of youth. "Why, she must be nearly thirty," say some of the younger girls and younger matrons, who envy her none the less the freshness, the grace, the winsomeness that hover about her mobile face; but those who are in position to know and have no reason to feel the faintest jealousy assert very positively that Nita is not more than twenty-five.

"Well, why hasn't she married?" is the instant query of Mrs. Vance, to whose benighted mind it ever appears that because a woman hasn't she cannot.

"Simply because the right man is yet to come," is Mrs. Harper's equally prompt reply. "Nita Guthrie has had more offers in six years than any woman I ever heard of."

"Then there must be something back of it all," responds Mrs. Vance, whose theories are not to be lightly shaken. "Was there some early affair?"

"My dear Mrs. Vance, I have no doubt I could tell you a dozen stories, all plausible, all in active circulation when last I visited St. Louis and saw her in society there, and all as near the truth probably as any we could invent here. Nobody knows but Nita, and she won't tell."

Now as the autumn sun, all red burnished gold, is sinking to the horizon on this final day of a charming and memorable visit, Nita Guthrie is bidding adieu with laughing, kindly cordiality to the little coterie gathered in her honor. To one and all she has the same frank, gracious manner. Over all she throws the same odd magnetic spell, seeming to impress each and every one in turn with the same idea, "Now, you are just the most thoroughly delightful creature I have ever met, and I cannot bear to say goodby to you." There is the lingering hand clasp, and yet not the faintest sentimentality. Nita's blue eyes—very blue—gaze straight into those of her friends. She seems to advance a step or two, as though eager to meet and take by the hand each newcomer. Even the elders among the women find it hard to go, and as for the girls, they linger spellbound; they cluster about her, watching the sunshine in her face, the play of her features, the sparkle of her eyes, drinking in her winsome words, her rippling laughter.

"It's just the only chance we've had to ourselves, Miss Nita," protests Winifred Berrien. "You've been surrounded by men all the rest of the time, and we couldn't see you now if it weren't that they had to be in stables. Oh, if you only didn't have to go tonight!"

"Indeed, Winnie, I don't want to go. It seems to me nothing can be more delightful than life in an army post like this. Certainly no girl ever had a better time anywhere than you have given me here, and it is so unlike what I fancied it might be."

"It is entirely unlike what life on the frontier used to be, Miss Guthrie," answers her hostess, the major's wife, in her calm, placid way. "Any one contrasting our beatitude of today with our life here, there and everywhere over the west during the Indian campaigns in which the regiment was incessantly engaged can only wonder how we found it possible to exist in those days. Social conditions have changed, too, and in the gathering of our troops in larger garrisons a great many of the unpleasant features of the old life have been eliminated entirely. Indeed, I wish you might stay and see more of us. But you are coming again, are you not?"

"If wishing will bring it about I shall be with you again with the coming summer or early in the spring. I have promised Mrs. Holden that I will return to her if only for a fortnight."

The enthusiasm excited among the girls and apparently shared by all the women present when this announcement is made ought certainly to convince Miss Guthrie that they most reluctantly part with her now and most pleasantly anticipate her future coming. The clamor of voices is such that for a time no one is conscious of the fact that out on the parade the regimental line has formed, and that the band is already trooping down the front. Berrien had taken his position as commanding officer. Several subalterns, whose heads were kept rigidly straight to the front, found their eyes wandering furtively over toward the major's quarters. In couples and groups a number of the ladies come sauntering forth, gathering opposite the center nearer the colonel's house, from which point they generally watched the closing ceremony of the day. But still oblivious to any music but that of her voice a dozen of their number hover about Miss Guthrie. Even gunfire fails to distract their attention. It is not until the major himself returns, tossing off his helmet and tugging at his waistbelt, that they realize that parade is over and dinner waiting.

"Now, you will come back next spring?" "You will write?" "You won't forget to send me the photograph—mind, cabinet size—Miss Nita?" "Indeed if ever I get anywhere near St. Louis you'll be the first soul I shall come in search of."

It is a little flock of enthusiastic army girls surrounding her, maidens whose early lives had been spent wandering from river to mountain, from the gulf to the Columbia, to whom city life was almost a revelation, and city belles beings from another world. Winifred Berrien is the leader of the coterie, a girl whose eyes are as dark as Nita's are blue, and they are ready to brim over at this very instant.

"Here comes Captain Rolfe for you now, and we've got to let you go; but we'll all be down to see you off at train time."

The man who enters at the moment and stands just within the heavy Navajo portiere, smilingly looking upon the group and quite unconscious of the almost vengeful glances in the eyes of the young girls, is a cavalry officer about thirty-five years of age. He is a tall fellow, somewhat heavily built, yet well proportioned and athletic. His face is tanned by long exposure to the sun and wind of the wide frontier. His brown hair, close cropped, has a suspicion of gray just silvering the temples. His eyebrows are thick and strongly marked. They eyes beneath are deep set and fringed with heavy lashes. The mustache, sweeping from his upper lip, is of a lighter brown than his hair, and [illegible] wise his face is smoothly shaven and is one which impresses those who look upon it even carelessly [illegible]. He still wears his [illegible] and holds in his hand the [illegible] met for forage cap, which latter headgear at this moment is being dandled in one hand, while the fingers of the other beat rapid tattoo upon the visor. Comrades of Rolfe would tell you this is a sign that he is nervous; yet to look at him there, smiling upon the group, quite as though remarking what a pretty picture they make, no one else would be apt to think of such a thing.

"Ready in a moment, Rolfe," shouts the major from an inner room. "You ready, Berengaria?"

"I am always ready, Richard, as you well know," is Mrs. Berrien's placid response. "I think I never kept you waiting so much as a moment."

"Promptest woman in the army or out of it," booms the major from his sanctum, his jovial voice resounding through the rooms of the bright garrison home. "Never knew anything like it, Miss Guthrie. Why, do you know, even when I wasn't half proposing she never let me finish the sentence! 'Twasn't at all what I was going to ask her—that day, at least. Meant to eventually, of course, if I ever could muster up courage, but this time I had only found grit enough to ask for her picture, and I was engaged in less than ten seconds."

Winnie Berrien rushes from the parlor into the paternal den, voluble with protestations against such scandalous stories at mamma's expense; but Mrs. Berrien, slowly fanning herself, remains calmly seated, as though impervious to these damaging shots, at which everybody else is laughing merrily.

"Possibly you don't believe me," again booms the major, his jolly red face aglow, as he is dragged forth from the den, still struggling with the sleeve links of his cuff. "Winifred, my child, unhand me. You'll never bring your old father's gray hairs in sorrow to the grave by such unwomanly precipitancy, unless it's a civilian with ten thousand a year: will you, dearest? Miss Guthrie, I never expect to be a rich man. I hadn't as many dollars when I fell in love with Miss De Lancy as I had buttons, and we only wore single breasted coats in those days, and I was the junior captain. I pledge you my word I never would have had the cheek to offer myself. 'Twas the woman did it. I was going away for a week, and I said, 'You can give me one thing, if you will.' I only meant to beg for that picture, and, by Jove! she slipped her hand into mine. I was shaking all over. 'I—b-beg pardon,' I stammered. 'I was only going to—beg for your p-p-p——' 'My promise?' said Berengaria, sweetly, looking up into my eyes. 'You have it, Richard.' Prompt? Why, she just jumped at me. Splendid arrangement, though, Miss Guthrie. She furnished the quarters and all the money, and I the vivacity and beauty of the household, until Winnie came; she contributes a little toward it now. But we're a model couple, aren't we, Berengaria?" And the major bends with playful tenderness, the fun sparkling in his eyes meanwhile, and kisses his handsome helpmeet's rosy cheek.

"We have few crosses, certainly," replies Mrs. Berrien, whose own name is anything but Berengaria, that being, as she is frequently called upon to explain, some of the major's historical nonsense. "We have few crosses, and those of course I bear. But now," she continues, with much decision of manner, "if you are partially restored to sanity we will go, or keep dinner longer waiting. Miss Guthrie, do they allow lunatics at large in the streets of St. Louis? Major Berrien spoke of getting a month's leave this winter and going thither."

"Oh, send him by all means, and he shall be treated at our own asylum. Father would rejoice in him—as I do, Mrs. Berrien."

"And shall I get the colonel to detail Rolfe here to conduct me thither and turn me over to the asylum authorities?" queries the major, with a knowing cock of the head. "Rolfe hates city life as a general thing, but he would accept that duty, I fancy."

"Captain Rolfe will be very welcome. Indeed, I only wish you might bring the whole regiment, major. Just think what a good time the girls would have this winter if that were only possible."

"Berengaria says," bursts in the major again, "that if I only show you proper attention on this visit you'll be sure to send us invitations to bring the whole family and spend six weeks at least."

"Father, you outrageous fibber!" gasps Winifred, rushing at him and placing one slim hand upon his mouth, while twining the other, with its soft, white arm, about his neck. "Indeed, Miss Guthrie, you must be told that father is perpetually poking fun at mother, making her say all manner of things she never thought of. It is all well enough in the regiment, where people understand it and are prepared for his nonsense, but many strangers are completely deceived at times, and mamma never so much as remonstrates."

Evidently mamma does not consider it worth while.

"It would be wasting time, Miss Guthrie, and we are wasting time as it is. Captain Hazlett will never forgive you, Major Berrien, if you keep dinner waiting another minute. Captain Rolfe, will you escort Miss Guthrie? Come, Richard, march!"

"After you, Rolfe," says the major, with a bow of extra ceremony. "After you."

"Before them, if you please, you blind goose!" whispers his better half. "Haven't you sense enough to see he wants to speak with her and that this may be the only opportunity?"

"What! Rolfe wants to talk with her? Why, Miss Guthrie," he booms aloud, "I hadn't the faintest idea"—But here the wife of his bosom lays firm hand upon his sunburned ear and fairly marches him forth upon the veranda. [illegible]

"Silence, Dick," sternly murmurs Mrs. Berrien. "There is no fun in this affair, and I warn you—not another word."

Twilight has fallen upon the garrison as they stroll across the parade. The men have vanished from the scene, but the tinkle of guitar and banjo tells where they have gathered. Most of the officers are at dinner. One or two couples are just entering the gateway of Hazlett's quarters—guests invited to meet the fair visitor on this the last evening of her stay. Dr. and Mrs. Holden can be seen among them, Mrs. Holden gazing somewhat anxiously at Nina and her escort, for it is plain that Rolfe seeks to detain the woman to whom he has paid such unusual and devoted attention ever since the hour of her arrival. Silence and peace have spread their wings abroad, hovering with the twilight over the broad reservation, and the Berriens, walking rapidly now, as the energetic lady can lead her expostulating spouse, come suddenly upon the sight of the great golden moon rising above the distant bluffs and peering in upon the garrison through the wide space that interposes between the surgeon's quarters and the barracks at the east end.

"Now, there is something Miss Guthrie really must see," says Berrien, halting short. "As one of her admirers and entertainers, I feel bound to call her attention to it."

"Dick!—stupid!—move on at once. You must not speak to her now. Can't you see?"

"See? Of course I see, and I want her to see—that's why I stop." Again half teasingly, he attempts to turn as though bent on looking back. She promptly whirls him about and faces him in the proper direction. "Oh," he persists, "if it is something about her you wanted to me to see, can't you understand that I have no eyes in the back of my head and that therefore I should be allowed to look about."

"You see, sir, and understand the situation perfectly well as it is. You're simply bent on mischief. You know that Rolfe has been her shadow all day long, hanging about her to say his say. He knows this to be his last chance. Everybody will be there the moment dinner is over. Everybody will surround her, and unless he speaks now he must let her go without a word."

"Berengaria, you amaze me! Are you conniving at his capture? Didn't you tell me you knew she wouldn't have him?"

"I did; I know it now; but he is a man who wants to hear his fate from her own lips and plead his cause, too, like a man, unless I am very much mistaken in him. No, sir, don't you dare look back."

"Poor devil! Why couldn't he wait till after dinner? she might be in softer mood then. I always am. That's why you always wait till after dinner, I presume, when you have anything special to ask. Now this will take his appetite away entirely."

"As if he had any in the first place! Positively, Richard, you have no soul above a dinner. When a man is as desperately in love as Rolfe, do you suppose he cares much what he eats?"

"Well, seems to me I was never off my feed," is Berrien's reply with preternatural gravity, looking straight to the front now and refusing to meet his wife's dark eyes.

"You!" with fine scorn. "You! Why, Richard Berrien, with all your amiable qualities of heart and weaknesses of head no one on earth would ever associate you and sentiment in the same breath. Of course you and your appetite are inseparable; but Rolfe is different; he is a lover."

"Well, what am I?"

"You are simply a goose tonight. Come, don't stop at the gate now; push right on into the house after the Holdens. I'll run up to Mrs. Hazlett's room with Nita."

A dozen of the fort people only have been bidden to dinner, for hardly a dining room at the post is big enough for more, and on the porch anxiously awaiting the coming of his guests is Hazlett.

"Where are Rolfe and Miss Guthrie?" asks he as men will ask. "All here now but them."

"Coming at once; only a few steps behind us," promptly answers Mrs. Berrien. "Run in, major; I'll wait for Nita." Berrien looks as though he meditated a mischievous remark, but something in her voice and manner tells him that instant obedience is expected. He gives one quick glance and steps into the hall.

Presently, while chatting with others of the arriving party, he is conscious of the swish of skirts passing up the stairway. The door to the veranda is still open, and glancing out Berrien can see Rolfe alone leaning against one of the wooden pillars, his head drooping as though plunged in deep thought.

"Poor old chap! he's got his conge tonight, and that's the end of his two years' romance. Odd about that girl. She fancies nobody."

Three hours later, the moon being well up in the heavens now, and the whole parade shining revealed almost as bright as day, both the verandas and the parlor of Hazlett's cozy home are thronged with officers and ladies, chatting merrily together. The lights are still blazing in the barracks. The trumpeters in full force are grouped about the flagstaff sounding the last notes of tattoo. The Holdens have borne Miss Guthrie away with them, that the ladies might stow their evening gowns in the waiting Saratogas and then don their traveling garb while the quartermaster's big wagon trundles the luggage down to the railway station. Presently this lumbering vehicle can be seen slowly rolling away from the Holdens' gate, and everybody at Hazlett's waits impatiently for the return of the party. Mrs. Holden is deservedly a favorite in the garrison, and Nita Guthrie, as has been [illegible]

A word to the wise and money savers.

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Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Peter Johnson, D. S. No. 11712 for t. lot 6, sec 6, twp 152, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: F. Tiedt, L. S. Hancock, Geo. Easby, Fritz Malloh, all of Euclid, Minn.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CASUALTIES.

The number of families burned out at St. John's, N. F., is 1,874, making 9,000 people rendered homeless by the great fire.

The colored school in Brickhed v Ga., was struck by lightning. pupils were killed and two other s and the teacher fatally injured.

FOREIGN.

In anticipation of another Cuban revolution the Cuban revolutionary party has been formed in the United States, Jamaica and Mexico.

Riotous farm laborers of both sexes were fired upon by gendarmes in Hungary and twelve of them killed and an equal number wounded.

The Paris Figaro says the police have discovered an anarchist plot to blow up the bourse and other public buildings. The paper adds that two of the conspirators have been arrested.

A dispatch to the London Chronicle from Baku says: Eighty thousand of the 100,000 inhabitants have left the town, carrying the infection of cholera throughout the empire.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

The Sixth congressional district Republicans, of Kansas have nominated H. L. Pastina.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Ohio congressional district have nominated L. W. Hull.

W. J. Stone, of Nevada, Vernon county, was nominated for governor of Missouri by Democrats on the nineteenth ballot.

Richard Barthold, editor of the St. uis Tribune, has been unanimously ominated by the Republicans of the enth congressional district.

After some Republican filibustering he house adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of the methods of John I. Davenport, federal supervisor of elections in New York city.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

It is estimated that the thirty-five railroads which enter Chicago will expend $110,000,000 in increasing and improving their equipment and facilities for transporting world's fair visitors and freight.

A Sioux squaw, living near San Diego, Cal., will exhibit in the woman's building at the world's fair a dress of deer us, richly embroidered with sixteen inds of beads. She worked for two rs in making the garment.

Kansas will make at the world's fair a able exhibit of its native animals. e specimens are being prepared by ofessor L. L. Dyche, of the Kansas ite university, one of the most skillful living taxidermists. The exhibit will nsist of at least four hundred animals.

For the Washington state building at e world's fair the lumbermen of the tate have already donated 118,000 feet of lumber and 174 huge logs, measuring from 24 to 121 feet long, and from 21 to 42 inches in diameter at the small end. The logs alone are valued at $10,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Kansas corn crop is reported almost a total failure.

Chicago's new city directory places the population at 1,470,000.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Andrew D. White as minister to Russia.

Twin City labor unions have engaged W. W. Erwin to assist in defending Homestead rioters.

The secretary of the navy has ordered the United States steamer Kearsage to proceed at once to Honduras.

A dispatch from Rio Grande City announces that indications point to the reorganization of the Garza forces.

Chairman Carter, of the Republican national committee, has resigned as commissioner of the general land office.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies has resumed the dissemination of Chicago board of trade quotations, the old trouble having been removed.

The first special fruit train for London, consisting of five cars, left Sacramento, Cal., Tuesday night under charge of the California Fruit Transportation company.

Ex-Governor Henry J. Gardner, of Massachusetts, died Thursday night of cancer. He was the oldest or next to the oldest living ex-governor.

The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, has been ordered to proceed to New York in October to take part in the Columbus monumental celebration.

Deputy Marshal Davies, of Albert Lea, Minn., was shot and badly wounded while serving a warrant on Arthur Austin. Austin is in jail. He was formerly a member of the Chicago board of trade.

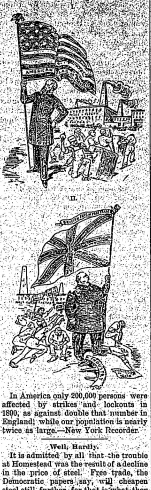
Palo Alto, the celebrated stallion and head of Senator Stanford's stud on the Palo Alto stock farm, died of pneumonia Thursday. Several other fine animals are suffering from the malady and it seems to be spreading rapidly.

Secretary Noble has appointed Elbert D. Weed, Fred H. Foster and Fellows D. ase, all of Montana, to be commisioners to negotiate with the Crow Inians for the modification of the agreeent concluded with these Indians Dec. 8, 1891.

During the prohibition fight at Atlanta some weeks ago a saloonist named Miner chastised Rev. Sam Small and knocked out one of his teeth. Sam sued for $5,000 damages. Miner made no defense, and the jury has awarded Small $500 for the tooth.

It is stated that when the national convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners meet in St. Louis on Aug. 1 an attempt will be made to depose P. J. McGuire, secretary of that organization and also vice president of the American Federation of Labor, for mismanagement [illegible]

UNDER TWO FLAGS.



In America only 200,000 persons were affected by strikes and lockouts in 1890, as against double that number in England; while our population is nearly twice as large.—New York Recorder.

Well, Hardly.

It is admitted by all that the trouble at Homestead was the result of a decline in the price of steel. Free trade, the Democratic papers say, will cheapen steel still further, for that is what they mean when they say that protection raises the prices. The question is, How many strikes would follow free trade. Workmen who resist a few reductions under protection would hardly submit to reductions of 50 per cent. under English free trade.—Iowa State Register.

Treat Tammany Tenderly.

Mr. Whitney seems to have accomplished a good deal during his short stay at Gray Gables. He induced Mr. Cleveland to let him take back to New York a message. The voice is Grover's voice, but the hand is the hand of Whitney. Cleveland's friends, according to this message, must be kind to Tammany, and Tammany is promised, in case Mr. Cleveland is elected, its fair share of the federal patronage of New York.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Harrison's Patriotic Conduct.

The president's prompt action in the matter of the Idaho riots will meet with the approval of the whole country. It furnishes fresh assurance that law and order will be upheld, society preserved and life and property protected under his administration, no matter what the circumstances may be or how plainly selfish interest may point to a policy of negation.—Washington Post.

Why Democrats Hate McKinley's Bill.

It is no wonder the Democrats hate the McKinley law. It has proved that every prediction they made about it was false. It has increased our export trade instead of decreasing it; increased our free imports instead of "shutting out trade," and finally it has cheapened prices and raised wages. The law is its own vindication.—New York Press.

A Democratic Mare's Nest.

The Boston Globe sneers at the Republican party because the McKinley law imposes a tax on foreign made books, including Bibles. American printers and bookbinders will not agree with The Globe that this is an unmixed evil. And do Bibles cost more here than abroad? Is any American too poor to buy one?—Albany Journal.

Wasted Democratic Boodle.

A good deal of Democratic money is to be thrown into the canvass in the western states, and after the election that party will mourn for it like Cleveland did for that $10,000 which he put into his campaign fund in 1888.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Case of "Hoss and Hoss."

There being some difference among Democratic newspapers as to which is the bigger man on the Democratic national ticket, "Cleve" and "Steve" might submit the subject to arbitration.—New York Press.

Signs of the Times.

The wind destroyed the Democratic wigwam in Chicago and the Frankie Folsom sank at Peoria. How can the Democrats have any more hopes in this campaign, least of all of carrying Illinois?—Omaha Bee.

Knife Against Knife.

The determination of the antisnappers to keep up their organization is a warning to Tammany that its scheme to knife Cleveland at the polls has been discovered.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Running the Other Way.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson are not running on their war records. They are running away from them.—Springfield (Ills.) Journal.

Boles Is Sawing Wood.

Boles is keeping ominously silent. He is glad now that the nomination went to somebody else.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Another Mislaid Letter.

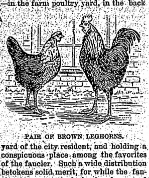
Hill may have mislaid a letter from Cleveland too.—New York Press.

FARM AND GARDEN

BROWN LEGHORNS.

How to Obtain the Most Profitable Returns from This Popular Variety.

Numbered with other popular varieties of poultry is the Brown Leghorn. This sprightly bird is to be found everywhere—in the farm poultry yard, in the back yard of the city resident, and holding a conspicuous place among the favorites of the fancier. Such a wide distribution betokens solid merit, for while the fancier cares particularly for form and feather, the farmer, the farmer's wife and the city housewife want eggs and flesh. The Leghorn will give as many of the former as one could reasonably ask a hen to give, although individual specimens will not furnish as great an amount of flesh as individuals of some other breed. As for beauty, it is difficult to find birds of more pleasing color or graceful form.



PAIR OF BROWN LEGHORNS.

It is not generally known that Brown Leghorns can be bred to quite a large size, writes Webb Donnell, a Massachusetts poultryman, in The Country Gentleman from which this cut is reproduced. Mr. Donnell, who favors decreasing the size of the comb as usually seen on leghorn fowls, says:

To get the greatest possible value from the breed, the chickens should be hatched as early as possible. It is a great mistake to suppose they can well be hatched out late in the season simply because they mature quickly. Hatched late, the pullets will rarely lay before the following spring, when eggs will shortly be at their lowest point. They should be hatched so as to be got to laying by the 1st of September. The six dozen of eggs which each one ought to lay between that time and late winter, meeting the highest prices of the year, will go a long way toward making the Leghorn one of the most profitable breeds. But if one expects to secure good results with these fowls, he must make up his mind to give them plenty of room and plenty of opportunities to indulge their passion for activity, for without such conditions they will prove exceedingly unremunerative.

Looking at the breed from a fancy point of view, it should be the aim of the breeder to secure males with rich cherry red hackles, holding this color to the back, with a metallic black stripe through each feather; with rich black breasts and bodies, and with wing bows of solid red, not intermixed with black feathers. It is difficult to secure good striping in the saddle feathers, though this should be sought. It is desirable that the females should be of a rich deep color, both on backs and breasts, rather than that of that faded, washed out appearance so often seen. Such rich looking birds, with hackles that have a solid black stripe, free from penciling, will prove a source of much satisfaction to their owners.

Scabby Potatoes.

In addition to the rot that is occasionally so destructive to potatoes, the crop is more or less subject to scab. Various theories are advocated as its cause, but let the primary cause be what it may experience leads to the conclusion that the occurrence of scab depends on certain conditions of moisture and soil, writes a New Jersey farmer, who furthermore says:

While we may have more or less rain than we desire some seasons, one can, by selecting a favorable soil for planting, greatly lessen the prevalence of scab, if not entirely escape it. For three years I raised some potatoes on heavy undrained land, well manured—both stable manure and a commercial one being used together. The yield was a fairly good one, but a great many of the tubers were scabby. For the last two years I have planted on a light open soil, where the rain quickly descends through it, so that in a day or two there is no excess of moisture near the surface. I have used only one kind of fertilizer, the Mapes special potato manure, and have not been troubled with scab. To secure smooth potatoes I would plant on light or well drained soil and use only some good commercial fertilizer. I believe partially rotted stable manure and wet soils are both liable to produce scab.

Bee Buzzings.

The American Bee Journal says: "A good remedy for bee stings is to cut an onion in two and apply the cut surface to the wound."

Not securing the hives, sections, foundations and other supplies in season is a mistake made year after year by many beekeepers.

Gloves used about the apiary on becoming soiled can be easily cleaned by soaking a day or two in strong lye made from potash or wood ashes, or by soaking in water saturated with quicklime. The propolis comes off without difficulty after such a soaking.

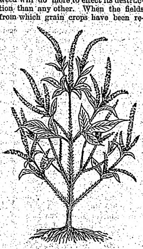
Sweetened essence of peppermint is used to advantage while introducing queens. This scented water is put into an atomizer and the bees and combs thoroughly sprayed with it, then the queen is placed on one of these scented combs, a little of the spray thrown on her and the hive closed. This plan is said to work more successfully than many of the old plans and admits of immediate introduction of the queen [illegible]

THE RAGWEED.

How This Persistent and Troublesome Pest May Be Effectually Eradicated.

Ragweed is found in nearly every state in the Union east of the Rocky mountains and in nearly all the provinces of the dominion of Canada. It grows in great luxuriance and its numerous seeds possess much vitality. This annual infests the later farm crops rather than those that have grown early. No sooner have the grain crops been removed from the fields and hay from the meadows than the ragweeds push up their numerous branches and mature their seeds.

There are farmers who take it for granted that this troublesome weed cannot be eradicated. A correspondent writing from the Agricultural college at Guelph, Canada, in The Ohio Farmer, says: "Ragweed may be eradicated by the application of certain principles to the ordinary processes of cultivation rather than by specific modes that may be laid down. These are: 1. Drop out of the rotation such crops as ripen along with the ragweed. This means that red clover seed should not be grown on smitten fields. But it would not hinder the growth of hoed crops, as corn and beans and field roots, providing these were kept clean in the autumn. 2. Give much attention to autumn cultivation. This one means of fighting ragweed will do more to effect its destruction than any other. When the fields from which grain crops have been removed are gang plowed all the ragweeds growing in the same are destroyed, for they have not been ripened. Harrow once or twice to encourage the seeds that are lying in the ground to germinate. Spring cultivation is of little or no avail in fighting ragweed. 3. Mow the fields that have been sown to grass just before any of the seeds ripen. Mow them closely and leave whatever vegetation that has fallen to lie upon the ground. Give meadows the same treatment. This will not interfere with pasturing them. 4. Give attention to pastures and fence corners. The former, if pastured with sheep early enough in the season, will not give trouble, but if necessary these also may be run over with mower. Fence corners should be mown twice; that is to say, if the first cutting has been done at the usual time. 5. Grow hoed crops to the greatest possible extent, and make sure that none of the seeds of ragweed are allowed to ripen in them. 6. Use the mower on the highways at the right season. It is also advised that the neighboring farmers cooperate in the extermination of this weed pest, of which there are several varieties. The one shown in the cut is the most troublesome. The tenure of maturing the seeds extends from the latter party of July until frost."



THE PERSISTENT RAGWEED.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Bristet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E O Cairuth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F. Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit,	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Aldaig Barll	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orena Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Holvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonon Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O [illegible]	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	O J Knoxo	T R Falls

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Best Lawn, Field, Garden, Cemetery **Fence**

Write us for circulars and prices, stating what you want. We can accommodate you.

Grand Forks Fence Co.,
Grand Forks, N. D.

Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.45 to $2.50	per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.30 to 2.35	" "
Fife	1.90	" "
Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	10.00	" ton.
Shorts	10.00	" "

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS—C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H. Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

CALL IN.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

JOHN CROMB.
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Mathias S. Hilde, T. C. No. 8,047, for the se¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ole Walde, Severt Hamer, Joe Larson, Lewis Locken, all of Crookston P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 8th, 1892, viz: Ole Knutson, for the heirs of Ole O. Knutson, Hd. 11,462, for lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 30, Tp. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knute Grinde, of Crookston, Minn., Andreas Anderson and Ole Anderson of Tilden, Minn., Erick O. Knutson, of Crookston, Minn.

[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor. of Broadway and Third Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.
MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West		East
7:40 p m De.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:15 a m "	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
10:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:00 p m
12:1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m
FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m
ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m
GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE
Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana	FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS	100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.	LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.	Horses, Cattle.
Health, Wealth.	In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways, New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.	Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines	These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 19th, 1892, viz: Bersvend O. Roen, D. S. No. 11,959, for the w½ nw¼ Sec. 30, Tp 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin O. Neegaard, Aener Olson, Herman Helgesen, Charley Olson, all of Neillsville P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[18-18] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 64.
2 Northern 53.
3 Northern 40.

A. C. Wilkinson was in St. Paul this week.

C. S. Rickett returned to this city last week.

F. L. Durand is rusticating at Maple Lake this week.

Charlie Misner went up to Euclid on Thursday morning.

Did you remark that it is warm? Well, we should smother.

For plain or fancy job work leave orders at the JOURNAL job rooms.

Mrs. J. L. Durand and Jay went out to Maple Lake last Thursday.

G. M. Barber and A. E. Permain went out to Maple Lake on Tuesday.

Charles Roddy bought a fine span of bay mares of M. R. Brown on Friday of last week.

Chief Gonyea makes it hot for tramps in these days. He keeps the coop full of 'em.

George and Henry Castle bought a fine span of mares at Brown's stables on Friday last.

If there is any virtue in hot weather for wheat we ought to have an enormous crop this year.

The Minnesota Hail Co. continues to write insurance at a great rate. Hundreds of acres every day.

Tom Hunt has charge of the engine employed in bridge work. Tom says he is almost himself again.

The work of laying brick on the new Barrette-Dufresne block on Broadway commenced on Tuesday morning.

John Lester puts on lots of agony driving Hertz' fine delivery wagon. That laundry believes in style and does stylish work.

A. G. Gallasch was up to Thief River Falls last week to look after the banking business. Reports everything flourishing satisfactorily.

Have you seen that fine team of iron-grey geldings that Johnny Heldstab has on his dray? He bought them at Brown's stables last Friday.

Dr. Dunlop went to Ashby last week to enjoy a bit of recreation fishing. He brought back a fine string to attest his skill as a fisherman.

Adolph Rauch Sr. died on Monday at his residence on Sampson's addition, of consumption. Mr. Rauch was the father of Adolph and Fred Rauch.

Speaking of crops, Joseph Laframboise tells the JOURNAL reporter that the crops about Gentilly are in splendid condition and give promise of a good average.

As soon as the board finish their equalization labors they will go into session as a county board and will probably be in session as such for the balance of the week.

The wife of John Waterstadt died suddenly about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening of last week, from the effects of child-birth. The funeral took place on Friday.

Jolly, genial Bert Wells was in the city on Friday evening of last week, calling on his many friends here. Bert has given up the hotel business and is now a full-fledged commercial traveller on the road.

And now it is C. E. Sawyer, the sedate cashier of the First National bank, who is stepping high—all on account of the little 10 pound Miss who arrived at his residence on Sunday evening. All doing nicely.

It puzzles us what makes Will Peterson look so happy these days—and yet it is not so much of a wonder after all, as he seems to be a young man of excellent judgment. The JOURNAL adds its blessing and wishes him good luck.

The brick-work on the new Fournet block was completed last week and the work of finishing is going rapidly on. This block when completed will be one of the finest in the city; a credit not only to its builder, Felix Fournet, but to the city as well.

Harry Duckett is a Crookston old-timer visiting in the city this week. Harry says he has a good position on the Great Northern at Great Falls, Montana, as yardman. Harry thinks that Crookston is making great improvements this summer.

A visit at the dam on Monday evening showed that considerable progress has been made on the foundations for the new electric light buildings, and the foundations soon will be ready. When the building is completed the plant will be moved into it and the company then expect to be able to answer all demands for power.

Quite a fire occurred on the logs in the river on Sunday evening. The fire is said to have been set by some boys who procured a keg of beer and took it down to a wannigan in the river to "have a good time." In some way they managed to set fire to the wannigan which was destroyed and the fire was communicated to the logs, destroying several thousand feet.

Ed Cleary is clerking for A. Sture.

A. W. Foss went down to Fisher on his bike on Sunday.

Don't miss Dan Sully next week. The best Irish comedian on the stage.

If it is a choice steak or roast you want call on Chas. Vine, Broadway & Robert.

Mrs. B. J. Duntley, who has been quite ill this week, is reported convalescent.

Lots of Crookston people are enjoying themselves at Maple Lake this week—more of 'em sweltering at home.

Terry Shelly came down from Fosston on Saturday to attend the teachers' training school now in session in this city.

The bicycle races advertised for Tuesday failed to materialize owing to the fact that the lady riders did not arrive.

The county board did not get through wrestling with the equalization business last week and are at it again this.

A runaway ox-team caused some excitement and more fun on Monday. They showed better speed than many horses can boast of.

Mike Leguee is kept busy attending to sick horses in these days. Mike says he is too busy to know his own name most of the time.

C. E. Sture left for Alexandria, Minn., Monday morning, and will spend a month rusticating among the lakes in Douglas county.

Ben McKinney was visiting in the city last week. Ben was a resident of the city some years ago and has been all over the western country since then.

"The Midnight alarm" advertised for Saturday evening failed to alarm owing to the fact that Montana washouts prevented the arrival of the company.

A team belonging to one of Bradshaw's boys took a lively spin along Robert street on Tuesday, wrecking the wagon and smashing a sewing machine into kindling-wood. The team was uninjured.

Hello, comrade! Are you going to attend the National encampment at Washington in September? Of course you are if you can make arrangements. Remember, the big parade takes place on Tuesday, Sept. 20th.

Dr. Dampier, in his capacity as health officer, was brought before his honor Judge Spendley on Monday, charged with being inattentive to complaints. He was discharged upon the ground that the complaint against him did not allege an offense.

Who has not heard of Dan Sully, the genial Irish comedian? If there are any such in Crookston they will be afforded an opportunity to hear him on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week at the Grand opera house. Tickets on sale at the usual place.

The attention of JOURNAL readers is called to the new serial, "A Soldier's Secret," the first chapter of which will be found on another page. This is a new story just written by Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A., and is one of the best ever written by that entertaining author.

There will be an ice cream social at Mr. John Wyand's this (Thursday) evening. Mr. Wyand's farmhouse is three miles from the city, and a pleasant little drive in the country, with ice cream and lunch at Mr. Wyand's, will be a pleasant way to spend an evening.

Cordial welcome to all at the Congregational church next Sunday. The pastor will speak upon "Creed and Conduct" at 10:30 a. m., and upon "The Moulding Power of Association" at 8 p. m. Let all attending the services be prompt in getting there. Strangers very kindly invited.

The week has been a very good one for the growing wheat and if like favorable weather continues the result will be fairly a good crop for Polk county. The only question seems to be in relation to late sown wheat which will no doubt be all right if we do not get early frosts. The reports from the different localities continue to be good.

Our senior was the recepient of a box of choice cigars which came all the way from Sioux City, Iowa, with the compliments of Andrew Goff, who for a time was employed in Rolstad's restaurant, on Robert street. When Goff left this city he went to Sioux City where he purchased a restaurant and commenced business by himself and the fact that he now contemplates entering the mercantile business is evidence that he has done well.

Three men were arrested last week having in their possession more new trouserloons than the statute in such case provides for, so Chief Gonyea raked 'em in. The men gave the names of Tom Morris, Harry Turner and John Welsh and declared that the goods were bought of a peddler. They were held for trial but no case having been made out were discharged and two of them immediately arrested as being implicated with a hardware robbery in East Grand Forks not long since.

Frank Williams has accepted a situation with A. Sture as clerk.

The Rev. Sharp, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church for this district, passed through the city Monday, enroute from Fisher to his home at Fergus Falls.

Polk county delegates left last evening for the state Republican convention at St. Paul. At this writing it looks like Knute Nelson would be nominated by acclamation.

The gravel train strikers went back to work again on Monday noon on the old schedule rate, all except the leaders and they were refused a job although very desirous to return.

Miss Emily R. Harris, who is conducting one department of the training school, will lecture at the Presbyterian church this (Thursday) evening. Subject: "Recent Changes in the British Government."

A. A. Anderson of St. Paul lectured at the Congregational church Monday evening, the object of his lecture and his visit to Crookston being to revive the I. O. G. T. of this city. Quite a number of our citizens signed an agreement to reorganize a lodge.

Last week the men on the gravel train struck for higher wages. They were working for $1.50 and demanded $2.00. During the seige a misunderstanding arose between one of the men and conductor Murray and the man caused the genial Hank to appear before Judge Christianson on Saturday at 2 p. m. The conductor showed up on time and asked for an adjournment until the following Wednesday, which was granted.

M. R. Brown arrived from Iowa last Thursday with a carload of horses, having been away two weeks. He reports oats and grass good crops, but corn will not be over a half crop. He brought back a pair of goats that prove quite a curiosity to the average Crookston small boy, who seldom, if ever, saw one of those festive, highly-flavored animals. They are quite the fashion in Iowa and Brown took a notion to be fashionable once in his life, so purchased a pair.

The Crookston Gas Lighting and Heating Company is the name of a concern that filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State last week. The incorporators are Hugh Thompson, John Cromb, W. D. Scott, L. D. Marshall, J. R. Clements, Wm. Anglim and C. E. Sawyer, and the first board of officers are Hugh Thompson, president; Will. Anglim, vice president; L. D. Marshall, treasurer, and C. E. Sawyer, secretary. Upon the arrival of their charter the company will at once take steps toward getting their plant in opeeation ready to commence business by by fall.

John G. Woolley, of Rest Island fame, will lecture at the Methodist church in this city on August 11. Mr. Woolley is well known throughout the northwest as a religious and temperance worker, and for several years he has labored most earnestly to erect a building on Rest Island, in Lake Pepin, where people who were addicted to the liquor habit could go and reform. By his lectures throughout the country he has accomplished his purpose, and the institution on Rest Island is now a haven of rest, refuge and reform. Mr. Woolley is probably one of the ablest speakers in the lecture field to-day. He is an eloquent talker and his words are full of thought, and all should avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing him.

The National Encampment, which begins in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Sept. 20th, bids fair to be the greatest gathering of soldiers since the grand review in 1865. It is estimated that over 60,000 soldiers will be in the grand parade, and this great number will not be all who are in attendance, for at every encampment there are more or less who are not in the parade. Arrangements have been so perfected that it will be easy for all to meet the members of their old regiment and company who are there, as it is intended to have the army arranged as nearly as it used to be as is possible, thus making it easy for all old comrades to meet. Moreover, there seems to be more interest among the old soldiers in this encampment than ever before, and more of them desire to be present, feeling that this will be the event of a lifetime, this meeting at Washington, the city that played so important a part in the drama of war. Every old soldier in the United States will have a great desire to go, and every one who can will do so.

The Republican caucuses were held at the usual places on Saturday evening at 7:30 and the following delegates elected to the county convention at the court house on Wednesday, July 27th.

First ward.—H. E. Cooke, W. A. Lanctot, Geo. O. Bunn and John Alderman.

Second ward.—John Monroe, T. G. Thompson and James Greenhalgh.

Third ward.—G. H. Palmer and R. J. Montague.

Fourth ward.—C. O. Christianson, A. D. Stephens, A. A. Miller, Hugh Thompson and E. M. Walsh.

Fifth ward.—E. D. Childs.

Speaking of a whilom resident of Crookston, the daily Tribune of Sioux City, Iowa, says:

Andrew Goff has sold his Dairy restaurant to Shoemaker & Herkenheim. Mr. Goff will start a big dry goods house on or about the 15th of September at some good point on East Fourth street. Mr. Goff is a sharp business man and will make a success of his new enterprise.

The JOURNAL adds its best wishes to those of his hosts of friends for his success in the new venture and if hustling will do it Andrew will "get there," never fear.

Farmers' Picnic.

A farmers' picnic will be held at Maple Lake on Saturday, August 6th, on which occasion Mr. Donnelly has been invited and is expected to speak. No pains nor expense possible will be spared to make the event a notable and happy one and every farmer in Polk county is cordially invited to lend his presence to the hilarity of the occasion. It will be a picnic by the farmers, of the farmers and for the farmers.

"The Millionaire."

Dan'l Sully will present his play, "The Millionaire," at the Grand opera house, Monday, Aug. 1st. It is a play strong in dramatic effect, and with a vein of real comedy running throughout. By way of a brief synopsis, it may be said that the story hinges upon the struggle of an Irish contractor, James O'Brien, against the combined wealth and influence of a powerful railroad syndicate. Mr. Sully portrays the true-hearted, noble Irishman, a man possessed of very little education, but with all the requirements of a true gentleman. It is decidedly the best work that this actor has done during his long and successful career, and places him in the ranks of legitimate comedians. The impersonation is humorous, fresh and broadly drawn in its humanity, and, above all, is absolutely faithful to the individual. Mr. Sully is, indeed, a true comedian, not to be classed with the buffoons usually found in sensational plays. He is a close observer of the humble life he portrays, and has the power of depicting its humorous as well as its pathetic side. The supporting company is composed of excellent artists, who may be relied on to enact the various characters in the drama, in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Sully's engagement is for two nights. On Tuesday he will appear in his comedy-drama, "Daddy Nolan," a play combining mirth and music, pathos and tears. The sale of seats will begin Friday. A word to the wise is sufficient.

A Visit to Brown's Stables.

On Saturday last our reporter dropped in to M. R. Brown's stables and found that individual resting up after his trip to Iowa. After a chat in his office awhile Mr. Brown invited us to go out and see what was left of the carload of horses he brought in from Iowa on Thursday, he having sold six of them the day before. We found twelve as fine horses and mares as a man ever drew a line over, one team, a span of get black four-year-old mares being especially fine—perfect models in build and movement. They weigh 1,400 pounds each and are three-quarters Percheron and Mr. Brown takes just pride in showing them to his friends. Next we saw a span of steel-grey mares, three-year-old, that weigh about 1,200 pounds each, are seven-eighths Percheron and well put up. Then we came to a pair of two-year-old bay mares, three-quarters Percheron, which Mr. B. brought up for Osmund Osmundson, of Mallory. These colts will weigh about 1,100 each, are wonderfully well developed for so young a team and will make a splendid work team with proper care. We next found a fine team of big, heavy iron grey mares whose combined weight is over 1,050, three-quarters Percheron and as perfect in every way as one could wish to see. The next team was one fine black mare weighing 1,400 and one iron grey gelding weighing about 1,500, and last but not least a fine span of black geldings that will weigh about 3,000 pounds. Mr. Brown seems to have a peculiar gift in selecting horses and he seldom brings an animal to this market that his judgment does not fully approve, and the result is a fine lot of animals. In this importation he seems to have fairly outdone himself as a finer lot of well built young horses it would be hard to find anywhere. One object we have in this write-up is to emphasize the importance of thorough-bred stock; for no farmer who knows good horses when he sees them, can fail to recognize good breeding when he sees these animals. They are a living sermon, but they are no more than any farmer can have right at home if he will but use the proper care and attention. Mr. Brown invites the attention of farmers and all who like good horses to this lot, confident of his ability to please the most particular.

Changes in an English School.

In 1824 Mr. Milnes Gaskell writes from Eton that an upper boy "got spurs and rode some of us (lower boys) over a leap positively impossible to be leaped over with a person on your back, and every time (which is every time) we cannot accomplish it he spurs us violently, and my thigh is quite sore with the inroads made by those dreadful spurs; my new coat is completely ruined." In the next year Ashley minor, a son of Lord Shaftesbury, died in consequence of a fight which lasted two hours and a quarter on the same evening. The quarrel originated about a seat in the upper school.

Dr. Keate spoke about the sad event to the school three days later; he blamed the boys for letting the fight go on so long, but was not to be "seduced into any namby pamby peace-at-any-price sentimentalism." He said: "Not that I object to all fighting in itself; on the contrary, I like to see a boy return a blow." Such a state of things has fortunately entirely disappeared; a clergyman, a head master, a doctor of divinity, however much he might feel that the meek acceptance of injuries was not the sign of a keen and generous character, yet would now hesitate to mark fighting with his approval before an audience of boys whom he was bound by statute to instruct in Christian principles.—National Review.

How His Heart Was Won.

When Colonel Van Wyck was running for congress many years ago in the Fifteenth New York district, there was a certain Irishman who steadfastly refused to give the old soldier any encouragement. The colonel was greatly surprised, therefore, when Pat informed him on election day that he had concluded to support him.

"Glad to hear it, glad to hear it," said the colonel. "I rather thought you were against me, Patrick."

"Well, sir," said Patrick, "I wuz, and whin ye stud by me pigpen and talked that day fur two hours or worse ye didn't budge me a hair's breadth, sir; but after ye wuz gone away I got to thinking now ye reached yer hand over the fence and scratched the pig on the back till he laid down wid the pleasure of it, and I made up me mind that whin a rale colonel was as sociable as that I wasn't the man to vote agin him."—Nebraska State Journal.

Natural Paint.

Twenty miles from Newcastle, Northumberland county, New Brunswick, a deposit of natural paint (96 per cent. oxide of iron) has been discovered, and so pure that it does not require refining or even manufacture, since it is ready for mixing with oil in the proportion of two pounds of paint to a gallon of oil.—Exchange.

Perfecting His Italian.

Mrs. McClaugh—Is your son goin to school now, Mrs. McGooghan?

Mrs. McGooghan—No, sure, he's t'rew wid the English branches. He's perfectin his Italian now.

"Where?"

"Helpin dig a sewer down on the road beyant."—New York Weekly.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

THE IMPERIAL

All Steel Windmill,

Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.

We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
ANTI-FREEZING
FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.

CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,
Broadway, near Robert St, Crookston, Minn.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
Easier Payments,
Longer Interest
And More Reliable Than Building and Loan Associations.
BORROWERS
Having first-class security to offer should send for statement showing cost of loans if they desire to transfer their mortgages and reduce their interest.
NEW YORK MORTGAGE COMPANY,
MINNEAPOLIS, MI
400-401-402 Oneida Block.
[14-17]

REPORT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Scandia-American Ban
At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of July, 1892:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$219,135.68
Due from other banks	14,874 35
Furniture and fixtures	1,200 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,340 94
Cash on hand	13,710.45
Total	$252,761.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	5,000 00
Undivided profits	19,906 66
Individual deposits subject to check	72,642.89
Demand certificates of deposit	81,711 87
Bills Payable	23.500 00
Total	$252,761.42

I, J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 20th day of July, 1892.
{ SEAL. } ANDREW. P. HANSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
O. H. LUCKEN,
L. ELLINGTON.

A Continuation Of Good Things.

Ladies fast black hose double heels, soles and toes, worth 18c now 11c
D. and J. Anderson's ginghams, worth 30c " 19c
English suitings worth 25c " 19c
English cashmeres worth 25c " 19c
Summer corsets worth 75c " 48c
Ladies black satine, shirt waists worth 75c " $1.67
"Straw hats" worth $2 " $1.10
" " " $1.75 " 1.00
" " " $1.50 " 98c
" " " $1.25 " 79c
" " " $1 " 63c
All linen handkerchiefs worth 30c " 20c
White buckskin gloves " $1 " 92c
Feather trimming worth 50c " 37c
Jersey ribbed vests " 10c " 6c
All wool challies " 65c " 48c
White lawn ties " 25c " 19c
Ever ready dress stays worth 15c " 6c
Windsor Ties and Fans, reduced 33 1-3 per cent.

Fontaine & Anglim.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

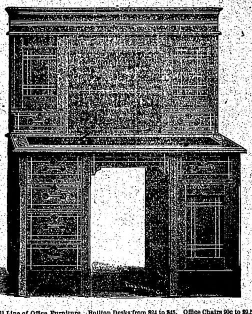
Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1892. NO. 16

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

CROOKSTON FURNITURE COMPANY.

$20.50. OFFICE FURNITURE.



FURNITURE, — CARPETS, — BURIAL SUPPLIES.

Full Line of Office Furniture. Rolltop Desks from $24 to $45. Office Chairs 90c to $9.50.

OUR INDUCEMENTS.

We carry the stock. We pay freight 100 miles for our customers. We guarantee safe delivery of goods. We buy of the best factories in the country.

Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Elegant New Hearse just received.

Insure
Your
Crops
—IN THE—
Minnesota Hail Association
Before
It Is
Too Late.

"To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good within our reach, is the great art of life."
—Samuel Johnson.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Those who take advantage of these offerings will make no error.

Ladies' fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes, 19c., should be 25c.
Ladies fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes, 11c., should be 15c.
Ladies' summer corsets, 38c., should be 75c.
Ladies' white buckskin gloves, 79c., should be $1.
Ladies' colored, hemstiched handkerchiefs, all linen, 8c., should be 25c.
Anderson's Ginghams, 19c., should be 30c.
Black Cotton Bedford cord, 12c., should be 20c.
English suitings, 16c., should be 25c.
English cashmeres, 16c., should be 25c.
All wool challies, 48c., should be 65c.
Ladies' black satine shirt waists, 62c., should be 85c.
Ladies white embroidered shirts, $1.11, should be $1.50.
Childrens' "black" satine blouse....38c., should be 65c.
Children's straw hats....25c., should be 50c.
Caildren's straw hats....50c., should be $1.
Children's straw hats....60c., should be $1.25.
Children's straw hats....75c., should be $1.50.
Children's straw hats....$1.00, should be $2.00.
Black polka dot organdies....11c., should be 15c.

Our closing sale of REMNANTS at depleting prices is now in progress.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

ADDENDA.—Our fall stock of Carpets is now [illegible]

CITY COUNCIL.

Full Proceedings of a Meeting of the City Council Held July 25th.

The City Engineer's Report on Street Grading and Costs of Same.

A Retaining Wall on Robert Street Considered—Also a Sewer Proposition.

Proceedings of an anjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall July 25th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

ROLL CALL.

Aldermen present—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Watts, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette and Cromb.

Aldermen absent—W. E. Walker.

The committee appointed to confer with A. Walter regarding sewer, reported as follows:

To the Honorable City Council of the city of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred the matter of the sewer near the Crookston Brewery, beg leave to report as follows: We have consulted with A. Walters and he will give easement across his property for the sewer on condition that his assessment on property south of Fifth street be reduced to $50, and that any surplus clay after filling sewer be given him to fill excavation caused by old sewer. We advise acceptance of this offer.

JAS. E. MORRISEY.
J. H. MCGLOGAN.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Morrisey that the report be accepted and adopted and the city attorney be instructed to draw up a contract. A call of the ayes and nays resulted as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative—Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb, Watts.

Aldermen voting in the negative—Childs.

The motion was declared carried.

The committee on waterworks reported that the attorneys looking up the matter of legality of the contract were not quite ready to give their opinion, but would be ready in a few days.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman McGlogan, that the report of the commissioners upon appraisment of damages and cost of grading on Ash, Broadway and Robert streets be referred back to them for revisement. Carried.

The committee appointed on the landslide on Robert street reported as follows:

CROOKSTON, Minn., July 25, 1892.
Honorable City Council city of Crookston, Minn.:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee, appointed to examine the land-slide on the north side of Robert street, near the Sampson addition bridge, would report as follows: Upon examining the ground we found that it would be necessary to build about 210 feet of a retaining wall; we also found that a good foundation for such a wall at that point could be reached at a depth of about nine feet. We would therefore recommend that a retaining wall about 210 feet in length be built where the city engineer may direct; said retaining wall to consist of good sound oak piling driven at intervals of five feet from centre to centre, well capped with an oak cap; said wall to be locked to the bank with a sufficient number of good oak locks, placed as directed by the city engineer. The wall to be built as high as the sub-grade of the sidewalk thereat. We estimate the cost of such retaining wall, including the filling of the street adjoining at $350.

Respectfully submitted,

I. U. JENNINGS,
FRED ANDERSON, } Committee.
CITY ENGINEER,

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Ald. Childs, seconded by Ald. Watts, that the question as to what fund the money be taken from to pay for this improvement be referred to the city attorney for his opinion. Carried.

Moved by Ald. Watts, seconded by Ald. Childs, that the city engineer be allowed to substitute a corrected report of the grading on Broadway for the one submitted at the last meeting. Carried.

Moved by Ald. Morrisey, seconded by Ald. Watts, that the city engineer be instructed to examine the mouth of the main sewer and report its condition at the next meeting. Carried.

The city engineer submitted a communication calling attention to the condition of the floor of the Sampson addition bridge, and upon motion by Ald. Morrisey, seconded by Ald. Childs, the city engineer was instructed to advertise for bids for repairing same. Carried.

The city engineer submitted the following report:

CROOKSTON, MINN., July 25th, 1892.
To the Honorable City Council, City of Crookston,

GENTLEMEN,—I submit herewith for your consideration profiles and estimates of the grading of Broadway between 3rd and 9th Streets in the Original Townsite of Crookston, and would respectfully report on the same as follows:

Number of cubic yards excavation between 6th and 9th Streets	6,047
Number of cubic yards excavation between 4th and 5th Streets	2,010
Total number of cubic yards in excavation	8,057
Total number of cubic yards in embankment	8,233
Number of cubic yards in embankment between 5th and 7th Streets	6,000
Number of cubic yards in embankment between 3rd and 4th Streets	2,233
Cost per yard for excavation	$ .20
Total cost of grading Broadway between 3rd and 9th Steeets	1 611.40
Cost per front foot	35 3-10c.
Cost per lot (of 25 feet)	$ 8.82
City's proportion of total cost	342.41

GEO. A. RALPH,
City Engineer.

NAME OF OWNER.	BLOCK.	LOT.	FRONTAGE.	COST.
William Chesser	10	13 & 14	50	17 64
David Curry	10	15	25	8 82
O. Lachance	10	16	25	8 82
R. & M. Dagan	10	17 & 18	50	17 64
A. Harris	10	19 & 20	50	17 64
John Munroe	10	21 & 22	50	17 64
H. B. Montgomery	10	23	25	8 82
Alvira C. Sweet	10	24	25	8 82
Geo. & M. Young	11	13 & 14	50	17 64
Geo. A. Ralph	11	15 & 16	50	17 64
Mary E. Cameron	11	17, 18, 19	75	26 46
Laura Congdon	11	20	25	8 82
J. O. Matthews	11	21 & 22	50	17 64
C. S. Spendley	11	23 & 24	50	17 64
N. P. Stone	12	13,14,15,16 17,18,19,20 21,22	250	70 56
Almira H. Burham	12	23 & 24	50	17 64
Marietta Young	13	13, 14	55	70 56
Geo. L. Erskine	13	15, 16, 17	70	24 70
R. G. Woodham	13	18	30	10 58
Henrietta McLeod	13	19, 20	45	15 88
Mary McAvoy	13	21,22,23,24	100	35 28
J. Lawrence	14	15,16,17,18 19,20	150	52 93
Jas. McGolrick	14	13		
" "	14	14		26 46
M. Young and Eben M. Lancaster	14	21,22,23,24	100	35 28
Helen Erskine	15	13, 14	50	17 64
John Giese	15	15	25	8 83
James H. Lee		16	25	8 82
Geo. Q. Erskine	15	17	25	8 82
James H. Lee	15	18	25	8 82
Belle Crocker	15	19	25	8 82
A. E. Sawyer	15	20, 21, 22	75	26 46
James H. Lee	15	23	25	8 82
Seth Fetzer	15	24	25	8 82
A. C. Wheelock	19	1	75	26 46
Geo. H. Raynolds	19	2	75	26 46
Albert Harrington	19	2	75	26 46
Ann LaChapelle	20	1	150	52 92
Presbyterian Church	20	2	150	52 92
C. A. Jennings	21	1	75	26 46
Harry Leechest	21	1	75	26 46
W. Watts	21	2	150	52 92
Court House square			300	105 84
W. E. McKenzie	22	1	150	52 92
H. B. Montgomery	22	2	150	52 92
Hannah Walts	23	1	150	52 92
John Bartlebt	23	2	100	35 28
Henry Waltz	23	2	50	5 6 46
Across 8th street			160	2 6 44
Across 7th street			160	556 44
Across 6th street			160	56 44
Across 5th street			160	0 44
Across 4th street			160	56 44
Across 3rd street			160	56 44

City's part $342.40.
Property's part $1,269.00.
NOTE—All blocks in original townsite.

At an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held the 25th day of July, 1892, Alderman McGlogan offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey.

The City Council of the City of Crookston do hereby resolve, That, Broadway street in said city from the intersection thereof by Third street to the intersection thereof by Ninth street, be and the same is hereby ordered graded to the grade established thereon as shown by the files and records in the office of the city engineer of said city and in accordance with the plats and profiles in said office designating the course, character and extent of said improvement and to the estimated nature and extent hereinafter designated.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Watts, McGlogan, Morrisey. Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 25th day of July 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 26th day of July, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Mayor.

Attest:
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Ald. Morrisey, seconded by Ald. Watts, that E. M. Walsh, C. H. Mix and W. H. Norrie be and are hereby appointed commissioners to assess benefits and damages to the property by grading on Broadway between Third and Ninth streets. Carried.

Moved by Ald. McGlogan, seconded by Ald. Watts, that the city engineer be instructed to use the surplus earth from the grade of Ash and Broadway streets first at the approach to the bridge on Robert street to Jerome's addition, then between Third, Fourth and Fifth streets on Broadway, and the balance on Fletcher street between Broadway and Ash.

Moved and seconded that we do now adjourn. Carried.

W. E. MCKENZIE,
Deputy City Clerk.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the Journal office. [10 t-f]

THE DELEGATES.

Full Report of the Republican and Democratic County Conventions.

Names of the Delegates Named to Attend the State Conventions.

The Resolutions and Platform Adopted By the Republican County Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met at two o'clock and the committee on permanent organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent.

The committee on credentials reported 65 delegates present, and submitted the following resolutions to the convention, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That towns not represented in this convention by regularly elected delegates, that any resident of said town be authorized to cast the vote of said town.

Resolved, That in the absence of any of the delegates from the different towns, the attending delegate be authorized to cast the full vote for said town.

TIM SULLIVAN, Sec.
A. KAISER, Chairman.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

The Republican party of Polk county in convention assembled, at Crookston, Minnesota, this July 27th, 1892, do hereby promulgate the following as a declaration of principles and convictions.

1. That the administration of President Harrison is thoroughly American, wise and patriotic, and a splendid illustration of his fidelity to his pledges and to the interests of the Republic.

2. We cheerfully endorse the platform of principles enunciated by the National Republican convention held in Minneapolis, and endorse the nominees of that convention and ask the co-operation of all our citizens in securing the splendid victory at the polls with which a loyal people will reward our president for his noble actions during the past.

3. We endorse that bill now pending in congress known as the "Anti-option Bill," and ask of our senators and representatives in congress to give their hearty support thereto.

4. We recognize the fidelity and ability with which Senator Davis has supported and upheld the interests of Minnesota and the northwest, especially in his loyal advocacy of cheaper transportation rates by the improvement of the harbors, locks and canals of the great lakes, and we heartily endorse him for re-election to the United States senate.

5. We believe the best interests of the Republican party and the people of the state of Minnesota will be served by the nomination of Hon. Knute Nelson for Governor.

6. We believe that money in sufficient volume, whether gold, silver or paper, should be issued to meet the just requirements of trade; that each dollar, whether gold, silver or paper should be as good as any other dollar.

7. We endorse the action of the present administration in its efforts to bring together an international silver conference and earnestly desire that such conference may result in giving to the world the double standard of gold and silver, fixing silver at its normal and true value, so that both standards may be continuously used as the money of the world.

8. We endorse the present national banking laws and deprecate any policy antagonistic thereto.

9. We recognize the menance to republican institutions which the rapid centralization of capital in a few hands presents, and demand the enforcement of present laws, and where necessary the passage of further legislation, to prevent and keep down all trusts, monopolies and the fictitious capitalization of all the incorporated elements of transportation, whether by rail or water.

10. We demand that the state inspection department be severed and kept free from party politics.

Motion to proceed to the nomination of delegates to the State convention prevailed; also a motion that each commissioner district select one candidate. The several districts presented the following candidates:

1st District—Al Kaiser.
2d District—Gunder Krostue.
3d District—L. K. Aaker.
4th District—J. Holmes.
5th District—Tim Sullivan.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for six delegates at large, resulting in the choice of the following named gentlemen: Thos. Nesbit, Andrew Opheim, A. D. Stephens, C. O. Christianson, P. J. McGuire and Geo. H. Palmer.

Motion that each commissioner district proceed to select one candidate for the congressional convention at Moorhead on Sept. 1st prevailed, and the following gentlemen were so selected:

1st District—J. P. Johnson.
2d District—Jas. Baine.
3d District—Hugh Thompson.
4th District—Nick Nelson.
5th District—T. J. McAdam.

H. E. Cooke and J. Rosaaen were elected delegates at lage. On motion the convention adjourned.

The Democrats Meet.

The delegates to the democratic convention assembled at the court house and organized by electing M. E. Kirsch temporary chairman and W. H. Averill temporary secretary. The following committees were then named by the chair:

Credentials: Jas. Smith, Wm. Anglim, Timothy Sullivan, A. Gilmour and Arthur Dufresne.

Permanent organization: W. E. McKenzie, J. F. Holmes, John O'Leary, John Mickulecky and Sam'l Sutor.

Resolutions: P. J. Russell, Martin O'Brien, P. J. Falardeau, G. H. Barlow and J. E. Morrisey.

The committee named were ratified by the convention, which then adjourned.

At 1 p. m. the convention reassembled and the different committees reported. Fifty-six delegates were reported present; the temporary organization was made permanent; and a platform was adopted.

The following delegates to the state convention were then named: Alex. McKinnon, J. E. Morrisey, A. Dufresne, J. F. Holmes, Thos. Wallace, Geo. O'Reilly and A. Gilmour.

Veterans' Route to the Encampment.

Veterans going to the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington in September via the B. & O. R. R. will traverse territory fraught with a thousand reminiscenses of the conflict in which they figured so gallantly. Along Cheat River, on the western slope of the Alleghanies, they will pass the scenes of General McClellan's victories over Gen. Floyd in the early stages of the war. At Grafton they will pass near the battlefield of Phillippi. At Piedmont they will enter the historic Potomac valley, which was debatable ground all the way to Washington. The towering mountains, which shut in the valley, echoed and re-echoed almost hourly with the roar of cannon and musketry. The mountain tops witnessed the engagements at Martinsburg, Antietam, Sharpsburg, South Mountain, Monocacy, Ball's Bluff, Leesburg, Dranesville, Chantilly, Centreville and the hundreds of skirmishes along the hillsides and in the valleys. At the foot of the mountains along the banks of the Potomac, paced the solitary sentry, protecting often the tracks and trains of the B. & O. R. R., which the government zealously as the great highway of communication between the West and the National Capital, and which is the best known route to the East to thousands of veterans who traveled over it early in the sixties as raw recruits to join the ranks. And the Potomac! What memories its mention awakens! And Harper's Ferry too! There stood John Brown's old fort. There "Stonewall" Jackson performed his great exploits. It was near there that Lee crossed the Potomac into Maryland and then invaded Pennsylvania to meet the repulse at Gettysburg. At Harper's Ferry begins the famous Shenandoah valley, which is penetrated from end to end by the B. & O. R. R., bringing into easy access the battlefields of Winchester, Kernstown, Opequan, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Front Royal, New Market, Harrisonburg, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Waynesboro and McDowell. What memories of heroism, of forced marches, of victories and defeats these names recall! And with them comes trooping from the past the names of Sheridan, of Pope, of Banks, of Fremont, of Shields, of "Stonewall" Jackson, of Lee, of Ashby and of Early.

It is only by the B. & O. R. R. that these famous battlefields can be reached. During the encampment excursions will be run to them daily from Washington at greatly reduced rates. Excursions will also be run to Gettysburg, to Manassas, to Bull Run, to Fredericksburg and other Virginia battlefields.

To the Farmers

who have been purchasing goods of so called wholesale houses represented through the country by "smooth tongue" salesmen, we would say that we will not only agree to duplicate all prices, (except on sugar, which is their sweet bait or trade) but will SAVE YOU THE FREIGHT and give you better goods. Try us and see.

Yours to save,
BARNES & SLOCUM.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A DISGRACEFUL ALLIANCE.

The Fusion in Kansas Between the Democrats and the People's Party.

The contrast between the action of the Democratic state convention of Kansas and the Republican state convention of Arkansas, which have just been held, is at once a striking illustration of the tendency of Democracy to adopt any course to defeat the Republican party, and of the firm purpose of Republicans to maintain Republican principles under all circumstances.

The Democrats of Kansas indorsed the electoral ticket of the People's party. In other western states they are said to contemplate similar fusions. Their action is proof of their willingness to do anything to defeat the Republican presidential ticket, however disgraceful an alliance may be required. The Republicans of Arkansas have rejected all overtures from the People's party to form a coalition to fight the Democrats, because the third party made it a condition of the fusion that Republicans should support the People's party electors.

The fusion in Kansas between the Democrats and the People's party is an evidence that the Democratic party is tending toward the crazy doctrines that have been enunciated from Omaha. Republicans in Arkansas have demonstrated their belief in holding fast to sound principles of government.—New York Press.

Another Chance to Reduce Wages.

If the rich man is given the opportunity in America of buying foreign goods free from duties, it is as clear as daylight that the American worker, in order to earn wages at home, must sell what he makes as low as the rich man can buy the foreign article. Indeed, with free trade, in order to hold his own market he will have to sell what he makes a little lower than the foreign article. With free trade, then, how can he sell goods in his own market? Simply by reducing his wages a little lower than his brother worker abroad receives. He has another chance to reduce his wages by voting for the free trade Democratic party.—Philadelphia North American.

The Great Unconscious Humorist.

Mr. Grover Cleveland has assumed many absurd attitudes in the course of his public career, and more than once provoked the public to laughter, but nothing he has ever done or said more nearly reached the height of the ridiculous than the ponderous platitudes regarding patriotism and politics with which his Fourth of July letter to Tammany Hall closes. Nobody but a great unconscious humorist like Mr. Cleveland would have thought for a moment of referring to a Tammany celebration as an attempt to teach the public that the Declaration of Independence was a movement to secure self government, and that patriotism must be unselfish.—Cleveland Leader.

A Poor Investment Indeed.

It has been figured out by a man with an inquiring turn of mind that the cost of the presidential campaign and the elections will be at least one dollar for every one of the 12,500,000 votes that will probably be cast next November. This is a large sum of money—a very large sum—and the people of this great republic ought to pause and reflect before they alow it to be spent in the election of a Democratic president. It would not be a grood investment.—Burlington (Ia.) Hawkeye.

A Logical Conclusion.

Workingmen, answer this question: Suppose that the workers in foreign lands are given the privilege of selling their goods here free of duties, and suppose you and I are permitted to buy said goods, does it not follow that all other buyers will buy them also? Does it not follow that just so much labor and just so much wages are lost to Americans?—Philadelphia North American.

No Ear for Calamity Howlers.

The calamity howlers complain that deafness is becoming prevalent. A man whose wages are as high as ever and who sees his country the most prosperous does not lend his ear very readily to calamity cries.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Kansas Will Finish in the Van.

There will be a close race this year between Kansas and Pennsylvania for the honor of being the banner Republican state, but Kansas feels confident of gaining this distinction.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It Looks That Way.

Are the Democratic managers going to organize the Democratic national committee against Mr. Cleveland? This is the question that is puzzling the Sage of Buzzard's Bay just now.—New York Recorder.

Fifer's Title Is Clear.

"Private Joe" comes from the same town as "General" Stevenson, and did more fighting in war time than the "general." But then his military title is not in dispute.—Chicago News.

Cleveland Has Forgotten.

"General" A. E. Stevenson is anxiously hoping that some kind friend will soon inform Mr. Cleveland that there is such a town as Bloomington on the map. —Buffalo Express.

All Will Support It.

Colonel Clarkson will support the ticket. So will every other Republican. The ticket will be elected by a safe majority without doubt.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sizz, Boom, Ah—h!

The Kansas Democrats have resolved to fuse with the People's party. This means that they have resolved to fizzle out of existence.—New York Recorder.

And the Boy Got Lost.

Mr. Cleveland must have intrusted his letter of congratulations to Mr. Stevenson to a district messenger boy.—Chicago Mail.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS IN THEIR MOST CONGENIAL ROLE.

Three Quotations Showing That the Tariff Plank in the Democratic Platform Means Free Trade Pure and Simple. Too Late to Retreat Now.

The disposition on the part of Democratic organs to run away from the confederate free trade plank in the Chicago platform is becoming general. This open declaration of war on American industries was uproariously greeted and jubilantly adopted by the Democratic national convention. An overwhelming majority of the delegates declared that it represented the principles and purposes of the Democracy, and the party prepared to begin a campaign for Cleveland and undisguised free trade. But the tremendous volume of angry protest from the masses of voters whose comfort and independence were menaced by this free trade threat promptly produced its effect. The free trade press began an absurdly futile endeavor to hedge. Of all the hedgers the New York Times is the most helpless and the most ridiculous.

The attempt of the Mugwump newspaper that is printed on imported British presses to prove that the representatives of the Democracy at Chicago were either fools, who did not know what they said, or willful falsifiers who published to the world as the most vital plank in their platform a statement which they knew to be a lie, is so diverting that we regret that we have not the space to reproduce the whole of it. As it is, we must content ourselves with reprinting a few of the most striking portions. It is to be feared that our Mugwump contemporary fatally damages its own case by making such astounding confessions as these:

"No protest or disclaimer, no professions of platforms, candidates or campaign orators can ever acquit the Democrats of the odious charge of being free traders.

"The Democratic yellow dog with the free trade tin can tied to its tail is legging it for dear life, with the entire Republican party yelling prodigiously in furious pursuit."

The aptness of the concluding illustration cannot fail to impress every reader. Incidentally we may remark that the Republicans propose to have a great deal of fun with that yellow dog before the campaign is ended.

The assertions made by The Times are as remarkable as its admissions. It pleads piteously as an excuse for the confederate plank that it "was not a deliberate and matured pronouncement;" it declares that the plank had been "purposely drawn in rough and intemperate language" for the purpose of embarrassing the feeble Cleveland element, which, as it embraced only a little more than two-thirds of the convention, was of course unable to make its real sentiments felt, and it closes with the stupendous statement that the tariff declaration in which was framed the great issue of the campaign was so little heeded by the Democratic convention that General Sickles, "Neal, of Ohio, and Watterson were the only persons in the convention who knew or cared" what this, the most important plank in the Democratic plank, said or signified.

The Chicago tariff plank itself and the declaration as to Democratic policy by newspapers and public men that are conspicuously hostile to the Republican party constitute the most fitting comment on the wild efforts of the Cleveland organs to propitiate protectionists without offending free traders. Here is the essential portion of the plank:

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only."

This is the editorial utterance of the London Graphic, made within twenty-four hours after the Chicago platform had been cabled to England:

"Englishmen will watch Mr. Cleveland's campaign with cordial sympathy, for not only is his tariff policy in accord with the orthodox economic school of England, but his party platform wisely condemned the arrogant and irritating foreign policy of its opponents."

A very few days ago Henry George, whose ability and candor Democratic organs are never weary of praising, and whose free trade works the Democratic majority in the house have been surreptitiously circulating in The Congressional Record, said this of the Chicago platform:

"Thank God! At last, quicker even than we had more than dared to hope, what we have struggled for and waited for has come to pass, and the two great political parties of the United States stand fronting each other on the naked question of protection or free trade!"

The Democratic free trade standard has been firmly planted and conspicuously flaunted. It cannot be covered up now. But those who assisted in planting it can effectively call attention to their own cowardice and dishonesty by pretending to disavow the issue which they themselves have made.—New York Press.

A Regular Calamity Shouter.

Doubtless Stevenson is in harmony with the principles of the People's party. He used to be a Greenbacker and calamity shouter. Probably on national issues he still stands on about the same ground as Peffer, Weaver and the rest of the third party leaders.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Better Call Off the Jonah.

If Mr. Stevenson desires to be the vice president of these United States he should at an early date do something to antagonize the New York Sun.—Chicago Mail.

Loyal Tammany.

Mr. Croker sends a message out west that Tammany will be "loyal." Yes, "loyal" to itself.—New York Recorder.

WORKINGMEN ARE NOT FOOLS.

Free Trade Would Be the Greatest Curse That Could Befall America.

Democratic organs and campaign demagogues, paid out of Cobden club corruption funds, are endeavoring to convince the workingmen that they would be as well off under a free trade as under a protection policy. There are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of mechanics who have worked in the factories of the free trade barons of Manchester, Birmingham and other great English manufacturing centers. They know how absurdly false those arguments are.

Free trade would be the greatest curse that could befall the workingmen of America. The manufacturers could accommodate themselves to the change in a short time—first, by reducing wages, and, second, by extending the hours of labor. All the unions of the workers would be powerless to prevent these two inevitable results. The workingmen would of course bitterly resist the reduction of the one and the extension of the other. We should have long strikes and, it is feared, violence. In that event the free trade president would be compelled to call out the troops to preserve the peace against the dupes who voted for him.—New York Recorder.

What "Tariff for Revenue" Means.

The Democratic doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only" is a direct step toward absolute free trade. Every workingman knows that when the protective idea is cast aside by lowering the duties merely to produce revenue, at once the goods made abroad are rushed into this country to compete with the home made article. This not only destroys home work, but produces a much greater revenue. Then to bring the income from duties down to lower proportions the "for revenue only" advocates cut the duties down still lower, the result of which is more foreign goods, less work at home and more revenue than before. Then to stop the increased revenue free trade is inaugurated absolutely. In the meantime Europe will have drained the gold resources of this country, the American workingman will have been lowered many steps below his brother worker abroad, his occupation will have been taken from him and his workshops closed.—Philadelphia North American.

What He Can't Stand.

There is nothing the free trader so detests as "Republican" protection. Let it take any shape but that and he can swallow it, but "Republican" protection gags him. He has been gagging for the last thirty-two years. How much longer he will gag depends upon the length of his days. Sugar coat protection with "raw materials," or with "revenue tariff only," or with any suggested free trade capsule or British syrup and he can bolt it, but straight Republican protection strangles him, turns him inside out, and makes him, oh, so sick!—New Haven Evening Leader.

Vote for Harrison.

Because his administration has been clean, able and efficient at every point. Thomas Jefferson said the true test for every American official was: Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution? President Harrison has been all that. No scandal has soiled his administration. No one questions its capacity. It has managed the nation's finances well, conducted every department creditably, and the naval department brilliantly. And its foreign diplomacy has been simply grand. Can we do better than repeat that record? One good term deserves another. —New York Recorder.

Proved to Be Liars.

To judge from the utterances of the Democratic papers there are no such things in the United States as tinplate works. Yet in today's Record appears the advertisement of a Philadelphia house—N. & G. Taylor company—for skilled workmen in that branch of industry.—Wilkesbarre Record.

An Evidence of Good Will.

When Adlai Stevenson goes to New York to meet the committee to tell him of his nomination, General Palmer, General Black, Colonel Morrison and other leading Democrats should give him letters of introduction. This would be showing good will.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Not Good Form.

It is not considered good form to call for "three cheers and a tiger" for Cleveland at Democratic ratification meetings this year. Any allusion to the Tammany tiger in a Democratic meeting makes even the pretense of enthusiasm impossible.—Ohio State Journal.

The Incompetent Majority.

That "dangerous Democratic majority in congress" has failed to make appropriations for the navy, and "2,000 skilled workmen in Brooklyn will have to leave their work on the new cruisers" unless speedy action is taken by congress.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Watch Tammany!

Tammany must be either a liar or a knave—that is, to assert that Cleveland cannot carry New York and then to officially sanction his enforced nomination. It is a desperate plight. Tammany needs watching.—Schenectady (N. Y.) Union.

A Well Grounded Fear.

Grover Cleveland is fearful that some of the great monopolistic corporations of which he has been acting as attorney will injure him more than their money contributions will make up for in the coming campaign.—Elmira Advertiser.

Why So Slow, Adlai?

Your uncle Isaac Pusey Gray would have gone to Buzzard's Bay long before this, Adlai.—Chicago Mail.

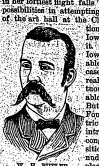
The Silence That Deafens.

"Deep calleth unto deep," but Hill's silence is still both intense and immense. —New York Recorder.

TO DRAPE WORKS OF ART.

Butler, of Iowa, Desires That Statues and Pictures Should "Be Decent."

The imagination is wearied, and fancy in her loftiest flight falls far below the possibilities in attempting to conceive of the art hall at the Chicago exposition as Butler, of Iowa, would have it. Butler, of Iowa—the honorable (and in this case that term really means virtuous and honorable)—Walt H. Butler, of the Fourth Iowa district, has actually introduced into congress a proposition that every nude figure, every plastic or pictorial representation of the human form divine, shall be "appropriately draped," to make it decent.



W. H. BUTLER.

What an advertisement that would be and how the nations would laugh! There would be the Greek Slave with a plaited petticoat and snug bodice, the Venus de Medici with her snowy bosom in a basket corset and her marble limbs gowned, old Atlas in knee breeches and Hercules—well, we should expect to see him in John L. Sullivan rig, with a smashed stovepipe hat shoved down over his forehead and—if consistency is to be observed—a stub cigar in his mouth. On second thoughts we are not sure but there is money in the Butlerian scheme. Its realization would be the joke of the ages.

Walt H. Butler was born Feb. 18, 1852, in Crawford county, Pa., went to Iowa in 1875, became in due time a superintendent of railway mail service and was elected to the Fifty-second congress as a Democrat.

She Was Under the Sofa.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News tells a story of Henrik Ibsen's wooing of his wife. When he fell in love with the beautiful daughter of Pastor Thoresen, how to make known the fact to her troubled him for weeks. At last he resolved to write to her. He would come and fetch his answer the same afternoon at 5. Did the lady accept him she would be "at home;" otherwise not. At 5 o'clock he presented himself and the maid asked him to go into the best room. He was very hopeful and glad to have time to collect himself before he met the lady. But when he had waited half an hour awful doubts began to assail him. After an hour had passed he imagined the letter had not reached the young lady. Some fatal mistake was making a fool of him. Still he waited on.

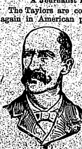
After two hours he began to be ashamed of himself. She would learn that he had sat two hours in that deserted house and would laugh at him. At last he jumped up in a rage and ran to the door. He was opening it when a loud peal of laughter arrested him. He turned and saw the fair head of his adored emerge from under the sofa. Her mouth was laughing, but her eyes were filled with tears. "Oh, you dear good fellow, to wait all this while!" she said. "I wanted to see how many minutes a lover's patience lasts. How hard the floor is! Now help me to get out and then we will talk." In less than a week the marriage was arranged.

The Desire to Be Dosed.

It is the deliberately expressed opinion of a leading St. Louis physician that Americans are a nation of medicine takers. He declares that "the returns from the sales of patent medicines are astonishing, but no general practitioner is at all surprised at this, because he has long since learned that hypochondria exists almost universally and that medicine taking is the great delight of an enormous percentage of mankind. One object a doctor should have in view is to cure with as few doses as possible, and I believe that 99 out of 100 medical students commence practice with this idea. If their experience is like mine they have somewhat let down in their efforts in this direction, and if they have not done so they have certainly offended quite a large number of patients. There seems little to choose between the sexes in the matter of a desire to take medicine regularly, and it is often impossible to persuade an apparently rational minded patient that a cure has been effected, that no more medicine is needed and that nothing but good diet and careful habits are required to build up the constitution."

A Journalist in Politics.

The Taylors are coming to the front again in American politics. So far as known they are not relatives of "Old Zach," but still the name goes. Two brothers of the name were recently rival candidates for governor of Tennessee, and now two Taylors are candidates for secretary of state in Ohio. The Republican candidate is Samuel M. Taylor and the Democratic is William A. Taylor.



W. A. TAYLOR.

The Democratic nominee was born in Perry county, O., fifty years age. At sixteen he began teaching school and devoted his spare hours to reading law with such diligence that at twenty-two he was admitted to the bar. He soon turned his talents into journalism, however, and has worked in turn for the Cincinnati Enquirer, Pittsburg Post, New York Sun and Pittsburg Telegraph, and is once more in the service of The Enquirer. His location is at Columbus, O., where he does the state capital work of The Enquirer. He is also an author of some note and was a soldier in the civil war.

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You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AN OUTRAGEOUS GERRYMANDER.

How Tammany Has Manipulated New York Legislative Districts.

The Tammany Hall committee, which had charge of the legislative reapportionment of the city, sent to the board of aldermen, acting as a board of supervisors, the scheme of redistricting on which Boss Croker and his henchmen had agreed. It is needless to say that the Tammany serfs in the city hall at once executed the orders of their masters. The law provides that the supervisors shall perform this duty, but in this country an irresponsible body unknown to the law did the work, and the supervisors had no more to do with it than the Oklahoma Indians or the savages of darkest Africa.

The reapportionment is a fraud and an outrage upon the Republicans of this city. While the number of districts is increased from twenty-four to thirty, the number of Republicans who can possibly be elected owing to the gerrymander is only three, or about the same as under the old apportionment. The Republican vote of this city for Harrison in 1888 was in round figures 107,000, and for Cleveland 162,000, being a majority of 55,000. Under the manipulation of Tammany the Democrats will have a representation in the assembly nine times as large as that of the Republicans. This is out of all proportion to the numerical strength of the two parties. The Republicans of New York city are practically disfranchised in the assembly.—New York Recorder.

The Difference.

Some of the employees in Coates & Co.'s tin plate mill at Locust point, Baltimore harbor, which was destroyed by fire, received, according to the proprietor, as much as $5.60

a day. The best paid workmen in English tin plate mills (the foreman), according to Mr. Wilkins Frick, formerly secretary of the Wales Tin Plate Makers' association, of Swansea, received $14.40 per week, or $2.40

per day.—New York Press.

A Hard Nut for Democrats.

It is found that there were three times as many strikes in the protected industries during the Cleveland period as there have been for the same length of time under the McKinley law. The strikes in Cleveland's time are just as fairly attributable to the Mills bill as are the strikes now to the McKinley law. A study of these facts ought to teach free trade editors wisdom unless they are indeed past all hope.—Illinois State Journal.

Protection Prevents Strikes.

This larger prosperity of American working classes under the high wages of a protective tariff naturally tends to reduce the amount of labor troubles, and though some friction is always to be expected while social differences exist and human nature remains what it is, nevertheless it is fully demonstrated that protection is preventive rather than promotive of strikes and labor difficulties.—Cleveland Leader.

The Force Bill Absurdity.

The Republicans, with possession of the presidency and the control of congress, would be just about as apt to pass a "force bill" as they would be to enact a law for the re-establishment of slavery. The force bill has just about as much of a legitimate place as an issue in the campaign as Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.—Denver Sun.

Let Stevenson Testify.

The congressional investigating committee at Homestead should have summoned the Democratic candidate for vice president as a witness, and had him give the results of his experience as an employer of nonunion labor in his Illinois coal mine.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Stevenson as a Vote Drawer.

Old Republican voters of Illinois who have not been going to the polls for several years will all go this year and cast their ballots because of the nomination of Stevenson. And the result will be unfortunate for Mr. Stevenson.—Lawrence Journal.

No Sulking Among Republicans.

There is a chance that Mr. Blaine will make two or three rousing speeches for the ticket before the campaign closes. There will be no sulking among Republicans anywhere this year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

This Settles It.

Governor Boies, of Iowa, will take the stump for Cleveland and Stevenson. In view of this announcement we do not expect to see Iowa give more than 25,000 majority for the Republican ticket.—New York Press.

Ballad of Buzzard's Bay.

The Mugwump wrings the wrinkles from his hair,
The loonbird calls throughout the long dark night,
The wise owl flutters from her free trade lair,
The groundhog blinks and battens in the light;
The small boy reverently flies his kite,
No ribald winds dare thither idly stray;
The solemn fish think twice before they bite
On the consecrated shores of Buzzard's bay!

The Yarmouth bloater bloats; the erudite
Read cyclopædias and load for bear;
[illegible] poet maunders up a wordy height
[illegible]d fires a feeling sonnet at the air;
[illegible]d-boltered ghosts of force bills lurk and scare
[illegible]he curious bumpkins till they flee away;
[illegible] sage seeks out secluded nests-de-mare
[illegible]n the consecrated shores of Buzzard's bay!

[illegible] Fat Man in the Moon with envious glare
Sees the Fat Man of Earth, and in despite
[illegible]roans for more fatness; dodos nest and pair,
And with their large, smooth bills the landscape smite;
[illegible]rish potatoes find their jackets tight,
And swell and bust 'em; there's the deuce to pay,
Before the campaign's really open quite
On the consecrated shores of Buzzard's bay!

ENVOI.

Here the woodpecker their force bills indite,
Even the wild waves don't care what they say—
And right is wrong, and everything is write
On the consecrated shores of Buzzard's bay!
—New York Recorder.

GROVER'S A "VICTIM."

ALL DEMOCRATS ARE ANXIOUS TO BE "PERSECUTED" SIMILARLY.

What "Republican Oppression" Has Done for the Dispenser of Flatulent Platitudes and Encyclopedic "Epigrams," Worth One Thousand Dollars a Pound.

A correspondent writes to ask why The Recorder does not include in its list of the "Victims of Republican Oppression" Grover Cleveland? Our correspondent calls attention to the fact that for the first time in its history, as a party, the Democracy has chosen one man as its standard bearer for a third term.

In answer to our correspondent we desire to say that the idiocy of the Democratic party in regard to the presidency and the nomination to the first office in the gift of the people is something with which we have no concern.

But the second proposition of our correspondent demands an answer.

We have refrained from placing Mr. Cleveland in the list of the "Victims of Republican Oppression" as a matter of political charity. We do not wish to add to the grave burden of political calamity that oppresses him at the present time. He has Hill and Dana and Croker and Tammany and the great Mugwump load to carry, and it is enough for any man.

The Republican party persecuted him in the past. It robbed him, according to his own plaintive story, as a poor farmer's boy. It cheated him as a poor law clerk, and in his adopted city of Buffalo it pursued him with all its tariff "iniquities" so remorselessly that he became a sheriff and a mayor, and finally the governor of the Empire State, and, last of all, the president of the United States.

For the benefit of the tariff barons it fleeced him to such an extent that he has become a millionaire, or very near to the millionaire mark. It has put the fees and the retainers of the millionaire barons in the green bag of his law firm. It has given him a handsome mansion among the Jersey pine trees. It has given him a townhouse in the choicest and most aristocratic section of the first of American cities. It has given him a home on the shores of Buzzard's bay. This victim of Republican oppression has a home in three states, and he made while he was president a good sized fortune out of a real estate speculation at the capital of the nation. There is not a Democrat in the land who is not dying to be "persecuted" in the same way.

Mr. Cleveland, according to Mr. Dana, weighs more than three hundred. He has to his bank credit more than one thousand dollars for every pound of mental and physical avoirdupois. It is a great record.

As a victim of oppression he wears the biggest "belt" in the country. He is a first-class specimen of the outrageous policy of "robbing the many for the benefit of the few." Look at him and say if we are not right. If he had not been "robbed" what a magnificent figure he would be!—New York Recorder.

Crawled Through the Same Hole.

The Atlanta Constitution, like the New York Sun, looking for a loophole to escape from utter demoralization, concluded to join The Sun and crawl through the same hole. That hole is "the force bill," and "the force bill" simply demands that "every man, rich and poor, black and white," should be granted his legal right to cast a ballot and have it counted. Such a demand frightens The Sun and Constitution until they cannot sleep.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

It Won't Fool the Voters.

Screaming about the "force bill" will not fool the voters of the country, though many of the leading Democratic journals are engaged in that detestable task in a desperate hope to distract attention from their party's attitude on the tariff. In fact, on the issue of a free and honest ballot the Democracy is as weak as it is everywhere else.—Boston Journal.

Rather Early to Give Up.

The New York World urges the Democratic national committee to make the west the fighting ground and establish a branch of the committee in Chicago. The World gives up New York early in the game.—Buffalo Express.

It Goes by Contraries.

Ex-Governor Campbell says that Ohio will go for Cleveland, but experience has proved that Ohio always goes contrary to his predictions.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Crow Is Free to All.

Mr. Grover Cleveland will be the guest of Mayor Grant. Those Tammany people are willing to divide their crow with anybody.—New York Press.

Dr. Dana's Latest Specimen.

It is reported that a fine specimen of scarecrow now adorns Dr. Dana's sanctum.—Chicago Mail.

Both for the Ticket.

Senator Hill is for the ticket. So is his knife.—Buffalo Express.

CLEVEland and STEVEnson.

Says Cleve to Steve,
I do believe
Free trade will tide us over,
And if we'll stick to that alone,
'Twill land us both in clover.

Says Steve to Cleve
I don't believe
In your infatuation.
If we are going to win this fight
'Twill be by rank inflation.

So Cleve and Steve
As you'll perceive,
Cannot agree a minute.
And when election day comes round,
They'll find themselves not "in it."

Nov. 9, 1892.
(Early in the morning.)
Says Cleve and Steve,
We deeply grieve
O'er our sad situation.
The people do not want free trade,
And will not stand inflation.

UNDER A MOVING TRAIN.

Sensations of a Man Who Thought His Last Hour Had Come.

To fall under a running railroad train, to lie on the rail and see death approaching one at the rate of fifteen miles or so an hour and only a few feet distant, is an experience not given to many to be able to relate. Yet this is what happened to a Chicago man.

"How did it happen? What were you thinking about?" he was asked the other day.

"Well," he replied, "I had no time to find out how it happened, but I do remember a good many things that I thought of while it was happening. Now it seems utterly impossible to me that such a flood of thoughts could flash through my brain and leave their individual and distinct impressions as did in the almost immeasurable short space of time that I lay on the rail in front of those wheels. It is said that just at the moment of one's death the whole doings of a lifetime are held up for review in less time than it takes to wink one's eye. I can readily believe it.

"In less than a second I thought of the many railroad accidents of which I had read. It flashed through my mind that I had often seen men credited with willful negligence or reckless intention in allowing themselves to be killed or maimed, and there I was on the track ready to furnish another illustration. Yes, sir; there I lay, flat on my back on the rail and saw the wheels of the after truck of the car come rolling along and only a few feet away. It almost seemed as if I felt them crushing and grinding my bones, yet I had, it seems, time to think also of how easily a fellow gets killed.

"I thought how foolish it was to accuse others of foolhardiness in getting run over when I myself was about to become a horrible example. I thought of how often I had 'let up lightly' engineers and conductors and helped to take the blame from them and put it on the fellow who got killed. But my greatest regret, in the time I had to think, was that I had so often adversely criticised the man who got run over.

"Strange as it may seem, however, these were not half my thoughts. I realized that I was yet alive, in the best of good health, every bone and limb sound, so to speak, and the next instant I would, I felt, be ground into pieces and my flesh and bones spattered over the railroad track. There was no power in the world to help me, so it seemed; not all that the engineers or conductors or brakemen could do would be of any avail. Then it flashed through my mind that I was on the brink of the other world and I had not even a chance to make one repentant prayer. I wondered what it would mean for me.

"While these ideas were running through my mind I must have made some sort of an effort to escape. I have no knowledge of how I did it, but I did roll off the rail outward. The wheel caught my heel, though at first it seemed as if my foot was cut off above the ankle and I was powerless to move it. I managed to get onto my right foot and balance myself on that for a second, to get my thoughts together as to what I should next do. It has taken me ten or fifteen minutes to tell this thing, but it did not, I should judge, from the rate the train was going, take anything like a second of time for it all to happen."—Chicago Tribune.

Took His Word for It.

At the battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks the Fifth New Jersey in connection with the regiments of the Second brigade and others, ably attested the universal confidence reposed in them by their commanders. Senator Wade, at Bull Run, said, "Give us a brigade of these Jerseymen and we'll beat the enemy still."

During the engagement of June 1 a Union soldier had his leg shot off by a ball from the enemy's artillery.

Captain Ramsey ordered one of his men (an Irishman from New Jersey) to assist the wounded man to the rear. Pat, while giving the necessary assistance, asked the man how and where he had been wounded.

"My leg was shattered by a cannon ball during the last attack," was the reply.

On the way to the hospital a fragment of shell took the already badly wounded man's head entirely off, unnoticed by Pat, who was carrying his comrade in his arms.

Upon arriving at the temporary hospital one of the surgeons, after looking at the man, said: "What did you bring this man here for?"

"Sure, Captain Ramsey tould me to," said Pat.

"Why, the man is dead; his head is completely shattered from his body," replied the doctor.

"His head, is it? Oh, the blaggard; shure and he tould me it was his leg, so he did."—New York Recorder.

How Chinamen Are Shaved.

The Chinese of San Francisco shave nearly every day. A queer little razor it is that they use, too. It is in no respect like our razor, except in the matter of the keenness of its edge. It is a wee bit of a blade, nicely curved into a semicircle. With this tool the Chinese barber scrapes the almost hirsuteless face of his customer and then shaves him around the ears and down the neck to the first bone of the spinal column. The rounded point of the razor is also inserted into the Celestial ear, and every ambitious hair that dares to show itself in the aricular lobe is clipped before it proceeds very far. The Chinaman, you know, is scrupulously cleanly about his ears. A growth of hair in them is considered a mark of low birth or of carelessness or ungenteel habits.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Artistic German Currency.

The German currency is rather artistic. The bills are printed in green and black. They run in denominations from five to 1,000 marks. Their later bills are printed on silk fibre paper.—Golden

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effectual.)

FOR ALL

BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS,

Such as Sick Headache
Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Constipation,
Liver Complaint,
and Female Ailments.

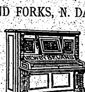
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

KOPS BRO'S

105 Third Street,

GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS



WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U. S. Coms'r
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 30th, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Aug. 11th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P. Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 447.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, $70 that became due December 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due June 6th, 1892.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty five hundred thirty-five and 89-100 ($2,535.89-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46) containing 160 acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 23rd, A. D. 1892.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

WE HAVE THE

- - RUSHFORD WAGON, - -

"Good timber and bone dry," best finished and lightest running wagon in the market.

ADVANCE THRESHER and STRAW BURNING ENGINE, Minneapolis Binders, Walter A. Wood Mowers, and we keep a full stock of Repairs. You will soon need these articles and we ask you to call and let us demonstrate that cheap goods of this class are dear at any price. Our motto is "MERIT WINS," and our increasing trade every day shows this to be true. We have added a full line of

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES,
BELTING, HOSE,
TANK PUMPS,
LACE LEATHERS,
BRASS FITTINGS, ETC.,

and we sell at bottom prices. We are selling the remainder of our Buggy Stock at very low prices to close out. We also carry a nice line of Single and Double, Light and Heavy Harness, and sell at prices which defy competition. We carry a line of implements at all times full and complete. Give us a call, and remember

Merit Wins.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block, - - - Crookston, Minn.

McKINNON BROS.,

DEALERS IN

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,

Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

DEALERS IN

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts., - - - Crookston

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

GASOLINE ENGINES

The Coming Power of the Northwest!

NO ENGINEER REQUIRED, NO FIREMAN,

No Boiler to Burst and no Expensive Wood or Coal Required. Runs at a cost of about 12 cents per day per actual horse power developed; that is, if you have a 6 horse-power engine and your machinery was but 3 horse power the cost of running your engine would be 36 cents for 10 hours.

The Lewis Gasoline and Vapor Engine

Is the Best Engine Made. One of these engines may now be seen in the JOURNAL press rooms in Crookston. For further information or catalogue, call on or address

S. B. PALMER, Lockhart, Norman Co., Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

THE anti-option bill is laid over till next session of Congress, when Senator Washburn will make another fight for it. It strikes us that this bill should become a law.

MANAGER Frick, of the Carnegie mills at Homestead, who was shot by anarchist Bergman, is slowly recovering, and if blood poisoning does not set in he will soon be entirely well. He has never relaxed control of the business of the immense concern.

IF the Homestead people receive "starvation wages"—as the democratic press would have the people believe—how is it that they have so much money saved up, both in the treasuries of their unions and in their private accounts, that they can go out on strike for an indefinite period?

THE Marshall county democratic convention instructed their delegates to the judicial convention to support Judge Mills, the present incumbent, who has filled his office satisfactorily to all classes. Judge Mills will receive the entire republican and democratic vote of this district, and a large proportion of the People's party. It is generally believed that the district judgeship should not be a partizan office, but that a judge and not a politician should be elected for this most important position.

MINNEAPOLIS is bound to be ahead of St. Paul. When the St. Paul papers announced that 4 and 9-10th inches of rain had fallen in St. Paul on the night of the 20th, the Minneapolis papers came out with the statement that 7 and 8-10th inches of rain had fallen in the Flour city during the same period. As the most damage was done in St. Paul it looks as if the city "at the head of navigation" was "padding" again.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE received the nomination in the Third district for Congress, and now if Gen. Clapp will accept the nomination in the Seventh the State of Minnesota will stand a good chance for being redeemed. Elsewhere we publish a dispatch to the Evening Journal of an interview, but that is not official. The General agrees to officially notify Capt. Donaldson, chairman of the Seventh district congressional committee of his decision, which he has not done as yet, so what his decision will be remains to be seen.

As long as Johann Most and other anarchist leaders are allowed the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press to disseminate their treasonable and anarchistic ideas, just so long will such tragedies as the shooting of Frick occur. In the last issue of the Freiheit, the official organ of the anarchists, under the heading "Frick Is Shot," Johann Most continues: "Down with Frick. A man like him has no right to live. His hands are stained with the blood of workingmen by the wholesale," etc. Is it any wonder that such wretches as Bergman, who have such doctrine continually preached to them, finally get worked into a state of excitement when they think it a sacred duty to go and murder some of these supposed "oppressors of the people?" The poor tool who commits the outrage is arrested, tried, imprisoned or hanged, while the man who incites him to acts of violence goes scott free. Most and all such leaders should be driven from the country under penalty of death ever to return.

THE punishment inflicted upon private Iams of the Pennsylvania militia at Homestead, for offering three cheers for the man who shot Frick, was brutal and inhuman. Iams is a young man of perhaps little judgment, and being a workingman his sympathies are naturally with the strikers, although he was doing duty against them as a militiaman. To have discharged him and disgraced him by taking off his uniform and drumming him out of camp would have been sufficient punishment for the offence committed and a warning to any of the soldiers who might be inclined to give vent to similar sentiments. But to suspend him by the thumbs until further suffering would endanger his life—until his pulse reached 120 and his head hung limp on his breast—was a punishment which should only be meted out for crime, and not for the indiscreet remarks of an excited soldier. Iams will institute a suit against Col. Streator, who ordered the punishment; and several lawyers have offered their services to Iams free of charge. From Col. Streator's standpoint Iam's crime was not so much in uttering the words he did as in not retracting them when asked to do so by his colonel. Even while hanging by the thumbs he still refused to retract, and acted defiantly till the last. His conduct merited punishment but not torture.

IN QUARANTINE.

Last Saturday Gov. Burke of North Dakota issued a proclamation, declaring quarantine against Manitoba. All trains south from Winnipeg to the boundary line were cancelled, and on all trains on the Northern Pacific railroad a notice of the proclamation was posted and such trains only ran to the boundary line. It is said that only a few cases of small pox at Gretna is the cause and much dissatisfaction exists on account of the quarantine, but if an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure the quarantine is a wise measure.

A NEW ERA IN POLITICS.

In speaking of the republican state convention which was held in the People's church in St. Paul, the St. Paul Dispatch says: "A political convention in a house of worship, with redolent oratory from the pulpit and caucusing among the pews, is certainly an innovation even in these times of party reformation. But when it was explained to many of the wandering delegates from some of the up country districts that the selection of the People's church for holding republican state convention, was in no manner attributable to the people's party, and that conversion to any other political faith would not be attempted, the explanation was accepted, although the more skeptical old timers preferred a convention hall where smoking was allowed, as in the days of yore. But the auditorium of the church is an ideal place for gatherings of this character. Roomy, cool, well lighted, and with admirable acoustic properties, the main floor of the church to-day was never occupied with a better satisfied body than the members of the big convention. Then too, the People's church is like its creed, broad-gauged, liberal, justice-loving and progressive, even as the cardinal doctrines of the grand old party assembled in convention today beneath its roof. The convention marks the beginning of the new era in the political history of Minnesota, and it remained for the republican party to inaugurate it. Heretofore party nominees have been chosen in smoke-enveloped halls, in the midst of surroundings where the presence of ladies was of necessity prohibited, and often have the proceedings been of such a belligerent nature that when subsequently reviewed those who participated really wondered if they had ever taken a prominent part in the exciting events. To-day the presence of a number of the fair sex, wives and daughters of many of the prominent republicans in the state, and those of the delegates also, rendered the convention from the start a most dignified and decorous body.

ON Friday of last week a number of the delegates in the Seventh Congressional district waited on Attorney General M. E. Clapp, at his office at the capital and asked him to become a candidate for congress in this district. After hearing what they had to say the general thanked them for their good opinion and said that while he had never had any ambition to go to the lower house in congress, this expression, coming from his old neighbors and friends, was very flattering and he should like to reciprocate, but his business arrangements, which he had already made, might be such as to call for his entire time and attention; they were of such a nature as to prevent him making any arrangements for the future without consulting his partners, which he would do at once and make answer to Capt. H. W. Donaldson, the chairman of the 7th district congressional committee at an early day. It is hoped that he will accept.

A SPECIAL to the Minneapolis Journal, under date of Aug. 2d, says:

Atty-Gen. Clapp, who is here looking after his interests in the Mesaba range, has decided not to be a candidate for congress in the Seventh district. "It is true," he said, "that I have been offered unanimous nomination by the Republicans of the Seventh district, but it is utterly impossible for me to accept on account of the many private interests which demand my closest attention. Any good Republican can win in the Sev-

that Boen, the People's party candidate, is a strong man, is erroneous. There will be an Alliance candidate as well as a Democrat in the field, and the Republican nominee should easily carry the district."

LAST week the people of the eastern and middle states suffered from the annual mid-summer heated spell. In Chicago there were hundreds of cases of sunstroke and dozens of deaths. The hospitals were filled to overflowing, and the ambulances were kept on the run; the police force were worked to their utmost capacity to keep the streets clear of horses that were overcome by the heat and the business of the city was almost paralyzed for a time. Although the weather in Minnesota was warm there was no suffering from the effects of the heat. Take it all the year round, and there are few places in this country which equal the Red River Valley for a healthy and endurable climate.

TO SECURE PINE LAND.

A Modification of a Bill Which Allows the Purchase of Timber Land at a Low Figure.

Senator Pettigrew has made a conference report (which was adopted) on a bill which enacts some of the most important legislation for the Northwest that has passed at this session.

A bill authorizing persons who were entitled to enter lands under the mining laws of the United States to enter lands that are chiefly valuable for building stone, passed the senate long ago. Under the provision of the law in relation to placer mine claims, as it passed the senate, it had an amendment which provided that it should not in any way be construed to repeal or modify the act of June 3, 1678, in relation to the sale of timber and stone lands in the Pacific coast states. This in effect means that any person who desires to purchase timber lands in Minnesota or any other state may do so by paying $2.50 per acre for the same.

Senator Pettigrew said it means that any person who desires can secure any of the vacant timber lands in the United States which have in the past been withheld from entry. It will solve quite a number of difficult problems relating to timber lands in a number of Western states, and it allows any applicant to secure 160 acres of the valuable pine lands still standing in Minnesota.

PICTURESQUE B. & O.

Bishop Perry's Impressions of his Trip to New York via Washington.

A lengthy article from the pen of William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa, was recently published in the Iowa Churchman, descriptive of his journey from Chicago to New York via Washington. Among other things he says: "One travelling eastward from Chicago, via the Picturesque Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, finds rest and comfort in the Vestibuled Pullman limited trains on which travel is no longer irksome but luxurious. There are two of these trains daily from Chicago, one leaving at 10:10 a. m., and the other at 2:55 p. m. It was on the morning train that we began our pleasant journey across the plains and over the Alleghanies for New York. We had the enjoyable anticipation of going via Washington, for the Baltimore and Ohio alone, of all the many routes between the seaboard and the lakes, passes directly to and through the Capitol city.

"It was night when we crossed the Ohio river and began the ascent of the Alleghanies, on the summit of which are the twin resorts, Deer Park and Oakland. The last named is a pretty village shut in by towering mountains. A pretty church shows that the visitors at Deer Park take their religion with them into the country. The handsome cottages grouped about the hotel, the fine walks and drives in every direction, the salubrity of the air, and the coolness which is obtained when all the world below this elevation is feeling the oppressiveness of the heated term make this an ideal spot for summering. At the base of the mountains we entered the Potomac valley, which was debatable ground during the civil war. The streams and fields we cross, the ravines we thread as we speed on to Washington, have their historic associations with that internecine strife that pitted the Blue against the Gray. Across the mountains and down the Potomac we were greeted by a constant succession of most magnificent views which have gained for the Baltimore and Ohio the sobriquet of 'Picturesque B. & O.'

"Our route from Washington to New York was with the Royal Blue Line of the Baltimore and Ohio, which is composed of the staunchest and finest Coaches, Parlor and Sleeping cars ever built by the Pullman company, vestibuled from end to end, and protected by Pullman's improved anti-telescoping device. All the cars are heated by steam and lighted by Pintsch gas. They are the fastest trains in the world, placing New York and Washington

A TICKET NAMED.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION HELD AT ST. PAUL.

Knute Nelson, the Farmer-Lawyer, Chosen for Governor by Acclamation—David M. Clough, of Minneapolis, Gets Second Place—Other Nominees.

THE TICKET.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON.
Lieutenant Governor—D. M. CLOUGH.
Secretary of State—F. P. BROWN.
Treasurer—JOSEPH BOBLETER.
Attorney General—H. W. CHILDS.
Supreme Judges—C. E. VANDERBURG,
D. A. DICKINSON.
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—The Republican state convention met in the People's church, St. Paul, and nominated a full state ticket. The proceedings were marked by the utmost good feeling and harmony, there being very little friction or bitterness. For governor, ex-Congressman Knute Nelson, the farmer-lawyer of Alexandria, had everything his own way from the start to the finish, being nominated on the first ballot by acclamation.

Hon. D. M. Clough, a prominent and wealthy lumberman of Minneapolis, received the unanimous nomination for the office of lieutenant governor. For secretary of state the Hon. F. P. Brown, the present incumbent, was renominated. Joseph Bobleter, present state treasurer, was also honored by a renomination, and Assistant Attorney General Childs, of St. Paul, was nominated for the office of attorney general.

IN DETAIL.

Routine Report of the Proceedings of the Convention.

At 11:45 Chairman Joel P. Heatwole, of the state central committee, accompanied by Secretary Tams Bixby, Rev. Dr. S. G. Smith and Major E. D. Libby, came on the platform and the first applause greeted their appearance. In calling the convention to order Mr. Heatwole said:

The convention will come to order and prayer will be offered by Dr. Smith of the People's church.

The reverend gentleman invoked aid from the powers greater than man in a most eloquent and fervid prayer, the entire audience standing.

At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Heatwole said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—You have assembled here as representatives of a great party from a great state. It is a privilege to greet you as belonging to a party which believes in protection to American industries and in a dollar worth one hundred cents. I have no doubt but that in the espousal of these principles of our party we shall carry the state by from 80,000 to 40,000 in November.

L. P. Hunt, of Mankato, nominated Hon. Mark H. Dunnell and he was elected by acclamation.

A. B. Clinch, of Anoka county, was chosen temporary secretary, and F. J. Chipman, of St. Louis, assistant secretary. Motions were then made and carried that the committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization consist of one member from each judicial district and one at large.

A recess until 2 o'clock was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committees Slow to Report—Speeches by prominent Republicans.

When Chairman Dunnell rapped for order at 2:15 not more than half the delegates were in their seats.

Speechmaking occupied the time till 4:15 when the committee on credentials, through J. D. Jones, chairman, submitted a report. The reading of the report was waived, with the exception of Atkin county, the only contested case before the committee. The report of the committee recommended that the regular and contesting delegation be seated, with half a vote each. It was adopted.

Hon. Thomas Simpson, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then read the resolutions, which were adopted.

BY ACCLAMATION.

No Opposition to the Nomination of Knute Nelson.

The temporary officers of the convention were made permanent immediately after the report of the credentials committee, and at 4:25 Senator Tawney placed in nomination Hon. Knute Nelson, of Alexandria, for governor. His nomination was seconded by Frank Davis, of Minneapolis. Rev. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, said the Ramsey county delegation came to the convention pledged to the support of ex-Governor McGill, but, in the interest of harmony, would not present his name. The field being clear Mr. Nelson was nominated by acclamation, followed by uproarious applause. Mr. Nelson came before the convention and read an indorsement of the "force" bill and denounced both the Democratic and People's parties as calamity howlers. David M. Clough, of Minneapolis, was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation. The first real fight of the convention came at 6 o'clock, when candidates were named for secretary of state. Seven candidates were placed in nomination, the first ballot resulting in 329 votes for Fred P. Brown, of Blue Earth City; 205 for Warren J. Ives, of Marshall; 100 for Albert Berg, of Chisago; 25 for W. E. Joubert, of Big Stone; 15 for E. J. Osborne, of Minneapolis; 11 for H. E. Gibbons, of Le Sueur and 20 for George P. Johnson, of Watonwan.

On the second ballot an attempt was made to combine the opposition to Brown on Ives, but without success, Brown securing 387 1-2 votes, 80 more than a majority of the convention. A recess was then taken to 8:30.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Balance of the State Ticket Named by the Convention.

The evening session opened shortly after 9 o'clock. Nominations for treasurer being in order Joseph Bobleter, Theodore Sander, Albert Scheffer and Julius Ackerman were nominated. Bobleter was elected on the first ballot.

There were six candidates for attorney general—Dan W. Bruckart, Frank Wilson of Red Wing, Assistant Attorney General Childs, Hon. Nathan Kingsley of Mower county, William Hodgson of Hastings, and W. F. Sawyer of Owatonna. Childs was nominated on the second ballot.

Ex-Governor Yale then moved that Justices of the Supreme Court Dickinson, Vanderburgh and Mitchell be renominated by this convention. F. P. Lane moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Democratic state convention as to the nomination of supreme court justices. After an exciting discussion during which several suggestions as to naming candidates were voted down, Messrs Dickinson, Vanderburgh and Mitchell were nominated.

The convention adjourned at 1:30 a.m.

THE PLATFORM.

How Minnesota Republicans Stand on the Important Questions of the Day.

The Republicans of Minnesota, through their delegates in convention assembled, do affirm and declare as follows:

First—We indorse and approve the platform of the Republican national convention adopted at Minneapolis June 10, 1892.

Second—We indorse the wise, pure, firm and intensely American administration of President Harrison.

Third—From its very infancy and for upwards of a third of a century our state has been managed and guided by men and principles of the Republican party. During that period the state has grown from a mere outpost of scattered settlements to a commonwealth of 1,5 0,000 souls, prosperous and aggressive, and equal in moral, intellectual and commercial vigor to the best of the older states. Such a people so prosperous and so growing have not been badly governed. Our state administrations have been clean, able and loyal to the best interests of the people. The administration of Governor William R. Merriam has been in no way inferior to those of his predecessors, and may justly be regarded as a model of faithfulness to a great public trust.

Fourth—Recognizing that in some states force and fraud are used to defeat the expression of the people, the Republicans of Minnesota are in favor of all wise means to secure to every citizen a free ballot and a fair count.

Fifth—Trusts and combinations to control and unduly enhance the price of commodities are a great evil, the outgrowth of human cupidity, and exists in all civilized communities, regardless of tariff laws. We are opposed to the same and are in favor of all proper legislation to eradicate and repress the evil. In this connection we refer with pride to the establishment and maintenance at the state prison at Stillwater of the manufacture of binding twine, which has been the means of protecting and defending our farmers against one of the great trusts and monopolies.

Sixth—We believe in protecting the laboring men by all necessary and judicious legislation, and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect the health, life and limb of all employes of transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies; (2) the establishment of some form of board or tribunals of conciliation and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of all disputes and disagreements between capital and labor and such questions as pertain to the safety and physical and moral well being of the laborer; (3) the exclusion from our shores by suitable laws and regulations of all paupers, criminals, contract labor and other dangerous classes; and, (4) the preservation of the public domain for actual bona fide settlers under the homestead law.

Seventh—Whenever the civil power, through its proper officers, is unable to preserve the peace and to properly protect life and property, and a resort to force becomes necessary, we believe that such forces, whether constabulary or military, should be resorted to and used only by the state. We regard the employment of armed forces by other than the proper authorities of the state as un-American and tending to promote lawlessness and a breach of the peace.

Eighth—The farmers of the state, who constitute the chief element of our productive, wealth-creating population, are entitled to the cheapest and best facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them cheap, safe and easily obtainable elevator and warehouse facilities, and will furnish them promptly and without discrimination, at fair and reasonable rates, proper transportation facilities to all accessible markets.

Ninth—Railroad, telegraph and telephone companies and all other corporations or individuals charged with and performing any public service or employment are amenable to public control, and we favor the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will compel them to render the best and most approved service at a fair, just and reasonable rate without discriminating as to persons or places.

Tenth—Realizing the importance to the people of good public highways, we are in favor of the enactment of laws for the systematic improvement and maintenance of the same.

Eleventh—The debt of this nation to the men who preserved it cannot be computed from the standpoint of dollars and cents. A nation's gratitude is theirs, and in proof thereof the Republican party of Minnesota, not grudgingly, but heartily, cordially and earnestly, favors a system of pensions so liberal as to properly provide for the living and tenderly protect from want the widows and orphans of the dead. And we rejoice that the nation's growth and great prosperity of the government they served warrants us in making this pledge.

Twelfth—This convention approves and readopts the resolution passed by the last Republican state convention, urging upon congress the passage of the Washburn-Hatch anti-option bill.

Thirteenth—The Republicans of the state are heartily in favor of the protection of its forests so far as consistent with its general interest.

Fourteenth—Whereas the Republicans of Minnesota, recognizing the conspicuous ability and fidelity of Senator Cushman K. Davis, have manifested substantial unanimity in demanding his re-election to the position he has so ably filled; and,

Whereas, notable precedents are on record for the nomination by state conventions of men who are evidently the popular choice for United States senator, thus making them the recognized candidates of the party for that high office; Therefore,

Resolved, That this convention hereby presents the name of Cushman K. Davis as the chosen nominee and candidate of the Republican party of the State of Minnesota for reelection to the United States senate by the legislature of 1893.

Harvest Hands in Demand.

HURON, S. D., Aug. 2.—About thirty harvest hands have reached here from Iowa and Nebraska and report that others are coming. Parties are here from Potter, Faulkland and Hand counties to secure harvest help. Dr. Smith, of Ree Heights, says 400 men in excess of those already there, will be needed to gather the crops in Hand county, while other counties will require an equal and in many instances greater number. The demand for help is increasing daily, and the rapidly ripening grain causes no little alarm because of the scarcity of help.

Smallpox at Port Arthur.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 2.—The government [illegible] been advised that smallpox has [illegible] at Port Arthur, Ont.

THE FIGHT BEGUN.

Wisconsin's Apportionment Law Attacked by Republicans.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—The Republican attack upon the apportionment law enacted at the special session of the legislature has been began. The petition, signed by John C. Spooner, George W. Bird, C. E. Estabrook and George Green, as attorneys, was heard by the attorney general. The application to the attorney general is for him to move the supreme court Aug. 9, the first day of the August term, for leave to bring suit in that court in the name of the attorney general against the secretary of state to enjoin him from putting the new apportionment law into effect. It is sought to enjoin the secretary of state in the contemplated raid to prevent the notice of the general election including the new districts as created by the new law. The second respect in which it is sought to restrain the secretary of state is to forbid him filling nomination papers received from legislative districts greater than one county as created by the new law. The third is to restrain him from certifying to the county clerks of the counties embraced in joint districts the list of nominations. The petition sets forth in detail the alleged violation of the rule of equity of representation required by the constitution in legislative apportionments as held by the supreme court of Wisconsin in the first gerrymander case and was recently emphasized by the supreme court of Michigan. Under the constitution it appears that in more than half of the senate and assembly districts this rule has been violated, and to such an extent, it is claimed, as to show an entire abandonment of that rule. The differences in senate districts reach all the way from a few thousand to 38,000, as, for example the Seventeenth senate district, composed of Rock and Green counties, contains 69,052 and the Fourth district in Milwaukee county only 30,232, a difference of 38,820.

RAILWAY FEDERATION.

A Strong Probability That It Will Be Completed Within a Week.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A morning paper says: The coming week will in all probability witness the formation of the most powerful labor organization in America, with St. Louis as its birthplace. This organization is no more nor less than the federation of the five orders of railway employes, and insures th active co-operation of in the nei borhood of 125,000 railroad men, erating the transportation departmen every road in the United States Canada. The orders that will be cluded in the federation are Brotherhood of Locomotive Firem the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Switchmen's Mutual Aid, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginee The strength of the federation can imagined when it is known that ther are 30,000 members of the conductors order, 25,000 firemen 25,000 engineers, 20,000 trainmen, 21,000 switchmen that will be included in the membership of the organization. The initial steps toward forming this stupendous aggregation of railway employes have already been taken and are heartily sanctioned by the members of the several orders that will be numbered in its fold.

AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.

The Queen Would Like to Avoid the Necessity of Calling Him.

LONDON, Aug. 1—Land and Water, an unusually well informed politicosociety journal, says that when the Duke of Devonshire visited the queen last week her majesty said that she relied upon his advice to assist her in avoiding the necessity for sending for Mr. Gladstone to form a new government. The duke, it is reported, said in reply to her majesty that there was but one alternative for her to adopt. She must either call upon Mr. Gladstone to form a ministry or must abdicate the throne.

ALICE MITCHELL INSANE.

The Murderer of Freda Ward Will Be Confined in an Asylum.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The Mitchell case has been brought to a close, when the jury after being out five minutes returned a verdict finding Alice Mitchell to be insane and recommending for the peace of the state that she be confined in an insane asylum.

Rustlers to Be Released.

LARAMIE, Wy., July 30.—There are the best of reasons for believing that all the prisoners detained here who were concerned in the Johnson county invasion, with the exception of about eight, will never be tried on the charge of murdering Nate Champion. The cases against thirty-five of the men will probably be nolle prossed, and only the organizers and leaders of the expedition will be called before the bar. These thirty-five will comprise mostly the hired army.

Heaviest Death Rate for Twenty Years.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—During the twenty-four hours ended at noon there had been 286 deaths reported. This is the heaviest death rate for a single for twenty years. The number deaths for the week just past is 1, the heaviest since July 6, 1886, w 1,581 deaths were reported for the w ending that day. Out of the 1,400 ployes of the sugar refineries of W iamsburg, Brooklyn, the past six da of dreadful heat, almost 500 men we prostrated and fourteen succumbed.

Ten Thousand Lives Were Lost.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1.—The steamship Empress of Japan brings additional details of the volcanic eruptions of Gunong Kroo, on Great Sangier Island, June 7. The town of Toroena was buried by ashes, and the enormous cocoanut plantations covering the hills on each side of Toroena were destroyed. One captain, who was there with a ship at the time, estimates that 10,000 lives were lost.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

POLK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

A Few Remarks About an Excellent Institution Which is Little Known.

To Make It Self-Supporting It Should Be Advertised Throughout the Country.

The Rules With Regard to Admission Might Be Judiciously Amended.

On the east bank of the Red Lake river in the northwestern part of the city of Crookston, stands the Polk County Hospital. The building was purchased last January by the board of county commissioners, and was formally opened to the public March 12th. The hospital is a neat 3-story building surrounded with pleasant grounds, planted with trees, flowers, etc. On the first floor is a reception room, a sitting room, the matron's room and the kitchen and dining room. On the 2d floor are the rooms for the hospital help and rooms for private patients. On this floor also is the bath room, the operating room and a large clothes closet. On the 3d floor are the hospital wards—three in number—in each of which are a number of the regulation single iron bedsteads. The rooms are all airy and pleasant, and are kept as clean as a new pin. The institution is in charge of Mrs. Streeter, who has two assistants—a janitor and a domestic. The board made an excellent selection when they secured Mrs. Streeter, for a lady better fitted for the position would be hard to find. She understands thoroughly the care and nursing of patients and the administering of medicines, and her kindly disposition and pleasant manners make the sufferings of the patients seem lighter. All those who have had occasion to be inmates of the county hospital speak in the highest terms of the treatment given them by Mrs. Streeter.

There has been considerable criticism of the action of the commissioners in purchasing a county hospital building, but it is one of the best investments that Polk county ever made. A hospital is a necessity in every city, and a well-regulated one is one of the greatest blessings which a county or city can give to its people. But like every other new institution the Polk county hospital is perhaps not as well regulated as it will be later on. There has been quite a number of charity patients admitted, but so little is known of the institution throughout the country that only three private patients have found their way into it this year.

If it was better advertised and the rules with regard to getting in were less stringent, the institution could be made not only self-supporting, but a paying investment.

For the guidance of those who may hereafter wish to avail themselves of hospital treatment we publish the following rules of the institution:

1. Persons afflicted with contagious diseases shall not be admitted to the Hospital.

2. The price of board and nursing of private patients has been fixed by the Board of County commissioners at $6.00 per week, payable in advance to the County Treasurer.

3. Charity patients will be admitted on an order signed by proper authorities of the town, village or city from which they are sent, and such town, village or city will be charged at the rate of $6.00 per week for the board, nursing and physician attending such patients.

4. Patients shall conduct themselves respectfully towards the matron and nurses of the Hospital and no trunks will be allowed in the wards.

5. Patients are forbidden to use profane or indecent language, to smoke or use tobacco or use intoxicating liquors without physician's orders. No spitting on the floors allowed. Card playing is prohibited.

6. No liquors, provisions or medicines of any kind shall be brought to the patients from outside without special permission of the matron. Liquors and extra diet must not be given by the patients to other patients.

7. Patients must take a full bath when entering the Hospital, and thereafter at least once a week unless otherwise ordered by the physician, but never sooner than two hours after eating.

8. Patients are expected to bring sufficient clothing to make frequent changes. All laundry work must be done outside the Hospital at expense of patient.

9. Patients are strictly prohibited from visiting one another without permission of the matron.

10. No patient is allowed to leave the Hospital at any time without permission of the matron.

11. No male patient shall go into a female ward and no female patient shall go into a male ward, without permission of the matron.

12. Loud talking across wards or halls, whistling or unnecessary noise of any kind, defacing of walls, etc., are strictly prohibited.

13. Patients are expected to be clean in their habits and orderly in their conduct at all times.

14. Visitors are admitted between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

15. Patients who do not conform to the foregoing regulations shall be immediately reported by the matron to the chairman of the Hospital Committee.

16. Complaints by the patients of any ill-treatment by the matron or any of the nurses, inmates or others, or any irregularity in their diet, or lack of proper attention shall be made to the chairman of the Hospital Committee.

17. All patients, whether private or charity, before being admitted must be examined by the Hospital Physician.

If a person wishes to be admitted for a short time only, it is hardly worth the trouble of unwinding the red tape necessary for admittance. You must first find the hospital physician—Dr. Watts—and be examined by him and obtain a certificate that you have no contageous disease. Then you must find the chairman of the hospital board—Mr. Kirsch—and get from him an order to the matron of the institution to admit you. If you want to enter as a private patient and pay your board and nursing you have still another individual to find—the county treasurer—and you must pay him two weeks' board and get a receipt. As the offices of the three individuals mentioned are located in different parts of the city, it can be easily seen that it takes some time and trouble to find the required officers.

As the hospital physician does not receive a salary, but simply gets a physician's fees when called, and is in no way responsible for hospital patients, it should not be necessary to have an order from him. If a patient has a certificate from his attending physician that he has no contageous disease, and has sufficient money to pay for his treatment, these should be all that was necessary to gain him admittance. Of course if a person wishes to be admitted as a county charge it is necessary to have a certain amount of red tape in connection.

Even our physicians know but little about the institution, and those who have tried to get patients admitted have had so much trouble in doing so that they do not now care to make an effort on behalf of any one. This is all wrong. Every physician should be posted regarding the hospital, and any reputable physician should be able to get a patient admitted at any time. The matron should have more latitude and be allowed to take private patients on presentation of a physician's certificate and the necessary fees.

Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The following is the weather-crop bulletin for the week ending Aug. 1st, 1892, compiled by the Minnesota weather service, in connection with the U. S. department of agriculture:

In the northwestern part of the state the weather has been most favorable, and the cool days and small rainfall have allowed wheat to fill better than heretofore and promoted hay and barley cutting. Hay an immense crop.

Some reports figure that harvest will begin August 15.

In the west central counties conditions have been beneficial and have advanced small grains. Wheat as promising as last year. Barley all out. Haying advancing rapidly. Oats filling well. Stearns county reports small grain over two weeks late and corn backward.

The storm of July 26th and 27th was felt in Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Wright, southern Mille Lacs, Anoka, Hennepin, Renville, Redwood, McLeod, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Scott, Freeborn, Dakota, Rice, Goodhue, Dodge, Mower, Wabasha, Olmsted, Winona, Fillmore and Houston counties. Hay was more or less hurt, and grain badly lodged. In most cases it will recover, while in others the loss is severe, especially in Hennepin, Scott and Dakota counties.

In the southwestern counties the weather has been all that could be desired and grain will be ready to harvest in a week or ten days. Early sown barley and oats ripe now. Corn growing fast. Flax looks good. Little damage from rust reported.

J. H. HARMON,
Central Station, Observer.
Minneapolis, Minn.

The Soldiers' Home.

That Minnesota has a home for her sick and indigent veterans of the war of the rebellion, which for comfort for the old vets and for beauty of location is second to none in the United States, is an accepted fact by all who have ever been there to see it. Located upon the high bluffs of the Mississippi river, about midway between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, with Minnehaha creek and falls on the one side and the beautiful park almost surrounding it, no lovelier spot could have been selected in the state than this, and art has done much to supplement the works of nature and as far as the grounds are concerned much more is yet to be accomplished before it will be all that it can be made. It was our pleasure on Sunday last to spend an hour or so at this sylvan retreat and a pleasant time we had. Upon arrival we inquired for Jacob Myers and soon found Jake reading in his cosy room, and after a chat we were invited to inspect the premises, which now consist of three large sized buildings for the purposes of the institution and one that contains the electric light plant. The old boys sleep in rooms containing from six to twelve cot bedsteads, which rooms are heated by steam, lighted by electricity and kept scrupulously neat and clean. Comrade Myers invited us to dine in a large and commodious dining hall, containing at present 8 tables, capable of seating 150 people. Here was spread as fine a dinner as one could wish to see, consisting of roast meats, vegetables of all kinds, without a hint of the storied army bean nor yet the festive hard-tack to molest [or make us afraid. Verily, we thought, the old boys are living in clover here, and if one has no other earthly home, with all the sacred ties that such a home should contain, this is indeed a lovely spot in which to end one's days, and our state has done nobly in supplying one of the best in the land. There are several reading rooms liberally supplied with newspapers, books and magazines; here you can find almost every newspaper published in the state and every prominent paper published in the United States, so the old boys do not lack for reading matter suited to almost every taste. There is in process of erection another large building that is to be completed by December, and it is the intention to keep up with the demand as fast as the means will permit. There are at present about 150 inmates, with about 100 more away on furlough. When Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan was in Minneapolis recently she drove out to the home and shook hands with all of the old boys in blue, spoke a kind word to those in the hospital and passed an hour or so looking over the institution. She pronounced it one of the finest she had seen in the United States and she thought the location was the very finest. There yet remains considerable to be done to complete the improvements, and the state should not be niggardly in its appropriations for this noble purpose, but should push the work to completion as rapidly as possible while yet the old boys are alive to enjoy it. Comrade Myers is orderly sergeant, has business enough to prevent ennui, and seems comfortable, but he tells us that he is anxious to get away and get to work for himself, and says as soon as he can secure the means he intends to go to Seattle, where he can secure a good job at any time.

You Should Brace up.

Whenever you feel that your general health is running down. It is good advice to "brace up" but not on "tanglefoot," "forty rod," "bitters" of innumerable names and composed of the Lord knows what, and it is not much better to fill your system with nauseating drugs even on a physician's prescription. A more agreeable tonic is a relaxation from the cares of business. If it is winter you can journey to Florida, the Gulf coast, or Southern California. In summer the lovely lakes of Minnesota or the grand mountain scenery and salubrious air of Colorado or Montana will give health and happiness. To reach any of these take "The Burlington Route"—buy your tickets over the Chicago, Burlington & Northern R.R. For full information on these matters address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Fifty Kinds of Electric Fishes.

According to the statements of the English naturalist, Professor Stirling, there are in existence today upward of fifty species of fishes having more or less specialized organs, the function of which is the generation of electric discharges. The fishes differ widely, sometimes strikingly, from each other, belonging mostly to different families, and occasionally even to different orders of the "Pisces." In structure they closely resemble the other species of the genera to which they severally belong, differing from them, with an occasional exception, mainly in the possession of organs for electric generation.

The well known "electric rays," for example, of which Nicholson mentions three and Gunther six, are the most prominent. These rays are found in the Atlantic and Indian oceans and the Mediterranean sea, and are seen in the English channel, or even farther north; while other electric fishes are still more cosmopolitan, though most of them inhabit limited areas and warm waters.—Electricity.

A Phrase That Is Not English.

"I will give a prize of $100 to any one who can prove that the expression 'don't you know,' or, as it is often rendered, 'doncherknow,' was ever used in England by a real Englishman," declared a person of the British persuasion the other day.

"The phrase had its origin in Philadelphia, where it is much in vogue, because certain dudes there believe it is English. No Englishman ever says 'Don't you know.' The expression he does use is 'You know,' such as 'I'm going up to London, you know, to get me new trousers, you know.'

"It may be a startler for certain young men about town, who by dint of great practice are able to interject 'doncherknow' at about every ten words in their conversation. I'm sorry to hurt their feelings."—New York Herald.

A COSTLY STRIKE.

MONETARY LOSS BY THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLES.

The Actual Outlay Has Already Amounted to Over a Million Dollars—Cost of the State Militia and Loss in Wages Foots Up to Half That Sum.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—The great lockout at Homestead is just one month old and has already cost over $1,000,000, besides the sacrifice of half a score of human lives and serious injuries to many times that number. Of the loss in cash, the military has cost in round figures $320,000, the workmen have lost in wages $180,000, and Carnegies have lost and spent as much more in getting new workmen. The workmen at Beaver Falls, Duquesne and the Union mills, in Pittsburg, have lost about $100,000 by their sympathy strike, and the firm is out $100,000 by the idleness of these plants. Added to this will be the county expenses for deputy sheriffs and murder trials, the expense to the city in hunting anarchists and to the nation for the congressional investigations. Another item of no mean significance is the loss to workmen and manufacturers in plants indirectly affected, which have been closed down for want of material. The locked out workmen have not as yet been deprived of the necessaries of life, and if the fight should last several weeks yet there is no danger of the workmen's families coming to actual want. Subscriptions have been coming in liberally and the relief work has been carried on judiciously and well.

RETURNING TO WORK.

Superintendent Potter Says the Backbone of the Strike Is Broken.

HOMESTEAD, Aug. 2.—Homestead striking steel workers are considerably agitated. They have satisfied themselves of the correctness of Superintendent Potter's statement that a number of former employes returned to work during the day. This evidence of weakening on the part of the men, who have all along claimed their loyalty to the association, weakens that organization and the streets are filled with strikers discussing the situation. Provost Marshal Mechling, fearing the break in the ranks of the strikers would lead to trouble, doubled the guard around the mill and in the streets adjacent thereto.

That the backbone of the strike has been broken is acknowledged by everyone save the members of the advisory committee and the more radical unionists. Superintendent Potter said to a United Press reporter: "Altogether sixty of our former employes have returned to work and we have been informed that many more will make application for their old places. Twenty-seven of our old men came in during the day. Twenty-four of them found their places still open but the others, I am sorry to say, were disappointed. But while they cannot step into the positions they gave up a month ago, these men will be given work. I feel very sorry for the majority of the strikers who were led into the present trouble by those in whom they had such implicit confidence, but when we announced that none of our own men would be discharged to make room for those who refused to return to work within the time specified, we meant exactly what we said."

Denied by the Advisory Board.

The advisory board of the strikers met and upon adjournment the secretary gave the following official statement to the United Press: "But two Homestead men went to the Homestead mill during the day. One was Edward Lyon, brother of United States District Attorney Lyon, of Pittsburg, and the other was Charles Gettle, a member of the Homestead school board, who will be deposed. There are less than 400 men in the mills. One hundred are tramps."

GIVEN A HEARING.

Frick's Assailant Appears in Court—Bail Fixed at $24,000.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Would-be Assassin Berkman was given a preliminary hearing in the county jail office during the afternoon and was admitted to bail aggregating $24,000, which was not furnished and the guilty anarchist was remanded for court. Police Judge Grip and Alderman McMasters presided at the hearing. Judge Grip examined witnesses on the charge of felonious assault preferred by Superintendent of Police O'Mara and held the prisoner in $10,000. Alderman McMasters examined witnesses on three different charges—entry of a building with intent to commit a felony, one charge of felonious assault and another charge of carrying concealed weapons. The elevator man of the Chronicle-Telegraph building and Vice Chairman Leashman of the Carnegie company were the only witnesses examined. In reply to questions the prisoner said he intended to kill Frick, not to torture him. He did not want to harm Mr. Leashman.

Anarchists Held.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Judge Gripp has held Knold and Bauer, the anarchists, in $2,000 bail on the conspiracy charge and refused bail on the accessory to murder charge. The hearing of Mollick's case is now in progress. The hearing of Mollick was not continued. He will be heard on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Frick Sits Up.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—Mr. Frick passed a very comfortable night; was out of his bed in the morning; ate a hearty breakfast, and no doubt will visit his office early in the week. It is said that no more bulletins of his condition will be issued by the attending surgeon.

More Militia Break Camp.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Battery B and the Sheridan troop of cavalry have arrived in Pittsburg from Homestead. There had been no previous intimation that they would break camp.

THE IMPERIAL

All Steel Windmill,

Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.

We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
ANTI-FREEZING
FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Special attention given to the

2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.

CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,

Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, August 1st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 23rd, 1892, viz: Joseph Duffy, Hd. No. 11,851 for the ne ¼ sec 18, twp 149, r 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter Morris, Cyrus Morris, Ole Anderson, Anders Anderson, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.

[16-21] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION of the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Company.

Know all men by these presents, that we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under and by virtue of Title two, (2) of Chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota for the year A. D. 1878, and the acts and laws amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE I.

The name of said corporation shall be the "Crookston Gas, Light and Heating Company." The general nature of its business shall be manufacturing gas, and distributing and selling the same for lighting and heating purposes anywhere in the state of Minnesota, and to that end may erect building, own real estate, lay gas mains, acquire franchises or any other thing that may be necessary or convenient in carrying on the said purpose; and that the principal place of business of said corporation shall be the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

ARTICLE II.

The time of the commencement of said corporation shall be the first day of August, A. D. 1892, and the continuance thereof shall be for the period of thirty (30) years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000 00) to be paid in at the times and in the manner provided by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which said corporation shall at any time be subject shall be the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,00 00).

ARTICLE V.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming this association for incorporation are William Anglim, John Cromb, Andrew D. Stephens, William D. Scott, Charles E. Sawyer, Lyman D. Marshall, John R. Clements and Hugh Thompson, all of the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, and Fred A. Flint, of the city of Stillwater, in the county of Washington and state of Minnesota.

ARTICLE VI.

The names of the first Board of Directors are William Anglim, John Cromb, Andrew D. Stephens, William D. Scott, Charles E. Sawyer, Lyman D. Marshall, John R. Clements, Hugh Thompson and Fred A. Flint. The government of said corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors which shall consist of nine members, each of whom shall be a stockholder in said corporation, and a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and until their successors are elected and qualified, Hugh Thompson shall be President, William Anglim Vice-President, Charles E. Sawyer Secretary, and Lyman D. Marshall Treasurer; said officers all to hold office until the annual meeting of said corporation, to be held the first Tuesday in August, A. D. 1893. The Directors, after the first herein named, shall be elected annually by the stockholders of said corporation at a stockholders meeting to be held at the principal office of said corporation, in said city of Crookston, at four o'clock p. m. on the first Tuesday in August of each and every year, beginning with the year A. D. 1893. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer after those named herein, shall be elected annually at a meeting of the Directors, which shall be held at the said principal office of the corporation on the same day as, and immediately after the said annual meeting of the stockholders by the Directors that day elected.

ARTICLE VII.

The number and amount of the shares in the capital stock of said corporation shall be two thousand (2,000) shares of the par value and amount of fifty dollars ($50 00) each.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Board of Directors shall have the power, and they may call such special and general meetings of the stockholders as in their judgment the interests of the corporation may require, and may at any general or special meeting of Board of Directors fill any vacancy in any of the offices herein named of officers or directors. Said Board of Directors may also make and adopt by-laws for the corporation and amend, alter or repeal the same, and may also adopt a seal for said corporation.

In witness whereof said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 14th day of July, A. D. 1892.

John Cromb, (SEAL.)
Lyman D. Marshall, (SEAL.)
John R. Clements, (SEAL.)
William Anglim, (SEAL.)
Charles E. Sawyer, (SEAL.)
William D. Scott, (SEAL.)
Andrew D. Stephens. (SEAL.)
Hugh Thompson, (SEAL.)
Fred A. Flint. (SEAL.)

Signed and sealed in presence of
William Watts, George J. McManns, witnesses to signature of John Cromb, Lyman D. Marshall, John R. Clements, Andrew D. Stephens, Hugh Thompson, Charles E. Sawyer, William Anglim and William D. Scott.
C. M. McClure, A. O'Shaughnessy, witnesses to signature of Fred A. Flint.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk, } ss.

On this 14th day of July, A. D. 1892, personally appeared before the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said county, William Anglim, John Cromb, Andrew D. Stephens, William D. Scott, Charles E. Sawyer, Lyman D. Marshall, John R. Clements and Hugh Thompson, to me well known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing articles of incorporation and they acknowledged that they executed the same freely and voluntarily.

(SEAL.) WILLIAM WATTS,
Notary Public,
Polk County, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Washington, } ss.

On this 16th day of July, A. D. 1892, personally appeared before the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said county, Fred A. Flint, to me well known to be one of the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument of Articles of Incorporation and he acknowledged that he executed the same freely and voluntarily.

(SEAL.) C. M. McCLURE,
Notary Public,
Washington County, Minn.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, }
County of Polk, Minnesota, }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1892, at five o'clock p. m. and was duly recorded in book "D" of miscellaneous records, on pages 604-6.

(SEAL.) JOHN LOCKEN,
By JOHN AMUNDSON,
Deputy.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
Department of State. }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book E 2 of incorporations, on page 596

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
Easier Payments,
Longer Interest
And More Reliable Than Building and Loan Associations.

BORROWERS
Having first-class security to offer should send for statement showing cost of loans if they desire to transfer their mortgages and reduce their interest.

NEW YORK MORTGAGE COMPANY,
MINNEAPOLIS,
400-401-402 Oneida Block. MINN.
[14-17]

E. D. SCHREADER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

All Calls receive Prompt Attention.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 22d, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on September 5th, 1892, viz: Mery Carpenter, Hd. No. 12,488, for the se¼ sw¼ and lot 3, Sec. 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Boivin, Fred Coe, Henry Huot, Ferdinand Pepin, all of Huot P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[15-20] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

NOW IS THE TIME
For the Next 30 Days,
At the New York Store,
A Grand Clearance Sale
Will be found.

SALE OPENS AUG. 1st,
Closes Sept. 1st.

During the above time every line of my immense stock will be offered at actual cost. I am not going out of business, but am preparing to reduce my stock before I move into my new quarters, which will be about September 1st, and in order to have less goods to move I intend to sell everything, regardless of quality or quantity, at

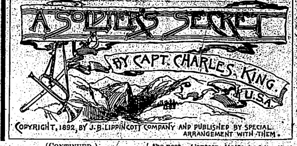
ACTUAL COST.

This is no closing-out sale, nor is it idle talk, we have the goods and they must be moved. If you want to procure bargains call upon me. Remember this offer

Lasts but 30 Days.

A. CHABOT.

DEFECTIVE PAGE


A SOLDIER'S SECRET
BY CAPT. CHARLES KING, U.S.A.

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(CONTINUED.)

officers, Brewster, "the swell of the subs," keeping close to Winifred Berrien, and claiming more and more of the glances of her big dark eyes. Down at the gate, the moonlight glinting on his polished saber, the officer of the day is exchanging a few low toned words with Major Berrien. Rolfe, who with silent and dogged resolution has taken his place at Miss Guthrie's side as she came down the stairs and escorted her to the doctor's, has turned from there and gone slowly across the parade to his own quarters on the other side. Everybody seems to see and know what has happened, and many half whispered comments are being made, not all in sympathy with the willowed lover. Everybody respects Rolfe, yet among the younger officers are several who feel no warmth of friendship for him, and, as between man and man, garrison girls can only side with the youngsters. Their story of their slight differences is sometimes told again and again; the elders' seldom, for theirs would hardly be believed.

Little by little the chat and laughter subside.

"Oh, why doesn't she come back?" pouts Miss Berrien. "The ambulances will be here in less than half an hour, and we won't see anything of her." A chorus of girlish voices echoes Winifred's views. Mrs. Berrien and Mrs. Parker at this moment come forth from the house and look expectantly up the road.

"How long they are!" says Winnie again. "What can keep them, mamma?"

"Packing, I doubt not, my child."

"But the wagon's gone, trunks and all. It can't be that."

"Still, I would not fret about it, Winnie. Has she not promised to come next spring and pay us a long visit?"

"Yes, but who knows where we may all be next spring, or what may happen meantime? Every paper we get is full of stories of the ghost dances among the Sioux, and if there should be another Indian war"——

"Nonsense, Winifred! Don't think of such a thing. After all this regiment has had to suffer in Indian battle, you don't suppose we, of all others, would be sent from here to a winter campaign in the northern department? We've seen the last of such troubles, God be thanked!"

Major Berrien, his interview with the officer of the day ended, has just started to rejoin the group on the veranda when he hears his wife's pious words. He whirls around sharply.

"Oh, captain, there's one thing I forgot to tell you." And the saber of the officer of the day clanks against his leg as Captain Porter faces about. The younger officers go on with their blithe chat; but Mrs. Berrien has known her lord twenty long years, and no sooner has the officer of the day departed than she hastens to join him.

"Dick," she falters, "surely you do not believe that there is any chance of the Twelfth going, even if there should be trouble? Dick, tell me."

"Berengaria, beloved inquisitor," he begins, "I didn't even know there was a row anywhere."

But she rebukes him by a single glance.

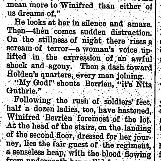
"Tell me, Dick," she persists, and clings to his arm. "You don't think, after all we've been through, that, now that we are so happily settled here, there is a possibility of such a thing? It isn't only for myself now. It's—it would mean more to Winifred than either of us dreams of."

He looks at her in silence and amaze. Then—then comes sudden distraction. On the stillness of night there rises a scream of terror—a woman's voice uplifted in the expression of an awful shock and agony. Then a dash toward Holden's quarters, every man joining.

"My God!" shouts Berrien, "it's Nita Guthrie."

Following the rush of soldiers' feet, half a dozen ladies, too, have hastened, Winifred Berrien foremost of the lot. At the head of the stairs, on the landing of the second floor, dressed for her journey, lies the fair guest of the regiment, a senseless heap, with the blood flowing from underneath her pallid face.

CHAPTER II.



When did you shave off your beard, sergeant?

Indian summer was over and done. For three days the wind had been blowing hard from the northwest, and the air was as clear as an Arizona sky, the distant outlines sharp as the tooth of the prairie blast. Colonel Farquhar had [illegible] without saying why, returned [illegible] the post. Captain Rolfe had "cut" the club, once a favorite resort, and was much in Dr. Holden's company—Holden, who was lonely enough now that his wife and little ones were gone. Throughout the garrison there was one leading topic for conversation and conjecture—Miss Guthrie's strange adventure the night of her intended departure and her equally strange conduct thereafter. She had remained senseless but a few moments.

Gentle hands had raised and borne her to the bed in the room she was evidently just about entering when suddenly halted by some mysterious cause. Here, when restored to consciousness, an almost hysterical attack of laughing and weeping had followed upon her prostration. She insisted on attempting to rise and go to the train, as originally planned, but this Holden positively forbade. He had succeeded in stanching the flow of the blood from a jagged cut near the temple, and could suggest ready theory as to the cause thereof—in falling she had probably struck the edge of the little wooden post at the top of the balusters—but beyond this explanation there was absolutely nothing. Nita Guthrie would only account for her sudden terror by the half nervous, half laughing statement that she thought she saw a ghost, had played the coward and turned to run.

But to the trained physician it was evident she had received a severe shock. Despite her pleadings Dr. Holden had refused to allow her to attempt the journey until three days had elapsed, during which time, though she laughed at him and laughed at herself, her condition continued so nervous and excitable that he would not permit visitors to see her. This was pretty hard treatment, thought her many lady friends at the post, but he was wise and they could only obey. When the evening came for the departure a large contingent, ladies and officers both, assembled to say farewell, and Nita, Mrs. Holden, each of the children and even the nurse could have had two or three escorts to the train. But no one had opportunity to say much to the central figure of all this sympathetic interest. Only at the last moment did she appear, and was ushered almost instantly to the waiting carriage by Holden, who had only summoned her when vigilant eyes had reported the headlight of the express visible far up the valley. But then down at the dark platform of the station faithful, sad faced Rolfe was waiting, and in the minute or two that intervened before the huge train came glaring, hissing and thundering alongside he managed to have a word or two with her.

Mrs. Vance, had she been present, might have vowed that Nita shrank and clung to Holden's arm, but others who were there saw her extend her gloved hand cordially, saw that Rolfe clung to it an instant—charitable others who could only wave adieu, for the party was hurried aboard, and away went the express, the tail lights of the rear sleeper disappearing in the dripping gloom around the bend, for, as though in sympathy with the mourning of the post, a drizzling rain had begun to fall just after retreat. Rolfe, gazing after them to the last, wore that look seen on the face of many another man many another time. There can be few sensations more dismal than that of watching the disappearing lights of the train that bears away one's best beloved, especially in the eyes of him who stands rejected.

"Let me drive you home, Rolfe," said Holden kindly. "Two of a kind," was his mental addition. And Rolfe turned slowly away, neither man saying another word until once more they stood at the gate of the now deserted home.

"Come in and have a pipe."

"Thanks, not—now, doctor." A long wistful pause, then—"Well, good night."

"Good night, old man. Come when you will; I'll be lonely now." And the doctor stood and gazed after him long and earnestly as the captain strode into the darkness out over the parade.

Within the days that followed, when he had leisure to think it all over, Holden felt his perplexities increase. Up to the very last Nita had persisted in her statement that nothing had happened to warrant the absurd exhibition she had made of herself. "I was overwrought, nervous, unstrung," she said. "I had not been feeling quite well. I had run up to the room for my gloves, which I had left upon the table. I had not reached the door, and it was just the waving of those white curtains in the draft from the side window. I must have thought I saw a ghost, and, like a fool, I screamed and tripped, and—voila tout."

But Holden had known her for six years and felt well assured she was not of the stuff that is easily stricken with terror. With every confidence in her veracity in general he did not in the least believe her now. The more he studied the matter he felt that she was hiding something from them one and all, even from Jennie, whom she dearly loved and whom ordinarily she frankly trusted. It was evident that Jennie, too, believed, as did her husband, the doctor, that there was something behind it all. But Jennie was gone, and, except possibly Rolfe, there was no one to aid him in his search after the truth. Rolfe's [illegible] the gloom that [illegible] incredible. Rolfe evidently wanted to know Holden's suspicions or surmises, and again and again led up to the subject, [illegible] much as he esteemed him Rolfe was hardly the man to make a confidant of now. Was he not Nita's avowed though rejected lover?

Of course, no time had been lost in making investigation on the night of the occurrence. Even while the doctor and others were raising the unconscious girl from the floor, half a dozen officers were scouring the premises for signs of intruders and had found absolutely nothing. The room occupied by Miss Guthrie in the doctor's house was immediately to the left at the head of the stairs. The hall was broad, the landing roomy. It was one of the oldest sets of quarters at the post, and an oddity in its way. Entering the door of the rear room on the east, three windows appeared, two opening at the back and one at the side. The two at the back looked out over the roof of the rear porch. It was perfectly practicable for any one with a ladder to have clambered to this roof, and, had the blinds been open, peered in the windows at the occupant. But there was no ladder. What was more, the blinds were tight shut and bolted on the inside. The shades within were drawn down, and the lace curtains looped over each.

Between them stood a long, old fashioned mirror above the toilet table, draped with lace curtains very much as were the windows themselves. No one from without could have been visible to any one within. No one within could have been seen by any one without. Moreover, the Holdens' cook—an indomitable Irishwoman—was on the back porch at the moment of Miss Guthrie's fright saying good night to Corporal Murphy, who had long been Kathleen's devoted admirer, and both stood ready to swear that nobody was on that roof. The rear windows thus disposed of, the doctor had turned his attention to the window at the side, and here there was possibility of explanation.

As has been said, the Holdens' house was one of the oldest at the old frontier fort, but so solidly and substantially had it been built that, when others were condemned and ordered replaced along the row, the authorities had decided to retain "Bayard Hall." It was originally a double set, with hallway in common, intended for the use of four bachelor officers, each to have his two rooms, there being four rooms on the first and four on the second floor, while the kitchen and servants' rooms were placed in a wooden addition at the rear. The ground fell away rapidly from the front piazza, so that while the first floor front was but a few steps higher than the walk, the rear porch was a full story above the ground, giving abundant space for storerooms, etc., under that part of the house, and necessitating a flight of a dozen steps to reach the porch or the kitchen doorway. Around the front and sides of the second story there ran originally a broad gallery, but this was before the days of the war of the rebellion, during which the post was little used, and when, after certain repairs and alterations, the house was declared assignable as family quarters, the old wooden gallery had been condemned and torn down. Nevertheless, the beams which were its support on the east were found solid and firm.

They projected through the wall of rough hewn stone, and an old time quartermaster, selecting the house for his own use, had thrown a light gallery out upon them. It made such a convenient place for flower pots, shrubs, bathtubs and things of that description, said he. Furthermore it was a place where he could go in the warm evenings and smoke and sip his toddy with his chosen associates, and not have every garrison gabbler crowding in to disturb their chat and absorb his precious Monongahela. The gallery had no roof, was only five feet wide and was inaccessible except through this one window, which the unsociable major had had cut down level with the floor. "Robbers' Roost" the disdainful subalterns used to call it in the days when bluff old Blitz had occupied the quarters and barred out all but his chums, and by the same name was it known when Holden moved in with his wife and olive branches and took up his abode there a few years before the opening of this story.

When the Eleventh marched out and the Twelfth came in, Colonel Farquhar, finding the doctor in possession, decided that the Holdens should not be disturbed—that there was abundant room for others in the new quarters. The Holdens entertained a great deal. Pleasant people were visiting them month after month, and everybody in the Twelfth blessed them for the brightness and gayety their presence lent to the garrison. A sterling fellow was Holden, one of the best men in one of the very best corps, personally and professionally, in our little army; and as for his wife, an accomplished society woman, a St. Louis belle, still in the heydey of youthful womanhood, everybody in the garrison delighted in her friendship and kindliness. There was no more popular parlor than Holden's, and night after night the young officers gathered there. But "Robbers' Roost" had fallen into disuse. The glass door was generally shut, and the venetian blinds with which old Blitz had decorated it were ordinarily closed except when this, one of their two guest chambers, was occupied. Shades and lace curtains similar to those at the rear windows draped it within, so that from the interior this side door presented almost the same appearance as the windows themselves, and it stood directly opposite the hall door.

But Miss Guthrie had become enthusiastic over the lovely view down the Pawnee valley from that side gallery. She was frequently to be seen there. She had gone out for one farewell look as the valley lay flooded in the light of the full moon, and this was immediately after changing her dress. She was exclaiming over its beauty as arrayed for her journey she came running down the stairs to join her hostess and the excited children in the parlor. She suddenly missed her gloves, remembered that she had left them in her room, [illegible] Holden at the instant was in his own room, the rear room on the opposite side of the house, and was changing his best uniform into something more suitable for a run down to the railway.

This had delayed him a second or two, so that Brewster and Randolph, two of the most active of the junior officers, were foremost, at his heels as he flew up the stairs. His first care was for Nita, but the youngsters had bounded into the room and out on the gallery, as though expecting to overtake some intruder there. The side door was wide open, the shade up, the lace curtains drawn apart. If any one had been in the room escape to the gallery was easy enough, but from there there was practically none except by a leap of fifteen or twenty feet to the hard ground below. No one had run out, either front or back, for Murphy and the Irish cook were at the rear on the east side, the rushing swarm of officers at the front. If any one had hidden there escape unobserved was well nigh impossible. No one was found—no trace of any one. Indeed, when Nita was permitted to talk she vowed that no one had been there. She herself had left the blinds, door and curtains open as she came in from the moonlit gallery, had turned out her lamp and descended the stairs. The gallery doorway could not be seen from where she fell, and as all was darkness in the room itself, how could she have seen any one?

Out on the gallery, of course, any one would have been revealed, thanks to the brilliancy of the full moon, almost as in the broad glare of day; but one had to be at the hall door or in the square room itself in order to see the gallery at all, and Nita declared, as before, that she had not reached the door. What she fancied was a ghost, bathed in a pale, cold light, was probably the white curtains of the rear windows. But the light—whence came that?

The possibility of any one having been in the room was not entertained. Prompt and thorough search had been made in every nook and corner of the the upper story. The rooms of the nurse and children were on the westward side of the hall, and the nurse was in one of them, putting on her hat, at the very moment. The front room on the east was unoccupied. Nita had chosen the other because of that gallery and its lovely view. Then there was the rear slope of the main roof above the gallery. That, thought Holden, might have offered a way of escape, because it was out of sight from the parade.

But Brewster and Randolph had both essayed to reach the eaves, and even when standing on the railing could barely touch them with the tips of their fingers. Then, again, a sentry walked along the edge of the slope leading to the river bottom south of the long row of officers' quarters and close behind the rear fence, but he was at the eventful moment well down the row beyond Hazlett's house, whereas Dr. Holden's was at the eastern end of the line. The moon shone full against the back fence, said the sentry, and he was sure he would have seen anybody who ran out of the gate of the doctor's yard, and the first who appeared were the searching officers, Corporal Murphy with them. Several men had then come running from the direction of the laundresses' quarters to the west, and after them Sergeant Ellis. Indeed, it was Ellis who first suggested a search of the roof by means of a ladder. He was sergeant in charge of the fire apparatus kept in that long, low building at the east end, and had the keys of the door.

It was by his aid that some of the junior officers made a thorough examination of the roof and the front porch. No more signs there than had hitherto been found. No, the sentry on the south post was confident that no man came out of Holden's yard until he got to the gate, whither he had run the instant he heard the cry. He thought it might be a lamp explosion or a fire, and he was watching with eager eyes. He had been on post nearly two hours when the alarm came, and, except Corporal Murphy and the quartermaster's men who took the trunks, he had not seen or heard a man about the premises. Kathleen, the nursemaid, and the children had been home all the evening, and they had neither seen nor heard anybody.

Captain Rolfe, unable to sleep, and making the rounds on his own account about one o'clock, found the sentry of the third relief gazing curiously in at the open back gate, and questioned him as to what excited his attention.

"Nothing, sir," was the prompt reply of the trooper, as he threw his carbine to the position of "arms port." "I was simply wondering how any man could have ventured in there this bright night and expected to get out unseen, especially early in the evening, when men are passing to and fro all the time."

"What made you think any one had been there?" asked the captain quietly.

"Everybody has heard by this time that there was a search made, and that the young lady had seen something to frighten her. Besides, Sergeant Ellis spoke of it to me an hour ago."

"What was the sergeant doing on your post at midnight?"

"Why, sir, the captain remembers Sergeant Ellis is in charge of the firehouse and sleeps there. He came out a little before twelve and said he'd lost his pet pipe while he was hunting around with Lieutenant Brewster after he brought the ladder, and I let him pass in, sir. He said he'd been working there long after taps, and it would be all right. He found the pipe, sir, right at the edge of the wood pile, yonder. He showed it to me as he came out."

Captain Rolfe was silent a moment. Ordinarily none of the enlisted men had any right to be away from quarters after the "lights out" signal, but this case was unusual. Furthermore, Ellis was a man superior in intelligence, a sergeant of more than a year's standing, and one who had been selected for this special duty for the very reason that, holding himself much aloof from the average run of [illegible] he could be [illegible] to his duties as custodian of the fire house.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,

THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

I. O. O. F. Block,
Crookston.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS,
Leaders in Low Prices.

You Can Buy Reliable
AGRICULTURAL
MACHINERY
OF
SYLVESTER & FINSETH,
CHEAPER AND BETTER

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shep New Vibrator **Threshing Machine**. Also the Jackson, Mitchell Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also ca everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and in everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher

SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Mi

Schmidt, the Painter,

CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

WALL PAPER.

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

TRY PEAKE,

THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,

FOR BARGAINS.

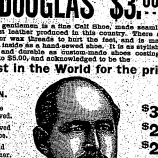
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S
$2 & $1.7
SCHOOL SHOES.



TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

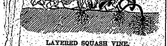
DEFECTIVE PAGE

FARM AND GARDEN

TWO GARDEN FOES.

The Squash Vine Borer and Squash Bug That Attack Vines.

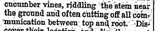
In fighting the squash vine borer the first aim should be to repel the moth and prevent her from depositing her eggs on the plants. Perhaps this may be success- lly accomplished by placing corncobs eared with coal tar, turpentine, kerosene or carbolic acid near the roots of the plants. Greiner, in "How to Make the Garden Pay," says:



LAYERED SQUASH VINE.

If we have not been successful in keeping the moth off we should hunt up and destroy the larvæ (borers) when they first begin to tunnel through the main stock near the surface of the soil. They give the preference to pumpkins, squashes and similar members of the gourd family, but also attack melon and cucumber vines, riddling the stem near the ground and often cutting off all communication between top and root. Discover their location and dig them out with the point of a sharp knife. With squash and other plants which readily strike root from the joints it is the easiest thing in the world to practically prevent all injury. All you have to do is to cover the first joints firmly with fresh soil as soon as the vines begin to run. The plants, as shown in picture from the work quoted, can then be made entirely independent of their original roots.

In July patches of dark brown eggs ay be found on the under side of the aves of pumpkins, squashes, etc., while e squash bugs are hidden under rubish, clods of soil, stones, etc., near the lants. Few things seem to be repulsive nough for them to keep or drive them off the plants, but plaster flavored with kerosene or carbolic acid may be tried. It may at least tend to lesson their numbers. Trapping is yet the only sure remedy. Place pieces of shingles, small



TWEEZERS FOR KILLING BUGS.

es or rubbish of some sort about the and examine them for bugs every ning, dispatching them by shaking a dish containing some kerosene or hing them with home made tweezers isting of a simple piece of band iron bent as here shown. The bug is lsive and has a most disagreeable , but should be fought with per- ncy.

Sowing Wheat Early.

is not the size of the wheat plant, t its vigor and healthy growth that sures its vitality through the winter. On rich soil it is often better to defer sowing until late in September. There is less of leaf to draw on the root during winter, or to be transplanted if the root should chance to be lifted up by frost. As for the idea that a large growth of leaf keeps the ground from deep freezing, it is absurd, for every winter frost penetrates always as deep as the furrow, and often much deeper. The small wheat plant has not struck its roots deeply. When the surface soil expands it lifts these roots with it.

Early sown wheat, especially when sown in a dry time, has roots that strike down deeply. These are snapped whenever a surface thaw occurs, while the roots are held below and the surfaces freezes again. The top is then greatly disproportioned to the root. It is a good plan when wheat is getting a large fall growth to turn in sheep or young calves to crop the leaves. They lessen liability to injury by decreasing the top in case the root is thrown out. Besides this the tramping of the soil is beneficial. It compacts it around the roots, and thus compacted the soil is less absorptive of water, from which comes the chief danger from winter freezing and thawing.—American Cultivator.

Harvesting Potatoes.

The harvesting of the potato crop should not be undertaken until growth has entirely ceased. The general date at which early or late varieties are ready for digging is pretty well known, but it is of course regulated more or less by the meteorological conditions of the season. The raising of the tubers should always be delayed to the latest limit, if the maximum weight is desired, but frequently growers dig their crops too soon and consequently lose a benefit which is sometimes important. When all the lateral foliage of the plant is faded, and there remains at the top of the stalk a bunch of leaves, it may be concluded for a certainty that the plant is still working and making a quantity of organic matter especially destined for the tubers, which even in a fortnight sensibly increases the weight and richness, but as soon as this bunch is faded there is no gain, and the digging of the crop should begin.

Ivy Poisoning.

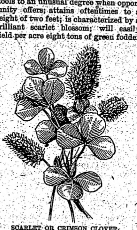
many persons are poisoned every by ivy that it is well to learn how listinguish the plant at a glance and id it. Orchard and Garden tells how istinguish it from the woodbine or ginia creeper, which is harmless, but en confounded with the poison ivy. e woodbine has five leaves, the poison y only three. The latter also has aves of a lighter, more vivid green id more glossy. It climbs on fences nd stone walls, which it covers thickly, ut often branches out more like a tree than a vine. Many sufferers from ivy poisoning have been cured by bathing the poisoned parts in a strong lye made from wood ashes, while a few doses of olive oil, taken immediately, will often give relief.

SCARLET CLOVER.

How It Is Regarded at the Delaware Experiment Station.

The cultivation of scarlet clover, or crimson clover as it is more usually named, is receiving much attention in Delaware, and the experiment station of that state has issued a bulletin on the subject from which it appears that many persons entertain erroneous ideas in regard to the plant.

As described in a station bulletin scarlet clover is an annual. About the first week in June it can be expected to mature a crop of seed from sowings made during the preceding July, August and September. If pastured in the early spring it renews its growth, in part at least, and matures at the usual time. A May sowing attempted once at the station gave a very heavy growth during the following fall, but no blossoms appeared, and the plants were destroyed during the winter by a fungus harbored under the excessive forage. It is a rank grower at one stage of its development; stools to an unusual degree when opportunity offers; attains oftentimes to a height of two feet; is characterized by a brilliant scarlet blossom; will easily yield per acre eight tons of green fodder if cut between the 5th and 10th of May; roots to a depth of four feet even in unfavorable soils, and for silage hay or to plow down for green manure compares well under favorable conditions with any leguminous crop.



SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER.

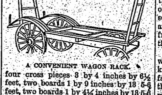
In comparison with ordinary red clover its most marked peculiarities are (1) its ability to flourish on relatively poor soils; (2) its development during the fall, winter and spring. Growing at a time of the year when most of our foul weeds are in seed, it escapes one danger and, provided with an unusually well developed root system, it finds sufficient food when the red clover would be on half rations. As it grows when wheat and even rye seem dormant, it cannot be seeded with winter grain. One or the other crop would be destroyed. As it is in blossom on or about May 1 it can be used for many other purposes than those usually served by red clover, particularly for soiling and for plowing down in place of rye.

European writers mention five varieties of this clover differing essentially from each other in their relative powers to withstand winter weather. It is said the Delaware type of scarlet clover has stood low temperatures when seeded upon any proper soil in that state.

A Model Wagon Rack.

The wagon rack illustrated in the accompanying cut was built by the students of the North Carolina Agricultural college last season. The report upon it is that it can be placed on any farm wagon by lengthening out the reach to suit the length of the rack. It has been found suitable for the convenient and easy loading of hay, grain or corn fodder.

The list of materials, which cost $7.46 in Raleigh, is as follows: Two sills 2 by 6 inches by 14 feet dressed on two sides, four pieces 1½ by 3 inches by 3½ feet, four cross pieces 3 by 4 inches by 6½ feet, two boards 1 by 9 inches by 13 5-6 feet, two boards 1 by 4½ inches by 13 5-6 feet, four side pieces 1 by 4 inches by 8 2-3 feet, six bows 1 by 3 by 6 1-6 feet. The two ladders take four pieces 1½ by 3 inches by 6⅓ feet, two pieces 1½ by 2 inches by 2¼ feet, two pieces 1½ by 2 inches by 2¾ feet, two rounds 3 7-12 feet long, two stakes at the hind corners 1¼ by 1½ by 20 inches, twelve oak pins ⅜ by 8 inches. There are two blocks needed under the front crosspiece 4 by 4 by 2¾ inches, four under the second crosspiece 1½ by 2¾ by 4 inches. The bolts needed are two carriage bolts ⅝ by 14 inches, six ⅝ by 10 inches, four ⅝ by 7 inches, sixteen ⅜ by 5 inches, four ¼ by 8½ inches, twenty ¼ by 2½ inches, eight screws of ⅝ inch wire, 2 inches long, and fourteen washers.



A CONVENIENT WAGON RACK.

News and Notes.

An increase of 50 per cent. is expected in the rice crop of the United States this season.

Wisconsin appropriates $12,000 per year for institute work. Seventy-six farmers' institutes were held in that state last year.

Ohio held 124 institutes last year at a cost of less than $8,000.

Readers interested in the third exhibition of the New York and New England Agricultural and Industrial society, to be held on the Albany fair grounds during the week beginning Sept. 19, can obtain the premium list by application to the secretary, J. C. Cuyler, 44½ Broadway, Albany.

The returns for the census for cereal crops indicate a very decided increase in the acreage of oats in several of the western states, notable changes in the [illegible]

WEAVING WAS AN ART

IN THE DAYS OF HOMESPUN WOMEN USED TO WORK HARD.

Our Grandmothers Used to Spend Much Time Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Netting and Embroidering—They Manufactured All Their Own Cloth.

In the days of homespun four ounces of lint, cotton or a half pound of lock wool was a day's stint in spinning, though a clever spinner could easily do twice as much. Wool was often colored before spinning—dyed black or red, then carded with white. The resultant thread, steel or red mixed, was wonderfully soft and harmonious in color.

Old silk carefully raveled, then carded with white wool or cotton, made the silk mixed that was such a favorite for the long stockings worn with knee breeches, as well as for homespun gowns. They were woven in checks, stripes and cloudings. One of the prettiest was dice cloth—a kind of basket weave—of alternate white and black or gray threads, thirteen to the group. It was troublesome to weave—a thread too many made a balk in the pattern. Children and servants had simple checks in blue or copperas and white. Linseys for winter wear were gorgeous in green and scarlet and black and blue.

Dyeing was part of the home work, as well as weaving and spinning. From walnut hulls, bark and root came twenty shades of brown. Green walnuts and sumach berries gave a beautiful fast black that did not stain the wearer. Hickory bark or peach leaves gave a glowing yellow; swamp maple, a blackish purple; sugar maple, a light leather tint, and oak bark, set with copperas, a handsome grayish color. In fact, a skilled dyer could get twenty colors from the woods and fields.

Except for flannels, carpets and blankets the warp was usually of flax or cotton. A very pretty carpet had half the warp of coarse wool doubled—a strand of green and one of brown. In weaving when the woof came uppermost a very coarse wool thread was shot in. When the cotton came up a very fine thread caught and held it almost invisibly. Beaten up thick the effect was that of a mossy, clouded Turkey fabric. Other carpets were woven in stripes or plain, like webbing, the woolen woof threads passing over and under the cotton warp two at a time.

Size was estimated by the number of threads that, laid side by side, made cloth the regulation yard wide. The coarsest was 400. From that it went up and up with hardly a limit except that of the spinners' skill and patience. There was scarcely anything they couldn't weave on the looms—jersey and serge, and cotton and linsey, house linen, bed linen, blankets and counterpanes. The counterpane was homespun high water mark. Woolen ones had usually the figure in colors skipped up on a white or blue ground. Those of cotton were left white and bleached till they dazzled the eyes. Of some easy patterns a clever woman could weave eight yards in a day.

Of honeycomb, huckaback and diamond draper three yards was a good day's work. Fancy patterns were more tedious. The crown of skill and patience was knotted cloth. The weave was perfectly plain, but at intervals of an inch a big soft cord was woven in and pulled up in little knots all along its length. Over the body of the cloth they formed regular diamonds. For the center they made an elaborate arabesque design. Down one side of the spread the maker generally drew them up to shape her initials, with either the date of making in roman letters or her [illegible]band's name opposite, to balance [illegible].

There was room, and to spare. Beds in those days stood four feet from the floor. Counterpanes were three yards by four without the fringe, which was either woven with dates and initials in the deep open heading or knitted in open lozenge pattern to which deep tassels were attached. It fell over a valance, also homespun, and was either fringed or edged with netted points at the bottom.

Weaving was not the sum of housewifery in that era. The good dames knew as much of embroidery as their favored great-granddaughters. One of them has left behind her a monumental piece of work, in which can be found no less than nineteen different stitches, many of them among the rarest and most difficult known.

The netting needle and stirrup filled up many a day. The bed was the piece de resistance in furnishing then. It was a tall four poster, and, besides counterpane and valance, had netted curtains and netted points, edging the long pillow and bolster cases. Window curtains were netted, too, besides edgings and fringes for all kinds of household articles. In particular the "toilets" that fell over the high square bureaus had often a netted fall half a yard deep around them. In addition, caps, ruffles, purses and fichus were netted. The latter were called dress handkerchiefs, and folded high about the throat over the low cut gowns. On them the netter lavished her choicest art.

Sometimes the mesh was as fine almost as bobbinet. Netted capes were high in favor, but the square with long ends was accounted better for young women. Sometimes they had fringe or tassels about the edge, or even a ruffle of the net with a big pattern run in. The handsomest finish was embroidery. For that the net was tacked smooth over cloth, the figures were wrought through both, then the under fabrics were cut away, leaving something closely approaching old rose point.

The women who practiced these arts made tatting, knit lace, stockings, mittens, tufted gloves, overshoes, comforters, garters, galluses and many things besides. Before their works follow them it might be well if some collector should gather up and keep safe for later [illegible]

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie.
Badger,	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Cairuth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lomber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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SURPLUS, - - - $14,200

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N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Peter Johnson, D. S. No. 11712 for 1 lot 6, sec 6, twp 152, r 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: F. Tiedt, L. S. Hancock, Geo. Easby, Fritz Malloh, all of Euclid, Minn.
11-16. HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block. CROOKSTON, MINN.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
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Proprietor of Main Street
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Grand Forks Fence Co.,
Grand Forks, N. D.

Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.
Best..............$2.45 to $2.50 per 98 lbs.
North Star...... 2.30 to 2.35 " "
Fife.......................... 1.90 " "
Skip Jack.................. 1.25 " "
Bran........................10.00 " ton.
Shorts......................10.00 " "
Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

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J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

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H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 12th, 1892, viz: Mathias S. Hilde, T. C. No. 3,647, for the se¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ole Walde, Severt Hamer, Joe Larson, Lewis Locken, all of Crookston P. O., Polk county, Minn.
[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 8th, 1892, viz: Ole Knutson, for the heirs of Ole O. Knutson; Hd. 11,462, for lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 30 Tp. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knute Grinde, of Crookston, Minn., Andreas Anderson and Ole Anderson of Tilden, Minn., Erick O. Knutson, of Crookston, Minn.
[11-16] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor. of Broadway and Third Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West		East
7:40 p m De.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:15 a m "	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:00 p m
12:1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:45 p m
FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 5:00 p m
ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 5:00 p m
GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m. Depart 7:55 p m

The only road in the Northwest making connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with morning trains for Chicago and South. Dining and Sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets for sale to all principal places, and baggage checked to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE
Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana — FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. — Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines. — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and receiver, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 19th, 1892, viz: Bersvend O. Roen, D. S. No. 11,959, for the nw¼ nw¼ Sec. 30, Tp 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin O. Neegaard, Aener Olson, Herman Helgesen, Charley Olson, all of Neillsville P. O., Polk county, Minn.
[13-18] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

'Round Home

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 64.
2 Northern 53.
3 Northern 40.

E. C. Davis made a business trip to St. Paul this week.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs visited Grand Forks on Monday.

Prof. Rocheleau left for Chicago last Saturday evening.

Attorney A. A. Miller was at Grand Forks last week.

Mrs. C. E. Page, of Minneapolis, is visiting Mrs. J. G. McGrew.

Blueberries seem to be very plentiful in the market this year.

Charlie Vine invites JOURNAL readers to call and sample his meats.

For plain or fancy job work leave orders at the JOURNAL job rooms.

W. D. Wilson and Geo. Fontaine went out to Maple Lake Wednesday on their bikes.

Charlie Vine buys only the choicest of beeves for his trade. Try Charlie.

Frank Bivins and Will Bugg went out to the lake to spend the Sabbath.

E. M. McCaslin has accepted a situation with the Crookston Furniture Company.

Hon. Geo. R. Roberts, of Stephen, made this office a pleasant call on Tuesday evening.

A break in the water main at McKinnon's carriage shop on Monday caused some little delay in the service.

J. S. Nichols writes us that Dr. Fish will be at the farmers' picnic at Maple lake next Saturday to help the farmers celebrate.

Alexander McKinnon, A. Dufresne, J. E. Morrisey and Tom Wallace went down to the democratic state convention this week.

George Sebastian and wife intend soon to remove to Minneapolis.

Frank Arnold dropped in from Minneapolis last week for a brief visit with the folks. He expects to go on the road again about Oct. 12.

J. F. Holmes and P. G. Falardeau, two of Red Lake Falls' prominent democrats, were in the city last week attending the democratic convention.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Ellington went out to Devil's Lake Saturday, where Mrs. Ellington will visit for a week. Mr. Ellington returned Sunday evening.

Mrs. E. M. Stanton and little son returned last Thursday morning from Rhineland, Wis., where they have been visiting for several weeks.

John Alderman has sold his lot on Robert street to a Minneapolis man and it is said that the purchaser is figuring on building a brick store upon it at once.

Pres. Lord, of the Moorhead Normal school, who has had charge of Prof. Rocheleau's department in the training school since Monday, returns home this evening.

The brick-work on Anderson and Olsen's new block on Robert street has passed the first floor and will soon be completed. That will make another fine building for Robert street.

The tin roof on the new addition to the Fournet block is completed and soon the building will be all ready for occupancy. Felix has had good weather for his work and has improved it to the utmost.

Bert Duntley went over to his new house in Jerome's addition, swept it out and got it ready for the painters. As soon as they get through with it he will have a neat and cosy residence to move into.

While driving out to Maple lake last Saturday Mr. S. Rosenthal had the misfortune to be thrown out of the rig, and had one of his limbs so badly sprained that he has had to hobble around with a cane for several days.

Adolph and Fred Rauch with their mother and sister returned from their sad journey to Buffalo, Wis., where they went last week with the remains of Adolph Rauch, Sr., for interment. They were delayed in St. Paul one day by washouts.

The open air concerts given by the Queen City band are becoming more popular. Under the leadership of Prof. Casad the band has greatly improved during the summer and have added many new and popular selections to their collection of music. A city or town can have no better advertisement than a good band.

Rev. J. J. Edwards has had to resign his duties here on account of catarrhal trouble which he is afflicted with. Upon the advice of his physician, he is going to Florida in the hope of getting permanent relief. He has sold his household effects and will leave to-morrow (Friday). Mr. Edwards is well liked as a pastor and his congregation are loth to see him depart. Both he and Mrs. Edwards have made many friends here, who hope that the change will be beneficial to Mr. Edwards. He preached his farewell sermon last Sunday.

[illegible] Carr was down from the town of Columbia last week. Reports crops booming on the east side.

C. W. Palmer arrived from Troy, N. Y., on Thursday morning of last week to spend a few months looking after his business interests here.

W. L. Palmer of the Fosston Thirteen Towns, spent several days in the city since the convention last week, returning on Tuesday morning.

C. H. Saake is tapping the mains at the corner of Broadway and Second streets to put water into the building that he recently purchased there.

John McKinnon commenced grading Robert street on Tuesday morning, and that street now wears a very much torn up and bedraggled appearance.

Reports of rust come from different portions of the county, but as yet not extensive enough to cause much apprehension, though the wet weather we have had may have a tendency to mix things.

Aleck McDonald returned last Friday from a five months' visit to old friends in Ontario. He says that while he had a grand good time he is glad to get back where there is an air of enterprise visible.

N. S. Gervais left for Ontario last Monday evening to be gone about two weeks. Somehow we have obtained the impression that when he returns it will not be alone, but he will be accompanied by a life partner. Congratulations, N. S.

Dan Sully appeared at the Grand on Monday evening in "The Millionaire" to a fair audience. Everybody seemed to be immensely pleased, and well they might be, for Dan is always clever, and he has good support in this play.

G. H. Palmer went down to St Paul as a delegate to the State convention, and while there took a notion to go to Faribault and see his brother there, and he also went to call on Dickmann, the ex-register, whom he found enjoying good health and as jolly as ever.

An excursion party, consisting of O. J. Barnes, Sam Rosenthal, A. E. Permain and Max Ericsson started for Maple Lake on Saturday evening. When out six or seven miles the buggy broke down and they had to walk back to the city and forego the pleasure of a day at the lake.

O. H. Richardson returned on Sunday morning from a short visit to his old home in New York, where he was called by the sickness of his father and brother. He says there is more business to the square inch in any Polk county township than in the whole state of New York.

We have noticed in passing Charlie Vine's meat market that he always has a crowd waiting for their choice meats, so we asked Charlie "How's trade?" "Well," said he, "I can't complain. I am killing four beeves, two to three hogs, and as many sheep per day to supply my customers, and I can see no reason to complain of such business.

Reports in all eastern papers show the mortality to be very great from the effects of heat in eastern cities. While we have had extremely hot weather here we have heard of no one being overcome by it. As a general thing, during our hot spells a fine breeze prevails, which helps out wonderfully and probably helps in no small degree to prevent sunstroke.

S. M. McKee went down to Detroit lake Wednesday evening of last week, returning on Saturday evening with Mrs. McKee. Mac says he is putting up several hundreds of tons of hay this season and that his timothy hay is very heavy. Says he has some on old ground that will turn over a ton to the acre, which is good for old-ground timothy in any country.

An interesting letter from Tilden to the JOURNAL this week has to be left out because the writer did not see fit to sign his name to it. This is an invariable rule in every well-regulated printing office. It is not always absolutely necessary that the name should appear in print, but it is always absolutely necessary that the editor of this paper should know the writer of every communication intended for publication in its columns. We have had to speak about this matter so often that it is a wonder to us that any JOURNAL reader should make this error.

C. O. Christianson returned on Sunday morning—one day later than he had intended to be. It seems that on Saturday, with three others, he took a carriage and went to Fort Snelling. While at the fort the carriage broke down and the party was obliged to walk to Minnehaha and take an electric car to Minneapolis, and the result was that C. O. reached the Union depot just five minutes too late. For about ten minutes C. O. put a great deal of emphasis into his language in the vain attempt to relieve his surcharged feelings. The next day soon after dinner he moved into the Union depot and went into camp, so as to be all ready for the 8:35 train for home. He got it.

Miss Dollie Bunnell is visiting friends in Grand Forks this week.

Don't forget the lecture by John G. Woolly in the Methodist church Aug. 11.

Mrs. E. Hammond, mother of the junior member of the JOURNAL firm, arrived last week. She has been visiting a sister in Canada.

John G. Woolly, the great temperance lecturer and evangelist worker, will speak at the Methodist church on Thursday, Aug. 11.

Miss Minnie Schmidt was married to Mr. Charles Barholtz, at the residence of A. C. Schmidt, Esq., on Wednesday. Mr. Barholtz is a prosperous farmer living near Thief River Falls, where the couple will reside.

The rooms in the Marlette block until recently occupied by Mrs. Bailey as a millinery store are now occupied by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co., which company is composed of Casper Sands and the three Silvers who will carry on a general produce business.

The Minneapolis Exposition, which opens August 31st and closes Sept. 24th, is expected to far excel anything of the kind held thus far. The exhibits will be larger than usual, and the new features which will be added will make it instructive as well as interesting. In the way of entertainment there will be more and better variety than heretofore, which we will have occasion to enumerate later on.

Fertile Journal:—The Fierce-Thorne Theatre Co. was a disappointment to some of our citizens. They used old bills, of five or six different companies, and when they arrived there was but one man a woman and one little girl. When it comes to sharp practices theatre companies are "in it," and hardly ever get left. The house must have netted them at least $50. We have no fault to find with the acting, but there was not enough of them to perform what was advertised. The next troupe that comes along will be apt to get left.

James Novotny was in from the town of Tabor on Tuesday and dropped in to chat awhile and set that subscription ahead a year. He has just finished shipping his wheat which he threshed recently and finds it so much damaged that he will lose heavily on it—hardly paying the expense of raising, where, could he have sold last fall he would have made a splendid thing of it. He estimates that the wheat in Polk county will yield only about one-half crop this year, what he has seen along the west side at least.

James E. Lytle, agent for the Western Reversible Road machine made a trial of his machine on Tuesday morning on Loring avenue, grading that street from Main to Broadway in a very short time. The machine was drawn by a 16 horse power traction engine, but can be drawn by eight horses for all ordinary country road work. The road where the trial was made was exceedingly hard and the machine several times stopped the engine. It is so constructed that the shovel can be reversed at will thus making it possible to use it on only one side of a road if it is necessary. It is warranted to complete one mile of road in a day with eight horses and two men.

WHAT THEY SAY.

F. T. Haseltine: How's business with me? Good. I am taking orders now for fall delivery of trees, and am having a splendid trade through Minnesota and North Dakota.

Agent Sharkey: The N. P. trains were stopped at Pembina Monday by order of North Dakota, on account of the small pox epidemic in Manitoba. Passengers are quarantined at the line and only the express transferred.

L. Ellington: We had a delightful boatride on Devil's Lake on Saturday. We visited Fort Totten, Dana's Grove, and other points of interest around the lake. The crops out there are looking very well, and as far advanced as could be expected.

Policeman Robinson In Trouble.

On Wednesday night of last week officer Robinson arrested one of the laborers on the gravel train who was in a drunk and disorderly condition. The officer had to call a dray to take him to the lockup, and on the way he struck him a couple of times with his club in order to make him manageable. The next evening two or three hundred laborers gathered on the streets and talked about taking vengeance on the officer, but as the crowd lacked a leader nothing was done except to procure a warrant for Robinson's arrest. Next morning Robinson walked into court and gave himself up and his hearing is set for Friday.

Lost.

Sunday evening, July 31, on the wagon road between Mentor and Crookston, a silver open face watch. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the JOURNAL office.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Manager Columbus has been very successful in booking good attractions here for this fall. The next attraction on the boards is "The Miller-Calhoun Opera Co." The following is taken from the Duluth Evening Herald of June 25, and speaks well for the above named attraction, which will appear here three nights, Aug. 11, 12 and 13:

ADMIRABLY PRESENTED.

"THE BEGGAR STUDENT" AROUSES THE AUDIENCE'S ENTHUSIASM.

"The Beggar Student" was admirably presented by the Calhoun opera company last night at the Lyceum, and the audience appreciated the fact. Although it was the opening night with this opera everything passed off smoothly and there were no hitches of any consequence. Charles J. Campbell was in excellent voice, as he always is, and his work was especially good. His solo in the last act thoroughly aroused the audience and there was a perfect storm of applause. Miss Lotta Gilman's solo in the first act was equally well received and was admirably sung. Julia Calhoun as Bronislava did some good acting and kept the audience in good humor. It would be indeed difficult to find a more finished performance of this part. Gertie Lodge had a better opportunity to appear to advantage in this opera than any of the others and made an excellent Countess Palmethca. Douglas Flint's work as General Ollendorf was all that could be asked, and he was well received. George Mitchell as the Polish nobleman was good. Tom Martin, as the jailor, had but little to do, but did that well. The Warner sisters were greeted with the usual burst of applause when they appeared. The chorus work was strong, and the march in the last act was cleverly carried through and received a double encore. "The Beggar Student" is being sung at the matinee this afternoon and will be repeated to-night.

* * *

Margaret Mather's season, which just closed at the Grand opera house, New York, is said to be one of the most successful and satisfactory she ever played. Her new production, "The Egyptian," proved a winner from the start and her work in "Nance Oldfield" was received with most flattering demonstrations of approval. For next year she promises her two greatest productions, "The Egyptian" and "Joan of Arc," and will group with them enough of her former repetory to make the season one long to be remembered.

* * *

"The Hustler" will soon inaugurate active rehearsals for its ensuing season's tour. Already several of its participants are actively engaged in preparing "special acts" for the coming campaign. Manager Thos. H. Davis claims that "The Hustler" will continue to coin money after its few present competitors are dead and buried.

Wanted at Once!

A good reliable man or boy for farm work for the balance of the season. Inquire of M. E. Bartlett on the JOURNAL farm in the town of Fairfax or address him through the post office at Crookston.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending July 30th, 1892.

Dale, Gund-r D.
Hobly, Geo. R.
Siegne, Henry.
Sorensen, Abraham.
Hall, D. B.
Jorgensen, Josephine, Mrs
Searls, Charles.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

A veritable family medicine box, Beecham's Pills.

Notice to Contractors.

City Clerk's Office,
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received at this office for repairing Sampson's addition bridge according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city engineer. Bids must be filed in the city clerk's office not later than Tuesday, August 9, at 5 o'clock p. m. The council reserves the rignt to reject any or all bids.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

A Much Dreaded Fly.

The man eating fly of Central America inhabits the low lying coast regions, and is much dreaded by the natives for the fearful results which follow its sting. Naturalists call it Lucilia hominivora. The average specimen is about a third of an inch long. It has a big head, with the eyes on top. Its cheeks are a golden yellow, its abdomen dark blue with purple bands, its legs black, its wings unusually big, and they produce a continuous and loud buzzing when in motion.

The person bitten by this fly gets a disease called myiasis. It generally begins with an itching of the nose, then that organ swells and bleeds; next it becomes ulcerated, and in these ulcers may be found the larvæ of the fly. The whole face becomes swollen, erysipelas sets in, followed by meningitis and death. One man I know shot himself after he had been bitten rather than face the tortures he knew were certain to come. It is difficult to exterminate them, but injections of chloroform sometimes do good, but as often fail. One man I heard of was cured by lemon juice injected into his blood.—Interview in New York Tribune.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.
Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules are always ready.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

REVIEW OF WORK

WHICH HAS BEEN DONE BY THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Of the Two Thousand Bills Placed on the House Calendar Four Hundred and Fifty Have Passed—Important Measures Acted Upon in Each Branch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—After a session of eight months the first session of the Fifty-second congress is about to end and a review of its work may prove interesting. The house devoted the first two months to the discussion and adoption of a code of rules, after which regular business was taken up. Bills to the number of 9,687 have been introduced in the house and referred to committees. Of this number 2,115 have been reported and placed on the calendar and about 450 have passed the house. The most important measures considered by the house, excepting the general appropriation bills, were the silver bills; the tariff measures reported from the ways and means committee; the Chinese exclusion act; the "intermediate" and army nurse pension bill; the bill to enforce reciprocal commercial relations with Canada; the bill increasing the pay of the life saving crew; to establish lineal promotion in the army; for the better control of national banks in regard to loaning money to directors and officers, and to add the name of the secretary of agriculture to the cabinet officers who may act as president in certain contingencies. The Bland silver bill failed in the house, as did the free coinage bill which passed the senate. The several tariff bills passed by the house failed in the senate, as did also the bills providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states.

Of the 3,492 bills introduced in the senate 1,012 were reported upon by committees and 800 of them passed. Among the most important measures passed by the senate and not accepted by the house were the following: To facilitate the settlement of claims for arrears of pay and bounty; for the construction of revenue cutters (two each) for service on the great lakes and the Pacific coast; the "pure food" bill; to increase the rate of pension for certain cases of deafness; to fix the price of lands entered under the desert land laws; to authorize the secretary of war to cause a survey to be made for the ship canal from Philadelphia across New Jersey to New York bay and the better enforcement of the immigration laws. A large number of public building and claim bills passed by the senate also failed in the house. Four hundred and three bills have passed both houses and been sent to the president for signature. There are twenty of these bills still under consideration by the executive; one has been returned to the house by its request without signing; two have been vetoed—the bill to amend the organizing of circuit courts of appeals so as to give them jurisdiction of certain Indian cases, and the bill referring the McGarrahan claim to the court of private land claims.

Investigations were a feature of this congress especially in the house and committees devoted much time to them. The pension office and its management received the attention of a special committee which reported mismanagement of the bureau generally under the administration of Commissioner Raum and recommended to the house that the president be asked to dismiss that official. The committee on public lands looked into the management of the Yellowstone national park and reported a bill to rectify the condition of affairs there. The report also criticised Russell B. Harrison, the president's son, for his connection with leases there. The committee appointed to investigate the census office began their work late in the session and finally postponed it until next session.

In both branches of congress a large number of important bills which had been referred to committees and reported back will retain their places on the calendar in the second session.

AGREED TO POSTPONE.

A Democratic Caucus Held to Take Action on the Present House Deadlock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A Democratic caucus was held in the house during the evening to endeavor to affect an agreement by which the present deadlock on the world's fair appropriation clause in the sundry civil bill could be broken and a speedy adjournment be brought about. There were about 100 members present. A resolution was offered by Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, which in effect was that there should be a vote on a separate world's fair bill making an appropriation of $5,000,000 in aid of the world's fair in December next, after six hours debate, and that only three amendments thereto shall be in order. The resolution further provided that the house should insist on the disagreement to the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill and that the Dockery subcommittee of the committee on appropriations should be continued during the recess with power to visit Chicago and inquire into the financial condition of the fair and report at the opening of the next session of congress as to the necessity for government aid.

Iams Begins Suit.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—Ex-Private Iams has begun the various suits against those whom he claims have wronged him and injured his good name and has made informations against Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel Streator and Assistant Surgeon Grim and others unknown, charging them with aggravated assault and battery, and assault and battery. Warrants were issued and placed in the hands of constables. A civil action will also be brought for damages and Iams' attorneys feel confident that he will get heavy damages and also of convicting the defendants of the charges made.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the house bills were passed setting apart lands in Oklahoma Territory for school purposes, forbidding railroads to charge more than 8 cents per mile on passenger fare in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and permitting the people of the Territory of Utah to make an exhibit at the world's fair. The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to. The appropriation for the French spoliation claims, amounting to $737,765, was omitted. The appropriations in the bill amounted to $5,900,319, being $323,589 less than as passed by the senate and $1,081,087 more than as passed by the house. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was offered by Mr. Holman, all the items in dispute being agreed to except those relating to the world's fair appropriatio the appropriation for the national commission and the employment of Pinkerton detectives at the G. A. R. encampment in Washington next September. It was agreed that a vote on these items should be taken at noon tomorrow.

Debate on the tariff took up nearly all day in the senate. The conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to.

Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The house, after much filibustering, voted to concur in the senate appropriation of $5,000,000 for the world's fair. The vote stood—ayes 117, nays 105. Mr. Holman moved to reconsider, and Mr. Bingham moved to lay the motion on the table. Filibustering was then begun again and continued throughout the session.

The senate spent the day discussing the anti-option bill.

Thursday.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The house passed a resolution to adjourn Saturday, 121 to 51. The regular order was then taken up. Mr. Bingham's motion to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Holman to reconsider the vote by which the house decided to recede from its disagreement to the senate amendment on the world's fair. The opponents of the appropriation began to filibuster by moving to adjourn to various days. This was kept up all the afternoon.

In the senate Mr. Washburn moved to lay on the table Mr. Wolcott's motion to defer the anti-option bill till December. Mr. Washburn's motion was carried—32 to 13. The consideration of the anti-option bill was resumed.

Friday.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The house listened for an hour to a controversy over a statement in Mr. Watson's book to the effect that members had been drunk on the floor of the house. Mr. Watson refused to retract it, saying that it was true and he defied the members to contradict it. The outcome was that Messrs. Boatner, Wolverton, Buchanan, of Virginia, Grout and Simpson were appointed a committee to investigate the charges. Watson furnished the committee with a list of witnesses and the investigation will begin at once.

After the morning hour expired the fi bustering over the world's fair approp tion was continued.

The senate's time was taken up speechmaking. Mr. Allison, to wh committee was referred the house journment resolution, said the commi would not report until after the sun civil bill had been disposed of.

Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Filibusteri began in the house as soon as the world fair amendments to the sundry civil were reached. After it had continu some time, Mr. Holman as a privileg question reported from the committee on appropriations a joint resolution extending until Aug. 4 the appropriations carried by the sundry civil bill of last year. The resolution was not received. The house then adjourned out of respect of the memory of Representative Craig.

The senate passed a resolution extending the appropriations of the sundry ci bill till Wednesday. Senator Washbu n moved to postpone the anti-option bill till December. Carried.

Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The house passed the resolution extending the sundry civil appropriations four days; also the bill changing the date of dedication of the world's fair buildings from Oct. 12 to Oct. 21.

The senate spent the day in debate on the tariff.

Princess May Again Betrothed.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Land and Water says that the betrothal of the Duke of York to the Princess May of Teck will soon be announced. The Princess May was engaged to the Duke of Clarence at the time of the latter's death.

Smallpox at Port Arthur.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 1.—The government has been advised that smallpox has reached Port Arthur, Ont.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 1, 1892.

HOGS—Steady; $5.35@5.55.

CATTLE—Steady for good. Prime steers, $3.50@4.00; good steers, $2.50@3.50; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $2.00@3.50; heavy calves, $1.50@2.00; stockers, $1.75@2.25; feeders, $2.00@2.50; bulls, stags and oxen, $1.00@1.85.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, $1.00@2.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 500; calves, none; sheep, 325.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 1, 1892.

WHEAT—August, closing, 75⅝c; September opening, 74⅝c; highest, 74⅝c; lowest, 74⅛c; closing, 74⅛c; December, opening, 76⅝c; highest, 76⅝c; lowest, 76⅝c; closing, 76⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 70@74c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Aug. 1, 1892.

CATTLE—Good stock steady, off grades weak.

HOGS—Weak; 10c lower. Heavy, $5. mixed and medium, $5.55@5.80; li $5.4@.85.

SHEEP—Firm.

Receipts: Cattle, 14,000; hogs, 25,000; sheep, 6,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—August, 77¾c; September, 77¾c.
CORN—August, 48½@49c; September, 48¼c.
OATS—September, [illegible]
PORK—September, $12.07½.
LARD—September, $7.30.
SHORT RIBS—September, $7.50.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 77¾c.
CORN—September, 48½c.
OATS—September, [illegible]
PORK—September, $12.12½.
LARD—September, $7.32½.
RIBS—September, $7.35.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

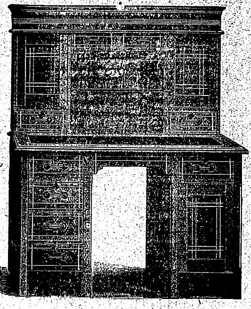
Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1892. NO. 17

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

CROOKSTON FURNITURE COMPANY.

$20.50. OFFICE FURNITURE.



FURNITURE, — CARPETS, — BURIAL SUPPLIES.

Full Line of Office Furniture. Rolltop Desks from $24 to $45. Office Chairs 90c to $9.50.

OUR INDUCEMENTS.

We carry the stock. We pay freight 100 miles for our customers. We guarantee safe delivery of goods. We buy of the best factories in the country.

Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Elegant New Hearse just received.

Insure
Your
Crops

—IN THE—

Minnesota Hail Association

Before
It Is
Too Late.

ANOTHER RACE MEETING.

The Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association Will Have Another Meeting.

October 10th, 11th and 12th Fixed as the Dates of the Races Here.

A Resume of the Condition of the Society at the Present Time.

At a meeting of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association held Friday evening, Aug. 5th, in the city hall, Secretary Wyatt submitted a report of the business of the association since its organization. The financial statement of the secretary will be of interest:

RECEIPTS.

1892.		
June 14,	To bal in treasury	$ 25
June 16.	To Merchants Nat'l Bank	750 00
July 4, 5, 6, 7.	To gate receipts	1461 85
	To grand stand	348 05
	To privileges of all kinds	572 00
	To Secretary Steiner	25 00
	To entries in races	1030 00
	To Ex. Com. G. A. R.	750 00
July 8,	To receipts bicycle races	18 00
	Total	$4950 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

1892.		
July 25.	By imp'ments on grounds	$1646 45
July 25.	By actual cost of July meeting	508 87
July 25.	By premium purses	2685 00
		$4840 32

SUMMARY.

1892.		
Aug. 5.	To receipts to date	$4950 15
Aug. 5.	By disbursements (per order book)	4840 32
Aug. 5.	To bal now in treasury	$109 83

LIABILITIES.

Rasmussen & Frankenfield	$ 55 87
Merchants' Nat'l Bank	985 00
Polk County Journal	10 00
C. Anderson	8 80
A. K. Austin	28 80
Crookston Times	54 55
Geo. Young	24 20
Stewart Lumber Co	202 05
Total	$1369 27

ASSETS:

Actual cost of improvements on grounds at this meeting	$1933 17	
Actual cost heretofore	2131 78	
Value of Associa'n property		4064 95
864 shares of stock		8640 00
Bal. due on stock sold by McManus		30 00
Cash now in treasury		109 83
		$12844 78

The society has made a good showing for the time it has been organized and the support it has had. But as only 136 shares at $10 apiece have been sold, the association is not in the condition it should be. The debt of the association was reduced $908 by the July meeting. The value of each share of stock at present is $19.92, and if the present indebtedness of $1,369.27 was liquidated each share would then be worth $29.89.

Some permanent improvements have been made on the grounds of the society this summer which represent a large outlay of money. A grand stand capable of seating 500 people has been erected, the track has been graded according to the rules and regulations of the American Trotting association, and 20 new stables have been built.

More stock will be put on the market until the present indebtedness is wiped out. Aside from the profits which will accrue to the stockholders, the race meetings of the society are beneficial to the city, both as a means of advertising it throughout the country and bringing large numbers of strangers here, and also by the amount of money which is spent in the city on those occasions.

Regarding the next race meeting we quote from Secretary Wyatt's report:

On July 3, 1891, representatives of the associations throughout northern Minnesota and North Dakota met at the hotel Columbia at Fargo, N. D., and formed what is now termed the No. 1 Hard Racing Circuit comprising Litchfield, Benson, Morris, Breckenridge, Fergus Falls, Fargo, Crookston and Grand Forks. Races commence Sept. 19, and reach Crookston October 10. This association has become a member of the No. 1 Hard Racing Circuit, and your directors have accepted October 10, 11 and 12 as the dates of fall meeting, with a program as follows:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.	Purse
2:29 trot	$ 200 00
2:35 pace	250 00
1 mile running race	200 00
½ mile trot and pace, (Polk Co. farmers)	100 00
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.	
2:45 trot	$ 200 00
Free-for-all pace	250 00
2:34 trot	250 00
½ mile pony running	100 00
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12.	
3:00 trot	$ 200 00
Free-for-all trot	250 00
1 mile running	200 00
Stake race, (colts 3 years and under)	100 00
Total	$2350 00

GOOD ENOUGH.

That Staunch Old Republican War Horse, J. G. McGrew, Strikes from the Shoulder.

Read What He Says.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 6, 1892.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The several political parties have now placed before the people of this state their candidates for the various state offices and the platform upon which the campaign is to be conducted, and each elector must decide as to which candidate he will support. Though one may favor a reduction of the tariff, he may very positively also favor the enactment and enforcement of strong sumptuary laws, and, therefore, find it impossible to support the Democratic nominees. He may also favor parts of the People's party platform, yet think that the sub-treasury and land loan schemes are both utterly impracticable, and therefore decline to support the nominees of that party in the present campaign, though he voted for Mr. Owen two years ago. Then, as there is no hope of the Prohibition party succeeding, it will be only throwing his vote away for the sake of principle if he should vote that ticket; and he must therefore turn to the Republican party and inquire what claims it has for his support. In doing this one is met at the outset with the fact that in this campaign the old money influence has disappeared, and the nominations were made by the people, and not by corporations or by the old political bosses. Mr. Nelson was pre-eminently the choice of the country, having gone into the convention with votes enough to nominate him without the aid of either St. Paul or Minneapolis; in fact, in opposition to both of these powerful political strongholds. In addition to this, he is unquestionably the best fitted for the position of any of the candidates that are making the race for the gubernatorial chair, and when elected will be less hampered, perhaps, than any other governor we have ever had.

For these reasons, I shall give him one vote on November 8th, if permitted to attend the polls on that day, and I am of the opinion that a great many others will do so, who voted for Mr. Owen two years ago.

J. G. MCGREW.

The Chimes of Normandy.

Duluth News, July 2:—The Calhoun Opera company scored a most pronounced success last evening at the Lyceum in "The Chimes of Normandy." Take it all in all, it was probably the best presentation yet given here by this excellent company. It was gratifying to note, too, that there was a better house than has been the rule the past few evenings. It was still far from what the company deserve, for it is a splendid organization, its members are all artists of the first class, and the operas are all put on in good shape. No better summer opera company has ever visited the northwest. Certainly it is superior to any that has appeared in Duluth. The "Chimes" will never grow old and the music loving public will always go to hear it. There have been many presentations of it in Duluth, but none better than last night's. Tom Martin, as Gaspard, made the greatest hit of the evening. In make up and acting he was a perfect Gaspard. Miss Gilman, Miss Calhoun and Messrs. Campbell, Flint, Mitchell and Mansfield all won frequent and deserved applause, and gave finished renditions of their parts both musically and dramatically. The Misses Warner again made good their claim as among the prettiest and best dancers on the stage. Their work last night was especially attractive. This afternoon "Boccaccio" will be given at the matinee and this evening the "Chimes" will be repeated. Both deserve the largest houses.

Polk County Review:—Messrs. Kirsch, Johnson, and De Mers, Polk County Commissioners, were in our city on Friday last week, conferring with our city aldermen in regard to the Red Lake River bridge which was condemned the week before. They in connection with our aldermen let the contract to Jas. McIlraith to build a new abutment and lower the bridge eight feet, for the sum of eight hundred dollars. The county will pay $500 and the city $300. The commissioners were reasonable and granted all that was asked for, and James will give us a good job.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of a Meeting Held at the City Hall, Tuesday August 9th.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways Heard From in Regard to Crossings.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, August 9th, 1892:

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The committee appointed on fire ordinance asked for further time, which was granted.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of an electric light on corner Fletcher and Broadway, reported the same back to council without recommendation.

The city engineer reported that he had examined the mouth of the main sewer and had found it to be in good condition.

The committee on underground railway crossing on Sixth street reported that they had interviewed the officials of the Great Northern railway and had received the following written agreement from them:

The company will put in the underground crossing at Sixth street, Crookston, when the structure requires renewal, a road 36 feet wide and one 8-foot sidewalk at each end. Same will probably be renewed within two years. This is per our agreement with your company.

Yours truly,
A. L. MOHLER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 4, 1892.

On motion the communication was accepted and placed on file.

The city attorney reported that he and the committee appointed for that purpose had met the officials of the Northern Pacific railway and had received an offer of fixing the crossings in Jerome's addition in three different ways and asked the council their wishes in the matter. On motion the city engineer was added to the committee and they were given full power to act for the city.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

Red River Lumber Co., lumber	$227 10
Red River Lumber Co., lumber	190 16
Rasmussen & Frankenfield, hardware	16 30
C. E. Dampier, med. attendance	6 00
O. Hinds, labor on bridge	15 00
Wm Marsh, assistant engineer	29 00
Ben Ralph, assistant engineer	25 00
A. C. Cowing, wire	9 16
A. C. Cowing, hardware	20 70
J. E. O'Brien & Co., hardware	46 34
Lewis Singer, lumber	7 81
Olaf Johnson, labor	17 50
O. Vian, attending fire apparatus	25 00
E. C. Carruth, filing deeds	2 25
W. W. Fegan, ticket	8 77
Barnes & Slocum, mdse	6 95
A. Holmboe, mdse	6 95
Ed Allard, board	21 00
L. D. Marshall, equalization board	9 00
M. O'Brien, paper	2 25
E. D. Childs & Co., lumber	34 70
Munn Bros., labor	2 00
Emond & Vian, repairing	11 25
Louis Baisert, asist. city engineer	8 00
D. McDonald, labor	48 50
" " 5th ward	71 87
" " 4th ward	43 25
" " 2d ward	15 88
" " 1st ward	17 00
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	17 20

They also reported bills number 984 and 1003 back without recommendation.

On motion the report was accepted and the bills reported upon favorably were ordered paid.

On motion, bill No. 984 was allowed, except the items of $2.25, for removing cross-walk on Ash street, by the Congregational church, and $3.00 for removing crossing on Third street, which items were referred to the city attorney to report as to what fund the amount should come out of.

The city attorney reported that the work done in the actual approach to the Sampson's Addition bridge should come out of the permanent improvement fund and that the balance should come out of the ward fund. On motion the report was accepted.

The bill number 1003 was then brought up for aldermen's salaries.

Moved by Alderman McGlogan, seconded by Ald. Watts, that the fines of the aldermen who were absent from meetings be remitted. Carried.

Wilfred Page asked that his liquor license be changed to read "in the frame building on lot 15, block 16, original townsite. Same was granted.

The Crookston Gas Light Company asked for perpetual right to place and maintain in streets and alleys of the city such gas mains as it might require. On motion the request was referred to the electric light committee.

A petition was read from property owners on Broadway asking that the grade be changed between Second and Third streets.

The following resolution was offered by Ald. Morrisey, seconded by Ald. Jennings:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Council that the present grade of Broadway be changed between Second and Fourth streets so that the grade elevation at the corner of Third and Broadway will read 27.1 feet above the datum, instead of 25.5 as it now reads,

And that the grade elevation of Third street at the corner of Third and Broadway be made to read 27.1 feet above datum instead of 25.5 feet as it now appears.

Be it further Resolved, That the grade elevation at the corner of Ash and Third street be so changed as to read 38.5 feet instead of 37.0 feet as it now reads, and that the grade lines approaching thereto be made to conform therewith.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Austin, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Walker, Watts, Cromb—9.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Childs, Marlette—2. Alderman Anderson not voting.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 9th day of August, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 9th day of August, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, CLERK.

On motion the city attorney and city engineer were instructed to draw up an ordinance covering the change of grade as per the above resolution.

Moved by Ald. Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that when we adjourn it be to meet on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, Aug. 10th. Carried.

The chief of the fire department recommended that Ben Pierce be appointed to attend to the fire apparatus. On motion Ben Pierce was appointed to take charge of the fire apparatus for the city.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that the city attorney be added to the committee on retaining wall near Sampson's addition bridge and that the committee be requested to report at the next meeting what portion of that retaining wall would properly be considered part of the approach to the bridge and necessary to its maintainance and protection. Carried.

On motion the city attorney was requested to draw up a resolution relating to laying the water mains to the Hospital.

Petition from S. W. Vance and Fred Anderson was read.

Bids for repairing Sampson addition bridge were opened. Two bids were received, from H. R. Nolan and O. Hinds.

Both bids being the same and agreeing to do the work for the sum of $298.00.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Marlette:

Resolved, That the repairing of the Sampson addition bridge be awarded to H. R. Nolan for the sum of $298.00.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Jennings.

Resolution declared carried by the president of the council.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 9th day of August, 1892, Alderman McGlogan offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrissey:

The city council of the city of Crookston do hereby resolve: That a two foot four inch circular brick sewer be constructed from the south boundary line of Sixth street in the original townsite of Crookston, Minn., thence along the centre of Front street northerly to the point of intersection of the centre lines of Seventh and Front streets, thence northerly along the centre line of said Front street, a three foot six inch circular brick sewer be constructed to the intersection of the west boundary line of Front street and the centre line of Eighth street in said city, all of said sewer to be constructed with the necessary manholes, catch basins and appurtenances, all of said construction to be done according to plans and profiles thereof now on file in the office of the city engineer in and for said city of Crookston.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows: Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, McGlogan, Morrissey, Walker, Childs, Watts, Marlette, Cromb. Aldermen voting in the negative, none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 9th day of August, 1892. JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 9th day of August, 1892. WM. ANGLIM,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Alderman Childs gave notice that he would move for a reconsideration of the resolution at the next meeting.

On motion the city engineer was instructed to furnish data for grading Second street.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

To New York Via Washington.

One of the most delightful routes between Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati in the west and the chief cities of the east is over the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. to New York, by way of Washington. The trip possesses many peculiar charms, especially to one whose journeyings have never taken him to the borders of the sunny Southland. The ride through the Monongahela Valley, over the Alleghany mountains, and then along the historic Potomac, awakens a keen interest in the lover of the picturesque. Much of the ground traversed has unique historic associations. A large part of this region was debatable land during the civil war. Across these fields and down these dusty roads once marched now the Blue and now the Gray. These valleys once rang with cheers, now for the Stars and Stripes, and now for the Stars and Bars. These mountainous heights more than once echoed with the sounds of deadly onflict. Here General Lee invaded aryland and Pennsylvania, only to repulsed at Gettysburg. Here onewall Jackson directed his rces on that "grand hunting exrsion" by which he corraled the ederal forces in Harper's Ferry. nd here at Harper's Ferry was ohn Brown's old brick fort. To ne who remembers when these names were first written in blood, what an excitement of feeling their mention arouses, as do also the names, Antietam, Sharpsburg, South Mountain, Shenandoah, Harper's Ferry, Ball's Bluff.

Soon after Harper's Ferry is passed there is seen dimly the white marble shaft of Washington's Monument, and then a great white dome, and then other pinnacles and spires, and then Washington is reached.

Even the most cursory glance at the city is sure to be profoundly impressive. A half hour's drive through the city will reveal those features which have given the city its reputation and made it, in one sense, the Mecca of all patriotic citizens of this country.

New York is about five hours' ride from Washington, via the famous Royal Blue Line. The road touches at Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia. This is one of the finest sections of railroad in the world, the speed of the trains often being over sixty miles an hour.—Northwestern Congregationalist.

How the Northwest Grows.

Kalispell, in the Flathead valley of Montana, now a year old, has 1,500 people. Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, has grown to a place of 500 population in six months. Steamers on Kootenai river run from there to the Nelson, Ainsworth and Kalso mines. What splendid agricultural, lumbering and mining resources await development in Western Montana, Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington, along the Pacific extension of the Great Northern. Through train service begins August 14th, between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Spokane, Washington. The extension opens up 65 new stations and is the short line between the East and Spokane. For further information see Agent Fegan.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NAMED A TICKET.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HELD AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Hon. D. W. Lawler, of St. Paul, Named for Governor by Acclamation—A Detailed Account of the Proceedings—Tariff Reform the Battle Cry.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Governor.......................D.W. LAWLER
Ramsey County.
Lieutenant Governor........H. H. HAWKINS
Carleton County.
Secretary of State..........PETER NELSON
Goodhue County.
Treasurer....................JOSEPH LEICHT
Winona County.
Attorney General..........J. C. NETHAWAY
Washington County.
Justice Supreme Court.......DANIEL BUCK
Blue Earth County.
Justice Supreme Court.....THOMAS CANTY
Hennepin County.
Justice Supreme Court......WM. MITCHELL
Winona County.

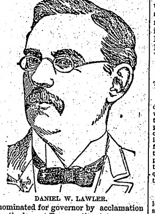
Presidential Electors.

At Large—B. F. Nelson, of Minneapolis; Robert A. Smith, St. Paul.
First District—D. R. P. Hibbs, Albert Lea.
Second District—A. L. Sackett, St. Peter.
Third District—D. N. Jones, Gaylord.
Fourth District—James T. Barron, Stillwater.
Fifth District—John C. Oswald, Minneapolis.
Sixth District—William Quinn, Wright county.
Seventh District—Martin Shea, Otter Tail county.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS.

Detailed Report of the Doings of the Democratic State Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—A St. Paul man heads the Minnesota Democratic state ticket. Hon. Dan W. Lawler was nominated for governor by acclamation by the largest Democratic state convention ever held in Minnesota.



DANIEL W. LAWLER.

The convention opened at 12:20 with 789 delegates in their seats and not a single contest. Ramsey and Hennepin counties (St. Paul and Minneapolis) had 212 votes. Alfred Jacques, a member of the law firm of Jacques & Hudson, of Duluth, was chosen for temporary chairman, and J. A. Johnson, of St. Peter, and B. J. Mullaney, of Minneapolis, both active newspaper men, were made secretaries.

Mr. Jacques delivered a very brief speech and talked tariff reform right through, closing with an appeal for harmony.

Committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization were then appointed, each committee consisting of five delegates at large and one from each judicial district.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was 4 p. m. when the convention got to work again and it was decided that each congressional district delegation should choose one candidate for the electoral ticket and four at large should be chosen by the convention.

The Watonwan and Hennepin county delegations then tried to have nominations made for judges of supreme court but McCafferty, of Ramsey county, worked through, after considerable lively skirmishing, a motion to proceed with nominations for governor.

The call of counties was begun by Secretary Johnson and Aitken county gave way to Ramsey.

The Hennepin county delegation wanted a recess to consult and fifteen minutes was given them. When they returned Judge Flandreau, of St. Paul, placed Hon. D. W. Lawler in nomination. The nomination was seconded by Cy Wellington, of St. Paul, and members of several other delegations.

Lawler's nomination was then made by acclamation, on motion of Winston, of Hennepin, and when a rising vote was proposed, every delegate got on his feet and cheered.

Lawler Accepts.

A committee of three escorted Mr. Lawler to the platform and he was introduced to the convention by P. B. Winston, of Hennepin county. He made a short speech of acceptance.

After the platform was adopted, a resolution was offered that the new state central committee be formed by selecting one member from each judicial district and five at large. Several amendments were voted down and finally, on motion of D'Autremont, of St. Louis county, it was decided that the new committee should consist of one member from each judicial district, one each from Hennepin and Ramsey counties and five at large, to be selected by the convention.

The convention adjourned until 8 p. m. before this matter was settled, but it was the first thing taken up in the evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

After disposing of the plan of formation of the new state central committee, nominations for lieutenant governor were called.

J. Adam Bede, a young Democrat, as he explained, from the "unsalted city of [illegible]" jumped on the platform [illegible] Carlton county [illegible] Lawler [illegible] acclamation and Bede's speech did the business. He started out by saying that he represented the young Democrats of the northern part of the state, where Republicans claimed there was nothing but icebergs and the aurora borealis, but where Democrats were increasing faster than Jacob's cattle.

Bede Let Himself Loose.

Mr. Bede then let himself loose and set the convention wild with his flowery ovations to Democracy and scathing rebukes to Republicans. When Bede finished his speech three cheers were given him as he vanished in the gloom of the poorly lighted room.

Tried to Endorse People's Party Man.

An attempt was made to endorse H. B. Martin, of Hennepin county, for secretary of state. Martin is the nominee of the People's party for that office. The attempt fell flat, and Peter Nelson, of Goodhue county, a life-long Democrat, was nominated by acclamation. Different delegations said that if Mr. Martin would promise to support the Democratic ticket, and work for it and vote for it, he would receive their votes, but Martin said nothing and laid low.

German Editor for Treasurer.

Joseph Leicht, of Winona, was nominated for treasurer by acclamation and very many speakers congratulated the convention and the Democracy of Minnesota in placing the German editor on the state ticket.

For attorney general three men were placed in nomination, but J. C. Nethaway, of Washington county, was chosen unanimously. The other two men named for the office were W. L. Breckenridge, of Olmsted county, and J. L. Macdonald, of Ramsey.

Straight Democrats for Justices.

A long struggle was brought upon the convention when nominations came up for justices of the supreme court, but all ended in harmony, and the following named gentlemen were placed in nomination by acclamation: Daniel Buck, Blue Earth county; Thomas Canty, Hennepin county; William Mitchell, Winona county.

THE PLATFORM.

The Planks Upon Which the Democracy of Minnesota Stands.

The Democrats of Minnesota gathered in delegate convention mingle their rejoicing with that of their fellows in the nation that the earnest voice of the rank and file of the party was heard and obeyed by the national convention and found expression in the nomination of the able and courageous Cleveland for our leader and in the bold explicit declaration that Republican protection is a fraud in proof of which we point to Homestead, where the militia of a state is keeping peace in a quarrel over the spoils between the real and the supposed beneficiaries of protection.

Elevator Combinations Denounced.

We denounce the rapacious and conscienceless combination which has grown up in the state with the connivance of Republican legislatures. Our grain markets have been monopolized and our farmers robbed of the fruit of their hard labors. We reaffirm our belief that this combination rests upon the fact that the railroads of this state have abjured one of their primary functions, the provision of suitable means for handling grain, and have given the same over to the control of private persons, and we again declare our belief that the remedy, simple but efficacious, lies in legislation requiring the roads to resume this proper function, thus giving to every station a free and open market.

To Relieve the Burdens of Labor.

We recognize the great conspicuous fact that the property of our government rests upon labor, and that all legislation should be shaped so far as possible to relieve it from all unjust and oppressive burdens, and to secure to it its just share of the benefits of our general property.

State Interference in Education.

We are opposed to state interference with paternal rights and the rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and best government.

Change in State Tax Laws Favored.

We again call the attention of the voters to the manifest injustice and inequality of our tax laws under which wealth easily evades its share of the public burdens and compels moderate accumulations to bear the part it shirks. And we again invite the coming legislature to a serious consideration of the subject to the end that a just, evenly bearing system may be adopted.

The Democratic party has always been and is today the consistent opponent of all legislation the result of which is to create law-made wealth which impoverishes the poor and those of moderate means in order to enrich the few. We condemn all use of the taxing powers for this purpose. We call the attention of the people of this state to the fact that the mineral wealth at the northern part of this state is not bearing its just share of the public burdens. The non-resident millionaires who own iron mines whose value is, at a moderate estimate, $20,000,000, under our present statues pay less than $9,000 per annum in taxes. In exchange for the votes of 2,000 employes, coerced into voting the Republican ticket, the Republican party has covenanted to perpetuate this system and to deliver to these men the government of one of the counties of this state.

We demand that this condition of things be rectified. We denounce all bounties and exemptions and demand that all taxes to be raised in this state shall be as nearly equal as may be, and that all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation and be equalized and uniform.

And we call upon all good citizens without distinction of party to join with us in defeating the proposed constitutional amendment known as chapter 2 of the general laws of 1891, to be voted upon this fall, which seeks to perpetuate this unjust system of taxation; and while it pretends to levy taxes upon sleeping car and other similar corporations, it repeals the existing constitutional tax of 3 per cent. upon the gross earnings of our railroads, now realizing for the state a revenue of $75,000 and annually increasing, and places the rate of taxation upon the earnings of such railroads at the caprice of the legislature. We especially call attention to, and denounce the form of ballot for this proposed amendment to be voted on at the coming election, which is known as "Senate File No. 124," as being especially designed to mislead the voters, and we call upon all honest citizens to assist in rebuking such trickery.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a radical change in the laws of this state, and demand such legislation as will provide for intelligent and economical supervision of the building and maintenance of our country roads.

Resolved, That for the better security of our government, we recommend an amendment to the federal constitution extending the presidential term to six years and making a president ineligible for re-election.

We favor also the election of president and vice president and senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people. [illegible]

Believing the contract system in force in the state penitentiary to be wrong in principle, prejudicial to the interests of the state, the welfare of the convicts, and an injustice [illegible]

AT WORK AGAIN.

STRIKERS AT DUQUESNE GIVE UP THE FIGHT.

With the Exception of a Few Blacklisted Men All the Old Force Returned—Four Hundred Non-Union Workmen at Homestead Go Out—Strikers Jubilant.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The Duquesne rioters had a hearing before Alderman Reilly at 8 p. m. Quite a crowd of Duquesne workmen were present to hear the case. Mr. E. V. Breck appeared for the commonwealth and Mr. S. W. Brennan and J. R. McQuaid for the defense. O. P. Griffith, a coal and iron policeman at the Duquesne iron works and the informant in these cases, was the first witness and testified that he heard the crowd about the gate and heard them threaten the men who tried to enter the mill. Many of the men had clubs. William Mislagel, the master mechanic of the Duquesne mills, swore he had come to the mill at 6:30 and was stopped by five men, who dragged him away from the mills and told him that if he went in he would wish he had not. Hugh Boyce, a carpenter at the works, was stopped by the men but went in despite the threats that were made against him. A number of other witnesses were examined and the prosecution closed its case. Attorney Brennan for the defense suggested that Snyder and McLean, two of the men on trial, should be let go as they had not been in the crowd but only on the steps of a house near by and the remainder be admitted to bail for a court trial.

Mr. Breck understood that Snyder and McLean were arrested on the testimony of Deputy Young, who was not then present and that therefore the court should not free them. He agreed to the remainder being let go on bail. Squire Reilly finally held Ursie, Essler, Bukie, Bennett, Kennedy, Hogan, Nolan, Haas and Coates for court and fixed bail at $1,000. Snyder and McLean were released on parole to appear for a further hearing. All of the men got bail except Ursie, who went to jail.

STRIKERS JUBILANT.

Several Hundred Non-Union Men Desert the Mills at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Aug. 8.—It would be hard to find a more jubilant or more hopeful set of men than are the Homestead strikers at present. Not since the beginning of the present conflict have they been so confident of success. Last week many of them were going around attired in their Sunday clothes and despondent looks. They were beginning to feel that the battle was about as good as lost and the leaders experienced no little difficulty in keeping the discouraged ones in line. But it is different now. This sudden change in the situation was brought about by so many of the company's non-unionists deserting their posts. From the time the main entrance to Fort Frick was opened in the morning until it closed in the evening men continued to leave the mills. Those who came out through the main gate were received with open arms by the strikers who conducted them to their headquarters two squares distant. Here were assembled all through the day several hundred idle steel workers and the arrival of each non-union man was the signal for cheers of the most enthusiastic kind. The deserters from the little mill of imprisoned workmen were provided with transportation to their homes, the majority of them being sent to Baltimore and Philadelphia. By 8 o'clock p. m. all who left the works during the day had been started on their homeward journey. Chairman Crawford, of the advisory committee, says that over 150 men had come from the mill to the Amalgamated headquarters during the day and that over 400 have left the company's employ since Saturday.

A VERDICT RENDERED.

The Coroner's Jury at Homestead Finishes Its Labors.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—The inquest into the deaths resulting from the riots at Homestead has been concluded before Coroner McDowell. The jury was out about an hour before the verdict was returned. On the death of Silas Wayne the verdict states that he came to his death while in company of others in unlawful assembly upon the property of the Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s steel works, Mifflin township, to prevent the landing of two model barges loaded with Pinkerton guards to protect said property, and he being struck from a missile from a cannon which had been taken by said unlawful assemblage to the Pittsburg side of the Monongahela river and discharged by them, striking and instantly killing the said Silas Wayne, and we recommend the said unlawful assembly be certified to the September sessions of the grand jury."

In the cases of three Pinkerton men similar returns were made in each. That of J. Connors states that it was caused from shock and exhaustion due to a gunshot wound in the right arm, he being shot by a ball from an unlawful assemblage.

All Released.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—All the Carnegie and Pinkerton men for whom warrants were issued have waived examination, and have been released on $10,000 bail each.

The Third Victim.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 7.—Another victim has been added to the list of fatalities in the West Side catastrophe. Early in the morning Emil Horn died at the city hospital from the effects of his injuries. [illegible]

THE BIG PARADE.

Thirty Thousand Knights Templar in Line at Denver.

DENVER, Aug. 9.—The immense parade of the Knights Templar this morning was the event of the encampment. Fully 30,000 uniformed Sir Knights were in line and the streets were fairly jammed with spectators. The parade began shortly after 10 a. m. and was not concluded for over six hours. There were nearly 300 bands in line, and the commanderies pride themselves on having the best music obtainable. One of the most attractive features was California Commandery No. 1, which had 100 members in the parade all mounted on black horses. The streets are all paved with asphalt and the rain of yesterday afternoon caused no mud or slush.

An order has been issued by Grand Master Gobin directing that the competitive drill of Wednesday be declared off. This is in the interest of harmony exclusively and was made at the suggestion of prominent Knights. It was a great disappointment to those who had counted on taking part. The exhibition drill will be given Thursday. Boston and Cincinnati are competitors in the contest—for the place of holding the conclave in 1895. It will be a pretty even fight—as both cities are strongly represented.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

Republican Politics Will Be Run by a Sub-Committe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Herald says the Republican campaign in the West will be directed from Chicago by the following committe, subject to the national executive committee: W. J. Campbell, of Illinois; J. N. Huston, of Indiana; E. Rosewater, of Nebraska; R. G. Evans, of Minnesota; H. C. Payne, of Wisconsin.

The committee will meet the latter part of the next week, probably. The day has not been fixed. Their headquarters will be at the Grand Pacific. Mr. Campbell will be elected chairman. The committee will have supervision over the canvass in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, three states regarded as doubtful, and all over the West. It is subordinate to the executive committee, but its decisions will be regarded as settling questions pertaining to the West.

The work of the executive committee will be still further subdivided. William O'Brady, the Kentucky member, will have charge of the Southern states; J. H. Manley and Sam Fessenden in New England.

Another meeting of the executive committee will be held Friday or Saturday. The compensation of the officers and employes of the national committee is to be fixed.

LAWLER FOR GOVERNOR.

The Minnesota Democratic Convention Held at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—The Democratic state convention was called to order at 12:20 by Chairman Campbell, of the state central committee. Alfred Jacques, of Duluth, was chosen temporary chairman, and J. A. Johnson, of St. Peter, and B. J. Mullaney, of Minneapolis, secretaries. After appointing the usual committees the convention adjourned until 3 p. m.

At the afternoon session Hon. D. W. Lawler, of St. Paul, was nominated for governor by acclamation; H. H. Hawkins, of Carleton county, lieutenant governor; Peter Nelson, of Goodhue, secretary of state; Joseph Leicht, of Winona, treasurer; J. C. Nethaway, of Washington, attorney general, and Daniel Buck, Thomas Canty and William Mitchell, justices supreme court.

DON DICKINSON CHOSEN.

The Ex-Postmaster General Is Chairman of Democratic Campaign Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Don M. Dickinson was chosen chairman of the Democratic national campaign committee at its meeting during the day. Bradley Smalley was chosen secretary. A strong effort was made to induce Senator Gorman to take the chairmanship, but it failed. William C. Whitney was present by courtesy and was chosen a member of the committee. Mr. Harrity was authorized to appoint the necessary subcommittees and they will be announced at a later date; also necessary assistants at national headquarters.

New York Law Unconstitutional.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 6.—Judge Ramsay has handed down a decision in the case of the Monroe county board of supervisors, declaring the state apportionment act void and unconstitutional. The decision is based mainly upon the ground that the representation in many of the districts is inequitable, and that the constitutional provision in this respect has been plainly disregarded.

Headquarters at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 7.—A meeting of the Republican state central committee was held at the Windsor hotel, and St. Paul was chosen as headquarters for the ensuing campaign. Robert Jamison was confirmed as chairman of the committee and Tams Bixby was unanimously elected secretary.

Judge Crounze Nominated.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—Judge Lorenzo Crounze was nominated for governor by the Republican convention at Lincoln on the fifth ballot. He received 446 votes, and it took 423 to nominate.

A Little Premature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Foster, of the state department, says that the dispatch announcing that discriminating rebates on vessels passing through the Welland canal had been removed was premature. The matter was in the course of adjustment and would no doubt be satisfactorily settled.

Boll Worm Ravages.

[illegible], Tex., Aug. 8.—Reports of the Boll Worm still continue to come in [illegible]

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ON ALL
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Summer Clothing,
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Light Weight Underwear,
AND Light Weight Shirts.
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If You Are not a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CASUALTIES.

Two persons were killed and a number injured in a collision on the Lake Shore at Erie, Pa., Saturday morning.

Sixty thousand acres of forest in the district adjoining Frankfort-on-the-Oder have been swept by fire and the trees charred or destroyed.

Henry Funk, while working in a man-hole on the East Seventh street cable line at St. Paul, was struck by a car and almost instantly killed.

FOREIGN.

A secret national Polish printing press has been discovered in Warsaw. Three hundred arrests have been made in connection with the discovery.

The Russian minister of the interior has asked for a credit to assist in the return of Russians who emigrated to America and failed to find work.

A Rome dispatch says that the pope has forbidden the archbishop of Genoa to take part in receiving the king and queen of Italy when they visit that city to meet the naval squadron.

An official return shows that there were 21 cholera deaths in Paris and 11 in the suburbs during the past week, as compared with 14 in Paris and 15 in the suburbs during the previous week.

A petition has been presented against the return of William Redmond, Parnellite, who was elected by a majority of 446 votes in the east division of County Clare, defeating J. R. Cox, anti-Parnellite.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

Congressman Allan C. Durburow has been re-nominated by the Third Illinois district Democratic convention.

The national convention of Democratic clubs has been called to meet at New York Oct. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Ernestine Rose, well known as a woman's advocate in America, is dead at Brighton, England.

The Union Pacific has acceded to the demands of the telegraph operators, and the general strike has been declared off.

The Bankers' National bank of Chicago, capital $1,000,000, ex-Comptroller Lacy, president, has been authorized by Comptroller Hepburn to be in business.

The directors of the Commercial bank, St. Paul, have applied to the courts for permission to re-open, and Judge Kelly has set the date for the hearing on Aug. 23.

Rev. Dr. Frank T. Ingalls, of Springfield, Mo., a Congregational clergyman of wide reputation, president of Drury college, and a brother of ex-Senator galls, is dead.

Captain William C. Spencer, U. S. A., the direction of the president, is ced upon the retired list to date from ly 30, 1892, the date of his appoint- ent of captain.

The Minnesota world's fair commis- ners has made appropriations for the rticultural and educational exhibits. l but $7,000 of the additional $100,000 s been collected.

The efforts to compromise the Iron Hall litigation have proven fruitless and negotiations have been broken off. The case will come up for trial at Indianapolis next Thursday.

A sloop from Victoria landed a dozen Chinese near Point Wilson, Or., and then hastily sailed away. The customs officers arrested four of the Chinese and are now on the trail of the others.

Fully three hundred men turned out in search of the lost boy at Swanville, Minn., but no trace of the child was found. He has been gone now four days and no hopes are entertained of finding him alive.

At a picnic at Ball Hollow, Ky., a regular mountain battle took place between two Ferrill brothers and three or four Daniels. One of the Ferrills was terribly butchered, while two of the Daniels received dangerous wounds.

Daniel W. Shea, son of a wealthy Boston family, and Henry Smith, of Saratoga, worth a million in his own name, fought two rounds to a draw at Saratoga Monday, before a select few. The fight was the result of a quarrel.

John C. Bundy, for many years editor and publisher of The Religio-Philosophical Journal, and a man of international reputation among spiritualists and occultists, died in Chicago Saturday after a brief illness. He was 51 years old.

The forty-two invader stockmen and Texans have been arraigned in court in Cheyenne charged with murder in the first degree. They were indicted in a body and in groups of four. It required all day to read the indictments. The trial is set for Aug. 23.

The Milwaukee's statement for the year ended June 30 shows gross earnings of $32,283,508, an increase as compared with the preceding fiscal year of $4,779,383; expenses and taxes, $20,815,004; an increase of $2,448,504; net earnings, $11,468,503; an increase of $2,330,779.

Harry Deakin has arrived in San Francisco from Japan direct, bringing with him the manuscript of a new play written by Sir Edwin Arnold and christened "Adsuma, or the Japanese Wife." The play is to be produced with Oriental splendor at Chicago during the world's fair.

The American Bar association has had ick off at the Philadelphia mint two d medals, each containing $100 worth pure gold, which will be presented to vid Dudley Field and Sir Roundel lmer Earl, of the English bar, for tinguished services in the advance- nt of the science of jurisprudence.

The Minnesota state railroad and arehouse commissioners have decided to hold an open meeting at the capitol on Sept. 1. They will then consider the matter of establishing a uniform grade for all kinds of grain handled in Minnesota. All persons interested in the subject are invited to attend and express their views to the commissioners.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the absence of any other business the senate discussed the Homestead affair with some warmth and personality, Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, in the course of the debate, taking occasion to remark that Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, needed a guardian. At the close of the discussion a much modified resolution of investigation was adopted, providing for a special committee of seven to investigate the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes in connection with differences between workmen and employers.

The business in the house was confined principally to the taking of recesses in order to enable the Democrats to talk over the situation and to formulate some scheme of action. Resolutions revoking all leaves of absence (even those granted on account of sickness) was adopted, and the seargeant-at-arms was directed (personally, if need be) to enforce the attendance of the absentees.

Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In the senate the vice president announced the appointment of Messrs. Gallinger, Peffer, Hansbrough, Felton, Sanders, White and Hill as the select committee on the Pinkerton detective force, and Messrs. Hawley, Manderson, Quay, Palmer and Vilas as the select committee on the reception of the Grand Army. A number of unimportant bills were passed and after a short executive session the senate at 1:40 adjourned.

The house transacted no business of consequence.

Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In the house a resolution extending the sundry civil appropriations to Aug. 10 was passed. The house, after an explanation of the caucus agreement regarding the world's fair appropriation, voted, 131 to 59 to disagree to the senate $5,000,000 appropriation in the sundry civil bill, and sent the bill back to conference. It was voted, 187 to 7, to vote at 1 p. m. on the Durburrow substitute bill, appropriating $2,500,000 for the fair.

The senate also extended the sundry civil appropriations. No other business was transacted.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

The Strike of Saw Mill Men at Stevens Point Satisfactorily Arranged.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Aug. 6.—The strike is at an end and as many of the mills as are prepared to start up will be running in the morning. All differences have been adjusted by giving employes who receive less than $1.50 a day an advance of one shilling. The same increase is given carriage riders in the Bosworth and the Reilly & Week Lumber mills.

W. W. O'Keefe, of Ashland, arrived arrived here during the morning, and after his long address to the workmen, in which he gave some good advice, a committee was appointed and the agreement was arrived at with the mill owners. An organization of the men into a union will be effected before he leaves. The news that the differences between employers and employes are satisfactorily arranged is received with an expression of thankfulness on all sides.

SONS OF VETERANS.

The Annual Convention of the Order in Session at Helena.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 8.—The doors of the new Auditorium were thrown open during the morning to welcome the third national convention that has assembled within its walls since its completion in June, the occasion being the annual gathering of the Sons of Veterans. The convention proper consists of about 300 members delegated from the different branches of the organization throughout the country, but, as has always been the case at the previous gatherings of the order, several thousand visitors are present, and the new structure was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the crowd. The citizens of Helena have contributed liberally for the entertainment of the visitors and the city is elaborately decorated throughout. The sittings of the convention will continue for four days, and numerous excursions and receptions have been arranged to take place during this period. Russell B. Harrison is present as a delegate from the New York division council of the order and is also chairman of the transportation committee.

CHOLERA'S DEATH LIST.

The Official Record Places the Number of Victims at About 24,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—The official list of the deaths from cholera has been published. The number of victims up to August is given as 23,919. The list, however, is admitted to be incomplete and the most conservative places the number at 25,000.

Harrison at Loon Lake.

LOON LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—President Harrison is again with his wife at his quiet summer residence. There is no getting around the fact that Mrs. Harrison is still a very sick woman. That she has improved to a wonderful degree is also certain, but the newspaper reports published saying that she was entirely recovered are without sense and foundation. Your correspondent endeavored to see the president during the morning but the latter was taking a drive with Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Parker. They were gone about an hour.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 8, 1892.

WHEAT—August closed, 75⅝c; September opening, 75⅝c; highest, 75⅝c; lowest, 74¼c; closing, 77c; December opening, 77¾c; highest, 79⅜c; lowest, 77¾c; closing, 78c. On track No. 1 hard, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 75@77c; old September, 75⅝c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, [illegible]
CORN—August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]
OATS—September, [illegible]
PORK—September, $13.[illegible]
LARD—September, $8.[illegible]
SHORT RIBS—September, $8.[illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, [illegible]
CORN—September, [illegible]
OATS—September, [illegible]

SHUT UP THE SHOP.

SENATE AND HOUSE SETTLE DISPUTES AND ADJOURN.

An Appropriation of Two and a Half Millions Made for the World's Fair. Conference Report on the Sundry Civil Bill Adopted by Weary Legislators.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The first session of the fifty-first congress has adjourned. The dying hours were uneventful and lacking in any excitement, and save for the president and two members of the cabinet and an unusually large crowd of people in the galleries, principally ladies dressed in summer attire, there was nothing to denote that the gavel was about to fall adjourning the two houses until December next. Nearly all the senators and representatives in the city were in their seats when the clock pointed to the hour for adjournment, and on the floors of both houses and around the corridors and clerk's office there was a bustle and excitement incident to the preparation of bills which passed during the evening for the president's signature before the session of congress expired.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, as is customary on such occasions, the president arrived at the capitol and was immediately shown to his room, where he was engaged for some minutes chatting with senators and Vice President Morton. Soon after arriving the world's fair bill appropriating two and a half millions, which was passed by both the senate and house during the afternoon, was presented for his signature, and in a few minutes it became a law. Other bills followed, and for some minutes the president was kept busy affixing his name to various measures, consisting principally, however, of bills of a private nature. An unusually small number were presented to him and he soon completed his task and spent the remainder of his time talking to senators and others who happened in.

CASEY'S MEASURE PASSED.

The Red River Valley Relief Bill Becomes a Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—It was a great surprise to everybody when there was no objection in the house to passing the Casey bill granting relief to settlers on the Red River valley lands. A supreme court decision held that the Manitoba, now the Great Northern, was owner of the lands. After negotiations of last summer had been reported Mr. Casey introduced a bill which in a somewhat modified form has passed both houses. Representative Johnson has for several days been trying to get recognition from Speaker Crisp, and after the world's appropriation was out of the way and a number of other matters had been disposed of, the long sought recognition was given, and, strange to say, there was no objections to the bill. When the bill came over to the senate, Senator Pettigrew moved that the amendments be concurred in and this being agreed to the bill was sent to the president. The success of this bill will give a great deal of joy to many settlers in the Red River valley. At 10 o'clock p. m. the president signed the bill and it became a law.

Reed's Opinion of Congress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—In a long interview of the work of congress published in The Press ex-Speaker Reed charges the Democratic party with extravagance and incompetency and says: "The Republican party expended $462,000,000 the first session of the Fifty-first congress and were roundly abused therefor. The lowest figures any Democrat can now make for his congress is $510,000,000. These figures are undisputed. The moral is undisputable.

CARTER'S VALEDICTORY.

The Retiring Land Commissioner Makes His Final Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Commissioner Carter's valedictory report of the operations of the land office for the past fiscal year has been made public. The commissioner says that under the repeal of the timber culture law, approved last year large numbers of cases, long suspended on the mere suspicion of fraud or under technical rulings, have been passed to patent and more than 300,000 additional entries have been considered and proper action taken. The total amount of agricultural patents issued from 1888 to 1891 is 398,128, covering 63,700,000 acres, substantially clearing the docket and leaving the office free to attend to current business. The number of mineral patents issued from 1888 to 1892 was 8,764, clearing the mineral and coal dockets. The acreage of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year was 1,571,000 acres. The miscellaneous tracts aggregated 11,696,000 acres and Indian lands 97,000 more than a year ago and a total in round figures of 13,664,000. There were patented for the benefit of railway companies under congressional grants during the past fiscal year 2,018,000 acres, as against an area patented entries during the previous fiscal year of 3,088,000 acres. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, an area of 408,000 acres was patented to several states under the survey land grant, but during the period covered by the report only 176,000 acres were patented, making a decrease of 232,000. The evils which attached to the system of surveys in former years, by which the government suffered greatly from fraud in deception practiced by filers has been mainly eliminated from the service. The commissioner says the office is in constant receipt of letters complaining bitterly of the burden that they are forced to bear because of the non-surveys of their land and consequent uncertainty of their locations. The area of the vacant public land in the United States is 587,[illegible] acres, of which [illegible] acres [illegible]

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Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Thursday, June 30th, 1892.]
[Last publication Thursday, Aug. 11th, 1892.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Isaac W. Webb and Edna P. Webb, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 447.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $70 that became due December 6th, 1889; $70 that became due June 6th, 1890; $70 that became due December 6th, 1890; $70 that became due June 6th, 1891, $70 that became due December 6th, 1891, and $70 that became due June 6th, 1892.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described, upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Twenty-five hundred thirty-five and 89-100 ($2,535.89-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-eight, (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven, (147) Range forty-six, (46) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on

MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST,

A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 28th, A. D. 1892.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, [illegible]

[illegible], Attorney for Mortgagee.

WE HAVE THE

RUSHFORD WAGON,

"Good timber and bone dry," best finished and lightest running wagon in the market.

ADVANCE THRESHER and STRAW BURNING ENGINE, Minneapolis Binders, Walter A. Wood Mowers, and we keep a full stock of Repairs. You will soon need these articles and we ask you to call and let us demonstrate that cheap goods of this class are dear at any price. Our motto is "MERIT WINS," and our increasing trade every day shows this to be true. We have added a full line of

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES,
BELTING, HOSE,
TANK PUMPS,
LACE LEATHERS,
BRASS FITTINGS, ETC.,

and we sell at bottom prices. We are selling the remainder of our Buggy Stock at very low prices to close out. We also carry a nice line of Single and Double, Light and Heavy Harness, and sell at prices which defy competition. We carry a line of implements at all times full and complete. Give us a call, and remember

Merit Wins.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block, - - Crookston, Minn.

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,

Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

—DEALERS IN—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts., - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

GASOLINE ENGINES

The Coming Power of the Northwest!

NO ENGINEER REQUIRED, NO FIREMAN,

No Boiler to Burst and no Expensive Wood or Coal Required. Runs at a cost of about 12 cents per day per actual horse power developed; that is, if you have a 6 horse-power engine and your machinery was but 3 horse power the cost of running your engine would be 36 cents for 10 hours.

The Lewis Gasoline and Vapor Engine

Is the Best Engine Made. One of these engines may now be seen in the JOURNAL press rooms in Crookston. For further information or catalogue, call on or address

S. B. PALMER, Lockhart, Norman Co., Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

NELSON AND CLOUGH.

In presenting the names of Knute Nelson and David Clough for the suffrages of the people, the republican party has answered the demand of the people by selecting representative American citizens. Knute Nelson was born on a farm, where in early boyhood he worked hard to lay the foundation of a practical education, to which he added as fast as circumstances would permit, until the common school branches would no longer suffice, when he entered an academy, working his way through that unaided. When the tocsin of war sounded Knute offered his services to his country as a private and went forth to do his duty there as faithfully as he had ever done in private life. At the close of the war he returned to the peaceful pursuits of life and entered a law office and in due time hung out his shingle and entered upon a career of usefulness which has made him a conspicuous figure in public as well as private life. He served several terms in the Minnesota legislature, six years in the lower house in congress, at the end of which time, so well had he performed his duties that he could have been returned or could have gone to the United States senate had he consented, but he declined and returned to his law practice and his farm at Alexandria, whence he has now been called by the people to be their standard bearer in the present gubernatorial fight. Ever of a quiet, progressive, studious nature, he represents the true American citizen in the highest degree, and he has won the highest regard of all who know him.

David Clough, the republican candidate for Lieut-Governor, is a similar man in many respects. Born of poor parents he, too, was raised upon a farm and rose to his present independent position by sheer force of an indomitable will that has made him the man that he is. As a business man he has no superior in the state. Both of these men are living examples of what any poor boy can accomplish in America, and in their lives they furnish worthy examples for the youth of our state to pattern after. That they will be triumphantly elected and that the government in their hands will be wisely administered there can be no doubt.

THE ALLIANCE OUT OF POLITICS.

At a meeting of the alliance state central committee last week Gen. J. H. Baker refused to be a candidate for governor, and advised the alliance to put no ticket in the field this fall; but to maintain the Alliance as a non-partizan organization. He advised the members of the Alliance to cooperate with whatever party would best promote their interests, and said that while the Alliance was a non-partizan organization it was vastly more powerful than it has been as a political organization. In closing his letter Mr. Baker said:

The most unfortunate step taken by the People's party of Minnesota and sought to be enforced with relentless discipline was making the sub-treasury the only test of party loyalty. To this Procrustian bed must all its followers conform. A bold and reckless scheme, it has no home in the atmosphere of honest political economy. Above all, it is the special child of class legislation. Political charlatans offer it as wine at the banquet, to beget iridescent dreams of easy fortune. To-morrow it will be consigned to the lumber room of political trash. Its only function in Minnesota has been to drive men of conservative judgment out of the People's party. The utter abandonment of tariff reform of the People's party is the most shameless case of political cowardice in the history of the state. This was the political issue with the Alliance two years ago; to-day it is side-tracked for the sub-treasury, a substitution of the fox for the lion. These were plain and practical questions on which we could all have united. That we did not do so is no crime of ours. The responsibility lies with those who have perverted the Alliance into a partisan political machine dominated by "bosses," like the [illegible] of political parties. Our action was a revolt against such treason and a rebuke to such selfishness.

In accordance with Gen. Baker's suggestion the Alliance committee passed a resolution permitting each member to affiliate with whatever party he chose. The committee then settled all their accounts, and gave up their headquarters at the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, as their decision to retire from politics made a headquarters unnecessary. In retiring from the political field the Alliance has acted wisely and well. As a non-partizan organization the Alliance can accomplish more for the betterment of the condition of the farmer by using their influence upon the old parties, than they can by forming a third party.

HOW HE LOVES THE PEOPLE.

While Mr. Donnelly is becoming rich at the expense of his followers who raise campaign funds and also pay him $80 per night for his lectures it is amusing to read in some of his organs about his "sacrifices for the welfare of the people," his "great generosity," his "constant labors for the down-trodden and oppressed," and all such rot. People who take any stock in such nonsense should read the following, which is a sample of how Donnelly labors for the people:

ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 4.—The independents are not feeling very good over the recent visit of Ignatius Donnelly to Randell, this county. Donnelly worked his mouth for an hour or so, telling the farmers what poor creatures they were and how they were set upon and robbed by all other classes. When he took his seat, a brother arose and said the audience must immediately shell out the sum of $80—$60 for Mr. Donnelly's services and $20 for his expenses. After much grumbling, a good-sized roll was put together and Mr. Donnelly was paid off.

THE democratic state convention, which met at Minneapolis on the 3d inst., nominated the following ticket: Governor, D. W. Lawler; Lieutenant-Governor, H. H. Hawkins; Secretary of State, Peter Nelson; Treasurer, Joseph Leicht; Attorney-General, J. C. Nethaway; Supreme Court Judges, Wm. Mitchell, Daniel Buck and Thos. Canty. The head of the ticket, Mr. Daniel W. Lawler, is one of the brightest young attorneys of St. Paul, and will draw to his standard the young democracy of the Twin cities, but he cannot hope to get the suffrage of the masses. Mr. Nelson's record through four years of service during the war has endeared him in the hearts of the soldiers; his early struggles as a pioneer and farmer put him in touch with the yeomanry of the state, and his six years in congress and several terms in the state legislature gives him an experience which everybody must recognize as being invaluable to the office of chief executive of a great commonwealth. Against such a man as Mr. Nelson what hope can the democrats have for their young, untried, inexperienced candidate?

Warren Sheaf: The republican state convention nominated Knute Nelson for Governor, and by so doing it ratified the choice that had already been made by the people. His nomination was unanimous by acclamation. Every section of the state—north, south, east and west,—demanded Nelson. He is pre-eminently the people's candidate for this high office. They have called him from the peaceful retirement of his Alexandria farm to again merge in the turmoil of public life and to take charge of the affairs of the state. His party has called him to become its leader in the compaign that is now on. And Mr. Nelson is not an untried man. In every public office which he has held he has proven his ability, integrity and devotion to the true interests of the people. Knute Nelson is a striking example of what a poor boy can accomplish in a country, that, according to the people's party, "has been brought to the verge of material ruin," and where plutocracy rules the day, Knute Nelson, "the little Norwegian giant," will be the next governor of Minnesota.

THE Douglas County News, published at Alexandria, Minn., the home of Mr. Nelson, in commenting on the latter's nomination for governor on the republican ticket, says: "This is a fitting tribute to the ability and worth of our talented townsman, and shows the high esteem in which he is held by people in all parts of the state. To us, his neighbors, who have learned to know and esteem Mr. Nelson for his worth, his ability, his kindliness of heart, it is pleasing to see that he is so fully and justly appreciated in other parts of the state."

ASSISTANT Dairy and Food Commissioner J. A. Lawrence, who has been appointed superintendent of the dairy exhibit at the coming State Fair, [illegible] building has been thoroughly overhauled and looks like a new structure.

THE first session of the Fifty-Second congress adjourned at 11 p. m. on Friday, August 5th.

ACCORDING to Dun's Commercial Agency, sugar has fallen 35.8 per cent, coffee 24.3 per cent, and all necessaries an average of 18 per cent, since the McKinley bill.

GOVERNOR BURKE, of North Dakota, was almost unanimously nominated for governor on the Republican ticket. He has made a good executive, and it is only an act of justice to give him another term.

THE Thief River Falls Press is now enlarged to a 5-column quarto, and presents a clean face to its readers. Under the management of Mussey & Ware the Press will now take rank among the best weeklies of the state.

EDITOR STEVENS of the Warren Register announces himself an independent candidate for county attorney of Marshall county. He is a good lawyer, a public-spirited citizen, a fluent talker, and an honest man, and the people of Marshall county will make no mistake if they elect him.

Two Stories of Lucky Miners.

A few of the many stories that are told of miners' luck will enable the reader to understand how and why the heads of whole communities may be turned in mining regions. Jim Whitlatch, the discoverer of the Whitlatch-Union mine, near Helena, led a typical western miner's life. The mine in question is now owned in England and has produced $20,000,000 in gold. After Jim Whitlatch had sold the property for $1,500,000 he went to New York "to make as much money as Vanderbilt." He was a rare treat to Wall street, which fattened on him, and in one year let him go with only the clothes on his back. He returned to Montana, began "prospecting" again and discovered a mine for which he got $250,000. He went to Chicago to rival Mr. Potter Palmer in wealth and returned just as he did from New York—"flat strapped," as he would have expressed it. He made still another fortune and went to San Francisco, where he died a poor man.

Another Lewis and Clarke county mine—the Drum Lummon—provides another such story. It was discovered by an Irish immigrant named Thomas Cruse. Although he owned it, he could not get a sack of flour on credit. He sold it to an English syndicate for $1,500,000. But he remains one of the wealthy men of Helena.—Julian Ralph in Harper's.

How Opium Is Gathered.

It is a sort of garden cultivation, the poppy plants being grown in little squares or beds intersected by tiny water channels for irrigation wherever this is possible. The growth of the plants is carefully tended, and at length the time comes when they burst out into flower, and the fields look like a sheet of silver as the white petals of the flowers glisten in the morning dew.

These beautiful petals are the first produce of the crop, for the women and children of the cultivators' families come forth and pick them off one by one and carefully dry them, so that they may serve afterward as the covering of the manufactured cakes of opium. Then the poppies, with their bare capsule heads, remain standing in the open field until it is considered that they are ripe for lancing. The cultivators then come forth in the evening, and, with an implement not unlike the knives of a cupping instrument, they scarify the capsule on its sides with deep incisions, so that the juice may exude.

In the early morning the cultivators reappear with a scraping knife and their earthenware pots, and they scrape off the exuded juice and collect it in their pots. And this is crude opium.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Life Lost in War.

Dr. Engel, German statistician, gives the following as the approximate cost of the principal wars of the last thirty years: Crimean war, $2,000,000,000; Italian war of 1859, $300,000,000; Prusso-Danish war of 1864, $35,000,000; war of the rebellion—north, $5,100,000,000; south, $2,800,000,000; Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, $330,000,000, Russo-Turkish war, $125,000,000; South African wars, $8,770,000; African war, $12,250,000; Servo-Bulgarian, $176,000,000. All these wars were murderous in the extreme.

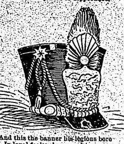
The Crimean war, in which few battles were fought, cost 750,000 lives, only 50,000 less than were killed or died of their wounds, north and south, during the war of the rebellion. These figures, it must be remembered, are German, and might not agree precisely with the American estimates. The Mexican and Chinese expeditions cost $200,000,000 and 65,000 lives. There were 250,000 killed and mortally wounded during the Russia-Turkey war, and 45,000 each in the Italian war of 1859 and the war between Prussia and Austria.—San Francisco Post.

Regarded It as a Real Body.

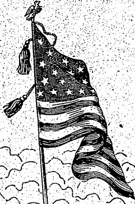
Two old country dames, whom we came across in the churchyard of an ancient country town, were curiously regarding a monumental stone, surmounted by the recumbent figure of a woman several sizes larger than life. "And so they brought the poor young woman here, and laid her a-top o' that there grave, did they?" [illegible]

THE FAMILY HATS.

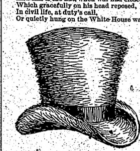
This is the hat the grandsire wore
On the bloody field of Tippecanoe;



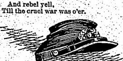
And this the banner his legions bore
In loyal fealty, brave and true.



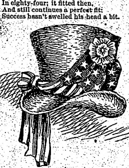
And this is the hat, when war had closed,
Which gracefully on his head reposed,
In civil life, at duty's call,
Or quietly hung on the White House wall.



This is the hat the grandson wore
From sixty-one to sixty-four,
Midst shot and shell
And rebel yell,
Till the cruel war was o'er.



And this, the hat that fell to Ben
In eighty-four; it fitted then,
And still continues a perfect fit;
Success hasn't swelled his head a bit.



'Tis the people's pride, and the people's will
Is—"Ben shall wear it four years still."
—Boston Journal.

I believe it would be suicidal for the party to nominate Mr. Cleveland.—James W. Ridgway, District Attorney, County of Kings, New York.

A Limit to Election Frauds.

To concede the right of one party or faction to rule in the south by force and fraud means a concession of the same right to any other party or faction in other portions of the country. But the American people will not concede such a right. Thoughtful, intelligent citizens realize that the perpetuity of the government depends upon the freedom and equality of the people. While the nation may be able to stand the strain of election frauds to a limited extent, it could not survive the influence of this evil should it become widespread.—Hutchinson (Kan.) News.

Democrats Against the World's Fair.

The World's fair appropriation was defeated by the Democratic house and by the Democrats of the house. Not a Republican vote was recorded against it. What is the Democratic grudge against the World's fair? Is it thought that the great exhibition will show too much of the fruits of protection?—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Why They Like Steve.

Tammany is in love with Steve, though it has no use for Cleve. "They all like Adlai," says the Democratic Advertiser. "He does not wear his swallow tail in New York, but he takes his whisky straight."—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Cleveland's Reckless Mendacity.

The Democrats have inaugurated a campaign of falsehood and dishonesty. And Mr. Cleveland is as reckless in his mendacity as any of his unscrupulous advocates.—Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat.

And They Always Name Harrison.

The poet with ambition fired,
The journalist [illegible]
The statesman and the man who's hired
The caucuses to pack,
The humorist with sunny brow,
[illegible]
All on hotel piazzas now
And drink their lager beer.
[illegible]

SIX OF A KIND!

The Destruction of Protection the Sole Aim of the Democratic Party.

I.

[From the Confederate Constitution.]

Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties and excise for revenue only, * * * but no duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations shall be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.

II.

[Speech of Senator McDuffie, of South Carolina.]

In a free competition for the market of the United States the wages of manufacturing labor in the northern states must be reduced at least as low as the wages of labor in England. The natural price of the manufacturing labor of the northern states is precisely the same as the manufacturing labor of England, and not a cent more.

III.

[Speech of Congressman Lewis, of Alabama.]

The average price of farm labor in the southern states is not more than twenty-five cents a day; in the north, fifty cents a day. But for the operation of the tariff laws this state of things would have been reversed.

IV.

[Southern Confederate Committee to Lord John Russell.]

The principal cause which led the southern states to secede from the northern was not slavery, but the high prices which, for the sake of protection, the south was obliged to pay for manufactured goods.

V.

[John Quincy Adams' Report of House Committee on Manufactures.]

The interest of the south is identified with that of the foreign rival and competitor of the northern manufacturer, and against him and for his ruin the southern planter and British manufacturer are colleagued.

VI.

[Democratic National Platform, 1892.]

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only.—New York Press.

Cleveland is the candidate of the mugwump assassins of the regular Democracy of New York.—Charles R. De Freest, Secretary Democratic State Committee, New York.

No Jingoism About Harrison.

The charge of jingoism which had been raised against President Harrison for his manly and determined protest against the unjust discrimination exercised by the Canadians against the United States on merchandise carried through the Canadian canals has fallen completely to the ground since the house of representatives has unanimously approved of the president's attitude. There appears to be little doubt that the Dominion officials will at once take steps to overthrow the objectionable discrimination, but if they do not do so the Canadian roads must suffer quite heavily on all east bound freight not billed to a United States destination.—Boston Advertiser.

The Democratic party cannot carry New York with Cleveland. I do not see how we Democrats can nominate him.—Richard Croker, Boss of Tammany Hall.

Not a Successful Method.

It cannot be said that the mass meeting method of notifying presidential candidates is a success. The concurrent testimony of all the newspaper accounts of the Madison square affair is that the speeches, with the exception of that of Mr. White, of California, whose lung power is tumultuous, were not heard by a hundred people out of the many thousands. It was simply a great unruly crush of people attracted by a free show, and it was neither instructive nor impressive. It is not likely that it will be repeated four years hence. The old plan is the best.—Baltimore American.

If Cleveland is nominated New York and the election are lost.—George L. Converse, ex-Congressman, Ohio.

An Elusive Rainbow.

The Democratic rainbow is shooting about in such a fashion this year that it had better be called an aurora borealis. First it hovers over Illinois, then over Kansas and next is heard from in Minnesota, Michigan or Wisconsin. The fact that it does not stay long in one place leads to the belief that not much confidence can be placed in its visits in any place.—Springfield (Ills.) State Journal.

Harrison's Fearless Conduct.

A weak or partisan president who was a candidate for re-election would seek to strengthen himself with the politicians by filling vacancies from their ranks. The fact that General Harrison has disregarded the politicians in making important appointments should commend him strongly to the plain people, who are interested in good government.—Buffalo Express.

And Republicans Have the Orators.

There has seldom been a campaign in which the mind of the "floating vote" was so bewildered and in which the influence of oratory can do so much in supplementing the efforts of the newspapers. It may yet turn out to be a very lively campaign.—Pueblo (Colo.) Chieftain.

They Can't Retract the Truth.

It is a significant fact that not one of the Democratic politicians who opposed Cleveland's nomination has yet retracted the least of the reasons given for believing that his election was impossible.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

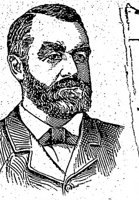
Two of a Kind.

Chairman Harrity's method of beheading Republican officials while postmaster of Philadelphia makes his selection to conduct "Headsman" Stevenson's campaign quite appropriate.—Philadelphia [illegible]

MICHIGAN'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

Hon. John T. Rich, Whom the Republicans Have Nominated.

John T. Rich will be the next governor of Michigan. He has been nominated by the Republicans, and as this is a presidential year and every Republican in Michigan, as elsewhere, will put his shoulder to the wheel and work for the success of the party Mr. Rich is all but elected already.



JOHN T. RICH.

Mr. Rich is a good, solid citizen. He is six feet in height and weighs 200 pounds. He was born in Conneautville, Crawford county, Pa., April 23, 1841. He was brought up on a farm which his father bought near Elba, Lapeer county, Mich., when the future governor was but five years of age. He has never known any other home up to the present day. He has served as school commissioner, member of the legislature, railroad commissioner, president of the State Fair association, state senator and member of congress, so that with all this preliminary training he is certain to make a good governor for the Wolverine State.

Cleveland was defeated by Harrison in New York in 1888, and the Democrats must put up some other candidate to run against Harrison this time if they hope to carry New York.—Colonel John R. Fellows, Congressman, New York.

Enticing but Vanishing Rainbows.

This plan of campaign is conspicuously lacking in novelty and brilliancy. It has been tried before, and it brought ridicule on its promoters and operators. It didn't win. On election day the r bows disappeared. Conditions are vitally different from those of four y ago. The rainbows are brighter more enticing, that's all. But they rainbows just the same. The north is not going into the Democratic col this year. This is a presidential c paign. Important issues are at st The people will vote on those issues w intelligence and circumspection. T will not be fooled into an indorsem of free trade.—Detroit Tribune.

I am going home to pray. If the Democrats nominate Cleveland they will not stand the ghost of a show.—A. J. Streeter, Illinois.

Michael Doran's Socks.

Come, gather 'round me, children, and a story
I will tell,
Of a distressing circumstance that to an Irishman befell;
His name was Michael Doran, and in Washington, D. C.,
He drove a bobtail horse car, and drove it skillfully.

Now Michael was a stalwart youth as ever you
would meet,
But by a fate unfortunate he suffered from cold
feet;
And as in driving bobtail horse cars you can't
accumulate much rocks,
He asked his aged mother for to knit for him
some socks.

In far off Ballyshannon lived that aged mother
dear,
And of her son's predicament no sooner did
she hear,
Than she straightway took her needle and
worked by night and day,
And made for him a dozen pairs out of the best
sheep's gray.

But how to get the socks to Mike, Mike's
mother didn't know;
To be of use, of course, they must across the
ocean go.
She worried until a cousin, a brave broth of a
lad,
Said, "I'll go to Ameriky, an I'll take the
socks, bedad."

True to his word, he crossed the brine a-carrying Mike's socks,
But in New York a customs man, as sharp as
any fox,
He opened up the bundle and, seeing what was
there,
He made the cousin settle for the tariff on each
pair.

The cousin went to Washington and told his
tale to Mike,
And when the driver heard it he straight for
home did pike;
He wrote to Bill McKinley, and asked of him
quite plain,
How he would have to go to work to get the
tariff back again.

Then, like a politician, and in a manner far
From what would be expected in the driver of
a car,
He didn't mail the letter, but he gave it to the
press,
This screed to Bill McKinley a-calling for redress.

The Democrats they picked it up and cried a
great hurrah,
And over Mike's foot covering they built a man
of straw;
They yipped and yelled and shouted, in ones
and twos and flocks,
And made a campaign issue out of Mich
Doran's socks.

And that's the way this car driver achi
immortal fame;
That's how glory gathered 'round brave Mic
Doran's name;
He paid a righteous duty on his socks, a d
pair,
And then he squealed and seemed to think
duty wasn't fair.

Of course on Mike the duty it seemed to co
quite rough,
But suppose a foreign maker had been sendi
[illegible]
If there hadn't been a duty and the socks
come in free,
Where would our own sockmakers in the glori
ous U. S. be?

They'd have to cut down wages to compete
with labor cheap,
And the fellows on the other side would all the
profit reap;
So when you come to look at it, this fact the
stuffing knocks
Out of the Democratic scare and Michael Do
ran's socks.
—Buffalo Express.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

STILL A CANDIDATE.

Hon. W. R. Merriam Expects to Succeed Senator C. K. Davis.

Gov. William R. Merriam is still a candidate for the United States Senate, says the Minneapolis Evening Journal.

"In spite of the fact that two Republican state conventions have indorsed Senator Davis for re-election; in spite of the fact that county after county has pledged itself to him in convention assembled, and in spite of the fact that Senator Davis seems to be in line for a substantial indorsement in the form of a re-election, Gov. Merriam is as active a candidate for Senator Davis' seat in the upper house of congress as he was three months ago. The governor himself seconded Bob Evans' motion pledging the May 5 convention to Davis, but that does not deter him from casting anchor to the windward, and aided by the machine wing of the party he will be the next senator from the state of Minnesota if finesse and good management can bring it about.

"The policy as mapped out in the Merriam camp is a simple one in its general plans and speculations, but is very complicated in its details. The idea is said to be this: Trade off the legislative ticket all over the state so that neither the Republicans or the Democrats will have a majority on joint ballot, thus giving the People's party, or the Alliance under the leadership of Donnelly, the balance of power. Davis will be voted for by the Republicans, Wilson, Doran or some other Democrat will be the choice of the Democrats, while Donnelly will be backed by the third party men in both houses. Then after ballot on ballot has been taken, each party presenting a united front to the enemy, and the choice of a United States senator is as apparently unsettled as ever, let Donnelly talk "compromise" and throw his strength to Merriam; the Republicans seeing that with the support of the People's party the Governor can be elected, will, it is hoped, rally to him, and Gov. Merriam will succeed Cush Davis in the United States senate.

"This is the plan of campaign as mapped out by one of the two shrewdest politicians in the state. It is not mere talk heard on street corners, it is not a surmise based on a chat with the first politician who rubs elbows with you in the corridor of the Merchants' hotel, but the fact that Gov. Merriam is still a senatorial possibility, and the further fact that he hopes to have his measure for a toga taken in the manner outlined above, are plain, unvarnished truths, which have been whispered about on the inside for the last two weeks.

"That Senator Davis is by no means sure that a certificate of election is already in his hand is evident, else he would not take so active a part in the coming Minnesota campaign as the telegraphic reports published from time to time in these columns from Washington would indicate. Senator Davis will stump the state for the Republican party in general, and himself in particular this fall, and, if reports are true, will pay especial attention to his fences in the country. He wants to show the people of what stuff Minnesota's senior senator is made, and at the same time get the lay of the land. It is figured out that the Republicans must elect 25 members of the lower house, besides carrying the legislative districts which were placed in the Republican column two years ago in order to have a majority on joint ballot.

"Gov. Merriam has a good many friends in the senate; in the first place there's Donnelly, who, if his actions in the past are any criterions as to the future, will prove himself a friend in need when the proper time comes. Then there's J. S. O'Brien, who, though a Democrat, is regarded as being more or less affiliated with the Merriam wing of the Republican party. It was never stated as a bald and convincing fact that the Governor played a part in the upsetting of Searle and the elevation of O'Brien to represent the Twenty-third legislative district in the senate for four years; but it was said that several close friends of his excellency had a hand in shaping the result of the Searle-O'Brien contest of two years ago. The fact that the deposed statesman was notoriously anti-Merriam may have had something to do with the rumors which were whispered about the legislative corridors after the elections committee had presented its report; but you cannot prevent politicians from talking and saying mean things—if thumbs are turned down on their favorites.

"Stick a pin here. Gov. William R. Merriam is still a candidate for the United States senate."

That may be all very true, and while we have no doubt that Gov. Merriam has senatorial aspirations we are inclined to the opinion that the Evening Journal is off in its diagnosis of the case. What's the matter with Merriam trying to succeed W. D. Washburn?

The 26th Annual Encampment.

The 26th annual National Encampment that begins on Tuesday, Sept. 20th, 1892, at Washington, D. C., will probably be one of the most important events of the kind that ever occurred. Aside from the interest to every old soldier naturally clustering around the place where it is to be held, is the fact that year by year fewer and fewer of the old boys are able to attend these reunions and the facilities offered the old comrades for meeting will be greater this year than ever before devised. In fact one of the most interesting events of the encampment will be the re-unions as mapped out by Captain John McElroy. The hospitality of Washington will engage a great deal of the veterans' attention, but the principal source of pleasure and the one dominant attraction that will draw them to this encampment will be that of again meeting those with whom they marched and fought, and when the old fellows do find each other there will be no separating them; the bond which unites veterans who have fought and bled together comes next to being the most enduring of all.

The scheme involves a classification of the entire Grand Army into thirty-two corps or sub-organizations, which will be one for each of the twenty-five infantry corps, one for the cavalry of the army of the Potomac, one for the cavalry of the military division of the Mississippi, one for the colored troops of the military division of the Mississippi, one for the artillery of the Army of the Potomac, one for the sailors and marines, one for the ex-prisoners of war, and one for the engineers.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

For each of these corps headquarters will be established, and in these several buildings rosters will be kept. As the men arrive in the city they will report at the headquarters of the corps to which they belonged, and their names will go down on the roster. Then there will be sub-divisions of each corps in charge of an active sub-committee, and just as soon as a man lets the officer in charge of corps headquarters know what command he belonged to he can be brought into immediate connection with some of those who were his intimate comrades during the war. All an inquiring veteran will need to do will be to find his corps headquarters and from that point he can easily locate any division, brigade or regiment.

The department commander for the state of Minnesota has issued his orders of which the following extract forms the most important part:

The rate for the round trip from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Washington is fixed by the railroads at $28. The official headquarters special train will leave Minneapolis and St. Paul at 8 p. m. on September 16th, and will run direct to Washington without change of cars. It will leave Chicago via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on Saturday, the 17th, at 10 a. m., arriving at Washington early in the afternoon of the 18th. Coaches and the Pullman tourist sleepers will form a select train. The transportation committee will issue the tickets, reserve sleeping car space and attend to all matters concurrent with railroad affairs.

If any comrade elected as delegate to the 26th national encampment will, from any reason, be prevented from attending, he should promptly notify these headquarters of the fact, so that the proper alternate may be notified. This is important, and only just and fair to the comrade who has been elected alternate.

The comrades had better leave their Saratoga trunks behind and bring only satchels which can be carried in the hand. The experience of prior encampments has taught us that heavier baggage stands a very good chance of being "found missing" when wanted.

These headquarters will be closed from Sept. 19th to Sept. 30th, during the attendance of the commander and his staff at the national encampment.

Want of Sleep

Caused by mental worry, misfortune, or by trying vainly to get a night's rest on some roughly built railroad, has sent thousands of people to the insane asylums, there to drag out a miserable existence. To avoid such a melancholy fate, select "The Burlington" when obliged to make a night's journey up or down the Mississippi Valley. The most luxurious of Pullman sleepers accompany all night trains on this line, and the elegance and comfort of their fixings never fail to secure sound sleep. But even in such cosy quarters slumber may be disturbed by a rough track, frequent stops and the irregular speed resulting from heavy grades. The smooth track, absence of grades and even running of "The Burlington" route guarantee the traveler unbroken repose. For tickets by this popular line, maps, timetables and other information, call on your local agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t f]

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Don't forget the opera at the Grand to-night.

Miss Emma Veronnean and her sister, Miss Louise, are visiting friends in Grand Forks this week.

Mrs. E. W. Wile, after a pleasant visit with friends in the city, returned to her home in La Porte, Ind., on Monday evening.

Reserve your seats early for to-night. "Amorita" will be presented.

W. N. Godfrey came in from Maple Bay on Tuesday evening. Reports crops looking nicely—no loss by hail yet.

Rev. Battey greeted his family on their return from a pleasant visit to friends in Minneapolis and South Dakota, on Monday morning.

The Calhoun Opera Co. arrived to-day from Grand Forks, where they have been doing a big business. They made a big hit there.

W. J. Murphy came up from Minneapolis this week to look after the affairs of the Crookston Water-power and Light Co. He informs the JOURNAL that two train-loads of stone of thirty cars each will be used in the construction of the new building. One train has already arrived, and the mason work will be commenced to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Murphy says he finds that Crookston is growing exceedingly this summer. The improvements of the C. W. P. & L. Co. alone will crowd $100,000 pretty close.

The operas to be played at the Grand this week are "Amorita," "Sadi Pasha," "Three Black Cloaks," and "Fatinitza." "Amorita" to-night. Don't miss it.

On Sunday afternoon A. D. Morris and several others were down at the dam amusing themselves by throwing chips into the pond just above the dam to see Dunc's dog get them out again. This worked all right for a time until one chip got too near the dam before the dog got it and in his eagerness to secure the prize the dog got into the current and was carried over the dam. Great efforts were put forth to rescue the dog but without avail, for in a few moments the dog was caught in the undertow and carried under the apron, and that was the last the party saw of him, though they lingered about for an hour or more. On Tuesday afternoon as Albert Halvorson was fishing near the dam his attention was attracted by some movement under the apron and upon investigation he saw that there was a dog beneath it, and after considerable effort he managed to release the dog and the animal crawled out and went up to the store to surprise Dunc.—and to say that Dunc. was surprised does not half express his real feelings, as he had given the dog up for lost without a shadow of doubt. The dog, though rather tired looking, appears to be all right and better than a dozen dead ones.

Hail in Kittson County.

A destructive hail storm passed through Kittson and Marshall counties on the night of the 3d and swept before it thousands of acres of most promising grain. The storm came from the west. Over a thousand acres on the Dennis Ryan farm were demolished and plowing began on the field this morning. The storm passed through the southern part of Kittson county, along the line of the Great Northern Railway, south as far as Stephen, where it took an easterly direction, from which the damage is not known. As far as Stephen the path destroyed is from seven to eight miles wide. The loss to the two counties is very severe. The thermometer at this writing is 104, and great uneasiness is felt here.

Farmers, Attention!

Cash paid for butter and eggs by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co., Vance block. [17 t f]

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Aug. 6th, 1892.

Barton, Edgar A
Clark, Harland
Farnum C L
Swenson, Thervol
Sliman Elias
Brown, Mrs Will M
Fawcett, Mrs W J
Lind Louis 4
Lonndoe Lorsdetter Maria
Swensingson Miss Anua

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Doctors? Pshaw! Take Beecham's Pills.

Notice to Property Owners.

Notice is hereby given that the commissioners to assess benefits and damages on grading Broadway street from Third to Ninth street, will meet Monday evening, August 22nd, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock in E. M. Walsh's office.

E. M. WALSH,
W. H. NORRIE, } Com.
C. H. MIX,

Pillsbury Academy.

We have received the catalogue of Pillsbury Academy located at Owatonna, Minn. This institution is fourteen years old, and has a faculty of eleven teachers. There are three regular courses of study and special courses in Music, Art, Stenography and Typewriting.

The buildings are large and filled with modern appointments.

A Music Hall, a large Drill Hall, and a Central Heating Plant are now in process of erection.

The catalogue shows an attendance of 291 during the year. The purpose of this school is to furnish the best education at the lowest cost.

Republican Rally!

McKinnon Hall,

Saturday Evening, Aug. 13.

JOHN GOODNOUGH,

President of the Republican League Club of Minnesota, will be in the city on Saturday next for the purpose of organizing a Republican club, and will speak at McKinnon Hall in the evening. He will be assisted by Frank M. Nye, of Minneapolis. Everybody cordially invited.

For Sale Cheap.

I shall have at my stables in this city on Saturday next a car-load of heavy work horses and mares upon which I am prepared to offer great bargains. Call and see them if you desire to get a good, reliable team at right figures.

S. L. COLLINS.

Lost.

Sunday evening, July 3, on the wagon road between Mentor and Crookston, a silver open face watch. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the JOURNAL office.

Back to His Old Love.

Grand Forks Herald: The Herald is on to a journalistic deal which has not progressed far enough to be mentioned.

Grand Forks News: Col. C. A. Lounsberry having concluded important journalistic negotiations here, went to Fargo. He will visit Washington and return about September 1st.

All of which means that Col. Lounsberry has bought the Grand Forks News and will make a thorough republican paper of it after September 1st, strictly on the Burke idea of republicanism.

A Wabasha special to the Minneapolis Journal dated Aug. 8, says; "while inspecting a revolver yesterday afternoon at the brewery, Otto Burkhardt accidentally exploded the weapon, the ball taking effect in the bowels of John Tritchler, who lived about twelve hours. Tritchler was about 31 years old and single.

Young Burkhardt is a son of Senator H. Burkhardt, and brother to Henry and Rudy Burkhardt of this city. The boys received a letter on Tuesday morning confirming the report. Young Burkhardt "didn't know it was loaded."

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the estate of J. V. E. Wyatt, insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that I will receive sealed bids in writing up to August 24th, 1892, at noon of said day for the purchase of the goods and fixtures belonging to the above entitled estate. Full particulars concerning said goods and fixtures may be had upon application to the assignee, or by calling at the store on Broadway, Crookston, Minnesota. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid as an earnest of good faith, to be returned in case the bid is not accepted.

The assignee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Notice is also given that any of the goods and fixtures belonging to the above entitled estate remaining unsold when said sealed bids are opened, will be sold at private sale at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated August 10th, 1892.

JOHN CROMB, Assignee.

P. J. RUSSELL,
[17-19] Attorney for Assignee.

How it Feels to Have a Lion Bite You.

Mr. Inverarity, a member of the Bombay bar, says: "So large an animal as a lion coming at full speed against you of course knocks you off your legs. The claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt so much as you would think. The only really painful part of the business is the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone. I felt none of the dreamy stupor Livingstone describes, but on the contrary felt as usual. I adopted the course of lying quite still, which I believe is the best thing one can do, as you are quite helpless with a heavy animal on you, and they are inclined to make grabs at everything that moves, and the fewer bites you can get off with the better.

"All the wounds are centers of inflammation and blood poisoning, and the more you get the less chance you have. The power of the lion's jaws may be inferred from the fact that the lioness that seized me, although it had a broken jaw, scored deep grooves in the barrels of my rifle with her teeth. Some claw wounds were mere scratches, which I attribute to the fact that they clutch at the surface of your coat, thinking it is all solid underneath, and so reach the flesh pretty late. In fact, my coat was torn in some places without any corresponding wound beneath.

"I never felt the slightest shock. Tigers and panthers, as a rule, immediately leave any one they seize in a charge, but this lioness, having left me, went a few yards to roar at my men, returned, and stood over me growling, and then bit my arm. I got no bite the first go off, as she was occupied in biting the rifle."—London Times.

Saving a Stamp.

Mamma—Why did you put two stamps on this letter? One would have been plenty.

Little Tommy—One of the stamps was tored, and I didn't want to waste it.—

NOW IS THE TIME
For the Next 30 Days,
At the New York Store,
A Grand Clearance Sale
Will be found.

SALE OPENS AUG. 1st,

Closes Sept. 1st.

During the above time every line of my immense stock will be offered at actual cost. I am not going out of business, but am preparing to reduce my stock before I move into my new quarters, which will be about September 1st, and in order to have less goods to move I intend to sell everything, regardless of quality or quantity, at

ACTUAL COST.

This is no closing-out sale, nor is it idle talk, we have the goods and they must be moved. If you want to procure bargains call upon me. Remember this offer

Lasts but 30 Days.

A. CHABOT.

COMING!

The Barnum of Them All!

Terry's Pavilion
Uncle Tom's Cabin.

CROOKSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17th.

Don't fail to see the street parade and our trained bloodhounds and trick monkey "Whiskers."

Remember the Free Band Concert at 7 p. m.

Tickets on sale at the ticket wagon. Secure your seats early and avoid the crowd at the wagon.

A GREAT OFFER.

—THE—

Polk County Journal

Will be sent to any address, from now till after the campaign,

—FOR—

50 CENTS.

If You are a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL and keep posted on what the Republican party is doing. THE JOURNAL will give from 3 to 5 columns of Republican political matter weekly, and you should keep yourself informed on the questions at issue and the movements of the party.

If You Are not a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

'Round Home.

Wheat—	1 Hard	65.
	1 Northern	64.
	2 Northern	53.
	3 Northers	40.

The Central House is making connections with the sewer.

Charlie Vine invites JOURNAL readers to call and sample his meats.

August Wentzel has formed a partnership in the meat business with Pete Tibesar.

Marshall County Banner: Mr. and Mrs. Bivins of Crookston are visiting their son at this place.

Mrs. J. C. Webb of Stillwater is visiting in the city with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Barnum.

Bert Bivins came down from Argyle on Monday evening for a visit with his friends in the city.

Will Himmelsbach and two sisters and Mrs. S. L. Collins went out to Maple lake for a few days last week.

F. T. Whittemore of the Canadian American, Chicago, shook hands with the JOURNAL man while in the city last week.

Coroner Quinn and daughter, of St. Paul, were in the city last week, visiting with Jack Bunnell and family for a few days.

Mrs. H. H. Dickman arrived last week on a visit to her mother and her sister, Mrs. S. L. Collins and Mrs. Will Himmelsbach.

The training school closed a four weeks' session on Friday of last week. It has been a very profitable session for all who attended.

J. C. Webb, Jr., came over from Grand Forks Saturday evening to spend the Sabbath with his mother, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnum.

Manager Columbus: After filling their engagement here, the Calhoun opera company will commence a four weeks engagement at the Lyceum, Minneapolis.

Another week of fine weather has added to the prospects for crops in this vicinity. If no heavy frost occurs before Sept. 1st the crops hereabouts will all mature all right.

F. Haight who works the John C. Wells farm, at Beltrami, was in the city on Monday. He said that he expected to commence cutting the finest crop of wheat ever raised on that farm on Tuesday morning, the 9th inst.

From a private letter from Tacoma the JOURNAL learns that Tom Box was married in that city recently. As the simple fact is all we know about it, we can only hope for the best and wish Tom all manner of good luck.

L. P. Hunt, World's Fair commissioner, was in the city last week on business connected with the great fair. Says Polk county's share of the extra amount which it was found necessary to raise aside from the beggarly pittance appropriated by the legislature, will soon be obtained.

Chris. Steenerson was up from the west side on Monday to purchase twine, returning on Tuesday morning. Chris reports crops very promising in his neighborhood and says be will commence cutting some of the finest looking wheat that ever grew on his farm, either next Saturday or the following Monday.

Henry Rodman was in from Hill River last week to arrange for the purchase of an additional 80. Says he lost ten acres of fine barley by a wind-storm which beat it down so badly that it could not fill. He found upon arrival that he was a few days ahead on another case before the land office, which obliges him to come in again this week.

Capt. P. J. Russell feels quite discouraged over the unanimous alacrity with which his company don't turn out to drill. After he went to the trouble to procure arms for the boys it does look like they ought to show sufficient appreciation by reporting at the meetings at least. If no more interest is manifested than has been recently the guns will be sent back whence they came.

Quite a number from Crookston attended the farmers' picnic at Maple Lake on Saturday last, and those whom we have interviewed do say that they had a very enjoyable time. Two cornet bands and Doc. Fish furnished chin music galore, while A. R. Holston, Arny Grundysen and a few loyal lights expounded the new gospel doctrines according to Jerry Simpson in a highly "protangible" manner.

Franklin Bassett and wife reached Crookston, direct from Japan, on Thursday evening of last week, en route for the home of Mr. Bassett's parents at Glyndon, and stopped in this city until Saturday evening to allow Mrs. B., who has been ill, a much needed opportunity to rest. Mr. Bassett has been in Japan as a missionary for four and one-half years, where he met the lady who is now his wife and about 18 months ago was married. He will rest at his father's home for a while, and then go to Chicago to enter upon a theological course.

Ed. Martin went over to Fertile on Tuesday.

Lots of twine going out into the country every day.

M. W. Jensen came down from McIntosh on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. W. L. McDonald started for her home in Tacoma this week.

Charlie Vine buys only the choicest of beeves for his trade. Try Charlie.

Anderson & Olson's new block on Robert street is nearly ready for the roof.

Charlie Misner was enjoying a visit from his father and mother on Tuesday.

The Congregational ladies' sewing society meets with Mrs. Streeter this afternoon.

Dr. J. H. Thomas is siding up his residence on north Main street and fixing up about the premises generally.

J. R. Clements is riding a bicycle—that encourages us to hope that even we can learn that seductive accomplishment.

Through the efforts of Rev. G. E. Northrup a branch of the state weather bureau will be established at McIntosh.

P. G. Falardeau was in from Red Lake Falls this week. Says a great deal of damage was done by the big hail-storm.

Charlie Misner has purchased a bike from his brother, I. W. C., who is agent for one of the best makes in the market.

Frank Jerome is painting the St. Louis hotel, inside work, and when completed that hostelry will just more than shine.

Joseph Laframboise gives it as his opinion that potatoes will be scarce and high in this market next year, because, he says, the crop is light this year.

Do not forget the lecture at the M. E. church this evening. John G. Woolley is one of the best temperance lecturers now in the field. Admission free.

Warren Register:—Casper Sands, the jolly conductor, and the successful farmer and stock raiser, went out to his farm on lower Snake last Saturday to take a look at the crops.

John R. McKinnon commenced to grade Broadway from Robert to Second street on Monday morning, and you can imagine the confusion that reigns supreme—if you cannot see it.

The Montreal House being too near the line, mine host Le Duc has been obliged to take the siding off and cut down the studding to give room for the walls of the Barrette-Dufresne block.

Harry Falk returned on Monday morning from a visit with friends and relatives at Mt. Clemons, Mich. He saw Ed. Wile while away, and says Ed. is just too busy for anything these days.

St. Hilaire Spectator:—The village council held their regular monthly meeting last Monday evening and a large number of bills were allowed. For the first time in many years the village is out of funds and owners of orders will have to wait for their money.

Mr. Wm. Munch brought a couple of stalks of corn to the JOURNAL last week which come very near being world-beaters. They were eight feet high, with two ears on each. They were grown on Mr. John Anderson's property in Sampson's addition, and Mr. Munch says the balance of the corn in the field was equal to that exhibited.

Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson came down from Northcote on Saturday, returning on the Sunday morning train. The captain reports that much barley has been cut in Kittson county and that he expects to commence on his wheat on the 16th inst. The severe hail-storm of last week did much damage to the crops wherever it struck.

The supervisors of the second district met at the court house on Monday to elect a county commissioner in place of A. O. Stortroen, resigned. Two candidates were named for the position, L. H. Judson, of Andover, and Tom Erwin, of Fisher. On the informal ballot Mr. Erwin received four votes and Mr. Judson two, whereupon the vote was made formal and Mr. Erwin declared elected, which was an exceedingly wise choice. Mr. Erwin is one of the level-headed farmers of Polk county and will make an excellent commissioner.

Judge Ira B. Mills was in the city between trains on Monday shaking hands with his many friends. The judge will be an independent candidate for the position that he has already held one term with so much credit to himself and the district, and we have no doubt that he will be elected, as the people cannot afford to turn off a tried and true public servant for an experiment. The office really should cut no figure in politics, and the best man offered should be elected. The people know Judge Mills and we expect to see him re-elected by a large majority.

E. M. Walsh made a business trip to St. Paul and Duluth last week.

I. P. Misner and wife, of Fon du Lac, Wis., are visiting their children in Polk county.

Will Clements returned from below on Tuesday with three car-loads of fruit.

L. K. Aaker went down to Alexandria, Minn., Tuesday evening to look after the crops on his farm at that place.

Chris. Greenhalgh returned on Tuesday morning from the Lockhart farm where he has been painting the buildings.

Democrat Previously Republican Strong, of the Polk County Review, rode over from East Grand Forks on Tuesday on his bike.

E. C. Davis is unloading the first car-load of stone for the Crookston Water Power and Light Co.'s new building. Some of the stones weigh several tons each.

S. L. Collins & Co. have a few more of those celebrated hay-rakes which they will offer at a bargain to close out. If you want a good rake go at once before they are all sold.

Will and Henry Peterson left for Thief River Falls on Wednesday, from whence they will go overland to Red Lake Falls and from there by train to Fertile and home again.

Soren Johnson is up from West Superior taking Crookston views. He has rented his photograph rooms in Superior for three months and is out for the purpose of securing views of different places.

Terry's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company is billed to appear in this city next Wednesday. Aug. 17th. It is a tent exhibition and carries a large number of people. See advertisement in another column.

The Minnesota Hail Co. has only had one loss in the big hail-storm—15 acres near St. Hilaire—and hundreds of acres have been covered by them since the storm. Looks like people could not get here fast enough, and those who do insure are certainly wise.

Frank Benoit, a Crookston old-timer, spent the day between trains on Wednesday with old friends in the city. Frank is mail clerk on the N. P. R. R., running between St. Paul and Jamestown, N. D. He says Crookston is improving wonderfully this summer.

S. A. Wallace returned Monday from Fargo, where he had been attending a meeting of the North Dakota Pharmaceutical association. About 65 druggists were in attendance, and Sam says they are a fine lot of fellows. A trip to Detroit lake was one of the pleasant features of the meeting.

In taking down the shafting in the Times office on Monday the whole business fell in some way, striking right where Frank Barnum had stood hardly a second before. Frank says he was not trying to commit suicide, however much it might look like it.

Early on Saturday evening some individuals of an inquiring turn of mind found an open window in rear of the store of Gervais & Gervais and managed to appropriate a few cloaks that were conveniently near. Very soon the inmates of the store got onto the racket and instituted a search and it was found that the lot had been offered to a hotel man for $2. Later on the goods were all recovered but the thieves got away.

Mrs. Dr. Chapin of Euclid came down on Monday evening to visit relatives and friends in the city, and when she alighted she dropped her pocket book containing some money and two return tickets to Euclid, on the depot platform. A traveling man picked up the pocket book and finding nothing in it by which to identify the owner left it with A. C. Cowing and it was returned to the lady all right.

Board of Equalization.

The county commissioners and the deputy auditor met as a board of equalization on July 18th, 1892, and elected M. E. Kirsch chairman and M. Cornelius secretary.

The assessment of lot 5, block 2, Fletcher & Houston's addition, was reduced $50.

The assessment of structures in the city of Crookston were equalized as follows:

Structure on lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 17, original townsite, reduced	$2,030
Structure on lot 1, block 22, original townsite, reduced	500
Structure on south half lot 8, block 11, Fletcher & Houston's addition, reduced	300
Structure on lots 39 and 40, block 14, Jerome's addition, reduced	200
Structure on lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition, raised	2,000
Assessment on se¼ sec. 12, twp. 150, range 41, reduced	180
Assessment on n½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec. 32, twp. 150, range 46, reduced	154

The double assessment of property belonging to James Westover in city of Crookston and Fanny township was allowed to remain as returned by the assessor of the said city of Crookston.

The assessment of wheat to A. E. Brush of Angus township was ordered stricken from the assessment roll, and the assessment of one stallion to the same person was reduced $250.

The lands owned by L. R. Lakin in Sandsville township were equalized at $1.25 per acre.

The assessment of stock and merchandise to G. W. Peake in the city of Crookston was raised $320 and the same assessment of stock and merchandise to Locken & Holmboe was raised $600.

Assessment of stock and merchandise to the following persons was reduced as follows:

M. Rauenbuehler's reduced $275. J. Jorgenson's reduced $600.

The assessment of banks and bank stock was equalized as follows;

First Nat'l Bank of City of Crookston equalized at	$31,415 00
Merchants' National Bank of City of Crookston equalized at	30,095 00
Scandia American Bank of City of Crookston equalized at	35,750 00
First Nat'l Bank of East Grand Forks equalized at	35,000 00
Scandia Bank of Fertile equalized at	16,250 00

The assessment of credits to the different persons in the Village of Fisher was ordered stricken from the book.

The following grain elevators were equalized as follows:

Minneapolis & Northern at Angus $1,000; Euclid $2,000; Crookston $4,000; Knute $1,800; Rosebud $1,800; Tilden $400; E. G'd Forks $3,000.

Minnesota & Dakota at Angus 1,500; Lowell $2,000; Fisher $1,200

Red River Valley at Angus $400; Euclid $2,000; Fanny $400; Fairfax $2,000; Reis $2,500; Russia $400; Roseland $1,800; Polk Centre $700; St. Hilaire $1,000.

Northern Dakota at Fairfax $1,500; Onstad $1,000; Fertile $1,500; Red Lake Falls $2,000; E. Gd Forks $1,800.

Farmers' Mutual at Fertile $3,000; Red Lake Falls $1,500.

Hoskins & Co. at Louisville $1,200; Red Lake Falls $2,000; Holmes Bros. at St. Hilaire $1,000; Hoff Bros. at St. Hilaire $400; McManus & Farley at Crookston $1,0000; Northwestern at Fisher $1,800.

The assessment of cordwood to E. D. Childs in Grove park was reduced to $125.

The assessment of credits to O. P. Bogne in Norden township was ordered stricken from the assessment roll.

Assessment of stock and merchandise to Andrew Opheim of Fertile was reduced $500.

The names of Geo. Manley, D. W. Kinsey and Mrs. Adolph Riechel was ordered entered on the assessment roll for the village of Red Lake Falls and listed for their respective shares held in First National bank of said place as the persons named were found omitted by the assessor.

The assessment of the e½ sw¼, sec. 14, twp. 150, range 48, was reduced $70.

The assessment of a stallion to Nils Quist in Badger township was stricken from the book and the same listed against the individual shareholders.

The farming lands of the county were divided into four classes, viz:

First class, $4 per acre; second class, $3.25 per acre; third class, $2.50 per acre; fourth class, $1.75 per acre.

The following towns were raised as follow:

Badger raised 20 per cent, Brandsvold 20 per cent, Columbia 10 per cent, Chester 30 per cent, Emardville 20 per cent, Farley 30 per cent, Garfield 30 per cent, Garden 30 per cent, Gervais 60 per cent, Godfrey 30 per cent, Hammond 20 per cent, Hill River 60 per cent, Huntsville 30 per cent, Kertsonville 30 per cent, Knute 20 per cent, Lake Pleasant 10 per cent, Lessor 30 per cent, Nesbit 10 per cent, Norden 10 per cent, North 30 per cent, Northland 20 per cent, Onstad 20, per cent, Poplar River 30 per cent, Polk Centre 10 per cent, River Falls, 20 per cent, Rocksbury 20 per cent, Roome 20 per cent, Rosebud 20 per cent, Russia 10 per cent, Sanders 40 per cent, Sandsville 20 per cent, Sletten 40 per cent, Terrebonne 40 per cent, Vineland 30 per cent, Winger 30 per cent, Woodside 30 per cent, Wyandotte 10 per cent, 3rd Com'rs. district 20 per cent.

The following townships were lowered as follows:

Fairfax 10 per cent, Fisher 10 per cent, Lambert 10 per cent, Lowell 10 per cent, Village of Red Lake Falls 10 per cent, Reis 20 per cent, Tilden 20 per cent, 4th district 40 per cent.

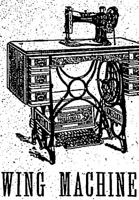
Structures were raised in the following townships: Andover raised 2) per cent, Crookston 20 per cent, Farley 10 per cent, Fisher Village 10 per cent, Grove Park 50 per cent, Hammond 10 per cent, Huntsville 26 per cent, Keystone 20 per cent, Kertsonville 50 per cent, Liberty 50 per cent, North 50 per cent, Red Lake Falls village 30 per cent, Red Lake Falls town 75 per cent, Rosebud 20 per cent, Sullivan 20 per cent, Tabor 100 per cent, Terrebonne 20 per cent, Vineland 20 per cent, Rhinehart 5 per cent, and Lake Pleasant was lowered 50 per cent in structures.

The improvements on farming lands were equalized at 50 cents per acre.

The personal property assessment of the county was equalized as follows:

One year old horse equalized at		$15 00
Two " " "	"	25 00
Three " " "	"	45 00
One year old cattle	"	3 00
Two " " "	"	5 00
Cows	"	8 00
Working oxen per yoke	"	35 00
Sheep	"	1 00
Hogs	"	1 50
Wagons and Carriages	"	10 00
Sewing Machines	"	5 00
Melodeons and Organs	"	20 00

Board adjourned July 27, 1892.


It is a Pleasure
To You,
Your Wife,
or Daughter
TO OWN A
HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE.
They are the Best in the World for Service, Durability and Beauty of Design.
FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENT—
$5 PER MONTH, AT
C. H. Saake's Jewelry Store.

"To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good within our reach, is the great art of life."
—Samuel Johnson.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Those who take advantage of these offerings will make no error.

Ladies' fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes, 19c., should be 25c.
Ladies fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes, 11c., should be 15c.
Ladies' summer corsets, 38c., should be 75c.
Ladies' white buckskin gloves, 79c., should be $1.
Ladies' colored, hemstiched handkerchiefs, all linen, 8c., should be 25c.
Anderson's Ginghams, 19c., should be 30c.
Black Cotton Bedford cord, 12c., should be 20c.
English suitings, 16c., should be 25c
English cashmeres, 16c., should be 25c.
All wool challies, 48c., should be 65c.
Ladies' black satine shirt waists, 62c., should be 85c.
Ladies white embroidered shirts, $1.11, should be $1.50.
Childrens' "black" satine blouse......38c., should be 65c.
Children's straw hats......25c., should be 50c.
Caildren's straw hats......50c., should be $1.
Children's straw hats......60c., should be $1.25.
Children's straw hats......75c., should be $1.50.
Children's straw hats......$1.00, should be $2.00
Black polka dot organdies......11c., should be 15c.
Our closing sale of REMNANTS at depleting prices is now in progress.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM
ADDENDA—Our fall stock of Carpets is now "enroute."

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Veterinary Surgeon.
All Calls receive Prompt Attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 23d, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on September 5th, 1892, viz: Mery Carpenter, Hd. No. 12,488, for the se¼ sw¼ and lot 3, Sec. 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Boivin, Fred. Coe, Henry Huot, Ferdinand Pepin, all of Huot P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[15-20] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, August 1st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 23rd, 1892, viz: Joseph Duffy, Hd. No. 11,851 for the ne ¼ sec 13, twp. 149, r 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter Morris, Cyrus Morris, Ole Anderson, Anders Anderson, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.

[16-21] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

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OWATONNA, MINN.
An Excellent School for Both Sexes.
PREPARES FOR COLLEGE OR BULINESS. EXCELLENT COURSES IN ENGLISH OR SCIENCES, MUSIC OR ART.
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New Music Hall, large Drill Hall and Central Heating Plant all in process of erection.
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JAMES W. FORD, Principal.
17-18]

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COMPLETE STOCK OF
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IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.
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PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.
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Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

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Longer Interest
And More Reliable Than Building and Loan Associations.
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Having first-class security to offer should send for statement showing cost of loans if they desire to transfer their mortgages and reduce their interest.
NEW YORK MORTGAGE COMPANY,
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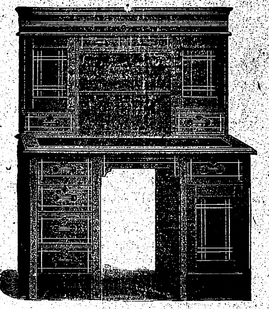
400-401-402 Oneida Block. MINN.
[17-12]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1892. NO. 18

Historical Society
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



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	Bk.	Mes.	Both.
1. "Mother, Home and Heaven," 400 authors, 454 p., prose, and poetry. Illustrated	$2.75	.75	$2.75
2. "Cruden's Complete Bible Concordance," 750 p. Spurgeon's favorite	1.50	.75	1.75
3. "Boys Who Became Famous," by Sarah K. Bolton. Excellent for boys	1.50	.75	1.75
4. "Girls Who Became Famous," by Sarah K. Bolton. Excellent for girls	1.50	.75	1.75
5. "Famous American Statesmen," by Sarah K. Bolton. Splendid for everybody	1.50	.75	1.75
6. "Famous American Authors," by Sarah K. Bolton. A gem for students	1.50	.75	1.75
7. "Curiosities of the Bible." Int. by Dr. J. H. Vincent. Grand for Sunday school workers	2.00	.75	2.00
8. "Natural law in the Spiritual World," by Prof. Drummond. 414 pages for thinking people	.75	.75	1.00
9. "The Greatest things in the World," by Prof. Drummond For young people	.75	.75	1.00
10. "Talmadge's Sermons." His best. Nearly 400 p.	1.50	.75	1.75
11. "Life of Spurgeon," by Dr. Cook. 528 p., 88 Illustrations	1.50	.75	1.75
12. "Gutherie's Works," 8 vols. aver. 400 p. per vol. Elegant,	1.00	.75	1.25

☞ Our list is not limited to the above. We are going to help our friends in Northern Minnesota to good reading. Friends, help us in this. Let us drive out the darkness with light. Send all orders for books accompanied by postal order, bank check or draft, or express money order. Write your name and address plainly. Address

R. H. BATTEY.
Ed. THE MESSAGE, Crookston, Minn.

The Verdict Unanimous.

It pleases the lawyer, and his client too, to have the verdict of the jury unanimous, for it is good for nothing unless all the "twelve men, good and true" join in it. A great jury, composed of the American travelling public, has rendered a unanimous verdict on "The Burlington Route" as a railroad, agreeing that its promises of fast time, sure connections, and first class accomodations are always carried out to the letter. This pleasant verdict has not been obtained without great pains taken to build the best kind of a road, equip it in an elegant manner, secure competent and polite employes, and run it in "A 1 style." Try buying tickets over "The Burlington Route" for your next journey, and you will belong to the "unanimous" ever after. For further information apply to your local ticket agent or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Notice to Property Owners.

Notice is hereby given that the commissioners to assess benefits and damages on grading Broadway street from Third to Ninth street, l meet Monday evening, August d, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock in E. M. lsh's office.

E. M. WALSH, }
W. H. NORRIS, } Com.
C. H. MIX, }

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed the Crookston postoffice for the eek ending Aug. 13th, 1892.

aboney, Arnold
riffin, J H
unte, John A
Lacy, Chas
Reo, James
Downey, Frank
Hulmann, Ray
Kewanna, Dr
Manley, S H
Strouse, Elen
Urquhart, W J

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Railroad Arrangements for the Nationa Encampment, G. A. R.

For the National Encampment, G. A. R., at Washington in September next, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad offers an unexcelled service of through limited vestibuled express trains, with Pullman sleeping cars from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and all principal intermediate stations to Washington. The Encampment will be the greatest event in Washington since the grand review of 1865.

No railroad in America is better equipped than the B. & O. to transport large volumes of passenger traffic with dispatch, safety and comfort. Its long experience in transporting crowds to inauguration ceremonies, Knights Templar conclaves, and similar gatherings on an extensive scale, will prove most valuable in carrying the thousands to the encampment.

The B. & O. is the shortest route to Washington from nearly all points east and west. Passengers from Chicago will have the option of travelling via Pittsburgh or via Grafton, both routes crossing the crest of the Alleghenies amid the most picturesque scenery in America. All B. & O. east-bound trains pass Harper's Ferry and traverse the historic valley of the Potomac, whose battle grounds are familiar to every veteran.

Visitors to Washington will be pleased to learn that the B. & O. will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates from Washington to Maryland and Virginia battlefields during the encampment.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t f.]

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the City Council.

An Invitation from the Grand Forks Chamber of Commerce to

Attend a Reciprocity Convention in That City September 1st and 2nd.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Wednesday evening, August 10th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Cromb.

Roll call.

All members present.

Ald. Cromb offered an ordinance relating to the changing of the established grades of the city, which was seconded by Ald. Morrisey.

The city engineer presented his first estimate on the amount due John R. McKinnon upon the grading contract.

The following resolution was offered by Ald. Cromb, seconded by Ald. Walker:

Resolved, That street contractor John R. McKinnon be paid the sum of $1380.00 out of the improvement fund, to apply on his street grading contract with the city as per the city engineer's estimate on file in the clerk's office.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Resolution declared carried and clerk instructed to draw an order for the amount.

Moved by Ald. Childs, seconded by Ald. Marlette, that the action taken on Monday, July 25th, relating to a sewer near the brewery, be reconsidered. Carried.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held the 9th day of August, 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman McGlogan:

The City Council of the City of Crookston do hereby resolve,

That August Walters be and hereby is ordered paid the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars in consideration of a right of way for a public sewer to be deeded by the said August Walters to the city of Crookston on and across that certain piece or parcel of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west boundary line of Front street, 80 feet southerly from the south-east corner of block 39, original townsite of Crookston, thence westerly on south boundary line of Fifth street to right bank of Red Lake river, thence easterly along said bank of Red Lake river to its intersection with west boundary of Front street. All of said lot being in the original townsite of Crookston in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota. Said right of way to extend from the centre of said Front street to said Red Lake river and said August Walters to convey to the city of Crookston absolute title to said right of way before aforesaid amount is paid to him; he however to be the owner and have the use of any surplus earth that may be left after making aforesaid improvement.

Upon the call of ays and nays the vote stood as follows: Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts, Walker, Cromb. Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 10th day of August, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of August, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The Mayor presented to the council an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce of Grand Forks, to attend the reciprocity conference to be held there in September, and also informing the council that this city was entitled to a representation of twenty-five members.

Ald. Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Childs:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this council that the citizens of Crookston should accept the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of Grand Forks to attend the reciprocity convention to be held in that city Sept. 1st and 2nd and that President Cromb be instructed to so inform the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Carried.

Moved by Ald. Morrisey, seconded by Ald. Childs, that the Mayor, Pres. Cromb and the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce (A. D. Stephens) be appointed a committee of three to appoint the twenty-five delegates to attend the convention at Grand Forks. Carried.

Resolution relating to the approaches of the Sampson addition bridge offered by Alderman Jennings.

Moved by Ald. Childs, seconded by Ald. Marlette, that the resolution be laid on the table pending a report from the committe appointed to look into the matter. Carried.

A verbal request was made by property owners on Second street to have the same graded from Broadway to Ash.

Alderman Anderson as one of the committee on the approaches to the Sampson Addition bridge reported that the work should be done at once, and as the committee had no time to look into the matter, they referred it back to the council and asked to be discharged.

On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the president appoint a committee to look into the matter of the approaches and report at the next meeting. Carried.

President appointed as that committee, Aldermen Childs, Watts and Morrisey.

At an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held the 11th day of August, 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Watts:

Resolved, That the City Engineer make an estimate of the cost of grading Second street, in the city of Crookston, from Main to Ash streets, with a statement of the owners of property abutting thereon and the cost to each parcel of land of such grading, and report same to Council at an adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, August 17th, 1892.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jerome, Jennings, McGlogan, Marlette, Morrisey, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 10th day of August, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of August, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that when we adjourn it be to meet on Wednesday evening, August 17th. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that Ben Pierce be appointed to attend to the city hall, the engine house and fire apparatus, but not the police department. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the salary of Ben Pierce be fixed at $20 per month. Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The Republican Club.

Although the campaign will not open in earnest for a month yet, the republicans of Crookston believe in being prepared for the fray, which promises to be more of a fight than the one-sided affair of two years ago. The first move in this direction was the reorganizing of the republican club last Saturday evening. McKinnon's hall was secured for the evening, the band was engaged, and Frank Nye of Minneapolis came up to address the meeting and help along the good work. Mr. Nye is one of the brightest attorneys of the Flour City, and his nomination for county attorney of Hennepin county, on the republican ticket is almost assured. He is a good orator as well as lawyer, and his work on the stump this fall will contribute no small amount to the success of the republican ticket.

The meeting was opened by Hon. Halvor Steenerson with a few impromtu remarks. He spoke of the different tickets in the field, or which would be in the field this fall, and the variety of candidates which the voter would have to choose from. But he was confident of the success of the republican party in this state as well as throughout the United States.

At the conclusion of his address he introduced Mr. Nye, who spoke for about an hour. He touched briefly upon the issues between the republican and democratic parties, and said it was the first time these two parties had stood squarely on this issue—protection or free trade. He read a list of important public measures passed by the republican party, which showed that the G. O. P. had done more for this country than all other parties combined. He criticised the present democratic congress—a body which had been elected on a platform of economy in national government, and whose expenses already far exceeded those of the previous congress. They had simply done nothing for the nation as a whole. Hundreds of local or private measures had been passed, but none of national importance.

He eulogized the republican gubernatorial candidate—Hon. Knute Nelson. He spoke of his early struggles as a Minnesota pioneer, and his services in the army, and hoped that no American would refuse to vote for him because of his nationality, for he was as true and loyal an American citizen as the best native born. Mr. Nye was listened to with close attention, and was frequently applauded.

After the speaking the republican club was organized by the re-election of Hugh Robertson as president and G. H. Palmer secretary. The club starts with about 150 members, but as the interest in the campaign awakens, the membership will rapidly increase.

Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The following is the weather-crop bulletin for the week ending Aug. 15, 1892, compiled by the Minnesota weather service, in connection with the U. S. department of agriculture:

The storm of August 12th and 13th, following those of the 6th and 8th, together with the hot weather, has made this a most disastrous week for our state. The area covered by the storm, which struck the western portion of Minnesota between Clay and Pipe Stone counties, extends eastward to Washington county, where the storm disappeared. To the north of this track the weather conditions have been beneficial to crops and harvesting and in the southeast beneficial to corn but temperature too high for wheat. Over the track of the storm the rainfall was from 1 to 4 inches.

The losses are variously estimated in different counties and in different parts of the same county. Clay county estimates loss between 100,000 and 200,000 bushels. Big Stone; the yield will be about two-thirds of last year. Grant; loss will be one-half crop. Douglas; about one-half crop expected. Stevens; crop will be two-thirds of last year. Swift; estimated yield eight bushels to the acre. Stearns; expect two-thirds crop. On light ground will go about 10 bushels to the acre. Kandiyohi; wheat on old land about two-thirds crop, on new land many fields nearly worthless. Hennepin; wheat will run 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. Yellow Medicine; it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the damage done. In some limited localities the loss is total, in other places a part can be saved. The hail adjusters place the loss in the southeastern portion from 40 to 50 per cent. Lincoln; the county auditor, H. R. Keeler, estimates the damage done by storms of 8th and 12th at $200,000. Lyon; damage to crops 40 to 50 per cent. Renville; hundreds of acres will not yield a half crop. Before the storms the prospects were the best in years.

J. H. HARMON,
Central Station, Observer.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Increase of Bees by Dividing.

On the subject of increase by dividing Root tells us in Gleanings in Bee Culture, for the benefit of amateurs, that there is much danger in spreading brood. Many times we have cold nights and days, even after we think the weather is settled for warm. The result is the brood is killed and the colony is set back. As a general thing it is best for beginners to let nature take its own course. He says:

We prefer to divide in this way: Put the queen, one-third of the brood and two-thirds of the bees on the new stand. A large part of the bees, not used to the new stand, will return to the old one. The consequence will be that each stand will have about an equal division of bees. The new stand will have one-third the brood, but it has the queen, and therefore the power to go right on with brood rearing, while the old stand, with two-thirds of the brood, will have to wait until they can raise a queen; therefore they ought to have the more brood. We tried this plan of dividing last season and it worked very nicely. As a general thing we secured about an equal division of the bees, and both colonies would increase to about the same strength, both having equal advantage in the first place as near as we can make it.

The stupendous results of the steam engine may all be traced to the boy who sat watching the steam which came from the nose of the teakettle.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CASUALTIES.

Jockey Dempsey, who was injured at Garfield Park race track, Chicago, Thursday, has since died.

The Kuhl brewery at Stevens Point, with contents, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $18,000; insurance, $7,000.

Six persons were killed and many injured during a celebration at Cesa, Italy, Sunday, by the explosion of fireworks.

During the first race at Gloucester Monday half a dozen horses and their jockeys fell in a heap. Two of the jockeys were probably fatally injured.

Twenty adults, ten children and numerous animals were recently bitten by a mad wolf at Lodz, Poland. All are now raving mad and beyond recovery. Their howlings are described as terrible in the extreme.

David Murray, wife and daughter, and a child named Forbes, were all drowned in the Palmer river at Warren, R., by the upsetting of a boat. One of the party stood up in the boat, which was overloaded, and upset it.

A special train on the Chicago and Northwestern containing Knights Templar returning from the Denver conclave, left the track near Clinton, Ia. One of the sleepers rolled down an embankment and fifteen persons were injured.

FOREIGN.

A general strike of Paris cabmen has been ordered.

The Inman Steamship line has arranged to make Southampton its terminus instead of Liverpool.

The pope has decided to lodge at the Vatican all pilgrims who go to Rome to attend the episcopal jubilee. They will be lodged and fed at his expense.

Donis Bogran, ex-president of Honduras, is in San Francisco on his way to Europe. He denies that he is an exile, and says he is traveling to benefit his health.

Kate Katsyia is coming to America to investigate the action of the authorities in refusing a landing at San Francisco to Japanese who came over on the steamer Oceanic.

At a meeting of delegates of democratic associations in Rome resolutions were passed urging the abolition of Catholicism as the religion of state, and the rescinding of papal guarantees.

The anti-clerical demonstrations in Rome have alarmed the Vatican, and the pope is about to send a note to Catholic states stating that the Italian government has put no curb on the enemies of the church, and that he is more a prisoner than ever.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

Paul Tenoy Bigelow is about to start for America to take the stump for Mr. Cleveland.

L. L. Merring has been renominated for congress by the Sixth Indiana Democratic convention.

A. J. Yon has been nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth Indiana district.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ohio district have nominated W. J. Hile for congress.

John Orvist, Socialist labor candidate for governor of Massachusetts, has declined the nomination, owing to ill health and lack of unity among the friends of labor.

Rev. J. G. Tate, the Republican nominee for lieutenant governor of Nebraska, is ineligible. He is an Englishman, and he failed to take out his naturalization papers until a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

United States cruiser No. 11 was successfully launched at Boston Thursday.

The ship carrying the monument of Christopher Columbus has sailed from Genoa direct to New York.

The contract for the new Catholic Theological seminary at St. Paul has been let. Over $500,000 will be expended.

A cablegram from Rome announces the appointment of Rev. Dr. T. D. Beaven, of Holyoke, Mass., as bishop of Springfield.

The coroner's jury has returned a verdict holding City Engineer Rundlett and assistants responsible for the West Side disaster.

A huge crowd gathered at the corner of Main and Madison streets, Memphis, where King assassinated Poston and hanged Governor Buchanan in effigy.

Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger association, has authorized a $5 rate between Chicago and Kansas City for the Knights of Pythias convention.

The British steamer Winnifred, recently seized by the customs officers at Port Townsend, Wash., for violation of the navigation laws has been fined $1,400.

Rain fell all over Kansas during the night. Reports from points as far west as the Colorado line, south to the Indian Territory and north to Nebraska state that bounteous showers fell and will save the corn crop.

About a hundred and fifty of the largest preserve and jelly manufacturers of the United States and Canada are said to have formed a combination for the regulation of prices and output; capital stock, $1,000,000.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A SOLDIER'S SECRET
BY CAPT. CHARLES KING.
U.S.A.

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[CONTINUED.]

fists of his just made my sides crack with delight." He had more sense than they gave him credit for, said the seniors of the regiment after a while, and, barring an early experience, a cadet love affair that he was long ago well over, had never let himself go again—never until the Twelfth came to settle in this happy valley and Winifred Berrien returned from her eastern school. Then he went all of a sudden. Only one man did not see it; that was Berrien. Only one woman couldn't forgive his devotion, and she had no business interfering, being herself otherwise disposed of.

To his credit be it said, Brewster and the lady's husband were about the only men who appeared unaware of this autumnal infatuation. Nevertheless, in those numberless ways in which women can claim and secure the appearance, at least, of attention from men, the dame had managed to monopolize considerable of his spare time up to the week of Miss Berrien's coming, after which it was not he who rode to town, but she who drove out to the post and sent for him to come and talk to her as she leaned back in her stylish victoria and looked up at him from under her tinted lashes. She could have found it in her heart to strangle the lovely girl so darkly, richly beautiful, but her call upon "the ladies" had been returned when she was conspicuously absent from home, and opportunities for meeting were not afforded by the damsel's parents. There were girls at the post who were quick to see how "Antinous" had lost his heart; but these, those at least who were near enough to Winifred to dare allude to the matter at all, were content to archly quote the warning—

Change the name and not the letter.
Marry for worse and not for better.

There was one man with whom Brewster was at odds, a sentiment due to an old difference when both were younger and that was Rolfe. There was one man the gallant major especially liked and swore by, and that was Rolfe. These facts, added to the coincidence that the captain had never forgotten the hot words used by his second lieutenant long years before, made a combination most unfortunate for a fellow so much in love as was Carroll Brewster.

On this particular morning he had striven to hurry matters through on the court—to try three or four cases where the accused were only too ready to plead guilty and "throw themselves on the mercy," etc., and then adjourn on the specious plea of giving the judge advocate time to write up the proceedings. But the president of the tribunal had other views and held him. Brewster knew that Randolph and Hunt and Ridgeway, perhaps others, had taken advantage of the weather and no drill to slip over to Berrien's for a blithe morning hour with the girls. He could imagine that pretty parlor, with its pictures and piano, its attractive curtains and portieres, the group of bright, sweet faces, the animated chat, Winifred herself, in her dark, rich beauty, seated at the piano, with Ridgeway hanging over her, eager to turn the leaves, eager to do anything that might keep him at her side. Confound the fellow! he had money and a handsome old family homestead. What business had he roughing it in the cavalry, with no end of chances of getting his head knocked off, when his doting mother was so eager to have him come home, marry, settle down and take up the management of the property his father had left him two years before? Poor "Curly!" he could only gaze wistfully out across the dripping parade from his seat in the dark courtroom and watch the glinting of the firelight on the Berriens' parlor window. The major loved a broad fireplace and a hickory blaze, and here he had them to his heart's content for the first time in full twenty years of army wanderings. How must that firelight enhance the coziness and comfort of the scene within! How must it be flickering about the dark masses of her lustrous hair at this very moment! How——

"How do you vote, Brewster? Are your wits wool gathering?"

He pulled himself together as best he could, but that was a morning of torment.

And now to think that, after all, he could have no moment at her side this day! To think that Farquhar should have ordered them out for hours of pottering around at saddlebags, nosebags, side lines, lariats, picket pins and all that sort of truck! It was simply barbarous. He curbed his tongue as well as he knew how, for plainly he saw that his chums were mischievously exulting over him, but any one who knew Brewster could see his wrath and discomfiture. The announcement was made just before luncheon was over. The adjutant came bolting in with the order, and shutting his ears to the chorus of expletives.

"What time did you say boots and saddles would sound?" fiercely demanded Randolph.

"In a quarter of an hour; so you've no time to waste saying swear words or asking damn fool questions. And as for you, Curly, you're for guard tomorrow."

Brewster finished his cup of tea in an undignified gulp, quitting the table and the room in three strides. There was just time to scurry over to Berrien's and see her for five minutes before he had to jump back to his quarters and into riding boots, etc. Any pretext would answer—the dance tonight, for instance.

"Get my field rig ready at once and bring my horse up here in ten minutes," he called to his servant, slashed at his natty uniform with a whisk broom and bounded out of the door, only to encounter the man of all others he least cared to see coming in.

"Were you just going, Brewster? There is a matter I want very much to ask you about, and I thought this the time to catch you without fail." The voice was that of Captain Rolfe.

"I am just going out, captain, and I'm hurried, but if you will step in I'll be back in ten minutes."

"Well-l, ordinarily, I would not detain you, and-d, pardon me, if you were going to Major Berrien's, they are all at luncheon. I have just left there."

Brewster flushed in spite of his effort at control. His first impulse was to say he was going over anyhow, if only to leave word, but, since he could not hope to see her, what was the use? It chafed him, however, to note that Rolfe, in that calmly superior way of his, was pressing on into the hall, as much as to say, "it is my will that you give up what you have in view and attend at once to my behest," just as though Brewster were still his second lieutenant, instead of First Lieutenant Brewster, commanding the "Black Horse" troop. It must be confessed that there was about Rolfe an intangible something that ever seemed to give that impression to the juniors. It was one of the things that set their teeth on edge, as they expressed it, and set them against him. Feeling as he did toward the captain and exasperated at the way in which events seemed conspiring against him, Brewster threw open his door.

"Walk in, as I said, captain. Make yourself at home. I wish to go into Haddock's a moment, and will be right back." It wasn't that he had anything to say to Haddock, but Haddock had succeeded him as second lieutenant of Rolfe's troop, and was no fonder of his stern, self willed commander than Curly himself had been. It was simply that he would not yield a moral victory to Rolfe, and that in naming Haddock he knew he gave at least a slight return for the annoyance afforded him by the captain's untimely call.

Giving no sign whatever as Brewster sprang away down the steps the captain passed on into the plainly furnished sitting room. Already McCann was busy hauling out the lieutenant's field boots, breeches and overcoat, whisking off the dust and indulging in Milesian comment as he did so. At sight of Rolfe he abruptly ceased, bustled forward and offered the captain a chair, and a moment later bolted across the hall to perform similar services in overhauling and dusting Mr. Randolph's possessions.

Left to himself, Rolfe wearily turned to the mantel, and without show of interest glanced over the various photographs there displayed. They were mainly of army friends, young fellows in whom he felt slight interest at any time and none at all now. So were those in the basket on the round table. Brewster was popular, if one were to judge by the array of pictures that had been sent to him by their prototypes. Then there was a large, handsome album lying open on the desk near the window. Turning listlessly thither Rolfe gave a shrug of the shoulders, something almost like a shudder, at sight of the photograph which lay uppermost, a cabinet portrait, highly burnished and finished, of an exuberant woman in evening dress. In that neighborhood everybody knew her by sight. He himself had received invitations in her hand to lunch or to dinner. He knew the writing of the note that lay beside the album, first page uppermost. He would have had no eyes at all had he not seen the "Carroll, mon ami," with which it began. With a shiver of disgust he whirled over a page of the album, as though to cover and hide the beguiling face, the betraying words, and then Brewster came bounding back and in. Rolfe's hand was still on the album as he turned to face him.

The eyes of the two men met, and again Brewster flushed hotly. He remembered that only in the morning's mail had the large packet arrived containing this unasked for and unexpected addition to his portrait gallery. He had not opened it until after court—had not more than glanced at the photograph even then, beautiful as it was from an artistic point of view. Then that note, and that idiotic, semisentimental beginning! She had never called him Carroll, but in certain evasive, insinuating, in—well, we have no word for it in all the vocabulary of the United States—in a way he could not but see and could not find a way to object to, she had been lately verging in that direction. It was, "Now, Mr. Carroll Brewster," or "my good friend Carroll," or "Sir Carroll," or in some way Carroll; but here was an out and out Carroll, the first of the kind. A month before he might not have flinched; now he shrank from the mere idea of familiarity of the faintest kind. He had been striving to cut loose from her in every possible way, but hers was a friendship that "clung closer than a brother," and just as sure as shooting Rolfe must have seen that infernal picture, those misleading words. Brewster read it in Rolfe's calm brown eyes, but he would not discuss matters with him, much less stoop to explain.

"You wish to see me, captain. Will you take a seat?"

"No. What I have to ask need occupy but little time, and the call will sound in a moment or two. I am going to ask you a question, and as man to man I want you to answer it." He paused, as though awaiting submissive reply.

"And the question?" asked Brewster, finally and unyielding.

"I was in hopes you would assure me of a readiness to answer. Whatsoever have been the differences between us in the past, you can never accuse me of having pried into your affairs, and the question I wish to ask is one of deep importance to myself, and its answer cannot, I believe, unpleasantly involve you." And still Brewster stood silent, the blue eyes looking straight into the brown. "I will not prolong matters unnecessarily. What I desire to know, Mr. Brewster, is this: Have you or have you not some knowledge of the past history of Sergeant Ellis?"

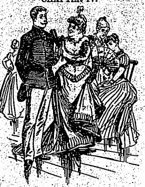
"Pardon me, Captain Rolfe, but I do not see how that can concern you in the least."

"I have stated substantially that it did," was the quiet reply, after a moment's thought. "It concerns me very deeply. I need to know something of his antecedents. I have reason to ask, and I repeat my question."

There was a painful pause. Then Brewster spoke firmly:

"Captain Rolfe, it is a question I refuse to answer."

CHAPTER IV.



"And now, Carroll, will you take me to the carriage?"

That night, despite the long hours in the saddle, the young officers had bidden their lady friends to an informal dance in the hoproom. It was just a week after Nita Guthrie's adventure, and already, except in the thoughts of two or three men, that strange affair was a thing of the past. People had settled down to an acceptance of her own explanation of the cause, not that it was entirely satisfactory, but because no other seemed plausible. Just why a girl should have been rendered nervous and upset because she had had a proposal, Mrs. Vance of course could not understand—"especially," said she, "a girl who was reputed to have had so many offers." It was laughingly remarked by various military benedicts that since the moment when Miss Guthrie's scream of terror had appalled the garrison the dames and damsels of their several households had shown an unwonted degree of timidity in visiting about the post after nightfall, and that much more than the traditional amount of hunting behind curtains and under bedsteads was now going on.

Berrien was especially jocular, and more than ever disposed to tell his cronies in her presence that Berengaria had said this or Berengaria had done that, the this or that being something more than usually absurd or improbable. But in the conversations held of late in the sanctity of Berengaria's boudoir the major had been anything but jocular. There was one incident of that evening that had caused him deep perplexity. He had never for a moment forgotten his wife's allusions to Winifred—Winifred, the apple of his eye. The possibility of her having lost her young heart to, or even having come to feel more than passing interest in, Carroll Brewster was something that troubled him far more than he cared to admit. Like many another father he had gone on fancying his daughter only a child—one to whom the idea of falling in love would not present itself for years to come, and then only on parental intimation that it was expected of her. Personally and officially he had nothing against Brewster. He liked him quite as well as he did any of the junior officers, and he liked most of them very much indeed. It was as soldierly, manly a lot of young fellows as one could ask to see, but in the close comradeship and intimacy of frontier life men get to know one another so thoroughly and so well that the foibles, weaknesses and waywardness of the animal are apt to be far more prominently mentioned in garrison chat than his sterling or lovable traits. Some men, it may be said, have to die before their virtues can be in the least appreciated.

More than once had the major closely interrogated his wife as to the reason of her statement. Had the young fellow dared to speak to Winifred without first asking his permission? Had Winifred dared to fall in love before—but no, that was impossible. "What makes you think she cares for him?" "How do you know?" "Why should she care for him anyhow?" were the impatient questions that rose to his lips. To one and all she had simply replied that she knew because she knew—woman's unanswerable reason. No, Winifred had not told her. They had never exchanged a word upon the subject. No, Mr. Brewster had not spoken, if by that was meant of love or marriage, for Winifred would have told her on the instant. But half a dozen other people had spoken. The whole garrison could see he was deeply in love with her. Every glance, word, gesture, act, told the story with unerring certainty. "Is there a day, is there an hour, when it is possible for him to see her, speak with her, that he is not by her side?" asked Mrs. Berrien. "You must realize it, major, and you must decide what should be done. She likes him well, that I know, for she is ever ready to dance with him or ride with him, and I can see how her eyes brighten and her color rises when his step or his voice is heard on the veranda."

"But, confound it, Bess!"—which was much nearer madam's proper name—"he hasn't anything but his pay."

Mrs. Berrien laughed softly.

"But, Richard, dear, even that detriment has occasionally been overlooked."

"Oh, of course. Exactly. I know. Neither had I. That is what you mean, I suppose. But things were different then."

"Granted again, Dick—very different; so much so that were things as they used to be I would be utterly opposed to her marrying in the army!"

This being just exactly the view the major had not taken, he could only stare at her in astonishment.

"Bess, what on earth do you mean?"

"Just what I say, Richard. I like what I've seen of Mr. Brewster very much, and I don't wonder Winnie fancies him. He is a gentleman; she is a fine soldier; he has a good record; he is well connected; his family is one of the best that you or I know; he has everything in point of fact to recommend him that you had, my liege, and he has none of your bad habits. You used to drink and smoke and play poker, and, Richard, sometimes you used to swear."

"Well, everybody did in those days."

"Exactly, and hardly anybody does today, except perhaps one hears a little odd language when the wind is blowing from the drill ground. But in other respects things are indeed different. You and your cronies sometimes talk about how slow and how indifferent young officers are now as compared with what they were twenty years ago. Dick, if the army were today what it was when I married you I would whisk Winnie out of this garrison and never let her venture inside another. But it isn't. In every possible way that a woman and a mother can see, it is vastly better, and you know it. I can conceive of worse fates for our daughter than that she should marry such a man as Mr. Brewster and into such a society as we have here today. You are eagerly looking forward to your promotion. Do you think being lieutenant colonel will compensate you for leaving such comrades and friends as you have in the Twelfth?"

"I'm hoping to exchange."

"You can't, Dick. Nobody will transfer with you who once gets into the Twelfth. And now as to Winifred. You always liked Mr. Brewster. You rather preferred him until lately. What has changed your view?"

"Nothing, except—why—why, Bess, you must have seen or heard, for one thing, this affair with Mrs. ——, you know."

"As utterly one sided an affair as ever was known," said Mrs. Berrien stoutly. "I believe I can see clear through it. I despise the woman. She has always made a dead set at some one of the officers stationed here, I am told. She was just as absurd about Mr. Martin, of the Eleventh—everybody says so in town—and she picked out Brewster because he was the handsomest of the new lot when our regiment came in. Ask any one you choose, and I think my view will hold good. Ask Captain Rolfe what he thinks, and he and Mr. Brewster are not on friendly terms."

"I have asked Rolfe; I asked him only this evening," replied Berrien, turning redder, "and he begged to be excused from expressing an opinion."

"Why?"

"Well, he wouldn't say, but he had seen something or other that we hadn't, and he doesn't like Brewster. I can't have a man making love to Winnie one minute and that kalsomined creature the next. I wish there were no dance tonight. I want to see Rolfe again. Who takes her?"

"Mr. Brewster, of course. He asked her two days ago, when the affair was first projected. He is in the parlor now, but so are all the others."

The major stepped over to the window and began thrumming with his pudgy fingers upon the pane. All the joviality and gladness seemed gone from his face. The lights were already beginning to twinkle in the quarters across the parade, and darkness, "wafted downward like a feather," was shutting out the long line of shadowy bluffs beyond the stream. Down stairs he could hear the sound of joyous chatter, the deep voices of the men mingling with the rippling, silvery laughter he knew and loved so well. How happy the child seemed! How she loved the regiment and gloried in his profession! How proud she was at school of the photographs he had from time to time sent of his brother officers, and how the other girls, her letters declared, envied her because she was a soldier's daughter and had lived on the wild frontier. He could hear the sound of other girlish voices, too, Winifred's friends from town, but he found that his ear listened only for hers. How blithe and musical and full of hope and gladness it seemed. How lovely she looked as she came down dressed for dinner just as he returned from that odd, constrained talk with Rolfe. Poor Rolfe! he was given over to the blue devils now, sure enough. He and Kenyon and "Pills," the doctor, formed a triumvirate of sympathetic souls, for since Jennie and "the kids" had gone Holden's life seemed to have fallen into the sear and yellow leaf.

Kenyon, as in duty bound, was making the circuit of the garrison returning calls just now, but Rolfe went nowhere except the doctor's. There he could be found almost every evening, for ever since Nita Guthrie's visit the walls of the old house seemed charmed to him. "Begad," said the major, "I'll slip over there tonight myself, while the rest of the folks are dancing. I want to see what it is he is holding back."

For the life of him he could not be repellant in manner to Brewster when he went down stairs. The three young fellows honored with invitations on this particular evening were Brewster, Randolph and Ridgeway. Brewster because he was to be Winifred's escort to the hop, the others because they had made the best of matters and invited the other girls, Ridgeway, be it known, not without inward exasperation. He fancied Miss Kitty Pennoyer as a substitute for Winifred Berrien about as much or as little as one is content with a back seat when he cannot have a box. But it kept him "in touch with the house," so to speak, and gave him opportunities at least of occasional word with the beautiful girl whom he so admired.

He knew he was no match for Brewster so far as physique or reputation was concerned, but then girls had been known to prefer patrimonial estate to personal charms, and he meant at least to try the effect of his solid qualifications as against those which made Brewster so attractive to the sex. He knew the major liked him well enough, and he thought he could count on the good offices of Mrs. Berrien, but he was not so sure about Winifred. When the jovial major appeared he was in readiness to pay his respects at once, and was cordially welcomed by that red

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A word to the wise and money savers.

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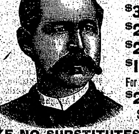

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For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

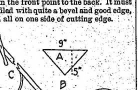
FARM AND GARDEN

USEFUL GARDEN TOOL.

It Does Thorough Work and Cuts Off Every Weed, Large or Small.

In the cut is depicted a garden implement made and used by a New York correspondent, who describes his handiwork in The New England Homestead as follows:

For easy, fast and thorough work it is far ahead of anything I have seen. It leaves the ground perfectly smooth, and every weed, large or small, is cut off and left on top of the ground to wilt and wither, and not partly buried so that some of them can start to grow again. The cutting blade, A, was made of a piece of crosscut saw, and by making just right will not clog. It is nine inches wide on the back edge and five inches from the front point to the back. It must be filed with quite a bevel and good edge, and all on one side of cutting edge.



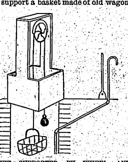
A CULTIVATOR THAT IS DEATH TO WEEDS.

When putting it on the cultivator be sure and set the bevel edge up so it will hold to the ground; also get the cutter so that it will run perfectly level in the ground. You will find you will have the easiest working tool and the worst enemy to weeds you ever dreamed of. The cultivator is adjusted by turning the thumb bolt, B, and can be made to cut deep or shallow, as the wheel arms work on a hinge or bolt a little ahead of the thumb bolt. To adjust the handle to suit people of certain heights and to make the cutter run level there is a slot in the brace at C which will allow the handle to be raised or lowered and also keep the cutter running level.

Keeping Butter in the Well.

Many of the wells throughout the country have been supplied with a pump and the bucket discarded.

The Philadelphia Farm Journal suggests that instead of planking over the well the pipe may enter the ground and slope beyond the curb, where the pump may be placed, and the wheel and weight may support a basket made of old wagon tire. In this may be placed butter and other things that must be kept cool, including the milk from a small dairy. The balance weight must be placed on the rope so that neither it nor the basket will enter the water. This plan is a suggestive one, and will no doubt be improved upon by some of our more ingenious readers in the way of a cold box with a lid and shelves in place of the basket. The plan, however, just as it stands, is valuable, inasmuch as readers who are not especially ingenious may avail themselves of it. This or a similar device is essential on farms not provided with icehouses.



BASKET SUPPORTED BY WHEEL AND WEIGHT.

Chicken Gapes and Dysentery.

To cure the gapes Prairie Farmer advises: "Strip a small quill feather to within half an inch of the end. Dip the end in spirits of turpentine and insert into the windpipe at the base of the tongue. Turn it around once or twice and withdraw. Repeat again next day if relief is not obtained. Feed on soft food well mixed with black pepper, and give skim milk to drink. Keep the fowls in a dry place."

For the dysentery that follows up neglected diarrhea in chicks, a correspondent in the New York World says: "In dysentery the evacuations are colored with blood. Give three drops of laudanum in water every three hours, and a teaspoonful of strong cinnamon tea every hour in place of water. Feed only rice boiled in milk."

How to Break a Sitting Hen.

An old and experienced breeder tells that his plan of curing hens of the desire to set is neither to coop them up nor starve nor duck them in a water butt, nor place them in a coop with a sparred bottom. What he does, and he finds it an unfailing remedy, is to transfer the broody hen to another pen, with a different lord and master. In a short time the desire to set leaves her and she goes on laying within a week or ten days. By adopting this plan he has been saved the nuisance of broody hens.

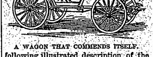
In the Pigpen.

One may judge of the character of the coming litter to a great extent by the appearance and character of the dam, according to a recent writer. If she is over fat, sluggish and indisposed, the pigs will generally be small and puny, and possess little vitality, and the chances are a large per cent. will die in infancy. Sows that rear less than six pigs out of each litter on an average are unprofitable breeders, and should be [illegible]

THE IDEAL FARM WAGON.

It Is Low, with Open Sides, and May Be Cheaply Built.

Some time ago The Rural New Yorker said: "The wagon of the future must be low down and open at the sides." This hint being in harmony with the ideas of one of The Rural's readers, he proceeded to work it out, and sent the following illustrated description of the outcome to the journal that had suggested it. Here is the picture, about which the originator says:



A WAGON THAT COMMENDS ITSELF.

The front wheels are three feet two inches, the rear four feet high. The axles are of 2-inch round steel bent to right angle cranks at the wheels. The cranks are eight inches and are held in horizontal position by spiral springs adjustably connected with the wagon body, front of wheels, allowing the body to be lowered eight inches, the length of the cranks.

The wagon body rests directly on the axle close to the cranks on boxes in which the axle rolls in response to tension placed on the springs by the load or draft. The sides of the body are fully strengthened against lateral pressure by the fenders, which also furnish additional width, increasing the capacity of the box or body. Truss rods prevent the sagging of the center of the body. The side openings are closed by boards cut to fit and secured in place by springs. To remove the boards, press the springs and raise them.

You will see many advantages at a glance. The spiral springs are very light, carry the load very steadily and act as spring whiffletrees in starting a load. The cranks are perfect equalizers, as when one wheel meets an obstruction the spring at the opposite wheel shares the resistance. The wagon, though light (900 pounds), has carried over 200 loads of from 2,000 to 8,000 pounds. No bolster or reach is needed. It may be cheaply built, and it is certainly a pleasure to use it, for when loaded it is only eighteen inches from the ground. It is wholly of my own construction except the wheels. The woodwork I made and put together during leisure hours, and I also made the patterns for the irons, which a blacksmith made and put together under my supervision.

Degeneration of the Potato.

Except with those who desire to originate new varieties, the potato is propagated from the tubers, and with some sorts this is kept up so continuously it is sometimes said that if favorable conditions of culture and soil were always offered a variety will not run out from natural degeneracy. Whether this be true theoretically or not, experience has shown that under the common methods of culture and selection of seed which have been practiced by farmers, varieties that were once the best known and most valued have degenerated or run out to such an extent that their names are scarcely ever mentioned.

Among some of these old timers may be named the Nashannock and the Long John, the first not surpassed for general excellence nor the latter for great productiveness and long keeping qualities by any of our newer sorts. Later came the Peachblow, to bear the palm for a few years and then retire into comparative obscurity. No better evidence of habitual degeneration in the potato can be adduced than the fact that our prevailing types are seedlings of more modern origin. Another characteristic of the potato plant deserving of mention and difficult to account for is the scarcity of bloom and seed balls in most of the new varieties as compared with those of fifty years ago.

The Asparagus Bed.

"For tidiness in the garden we cut over the asparagus in November and burn the tops, and then spread a liberal dressing of rotted manure over the beds and fork it in enough to cover it," says William Falconer in The Rural New Yorker. He adds: "In the fall the stumps of the 'grass' cannot be pulled out, but in early spring they can be pulled up with very little effort and raked off, and perhaps this is the best way to do in what is simply a family patch, be it in field or garden. But where asparagus is grown as a market crop, as it is in this (Oyster Bay) township, the farmers usually leave the tops alone over winter and in early spring rake them off with a horse rake and burn them up. The rake clears them off the ground perfectly; they part from the crowns readily and without leaving any stumps. The objection to leaving the stumps in the ground is the nuisance they prove to be when cutting the young grass."

Bee Notes.

E. R. Root tells in Bee Gleanings that pure lead, zinc and French ocher, in equal parts, mixed with raw linseed oil, make the ideal paint. All these substances combine perfectly and form a smooth, hard, durable surface of light straw color that will neither peel, crack nor rub off. It is so nearly white that it is not an objectionable color for beehives.

The idea is now advanced that there is a connection between hard winters and good honey seasons.

A beekeeper recommends candy pails as the best and cheapest thing for extracted honey. When the honey granulates they can be shipped anywhere.

A Canadian apiarist is of opinion that bees wear out and die more quickly in windy weather or in windy localities than where the air is still. Hence the importance of [illegible]

[illegible]

WORKING INTERESTS.

THE FALSE ASSUMPTION OF CLEVELAND AND HIS PARTY.

The Laboring People Dress Better, Live More Comfortably and Have More Money in This Country Than Anywhere Else—The Democratic "Remedy."

Mr. Cleveland and his party choose to assume that protection has not increased the earnings of working people nor helped them in any way. Nothing could be further from the truth. Wages are higher here than in any other country, and employment is constant and under the easiest conditions. There is no other land where working people live as comfortably, dress as well, have as much money in savings banks and get on more rapidly than they do in America. The protective system is largely responsible for these results, since it has multiplied industries, maintained a high level of wages in the face of competition from cheap labor countries and employed the toiling masses here instead of favoring the underpaid industrial population of Europe. The assumption that the tariff has not benefited working people is an English theory, and is not grounded upon American statistics or practical experience. But let that go. We want to take Mr. Cleveland and his party on their own ground. They say that protection has increased the burdens of the workingman until he can hardly pay his weekly expenses with his earnings. What remedy have they to propose for what they consider intolerable evils? How do they intend to aid the working masses?

Their remedy is a tariff for revenue only—one that will not protect even incidentally the labor employed in home industries. They propose to help the working masses by placing them on a level with European labor. Industries which are now protected from foreign competition are to be left to shift for themselves and to take their chances. That means that many factories in every manufacturing center will be closed and men and women employed in them thrown out of work, and also that in all that are kept in operation wages will be heavily reduced. That is the Democratic plan for relieving the "misery" of the best paid working population on the face of the earth. They will have less work and will earn smaller wages. Those are the benefits to be conferred upon the working population by the adoption of an English tariff in America.

"Yes, but that is not all," will be the Democratic reply. "The cost of living will be reduced under a tariff for revenue." How can that be? All the main food supplies are either produced in this country or are already imported without payment of duty. Neither bread nor meat, neither sugar, coffee nor tea will be cheaper in consequence of a revenue tariff. Neither municipal taxes nor house rents will be reduced under free trade. Food and shelter will cost as much as now, and these are the main expenses of the workingman. As for clothing, it was never as cheap in America as it is today. "Yes," breaks in the enthusiastic tariff reformer, "but it can and will be cheaper under free trade, when foreign cottons and woolens are imported without restriction." We are not prepared to admit that. Nothing seems plainer to us than a rise in the price of woolens and cottons, if under the operations of free trade American production of these manufactures is largely checked. But let that point be waived. For argument's sake let it be granted that under a revenue tariff the workingman may save half a dollar on his coat. What will that amount to if his wages are cut down one-third or one-half, or if he is thrown out of employment altogether? It will not matter very much to a man that a coat will cost a little less if he cannot afford to buy one at any price.

All this Democratic clamor about high prices of clothing and the cost of living is empty claptrap. The supreme interests of the working millions of America are employment and good wages. Under protection they have both. Under a revenue tariff they will have neither, for there must be less employment and lower wages here if foreign industries with cheap labor behind them are placed on even terms with home industries.—New York Tribune.

You can't elect Cleveland.—De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney, County of New York.

The Facts in the Case.

The Republican party believes in honest elections, but it is not true that the success of that party means a "force bill." The truth is that only a small minority of the party favors any legislation relating to elections. When this matter was before the Fifty-first congress the most influential Republican newspapers in the country opposed what the Democrats call the force bill, and there are very few Republicans now who are in favor of such legislation.—Omaha Bee.

What the "Force Bill" Is.

People who are at a loss to understand what is meant by the "force bill," about which Democratic organs are raving so ferociously, should read up the proceedings of congresses some years ago. A bill was introduced once to compel honest elections in the south and was killed by a Republican senate. This was the "force bill."—Kansas City Journal.

Very Different in November.

The Democrats certainly gave their candidates a magnificent ovation in New York. It was a deserved tribute, and was paid in a manner which left nothing to be desired. It will be very different in November, however.—Easton (Pa.) Free Press.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halyor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Handkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils H Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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Best	$2.25	per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.10	" "
Fife	1.90	" "
Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	9.00	" ton.
Shorts	10.00	" "

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For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
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West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:25 a m
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4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:15 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
12:1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

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U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 19th, 1892, viz: Bersvend O. Roen, D. S. No. 11,959, for the w½ nw¼ Sec. 30, Tp 147, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin O. Neegaard, Acner Olson, Herman Helgeson, Charley Olson, all of Neillsville P. O., Polk county, Minn.
[18-18] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

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1 inch...	75		1 75	2 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches.	1 50		3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	17 00
3 inches.	1 75		3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	25 00
4 inches.	2 50		4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	30 00
5 inches.	3 00		5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	35 00
6 inches.	3 50		5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
12 inches.	6 00		10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 column	9 05		15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention for the county of Polk will be held ta the Court House in the City of Crookston at 1 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1892, for the purpose of placing in nomination the following county officers for said county:

Auditor, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Attorney, Sheriff, Judge of Probate, Superintendent of Schools, Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner, Commissioners of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th districts.

Also for the election of delegates to the district Republican Legislative Convention to be hereafter called, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for each organized town or precinct, and one additional delegate for each forty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1888, viz:

Andover	2	Lambert	1
Angus	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Black River	2	Lessor	3
Brandsvold	3	Louisville	1
Badger	2	Liberty	2
Bray	2	Lowell	2
Belgium	1	Nesbit	2
Brislet	1	North	2
Bygland	2	Northland	2
Columbia	2	Norden	2
City E. G. Forks	4	Numedal	1
City of Crookston—		Onstad	2
1st ward	4	Parnell	1
2d "	3	Poplar River	1
3d "	2	Polk Center	2
4th "	5	Queen	2
5th "	1	Red Lake Falls—vil	3
Town of Crookston	2	Red Lake Falls-town	1
Eden	1	Reis	2
Emardville	1	River Falls	1
Euclid	2	Roome	2
Fairfax	2	Roxbury	2
Farley	1	Russia	1
Fanny	1	Rosebud, including village of Fosston	3
Vil and town of Fisher	4	St. Hilaire	2
Grand Forks	2	Sanders	2
Garden	4	Sandsville	2
Garfield & vil. Fertile	4	Sletten	3
Gervais	1	Sullivan	3
Gentilly	2	Tabor	1
Godfrey	3	Terrebonne	2
Grove Park	2	Tilden	2
Hammond	1	Tynsid	2
Higdem	2	Vineland	2
Hill River	3	Winger	3
Hubbard	3	Woodside	3
Huntsville	2	Wyandotte	2
Keystone	2		
Kertsonville	1		—
King	3	Total	159
Knute	3		

A. A. MILLER, Secretary.
A. D. STEPHENS, Chairman.

AS WILL be seen by the call in this column, the Polk county republican convention is called to meet Wednesday, September 21st, to place in nomination candidates for the various county offices, and also to elect delegates to the republican legislative convention. If the republicans will put good men in the field—men who are in touch with the people—they will be pleasantly surprised at the result of the election.

THE MOORHEAD News says that since Clapp has declined Mr. Comstock does not seem inclined to accept a nomination, and the News urges the convention to select some able man for the position and then turn in and elect him. We do not concur in the idea that almost any good man can win, but we have the opinion that it requires our very best material to make a winning fight this trip. It will not do to put up a man simply for expediency—he must have ample capacity to back him.

IT IS comical, to say the least, to read in our democratic exchanges that "Knute Nelson is the tool of monopolists!" A man who was born of poor parents, who struggled hard in early life to obtain an education and who has had hundreds of opportunities to have made thousands of dollars out of these same monopolists of whom we read, but who, to his credit be it said, is a comparatively poor man to-day, a man whose entire sympathy is with the poorer class and whose efforts in public life have been largely used in their behalf—and this is the man of whom our friends, the enemy, say, "he is a tool of monopolists."

In a speech at East St. Louis on September 25th, 1888, Roger Q. Mills, the great apostle of free trade, says:

"If Grover Cleveland is re-elected President of the United States we will pass a tariff bill that puts raw materials all on the free list; and then we will put our own intelligent and skillful and productive labor in this country upon a plane of equality with the laborers of all other countries."

"Skillful and productive laborers" in this country should study the following comparative wage scale between England and the United States and see how they like the idea of electing Cleveland, for the privilege of being put on an equality:

DAILY COMPARATIVE WAGE SCALE.

England.		United States.
$0 88	Laborers	$1 71
1 02	Carpenters	2 75
1 03	Cabinet Makers	2 41
1 60	Blacksmiths	2 10
1 50	Mechanics	2 71
1 65	Iron Molders	2 65
1 48	Painters	2 42
1 70	Plumbers	2 88
$11 46	Total	$10 50

Nearly $2 to $1 in favor of the American laborer.

Chicago Tribune:—What did the Alliance Representative of the Fifth Minnesota district, Kittel Halvorson, mean by his extraordinary conduct in antagonizing the World's Fair from the very beginning and recording himself as the only man in his delegation willing to vote against the appropriation? Why should this man, representing a state which is solidly in favor of a great National Fair and which will be splendidly represented in its exhibits, deliberately vote against the wishes and interests of certainly the great mass of its people? Why should a man who fought in the Union army to the close of the war array himself with the Southern Brigadiers and Tammany members who fought and plotted against the Union cause? The people of the Fifth district of Minnesota should sit down on this man's unworthy ambition to misrepresent them any longer in Congress. The Scandinavians, who are good friends of the Fair, should tell him that they have no further use for his treacherous, unpatriotic services.

The Chicago Tribune should know that the people of the Fifth district have nothing to do with "sitting on" Kittel, as the district that Kittel is supposed to represent is now the Sixth and Seventh. Moreover, the people of the Sixth district have no opportunity to "sit down on" him, as he refused to be re-nominated for Congress—the most sensible thing he has done yet, so far as we can see. Oh, no! Kittel is not in it this heat. He is on the People's party State ticket for Lieut.-Gov., but not on it very heavy.

This Does Settle It.

The following letter from Attorney-General Clapp to Capt. H. W. Donaldson, chairman of the seventh district committee, just received, settles the question of Clapp's candidacy:

ST. PAUL, Aug. 12, 1892.

Capt. H. W. Donaldson, Hallock, Minn.:

MY DEAR SIR:—When you called upon me with other gentlemen from the Seventh Congressional district in regard to the nomination for congress, I promised to write you at as early a date as possible.

I find it impossible to accept the nomination. Had the suggestion been made earlier it might have been acted upon, but realizing that I would not again be a candidate for the office of attorney general, and believing that this would, at least for the present, take me out of official service, I entered into business engagements with the understanding that after the first of next January all of my time was to be devoted to the work which I have engaged to do, and it is impossible to be relieved from my engagement, except at the sacrifice of good faith on my part.

I appreciate the many obligations I am under to the Republicans of what is now the seventh congressional district, and had it been possible to do so, I would have accepted the nomination providing the convention tendered it; but for the reasons above stated, it is impossible to do so at this time.

In thus declining to be a candidate I trust you and my friends in the district will not feel that I am wanting either in gratitude for favors shown in the past, nor in appreciation of the high compliment paid me at this time. When the campaign opens I will gladly take part in it and from present appearances it would seem as though an earnest effort would insure the election of whoever is honored with the nomination.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
MOSES E. CLAPP.

The Amendments.

On the proposed amendments to the State constitution, the Pioneer Press says:

It is not too early to call public attention to the amendments to the state constitution which are to be voted upon this fall. Personal and party issues so far predominate in a presidential year that large but non-partisan questions like this may, unless some one takes the trouble to give them full and intelligent discussion, be passed upon unwisely and without sufficient information. Then, too, the people of Minnesota will be called upon this year to do something more than ratify the will of a party committee with respect to these amendments. Before the Australian system of voting went into effect when the preparation of ballots was left in the hands of the party [illegible] had the winning power, practically [illegible] any constitutional amendment in which the public was not intensely interested simply by adding the word "yes" or "no" as the case might be to the regular party ticket. Nine-tenths of the voters cast their tickets as printed, without taking thought to trouble themselves by inquiring what amendments they were voting for or against. But now both affirmative and negative words will follow the proposed amendments on the state ballots, and one of them must be scratched out in order that a ballot may count. The people must decide; and, although there are but two amendments to come before them this year, both of them are of a high order of importance.

The first of them has been under some discussion already, since it will do away with special legislation for cities and substitute a general law therefor. But its scope is far wider than that. It is aimed not only against this kind of special legislation, but against many others. And as probably not one voter in a thousand is familiar with its terms we reproduce it here:

In all cases when a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case is hereby made a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without any legislative assertion on that question. The legislature shall pass no local or special law regulating the affairs of, or incorporating, erecting or changing the lines of any county, city, village, township, ward or school district, or creating the offices, or prescribing the powers or duties of the officers of, or fixing or relating to the compensation, salary or fees of the same, or the mode of election or appointment thereto; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, vacating or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; regulating the powers, duties and practice of justices of the peace, magistrates and constables; changing the names of persons, places, lakes or rivers; for opening or conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the places of voting; authorizing the legitimation of children; changing the law of descent or succession; conferring rights upon minors; declaring any named person of age; giving effect to informal or invalid bills or deeds, or affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability; locating or changing county seats; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes; exempting property from taxation, or regulating the rate of interest on money; creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, or franchise whatever, or authorizing public taxation for a private purpose. Providing, however, that the inhibitations of local or special laws in this section shall not be construed to prevent the passage of general laws on any of the subjects enumerated.

The legislature may repeal any existing special or local laws, but shall not amend, extend or modify any of the same.

This needs little explanation and no argument to commend it to the voter. It will cut off at one blow most of the special and local bills that have consumed so large a portion of the time of our legislatures, and become an almost intolerable nuisance where the time allotted to legislation is but ninety days biennially. It will also remove the opportunity of three-fourths of the abuses to which legislation is subject, since these nearly all creep in through the medium of special bills. A single measure could scarcely contain a larger or more comprehensive reform than that contemplated by the amendment given above, which should be and probably will be adopted by a nearly or quite unanimous vote by the people of the state. There is no party and no interest in a community which does not suffer from special legislation, and which will not profit by having it prohibited as it has been in many of the older states.

The next amendment is still less generally understood, and will be the subject of more controversy, as it has already supplied a text for misrepresentation. It runs as follows:

And there may be levied and collected annually a tax upon the gross earnings in this state of all railroads, sleeping, parlor and drawing room car companies, or owners, whose cars run in or into this state; on all telegraph and telephone companies, or owners, whose lines are in or extend into this state; on all express companies, or owners, doing business in this state; on all foreign insurance companies doing business in this state; on all domestic insurance companies of this state, or on either or any of such companies. Or in lieu of such tax on the gross earnings of such companies, or either or any of them, an annual license fee or tax imposed on them, or either or any of them; but no tax upon the gross earnings of any corporation shall be construed to prevent the taxation by law, of any real estate owned by said corporation not used in the business of the same. And there may be levied and collected, in lieu of other taxation on mining property, a specific tax on the product of all mines in this state, but no such tax shall be construed to prevent the taxation by law of any real estate belonging to the owners of [illegible]

[illegible] ion or even public knowledge is as yet in any settled state concerning this amendment as a whole. The general principle of it is thoroughly approved by the experience and practice of this state in the matter of railroad taxation. The taxation of gross earnings has been found the only satisfactory method of securing from railroad companies their proper contribution to the public burdens, and it is well settled that no change should be made. This tax has been collected, however, by common consent, and the constitutionality of taxing corporations on their gross earnings has been under review by the supreme court of the United States. A series of decisions by that body go to show that a state may employ this method in dealing even with companies a part of whose business is interstate; and it seems very desirable that there should be a warrant, in the constitution of the state itself, for reaching those other corporations enumerated which now escape their due proportion of taxation. The only doubt that arises is in connection with the clause permitting the taxation of gross earnings of mines. And, inasmuch as this does not exempt any real estate which is not actually in use for mining purposes, as it will bear upon any mining company in proportion to its output and its earnings, we see no reflection upon its substantial fairness. It is true that the capital of these companies—on paper—runs well into the millions; but an attempt to tax that at its face would be futile and absurd. The amendment tends to systematize and consolidate state taxes according to a principle universally recognized as just and practical. Both amendments should be accepted by the people.

Peterson's magazine for September is a star number from beginning to end. It is beautifully and copiously illustrated and the literary portion cannot be too highly praised. "Miss Calline," by Robert C. V. Meyers, is a story that would of itself make a reputation for this rapidly rising young author. "Mr. Englehardt's Nephew," by William Bilbo, and "A Summer Fallow," by Lois Pease, are a couple of tales as unlike as they are good. "Under the Rose," by Miss Kent, is the first instalment of a novelet which promises to be admirable. "The Court of Montenegro," "Home Decoration," "A Sea Change," and "Neath Orchard Boughs" are all illustrated in a way which makes the different stories, articles and poems very attractive, and each and all deserve high praise. The fashion and household departments are thoroughly practical; for these Peterson has always been noticeable. In its literary features the magazine has during the past few years been "forging ahead" rapidly. It ranks among its contributors numbers of the best and most popular authors of the day. It is evident that the literary and artistic element is becoming more and more important in the publishers' eyes. We predict that it will not be long before Peterson will develop into a purely literary periodical, and it will be certain to prove a first-clas one. Terms, two dollars a year; $1.00 for six months. Address, Peterson's Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Pretty Surprise.

A beautifully illustrated and charmingly bound edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline," the most popular long poem ever published by an American author, and one of the most famous poems in the language, just published, is a pretty surprise for book-lovers. It is in large type, numerous and excellent illustrations, very fine and heavy paper, gilt edges, remarkably handsome cloth binding, with gilt title and ornaments. No illustrated edition has ever before been published at less cost than $1.50, and that is what you might "guess" the price of this to be, but it isn't—it sells for only 19 cents, plus 6 cents for postage, if by mail. This covers only about the actual cost of manufacture by the 100,000, the publisher's object being, not profit, but to show the book-loving millions what he can do. His publications are not sold by dealers, but only direct; catalogue, over 100 pages, a literary curiosity in its way, is sent for a 2-cent stamp. Every home in the land ought to have a copy of this Evangeline, so charmingly beautiful, as a poem, as a collection of artistic illustrations, and as a product of the book-making art. Address, John B. Alden, Publisher, 57 Rose St., New York.

Farmers, Attention!

Cash paid for butter and eggs by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co., Vance block. [17 t f]

Lost.

Sunday evening, July 8, on the wagon road between Mentor and Crookston, a silver open face watch. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the JOURNAL office.

CLEVELAND'S BLUNDERING.

His Managers' Sole Hope Is to Limit, Not to Stop It.

Candidate Cleveland's proneness to blunder seems to be incurable. He blundered into free trade at the close of his administration with all the fervor of a new convert who had just read up the elementary principles of political economy. He has learned something about the subject during the past five years, and is blunderingly at work trying to reconcile his previous crudity with his later information. To prevent his blundering altogether is impossible; to limit it has been the sole hope of his managers.

But since they have taken away his stationery and confined him to oral utterances which leave no record his ingenuity in this direction seems to have been sharpened beyond the hopes of his enemies.

In his speech at the Madison Square garden he blundered into his party's tariff plank and practically called its framers a parcel of Tories for declaring that congress had no constitutional right to pass revenue laws, and that set his managers at their wits' ends to straighten out the situation. Now, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, he has been blundering again. It seems that he has been talking about the prospects of his party in a manner that exhibits his doubt of its success. "Whether the candidate feels that he is to be betrayed in New York, or whether he has some idea that the current is steadily setting in favor of the Republicans, especially in view of the country's prosperity, cannot be ascertained, but it is certain that the candidate is very doubtful about the result."

Mr. Cleveland's doubts prove that he is not hopelessly bereft of reason. Has he enough left to shut himself up, mouth and all, at Buzzard's Bay till Nov. 8? He cannot win, but he may escape the reputation of a blab.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

If you do not give us the candidate of our choice, or one equally well qualified, you will be disappointed with the result in New York.—Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New York.

Democracy's Raw Recruits.

From the immigrants of least worth and most numerous class the Democratic party obtains at every election its raw recruits to its voting force. Ignorant, vicious, illiterate, unable to read or write, incompetent to comprehend the genius of Republican institutions, they never adapt themselves to the requirements of American citizenship and continue as pests to the community. They are mere voting machines and their votes are in derogation of the public good. They enable Tammany to retain its vicious control in New York and to be the chief factor in the rule of the state, a constant menace to the administration of the general government.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Cleveland cannot carry New York, and anybody who says to the contrary is actuated by prejudiced motives—Frank Rice, Secretary of State, New York.

Ignorant Would Be Tariff Tinkers.

As for any systematic revision of the McKinley law, it has not been attempted. The Democratic party is not capable of the work. Mr. Cleveland is as incompetent to draw a tariff reform bill as he was six years ago, when he confessed he did not know a thing about it. The house has not dared to touch the great sugar question. There is talk about war tax. Is free sugar war taxed? Mr. Springer has figured out that free sugar is very costly. Well, does he propose to impose a tax? No Democrat has answered the question what he cares to do with sugar. Mr. Cleveland has not done it.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Personally I am not inclined to the belief that Cleveland can carry the state of New York.—George W. Plunkitt, State Senator, New York.

Cleveland's Friends Surprised.

The attitude of ex-President Cleveland in fully indorsing the Chicago free trade platform has surprised his Democratic friends in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England. They were led to believe that he would straddle this question as the convention committee on resolutions had done. His bold announcement of indorsement of that particular plank is very gratifying to the southern and western Democrats who are for absolute free trade, but the eastern Democrats, many of whom believe in protection, are nonplussed.—Burlington Free Press.

Two "Civil Service Reformers."

Stevenson and Harrity are a precious pair. They are spoilsmen of the extremest rank. Stevenson was the axman under Cleveland's administration, and Harrity as postmaster of Philadelphia was rebuked by the civil service commission for his flagrant violation of the civil service reform law. It was becoming at the notification meeting that no reference was made to civil service reform.—Syracuse Journal.

What Congress Has Done.

When the present congress adjourns it will not require an appallingly long dispatch to tell what it has done. The most important object it has accomplished has been to ruin the Democratic chances of success in the pending presidential contest.—Denver Sun.

Jefferson, the Funmaker.

Joe Jefferson declares that "Cleveland is the greatest man in this country," which goes to show that the distinguished comedian knows how to get himself laughed at off the stage as well as on it. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cleveland's British Admirers.

It will please his admiring British constituency to learn from Mr. Cleveland's brief letter that he stands squarely upon the free trade platform upon which he has been placed.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE TARIFF IS NOT A TAX.

[Air—"Benny Havens, O."]

The Free Trade, Bourbon parrot cry, "The tariff is a tax,"
Cannot be made to tally with the cold and frozen facts.
Our everyday experience is, things never were so low,
As since the Grand Old Party made the tariff all the go—
Made the tariff all the go, made the tariff all the go,
As since the Grand Old Party made the tariff all the go.

It may be well for England, late "mistress the seas,"
To fight for pauper labor—a political diseas
But Uncle Sam's dominions, now, are not proper place
To flaunt this British doctrine in the Yank workman's face.

Our wage earning boys well know that Bou bon Free Trade means
Conditions here precisely same as foreig daily scenes.
They know that competition with redundan Europe's hordes
Would drag our workmen to the plane of that controlled by lords.

The thirsty Bourbons never were so hungry and so lean;
The equal of their fight for "pap" has never yet been seen;
But Cockran, Sickles, Flower, Hill—all say "Grove" cannot win,
'Tis useless for the boys to part with any of their tin.

Our Yankee nation, though yet young, the bottle has put by.
As one among the nations grand her mission is to try
To elevate her masses all—make men and women free,
Through well paid Labor, Tariff, Schools and Reciprocity.

The Free Trade disciple who lives on Buzzard's bay
Cannot again be president, the tariff boys all say;
And they mean "biz," you better bet, they're in the proper mood,
To send him up Salt river to "innocuous desuetude."

Our Benny is the boy they want, the boy they mean to have,
His term has been a great success, wise, firm, and true and brave;
The business men and laborers, too, will, we are sure, "stand pat"
For Harrison, Protection and our old Gran father's Hat—
Our old Grandfather's Hat, our old Gran father's Hat,
For Harrison, Protection and our old Grand father's Hat.

—Buffalo Express.

Secretary of the National Committee.

L. E. M'COMAS.

The man who has been appointed to the important and responsible post of secretary of the Republican national committee is ex-Congressman Louis E. McComas, of Maryland. Mr. McComas is forty-six years of age and is noted for his affability of manner, as well as what might be called his great "approachability." These are two qualities difficult to find combined in one man, yet they are essential to the best work a position like that to which Mr. McC mas has been appointed. Mr. McComas is an able man and his selection as secretary of the national committee augurs well for the success of the Republican party.

Democrats of Ohio feel that the ex-president cannot carry New York, and to nominate him means inevitable defeat.—Ex-Governor Campbell, Ohio.

Cleveland Criticising His Platform.

Mr. Cleveland's public suggestion that it isn't necessary to base Democratic attacks on the protective tariff "upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power" is in the nature of criticism on the action of this year's Democratic national convention, which did that very thing. It is also an indication that he has been advised by the members of his campaign cabinet, one or two of whom are pretty good lawyers, that in affirming the unconstitutionality of all protective tariffs the Democratic party has put its foot in it even deeper than usual.—Hartford Courant.

Cleveland and British Interests.

Yes, the issue is clearly expressed in this campaign and cannot be dodged. It is Cleveland and destruction to American industries. It is Cleveland and the promotion of British interests! The man who spends time to ask Cleveland the issue, or what he thinks of protection, or what kind of a tariff he would favor if elected, is four years behind the times and has not sense enough to constitute an intelligent American citizen.—Oswego (N. Y.) Times.

He'll Weep More in November.

There was a weeping time when Calvin S. Brice stepped down from the leadership of the Democratic national committee. The dispatches say he retired "in a flood of tears, loosed by the many kind words said about him." This is only an inkling of the time when there will be weeping and wailing by the full chorus early in November next.—Toledo Commercial.

Harrison's Excellent Appointments.

President Harrison has appointed more good, able men to judicial positions than any president in the country's history. On this point the entire nati is agreed.—Baltimore American.

'Possum Tactics Won't Work.

The Democrats seem to be giving New York, but the Republicans a guarding against 'possum tactics in th state just the same.—St. Louis Glob Democrat.

Why Harrity Declines to Resign.

"Well, that would be a rarity
If I resigned," says Harrity,
"And so I'm going to stick awhile, you bet;

"For on a casual glance
Grover seems to have no chance,
And nothing better out of him I'll get.

"A tip I'll give you straight:
Better never hesitate,
Be sure the bird in hand you safely hold;

"Let nothing get away,
For there may come a day
When you'll get left out in the cold."

—Philadelphia Press.

WITH OUR EXCHANGES.

The Fertile Journal says:—This has been a lively week in Fertile. Farmers from all over the eastern part of the county have been in to secure a supply of binding twine. There has also been a large number of machines hauled away.—Mrs. Taune, of Crookston, is visiting at Norman Hanson's this week.—T. H. Nesseth and Mrs. Henderson were united in marriage by Rev. Oefstedal at the home of the bride's parents, in this town last Saturday afternoon. They will make Fertile their home.

And this from the McIntosh Times: —T. Oen, the watch repairer, who plied his trade in this city for a while not long since, is now quite seriously ill, and was sent to the county hospital last week.—J. P. Foote, the enterprising president of the Citizens bank, has been in the city since Saturday looking over the ground with a view to making improvements that will add materially to the efficiency and stability of the bank.—Jack McLaren, superintendent of construction for the Red River Valley Elevator Co., was in the city Saturday making arrangements to re-build the company's house at this point, a portion of the lumber for which is now on the ground.—A hail storm of no mean proportions passed over this section last Wednesday night and did considerable damage to the crops in some sections. The damage was not general, however, and though some of the grain was cut to the ground the most of it was but slightly damaged and the general crop prospect is still good. The northwest portion of the town of Lessor and a small tract in the immediate vicinity of Fosston suffered the greatest loss. Had the hail been accompanied by wind the loss would have been immense.

The Warren Register says:—Dr. Chapin, of Euclid, was in the city between trains on Thursday of last week, accompanied by his brother, B. Chapin, who made arrangements to take up his residence in Warren soon, and to open a barber shop in the old McCrea store building on the west side, now owned by Eric Franson.—Mr. Aaker, the receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston, came to Warren on Sunday morning, and took a trip into the country during the day. We are indebted to him for a pleasant call on Monday. He returned to Crookston Monday evening.

And the Argyle Banner tells us that:—Miss Fronie Kirsch and her little brother Ralph, of Crookston, are visiting their relatives here.—Frank R. Hamel and family, of Crookston, are visiting their many friends in town this week.—Arcade Lizie, of Crookston, is now the landlord of the Merchants hotel at this place, having rented the house from Mr. Lafferrier. Mr. Lizie has many years of experience in conducting hotels, and will no doubt please his guests.—Johnny Lindquist, at one time the leading dry goods clerk of Olson & Holen, was in town this week shaking hands with friends. Father Time is dealing kindly with Johnny and he is already bearing the fruits of a useful man. Since leaving Argyle he has seen much of the world, having visited the principal places of interest in continental Europe, and returned to this country much improved in health and enriched with experience. He is now located at Crookston and bids fair to enjoy a prosperous future.

Thus saith the Grand Forks Daily Herald:—Four or five of the boys went to Crookston Sunday to see their girls. They rode their wheels over but the exertion was so great that they returned on the train.—Miss Edna O'Keefe gave a party Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Mary Montague, of Crookston, who has been her guest for a few days. Miss Montague returned home last night.

The Fosston Thirteen Towns remarks:—Felix Fournet, of Crookston, was in town yesterday on business. He says that his elegant new block in that city will soon be ready for occupancy.—Miss Inez McGrew left for her home in Crookston on Tuesday after having enjoyed a pleasant visit with friends, and they are sorry that she could not remain longer.—The blueberry crop is not turning out as prodigious as expected, consequently our Indian friends have turned their attention to digging snake root, there being more profit in it.—W. A. Hammond, of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, was in town yesterday and this office is indebted to him for a pleasant call. If any of the business men have occasion to have any dealings with Mr. Hammond they will find that he will hew to the line.—A. D. Stephens, wife and son arrived in the city from Crookston by carriage about 11:30 Wednesday night. Andy declares that he knew the road all the time, and came in over the north road just to let Mrs. Stephens see the beautiful wheat fields by moonlight, but Mrs. Stephens says that Andy acts awfully funny at times, and as one of his spells seemed to be coming over him she took him home on the train yesterday.

That lively and spicy paper, the Thief River Falls Press, tells us that: "A. C. Schmidt, one of Crookston's best citizens and most influential democrats, spent a few days in the city this week.—At their last meeting the school board engaged Mr. Will Marin, of Crookston as principal and Miss Helen Wallin as asistant. It was decided to erect an addition to the east school house and new seats and blackboards were ordered.—As we go to press we learn that Frank Redberg met with an accident in Wright's saw mill which may yet prove quite serious. He was adjusting some blocking under the frame of one of the circular saws when he leaned forward just enough for his head to come in contact with the running saw. He suffers an ugly gash in the top of his head four inches long. The depth and severity of the wound we have been unable to learn owing to the lateness of the hour. Dr. Grundy was called and thinks his patient will come out all right.

Fosston Items.

Special correspondence.

The new school house is enclosed and is rapidly being pushed to completion. It will be a neat structure and contain four large schoolrooms.

Ingolf Haslund, who has been cashier of the bank of Fosston since its organization, resigned his position on account of ill health, and left last Thursday for Norway, where he hoped to recuperate and return again to this country. He was taken worse at Minneapolis and died there on Monday morning.

The Lutheran Synod has made a proposition to our citizens to establish a college here if the village will contribute $10,000 to the enterprise. It is fully expected the required amount will be raised. A. D. Stephens, with his usual liberality, heads the list with a contribution of $2,000. The Synod guarantees to start the college with not less than 150 pupils. It is estimated that the college will bring $40,000 a year to the village, which is a substantial advantage, besides the prestige which the college would give the place of its location.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Fosston on August 11 Lewis Lohn was unanimously elected cashier. Mr. Lohn is a prominent business man, an old-timer here, shrewd, energetic and reliable, and will assist the handsome and popular vice-president, A. Kaiser, to look after the interests of the bank hereafter.

Two of our popular townsmen, J. E. Campbell and Samuel Sutor, have purchased the Commercial hotel here and are fitting it up in first-class style. The house is being thoroughly renovated from top to bottom, new furniture, carpets, etc., are being put in, the table has been vastly improved, and under the management of Campbell and Sutor the Commercial will be first-class in every respect.

When completed the residence which Daye Roy is building will be one of the handsomest in the village.

Stephenson & Ekeland's new store will be ready for occupancy in about three weeks.

The frame of the Lutheran church has been erected, and the building will be completed before fall.

Will Morvold is filling the place in the Bank of Fosston made vacant by the resignation of cashier Haslund, until the new cashier, Lewis Lohn, can arrange his affairs to take charge, which will be about Sept. 1st.

Judge Montague, of Crookston, came up Tuesday to get Fosston's donation of $100 to the World's Fair. He got it.

An agricultural society has been organized by our citizens which will be known as the Thirteen Towns Fair Association, and October 5th, 6th and 7th has been fixed as the time for holding the Fair this fall. The following officers have been elected: O. L. Larson, president, P. M. Mark, first vice-president; I. I. Hillestad, second vice-president; Lewis Lohn, treasurer; W. H. Averill, secretary; O. L. Larson, S. N. Sorensen, P. M. Mark, W. J. Hilligoss, Lewis Lohn, I. I. Hillested, W. H. Averill, E. J. Masters and J. E. Campbell, directors. The capital stock is placed at 500 shares of $10.00 each, and already 150 shares have been sold, and work will commence on the grounds and buildings immediately.

Hillested & Lade will be the name of the new firm to succeed Lewis Lohn in the hardware business. They will move into the building now occupied by Stephenson & Ekeland when the latter firm remove to their new building.

O L E.

McIntosh Items.

Special Correspondence.

This village has voted $4,000 for a school building and a committee has been appointed to secure a site and arrange for the construction of a building this fall.

Ole Bjorgo, our enterprising druggist, is erecting a neat one-story business house, which he will occupy as a drug store.

When completed, Dr. McEachran will have the finest store building in McIntosh. The lower floor has been rented to a Grand Forks gentleman, who will put in a stock of dry goods. The upstairs will be fitted up for offices, some of which the doctor will occupy himself.

Landlord West has had an addition put to his hotel, and now has one of the largest and airiest dining rooms to be found outside the cities.

Through the kindness of Editor Lanman of the Times your correspondent enjoyed a drive through the country north of McIntosh last week. The country for 15 miles in that direction is almost one solid grain field. The grain will average as good as last year, and harvesting has commenced in places. P. O. Mandt has as fine a half section of wheat and oats as a farmer could wish to own.

J. T.

The State Fair.

OFFICE
MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
HAMLINE, MINNESOTA.

At the close of the summer meeting of the Twin City Jockey Club, which has been in progress at the state fair grounds for some weeks, the State Agricultural society will commence the work of preparation for the thirty-fourth annual fair, which occurs Sept. 5 to 10.

As shown at the races, the new grand stand is a model of beauty and comfort and the track and its surroundings have been materially improved and are now in excellent condition. Liberal purses have been offered by the association for the various races, and they should be thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of visitors who will no doubt attend the fair.

The fair buildings have all been completely refurnished, and are now in condition for the reception of a great variety of exhibits.

The grounds themselves possess great natural beauty, innumerable shade trees having been set out, and a plentiful supply of cold, clear water will enable the tired and dusty multitude to slake its thirst during the gathering at the fair. Pretty fountains and many-shaped flower beds break the expanse of velvety lawn, and well made roads lead to the various points of interest. The transportation facilities this year will be the very finest. Several of the leading roads will run their trains right into the fair grounds, and the city railway company has built a track directly to the entrance, and will put on a large number of additional cars.

The association has been most liberal in the matter of providing entertainment for the edification of the people who come to Hamline, and it is safe to say that no one will go home without having at least enjoyed himself and learned something. Probably the most sensational performance to be seen during the fair will be the curious skycycle managed by Prof. Carl Myers, the æronaut, of New York state. In this vehicle Prof. Myers will mount into the air and in the presence of the astonished multitude will go through many performances which, to say the least, are remarkable. He will sail about the grounds at will and will be assisted by his pretty wife, Carlotta, who makes a decidedly attractive assistant and adds not a little to the entertainment. The program is varied, but the skycycle will be seen each afternoon, and the fair managers say it is unlike any of the so-called balloon ascensions which never ascend.

A number of interesting races, including trotting, running and pacing, have been arranged for each day, and the generous purses will assure the entrance of the best horses in the state. The bicyclists have not been overlooked, and on Saturday, Sept. 10, the last day of the fair, there will be five races open to amateurs of the state. Immediately before the races there will be a parade of gaily decorated wheels, and there are prizes offered for the prettiest "bikes." Handsome medals are hung up for the events, and Colle Bell, the champion bicyclist of the state, has the races in charge. There will be a larger and more diversified exhibit in the main building than ever before, and judging from the entries, the live stock department will be completely filled with horses, cattle, sheep and swine, to say nothing about poultry. The machinery display is being prepared, and visitors will be shown the most approved styles of all the modern farm implements. The farmers' institute will be a leading feature, and tents will be provided for the accomodation of farmers who desire to stay at the grounds during the fair.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

STRIKERS LAWLESS

LEHIGH SWITCHMEN AT BUFFALO CAUSE MUCH DAMAGE.

A Number of Cars Burned, Trains Derailed and "Scabs" Assaulted—The Situation Hourly Growing Worse, and No Telling Where It Will End.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—The second day of the strike of railroad switchmen was marked with several acts of lawlessness. At 1:45 a. m. somebody—supposed to be the striking switchmen—started three fires simultaneously in different parts of the Lehigh Valley freight yards at East Buffalo. It was a well planned and well executed plot, as the fires were started where the cars were the thickest, no hydrants from which water could be obtained and at a time when the yards were deserted. Eighteen freight cars loaded with merchandise and two passenger coaches, together with the office building, were completely destroyed.

A train of fifteen coal cars which was standing on a coal trestle was started down the incline and crashed into an engine at the bottom, wrecking it and a water crane. Four freight trains on the Lehigh Valley have been derailed in the yards during the night. Eight cars were also wrecked on the Erie. The fire attracted a large number of railroad men to the scene, but there has been no other outbreak up to this hour.

The excitement caused by the night's fires and wreck had nearly calmed down when it was renewed by the boarding of the Lehigh train. As the train stopped a number of men got aboard and drove off over a carload of men. The supposed scabs ran or were driven away. Several were hurt and removed to the hospital. When the incomers were scattered the strikers allowed the train to go on its way.

During the afternoon a train of perishable goods on the Buffalo and Southwestern division of the Erie was boarded by men between Seneca street and the Western New York and Pennsylvania crossing, stalling the train. It was over an hour before the train could be moved into the yards. The violence of the strikers reached its farthest point during the evening, when an attempt was made to throw a train loaded with passengers into the ditch within the yards of the Chekowago. Since late in the afternoon all passenger trains were obliged to make the run from Lancaster to this city over the eastern track, owing to the blockade by the loaded freight trains which had been brought to a standstill by the strikers and left disabled on the track. About 9 o'clock the Hornellsville accommodation train reached the William Street station, into which it was to be backed up to and taken west to make the remainder of the run into the city. Before the train could be brought to a stop, however, and while still moving at a rate of two or three miles per hour, the switch directly opposite the telegraph office was thrown back and the train was sent crashing over the tracks and sideways. The engine stuck to the track but the baggage car was thrown diagonally across the space between the main track and the side track into which the switch opened. The first coach was away over to the side of the baggage car and partly on the side track. The last three coaches did not leave the track and after a delay of half an hour they were backed on to the west bound track and brought into the city. The excitement over the wrecking of the train had not died down when the strikers had a new sensation ready. At about 10 o'clock a fire was started among the cars standing on the Lehigh Valley tracks, just outside the city limits. After the destruction of about twentyfive cars the flames were subdued. The whole police reserve has been ordered on duty and the situation is hourly growing worse.

WORK OF MINERS.

Several Hundred More Convicts Driven from Tennessee Mines.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—The East Tennessee miners are again seeking vengeance. About 8 a. m. 800 men, mostly armed, marched into Inman, a little mining town in Sequatchie valley. The mob of vengeance seekers went to the coal mines and captured the seventeen guards, marched them to the stockades and put them under guard. The 272 convicts who were at work were then taken to Victoria, a little village near by, packed in box cars and started to Nashville. Governor Buchanan, on hearing of the affair, telegraphed the sheriff of Marion county to summon a posse and prevent the burning of stockades. If further trouble ensues the governor says he will order the militia. Trouble is expected at other mines and the whole of East Tennessee is in a state of excitement. All is quiet at Tracy City.

A mob of miners returned to the stockades during the afternoon and with axes destroyed one side of the barricade and all the buildings. When they left a sheriff's posse took charge and will probably prevent further damage.

TROOPS TAKE A HAND.

Two Regiments of Militia Called Out to Preserve Order at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—The first battalion of the Sixty-fifth regiment left at 1 a. m. for the Cheektowega freight yards. They will be followed in the morning by the second battalion and both battalions of the Seventy-fourth regiment.

A Guest of Hibernians.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Aug. 15.—General Stevenson was the guest of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in their celebration here. The picnic was held at the grounds of the Bloomington Fair association.

IN THE DEAD HAND.

They tell the tale unsmiling,
Old men, their hours beguiling
As they can:
Each annual November
They sadden who remember
Inkermann.

Yet of that field one story
Shines through the gloom and glory
Of the fight:
Over the cannons' roaring
There sings a lark song soaring
Out of sight.

Aloof, where men lay bleeding,
In fatal pain whose pleading
Made no cry,
Shot pierced and saber smitten,
A young and gallant Briton
Crept to die.

At sunset there they found him
With the red snow around him,
And his hand
Laid on the Book whose healing
All hearts to heaven appealing
Understand.

And 'neath his frozen fingers
Those words whose hope outlingers
Human strife
Glowed like a star's reflection—
"I am the Resurrection
And the Life."

Comrades to burial bore him,
But not death's rending tore him
From his prize,
For to his hand caressing
Still clung the leaf whose blessing
Closed his eyes.

O Christian song supernal,
Words sweetest love eternal
Ever said!
Peace at your call comes flying,
And they who clasp you dying
Are not dead.

—Theron Brown in Youth's Companion.

Great Expectations.

Mother—My daughter, you should decide in favor of one of your admirers or you may lose both.

Daughter—Pa, I can't make up my mind which to accept, Henry or George.

"Then I am to understand that you love them both?"

"Yes, I love them both most devotedly."

"Which of them has the largest income?"

"Henry has seventy-five dollars a month and George has fifty dollars."

"Then I don't see why you hesitate. Accept Henry, of course, and tell George to go about his business."

"Yes, but George has great prospects."

"Humbug! Prospects don't count. Everybody has got great prospects, and twenty-five dollars a month is very handsome interest on such a capital as 'great prospects.' Next time George calls tell him that you can never be more than a sister to him, and get rid of him."—Texas Siftings.

Why Boiled Water Freezes Easily.

Water which is hot of course cannot freeze until it has parted with its heat: but water that has been boiled will, other things being equal, freeze sooner than water which has not been boiled. A slight disturbance of water disposes it to freeze more rapidly, and this is the cause which accelerates the freezing of boiled water. The water that has been boiled has lost the air naturally contained in it, which on exposure to the atmosphere it begins again to attract and absorb. During this process of absorption a motion is necessarily produced among its particles, slight certainly and imperceptible, yet probably sufficient to accelerate its congelation. In unboiled water this disturbance does not exist; indeed water when kept perfectly still can be reduced several degrees below the freezing point without its becoming ice.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mothers' Ways.

Mrs. Spoots (looking out of the window)—Goodness! Here comes that horrid Mrs. Waggles and all her children. What shall I do?

Aunt Totsie—I know! Johnny, as soon as they get seated you say you don't feel well, do you hear?

Johnny (two minutes later)—I feel awful sick.

Aunt Totsie—Oh, let me see your throat. Mercy on us! I hope you aren't going to have diphtheria.

Mrs. Waggles—I hope not! Come, children! We only dropped in for a moment.—Philadelphia Times.

Italians Eat a Great Deal of Flour.

The Italian peasant probably consumes more flour than the peasant of any other European country, because the manufacture of flower into various forms of macaroni is common in all the poorer Italian households. Italians are peculiarly ingenious also in their treatment of dough, which they make into many curious and appetizing forms.—Yankee Blade.

The English Army on Parade and in Battle

It is stated that when the English army is on dress parade, you can tell to which corps a man belongs from the badge upon the lapel of his coat; but when the army goes into the fight, the lapel is turned over and all distinctions are gone.

A new arrangement for the detection of fire damp consists in pumping the air into a testing room and testing it with a Bunsen burner. If the air contains a dangerous quantity of fire damp it ignites, and, moving a valve, sounds a gong of warning.

Four different peaks in the mountains of Idaho are from thirteen to twenty-three feet lower by actual measurement than they were fifteen years ago. Geologists do not attempt to explain the "why" of their settling.

The burial mounds of sand in Florida are rapidly disappearing in consequence of the way in which they are disturbed by treasure seeking natives and relic hunting tourists.

The body loses through the feet by heat radiation, especially when the ground is wet, a tremendous percentage of the heat production unless the feet are well protected.

In Norway married couples are charged a fare and a half when traveling on the railway. This is one of the privileges conferred on married people there.

THREE DESIGNATIONS

HEBREW, ISRAELITE, JEW; THEIR MEANING AND THEIR USE.

The Etymology and Historical Significance of the Names Applied to the Descendents of Abraham—A Rabbi's Explanation That Is Interesting.

It is not an unfrequent occurrence that I am asked which of the three appellations given to our people, Hebrew, Israelite or Jew, be the more correct or acceptable. I have no doubt that one or the other among you have had similar questions to answer, nor that you experienced some difficulty in shaping your reply. In books, periodicals and daily papers, in public meetings and private conversations, these words are used either indiscriminately or with an apparent doubt as to whether or not one or the other would be preferable, or perhaps objectionable. In order to form a correct opinion it would appear necessary to have some knowledge of the etymology, origin and former usage of these terms.

Hebrew—in our sacred tongue called "Ibri"—is derived from "avar" "to cross," "come over." It was first applied by the ancient inhabitants of Palestine to the family of our ancestor Abraham, who, migrating from Mesopotamia to Palestine, had to cross or pass over the river Euphrates. It was the name by which the Jews were known to foreigners in ancient days. Thus Joseph is spoken of by the Egyptians, and introduced himself to them as an "Ibri" or "Hebrew." Miriam asks Pharaoh's daughter whether she should go and call a "Hebrew" woman. Moses speaks to Pharaoh of the "God of the Hebrews," and the Prophet Jonah tells the heathen mariners, "I am a Hebrew."

The second term, "Israel," "Israelite," is to be traced to the story of Jacob wrestling with a mysterious being at "Peniel," when he was told, "Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel," that is, "striving with God, victorious in God," or, as Gesendus translates, "soldier (or champion) of God."

Thus the term Israel or Israelite points to the mission of the children of our race—to wrestle with or battle against any forces hostile to their sacred trust, at the same time foreshadowing their final triump and victory.

The name "Israel" became the national name of the twelve tribes collectively. Later, after the division of the kingdom under Jeroboam, the name applied only to the ten seceding tribes forming the northern kingdom, known as the kingdom of Israel, in contradistinction to the southern kingdom, consisting chiefly of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin and Levi. After the destruction of the ten tribe kingdom we find the old name Israel again used to designate the people of the kingdom of Judah, and the name "Israel" collectively, and "Israelite" individually, has to this day remained in common usage.

The third appellation, "Jehudi" or "Jew," originates in the name given by Jacob's wife, Leah, to her fourth son, "Judah" or "Jehudah," meaning praise or thanks to God. For at his birth the mother exclaimed, "This time I will give thanks unto the Lord!" The name was worthily borne by the noble and sturdy son of Jacob, whose record throughout is without stain or blemish. The tribe of Judah, named after him, was the most numerous, enterprising and valiant among all the tribes of Israel. During the march through the desert Judah's place was in the van of the host.

The traditional standard of the tribe was a lion's whelp, with the words, "Arise, O Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered." Later the name "Jehudi," or "Jew," was applied to a member of the kingdom of Judah (after the separation of the kingdom of Israel), even to those not of the tribe of Judah, proof of which we find in the fact that in the book of Esther Mordecai, though of the tribe of Benjamin, is called "Ish Jehudi," a "Jehudi" or "Jew." After the return from the Babylonian captivity all the members of the new state were called Jehudim, Jews or Judeans, the name being extended to the remnants of the people scattered throughout the nations.

So much as to the etymology and historical significance of the names "Hebrew," "Israelite" and "Jew." From it it appears that among the three the first, "Hebrew," is the most ancient and remote. And as in ancient days, by it the Jew was distinguished from foreigners, so today it would appear that in order to point out anything distinctively Jewish the word Hebrew is more properly applied. Thus we speak of a Hebrew language, Hebrew literature, Hebrew melodies, etc. Otherwise the appellations Israelite and Jew, or Israelitish and Jewish, are more frequently employed as more expressive and characteristic in their meaning and important in history.

Of the two the former is a name of honorable distinction, referring to the divine calling of Israel, the spiritual combat of truth against falsehood, of light against darkness, in which our people were enlisted as a nation, in which they were still engaged when, with the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple, they ceased to be a nation, and which will not terminate until, in the fullness of time, God's light and truth will finally triumph.

And with the name "Israelite" that of "Jew" the children of our race will ever proudly bear and cherish. They trace its origin to the noble ancestor, and brave and distinguished tribe, whose name was perpetuated in the kingdom of Judah, loyal and true to its ancestral faith and traditions.

And when the autonomy of Israel as a nation was destroyed its fragments—though scattered broadcast over the earth—were still closely united by the strange spell of that ancient name Jehudi or Jew, by which, individually, we were and still are wont to call each other, and by which we are chiefly recognized by the world.—A Rabbi in Washington Star.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NO BIG ANIMALS.

WHAT VAST AREAS OF LAND IN TORRID COUNTRIES LACK.

Some Districts in Which There Are No Wild Animals of Considerable Size—Islands of the West Indian Archipelago Called a "Gameless Country."

A Russian naturalist, Professor Maclay, who passed several years in the interior of Papua, describes the highland district of the great island as a region as remarkable for its scenery and productiveness as for its salubrious crimate—a perpetual May in the terrace lands, with March and April plateaus here and there in the highest mountains. The area of the whole island exceeds that of Texas, but its population hardly aggregates a million, nine-tenths of the aborigines being lowland settlers, black idlers gorged with the yam roots and wild hog steaks of the coast plain. The uplands, too, abound with game and fish, and the only conceivable reason why the natives should limit their hunting grounds to the sweltering coast jungles is their preference for a climate that enables them to dispense with dry goods the year round.

In the Torres range there are summits towering to the height of 11,000 feet, but the close proximity of the equator has covered the highlands with a luxuriant vegetation. Snow is hardly ever seen, but chill nights—light frost even—occur now and then, and the frizzle haired coast dwellers avoid the mountains as the Indios Mansos of the Mexican lowlands avoid the tierra fria. Papua is a paradise of birds, but the kingdom of mammals is represented only by a few marsupials (ground kangaroos, tree kangaroos and opossums), besides the wild hogs of the river jungles.

A much stranger country in regard to the absence of wild animals is found in the near neighborhood of our own continent. The West Indian archipelago, with its four magnificent islands and countless islets, has been justly termed the "gameless country," a region of more than a hundred thousand square miles, monopolized almost entirely by birds and insects (even reptiles being scarce), as if the archipelago had been somehow overlooked on the last two days of creation, and left to be settled by such creatures as could reach its coasts swimming or flying. There are forests teeming with spontaneous fruit, but no monkeys, no wild hogs, no bears or raccoons. The larger carnivora are not represented by a single species.

No pumas or jaguars (though both are found on the coasts of the neighboring mainland), no panthers, lynx or wildcat. Foxes, wolves and jackals, too, are conspicuous by their absence. The caves of the limestone Sierra would seem to be admirably adapted to marmots and woodchucks, but they are tenanted only by bats. On the fine highland pastures there are no bisons, no deer, no antelopes, and, strange to say, not even rabbits. Sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, cows, hogs and even dogs were introduced after the Spanish conquest, and the only domestic mammal kept by the natives at the time of discovery was a small kind of wolf (prairie wolf) imported from Mexico, and a few species of squirrels, which the Cubans fattened for culinary purposes without knowing anything about a classic precedent—the gliraria (rat kennels) of the ancient Romans, who preferred dormouse on toast to the best Syrian pheasant pies.

Dogs and cats were unknown, and that lack of household pets seems to have driven the aborigines to strange expedients, for in "Ogilvy's Voyages" there is an account of a San Domingo cacique who kept a tame manatee that made its headquarters in an artificial pond and was so well tamed that "when called by its name, Matoom, it would come out of the water and go directly to the cacique's house, where, being fed, it returned to the pond, accompanied by men and boys, who seemed to charm the manatee by their singing, and it often carried two children at a time on its back. Being once, however, struck by a pike in the hands of a Spaniard it would never after come out of the water if a clothed man were near."

Manatees have become rather scarce on the coast of San Domingo, but are often seen near the Island of Pinos, northwest of Cuba, where shoals of the strange creatures may be seen sporting about the reef like the sea lions below the Cliff House. Of all aquatic mammals the manatee, however, can claim the championship in the art of dodging a sudden attack; a leveled harpoon is enough to make them plunge under with a "no you don't" snort, and then pop up again at unexpected times and places, waving their flippers in derision, and ready to disappear for good at the first suspicious motion.

The luxury of the Dominican cacique was therefore not apt to be shared by many of his subjects. Puppies and kittens were never seen in their cabins, and the largest land animal of the island was an overgrown rat, known as the hutia, and measuring about eighteen inches without the tail. Its caudal appendage is a compromise between that of the true rat and the California gopher, whom it resembles in its fondness for grain and in its burrowing mania, one pair owning often as many as four different dens, more or less connected by subterranean tunnels.

With the exception of that shy rodent, Cuba, San Domingo, Jamaica and Costa Rica have no land creatures deserving the name of a game animal, for even the omnivorous appetite of the Haytian darkies draws the line at the musk scented giant rats of the coast forests.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Most Costly Book.

The most costly book in the world is declared to be a Hebrew Bible now in the Vatican. It is said that in 1512 Pope Jules II refused to sell the Bible for its weight in gold, which would amount to $103,000. That is the greatest price ever offered for a book.—New York Sun.

An Old Circus Rider's Mania.

Old Eaton Stone, the circus rider, lives on an eighteen acre farm near this village. He is almost as active as he was years ago, when his daring feats on horseback made him famous all over the world. He is seventy-four years old, but keeps constantly busy. When he has nothing else to do he gets out his oil colors and adds to the unique decoration of the ancient farmhouse in which he resides. Nothing exactly like Mr. Stone's painting is to be found elsewhere, and what he has done in a score of years must have kept him well employed. Almost everything in the house is decorated. Red of the brightest vermillion hue, green which rivals the grass in June, yellow which would do credit to the daffodil and blue of the most lively shade, go into all his scrolls, stars, flowers, stripes and nondescript figures.

The ceiling of the dining room is hidden in wonderful designs traced in vivid colors. There is no attempt at blending or compounding colors. They are laid on as they come from the pots and tubes, and the patterns are original creations. Even the stove has come in for a base line of vivid decoration, and one of the two clocks in the room is completely covered with paint. The picture frames are decorated; the mantel has a generous share of decoration; the oilcloth table covers have added designs the maker never contemplated, and even the chairs have been treated to a display of the old man's handiwork. On the walls, and even on the doors, he has oil paintings and compositions from his brush. They are not high art, but they are very effective and show considerable genius.—Franklin (N. J.) Cor. Boston Herald.

The Muscular Strength of a Trout.

We sat for an hour or more on the east bank of the Beaverkill at Rockland and watched the trout of that celebrated river passing over the dam, which is nearly three feet high, with about a 4-inch volume of water pouring over it. The trout ranged in size from ten to eighteen inches, and during the time we sat there at least twenty managed to get over. In many instances a first attempt failed, owing, however, more to an apparent want of judgment, or perhaps of experience, than from lack of physical ability in the fish to accomplish the feat, the smaller fish as a rule failing to get over in the first effort.

But few of the larger fish made a clean jump into the smooth water above the apron of the dam; most of them passed perpendicularly up the falling waters and with apparent ease. These fish were enabled to swim straight up this downpour of the waters by the great muscular power they possessed; there was no trick, no sleight of hand about it—it was pure strength of body, which is evidently centered in the peduncle or tail and the tail fin.

They actually sculled their bodies up this comparatively dense mass of water. The query naturally arises: If a 10-inch trout can swim up such a fall, what is the capacity of a salmon of forty inches under similar conditions?—American Angler.

Why the Czar Went to Kiel.

There is not another place in the world where the emperor of Russia feels so secure and so easy in his mind as at the court of his father-in-law, King Christian of Denmark. They were sitting together on the day of the golden wedding of the king, when the emperor, in the exuberance of his feelings of comfort, said that he wished he could think of something by which he could give to his beloved father a very great pleasure.

"You could not give me a greater pleasure," replied the king, "than I should feel at your resolve to go and pay a visit to the emperor of Germany." The czar consented, but he would not go to Berlin. Thus the meeting at Kiel was arranged. What all the cleverest moves of the diplomats of Germany had failed to accomplish a wise prayer of old King Christian thus easily brought about.—Chicago Times.

Speaking of Dates.

"Did you ever notice the curious difference in the sexes which is shown in the way a man or a woman fixes a date?" remarked a gentleman to a lady the other day. "You ask a man when such and such a thing happened, and he always answers, 'in the year so and so,' or, 'about 1800 and something;' but the woman invariably says, 'About so many years ago,' or, 'it was so many years after I was married,' or, 'the year after Teddie was born,' and so on."

"Yes," replied his companion, "I have noticed it in myself. I feel that I am getting like the western widow who dated all her farming operations from or before 'the year I planted Jim,' which was her realistic way of referring to her husband's burial."—New York Tribune.

A Ten Thousand Year Clock.

Herr A. Noil, of Berlingen, Germany, has constructed the most marvelous timepiece that was ever evolved from the human mind. Calculations based on two years of solid going prove what the maker claims for his wonderful clock, viz., that it will run for 10,000 years without winding. Hands on the dial point to the time of day, the day, the week, months, seasons and years. It also calculates the changes in the moon and tells when the sun is "fast" or "slow." The clock is the result of five years of patient, arduous labor.—St. Louis Republic.

An Expressman's Trial.

A woman in Biddeford to whom a stove was sent by express requested the driver to get it up two flights of stairs for her. He did so, and then she desired him to set it up and start a fire in it to see if the chimney drew all right. This sent him home in a fainting, almost exhausted condition.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Not Two Prices.

Husband—Seems to me you paid two prices for everything you bought this morning.

Wife—Indeed I didn't; I went to the one price store.—New York Weekly.

SHE WAS SHOT.

But the Missile Was Projected by a Harmless Airgun.

"I had a curious experience while passing through New York," said a western lady to some friends on the beach at Newport. "We had taken rooms at the B——k, and unfortunately reached New York just in time for an absolutely torrid 'hot wave.' As I had pressing need for a few days' shopping I kept my husband and brother in town for forty-eight hours, to their great discomfort, and they spent their evenings by the windows of our sitting room in the lightest of attire, drinking iced drinks and trying vainly to keep cool. The night before we left town we retired rather late, after the men had been solacing themselves in their usual fashion.

"'It was so hot that it was some time before I could sleep, and just as I was dozing off I remembered that I had left my rings on the dressing table near the sitting room door, the windows of which were wide open on a little iron balcony. 'A good chance for robbers,' I thought drowsily, but was too lazy to get up to put them in a safer place. Late in the night I was aroused by the report of a pistol, or what sounded like one; and my first impression was that I was shot, for I was literally bathed, head and shoulders, in something that I felt sure for the moment was blood.

"'Henry,' I screamed, 'I have been shot! I am dying.' And I felt so strange and giddy that I was sure my end was approaching. 'Take good care of the children,' I murmured. 'And, oh, Henry, promise me not to marry that horrid Miss M—— that you seem to admire so much!' 'What nonsense, Em!' said my callous spouse, as he struck a light and turned on the gas, 'you have been dreaming.'

"'But I am wet with blood!' I exclaimed indignantly, feeling that after all he wasn't worthy of a tender death bed scene, and that I felt all right again. 'By Jove, you are moist,' he said, putting his hand on my shoulder, 'but it is not blood, whatever it is.' Suddenly he gave a great guffaw of laughter and pointed to the parlor, which was dimly lighted by the gasjet in my room. 'Well, what is it? I don't see anything,' I put in crossly, for by this time I felt thoroughly upset.

"'Oh, it is too delicious,' he gasped. 'You have been shot, you poor little thing, but not by burglars; only by a soda water bottle, and there on the table, where he and my brother Harry had left them, lay a couple of bottles, one pointing as straight for my bed as if it had been aimed at me. Henry had cut the wires confining the cork of one of the bottles and had then concluded not to open it, and I suppose the heat may have helped the effervescence, for the force of the explosion carried both cork and the soda water across the room, hitting me on the shoulder.

"Of course you may imagine how my two men enjoyed my 'shooting affair' and what capital they have made out of it."—New York Tribune.

The Value of Lime Water.

The value of lime water about the house in the summer can scarcely be overestimated. To prepare it is an easy matter, as all that is necessary is to put a layer of unslaked lime in a wide mouthed jar and fill it with cold water. There is no danger of using too much lime, as the water will only take up so much, however much is put in. It takes only a few hours for the water to take up all the lime that is possible. After it has stood say five hours the water may be drained off and more water added until the lime is all absorbed.

Acidity of the stomach is corrected by adding a little lime water to the drinking water. A teaspoonful of lime water added to a glass of milk corrects the tendency which milk has to coagulate in the stomach, forming a hard, indigestible mass. For this reason it should be added to the milk fed the little children, and nursing bottles should be rinsed with it. As a mild disinfectant there is nothing safer or better.

Columbus' Idea of the World.

Columbus believed the solid part of the sphere to be larger than the liquid part, and the distance by the sunset road between the East Indies and western Europe to be less than it is.

But in those two capital errors lay the great incentive to the execution and success of his purpose. Had he known the vast planetary spaces covered by the waters; the continent interposed between his own Europe and the land of diamonds, gold and spices; the difficulty and peril of the passage yet to be braved in the far regions of the antarctic pole in order to sail from our continental Europe to the oriental Indies by the western way, he would perhaps have shrunk back in alarm and dread.—Emilio Castelar in Century.

Why, Indeed?

"Why does a dog run sideways or diagonally?" inquired the purchaser of a fine black Newfoundland pup of a dog fancier the other day. "Well, sir, that's a question I've been asked frequently, and after some investigation I have concluded the reason is that the animal has been brought up that way. Why does a chicken roost on one foot, or an owl keep its eyes wide open all night long, or a rooster crow vigorously at the break of early dawn, or a pig run homeward with straws in its mouth before approaching rain? These are questions that are as difficult to solve as some of the astronomical problems."—Philadelphia Press.

The Eskimo Circus.

The Eskimo are very fond of theatricals. They mimic all sorts of animals wonderfully, and the man who can do this best is considered a great actor. This sort of mimicry is woven into the shape of dramatic entertainments. One performer will be a bear, for example, clad in appropriate skins, while the others hunt him. Commonly the hunt winds up with the death of the bear or seal.—Boston Transcript.

A Shrewd Investment.

The investment of £4,000,000 made by the British government in the Suez canal shares will in a year or two, according to Mr. Goschen, be worth £19,000,000, which proves it to have been an excellent stroke of business as well as of diplomacy.—New York Times.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

For SICK HEADACHE,

Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head, Wind, Pain, and Spasms at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Gravel, and flying Pains in the Body, Rheumatism, etc.

Take four, five or even six of Beecham's Pills, and *in nine cases out of ten, they will give relief in twenty minutes*; for the pill will go direct to and remove the cause, *the cause* being no more nor less than wind, together with poisonous and noxious vapours, and sometimes unwholesome food.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

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We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

NOW IS THE TIME

For the Next 30 Days,
At the New York Store,
A Grand Clearance Sale
Will be found.

SALE OPENS AUG. 1st,

Closes Sept. 1st.

During the above time every line of my immense stock will be offered at actual cost. I am not going out of business, but am preparing to reduce my stock before I move into my new quarters, which will be about September 1st, and in order to have less goods to move I intend to sell everything, regardless of quality or quantity, at

ACTUAL COST.

This is no closing-out sale, nor is it idle talk, we have the goods and they must be moved. If you want to procure bargains call upon me. Remember this offer.

Lasts but 30 Days.

A. CHABOT.

Prices Greatly Reduced

ON ALL

Summer Goods,
Summer Clothing,
Light Weight Suits,
Light Weight Underwear
AND Light Weight Shirts.

Everything in our Store at Greatly Reduced Prices.

STRAW HATS AT COST.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

Great Reduction Sale!

Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,

AND

All Summer Goods!

FOR THE

NEXT TWO WEEKS.

Also bargains in Boots and Shoes
and Groceries of all kinds.

If you have Wool, Shake Root, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market pri in trade.

[OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Crookston, Minn.]

A. STURE.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

If you are in need of a Mower or Binder, please call and see us. We have the celebrated

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You should take THE JOURNAL and keep posted on what the Republican party is doing. THE JOURNAL will give from 3 to 5 columns of Republican politica matter weekly, and you should keep yourself inform on the questions at issue and the movements of party.

If You Are not a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA NEWS.

James Wright, of Minnesota City, a resident of the state since 1852, died last week.

C. P. Carpenter has disposed of the Farmington Tribune to L. F. Farmer, of St Paul.

he safe at the Northern Pacific depot at Glenwood was blown open and robbed about $65.

h saloon of Herman Haas, at Man to, was entered and robbed of $100 in sh last week.

A large amount of counterfeit $2 bills, llars and quarters are in circulation in e Twin Cities.

Samuel Bland, son of a prominent armer residing near Montrose, killed imself last week.

The headquarters of the Chicago and Northwestern are to be removed from Winona to St. Paul.

It is said that Major McKinley will deliver several speeches in the state during the fall campaign.

Company D, M. N. G., of St. Paul, left Saturday for a two weeks' trip through Yellowstone Park.

Miners from the Gogebic and Marquette mines that have shut down are flocking to the Mesaba range.

Lewis Baker, editor of the St. Paul Globe, has been elected chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

Judge Thomas Wilson, of Winona, has accepted the position of attorney for the Omaha road, and will remove to St. Paul.

Reports of damage from hail in Lyon county are less than first reported, and a careful estimate now places it at about $200,000.

The Duluth council has decided to n over the whole matter of boodling dermen to the next grand jury to in stigate.

One hundred and thirty-five workmen mployed by the J. J. Howe Lumber company, at Brainerd, have struck for a ten-hour day.

Andrew Anderson, hostler at the Minnesota house at Alexandria, was killed by being stamped to death by a span of horses.

A bold robber succeeded in securing $650 worth of diamonds by breaking the glass in the show window of Lehman's jewelry store at Minneapolis.

An attempt was made at St. Paul the evening to hold up a conductor on eventh street cable line. The in ention of passengers saved the com y's money.

ar Montgomery, Minn., a freight scared a horse and the horse ran the train, smashing the buggy throwing Joseph Kalina and his er out. Mrs. Kalina sustained a ure of two ribs and other injuries may prove fatal. The son escaped a slight bruise.

A colored man boarded the Sioux City press for St. Paul at Lake Crystal, held p the passengers in three sleepers and rifled their pockets. He jumped off the train at the Milwaukee crossing, near Mankato, and made his escape. How much booty he secured is not known.

Ole Ostrum, a well-to-do farmer, the ather of ten children, of Pomme de Terre, was arrested and brought to Elbow Lake on Wednesday charged with incest, the plaintiff being his third daughter, aged 15 years. It is alleged that he has been guilty of the same crime with two younger daughters.

The Farmers' elevator at Herman, together with about 900 bushels of wheat belonging to George Bruggencate, the present agent, burned last week. The wheat was fully insured; no insurance on building. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The elevator was built about five years ago at a cost of $1,200.

John Pepin, a Frenchman, exhibits specimens of gold bearing quartz that he claims to have broken off of a ledge somewhere on Brown creek (the exact location he refuses to tell) near Stillwater. Pepin says the vein of gold bearing quartz is eleven inches wide at the top of the ground and increases in width as he delved downward.

A new railroad line is being surveyed for an extension of the Duluth and Iron Range road west from the Cincinnati mine along the range to township 58, range 17. The line will undoubtedly traverse the whole Mesaba range and will be a close competitor with the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern road for the ore business of the range.

SENATORS HOLD OVER.

No Elections of Members of the Upper House in Minnesota This Year.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 13.—Attorney General Clapp has rendered an opinion which has a direct bearing on the fall election as regards members of the state senate. The opinion was made at the request of L. A. Reed, chairman of the Republican county convention of Hennepin county, and for the purpose of deciding whether or not members from the odd- mbered districts held over.

giving his opinion the attorney ral claims there will be no election fall for the reason that under legis e enactment all members of the ate hold over, making their terms instead of two years. There had n no question about the senators m even-numbered districts holding r, but there were those who con ded that the terms of the senators in d-numbered districts expired this ll. The senate consists of twenty-six epublicans (three of whom are classed s independent Republicans), thirteen Alliance and fifteen Democratic members. The Republicans must, under the ruling, secure more than a bare majority of the house in order to insure the return of a Republican United States senator.

GLADSTONE VISITS VIC.

The New Premier Lays Before the Queen the Names of His Cabinet.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Sir Algernon Edward West, left Carlton Gardens during the morning for Osborne House, his object being to lay before her majesty the names of those who comprise his cabinet and to carry out the old custom of kissing the hand of the queen. His entire trip was like a triumphal progress. The stations en route were crowded and ovations were tendered the Liberal leader everywhere. Among the crowds were hundreds of workmen, with their wives and children. Mr. Gladstone was greatly cheered and shouts of congratulation were general. At Petersfield there were droves of children arrayed in white who threw flowers in Mr. Gladstone's salon. At Portsmouth the Liberal club met their leader in a body and hundreds of workmen at the government docks left their tasks and joined the cheering throng. A similar scene was witnessed at Cowes, where the royal carriage awaited Mr. Gladstone's arrival.

Mr. Gladstone sent telegrams to his wife from every station along the route informing her of his health and progress. After dining with the queen Mr. Gladstone slept at Osborne, as usual on such occasions.

Salisbury Formally Resigns.

In the house of lords Lord Salisbury formally announced that in consequence of the vote in the house of commons on Mr. Asquith's no confidence amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, the government had tendered its resignation to the queen and that her majesty had accepted it. After making this announcement, Lord Salisbury asked the intentions of the incoming ministry. The Earl of Kimberly replied that he was sorry he was unable to give Lord Salisbury any information. The earl added that he was not a minister. He could say nothing until he had consulted his colleagues. The house adjourned until Thursday.

The house of commons will resume business on Thursday next, mainly to issue writs for the re-election of ministers. Most of the members of the house have already left town and intend not to return until the opening of the session in January. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor his leading colleagues will appear in the house on Thursday. The necessary official announcements will be made in their behalf by the senior member of the new government, who is not required to be re-elected. The prorogation of parliament is expected to take place Aug. 22.

Discovered a Lost Art.

QUEBEC, Aug. 12.—Local scientists say that one of the most wonderful discoveries of recent years is that made by Ferdinand Alard, a poor blacksmith of this city. It is the long lost art known to the pyramid builders of Egypt of hardening copper. Axes and other edged tools of hardened copper have been exhibited by him, which in edge and temper rival the best steel of the present.

Sailor Riggin Buried.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—All that is mortal of Boatswain Riggin now lies in Woodland cemetery. The interment was made during the afternoon, and the civic and military demonstration in connection with the funeral was one of the most imposing given in this city for some time. The streets were lined with spectators and the large cemetery was crowded.

Married Sitting Bull's Daughter.

ROUNDOUT, N.Y., Aug. 12.—A daughter of the great Indian chief, Sitting Bull, and Peter Markle, formerly of the United States army, were married here at the residence of William Van Braemer. Markle, it is said, served with Custer, and it is reported that his bride once saved his life when attacked by Indians.

Miners Sentenced.

BOISE CITY, Ida., Aug. 12.—Judge Beatty has imposed sentences varying from four to eight months imprisonment in the county jail upon nine of the Montana rioters and discharged eleven of them.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 15, 1892.

HOGS—No receipts and no market. Eastern markets 5@10c higher.

CATTLE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.50@3.75; good steers, $2.50@3.50; prime cows, $2.50@2.75; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $2.50@3.50; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.75@2.25; feeders $2.00@2.40; bulls, stags and oxen, $1.00@1.75.

SHEEP—Market steady. Muttons, $3.50@4.15; lambs, $1.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50.

Receipts: Hogs, none; cattle, 1,650; sheep, 8,150; horses, 100.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15, 1892.

WHEAT—August closed, 74½c; September opening, 74½c; highest, 74⅝c; lowest, 74½c; closing, 74½c; October opening, 76c; highest, 76c; lowest, 75¼c; closing, 75¼c; December opening, 76⅝c; highest, 77⅞c; lowest, 76⅝c; closing, 76⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 81¾c; No. 1 Northern, 79¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70@75c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Aug. 15, 1892.

CATTLE—Medium grades weak, choice steady.

HOGS—Strong, 10@15c higher. Heavy, $5.50@5.95; mixed and medium, $5.50@5.90; light, $5.50@5.85.

SHEEP—Market quiet and easy.

Receipts: Cattle, 19,000; hogs, 14,000; sheep, 9,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 78c.

CORN—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible].

OATS—September, 34⅝c; October, 34½c.

PORK—September, $12.40.

LARD—September, $7.97½; October, $8.00.

SHORT RIBS—September, $8.05.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 77⅝c.

CORN—September, 52⅝c; October, [illegible].

OATS—September, 33¾@34c; October, [illegible].

PORK—September, $12.45.

LARD—September, $7.97½; October, [illegible] 8.00.

SHORT RIBS—September, $8.00.

CHURCH STATISTICS

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER GIVES OUT INTERESTING FIGURES.

Comparative Growth of the Different Sects During the Past Forty Years. Congressman Warwick, of Ohio, Major McKinley's Successor, Dies at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Superintendent Porter, in an address he prepared for delivery at Asbury Park, makes public the preliminary figures of church statistics of the eleventh census, which are both curious and interesting. There are shown to be in the United States nearly 150 separate and distinct church organizations holding widely different creeds. They vary greatly in practice and represent all possible variations of church policy. Some of the denominations were never numbered before and it required the utmost powers of persuasion to induce them to submit to the process. Sects have been found and enumerated who claim less than 100 communicants. The following table shows the number of churches in the United States today as compared with forty years ago:

Denominations.	1850.	1890.
Congregational	1,076	4,736
Lutheran	1,231	6,559
Methodist	13,338	42,214
Presbyterian	4,835	12,463
Roman Catholic	1,227	8,766
Baptist	9,380	22,41
Episcopal	1,461	5,0.5
All Other	5,007	20,471
Total	38,183	142,256

The value of church property for the same period is as follows:

Denominations.	1850.	1890.
Congregational	$ 7,971,195	$ 43,335,437
Lutheran	2,851,286	34,218,234
Methodist	14,3.6,148	131,018,070
Presbyterian	14,557,089	94,876,283
Roman Catholic	9,256,758	118,331,516
Baptist	11,001,117	69,023,6.6
Episcopal	11,384,210	73,226,081
All Other	15,594,558	68,777,080
Total	$87,410,871	$631,221,303

In point of numbers the Methodists stood first in 1850 and still retain the position. Nearly one-third of all the church edifices belong to them, while Baptists can lay claim to more than one-quarter. Relatively speaking, the Episcopal church retaines the same position to the other denominations as it did in 1850. On the other hand the Roman Catholic church has advanced considerably, from a trifle over 3 per cent. of the total number to over 6 per cent. In point of value, however, the Catholic church has made still greater strides—from an ownership of 10 1-2 per cent. of all the church property to an ownership of 18 3-4 per cent. In this respect the Catholic church now ranks second in importance, being exceeded only by the Methodists. According to the returns of the eleventh census the number of communicants in five principal religious denominations, for which the statistics have been compiled, are as follows:

Congregational	512,771
Lutheran	1,199,515
Methodist	4,255,377
Presbyterians	1,278,815
Roman Catholics	6,250,045
Total	13,496,523

The communicants of the Baptist and Episcopal with those of the others will bring the total up to about 20,000,000 in all. The statistics of the colored denominations likewise show great progress. They have a total membership of 2,879,100, and own church property valued at $13,403,000.

CONGRESSMAN WARWICK DEAD.

McKinley's Successor in the House Dies at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Congressman John G. Warwick, of Ohio, died at 9:20 p. m. Mr. Warwick was serving his first term in congress, having been elected (in consequence of the change in the boundaries of the district) to succeed Major McKinley. He was born in Ireland sixty years ago; came to the United States in 1850 and has been interested in milling, mining and farming. He is chairman of the committee on enrolled bills in the house.

The remains of Congressman Warwick will be taken to Massilon, O., his late home, for interment. The following committee has been selected to accompany the body: Senators Brice of Ohio and Hill of New York; Congressmen Hare and Donovan of Ohio, Caruthers of Kentucky, Hurd of Missouri, and Bynum of Indiana.

MEETING POSTPONED.

Date of National Republican League Convention Changed to Sept. 15.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—J. S. Clarkson, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, has issued the following:

The date of the National Republican League convention called heretofore for Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1, is hereby postponed until Thursday, Sept. 15. This postponement, which is done with the concurrence and advice of Chairman Carter and the national committee, is made because the earlier date would prevent the attendance of a large number of Republican clubs in the Western states, where the harvests of the various crops will not have been finished by Sept. 1. By the middle of September the party will have perfected its organization in all portions of the country, many new clubs will have been organized, and a much larger number of campaign marching and uniform clubs will be able to attend the national convention. The cooler weather of the latter date will also be more favorable and induce a larger general attendance than a convention held in the closing days of August.

Those Souvenir Halves.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—When the board of directors of the world's fair meets again it may take some action in regard to the disposition it will make of those 5,000,000 souvenir coins. Treasurer Seeberger has received a number of new offers to pay premiums on the desirable half dollars, the largest of them being an offer to pay $7,500,000 for the lot which is worth in currency $2,500,000. This offer, which is the largest yet received came from the Horton company.

TO MEET AT THE HUB.

Boston Chosen as the Meeting Place of the Next Knights Templar Conclave.

DENVER, Aug. 12.—Boston will entertain the triennial Knights Templar conclave in 1895. This was settled during the afternoon, when Boston got 96 votes and Cincinnati 78. The fight has been an interesting one from the start. While Louisville promised for a while to play an important part and to possibly knock the persimmon, her claims were gracefully withdrawn to allow the fight to be waged between the two cities which came early and had earnestly pressed their claims. This, with the election of grand encampment officers, were the important features of the meeting.

The organization of the "Grand Secretarial Guild of Free Masonry for North America," an association of the Masonic grand secretaries and grand recorders of North America for the purpose of systematizing the secretarial labors of Free Masonry has been made permanent. The guild will meet twice every three years—at the triennial convocation of the general grand chapter and triennial conclave of the grand encampment. It may hold a meeting at Chicago next year. The officers until 1894 are John H. Brown, of Kansas, president; Charles E. Meyers, Pennsylvania, first vice president; George C. Connor, Tennessee, second vice president; William R. Bowen, Nebraska, secretary, and Edward C. Parmelee, Colorado, treasurer.

SPOONER FOR GOVERNOR.

He Will Probably Be Nominated by Acclamation at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Ex-Senator Spooner will be the Republican nominee for governor. This was the conclusion at least of the gentlemen who attended the conference here. While Mr. Spooner insisted that he was not a candidate and did not want the office, he said that if tendered him he will accept. This leaves his friends free to urge his nomination, and they feel confident now that it will be made by acclamation, as all the candidates have expressed a willingness to withdraw in the event that Mr. Spooner will accept the nomination.

The Republican state convention for the nomination of candidates for state officers will be held in Milwaukee on Wednesday. Already some of the party leaders and delegates have arrived, and more will be in during the day. Secretary Rusk, who a few weeks ago left Washington to rest on his Wisconsin farm, is here from Viroqua. Ex-Senator Spooner is also on hand.

On the nomination for governor will largely depend the makeup of the rest of the ticket. Should it go to ex-Senator Spooner, the candidate for lieutenant governor is likely to be a Milwaukee man, and may be John C. Koch, or State Senator Kempf, although there are other candidates, among them J. B. Treat, of Monroe, who was defeated with the rest of the state ticket in the election of two years ago, and Martin Patterson, ex-mayor of Superior.

OVER A CLIFF.

Frightful Accident Caused by a Cattle Stampede.

BOISE CITY, Ida., Aug. 12.—Hungry prospectors on Tuesday caused the loss of 361 head of fine cattle and the death of two cowboys near Bannock Butte. The prospectors, who are now under arrest, attempted to capture a stray calf which ran into the herd. The prospectors attempted to cut out the calf. A stampede resulted. Two cowboys, Watson and Hancock, succeeded in getting in front of the herd, and attempted to bring the animals to a standstill. Their horrified companions saw them swept off the cliff as the maddened animals, unable to stop, rushed over. Three hundred and sixty-one cattle were forced off the cliff and fell seventy-nine feet. The bodies of the two cowboys were found dreadfully mangled.

BURNED RIVALS OUT.

Confession of a Bartender at Covington, Nebraska.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 13.—Robert Thompson, a barkeeper who has long been in the employ of Bill Leach, a leading saloon keeper in Covington, Neb., and an alderman, has made confession under oath that he set the incendiary fires which have destroyed so much property in Covington and Stanton during the last two years, and that he did it at the instigation and in the pay of Leach. He says that Leach took this measure of destroying rival saloons and avenging himself upon enemies. The two towns are adjoining, and among the toughest in the West. The town of Stanton was almost entirely destroyed by one of those incendiary fires last year. Leach and Thompson have quarreled about the pay the latter was to receive. It is understood that Thompson is to be permitted to turn state's evidence and that several arrests are to follow.

Would Be a Nice Scheme.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Mail and Express contains a leading editorial proposing a railroad fare of $1 to Chicago during the world's fair for all workingmen in the United States living within 1,500 miles of Chicago, and showing how the railroads can carry the business with a margin of profit.

King in the Pen.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12.—H. Clay King, in charge of Sheriff McLendon, of Shelby county, arrived here early in the morning, and was at once placed in the penitentiary. The gathering of the mob at Memphis caused the quick delivery of King to the prison authorities.

Harvest Hands Wanted.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 13.—Urgent demands for harvest hands are coming in from all its stations in South Dakota to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, and agents of the company are looking everywhere for men, who will be sent out for $5.

WE HAVE THE

- - RUSHFORD WAGON, - -

"Good timber and bone dry," best finished and lightest running wagon in the market.

ADVANCE THRESHER and STRAW BURNING ENGINE, Minneapolis Binders, Walter A. Wood Mowers, and we keep a full stock of Repairs. You will soon need these articles and we ask you to call and let us demonstrate that cheap goods of this class are dear at any price. Our motto is "MERIT WINS," and our increasing trade every day shows this to be true. We have added a full line of

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES,
BELTING, HOSE,
TANK PUMPS,
LACE LEATHERS,
BRASS FITTINGS, ETC.,

and we sell at bottom prices. We are selling the remainder of our Buggy Stock at very low prices to close out. We also carry a nice line of Single and Double, Light and Heavy Harness, and sell at prices which defy competition. We carry a line of implements at all times full and complete. Give us a call, and remember

Merit Wins.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

McKINNON BROS.,

DEALERS IN

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, CROOKSTON, MINN

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

DEALERS IN

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts. Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

GASOLINE ENGINES

The Coming Power of the Northwest!

NO ENGINEER REQUIRED, NO FIREMAN,

No Boiler to Burst and no Expensive Wood or Coal Required. Runs at a cost of about 12 cents per day per actual horse power developed; that is, if you have a 6 horse-power engine and your machinery was but 3 horse power the cost of running your engine would be 36 cents for 10 hours.

The Lewis Gasoline and Vapor Engine

Is the Best Engine Made. One of these engines may now be seen in the JOURNAL pressrooms in Crookston. For further information or catalogue, call on or address

S. B. PALMER, Lockhart, Norman Co., Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 64.
2 Northern 53.
3 Northers 40.

Sick headache yields to Beecham's Pills.

Pete Carey was up from Edna on Saturday last.

Linn Loughridge was down from Warren last week.

Charlie Vine invites JOURNAL readers to call and sample his meats.

W. D. Wilson went down to Fargo on Thursday on a business trip.

Rev. Geo. Morrison of Ada, exchanged pulpits with Rev. O. H. Elmer, on Sunday last.

E. D. Childs expects to commence cutting wheat this week. Says he wants lots of help for harvest.

The oldest inhabitant avers that the summer of '92 shows more hot weather than he ever saw before in Minnesota.

Friday last may be put down as one of the hottest days of the season. A fine shower in the afternoon cooled things down a trifle.

Louis Ellington is up to Thief River Falls this week looking after the affairs of the bank.

V. D. Carruth has received his pension vouchers this week. Last week comrades Charles Jefferson and Louis Fontaine received theirs.

Gordon McGrew showed up in fine condition on Friday. Is training down to fighting weight so as to be in trim for the coming wrestle in the harvest fields.

Fears are expressed lest the extreme hot weather of last week has damaged the wheat beyond repair. Some of it was in that stage that does not require hot weather.

A. D. Morris and wife left last week for a visit to the old home in Goderich, Canada. They go in the hopes that the change will be beneficial to Mrs. Morris, who has been out of health for some time.

A very few have commenced cutting wheat in the county but by next week harvesting will be pretty generally under way. Polk county will not begin to come up to her general average if all reports are true.

Wm. Davis arrived last week on a visit to his father and mother, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Davis. "Bill" has been an engineer on the Soo road, got laid off for a slight error but expects to be reinstated about September 1st.

Mr. Gulbrandson, a merchant tailor from Wisconsin, has been looking the city over for the past few days with a view to locating. He is very favorably impressed and if he can secure a suitable location will engage in business in the city.

J. C. Congdon of Brainerd arrived on Tuesday morning to look after his farm about three miles east of the city. J. C. says he intends to take in the National Encampment at Washington next month if he has to go on foot to get there. We live in hopes the walking will be good at that time so that we may also get there.

C. G. Rapp returned on Friday morning from a four months' visit to Europe looking very much improved in health for the trip. Says the weather over there, for the most part of the time, has been exceedingly cold and disagreeable and crops are not to be compared with ours. He is glad to get back to free-soil once more and says that he don't want any more of the old country in his.

K. O. Gigstad, of St. Hilaire, lost all his grain in the recent hail storm at that place. Several others up there in the same boat, and all uninsured except one man who had only 15 acres of wheat, but he was wise enough, or lucky enough, or whatever you are a mind to call it, to see an agent of the Minnesota Hail Insurance Co. and insure it and now he will get something out of it, which is very comforting to him but it don't benefit those who did not insure—not a cent's worth. Are you insured?

Wm. Burdick, son of H. C. Burdick, of Fertile, returned last week from the coast where he has been some time looking that country over pretty thoroughly, finally establishing a dray line in Seattle, which business he was fortunate enough to sell out to good advantage a short time since, and he has returned well satisfied that there is no better place to live or do business in than Polk county, Minnesota. Says business is largely overdone and but few making much money out there.

L. C. McKnight was in the city on Tuesday greeting his many friends here. Mr. McKnight has a pleasant home in southern California and thinks he will like that country very well, but says it is no better place to make money than here; his only object in going was in hopes of finding a place where his family could have their health. As to whether he has found that place he has not been there long enough to know. He is here with a view to disposing of some property in Fisher.

"Yon Yonson" at the opera house Saturday night. Don't miss it.

Fred Durand went out to Maple lake last Saturday to spend the Sabbath.

By a misapprehension of dates John G. Woolley failed to appear on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Greenhalgh's little baby died on Sunday evening of cholera infantum.

Rev. R. H. Battey and Dr. Thomas were passengers on Monday's train for Thief River Falls.

Tickets on sale for "Yon Yonson" Friday morning, August 19th. Secure your seats early.

Geo. H. Holt was out to Onstad last Friday. Says the heat on that day was very trying to wheat.

J. E. O'Brien of this city has been honored by an appointment on the democratic state central committee.

N. S. Gervais and bride arrived on Sunday morning and N. S. is receiving the congratulations of his many friends this week.

Mrs. J. Bunnell and Miss Dollie started on Monday evening for a visit with friends at Winona and other places. Expect to be gone about four weeks.

The excursion to Maple lake on Sunday is said to have been a big thing on wheels—several hundred people going from this city. The day was fine and hot, with all of the necessary requisitions for a picnic occasion except a thunder-shower.

"Ay yust kom har from Yimtown, Nord Dakota, vare ay yumped mae yob with Swan Swanson."

Maj. H. E. Stansberry has decided to go to the soldiers' home at Minnehaha, for medical treatment, and on Tuesday morning received notice that his application for admission had received favorable action and he intends to go this week.

Elias Steenerson met with a severe loss on Sunday by the burning of the barn upon his farm, together with fourteen head of horses and his machinery. Loss about $5,000, partially covered by insurance.

At the committee meeting in Moorhead last week Crookston was named as the place for holding the democratic congressional convention, on the sixth of September.

"Ay ban Svedish actar faller, en ay skall mek teater en opera huuse Saturday naight. Yo'd batter kom en sae mae."

The black clouds which ominously rolled up from Grand Forks at 11:30 a. m. on Tuesday caused many apprehensions of hail—fortunately unverified. The storm passed to the north of us.

The Calhoun Comic Opera Company that appeared at the Grand on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of last week was deserving of a far better patronage than they got. Very seldom is it that a company is so universally good, there being hardly a stick in the company, while many are artists of rare merit. Why they were not better patronized we cannot understand. They went from here to Fargo and from there they go for a week's engagment in Minneapolis.

The Message:—We have received many undeserved compliments from patrons of the Message concerning the excellent quality of printing the paper exhibits in its various departments of late. It is a pleasure to the proprietor and editor to be able to secure such a grade of work here. The Message owns no type or presses, nor does it run a printing house We hire the printing done at regular prices and thus far have had our work done by the JOURNAL Printing House, Cooke & Hammond, proprietors, Crookston. For a time we had a part of the Message printed elsewhere, but since June, Cooke & Hammond have done it all, much to our satisfaction. They have good success also in their extensive job departmeut and a growing patronage.

It is an unquestioned and unquestionable fact that no production for many years has possessed so many elements of unusual novelty as "Yon Yonson," which will be seen here on Saturday evening, Aug. 20. The emigrant Swede is a character entirely new to the stage, and for that matter comparatively unfamiliar to that insignificant portion of the United States not embraced in the great Northwest. Mr. Gus Heege, the originator of Scandinavian dialect comedy, in "Yon Yonson" has given theatrical history a character so quaint, so original, so clearly lined that the impersonation cannot fail to stand boldly out among the most celebrated portrayals of the American drama. The scenic and mechanical equipments of "Yon Yonson" are the most effective and elaborate produced in recent years, the great 'log jam' scene in particular being fairly thrilling in its marvelous realism.

The band went down to the residence of N. S. Gervais on Monday evening to serenade the bride and groom.

Dan O'Connor is hustling in the city.

Charlie Misner has re-papered and re-painted his shop and now has things as slick as a whistle.

Gustave Blomdahl of Kittson county, who was brought to the Polk county hospital last week, died on Friday.

J. W. Kelley was in from Mentor on Wednesday. Says he intends to go to the encampment at Washington next month.

John Freeborn returned to civilization last week. Has been away since the week of the National Republican convention.

R. J. Roberts of Milwaukee, is visiting his brother, R. P. Roberts and incidentally looking over the northwest with a view to locating in some of its prosperous cities of towns.

Harry Congdon was over from Grand Forks on Tuesday to spend the day with his father, who came up from Brainerd to look after his farming operations. They hired a rig and spent the day out on the farm.

Isaie Sylveste was united for life to Miss Georgianna Sauve, daughter of Joseph Sauve, of Gentilly, on Tuesday, Rev. Fr. Theillon, officiating. The happy couple will make their home in this city.

J. V. Cherry, Gen. Pass. Agent for the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., wires the JOURNAL that he will be in the city this morning to arrange for transportation via that line to the National Encampment at Washington next month.

Halvor Gunderson has been appointed town clerk of the town of Fisher in the place of Tom Benson, resigned. This is not new business for Mr. Gunderson, who has served that town as clerk for thirteen years before Mr. Benson was elected.

Theatre in the city three nights last week, and the handsome young Lothario of the Fisher Bulletin didn't show up nary a once. What's biting you, Doc? Has that grim and gaunt phemail foreclosed her mortgage? Or don't you dote on comic opera?

Goodwin Leppert and his brother of Wylia desiring to obtain good water at small expense, purchased an Eagle well machine, obtained a good well apiece and now desire to sell their machine to some one else who wants to obtain water cheaply. See ad elsewhere in this issue.

The ladies of the Congregational church served ice cream at the band room in the Reckitt block on Tuesday evening. Will repeat on Saturday evening of this week and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings of each week as long as warm weather continues.

Prof. Thos. Casey expects to go to Red Lake Falls about the 25th inst. where he has been engaged as principal and superintendent of the schools, which open September 5th. The professor has always given good satisfaction wherever engaged, and the Red Lake people should consider themselves fortunate in securing Mr. Casey.

B. S. Chapin went up to Euclid on Monday to see his brother, the doctor, who is very ill from the effects of blood-poisoning received while performing a surgical operation last week. The case has been a very serious one, bnt strong hopes are now entertained of the doctor's ultimate recovery.

John G. Woolley, the temperance orator, who was to have lectured last Thursday evening, and failed to show up again, failed to appear at the M. E. church on Monday evening. As a consequence we have been obliged to knock along without any temperance for two weeks.

Henry Irving is fond of relating a little incident that occurred to him when in a Dorsetshire village last summer. Whilst passing a group of children one of them eyed him so sharply that the actor said, "Well, little girl, do you know me?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "you are one of 'Beecham's Pills.'" She had seen his face in one of their advertisements.

The trial of Policeman Dave Robinson, before Judge C. O. Christianson, drags its slow length along and as we go to press the evidence is all in and the case is being argued. The JOURNAL has refrained from comment before the evidence was in, but having heard that we must say that there seems to be little in it upon which to convict. It seems that this officer did but his simple duty.

"McCarthy's Mishaps," which was the bill at the Grand on Tuesday evening, has been very much overestimated, to our notion. It abounds with rough horse play, attractive to certain elements, but far from refining. One redeeming feature of Tuesday evening's performance was [illegible] the principal actors being decidedly [illegible] singing and dancing of the boy actor was about the only redeeming feature, that being excellent for so young a person. Yon Yonson on Saturday evening.

For Sale.

One Eagle Well machine in good repair. For particulars address
A. LEPPERT,
[18-23] Wylia, Minn.

Wanted.

A good, steady boy to learn the printing business. Apply at the JOURNAL office.

Grand Opera House.
ONE NIGHT,
Saturday, Aug. 20,
A Signally Successful Simoleon Securer.
Jacob Litt and Thomas H. Davis'
BIG COMEDY SENSATION

Miss SADIE CONNOLLY
YON
YONSON
Attired in a scenic garb of unrivalled smoothness and splendor. Delineated by the accomplished Scandinavian Comedian,
Mr. Gus Heege,
and other capable Actors and Actresses.
THE stage settings are remarkably unique and surprisingly effective.
MOST original entertainment ever offered in any country.
ATTRACTIVE to all classes of theatre goers, from the guileless rustic to the purse-proud millionaire.
NOVELTY is exhibited in every act, scene and situation.
TRAVELING combinations wisely avoid its opposition.
It has been a Record Breaker from the Start and will so Continue to the Finish.
VICTORIOUS AT ALL POINTS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication August 18th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry A. Bruns and Matilda Bruns, his wife, to George H. Taylor, bearing date the 30th day of October, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book 44 of mortgages, on pages 188-192. And whereas the said George H. Taylor the owner and holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth and represented by the notes therein described upon which default has occurred, due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof including principal and interest upon the notes in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Four hundred and fifty-four and 40-100 ($454.40) dollars; and whereas said mortgagee has been compelled to, and has paid the taxes upon the lands in said mortgage described as follows: 1889, $19.58; 1890, $18.50; and 1891, $14.93. And whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Situate, lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (se¼ ne¼) the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (ne¼ se¼) and lot eight (8) in Section No. six (6); also lot No. one (1) in Section No. seven (7), all in Township No. one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of range No. forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred forty-three 25-100 acres, more or less, and all in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated August 17th, A. D. 1892.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
Mortgagee
TAYLOR & WOODARD,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
920 Guaranty Loan Building,
[18-24] Minneapolis, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

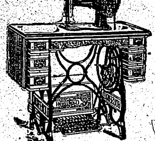
In the matter of the estate of J. V. E. Wyatt, insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that I will receive sealed bids in writing up to August 24th, 1892, at noon of said day for the purchase of the goods and fixtures belonging to the above entitled estate. Full particulars concerning said goods and fixtures may be had upon application to the assignee, or by calling at the store on Broadway, Crookston, Minnesota. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid as an earnest of good faith, to be returned in case the bid is not accepted. The assignee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Notice is also given that any of the goods and fixtures belonging to the above entitled estate remaining unsold when said bids are opened [illegible]

Dated August 10th, 1892.
JOHN CROMB, Assignee.
[17-18]

It is a Pleasure
To You,
Your Wife,
or Daughter



TO OWN A
HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE.
They are the Best in the World for Service, Durability and Beauty of Design.
FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENT—
$5 PER MONTH, AT
C. H. Saake's Jewelry Store.

"To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good within our reach, is the great art of life."
—Samuel Johnson.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Those who take advantage of these offerings will make no error.

Ladies' fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes, 19c., should be 25c.
Ladies fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes, 11c., should be 15c.
Ladies' summer corsets, 38c., should be 75c.
Ladies' white buckskin gloves, 79c., should be $1,
Ladies' colored, hemstiched handkerchiefs, all linen, 8c., should be 25c.
Anderson's Ginghams, 19c., should be 30c.
Black Cotton Bedford cord, 12c., should be 20c.
English suitings, 16c., should be 25c
English cashmeres, 16c., should be 25c.
All wool challies, 48c., should be 65c.
Ladies' black satine shirt waists, 62c., should be 85c.
Ladies white embroidered shirts, $1.11, should be $1.50.
Childrens' "black" satine blouse......38c., should be 65c.
Children's straw hats......25c., should be 50c.
Cildren's straw hats......50c., should be $1.
Children's straw hats......60c., should be $1.25.
Children's straw hats......75c., should be $1.50.
Children's straw hats......$1.00, should be $2.00
Black polka dot organdies......11c., should be 15c.

Our closing sale of REMNANTS at depleting prices is now in progress.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

ADDENDA—Our fall stock of Carpets is now "enroute."

E. D. SCHREADER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

All Calls receive Prompt Attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 23d, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on September 5th, 1892, viz: Mery Carpenter, Hd. No. 12,488, for the se¼ sw¼ and lot 3, Sec. 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his contiuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Boivin, Fred Coe, Henry Huot, Ferdinand Pepin, all of Huot P. O., Polk county, Minn.

[15-20] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, August 1st, 1892.

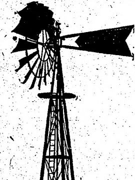
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 23rd, 1892, viz: Joseph Duffy, Hd. No. 11,851 for the ne ¼ sec 18, twp 149, r 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter Morris, Cyrus Morris, Ole Anderson, Anders Anderson, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.

[16-21] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Pillsbury Academy,
OWATONNA, MINN.
An Excellent School for Both Sexes.
PREPARES FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS. EXCELLENT COURSES IN ENGLISH OR SCIENCES, MUSIC OR ART.
An experienced Faculty, a comfortable Home. Beautiful new buildings, heated with steam and hot water. New Music Hall, large Drill Hall and Central Heating Plant all in process of erection. Good morals. Kind and firm discipline. Expense low.
Send for catalogue to
JAMES W. FORD, Principal.
[17-18]

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.
Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

THE IMPERIAL



All Steel Windmill,
Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.
We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
ANTI-FREEZING
FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.
Special attention given to the
2-in. Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.
CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,
Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
Easier Payments,
Longer Interest
And More Reliable Than Building and Loan Associations.
BORROWERS
Having first-class security to offer should send for statement showing cost of loans if they desire to transfer their mortgages and reduce their interest.
NEW YORK MORTGAGE COMPANY,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
400-401-402 Oneida Block.
[17-12]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892. NO. 19

WHAT $100 WILL DO!

WHY NOT KEEP HOUSE?

PARLOR.

Brussels Carpet, full spring Lounge	$ 6.50
Patent Swing Rocker	7.75
Rattan Rocker	3.85
20 yds Best all wool Carpet	13.50
Oak Center Table with Shelf	3.00
Pair window blinds	90
	$35.50

BED ROOM.

Large, showy, antique Ash Suit	$16.75
Spring Mattress	5.50
Pair 6-lb. Feather Pillows	2.50
Pair extra cotton-filled Quilts	3.75
15 yds Carpet	6.50
	$35.00

DINING ROOM.

Six-foot oval or square Table		$ 4.75
Six high back Dining Chairs		6.50
One Oak Sideboard, large mirror		18.75
		$30.00
Kitchen Table	$1.75	
Four Kitchen Chairs	1.65	$3.40

Here are the Figures:

Parlor Furniture	$ 35.50
Bed Room Furniture	35.00
Dining Room Furniture	30.00
Kitchen Furniture	3.40
	$103.90
Cash Discount	3.90
Total,	$100.00

Crookston Furniture Co.

LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

THE MESSAGE PREMIUMS.

Do you wish to read? We have made arrangements to supply our NEW SUBSCRIBERS with their choice of some STANDARD BOOKS at VERY LOW PRICES. By doing certain amount of advertising for publishers, THE MESSAGE is now able to get the books named below at prices far below what our bookstores pay for them AT WHOLESALE. The first price given is the regular bookstore price. In the second column is the price of THE MESSAGE one year in advance. The third column tells what you get both book and our paper for. Where more than one book is desired write THE MESSAGE for special terms. Do not delay. These offers are open to all until July 20th, 1892. These books are published by E. B. Treat, New York City.

		Bk.	Mes.	Both.
1.	"Mother, Home and Heaven," 400 authors, 454 p., prose and poetry. Illustrated	$2.75	.75	$2.75
2.	"Cruden's Complete Bible Concordance," 750 p. Spurgeon's favorite	1.50	.75	1.75
3.	"Boys Who Became Famous," by Sarah K. Bolton. Excellent for boys	1.50	.75	1.75
4.	"Girls Who Became Famous," by Sarah K. Bolton. Excellent for girls	1.50	.75	1.75
5.	"Famous American Statesmen," by Sarah K. Bolton. Splendid for everybody	1.50	.75	1.75
6.	"Famous American Authors," by Sarah K. Bolton. A gem for students	1.50	.75	1.75
7.	"Curiosities of the Bible." Int. by Dr. J. H. Vincent. Grand for Sunday school workers	2.00	.75	2.00
8.	"Natural law in the Spiritual World," by Prof. Drummond. 414 pages for thinking people	.75	.75	1.00
9.	"The Greatest things in the World," by Prof. Drummond For young people	.75	.75	1.00
10.	"Talmadge's Sermons." His best. Nearly 400 p.	1.50	.75	1.75
11.	"Life of Spurgeon," by Dr. Cook. 528 p., 88 Illustrations	1.50	.75	1.75
12.	"Gutherie's Works," 8 vols. aver. 400 p. per vol. Elegant,	1.00	.75	1.25

☞ Our list is not limited to the above. We are going to help our friends in Northern Minnesota to good reading. Friends, help us in this. Let us drive out the darkness with light. Send all orders for books accompanied by postal order, bank check or draft, or express money order. Write your name and address plainly. Address

R. H. BATTEY

Ed. THE MESSAGE, Crookston, Minn.

Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.
CITY OF CROOKSTON.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in Barrette's addition to the city of Crookston to be present at a regular meeting of the city council to be held on Tuesday evening, October 11th, 1892, and state cause if any there be why said addition should not be vacated by the city of Crookston.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[19-25] City Clerk.

Notice to Contractors

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.
CITY OF CROOKSTON.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston for building a retaining wall and otherwise repairing the approaches to the Sampson addition bridge in the city of Crookston as per plans and specifications now on file in the city engineer's office. Bids to be opened Tuesday evening, September 13th, 1892.

E. C. CARRUTH,
21] City Clerk.

Twine at 6 1-2 Cents.

L. Collins has a few more bundles that silver twine left which he of- s at six and one-half cents per und to close out. Call early.

Notice to Property Owners.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, commissioners appointed o assess the benefits and damages arising from the grading of Second street, from Main street to Ash street, will meet at the office of E. M. Walsh in Odd Fellow's block, Monday evening, Sept. 12th, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of assessing the benefits and damages to the property abutting said Second street and to hear any complaints or objections that any person may have to the assessments.

Signed, E. M. WALSH,
W. H. NORRIE, } Com.
C. H. MIX,

A Few More Left.

S. L. Collins has a few more of those heavy work horses for sale at reasonable figures, If you contemplate buying don't fail to call and see these horses.

Republican Legislative Convention.

A Republican Legislative convention for the Fifty-first Legislative District, composed of Polk, Norman and Beltrami counties, will be held at the court house, in the city of Crookston, on Thursday, September 22d, 1892, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following positions, viz: Three Representatives.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as follows: Polk, 9; Norman, 5; Beltrami, 1.

D. C. LIGHTBURNE,
Chairman.

Farmers, Attention!

Cash paid for butter and eggs by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co., Vance block. [17 t f]

Lost.

Sunday evening, July 3, on the wagon road between Mentor and Crookston, a silver open face watch. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the JOURNAL office.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t f]

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting, Held Wednesday Evening, Aug. 17th.

The New Gas Company Given the Privilege of Laying Mains.

A Retaining Wall to be Built on West Robert Street, at the River.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Wednesday evening, August 17th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Austin, Jennings, McGlogan, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen absent:—Childs, Jerome, Walker.

The committee to whom was referred the matter relating to repairing and constructing a retaining wall and approaches to the Sampson addition bridge reported verbally that no part of the improvements was included in the approaches to the bridge.

To the City Council of the City of Crookston:

Gentlemen:—Your committee to whom was referred the request and proposition of the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Company on August 9th, 1892, report as follows:

We recommend that the privilege be granted by the city of Crookston to lay and maintain gas mains in the said city to said company in the manner and on the conditions named in its said proposition dated August 17th, 1892.

WILLIAM WATTS,
FRED ANDERSON,
Committee.

On motion this report was accepted.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held the 17th day of August, 1892, Alderman Jennings offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Anderson:

The city council of the city of Crookston do hereby resolve, that the expense of constructing retaining wall on Robert street, where the same approaches bridge crossing Red Lake River to Sampson's addition to the city of Crookston be and the same hereby is ordered paid as a general city charge out of the permanent improvement fund of the city.

Upon the call of ays and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Jennings, McGlogan, Morrisey, Cromb—6.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Marlette—1. Ald. Watts not voting—1.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passsd this 17th day of August, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Pres. of the Council.

Approved this 18th day of August, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Report of city engineer on street grading contract was read.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 17, 1892.
To the Honorable City Council, City of Crookston, Minn.

Gentlemen:—I submit herewith for your consideration profiles, specifications and estimates for the grading of Second street between Ash street and Main street and would respectfully report as follows:

Number of cubic yds. to be excavated	1574 00
Total number of cubic yds. embankment	74
Cash per cubic yard for grading street	25
Total cost for grading Second street between Ash and Main	$393 50
Number of cubic yds. required to make necessary embankment	74
Cost of cubic yds. required to make necessary embankment on Second street	$ 18 50
Cost of remaining 1,500 yds. to property on street	187 50
Total cost to property on street	205 00
Cost per front foot to property	17.08
City's proportion of total cost	8 42
Surplus earth to be charged to property where placed, 1,500 yds.	
Cost per cubic yard, 12½ cents.	
Total cost	187 50

NAME OF OWNER.	BLOCK.	LOT.	FRONTAGE.	COST.
Frances Rickett	17	4 & 5	220	$37 58
A F Rauch	16	1 & 2	79½	13 57
H F Brown	16	1 & 2	38½	6 58
Carl Reidesel	16	1 & 2	22	3 76
Ernest Rolsch	16	23 & 24	40	6 83
James McKenzie	16	23 & 24	35	5 98
Aalden Braley	16	23 & 24	35	5 98
C H Saake	16	23 & 24	30	5 12
C O Rickett	alley	bk 17	20	3 42
FLETCHER AND HOUSTON'S ADDITION.				
Francis Rickett	5	17	30	5 12
First National Bank	5	17	50	8 54
	12	6	150	25 62
Almira Clements	13	1	150	25 62
Robert Stanton	12	7	150	25 62
Charles E Dampier	13	3	100	17 08
Judge Lewis	13	8	50	8 54
City of Crookston	alley	bk 16	20	3 42

GEO. A. RALPH,
City Engineer.

A petition was received and read from E. M. Walsh relating to vacating Barrette's addition.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to look into the matter and report at the next meeting.

President appointed as that committee aldermen Morrisey, Watts, Jennings.

Moved by Ald. Morrisey, seconded by Ald. Jennings, that the city clerk be instructed to advertise the fact that an application has been made to the council to vacate Barrette's addition to the city of Crookston, and that all persons interested be requested to be present at the regular meeting to be held the 11th of October. Carried.

A. A. Miller requested the privilege of moving his fence into the street a few inches to straighten it. On motion the matter was referred to the aldermen of the Fourth ward.

Moved by Ald. Jennings, seconded by Ald. Morrisey, that C. H. Mix, W. H. Norrie and E. M. Walsh be appointed as commissioners to award and assess damages and benefits in the grading of Second street from Ash to Main. Carried.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to draft an ordinance covering the request of the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Company and submit it at the next meeting of the council.

President appointed as that committee Aldermen Watts, McGlogan and Anderson.

On motion the clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for fixing retaining wall and approaches to the Sampson addition bridge. as per plans and specifications now on file in the engineer's office. Bids to be opened on Tuesday evening, Sept. 13th.

Moved by Ald. Anderson, seconded by Ald. Austin, that an electric light be placed at the corner of Fletcher and Broadway streets. Motion declared lost.

Moved by Ald. Anderson, seconded by Ald. Austin, that the main sewer be extended south 85 feet on Broadway street.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, McGlogan.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb. Aldermen Jennings and Watts not voting. Motion declared lost.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels.

The present season has been one that has played havoc among the traveling minstrel organizations, and we regret that of the many that have gone to the wall there are some that did not lack financial backing or artistic excellence, and we are safe in saying that the number that have been successful this season can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Among the companies that have been successful are Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels, and their success is due to their artistic excellence and the splendid management of Col. Haverly. During the past twelve years they have crossed the ocean four times, appearing in all the metropolitan cities of Europe and America, and have for the past twenty-eight weeks given two performances daily at Haverly's handsome playhouse, the Casino, in Chicago. This organization will appear at the Grand opera house on Monday, Aug. 29., presenting a program of great excellence in its every particular. In this company will be found such well known names as Billy Rice, E. M. Hall, E. M. Kayne, Chas. Sully, Bogert and O'Brien, Delmore and Wilson, A. M. Thatcher, Frank Bandell, Arthur Yale, Geo. Evans and many others well known in the minstrel world. Instead of the usual minstrel parade at twelve o'clock a pleasing innovation will be given in a grand open air concert at three o'clock, or as near that hour as possible at the corner of Main and Robert streets by Haverly's Silver Cornet Band, upon which occasion a musical program of excellence will be presented by this company of solo artists. Col. Haverly takes pleasure in announcing that "Kissell," the world-famous lightning-drill artist, will give his famous musket drill and other maneuvres, which have been received with enthusiasm wherever exhibited.

The Stowaway.

On Tuesday, Aug. 30, "The Stowaway" will be presented at the Grand for the first time in Crookston. The play is one of the greatest melodramas ever written, and abounds with pathetic, humorous and startling situations. The scenery carried by this company (all of which will be exhibited at the Grand) is exceptionally fine, one of the features of the play being the yacht scene. A full rigged pleasure yacht is used and one of the principal scenes enacted thereon. Another feature of the play is the safe-robbery, where two well known "crooks" open and rob a "burglar-proof" safe with the greatest ease. There is no humbug about this. The men who open the safe are two of the most notorious safe-robbers in the country. They have both served years in states prisons for deeds of this kind. These men have not only reformed their evil ways as far as robbery is concerned, but they are now strictly temperate and neither drink or smoke. A beautiful sermon could be preached on this. The stage at least does some good in the world. It earns these two men an honest living and places them in a position to be a warning to those of our citizens who happen to own jewelry stores, that it would be a safe idea when they go home at night to take their store home with them.

A Peculiar Affair.

On Monday morning our citizens were startled by the report that A. D. Morris' jewelry store had been robbed of from $500 to $600 worth of jewelry. Upon looking into the affair our reporter was told that the thieves had effected an entrance through the transom over the rear door, which door is within a very few feet of the bed of the clerk in Durand's drug store. The clerk said he heard the noise made by the thief as he was climbing out through the transom and got up and went into Halverson's restaurant and told Walter Bivins who went out with him and notified the police who searched until daylight but could find no clue. Soon after daylight the chief went to the store and examined the transom together with Mayor Anglim and found dust upon it which would seem to indidate that no one had passed through the transom—but the show-case had the appearance of having been disturbed in the night. The affair wears a very mysterious aspect and the authorities are taking steps to sift it to the bottom.

Reciprocity Convention Delegates.

The following persons were appointed delegates to attend the international reciprocity convention at Grand Forks on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 1st and 2nd. This convention is one of great importance and will be attended by the leading men of the Northwest. The delegates named from Crookston are as follows: Mayor Wm. Anglim, President of the council, John Cromb, secretary chamber of commerce, A. D. Stephens, N. P. Stone, M. R. Brown, A. A. Miller, W. Watts, Ald. E. D. Childs, C. E. Sawyer. Louis Ellington, Ald. J. E. Morrisey, S, Rosenthal, Hugh Thompson, E. M. Walsh, W. E. McKenzie, Alex McKinnon, August Walters, Ald. W. E. Walker, Felix Fournet, R. J. Montague, Max Ericsson, Wm. Clements, H. F. Brown, L. D. Marshall, H. Steenerson and H. E. Cooke.

John Bunyan.

What can a man do in life to keep his memory green for a hundred years or so? No question is so hard to answer as this, and the history of most famous men and women contradicts the answer a philosopher would be likely to give. Two hundred and four years ago there died in England a man whose parentage was obscure, education almost nothing, and whose life had been almost always under the clouds of poverty and persecution. Yet this man, imprisoned for his religion, in that confinement produced a book which is still a model of pure and clear English, and still published by thousands and read by millions. That book was "Pilgrim's Progress," of which Macaulay wrote that after it had been for a generation a treasure in a cottage, the philosophers and wits discovered that it was a classic. Pilgrims now-a-days, however, do not have such a weary progress as Bunyan's hero. Though they travel from one side of the continent to the other, their pilgrimage is made delightfully easy by the Pullman sleeper, the dining car and the reclining chair car, all of which comforts are found on "The Burlington Route," the chief line to Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis and all principal cities. For other information, tickets, etc., call on your local agent or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The following is the weather-crop bulletin for the week ending Aug. 22, 1892, compiled by the Minnesota weather service in connection with the U. S. department of agriculture:

The storm of last week did severe damage to several thousand acres of wheat and oats in Polk and Norman counties which has just been reported. This week the weather has been most beneficial and harvesting is progressing rapidly. In some counties three-fourths of the grain is cut.

In the central section some damage is reported by the high temperature and high wind in a few western counties. Many farmers are done cutting and the yield will be about two-thirds as much as last year. Corn is doing well and if frost keeps off two weeks longer a large crop will be insured. Potatoes are doing well. Flax harvest has not yet begun. The plant looks good but yield will not be large owing to the stand being light, while in the southern portion of the state the flax is cut in many places and the yield will be good, and in some counties heavy.

In Pipestone and Lyon counties the rain and hot winds have broken down wheat and oats. Cutting is generally all done and stacking and threshing are under way. What clover that has been cut in Scott county is of inferior quality and some farmers are said to have left uncut as much as 40 acres. Goodhue county has a large amount of wheat in the barn, only corn and sorghum are out and both are looking excellent. Wabasha and Winona counties report barley shrunken and dark-grade No. 4—but rye, flax and timothy good.

It is now generally conceded that the yield of wheat for the entire state will not be over three-fourths of last year and that the grade will be lower. A few counties estimate at over three-fourths; the majority at two-thirds and some at half a crop.

J. H. HARMON,
Central Station, Observer.
Minneapolis, Minn.

CROWDS AT KANSAS CITY.

Seventy Thousand Visitors in the City on the Kaw.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—At sunrise the boom of Battery B's three-inch rifle resounded through the camp and informed the knights that military regulations would be in force for the rest of the week. The last twenty-four hours have worked a wonderful transformation in the appearance of Camp Shaw. Glitter, animation and display have replaced the comparative quiet and repose of last week. Until Sunday Camp Shaw was an unfinished picture which needed the presence of the knights with their handsome uniforms and flashing swords to give it life, color and tone. The knights have come and the picture is complete. Up to 9 o'clock p. m. 150 passenger trains had arrived bringing what is estimated as a crowd of 70,000 people. The day was spent by the Pythian Sisters in receptions to the visiting sisters at the various headquarters of the local lodges. Committees of the sisters were at the depots ready to aid the incoming members and give them such information as was needed. The sisters have done good work in the way of getting accommodations for the thousands of visitors.

An Official Report.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2 .—The report of officers of the endowment rank of Knights of Pythias to be presented to the supreme lodge says that on July 15, 1892, there were 1,947 actual sections, 29,407 members and the endowment in force was $62,952,000, showing an increase of 500 sections, 8,000 members and $17,000,000 endowment in the two years preceding. The resources of the rank June 30 were, balance cash on hand in the endowment rank depository, $69,138; assessments in process of collection, $15,457; accrued interest, $33,266; total, $87,861. The liability representing death losses accruing before July 1 is shown in the following statement: In litigation, $28,000; in process of adjustment, $68,000; proofs in process of completion, $111,000. While the above figures, says the report, represent the actual financial status of rank on July 1, 1892, in which is charged the entire death loss prior to and including the month of June, the contingent income or resources are more than ample to meet all maturing claims.

Dangerous Germs in Ice.

So far as the salubrity of the natural as compared with the artificial ice is concerned, we may rest assured that as regards bacteria one is just as wholesome as the other, provided the water used is pure. If the water is impure from sewage or other unwholesome thing, then the natural ice is never fit for domestic use. If water is impure the processes of artificial icemaking, if carefully performed, are capable of furnishing even from it a product which is harmless and wholesome, whether it be absolutely germ free or not, for absolute freedom from germs—if these are not disease producing forms—is neither necessary nor especially desirable. It is not bacteria, but disease producing bacteria, which make of practical significance the invisible flora of either water or ice.—T. Mitchell Prudden in Harper's.

What Woman Enjoys.

Decision, however suicidal, has more charm for a woman than the most unequivocal Fabian success.—Hardy.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

FARM & GARDEN

NEW FASHIONED CORNCRIB.

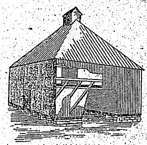
An Illinois Crib and the Device for Storing Corn Therein Described.

One of Illinois' progressive farmers, Mr. G. M. Rice, describes in The Prairie Farmer the corncrib and elevator represented in the accompanying cuts:

I wanted to put my corn where the rats could not get at it. I also wanted more room without buying more lumber. The result is so satisfactory that I will give others a chance to try the same thing.

The old crib was 36 feet long, 22 feet wide and 8 feet high, with driveway 8 feet wide the whole length, and held 1,600 bushels. The new crib (Fig. 1), built of the same lumber, is 24 feet long, 21 feet wide and 12 feet high, with driveway 8 feet wide at bottom and 6 feet wide on top, holding 2,500 bushels.

The shorter length is made up by the greater height. The gain in room is by filling the space above driveway. But the greatest economy in lumber is brought about by having clear cornroom 21 feet wide above driveway. As ordinarily built this room would make three cribs, each 7 feet wide. Six sides would then be necessary to hold the corn in, but now only two are used. And still more, the wide roof rises so high in the middle that the cornroom is high, yet the sides are low.



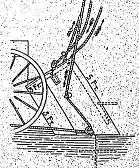
CORNHOUSE.

The driveway and cupola form good ventilation, and when corn is green a furnace placed in the driveway could be made to send hot air up through it. Our corncrib is then a dryhouse, and our corn can be picked.

It will be difficult for some to get the corn up so high. Several elevators or carriers would be suitable for the purpose, but I use a box holding thirteen bushels and raise it as we do a horse fork. Fig. 2 shows its form and position at the end of the wagon box, also the arrangement of the ropes.

By unhitching the team from the wagon tongue and hitching to the rope the corn is raised easier and quicker than it could be shoveled 8 feet high. The box is emptied by a rod which sticks up above the top of the box. When the box reaches top of elevator shaft this rod is pushed down, the doors are unhooked and fall into the position shown by the dotted lines, the corn then slides out and the box is ready to come down. When the box is down the lower door is put into position and hooked by shoving the rod up to its place. The upper door is held by the lower door.

This crib is set on stone piers 8 feet 8 inches apart, 18 inches high, 16 inches wide at bottom and 6 inches on top. The floors are double boards 6 feet 3 inches wide and 24 feet long, nailed to 6 by 6 sills, 5 feet 7 inches long, laid on top of the piers. These sills have tin strips nailed to the top edge and extending 4 inches out all around, making it impossible for rats to get up to the floor. The position of other timbers and elevator shaft are shown in the drawing.



THE CORN ELEVATOR.

The studding (2 by 8) is nailed to the floor and the floor to the sills, a substantial arrangement, although the floor extends 3 inches over the ends of the sills. The studding is also set bracing so that no nail girts are needed and the crib cannot sag or lean. The form of the roof holds the upper part of the crib together. The tie girts (2 by 8) extend entirely across the building (21 feet) just above the driveway, 4 feet apart. Other timbers (4 by 6) are placed between these over the driveway, and the floor is nailed to the under side.

Water Cure for Rats.

Fill a barrel one-third full of bran and water, mixed stiff enough to hold a rat on it; let them feed a couple of nights, then make them another mess in the same barrel of nearly all water. When one goes in down goes Mr. Rat, and the next, not knowing his brother's bad luck, follows suit. In the morning the barrel will be full if the rat supply holds out.

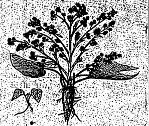
A New System of Working Bees.

A new system of working bees by Mr. Wells is making some stir in England. He puts two colonies side by side with a perforated dummy between and queen-excluder over, having both colonies work in the same supers and [illegible]

THE BURDOCK.

How This Troublesome Weed Is Propagated and How It May Be Eradicated.

The burdock is a biennial. It has a strong tap root which goes down to a great depth in the soil. The root, as shown in the sketch, is broken off. The seed is borne on a branched stem which pushes up from the center of the plant. The seeds are matured in inclosures at the outer end of the branches. These seed sacs are somewhat circular in shape and they are so armed that they have the power to adhere to almost everything that may come in contact with them. Hence we find them clinging to the hair of horses and cattle that may pasture where they grow.



THAT BIENNIAL WEED, THE BURDOCK.

Where burdocks are allowed to grow freely the wool of sheep coming in contact with them soon becomes of but little value. The number of seeds produced by a single plant is very great. When the burdock is cut off above the surface of the ground it will at once grow up again. The effort to produce seed during the second year of the growth of the plant is most persistent. It will ripen seeds until frost.

The man who mows his meadow down too readily concludes that his whole duty has been discharged to the burdocks growing in it, when it has only been half discharged. Though he should fail to find the young burrs that soon grow up around the parent stem, his sheep will not fail to do this when they come to feed upon the aftermath. This weed is propagated by means of seed and chiefly through the medium of animals to which the burrs may cling. The seed has the power of retaining vitality for a long time. Because of this it may require several years to completely rid a place of burdocks.

Like all biennials, the burdock is easily destroyed in cultivated fields. It is in byplaces, as fence sides, lanes, corners around the buildings, pastures and the borders of woodlands, that burdocks give trouble. But even in these they are not difficult to destroy. Farmers who go over their fields twice a year with the spud will soon have no burdocks! In cutting them care should be taken to strike below the crown. Every plant cut in this way must die, says an Ohio Farmer correspondent, authority for the foregoing. The cutting may be done at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen, and it is of course much more easily done when the plants are young.

Small Flocks of Fowls.

In the summer season the hens on the range secure a large share of food that cannot be utilized in any other manner, and where a small flock is kept and confined in a yard in some suburban location they can be kept on the waste of the family. The hen will subsist on all kinds of food—meat, seeds, fruits and vegetables—which gives her a wide range. It will pay to keep a few hens to consume the waste of a family, as the hens return their product to their owner in a short time.

To attempt to feed a pig on waste food compels the owner to wait until the pig matures, but the hen will begin laying and continue throughout the season, thus paying cash in eggs for all she receives, and she will accept anything that is edible. A small flock pays better than a large one, proportionately, because of the utilization of the refuse, and because but little or no labor is required for them compared with a large number. All who have waste and refuse should provide a place for hens and thus convert the waste into eggs, according to The Breeders' Guide.

Bonemeal.

Steamed bone differs from raw bone only in that the former is much less tough, so that it can be ground to a finer meal with the same expenditure of power, also some of the fat of the bone has been removed, and what is left is in a better condition for plant food; the fatty matter tends to retard the decay of the bone. Sometimes the steaming may be carried so far as to remove some of the gelatine of the bone, in which case the bonemeal would be less valuable than the raw, because poorer in nitrogen.

Worthy of Note.

It is estimated that in the United States there are 2,800,000 hives, belonging to 70,000 rearers and producing 61,000,000 pounds of honey yearly.

In the great dairy state of Wisconsin there are over 5,000 silos, and in the banner dairy town of the state there are upward of sixty-five.

According to the rules of the New York Mercantile exchange, eggs to pass as new laid cannot lose under test more than ten eggs to a case of thirty dozen or twelve eggs to a case of thirty-six dozen.

At the Illinois experiment station last season no appreciable effect on yield of field corn resulted from cutting the tops when in good condition for fodder, or from removing, as they appeared, the tassels from alternate rows.

At the Pennsylvania station corn grown for silage was found most advantageous when the plants were large with ears nearly matured, instead of storing them in a silo, whether cut or uncut, in a green and watery condition. The large varieties have decidedly larger yields than did the smaller varieties. [illegible]

A Tow Horse That Knows Something.

A Washington driver says that there is an old gray hill horse there that sometimes cannot get back to his accustomed place at the foot of the hill in time for the next car. This horse has nothing to do with the blue line, and knows the difference between the blue and the brown cars. If he is on his way back to the starting point and sees a brown car coming, this shrewd animal will turn around and stand alongside the track waiting for the car to reach him. No amount of coaxing can induce him to move, but after the car reaches him he will "pull like a major" until he reaches the top. Then he returns to his post, and when he again sees his car coming turns and gets into position.

A day or two ago the hill boy, instead of walking back with the horse or riding him, as was his usual custom, jumped on a car and rode down. The horse saw this and stopped half way up the hill and would not move until the boy came after him. Whenever the boy rides on the car the horse stops half way down the hill, but when the boy remains with him the old gray pursues the even tenor of his way until he reaches the bottom.—Our Animal Friends.

Do Men Like Prison Life?

I think, said a detective the other day, there must be a fascination about life in jail, for certain men who have been in there for a little while seem to leave it with regret, and do not lose their interest in what goes on in prison for some time after they are released. Again and again I have noticed men who have been confined for a few months come back every day after their release and stand at the door, looking in.

They had no friends in there, unless they made friends among the other prisoners, and they did not speak or wish to speak to any one. They leaned against the grated door and looked in, as if they wanted to come back.

I really think some of them become attached to the life, and one reason is that unless they are men of gentle feelings they do not feel the shame of their position as long as they are inside, but when they come out and meet other men they know they have the jail stain on them, and they imagine every one sees it.

I have often watched them standing there by the door, and wondered what feeling it was that drew them back.—London Tit-Bits.

Art Note.

Artist—The public makes me sick.

Critic—Why, what's the matter with the public?

"Nobody will give even as much as ten dollars for my last picture. I've a notion to throw my brushes out of the window."

"Don't do that. Keep the big ones at least."

"Why should I keep the big ones?"

"You may need them some of these days in painting fences."—Texas Siftings.

A London Detective.

There is no limit to the audacity of the London private detective. One of the most enterprising of these worthies acknowledges in an advertisement the many "invitations he has received to stand as a parliamentary candidate," and says he has been unable to acknowledge "same individually in consequence of the many delicate matters requiring his personal attention."—Chicago Herald.

His Identity Is Proved.

Clerk (at country postoffice to gentleman desiring to cash a money order)—Have you any proof of your identity?

Gentleman (searching through his pockets finally finds his photograph)—Will this do?

Clerk (regarding first the photograph, then the original)—Why, yes, that is you. That is all right.—Harper's Bazar.

Improving.

Aunt Hilda—Think this world is improvin, do ye? Folks lie as much as ever, don't they?

Mr. Jinks—N-o, not by a good deal. Mighty few epitaphs put on tombstones nowadays.—New York Weekly.

Cuffing the ears of children is a wicked and dangerous practice. The concussion of the air in the ear passage is extremely likely to fracture the tympanum of the ear and thus render the child permanently deaf.

Every boy expects to be eaten up by a panther or "painter," which is the ordinary mountain lion. These lions are the only sneak thieves in the mountains.

A Snake That Is Found in Many Places.

The common snake, which bears the scientific name of Tropidonotus natrix, is one species of a genus (Tropidonotus) which extends over Europe and North America, and from northern Asia to north Australia, there being seventeen or eighteen Indian species alone. Our common snake may serve as an example of the largest family into which serpents are divided—the family Colubridæ—of which there are upward of 165 species in India alone. This family contains most of the harmless snakes, and it is also illustrated by a small snake, Coronella austriaca, which some years ago was discovered to be an inhabitant of Dorsetshire and Hampshire. The Coronella feeds exclusively on lizards, slow worms and small snakes. Though harmless, it will bite.—Quarterly Review.

"The Ghost of Leap Year."

In France there is a popular tradition among the peasantry, especially those of the Seine country and of La Chatre, concerning a demon called "The Ghost of Leap Year." It is said that every leap year this peculiar sort of evil demon makes his dread appearance. The creature's sole pleasure is to be displeased with everything and everybody. His shape is not distinguishable in member, joint or limb, but taken altogether his hideous and uncanny actions make him a much dreaded monster.—St. Louis Republic.

A Primitive Primrose Dame.

A Primrose dame, a member of the grand council of a certain seaside habitation, called to canvass an elector. The elector was a Liberal and tried to get some fun out of his visitor. "What do you think, ma'am," he asked, "about the eight hour movement?" "Well, it does seem hard, don'tcherknow," replied the dame, "to make men work from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock at night."—London Truth.

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are a marvellous Antidote for Weak Stomach, SICK HEADACHE, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.; found also to be especially efficacious and remedial by FEMALE SUFFERERS.
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The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

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For the Next 30 Days,
At the New York Store,
A Grand Clearance Sale
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SALE OPENS AUG. 1st,
Closes Sept. 1st.

During the above time every line of my immense stock will be offered at actual cost. I am not going out of business, but am preparing to reduce my stock before I move into my new quarters, which will be about September 1st, and in order to have less goods to move I intend to sell everything, regardless of quality or quantity, at

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Everything in our Store at
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BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

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Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,
AND
All Summer Goods!
FOR THE
NEXT TWO WEEKS.
Also bargains in Boots and Shoes
and Groceries of all kinds.
If you have Wool, Shake Root, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market pric in trade.
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You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

A RECORD OF FAILURE.

Ex-Speaker Reed's Review of the Last Congress.

ITS RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

Pretenses of Economy Made, but Not Lived Up To—Appropriated $22,000,000 in Fifteen Minutes—New Rules versus Reed's—A Scathing Arraignment.

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The barbarian army of Xerxes has recrossed the Hellespont with bedraggled legions, much beaten and discomfited.

Everything it has tried to do has been failure, and its every action has been in effect a disapproval of all that the Democracy professed in the last congress and in the last campaign.

It has not only grievously sinned, but has sinned against light, and its history is a history of confessions and failures, of admissions and retreats. That such should be its history is not in the least unnatural. The present must always join onto the past, and men are so made up that they often sacrifice a good and useful opportunity in the present, in order not to confess to a bad course of action in the past.

When the Democracy met together seven months ago it was evident to them all that there must be some change of their old rules if they meant even to seem to do business. But during the last session they had said so much, had burdened the air with so many outcries, that they could not frankly and manfully adopt that system of rules which had had the sanction of the severest trial that ever a system was subjected to, a trial in which all partisan opposition had been paralyzed, and the business of the country had gone on undismayed by clamor and undisturbed by noise. The Democracy felt that they must somewhere have for themselves the power they had so loudly flouted when used by others. Nevertheless they also felt that for very shame's sake they must so conceal it that the world would not find it out. But the attempt at concealment was in vain. Everybody now knows that the very power they so bitterly complained of when exercised by the speaker impartially on all bills, they arranged to have exercised on special occasions by the committee on rules, which is itself the mere creature of the speaker, and they soon found that before the committee on rules could exercise this power the speaker himself must as "tyranically," as did his predecessor, overrule the decisions of a Democratic speaker, which up to that date had been untouched.

The speaker of the last house endured the waste for a fortnight of two precious hours every day rather than overrule a decision of Speaker Carlisle that the journal must first be read before any other business. That ruling seemed so entrenched in good sense as to be unassailable. The speaker of the present house, however, before even a filibuster had begun, overruled Mr. Carlisle and gave the proceedings of the committee on rules precedence over everything but the chaplain. When one thinks of the hubbub and noise, the wrath and turmoil, the loud voiced patriotism which greeted similar action of the committee on rules, though made decorously and in order, one hardly knows which to admire most, the sudden somersault of the Democracy or their notion that they have concealed it.

The Republicans were consistent throughout, and offered to the Democracy in majority the same control which they themselves had exercised. They did more than that—they offered the complete control which every majority ought to have, together with the right to effectually compel the attendance and action of members. Of course such power would have meant responsibility equally large and equally comprehensive. The offer was refused, though rules were adopted which sanctioned actions on the part of the committee on rules which were the subjects of daily and regular denunciation when Republicans were charged with the conduct of public business.

When the rules were adopted the new members were told by us what the results would be, and a large minority, perhaps even a majority, of Democrats have since and often expressed sorrow and regret that they had not had at the beginning the sense and knowledge which they have now acquired. Instead of giving freedom of debate only freedom of opposition has been given.

Instead of the orderly discussion of great questions the time of the house has been wasted on roll calls and trivial debate, and all the measures of real importance have passed under suspension of the rules by sheer force of numbers. As a specimen of how these rules have operated in the way of increased deliberation and care let me give you a few examples. Remember that this has been the long session of a Democratic congress, led by the very men who were so clamorous only two years ago for freedom of debate. Remember also that there was no systematic day by day waste of time by the opposition, no perpetual hand to hand fight actuated by partisan feeling and spurred on by individual anger. The minority behaved with gentleness and modesty, partly because they were very good men and partly because there were very few of them. Under such circumstances one [illegible]

[illegible] ecutive and judicial appropriation bill carrying $22,000,000, occupying fifteen Record columns of the finest type, covering thousands of items and containing 150,000 words, under a suspension of the rules, with fifteen minutes' debate on either side! One minute to every 10,000 words and forty seconds to every $1,000,000. On the same day was passed, under a similar suspension of the rules, a bill to admit Arizona as a state, a proposition hitherto never seriously discussed. Fifteen minutes were allowed each side. On the same day also New Mexico had a bill passed to admit her as a state, with like limitations as to debate. Just think of it—fifteen whole minutes to discuss such a question as that! Surely, there never was such a farce! The question of the admission of New Mexico is not at all a political question, or, if it is, the politics sink into insignificance compared with the complex question arising out of the nature of the population and its relation to the rest of the union. On this question the wisest men of both parties even in New Mexico hesitate, and this Democratic house illustrates the freedom of debate and the wisdom of deliberation by deciding the whole matter in thirty minutes. This is wisdom shod with the shoes of swiftness. On that same day also, under a similar suspension of the rules and with fifteen minutes of debate on either side, the antioption bill was passed. Fifteen minutes of debate on the antioption bill in a house of 332 members! Why, one senator, and he a new man, took five hours to state his views, and during the time I listened to him he did not seem to be wasting words. Here was a bill which may disarrange the commerce of the world—a bill on which hangs more hopes and fears than any bill of the last ten years, and this bill has passed the house on the theory that the house has only fifteen minutes of wisdom to be bestowed on either side of the question.

Against these bills there had been no factious opposition and not even a hint of proposed delay. They had never been debated before and attention had never in any way been called to either of them. No public discussion of them had taken place outside, and the excuse that the subjects were familiar could not be urged. It was simply wanton incompetency. The time of the house had been so wasted by lack of system and want of leadership that debate was impossible and deliberation unattainable. The great appropriation bill went its way unexplained and the antioption bill was hustled through as a vote catcher, notwithstanding the lurid and, strange to say, accurate declaration of Amos J. Cummings, of New York, that it was more unconstitutional than the force bill. This could easily be, since the force bill was not unconstitutional at all and was allowed six entire days for discussion. Six days for the force bill, thirty minutes for antioption! Six days was called "gagging" in the last house, thirty minutes is deliberation and debate in this.

On another day a bill to repeal in effect all the careful work, extending over so many years, of Senator Edmunds and Randolph Tucker in regard to Utah was passed under suspension of rules. In fact all the important bills have been passed that way.

Even what Democratic Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, called the "popgun tariff" bills were, many of them, passed under suspension.

To be exact, just one-half of them were passed that way. This was the fact, though such bills have a right of way on other days. Binding twine, bagging for cotton and its machinery and the wool bill were the only ones which had normal passage. Some one may say that this action on the tariff bills was because the Republicans filibustered. We did filibuster, and that because it was a sinful waste of public time to be eternally maundering around about bills that nobody wanted or believed in; bills the only purpose of which was to prevent Democracy from even making believe doing anything. If anybody asks why we who ourselves suppressed filibustering indulged in it the answer is very plain. We offered to suppress it all around the board, and made the offer so that it would be effectual against us and against any members who were in the minority. The Democracy refused to accept it. On the contrary, they deliberately re-established it, giving to any minority the right to suppress legislation. Filibustering had the sanction of the house, except where the autocratic committee on rules held sway. This was all wrong. But minorities are in this house given the power, and the right to filibuster is reserved for whoever chooses to exercise it. Some of the crafty old leaders wanted it for themselves and so they had to give it to us.

But while the Democratic house has failed in all other respects, the most signal failure has been in the matter of economy. All the circumstances conspire to make that failure conspicuous. The abuse which was poured out upon the last congress comes back with added force on this, and the time has now come to do justice to one of the most really economical statesmen we ever had, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon. His conduct as chairman of appropriations in the Fifty-first congress was worthy of all praise. He was careful, economical, upright and just, and has always deserved well of this country. People do no realize the tremendous pressure there was on the Fifty-first congress, and how very handsomely Mr. Cannon stood up against it and how well he was backed by his [illegible] on either hand. Notwithstanding all this pressure the congress of 1890 provided for the expenditure of only $463,000,000. This sum seemed at the time immense, and there is perhaps little wonder that great feeling was exhibited and great astonishment expressed. But it is now plainly visible to all men that this sum, large as it was, was but the adequate expression of the honest expenditures of a great government, which has grown every year beyond even the wildest hopes of its people. In the present session of congress Mr. Holman has had to stand up against no unusual pressure, such as Mr. Cannon encountered. No one has failed to learn that the surplus has been paid out and the revenue reduced, so as to be only sufficient for the purposes of government honestly and economically administered.

Mr. Holman and his friends even went further. They strove with some success to frighten the American people with the declaration, often repeated by the mouths of his lieutenants, Governor Sayers and Mr. Dockery, that the income was unequal to the needed expenditures. With a house elected on a platform of economy, with over 140 majority, a majority larger than the whole opposition, we naturally expected some reduction of what Democratic orators call the public burdens. I confess that I was myself astonished to find that not only were the appropriations of the first session of this congress to exceed the appropriations of the first session of the last congress, but they were to exceed them by the enormous sum of $50,000,000. My surprise was very much heightened by the fact that day after day I had seen appropriations manifestly inadequate carried through the house against all argument and fact by sheer force of numbers. The present condition of things is an overpowering testimony, not only to the growth of the country, but to the integrity and economy of the committee on appropriations, of which Mr. Cannon was the head. The debate in the senate of July 26 shows moreover that the $510,000,000 appropriated have not reached the needs of the country. Mr. Allen, of Washington, shows that a lighthouse has been thrown out which should have been built, on a spot which has already cost the country the lives of many men, and Mr. Allison shows that one item at least of large amount has been lessened on the demand of the house by the simple expedient of cutting off one-half, with the understanding that it shall go on the next year's deficiency bill. Of one item Senator Isham G. Harris, a Democratic senator, in fact the real Democratic leader of the senate, puts tersely his opinion, and that opinion will illuminate many other items not discussed. I want to call your readers' attention to this simple fact, even at the expense of reiteration and of being tiresome. We expended $462,000,000 the first session of the Fifty-first congress. We were abused most roundly therefor. The lowest figures any Democrat can now make for his congress is $510,000,000. These figures are undisputed. The moral is indisputable.

It does sometimes seem a great pity that we haven't, we Republicans, the power of vituperation. We seem to have no energy of characterization. Abusing, as the Democrats have, in the wildest language, the appropriation of $462,000,000, and then appropriating $510,000,000 themselves, means two things. It means that in the last campaign the Democracy was inaccurate, and that in the present house they have been detected. If we were in their place and they in ours I fear their language would be more adequate.

But if the Democracy have adopted what one of their own men calls a "popgun" system of tariff reform, their committee on war claims have started a Gatling gun system of war claims. It is true that the house itself has so far acted on but few of them; but these few show the many will finally be treated. A house which has voted to lift the incubus of the statute of limitations from Sibley's case, so as to allow the heirs of an officer who left the United States army to join the Confederates to collect a royalty on tents used in the very war he helped to wage, has shown itself capable of infinite power of sapping the treasury. The committee on war claims has reported in favor of more than $70,000,000 worth of claims for damages caused by the devastation of the war. If there is anything settled in law it is that no nation ever undertakes to repair the damages of war. Where the accident of destruction falls, there it rests. But there is grave danger at this very moment that we shall at this late day be cajoled into vast payments in that behalf. These claims come to us under the sanction of religious societies, to pay for rent of churches, to pay for damages to schools and colleges. Each is for a small amount, but the aggregate will appall the country. In the Forty-fifth congress, after a pitched battle over William and Mary college, such claims were sent to the rear. Today, in addition to the $70,000,000 already reported by the committee on war claims, $400,000,000, and perhaps $600,000,000, of such claims have been referred to the court of claims.

If Mr. Holman and his band of economists had given half as much attention to this proposed drain on the treasury as they have to the refusing of what they knew they must consent to, we should today have a safer surplus in the treasury, even if we had less campaign talk.

The close of this session of the house [illegible] Georgia—a characterization which could be made of no other house and which Mr. Watson was allowed without punishment to reiterate and reaffirm. Mr. Watson, though now of the Alliance party, was chosen as a Georgia Democrat.

A part of that characterization has been made the subject of investigation and must speak for itself. All the rest seems to be a true bill. Here is the description, omitting the part under investigation:

"The congress now sitting is one illustration. Pledged to reform, they have not reformed. Pledged to economy, they have not economized. Pledged to legislate, they have not legislated. Extravagance has been the order of the day. Absenteeism was never so pronounced. Lack of purpose was never so clear. Lack of common business prudence never more glaring. Useless employees crowd every corridor. Useless expenditures pervade every department."

After two weeks wasted in dilatory motions, which the speaker should have suppressed at once, the spectacle was presented to the world of a compromise on the Chicago fair, dictated by the insurgents to a Democratic caucus. Even then the Democracy were forced by a few unreconcilables in the far corner of Texas to adopt a rule compelling a vote on a special date at a special hour, with previous question ordered and dilatory motions suspended, thus confessing at last after a long struggle that even with more than 140 majority, with three to one power over their enemies, the hated practices of the Fifty-first house afforded the only adequate method of procedure even for the Democracy. This completes the public confession which has been going on through the session that all the outcry against the rules of the last house was partisan slander, the wild fury of defeated obstructionists, whose only real grievance was that they had been as soundly as they were righteously beaten.

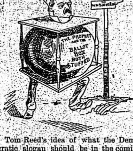
Such, in brief, have been the characteristic acts of a house of representatives where the Democracy dominated in the proportion of three to one. Its last days have been but the crowning example of the riotous control of the few which was deliberately made possible when the body adopted its rules. While but a small number are visible as leaders and workers in this new attempt to establish the rule of the few over the many, the whole Democratic party is responsible for their actions, for it put into their hands the very power they are now using against the people and against the majority. Remember also that this was in a house immediately preceding a presidential election, where the members were on their good behavior.

Suppose the party to which these men belong is victorious all along the line next November, what ought we to expect?

If they act thus when they try to be good, how will they act when they act like themselves?

THOMAS B. REED.

See, the Conquering Hero Comes.


TO WASHINGTON
THE PROPHET AND THE BALLOT BOX BOTH STUFFED

Tom Reed's idea of what the Democratic slogan should be in the coming campaign.—New York Press.

You Should Vote for Harrison

Because every country which wants to grow rich at our expense is hoping and almost praying that you will vote against him. A great rule of success is not to do what your enemy wants you to do. Why are all the manufacturing barons of Europe for Grover Cleveland? Because they are in love with Democracy? Those men hate Democracy, and the ambition of every one of them in England is to become a lord, an earl, a duke or some other brand of aristocrat. They are for Cleveland because they feel his policy will have the effect of making them richer and richer. To compete with them successfully the American manufacturer must reduce wages or go out of business. Vote to keep Harrison in the White House and Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay.—New York Recorder.

Why, Grover, Why?

Mr. Cleveland is a candidate and seeking votes. He doubtless thinks that by representing the people of this country as underpaid and overtaxed, and pretending that he has an infallible remedy for such ills, he will gain votes. But it would puzzle him to explain why, if the situation of "the plain people" here is so desperate, "the plain people" of other countries are flocking hither by hundreds of thousands every year to expose themselves to the calamitous conditions which, as he pretends, exist here.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Why It "Slumped."

The complete slump of the congressional investigation of the Homestead riots shows that there was no political capital for the Democrats in it. The investigation was to have dealt with the [illegible]

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- - RUSHFORD WAGON, - -

"Good timber and bone dry," best finished and lightest running wagon in the market.

ADVANCE THRESHER and STRAW BURNING ENGINE, Minneapolis Binders, Walter A. Wood Mowers, and we keep a full stock of Repairs. You will soon need these articles and we ask you to call and let us demonstrate that cheap goods of this class are dear at any price. Our motto is "MERIT WINS," and our increasing trade every day shows this to be true. We have added a full line of

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and we sell at bottom prices. We are selling the remainder of our Buggy Stock at very low prices to close out. We also carry a nice line of Single and Double, Light and Heavy Harness, and sell at prices which defy competition. We carry a line of implements at all times full and complete. Give us a call, and remember

Merit Wins.

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I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the

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Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now preparedto grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feedin two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill !

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The Coming Power of the Northwest!

NO ENGINEER REQUIRED. NO FIREMAN.

No Boiler to Burst and no Expensive Wood or Coal Required. Runs at a cost of about 12 cents per day per actual horse power developed; that is, if you have a 16 horse power engine and your machinery was but 3 horse power the cost of running your engine would be 36 cents for 10 hours.

The Lewis Gasoline and Vapor Engine

Is the Best Engine Made. One of these engines may now be seen in the JOURNAL press rooms in Crookston. For further information or catalogue, call on or address

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

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The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention for the county of Polk will be held in the Court House in the City of Crookston at 1 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1892, for the purpose of placing in nomination the following county officers for said county:

Auditor, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Attorney, Sheriff, Judge of Probate, Superintendent of Schools, Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner, Commissioners of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th districts.

Also for the election of delegates to the 51st district Republican Legislative Convention to be hereafter called, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for each organized town or precinct, and one additional delegate for each forty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1888, viz:

Andover	2	Lambert	1
Angus	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Black River	2	Lessor	3
Brandsvold	3	Louisville	1
Badger	2	Liberty	2
Bray	2	Lowell	2
Belgium	1	Nesbit	2
Brislet	1	North	2
Bygland	2	Northland	2
Columbia	2	Norden	2
City E. G. Forks	4	Numedal	1
City of Crookston—		Onstad	2
1st ward	4	Parnell	1
2d "	3	Poplar River	1
3d "	2	Polk Center	2
4th "	5	Queen	2
5th "	1	Red Lake Falls—vil	3
Town of Crookston	2	Red Lake Falls-town	1
Eden	1	Reis	2
Emardville	1	River Falls	1
Euclid	2	Roome	2
Fairfax	2	Roxbury	2
Farley	1	Russia	1
Fanny	1	Rosebud, including village of Fosston	3
Vil and town of Fisher	4		
Grand Forks	2	St. Hilaire	2
Garden	4	Sanders	2
Garfield & vil. Fertile	4	Sandsville	2
Gervais	1	Sletten	3
Gentilly	2	Sullivan	3
Godfrey	4	Tabor	1
Grove Park	2	Terrebonne	2
Hammond	1	Tilden	2
Higdem	2	Tynsid	2
Hill River	3	Vineland	2
Hubbard	3	Winger	3
Huntsville	2	Woodside	3
Keystone	2	Wyandotte	2
Kertsonville	1		—
King	3	Total	159
Knute	3		

A. A. MILLER, Secretary. A. D. STEPHENS, Chairman.

Todd County Argus:—The Ugeblad is the organ of the third party in Otter Tail county, which is the strongest Alliance county in the state. In a recent issue, referring to the gubernatorial question, it says: "If a choice lies between these two, and we were to give the farmers in this state any advice in the matter, then it would unquestionably be that they ought to vote for Mr. Nelson, because we have a good deal of confidence in and respect for him, while we have no confidence in Mr. Donnelly."

DIRECTOR-GENERAL Davis, of the World's Columbian Commission, has figured out that the World's Fair bill just passed by Congress appropriates more than was supposed. He makes the following summary:

World's Columbian commission, $120,000; board of lady managers, $110,000; government exhibit board, $400,000; medals and diplomas, $102-000; for loss on coinage of souvenirs, $50,000; World's Columbian Exposition, $2,500,000; total, $3,283,000. Mr. Davis then goes on to show how this amount can be still further increased by disposing of the souvenir half dollars at a premium.

"Now you will see," he said, "that I have not counted anything for premium on the half dollars. I know of an offer of 20 per cent premium on the whole issue that is ready now. My opinion is that every one of the half dollars is worth at least 75 cents. A moderate estimate would give us $500,000 profit there, so that we may thank congress for making us a present of nearly $4,000,000, when we had asked only a loan of $5,000,000. I feel sure that the more the friends of the fair consider the question the more they will feel the value of the legislation in its favor."

THE Todd County Argus goes for Hunt, of the McIntosh News, thusly:

We arraign any one who is in a position to understand the political situation of to-day, who will uphold the old plutocratic parties as acting in good faith with the common people, as an ignoramus or a political boodler.—McIntosh News.

The above is a sentence from the answer which W. G. Hunt made to the article in the Argus of July 28, scoring him for his Pharisaical utterances. Any one who has had the opportunity of seeing any number of papers upholding the doctrine of the People's party must have noted that nearly every one takes this same position. It is a plain charge that all those who do not agree with them are either fools or knaves. They set themselves up as infallible judges and leave no room for differences of opinion. Further on this fellow Hunt asks us to which charge we plead guilty—that of an ignoramus or a political boodler? We will take the former, as we are unable to see wherein the attitude of the Republican party toward the great mass of people differs from that of thirty years ago. We believe that we have as pure men at the head of affairs as ever have led the people. This does not say that there are not unworthy men to be found, as this has always been the case since the foundation of the world. Even among Christ's chosen twelve was one bad man. Beside this, we hope we are not so selfish as to absorb all the wisdom in the world, and only let it come out in one little place in such extremely small doses like this I-am-holier-than-thou specimen at McIntosh.

The People's party advocates strange doctrine and a departure from a system of government as old as the world itself, and it is not surprising that everybody does not fall into it readily. When any man or any party assumes to possess all the wisdom or all the virtue in the world it becomes disgusting to fair-minded men, but this is just what the leaders of the People's party are doing. If it were not for libelling that patient and faithful animal, we should call the fellow who penned the above paragraph an ass.

HARVESTING has become general throughout the Red River valley and by the end of this week fully one-fourth of the wheat will be in the shock. In the eastern part of Polk county, where the land is higher and more rolling, harvesting is further advanced than in the valley proper, where the spring rains prevented early seeding. There has been about the usual amount of damage by hail and wind storms, and the valley taken as a whole will yield about fifty per cent of last year's crop. The state weather bureau estimates the yield for the state at three-fourths that of last year, and the grade much lower.

THE JOURNAL devotes considerable space in this issue to a review of the last congress, by Thos. B. Reed, the speaker of the fifty-first house of representatives. There is probably no man in this country better qualified than Mr. Reed to handle this subject, and a perusal of his article will convince any one who is not prejudiced that the democratic congress has violated the pledges upon which its members were elected. A fund of incontrovertible campaign arguments in the shape of facts and figures, can be gleaned from Mr. Reed's remarks.

Extract from a letter to the Boston Journal: I notice that the democratic platform says we are taxed to nearly the verge of starvation, or to that effect. Let us see about it. I have a store book, loaned me by a fellow workman, for the year 1872, before the "demonetization of silver." Taking prices as in that book and comparing with prices to-day, also taking the man's daily pay for each year, I find the following result as to the purchasing power of the same man's wages: His day's work would purchase of flour, in 1872, one-quarter of a barrel; 1892, one-half of a barrel; salt pork, in 1872, 17 pounds; 1892, 34 pounds; sugar, in 1872, 22 pounds; in 1892, 55 pounds; lard, in 1872, 20 pounds; 1892, 31 pounds; cheese, in 1872, 17 pounds; in 1892, 23 pounds; beans, in 1872, 22 quarts; 1891, 34 quarts; print, in 1872, 20 yards; 1892, 45 yards; cotton cloth, in 1872, 24 yards; 1892, 35 yards; coal, in 1872, one-fifth of a ton; 1892, one-half of a ton. I might extend this list to cover every article of food and clothing if I had the time. These figures may be verified by any man at any store that has been doing business twenty-five years. A "good democrat," seeing my last article in the Journal, came to me last Saturday to convince me of my error. "Why," said he, "I bought coal in '57 for $5 a ton, and now I have to pay $6 to $7." "Very well, sir. What did you get in 1857?" "One dollar and seventy-five cents a day." "What pay do you get now?" "Three dollars a day." "Then, sir, according to your own figures, you worked three days for a ton of coal in '57, and only worked two days for a ton of coal in '72. And yet you are voting to restore the tariff for revenue only, that was in force in '57. Do you really think the workingmen are better off to work three days for a given article than they are to work two days for the same article?"

The chief tools of the old time shoemaker consisted of his hammer, his awl, his lapstone, his knives and his harness for "setting up" his boots or shoes.

Books kept in ordinary bookshelves, and thus exposed to the air will keep much better than those in bookcases with closed doors.

The river approaches to Lake Nicaragua abound with the only species of fresh water shark known to scientists.

We must soar beyond the clouds if we would see the silver linings or live beyond life's storms.

NELSON SAYS NO.

Knute Proves He's Not the Great Northern's Attorney.

Meeting Knute Nelson, the republican candidate for governor, at the Windsor hotel, St. Paul, a Journal man summoned up all his courage, swallowed his palate and called Mr. Nelson's attention to the fact that Mr. Donnelly and certain people's party and democratic newspapers have been charging or insinuating in one form or another that Mr. Nelson is the attorney of the Great Northern or the Manitoba Railway company, Mr. Nelson smiled and said:

"That is the old chestnut that was used by Mr. Kindred in his congressional campaign in 1882. One of the main charges made by him in that campaign against me was that I was a railroad attorney. It was proclaimed all over the Fifth district far and wide, but the people at that time paid no attention to the false charges—I was elected to congress by a large plurality; and my six years' course in congress, I think, demonstrated that on all public questions affecting the railroads—for instance, such questions as the interstate commerce law, and the various land grant forfeiture bills that were reported by the committee on public lands—I was always on the side of the people."

"What, then, were the basis of the charges, Mr. Nelson?"

"The only basis for the charge made in '82 was this: In 1879, when the Manitoba railroad, then under the management of Mr. Farley, was extended from Alexandria to Barnesville, I was employed by Mr. Farley to aid his right of way agent, wherever he was unable to accomplish it, to secure the right of way for the road, and, whenever necessary, to take the proper steps for condemnation proceedings. While commissioners were appointed, there were only three cases on the entire line that were taken into the district court and these were in the city of Fergus Falls, and grew out of a controversy between rival parties there touching the location of the road through the town.

The following year I aided the road in securing the right of way on what was known as its Pelican line, and in 1881, at the request of Mr. Galusha, then the solicitor of the road, who was unable to come to court, I tried one case for the company in his behalf. Since that time I have done no law business or any other business of any kind whatsoever, either for the Manitoba railway or the Great Northern, or for Mr. Hill, or for any other railroad company. During the winter of 1888-9, while the senatorial contest was pending at St. Paul, the Globe and the News, for purposes which I cannot explain, circulated the story that I was hired by the Great Northern railroad as its counsel at a salary of $10,000 a year and that that was the reason why I was about to quit congress. Never was a greater falsehood invented out of whole cloth. I was never solicited to become attorney for that or any other railroad company, and I never made any efforts to become the attorney of that or any other company, and have never, directly or indirectly, been the attorney of any railroad company."

"If I remember rightly," continued Mr. Nelson, "it appeared in Mr. Donnelly's slander case that at about the time he quitted congress, he was negotiating or planning to enter the service of some railroad company, and did become the "attorney" of the Hastings and Dakota, if my memory serves me right. I believe he claims that there was nothing wrong in that, inasmuch as he was poor and had quit congress. Now, I too quit congress a poor man, but I didn't even do as Mr. Donnelly did,—make an arrangement or attempted arrangement to enter the service of any railroad company, as its attorney or otherwise. On the contrary, on my return from congress in March, 1889, I settled at my home at Alexandria and resumed my law practice there—a general country practice in the county where I lived and several adjoining counties—just such a kind of practice as I had been engaged in among the people of that county before I went to congress. During all the time since my return from congress I have not only done no business for any railroad company or any officers thereof, but I have done considerable work against different companies. I have had among other legal work, over 50 land cases in the interior department on behalf of settlers against the Manitoba, Northern Pacific and other railway companies—mostly against the Manitoba company—and I have had two cases in the district court for Todd county on behalf of settlers, involving the title to disputed lands. One is the case of William Bowring against the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, in which I was attorney for Mr. Bowring; the other is the case of Sawyer, special commissioner on behalf of the Manitoba and Northern Pacific Railway Companies, against E. P. George, in which I am attorney for Mr. George."

"Pardon the suggestion, Mr. Nelson," said the reporter, grasping the opportunity which presented itself during a lull in the conversation, "but the people may ask for some tangible proof of these statements."

"Nothing easier," was the rejoinder, "I will demonstrate to you as clear as holy writ, and satisfy all honest men of the truth of what I say; come up to my room for a moment."

And suiting the action to the word Mr. Nelson led the way to the elevator, was swiftly whirled heavenward, and once in his room, produced the "missing papers" from a recess in his trunk, as triumphantly as though he was "doing" the heroics for an adapted melo-drama, merely remarking that "this is the correspondence had between me and the interior department through the Hon. Kittel Halvorson, touching a number of the land cases that I am interested in in the interior department."

The correspondence in question completely corroborates everything that Mr. Nelson had previously stated.

The correspondence and exhibits proved that Mr. Nelson had 16 land cases pending in the interior department against the Manitoba and Northern Pacific railroads; under date of May 16, 1892, he wrote to Kittel Halvorson, stating that some of the cases had been pending a long time and his clients were growing restless, asking Mr. Halvorson to see the secretary of the interior and inquire of him the status of the cases and what prospect there was for an early consideration. In reply, under date of June 10, Mr. Halvorson transmitted a communication from the first assistant secretary of the interior, saying that Mr. Nelson had been active in the prosecution of the cases and no blame could be attached to him or to the department for seeming delay.

RAILROAD MEN AND DRINK.

Many Great Disasters Have Come from the Whisky Bottle.

Managers of roads are aware of the risk and danger of the service rendered by men who use spirits, hence stringent rules are laid down, and efforts made to employ only healthy, temperate men, especially on trains and where great responsibility and exact duties are required. While the vast majority of trainmen on all railroads are practically total abstainers, there is always a small number who are concealed drinkers, growing worse steadily. The result of their drinking is always some accident and exposure with discharge. Often the accidents are of little interest to the public, because they are not attended with loss of life. In some instances the person who made the mistake is killed and his use of spirits (as the real cause of the accident) is concealed from the public. Where gross carelessness and stupidity result in an accident among experienced trainmen, the use of alcohol is not unfrequently the real cause.

These men are not public drinkers, and are known as temperate men, but after accidents it will appear that they have used spirits and probably carried it with them. There is another class of active, responsible trainmen, whose long tried services have given them reputation with the company, who all unexpectedly make very serious mistakes in their ordinary work, which result in great disasters. Alcohol and its compounds are often at the bottom of these sudden failures. Want of ordinary caution and sudden boldness in assuming a great risk, failure to remember orders and faulty reasoning are the usual symptoms. Such men use alcohol as a medicine and tonic to enable them to do their work better. They fully recognize the danger of large doses, but are deluded with the idea that in certain circumstances small doses are necessary for their work.

The fact is well known that the continuous strain and irregularity of railroad work soon wears out the brain and nervous system, producing states of exhaustion for which alcohol in any form is a most seductive tonic. To an overworked, tired out trainman, who has found spirits a perfect relief, no rules or restrictions can prevent him from taking spirits from the traveling saloon on the train, or the saloon at the station. Of course no one will see him, but his changed spirits and manner will tell the story. Those are the men who make the mistakes from which accidents come.

A tired brakeman took a glass of spirits and went back to flag an approaching train—fell asleep and a frightful disaster followed. An overworked engineer, after a glass of spirits at the station, failed to see the danger signal a few miles farther on and was killed in a frightful wreck. These and similar instances are repeated every year on nearly all the roads, only many of them simply involve the loss of property and are unnoticed. A railroad dispatcher at a saloon station after a glass of spirits gave the wrong order. Ten lives and over a million of dollars were lost. The dispatcher suicided in grief at his mistake.—Union Signal.

An Opinion on Scarfpins.

The men that have been affecting the scarfpins with the madeup bows, and also with the cravats and Windsors that need no holding in place and disclose the shirt button or stud beneath, are of the genus dude that typify the most offensive phase of overdoing in their aping of the fashions of the day.—Clothier and Furnisher.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The Twin City Jockey club's race meeting at Hamline closed Saturday.

A new iron bridge is to be erected across the Mississippi river at St. Cloud.

Prairie chickens are reported to be unusually numerous in the state this year.

J. N. Castle has been renominated for congress by the Democrats of the Fourth district.

General Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for vice president, will deliver several speeches in the state early in October.

The Minnesota League of American Wheelmen meets at Winona Sept. 6, 7 and 8. Great preparations are being made for the races.

A slight frost was reported from various parts of Southern Minnesota Thursday night of last week. No damage was done to crops.

Strong & Miller, of Winona, have sold their line of elevators on the Winona and Southwestern to the Marfield Grain company, of that city.

Alvah Eastman, the former owner of the Anoka Herald, has bought the St. Cloud Journal-Press from W. B. Mitchell. A daily will be started.

Near Albert Lea there is a farmer who harvests with a machine that went out of style fifteen years ago. Oxen draw it, and he binds the grain by hand.

Mrs. H. A. Hobart, state president, has issued the call for the sixteenth annual meeting of the state W. C. T. U., to be held at Stillwater, Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage association will be held at Hastings Sept. 6, 7 and 8. First session, 3 p. m., Sept. 6. Local societies are requested to send three delegates. Good speakers will be present.

On and after Sept. 5 next, Red Wing will have a new educational institution, known as the Red Wing Commercial College and School of Short Hand, in charge of Professors Curtis and Rosenberger.

Marvin Northrup, the boy who mysteriously disappeared from Winona about a year ago and was supposed to have been killed by his father, causing somewhat of a sensation at the time, has turned up at La Crosse, Wis. He left home because his father abused him.

The Wagner tenement block, a row of five two-story buildings, on the north side of the East Seventh street fill, shot from its foundation Saturday and slid into the hollow fifty feet below. The ruins soon took fire and in two hours the building was a thing of the past. Luckily no lives were lost, the inmates miraculously escaping before the crash came.

The accidents in factories in Minnesota for the past year, as reported to Labor Commissioner Powers, were 276. So far 171 factories have been heard from. Of the 276 there were 26 fatal. The remainder is made up of injuries to limbs. Mr. Powers says that investigation proves that nearly all these accidents could have been prevented by the use of proper safeguards.

The entire season's product of prison-made binding twine at Stillwater, with the exception of a few hundred pounds has been sold to the farmers of this state, and the factory will continue in full blast, the twine manufactured being stored for next season's sales. The product this season amounted to a little more than 800,000 pounds, and it is expected that the stock on hand by next harvest will treble this amount.

The Duluth, Port Arthur and Western railway has constructed seventy miles of its line, that much of the track being ironed and ready for use. The construction work is being continued and the line will be built to a point four miles south of the international boundary line this fall. The southerly terminus of the line during the late fall and winter will be the Gun Flint Lake mine, from which 10,000 tons of ore will be shipped over the new line this season.

A syndicate of Duluth men, of which A. M. Stearns is trustee, and in which F. L. Tedford, Morris O. Brooks, G. J. Atkins and Ned Howard are stockholders, reports the wonderful discovery of a gold quartz bearing vein at a point about a hundred miles northeast of the Soo, near the old Bruce mine. The vein has been traced for three miles and averages on the property of the company a width of about twenty feet. Shafts have been sunk fifty feet, and assays run from $20 to $200 per ton. Stamp mills will be erected at once.

A TRAIN DERAILED.

Three Tramps and a Number of Horses Killed at Heron Lake, Minn.

HERON LAKE, Minn., Aug. 20.—The east bound freight due here during the night broke into two parts when near Prairie Junction, and the rear portion of the train soon afterward, in going down a grade, collided with the forward portion and derailed a number of cars. There were nineteen tramps aboard, three of whom were killed in the wreck. A car load of horses were in the train, six of which were killed. It is impossible to learn the amount of the total damage.

Valuable Acquisitions.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 19.—Henry Hunt Snelling, the oldest surviving son of the late Colonel Josiah Snelling, now living at Cornwall, N. Y., has presented the State Historical society with handsomely framed portraits in water colors of the late Captain James Snelling, of the regular army, and also a son of Colonel Snelling and Mrs. Anna L. Snelling, the authoress, together with a photograph of himself and two medallions of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, executed by the sculptor, F. D. Jones, in 1851. The gifts were given prominent places in the art gallery.

DECLINES TO SUE.

WISCONSIN'S ATTORNEY GENERAL REFUSES TO BRING ACTION

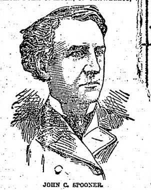
To Test the Last Apportionment Bill. Republicans to at Once Begin Proceedings to Nullify the New Law—Spoone Nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 20.—Attorney General O'Connor has notified the supreme court that he declined to bri suit on the petition of Charles F. Lam to test the legislative apportionmen law, on the ground that he considere the law within the rule laid down by the court, and a constitutional enactment. This action of the attorney general simplifies the case as it is in direct line with the wishes of the petitioners. They served their complaint on Secretary of State Cunningham during the afternoon. It is a long document and sets out in detail the alleged violations of the rules of equality required by the constitution. The whole suit, as in the Michigan and New York cases, may be said to hinge on discrepancies of population between the various districts. The secretary of state has twenty days in which to make answer, or till Sept. 8, but argument cannot be had before Sept. 20, unless the answer is made prior to the twenty-day limit. This will bring the decision along about Oct. 1. That, however, will be so close upon election day as to forbid, in the event of the law being nullified, an extra session being held and new apportionment made. Senator Vilas will argue the case for the secretary of state and ex-Senator Spooner, now the Republican candidate for governor, will, with Colonel George W. Bird, be his chief opponents.

SPOONER IS NOMINATED.

Wisconsin's Noted Ex-Senator Chosen to Head the State Republican Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—The Republican state convention which convened here at noon proved a most unanimous and harmonious affair. The strife among the various candidates for the respective positions which raged fast and furious since Monday morning vanished into the proverbial thin air upon the calling of the convention to order. The work of Senator Sawyer and a few of his friends among the candidates brought about the result. There were 855 delegates present and ex-United States Senator Spooner was unanimou nominated for governor by acclamati Hon. John C. Koch, of Milwaukee, v nominated for lieutenant governor, also by acclamation. The ticket was completed as follows:



JOHN C. SPOONER.

Secretary of state Robert W. Jackson, of Shawano; treasurer, Atley Peterson, Soldiers Grove; attorney general, James U. O'Neill, Neillsville; superintendent of public instruction, W. H. Chandler, of Dane; railway commissioner, John D. Bullock, of Jefferson; insurance commissioner, J. E. Heg, of Lake Geneva.

The platform adopted approves the Minneapolis platform and the administration of President Harrison; opposes the state bank plank in the national Democratic platform; favors amendment of the laws regulating the depositing of surplus state funds; reaffirms the declarations of the last state convention on the educational question; denounces the Democratic apportionment bill and the refusal of the last legislature to make adequate appropriation for a world's fair exhibit.

NOMINATED A TICKET.

Idaho Republicans In Session at Moscow. McConnell for Governor.

MOSCOW, Ida., Aug. 20.—The Republican state convention met here. James Shoup was made the permanent chairman. The committee on resolutions then reported the platform, which was adopted. It favors free and unlimited coinage of silver, protection to American industries as set forth in the national platform and strongly indorses the administration of President Harrison. Willis Sweet was renominated for congressman by acclamation, I. N. Sullivan was nominated for supreme judge, two ballots were taken for governor, as follows: First ballot, Ex-United States Senator W. J. McConnell, 60; Governor Wiley, 68; Moss, 25. Second ballot, McConnell, 66; Wiley, 38; Moss, 25; Wells, 1. The nomination of McConnell was made unanimous, and the co vention adjourned till morning.

Canals on Mars.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Aug. 20.—Up to the middle of August many of th canals of Mars, discovered in 1877 b Professor Schiaparelli, were mapped bu no one of them was seen to be double On the night of Aug. 17 Professors Schaebere, Campbell and Hussy made three entirely independent drawings, each of which shows one of the canals on Schiaparelli's map to be distinctly double. Thus the Lick observatory has the pleasure of confirming the discovery of Professor Schiaparelli in 1892 as it already had done by its observation in 1890.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WITH OUR EXCHANGES.

The McIntosh News tells us:—The council has bought signal flags and McIntosh now knows what the probable weather will be 24 hours ahead.—Edward McManus, State weigh master at Duluth, is in the village this week, looking after his farming interests here and repairing fences.—W. A. Hammond, of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, was doing business in the village Friday and Saturday of last week, and made the News a pleasant call. Mr. Hammond is an old newspaper man, and has, we believe, been a successful one. He is now one of the proprietors of the JOURNAL, having bought an interest in that paper last winter. By the way the JOURNAL has forgotten all about the farmer's alliance, and is into the republican party stronger than ever.

And the McIntosh Times says:—Twine and machinery have been going out rapidly the past week and the grain harvest is now fairly commenced. Though not general, some cutting was done last week, and as the hot weather of the past few days has been ripening the grain rapidly nearly everyone will have commenced cutting this week and the ticking of the harvester will soon be superseded by the whistle of the engine and the buzz of the separator.—W. A. Hammond, of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, was in the city Friday and Saturday getting acquainted with our citizens. Mr. Hammond is an affable gentleman and remembered this office with a fraternal call. He was much pleased with our city and its surroundings and was greatly surprised at the excellence and extent of our wheat fields.—The school board met on Wednesday last and engaged Mr. Yeo, a brother of Mrs. J. R. Glover, to teach the school for the coming term. Mr. Yeo, who is a fine appearing gentleman, and will, we trust, make a good teacher, arrived in the city Sunday, and the fall term would have commenced yesterday but for the sanitary condition of the school house, which needs a little renovating.

The East Grand Forks Courier contributes the following little batch of news items:—County Attorney olston was in the city Friday last. -Mayor McAdam has returned from innipeg.—G. F. Cowan has conuded to locate in Thief River Falls, here he will follow his profession artistic sign painting.—John Mikecky, the most prominent merant of Tabor, and a practical farm, will make the run for county nmissioner from this district as a ayed-in-the-wool Democrat. The sewer contract has been let to Hugh Ryan for $8,000. The length of the sewer will be about 1,200 feet, and will extend from the river along De Mers avenue to Fourth street.—During Thursday's storm about 11 o'clock a. m., Matts H. Erickson lost a yearling colt by lightning on his farm in Northland. The animal at the time was running in pasture, surrounded by a barbed-wire fence. No insurance.—The weather for the past ten days all through the northwest has been the hottest within the memory of man. Crops, which a few days ago were green, are now ripening with such rapidity that harvesting is general. Just what the yield will be is a much-mooted question, though there is no doubt but what late grain will not average half a crop.—Meranas Leeson planted six acres on the point to potatoes last spring, of the Early Rose variety. So far he has dug and marketed one acre, the output being 275 bushels. For part of them he received $1 per bushel, the balance netting him 65 cents per bushel. The potato crop on the Point is never a failure and the cry of frost and hail does not disturb the tillers of that fertile land. No better investment to-day presents itself than a few hundred dollars placed on the Point. Mr. Leeson's success as a small farmer on the Point during the past five or six years is only that of every other man who has farmed there with any degree of activity and common sense.

And the Fertile Journal says:—Farmers say it does not take as much twine this year as last. The grain is considerable thinner.—Henry Gaylord's team gave an exhibition of speed on our streets Tuesday night by running away.—J. S. Nichols had over 250 acres of wheat cut Wednesday night. He thinks he will have an average crop.—John Scott, the Liberty farmer, commenced cutting his grain Monday. Mr. Scott has about 600 acres of wheat to cut and has five binders in operation.—Fletcher Sankey has made himself a present of a new safety bicycle and can now be seen occasionally taking headers over his neighbors' fences.—M. G. Peterson shipped a car-load of stock to St. Paul last week. He was offered half a cent more a lb. here by our butchers than they netted him by shipping.

The Marshall County Banner, at Argyle, says:—H. Bivins returned from an extended pleasure trip below Thursday last.—The irrepressible Dan O'Connor spent last Thursday in town. Dan is in "the middle of the road," and will vote the people's party ticket.—Mr. Andrew Laing started for Crookston last Monday, where he has accepted a position in the Crawford & Son bakery. Mr. Laing is a thoroughly experienced baker, and we can recommend him to his employers. He is a social favorite, and many friends regret his departure from Argyle.

And the Warren Sheaf:—Grant Rossman was among the arrivals on Thursday morning. He will visit with his father and friends here for a while before returning to the State University.—A musical soiree was given at the elegant home of A. Grindeland on Friday evening of last week, in honor of Mrs. Ford, of Amherst, Wis., Mrs. Grindeland's sister-in-law, who has been here on a visit.—A republican club was organized in Argyle last Saturday and the following officers elected: President, H. L. Melgaard; first vice-president, Chas. N. Morin; second vice-president, Thos. Clark; secretary, Theo. Morck; treasurer, Don. Robertson; member county committee, H. W. Brown.

And the Warren Register tells us that:—Harvest began in earnest on Monday, and is progressing rapidly. The crop will not be a heavy one. A good deal of wheat has suffered from blight, the extent of which cannot be fully known till threshing time.—Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Wood took the train Wednesday evening of last week for Mason City, Iowa, where their daughter, Mrs. M. E. Todd, is very low from the effects of cancer, and where she has been for several months under medical treatment.—The hot wave that rolled in upon us several weeks ago remains with us, to the great discomfort of sweltering humanity. It is the longest spell of hot weather we have ever known in Warren. The ground is very dry here and rain is needed, while all around us, only a short distance away, rains have soaked the ground.—We see by the Banner and the Leader of last week that another paper is being talked of for Warren, to be published under the control of the leaders of the people's party here. Wonder what's the matter with the Banner! Isn't it straight enough on Donnelly's "platform of humanity?" How many organs do the gentlemen want in this county, anyway? Start her up, we are ready to subscribe.

The Detroit Record furnishes the following bit of gossip:—"Camp Comfort" was entertained last Friday evening by Miss Grace Holmes, and on Wednesday evening by the Misses Walker. This evening they will drive out to Miss Joe Sletten's and spend an enjoyable evening with her and her friend, Miss Brown, of Crookston.

And the Wabasha Herald says of one of Crookston's old time citizens, H. H. Dickmann:—H. H. and P. G. Dickmann, of Zumbrota, were summoned to Winona on Thursday last by a telegram announcing the death of their mother, Mrs. Geo. C. Dickmann, early in the morning of that day. At the time of her death she had reached the ripe old age of 89 years, while her husband still survives her, aged 86 years. Besides five children, twenty-five grand children and ten great-grand children mourn her timely taking away. Mr. and Mrs. Dickmann were married in Germany in 1828 and came to this country in 1852 and have resided in Minnesota since 1856. The funeral took place on Saturday at Winona.

This little political pointer we clip from the Glyndon News:—If Mr. Comstock were willing to be the candidate for congress, Clay county Republicans should give him a cordial support at the coming convention Sept. 1st. If his judgment or his strong personal preference be adverse to a second candidature, then Clay county ought to have no other "favorite." Republicans of the 7th district need an "available" candidate, true, but not so available as to be other than of good Republicanism. Running quality in a nominee is at all times important; never if at the sacrifice of prime-capability and good-desert.

And W. L. Palmer tells us in the Thirteen Towns, of Fosston:—The work of grading the race track of the fair association is going on, and the fence will soon be commenced. The premium list is in the hands of the printer and everything will be in first-class shape by fair time.—Miss Lena Soyick came up from Crookston Tuesday for a visit with her parents, who reside about eight miles east of this city. She is engaged at dressmakig with Mrs. A. K. Austin at the hub, and this is her first visit home for over a year.—Ed Bigelow came down from Red Lake Saturday where he has been for the past two months as engineer on Meehan Bros. steamboat, which was engaged in towing logs across the lake to Red Lake river. He gives the dimensions of the boat as being 101 feet long and 20 feet beam, and as good a hull as he ever saw.

And thus saith that lively paper, the Fisher Bulletin:—Max Ericsson was over from Crookston, Thursday.—Dick Doyle was at Crookston Saturday evening, and witnessed the opera at the Grand.—Miss Nellie Hunt, one of Crookston's handsomest young ladies, visited with Mrs. A. Truesdahl.—Lew Freeman was over from Grand Forks last Friday evening, visiting with W. J. Hammond.—L. C. McKnight and lady are visiting with their friends in Fisher. About the 15th of next month they will leave for their home at Orange, Cal., where they intend spending the winter.—At 11 o'clock a. m. sharp on Tuesday last, Rev. Hendrick, at the Catholic church, united in marriage Al. Whittimore and Miss Ellen Garrity. Richard Doyle officiated as groomsman and Miss Della Lanskey as bridesmaid. After the marriage ceremony the happy couple enjoyed a handsome dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bowman.—A party of young people repaired to the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Bain last Monday evening for an evening of pleasure. The new residence was thrown open and several hours were whiled away in dancing and social chat. An elegant lunch was served by the ladies of the party, and all expressed themselves as having a splendid time.—During the storm on Tuesday last, at about noon, a bolt of lightning struck the barn of Andrew Walker, at Keystone, and did considerable damage to the building, but fortunately the structure was not set on fire. The bolt entered the south end of the barn near the roof, descended into a stall on the lower floor, killed two horses, prostrated Mr. Walker, who was unharnessing the animals, killed one horse and knocked another down in an adjoining stall, then passed through the side of the barn into a pig pen, killing six pigs, thence to a hay pile, killing an old dog, and from thence into space. Jas. Chalmers and Robt. Walker were in the barn and within a few feet of the horses which were killed, but received no injury. Mr. Walker, when prostrated by the lightning, fell into the manger, but was quickly removed into his house, where he rallied under the care of Dr. Fawcett. A slight blue mark on his forehead and a hole through the rim of his hat showed how near death Mr. Walker had been.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1892.

HOGS—Steady. Range of prices, $5.00@5.40.

CATTLE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.50@3.70; good steers, $2.50@3.50; prime cows, $2.50@2.75; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $2.50@3.50; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.50@2.00; feeders $1.75@2.25; bulls, stags and oxen, $1.00@1.75.

SHEEP—Market steady. Muttons, $3.50@4.20; lambs, $3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders $2.00@3.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 600; sheep, 175; horses, 53.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22, 1892.

WHEAT—August closed, 72¼c; September opening, 72⅛c; highest, 72⅜c; lowest, 72c; closing, 72¼c; December opening, 75⅛c; highest, 75¼@75⅜c; lowest, 74c; closing, 75⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 79⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 65@70c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Aug. 22, 1892.

CATTLE—Weak, 10@20c lower.

HOGS—Steady. Heavy, $5.45@5.90; mixed and medium, 5.35@5.85; light, $5.30@5.85.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 25,000; hogs, 23,000; sheep, 1,500.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 75⅝c.
CORN—September, 51⅞c.
OATS—September, 33⅞c; May, 36⅞c.
PORK—September, $11.20; January, $12.55.
SHORT RIBS—September, $7.85; January, $6.60.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 75@75⅛c.
CORN—September, 51⅝@51¾c; May, 53⅛c.
OATS—September, 34¼; May, 37¾.
PORK—September, $11.97½; January, 12.40.
LARD—September, $7.50; January, $7.00.

Stone Rollingpins.

Among the most valuable of the stoneware utensils are the rollingpins, which seem to come nearer to solving the problem of a rollingpin than any other. A wooden rollingpin is certainly not all that could be desired. It is not cold, it is apt to become rough, and it is always an absorbent of grease, and needs to be repeatedly scrubbed to be kept clean. Paste cannot stick to a roller of stoneware, it is so highly glazed. It is nearly as cold as marble and far better, because it is lighter. The plate glass rollingpins which were introduced by some ingenious inventor some years ago, and which were intended to be filled with cracked ice in order to chill them, proved to be a failure.

As on any glass dish containing ice water, beads of moisture settled on the outside when the rollingpin was filled, and a drop of moisture, as every expert pastry maker knows, is sufficient to injure the best pastry. Yet the inventor builded better than he knew. So cool and smooth was his glass rollingpin that housekeepers speedily adopted it without the ice filling.

Why does not some ingenious inventor give us a rollingboard of enameled wood, something that is cold on the surface and not too expensive for universal use? Or has the art of enameling wood never been brought to perfection, like the art of enameling metal? A marble or slate board is heavy, and a marble pastry table is cumbrous and expensive for family use.—New York Tribune.

Not Surprised.

Neighbor (breathlessly)—Oh, Mrs. Harddluck, your little son Johnny found a dynamite bomb, and took it into a stable down town and broke it with an ax, and blew up the stable and all the buildings around it.

Mrs. Harddluck—Land sakes! I wonder what that boy will be up to next.—Good News.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CASUALTIES.

Fire in the furniture factory of Shiverich & Co., Omaha, did $100,000 damage.

Five negro children were cremated at Griffin, Ga. Their parents had gone to church.

Two persons were killed and twenty injured in a railroad wreck in Maryland Saturday.

A fire in the town of Servosk, Russia, dettroyed 300 houses, and made 2,500 persons homeless.

Woodville, Mich., which is built over an abandoned mine, is in danger of sinking and will probably be abandoned.

A construction train ran into an open switch near Coshocton, O. Six were killed and fifteen others seriously injured, two fatally.

It is reported at Houston, Tex., that the two-masted schooner Snow Flake, Captain Fontroy, with a party of fifteen on board, was capsized in a squall on the coast below Huma, all on board being lost.

At Tredegar, Monmouthshire, England, a lodging house for unmarried men burned. Nine men were killed by jumping from the burning building and nine more bodies have been taken from the ruins.

FOREIGN.

The British parliment has been prorogued, to meet in February.

Many of the striking cab drivers of Paris have returned to work.

Greece declines to participate in the Columbian celebration at Genoa.

Many deaths from the heat are reported from all parts of Germany and France.

Quarantine has been established at every port of Denmark against vessels arriving from Russian ports.

A convention has been signed between Russia and China by which many concessions are made to the former country.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard says three French officers and a lady have been arrested as spies at Myslowitz, Silesia.

The Rome correspondent of the London Daily News says that the pope will raise to the cardinalate Archbishop Vaughn, Archbishop Walsh and Bishop MacDonnell.

Russia has assured the Chinese government that Colonel Yanoff's expedition is merely an exploring party with scientific purposes and will not occupy any part of the Pamirs.

A commission has been formed in Hamburg to consider plans for an exhibition there in 1897 or 1898. Several million marks have been guaranteed already for the enterprise.

Much disquiet has been caused at Berlin by a statement on semi-official authority that there will be an increase in the military budget on account of the apprehensions of approaching war.

A dispatch from Paris states that Italy has offered to grant France the privileges of the "most favored nation" clause in a commercial treaty if France will allow Italy the benefit of the minimum tariff. It is believed that such a reciprocal arrangement will shortly be concluded.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

Republicans of the Ninth Wisconsin district nominated Myron H. McCord for congress.

The Tennessee People's party has endorsed the independent candidacy of Governor Buchanan.

The Democratic national campaign committee has decided to establish branch headquarters in Chicago.

William J. Campbell, member of the Republican national committee from Illinois, has returned to Chicago from New York. He confirms the report that the idea of establishing branch headquarters at Chicago has been abandoned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Harrison was 59 years of age Saturday.

The Twin City running races at Hamline closed Saturday.

Mme. Trebelli, the noted singer, is dead, at Etreatart, France.

At New Egypt, N. J., a Mr. Widman killed a ten-foot adder in his parlor.

The German veterans reunion, or kreigerbund, is in session at Kansas City.

About one thousand Eau Claire mill men have struck for ten instead of eleven hours as a day's work.

Nancy Hanks trotted a mile in 2:07 1-4 at Chicago. This beats the world's record by a full second.

There is a probability of a strike among Pennsylvania miners over a proposed reduction in wages.

The Olympic club is trying to arrange a match between Fitzsimmons and Hall as a fourth event in the Sullivan series.

Ted Pritchard, the English champion pugilist, was defeated by Jim Hall, the Australian, in four rounds.

J. D. Washburn, United States minister to Switzerland, will sail from Havre for New York on Sept. 10. It is reported that he will not return to Switzerland.

Logan Murphy, 17 years old, who killed his father in cold blood, and, since his stay in jail, murdered a fellow prisoner, was lynched at Winchester, Ky., Tuesday.

Dr. Daniel W. Shea, A. M., Ph. D., of Harvard university, has accepted the chair of physics in the University of Illinois, to which he was called some time ago.

Fitzsimmons the pugilist has fallen heir to $50,000 by the death of a brother in New Zeland. The bequest is coupled with a request that the pugilist give up the ring forever.

The secretary of state has authorized the surrender to the British authorities of a British subject named Robert Dann, now under arrest in San Francisco for a murderous assault committed on the high seas.

LEADERS WILL MEET.

Heads of the Various Railroad Organizations Called to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—For ten days Grand Master Sweeney, of the switchmen's order, has been in this city seeking to encourage and planning for the welfare of the men, about 5,000 in number in number, who were formerly the movers of freight traffic in the various railroad yards hereabouts. He has seen the companies secure new forces, and he has witnessed the almost entire restoration of the conditions as they were before his followers quit work. He has now asked the heads of all the other labor organizations allied with the switchmen in railroad work to meet him here. Already Mr. Sargent is here and the others are expected soon. Mr. Sweeney will lay the circumstances of the recent switchmen's strike in this city before his colleagues with the purpose, it is fair to presume, of securing, if he can, the consent to a strike of the men represented by each of the executive heads who will sit in conference with Mr. Sweeney. That the switchmen's leader would be able to influence the firemen to strike was a hope which, if entertained by Mr. Sweeney, was promptly set at rest by Mr. Sargent's statement that he would never consent to the withdrawal of his men from their occupations unless joined by the members of other railway organizations. With this position as an early precedent in the conference situation of the leaders it is not an unfair assumption that other executive heads will take the same position. If this shall prove to be true, then all must go out or none will quit.

RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

The Grain and Flour Blockade at Buffalo Being Cleared Up.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Everything is running smoothly at the Central elevators, the only interruption being caused by the breaking of car-hauling machinery. In all 350,000 bushels have been taken out and sent on its way East during the past twenty-four hours. The Lehigh Valley company have several crews at work and the tracks on the Tiff farm are being cleared up. Work in the Lehigh Valley flour houses is going on although there is some delay in getting empty cars. The Lake Shore looks lovely and the yards are filled with empty and loaded cars mixed promiscuously, plainly showing the absence of the care takers. The Lake Shore has three engines at work and are doing considerable work, but the non-union men do not seem able to handle the freight as fast as it comes in.

MUST PAY TOLLS.

A Retaliatory Proclamation Against Canada Issued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The president has issued a proclamation directing that from and after Sept. 1, 1892, until further notice a toll of 20 cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight, of whatever kind or description, passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations; and, to that extent, suspending from and after said date the right of free passage through St. Mary's Falls canal of any and all cargoes or portions of cargoes, to transmit to Canadian ports.

Caused Surprise Over the Line.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—President Harrison's proclamation against Canada is the sole topic of conversation here. The move was entirely unexpected and will likely necessitate the early meeting of the cabinet. Will Canada back down? This is the question every one is asking at the hotels, on the street and at the clubs. Although no official opinion can be learned, owing to the absence of the various ministers from the city, there is a general impression that the Dominion government having taken a fling by declining to abolish the rebate of canal tolls until the end of the season will not humiliate itself by a complete back down.

DENOUNCE THE PRESIDENT.

Canadians Bitter Against the Proclamation of the President.

TORONTO, Aug. 22.—The press of Canada is bitter in its denunciation of the proclamation of the president of the United States, issued late Saturday, imposing a toll on vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal. The Mail is the only paper thus far seen that does not join in the general denunciation. The Mail says it does not think the matter serious or that it is going to lead to reprisals.

The General Impression.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 2.—A special from Ottawa to The Globe says: The general impression here is that the government will call an emergency meeting of the cabinet and abolish the rebate system altogether.

Addressed Eight Thousand.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Dr. Talmage addressed an audience of 8,000 during the evening at the town hall in Birmingham. It was the largest religious meeting ever held in the city. An immense crowd gathered outside the hall unable to gain admission. After an address lasting fifteen minutes to the audience inside the hall he spoke to the audience outside. The pressure of the crowd was so great that the carriage from which the speaker spoke was almost crushed under him.

Two Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—A terrific explosion involving the loss of two lives occurred at 3 a. m. on the Iron Mountain road. Engineer C. W. Blunderfield and Robert Prather, fireman, were in charge of an engine to which was attached a freight train. The boiler exploded and Blunderfield was hurled from his cab a distance of 150 feet. The fireman was in the tender and his body and head were torn to pieces.

BLOOD SPILLED.

KNOXVILLE VOLUNTEERS FIGHT A BATTLE WITH MINERS.

Three of the Former and Two of the Latter Killed in the Engagement. General Carnes Also Reported to Have Lost Four Men in a Skirmish—Miners Finally Surrender.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 20.—In a battle between soldiers and miners near Coal Creek just after daylight three of the former and two of the latter were killed. A number on both sides were also injured. The troops engaged in the fight were 125 volunteers from Knoxville and about 100 soldiers of the Second regiment. The miners were ambushed in the mountains and the military were shot down without warning.

A SKIRMISH.

Reported That General Carnes Lost Four Men in a Fight Near Clinton.

CLINTON, Tenn., Aug. 20.—General Carnes, at the head of the Chattanooga complement, reached here at 8 o'clock p. m. He was warned that dynamite had been placed on the track and he disembarked his men, formed them into columns and started on the march to Coal Creek. The night was dark and the road wound through heavy timber. Five miles east of Clinton the advance skirmishers of General Carnes' forces heard voices in the timber, and challenging, were answered with a volley which seemed to be all around them. No one was hit and the skirmish line fell back on the main body, which was now rapidly advancing. The firing increased, but the militiamen stood their ground like veterans. In Tennessee mines the miners were in full retreat, carrying with them several wounded. Four of their dead were left in the underbrush. General Carnes' casualties amounted to four dead and six wounded.

ALMOST A DEAD MAN.

A Leader of the Miners Saves His Neck by Turning States Evidence.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Aug. 21.—A party of citizens through strategy secured the notorious agitator, Bud Lindsay, who has been a prisoner here for the past two days, from his guards and conducted him up the valley toward Briceville, a few miles south of this place, for the purpose of lynching him. They were fully determined and would undoubtedly have carried out their purpose but for the pitiable pleadings of Lindsay and his solemn promise to go with the troops and point out every man in the mountains who was implicated in the late miners' troubles. His life was spared on this condition. He was brought to Coal Creek and will be used to identify outlaws. He is a deputy United States marshal.

CHARGED WITH SPYING.

State Commissioner of Labor Ford Arrested at Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 21.—The arrest of Commissioner of Labor Ford by General Carnes has produced a genuine sensation. He is also inspector of mines—one of the most important offices in the state. He is a shoemaker by trade and knows positively nothing about mine engineering, and got his appointment from the governor as a recognition of organized labor. Ford came here four years ago from New York and was for two years a foreman in a Knoxville factory. He has a good tongue and soon became a leader among the workmen, and as an agitator was a success. The governor appointed him over the protest of all the coal companies who were required by law to keep their mines in safe conditions under heavy penalties. When the trouble with the miners came came up last summer he took a prominent position on the side of the dissatisfied miners. He is under arrest as a spy. On his person was found a number of telegrams and letters proving that he had played the part of a spy on the present militia movement. He would under false pretense get valuable information regarding the intention of the governor and military movements and then telegraph the miners.

MANY DEAD MINERS.

Fifteen Bodies Found in the Vicinity of Coal Creek.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Aug. 22.—The troops have returned from Briceville. They met with very little resistance. A negro desperado and miner sympathizer who had sworn to kill the first soldier whom he met, offered resistance and was shot dead, a dozen or more bullets piercing him through. As the train came to a standstill there was a shot fired from the window of a store. No one was seen inside, but Colonel Seiver immediately returned the fire with his revolver, the bullet passing through a pane of the window. About 125 miners were taken prisoners and brought back to this place, and they are now under a strong guard. Troops who went to Briceville were in command of General Carnes, instead of Sevier. A miner has just been captured in the vicinity wearing a lieutenant's full uniform and sword. Where he obtained them is a mystery. A full uniform was also found in the mountains late in the afternoon.

The four dead men who fought for the state fell in two places. Walt Hall and Given were killed in the skirmish which followed the ambush on Major Carpenter's men; Waterman and Smith fell in Fort Anderson in the first battle with the miners—the first by the premature explosion of the howitzer and the second by a bullet from the miners. Fifteen dead miners have been found and there are probably more lying around in the woods.

Boyd Declines Renomination.

OMAHA, Aug. 22.—Governor Boyd declines renomination. He promises to work hard for the party this fall and predicts success with the state ticket if good men are nominated.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 64.
2 Northern 53.
3 Northers 40.

F. L. Durand spent the Sabbath at the lake.

Charlie Vine invites JOURNAL readers to call and sample his meats.

Dick Plumb was one of the jolly Fisherites in the city on Monday.

Yon Yonson drew many people from surrounding villages, Red Lake Falls contributing 25 or 30.

Mike Luguee threshed his last year's wheat last week. He had 650 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat.

Rev. R. H. Battey went out to the lake on Tuesday morning for a duck hunt and a bit of recreation.

J. F. Creamer and Sam Rosenthal went out to the lake on Sunday morning returning on Monday.

J. G. McGrew started last week for a trip to the Northwest Territories. Expects to be gone two weeks.

The Yon Yonson male quartette sang in the Baptist church at the morning service on Sunday last.

A fine rain on Friday last did lots of good for fall plowing. The ground was getting to be exceedingly dry.

Mrs. Wm. Anglim welcomed the coming of her mother, Mrs. B. F, Durham, of La Crosse, on Sunday evening.

Bert Duntley takes possession of his new residence in Jerome's Addition this week. Bert has a fine house.

Miss Emma Veronneau goes to Chicago this week to select the fall millinery stock for Veronneau & Adams.

Marcus Johnson was in the city last week chatting with friends. In the evening he occupied a box at the Grand.

Henry Steege is into his harvest field red-hot. Says his yield this year will not exceed one-half the usual amount.

The police have been quietly nosing about for a clue to the Morris robbery, but as yet nothing definite has transpired.

Geo. Messick came up from Duluth last week and while here sold his farm near Euclid to John Tiedeman. George is coining wealth.

The Red Lake Falls club crossed bats with the C. O. D. nine on the diamond on Saturday last and were beaten by a score of 9 to 12. Come again, boys.

Among the attractions for the early future are Haverly's minstrels at the Grand on the evening of the 29th and a circus on some other date out in a tent somewhere.

Lewis Ellington returned from Thief River Falls on Monday afternoon glad to be home once more. Says the Falls is booming and the crops look fine up that way.

W. L. Palmer of the Fosston Thirteen Towns, was in the city on Sunday. W. L. is wild to go to Washington with the boys for encampment and will try and make arrangements to go.

Chas. Misner has fixed his barber shop up in elegant shape and is now ready to greet his old friends with his usual genial smile. He has other improvements in contemplation for the near future.

If you are going to the Encampment at Washington remember that the B. & O. road takes you through a large portion of the country made famous by the late war. You should secure transportation via that route.

Most of our noted huntsmen started out after quacks on Saturday—some of 'em on Sunday. The withdrawal of legal protection by limitation ripened the duck crop and rendered that festive bird lawful prey—if a fellow knows how to shoot.

Tom Harris is as busy as two men moving buildings in these days. Besides the work he has in Crookston he is clearing a space in Grand Forks 100x100 feet on which will be erected a brick block before snow flies. Tom says he is going to the encampment at Washington next month all the same.

The prospects are favorable for harvesting the present crop without a frost, though we are told that there are a few pieces that will require until September 10th to mature. Harvesting is general in the county this week and all of the early sowed grain is now out of danger from frost should it come. The average amount in Polk county will be 50 per cent short at least.

J. V. Cherry, Gen. Traveling agent for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was in the city last week looking up the matter of transportation for the old vets to the coming encampment at Washington. His road has made a rate of $16.30 from Chicago and return, which, with the fare to Chicago, would make the round trip cost $35 from Crookston to Washington. Col. Cobham Post is trying to arrange for a through sleeper and every member of the Post who intends to go should notify Adjutant V. D. Carruth of his intention at once. If 40 tickets can be sold a car can be secured and the rate will be much less than excursion rates.

John Hunter has returned to the soldiers' home at Minnehaha.

W. A. Hammond spent the Sabbath with friends in Bismarck.

L. J. Columbus went out to the lake on Sunday to rusticate a little.

Prof. Moore and wife have returned from the lake ready for their duties in school.

Elias Steenerson purchased a fine span of working horses of S. L. Collins on Thursday of last week.

Will Himmelsback came in for his twine on Monday expecting to commence cutting in the afternoon.

Mrs. Chas. W. Mead and two daughters, of Red Lake Falls, were in the city on Monday the guests of Mrs. S. L. Collins.

Geo. Bunzy came in from Mentor on Thursday of last week. Says harvesting is well along and wheat promising well.

The event of a life-time to the old vets will be the 26th annual encampment that begins at Washington, D. C. on Sept. 19th.

Maj. H. E. Stansbury left for the soldiers' home at Minneapolis on Saturday evening. He expects to be able to return before winter.

The Presbyterian Sunday school enjoyed a picnic in Desmarais' grove west of the city on Thursday last. A royal good time is reported.

C. Stuhr was in from Euclid on Monday. Is cutting one of the best crops of wheat he ever raised. Expects to finish and begin threshing in about two weeks.

J. G. McGrew and John Watts left last Friday morning to join an excursion party at Gretna, who are going to Calgary and Edmonton in the British northwest. The C. P. R. R. is making a rate of one cent a mile for the round trip.

H. E. Boen, candidate for congress on the People's party ticket, was in the city last week looking after his fences. This is his first visit to this city and he expressed great pleasure in what he saw. He was kind enough to say that he thinks Crookston has a great future before it.

"Yon Yonson" had a good house at the Grand on Saturday evening and gave good satisfaction. Gus Heege, in the title rôle, is excellent and his support is good, the male quartette being among the best that ever visited our city. The audience was well satisfied.

The school-marms took possession of the city in bevys and squads on Tuesday morning. Examination at the court house. Their bright, rosy faces makes our old watch tick faster neath our Sunday-go-to-meetin' weskit. Supt. V. D. Carruth informs us that there is a large attendance at this session.

Louis Huot was in from Louisville on Monday. Says he will finish cutting as fine a crop of wheat this week as he ever harvested, and the wheat in Louisville is of excellent quality and will yield well. It was all put in well, in good season and promises to be up to the usual average, if not better.

Earnest Moeckel and wife, of Ashland, Wis., arrived in the city on Tuesday morning for a short visit with relatives and friends in this city. Mr. M. is a Crookston old-timer, has been away five years and says he sees many and great improvements since he left. They took the train on Wednesday evening for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. August George, at Ada.

Much to the surprise of all who have known about the case, August Walter appears to be recovering his health. It will be remembered that not long since he went to Germany to consult famous physicians there who advised him to return home and get his affairs in shape as he had not long to live. He came home, kept living right along and this summer seems to be regaining his lost health.

W. F. Zwickey, who spent a few days with friends in the city last week says that the State of Washington intends to cut a big cheese at the World's Fair. The log, lumber and shingle display will require 150 cars to transport, while the display of minerals and cereals will be equally great. The state intends to erect a building that will cost $25,000 aside from the transportation of the materials, and it will require $200,000 to carry out the plans they have made. The Northern Pacific railroad carries the exhibit and building material free.

Will Van Dyke showed up in good form on Monday, having rode all the way from Alexandria on a pony since Friday afternoon. He left late in the afternoon, making Ashby that night, Barnesville Saturday night, Ada Sunday night, at Crookston Monday about 11 o'clock. Says if he can sell his pony he will return by train and give the cow-boy act a rest. Will has been back from the coast about 18 months, was in medical college in Chicago last winter and expects to return there for next winter. He says the improvements he notices in this city since he was last here are wonderful.

Wm. Hooper had a horse severely injured on a plow on Tuesday morning. Dr. M. Le Guee went out and patched the animal up in good shape.

In the base ball game between Crookston and Red Lake Falls last Saturday "Doc" Rutledge struck out 16 men in six innings. "Doc's" curves fool 'em all.

Prof. Snider, of the experimental station at Minneapolis, was in the city Saturday, and under the guidance of Mr. M. E. Kirsch was collecting specimens of our soil.

R. G. Marlette starts this week for a business trip to Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. Expects to be gone about two weeks. He talks very strongly of putting a gasoline engine into his elevator.

Last week conductor Sands received a telegram saying that his wife was very much worse, and left for St. Paul at once, returning with Mrs. Sands on Tuesday morning. Mrs. S. went to St. Paul on a visit some three weeks since and was taken sick there. She is very much better at present, and doing nicely.

Wm. Box Jr. arrived from South Bend, Wash., on Tuesday morning looking as fresh and bright as ever. Says the reason he was a few hours later than Will Van Dyke was that Will had a pony to ride while he had to come on foot. Says Pete Bauchemin is coining wealth and John McLean will be a millionaire just as soon as real estate braces up a bit. Will has great faith in that country. He has come back to Polk county to see about his harvesting operations near Warren, and will return to the coast later on.

Members of Col. Cobham Post who intend to go to Washington, should be at the next meeting on Sept. 2d, as it is quite essential that arrangements for transportation be made for a coach if the comrades desire to engage a special coach. If this is not practicable then arrangements should be made in Washington for a place to sleep, and as comrade H. E. Cooke expects to start on Sept. 3d, arriving in Washington the week before the encampment opens, he can secure quarters for all who desire them, providing he knows how many will go. All who intend to go should not fail to attend the next post meeting, or if that is impossible should notify Adj. V. D. Carruth of their intention to attend the encampment.

COMPLETED A BIG DEAL.

Consolidation of the Lehigh Valley Road and Great Northern Steamship Line.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—The Lehigh Valley Transportation company and the Northern Steamship company, the lake end of the Great Northern railroad, were practically consolidated Friday and will be put under one management beginning Sept. 1. John Gordon, general manager of the Northern Steamship company, will be at the head of the consolidated company. General Manager W. P. Henry, of the Lehigh Valley, has resigned. This will give the Reading trust a direct opening to the Pacific coast over the Great Northern, which is now being extended to Seattle. The new company will have by far the best fleet of steamers now afloat on fresh water. Eleven of them are of steel, all built within a few years, and of the highest class of marine architecture. In all there will be eighteen boats and they are worth not less than $3,500,000.

John Gordon, the head of the consolidated company, is an old Chicago man, having been agent of the Anchor line in that city before coming to Buffalo three years ago to take the management of the then new Northern Steamship company. As a steamboat man Mr. Gordon has few equals on the lakes. From a railroad point of view the consolidation of the Great Northern and Reading interests will have an important hearing on trunk line interests. For some time the Erie and Great Northern have had close traffic arrangements which of course will be terminated. The Erie will be compelled to make other arrangements for lake shipping business.

New Encampment Feature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A new feature has been introduced into the grand encampment of the G. A. R. next September by the proposition to open the various churches of the city from 8 to 9 a. m. each day of the encampment week for a series of chaplain's camp fires to be addressed in short talks by chaplains and others, with the accompaniment of patriotic music, etc.

Shall It Be Bread or Beer?

One-fifteenth of Germany's cultivated land is devoted to the liquor traffic, which is making it a question of beer or bread for the poorer classes of that country. The drink question is thus becoming an important one in the political economy of Germany. Professor Schmoller, of Berlin, an able political economist, thus writes: "Among our working people the conditions of domestic life, of education, of prosperity, of progress or degradation are all dependent on the proportion of income which flows down the father's throat. The whole condition of our lower and middle classes—one may, even without exaggeration, say the future of our nation—depends on this question. If it is true that half our paupers become so through drink, it gives us some estimate of the costly burden which we tolerate. No other of our vices bears comparison with this

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Aug. 20th, 1892.

Blomdahl, J. A.
Carson, Anna Julia, Mrs.
Stoneburner, Clarence—2
Stacy, Peter.
Haas, John.
Nelson, Kristiand, M
Stewart, Allie.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

For Sale.

One Eagle Well machine in good repair. For particulars address

A. LEPPERT,
[18-23] Wylia, Minn.

Wanted.

A good, steady boy to learn the printing business. Apply at the JOURNAL office.

Don't become constipated. Take Beecham's Pills.

Ignatius Donnelly's Record.

Democratic in 1856.
Republican in 1860.
Bolter Republican in 1868.
Independent indorsed by Democrats in 1870.
Republican in 1871.
Democratic (Greeleyite) in 1872.
Greenbacker later.
Northern Minnesota Democrat in 1878.
Democrat in 1880.
Democratic aggregation in 1884.
Alliance early in 1888.
Republican later in 1888.
Alliance in 1890.
People's party in 1892.

This record shows Mr. Donnelly to be the most popular politician of the period.—Red Wing Republican.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication August 18th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry A. Bruns and Matilda Bruns, his wife, to George H. Taylor, bearing date the 30th day of October, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book 44 of mortgages, on pages 188-192. And whereas the said George H. Taylor the owner and holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth and represented by the notes therein described upon which default has occurred, due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof including principal and interest upon the notes in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Four hundred and fifty-four and 40-100 ($454.40) dollars; and whereas said mortgagee has been compelled to, and has paid the taxes upon the lands in said mortgage described as follows: 1889, $19.53; 1890, $18.50; and 1891, $14.93. And whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Situate, lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (se¼ ne¼) the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (ne¼ se¼) and lot eight (8) in Section No. six (6); also lot No. one (1) in Section No. seven (7), all in Township No. one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of range No. forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred forty-three 25-100 acres, more or less, and all in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated August 17th, A. D. 1892.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
Mortgagee

TAYLOR & WOODARD,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
920 Guaranty Loan Building,
[18-24] Minneapolis, Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Aug, 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) and interest on said sums from the 9th day of October, 1886, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frederick Bleier to Francis J. Detling, bearing date the 9th day of October, A. D 1886, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 22 of mortgages, on page 96, which mortgage, together with the debt thereby secured, was duly assigned by said Francis J. Detling, mortgagee, to Joseph Z. Perron by written assignment, dated the 28th day of February, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of March, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 56 of mortgages, on page 119; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered one, (1) two, (2) and three, (3) in block numbered forty, (40) in Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, according to the plat thereof on file in the Register of Deeds office in and for said County and State, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated August 20th, A. D. 1892.

JOSEPH Z. PERRON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

P. G. FALARDEAU,
Attorney for Assignee,
[19-25] Red Lake Falls, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 23d, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on September 5th, 1892, viz: Mary Carpenter, Hd. No. 12,488, for the se¼ sw¼ and lot 8, Sec. 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Bolvin, Fred Coe, Henry Huot, Ferdinand Pepin, all of Huot P. O. Polk county, Minn.

[15-20] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.
Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

It is a Pleasure
To You,
Your Wife,
or Daughter
TO OWN A
HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE.
They are the Best in the World for Service, Durability and Beauty of Design.
FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENT—
$5 PER MONTH, AT
C. H. Saake's Jewelry Store.

"To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good within our reach, is the great art of life."
—Samuel Johnson.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Those who take advantage of these offerings will make no error.

Ladies' fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes,	19c., should be 25c.
Ladies fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes,	11c., should be 15c.
Ladies' summer corsets,	38c., should be 75c.
Ladies' white buckskin gloves,	79c., should be $1.
Ladies' colored, hemstiched handkerchiefs, all linen,	8c., should be 25c.
Anderson's Ginghams,	19c., should be 30c.
Black Cotton Bedford cord,	12c., should be 20c.
English suitings,	16c., should be 25c
English cashmeres,	16c., should be 25c.
All wool challies,	48c., should be 65c.
Ladies' black satine shirt waists,	62c., should be 85c.
Ladies white embroidered shirts,	$1.11, should be $1.50.
Childrens' "black" satine blouse	38c., should be 65c.
Children's straw hats	25c., should be 50c.
Caildren's straw hats	50c., should be $1.
Children's straw hats	60c., should be $1.25.
Children's straw hats	75c., should be $1.50.
Children's straw hats	$1.00, should be $2.00
Black polka dot organdies	11c., should be 15c.

Our closing sale of REMNANTS at depleting prices is now in progress.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

ADDENDA—Our fall stock of Carpets is now "enroute."

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Thursday, Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Thursday, Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 28th, 1888, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, December 31st, 1888 in book 42 of mortgages, page 17, whereby John Boden, unmarried, mortgagor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-one, 31) in Township one hundred and forty-eight, (148) of Range forty-one. (41) in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $365.65, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $42.12, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $407.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on October 8th, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said county to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 15th, 1892.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President.
Mortgagee.

H. C. GILBERT & CO., Attorneys,
[19-25] St. Paul, Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Aug. 25th, 1892.)
(Last publication Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated July 22d, 1889, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, August 19th, 1889, in book 42 of mortgages, page 105, whereby Ole H. Rustan and Barbo Rustan, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of Section thirteen, (13) in Township one hundred and forty-nine, (149) of Range forty-one, (41) in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $348.77. to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $56.47, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $400.24.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on October 8th, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

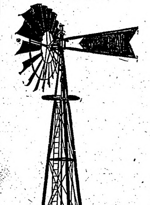
Dated August 15th, 1892.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.

H. C. GILBERT & CO., Attorneys
[19-25] St. Paul, Minn.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

THE IMPERIAL



All Steel Windmill,
Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.
We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING, ANTI-FREEZING FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.
Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.
CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,
Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

E. D. SCHREADER
Veterinary Surgeon.

All Calls receive Prompt Attention.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1892. NO. 20

WHAT $100 WILL DO!

WHY NOT KEEP HOUSE?

PARLOR.

Brussels Carpet, full spring Lounge	$ 6.50
Patent Swing Rocker	7.75
Rattan Rocker	3.85
20 yds Best all wool Carpet	13.50
Oak Center Table with Shelf	3.00
Pair window blinds	90
	$35.50

BED ROOM.

Large, showy, antique Ash Suit	$16.75
Spring Mattress	5.50
Pair 6-lb. Feather Pillows	2.50
Pair extra cotton-filled Quilts	3.75
15 yds Carpet	6.50
	$35.00

DINING ROOM.

Six-foot oval or square Table		$ 4.75
Six high back Dining Chairs		6.50
One Oak Sideboard, large mirror		18.75
		$30.00
Kitchen Table	$1.75	
Four Kitchen Chairs	1.65	—$3.40

Here are the Figures:

Parlor Furniture	$ 35.50
Bed Room Furniture	35.00
Dining Room Furniture	30.00
Kitchen Furniture	3.40
	$103.90
Cash Discount	3.90
Total,	$100.00

Crookston Furniture Co.

LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.
CITY OF CROOKSTON.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in Barrette's addition to the city of Crookston to be present at a regular meeting of the city council to be held on Tuesday evening, October 11th, 1892, and state cause if any there be why said addition should not be vacated by the city of Crookston.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[19-25] City Clerk.

Notice to Contractors

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.
CITY OF CROOKSTON.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston for building a retaining wall and otherwise repairing the approaches to the Sampson addition bridge in the city of Crookston as per plans and specifications now on file in the city engineer's office. Bids to be opened Tuesday evening, September 13th, 1892.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[19-21] City Clerk.

Twine at 6 1-2 Cents.

S. L. Collins has a few more bundles of that silver twine left which he offers at six and one-half cents per pound to close out. Call early.

Notice to Property Owners.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, commissioners appointed to assess the benefits and damages arising from the grading of Second street, from Main street to Ash street, will meet at the office of E. M. Walsh in Odd Fellow's block, Monday evening Sept. 12th, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock, hto;te purpose of assessing the benefits and damages to the property abutting said Second street and to hear any complaints or objections that any person may have to the assessments.

Signed, E. M. WALSH,
W. H. NORRIE, } Com.
C. H. MIX,

A Few More Left.

S. L. Collins has a few more of those heavy work horses for sale at reasonable figures. If you contemplate buying don't fail to call and see these horses.

Farmers, Attention!

Cash paid for butter and eggs by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co., Vance block. [17 t f]

Lost.

Sunday evening, July 3, on the wagon road between Mentor and Crookston, a silver open face watch. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the JOURNAL office.

Republican Legislative Convention.

A Republican Legislative convention for the Fifty-first Legislative District, composed of Polk, Norman and Beltrami counties, will be held at the court house, in the city of Crookston, on Thursday, September 22d, 1892, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following positions, viz: Three Representatives.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as follows: Polk, 9; Norman, 5; Beltrami, 1.

D. C. LIGHTBURNE,
Chairman.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

For Sale.

One Eagle Well machine in good repair. For particulars address

A. LEPPERT,
[18-23] Wylia, Minn.

Wanted.

A good, steady boy to learn the printing business. Apply at the JOURNAL office.

National Encampment G. A. R.

No more interesting journey can be made than to the National Capital. The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Washington, D. C., Sept. 20th and following. For this meeting "The Burlington" will sell tickets from all its stations at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, good for return passage until and including Oct. 10th. Apply for tickets, rates and further particulars to the nearest ticket agent of the Burlington Route, to any ticket agent of connecting lines, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, G. P. A. "The Burlington," St. Paul, Minn. [20-22]

N. P. R. R. Makes Reduced Rates.

To persons desiring to attend the Minneapolis Exposition the Northern Pacific R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis and return at reduced rates as follows: On Aug. 30 and Sept. 2, 13, 16, 20 and 23 at one and one-third fair plus 25 dents for admission. On Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 at one fare to St. Paul plus 25 cents for admission coupon. For the Minnesota State Fair the Northern Pacific R. R. has made round to St. Paul or Minneapolis of one fare to St. Paul plus admission to fair grounds. These tickets will be on sale Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th. Good returning not later than Sept. 12th. For further information apply to

C. A. SHARKEY, Agt.,
Crookston, Minn.

For Sale at a Bargain.

Being about to remove to California, I will dispose of my store furnishings, consisting of counters, shelving, show-cases, wardrobes, tables, chairs, stoves, carpets, etc., at a bargain. All trimmed hats and millinery at 50 cents below cost mark until sold. Now is the time to secure such bargains in millinery as were never before offered in Crookston. Call early for choice.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
[illegible] Second street.

Wanted!

Two competent separator men who can take charge of a steam outfit and run it to advantage.

E. D. CHILDS CO.,
Crookston.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

Letters and Facts to Prove Hon. Knute Nelson was the Settlers' Attorney

In the Land Cases Against the Great Northern Railway Company.

The Charge that He Was the Railroad Attorney Proved Groundless.

Last week the JOURNAL published an interview with Mr. Nelson at the Winsdor hotel in St. Paul in relation to his connection with the Manitoba railroad as its attorney. Reference was made to a correspondenre that Mr. Nelson had with congressman Halvorson which shows that Mr. Nelson was attorney for the settlers instead of the road. The Fergus Falls Journal procured the correspondence and a list of the cases referred to and published them in its last issue as follows:

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., May 16, 1892.
Hon. Kittel Halvorson:

Dear Sir:—I have the following land cases in which I am attorney for the settlers against the railroad companies pending in the interior department. They seem to move along very slowly. Some of them have been pending for a long time and my clients are growing restless at the delay. Will you kindly see the secretary of the interior and ascertain from him the status of these cases, and what prospect there is for an early consideration of the same. The titles of the cases are as follows:

Ole Halvorson vs. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., involving nw¼ 13, 134, 45.

Mary Danelke, widow of John Danelke, vs. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., involving nw¼ 35, 131, 89.

Lars H. Stennen, vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co., involving lots 1 and 2 and se¼ of nw¼ 13, 128, 35.

Hugh McCollum vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co., involving nw¼ of ne¼, ne¼ of nw¼ and lot 1 in 27, 131, 137.

Lars C. Kolkind vs. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Ry. Co., involving ne¼ of sw¼ and nw¼ of se¼; 31, 130, 50.

Peder P. Thunie vs. St. Puul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., involving ne¼ of sw¼ and nw¼ of se¼ and lot 2 in 13, 128, 41.

John K. Lillethun vs. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Ry. Co. and Northern Pacific Ry. Co., involving lot 5 in 21, 135, 43.

Conrad Meister vs. St. Paul, Minneapolis a Manitoba Ry. Co., involving s½ of nw¼, 1, 129, 7.

Anders Larson vs. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Ry. Co. and Northern Pacific Ry. Co., involving s½ of se¼, 27, 128, 35.

James Olson vs. Hastings & Dakota Ry. Co., involving lot 1 and ne¼ of sw¼ and n½ of se¼ and lots 2, 3, 4, and se¼, 13, 118, 12.

Gustaf Anderson vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co., inuolving sw¼ of ne¼ and se¼ of ne¼ and w½ of se¼, 1, 129, 36.

Thomas Keelik vs. St. Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co. and Northern Pacific Ry. Co., involving the ne¼, 7, 130, 36.

John Trexler vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., involving nw¼ of sw¼, 21, 129, 36.

Alvis Piefler vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., involving sw¼, se¼ and s½ sw¼, 21, 120, 36.

Wenzel Zimal vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., involving w½ nw¼, 21, 129, 36.

John Slosser vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., involving nw¼ of ne¼ and ne¼ of sw¼, 21, 129, 36.

Yours Truly,
KNUTE NELSON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, '92.
Friend Nelson:

Your esteemed favor of the 17th inst. with inclosure was received yesterday.

I shall lay the matter before the secretary of the interior to-day and do all I can to have it promptly attended to. Very respectfully,

K. HALVORSON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, '92.
Hon. Knute Nelson, Alexandria, Minn.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the first assistant secretary of the interior relative to certain land cases, together with his list giving status of the same.

Your list giving title of cases is herewith returned. Yours to command,

K. HALVORSON.

DEP'T. OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1892.

My Dear Sir:—In response to your communication of the 23d ultimo, enclosing a letter from the Hon. Knute Nelson, of Alexandria, Minnesota, calling your attention to the cases which he represents as attorney and which are pending before the department, against the Northern Pacific railroad company, and asking you to see the secretary and ascertain what is the status thereof and what the prospects are for early consideration. I have to say, that while Mr. Nelson has been active and diligent in the prosecution of the cases, and no blame can legitimately attach to him on account of the seeming delay, yet I hope he will bear in mind that no fault can be found with the department for what he and his clients seem to think indicates inaction. It follows the same rule which is observed in the appellate courts in disposing of cases upon the docket in the order in which the appeals are taken and filed.

On the 4th day of March, 1889, there were upon the docket 1,581 cases and the secretary was about a year behind in disposing of them. There are now 1,942 cases upon the docket, and it will probably be eight months before the last case which has been filed will be reached in its regular order, so you see we have gained some four months with an increased docket. I hope Mr. Nelson will bear in mind that it is but fair and just that the parties shall have their cases considered in their regular order and that there is no reason assigned why his cases should be taken up and advanced over others which were filed here prior to his. By order of the secretary, no case is made special unless there is some public interest involved or where to require the case to await its regular call upon the docket would work a practical denial of justice. Nothing of that kind appears in Mr. Nelson's cases.

I enclose you a list giving their status which will show that a fair proportion have been disposed of, and in a very few weeks the majority of them will have been passed upon by the department. Hoping that this will prove satisfactory, I am, yours very respectfully,

GEO. CHANDLER,
First Ass't Secy.

Hon. Kittel Halvorson,
House of Representatives.

Ole Halvorson vs. St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co.; Feb. 27, 1892, this department requested the attorney general to institute suit to vacate patent, which suit has been brought; further information from department of justice.

Mary Danelky, widow of John Danelky, vs. St. P. M. & M. Ry. Co.; commissioner's decision affirmed by the department, May 3.

Lars H. Stennen vs. Nor. Pac. Ry. Co.; hearing pending; further information from R. and R.

Hugh McCollum vs. St. P., M. & M. and Nor. Pac.; commissioner's decision reversed, April 20, 1892.

Lars C. Kolkind vs. same Co.'s; pending before department; will be reached in a few months.

Peter H. Thunie vs. St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co.; decided by department May 18, 1892.

John K. Lillethun vs. St. P., M. & M. and Nor. Pac.; pending before department; will be reached in a few months.

Conrad Meister vs. same Co's. Under consideration; will be disposed of soon.

Anders Larson vs. same Co's. Application for certiorari denied March 28, 1892.

James Olson vs. H. & D. Ry. Co. Examination of records being made; will furnish status in a subsequent letter.

Gustav Anderson vs. Nor. Pac. Commissioner's decision affirmed by Dept. April 12, 1892.

Thomas Keslick vs. St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co. Awaiting action on a test case now under consideration.

John Trexler, Alvis Piefler, Wenzel Zimal and John Slosser vs. Nor. Pac and St. P., M. & M. Co's. Pending before Dept.; will be reached in about one month.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
WASHINGTON, June 23, '93.
Friend Nelson:

Enclosed please find a letter from the first assistant secretary of the interior relative to one of your land cases. Yours truly,

K. HALVORSON.

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, '92.

Hon. K. Halvorson, M. C., House of Representatives:

Sir:—Referring to a recent letter to you enclosing a list showing the status of certain land cases in which Hon. Knute Nelson, of Alexandria, Minn., is interested, I have the honor to inform you that the case of James Olson vs. the Hastings and Dakota Railway company, mentioned therein; is still in the general land office, never having been forwarded to this department. Very respectfully,

GEO. CHANDLER,
First Ass't Sec'y.

Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The following is the weather-crop bulletin for the week ending Aug. 29, 1892, compiled by the Minnesota weather service in connection with the U. S. department of agriculture:

The rainfall over the entire state was much below the normal until Sunday and beneficial to corn and potatoes and the only injurious effect was to retard stacking and threshing. Sunday heavy rains set in which continued in some sections until Tuesday morning, accompanied Monday night by cold weather and a killing frost in extreme northwest portions. These rains have been very injurious to wheat and will reduce it one grade.

The temperature the fore part of the week was above the normal and while slightly injurious to uncut grain, has been generally advantageous to maturing corn.

Harvest is nearly over in the northern counties, about half of the grain in stack and threshing will begin as soon as the ground is dry.

In the central counties harvesting is done and stacking under way; some counties reporting two-thirds done and threshing commenced. Flax will be cut this week in Big Stone county. Corn will be cut within a week in Sherburne county, where the crop is heavy.

In the southern counties harvesting is completed and considerable grain stacked and threshing commenced out of the shock. Corn is maturing rapidly and without frost to Sept. 15 will be a fine crop. Timothy is good, flax and potatoes doing well. Some counties report the barley berry hard but badly colored. All southern wheat will grade number 1, 2 or 3 Northern.

J. H. HARMON,
Central Station, Observer.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Marie Hubert Frohman.

The instantaneous success achieved by Marie Hubert Frohman in her performance of the "Witch" in New York is something of which one and all may well feel proud, for Marie Hubert Frohman is an American girl and the "Witch" is an American play. All of our greatest critics, and at the same time some of the most severe, were one and all most generous in their praise and appreciation of her genius. Marie Hubert Frohman stands alone in her line. She is the creator of character and not a mimic, as are by far the majority of stars of to-day. Her magnetism is wonderful and she carries the audiences with her from her first appearance on the stage until the curtain falls on the last act. The appearance of Miss Frohman is a dramatic treat never before afforded a Crookston audience a chance of witnessing an entertainment of such magnitude. There will be no advance in prices and an overflowing house is looked for.

The Deadly Frying-pan.

This familiar kitchen utensil has to answer for much of the dyspepsia common among Americaus. To the digestion of the hunter, the soldier, or the cowboy, who spend their lives in the open air, fried meat is not perhaps a foe, but the professional or buisness man of the city should shun half-cooked or overdone food as an abomination. Time was when the way-station lunch counter with its specimens of pre-historic cookery was all that stood between the traveler and starvation. Now, on the Burlington Route at least, the tourist can bid defiance to dyspepsia and indigestion so far as they arise from ill-cooked food or forced haste in eating. Peerless dining cars are attached to through trains, on which the best in the market is served by skilled cooks with ample time to enjoy it. For tickets over this route, apply to your local agent, or to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Burglar Caught.

On Thursday last the authorities received word that parties in Winnipeg were trying to dispose of some watches and jewelry that might be a portion of the A. D. Morris stock stolen here on the Sunday night previous. The watch numbers sent corresponding with Morris' inventory, the Winnipeg authorities were notified to hold the suspected parties and Chief Gonyea at once left for Winnipeg where he found only one man—the other having successfully given leg bail. The man that he did find claimed to know nothing about the robbery in Crookston, but he was brought here all the same and has been recognized by several who had seen him here a very short time before the robbery occurred. The young man, who appears to be a slick one, waived examination and will be held to the next grand jury, providing the old rat-trap called a county jail will hold him that long.

The City Schools.

Notice is hereby given that the public schools of this city will reopen on Monday, Sebt. 5. All prospective pupils should, if at all possible, be present from the first day. The loss of two or three weeks at the beginning cannot fail to greatly retard the progress of the pupil, and may render it impossible for him to overtake the work of his class—more particularly if he is a more advanced pupil. Attention is directed to the following resolution passed by the Board of Education: "Resolved, that non-resident pupils be required to pay for tuition at the rate of twenty dollars a year, payable quarterly in advance, and that no such pupil be admitted to the schools without producing to the superintendent the receipt of the treasurer of the board for the aforesaid tuition fee."

JOHN MOORE,
Supt. City Schools.

Veterans' Return to Washington.

The Grand Army Encampment at Washington in September will be the occasion of the reunion of thousands of veterans who parted in that city in 1865, after the Grand Review following the surrender of Appomatox and the capitulation of Richmond. Again, after a lapse of 27 years, thousands of veterans will march down Pennsylvania avenue, to be reviewed again by the President of the United States, members of his cabinet, and other distinguished personages. It will be a spectacle seldom equalled in the magnificence of the display and in the number of men participating. Excursion tickets to Washington via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be sold by all the roads in the West at exceedingly low rates. The chief delight of the trip to Washington will be the journey via the Picturesque Baltimore and Ohio, which crosses the Allegheny mountains and for 200 miles traverses territory fraught with the most thrilling incidents of the war. For more detailed information as to time of trains, rates, and sleeping car accomodations apply to L. S. Allen, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, The Rookery, Chicago. Upon application, Chas. O. Scull, Gen. Pass. Agent, Baltimore, Md., will send free of charge a handsomely illustrated Guide to Washington.

The National Capital.

The city of Washington is an object of perennial interest to all patriotic Americans. Not alone because it is the great, throbbing heart of the mightiest and grandest Republic the earth has ever known, but also on account of its material magnificence. All Americans take pride in its beautiful avenues, majestic architecture, stately homes, and well stored galleries and museums as things of grandeur and beauty in themselves, apart from the historic interest with which they are invested. It is a hope and aspiration of all "YOUNG AMERICANS," at least, to some time or other visit the Capital of his country.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. offers unequalled facilities in aid of this desire. All its through trains between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago on the west, pass through Washington. Its fast Express trains are vestibuled from end to end and heated with steam. Pullman's latest and best productions in the way of sumptuous Drawing Room Sleeping Cars are attached to all its through trains. The present management of the B. & O. have made vast improvements in the last two years, and the road is to-day one of the foremost passenger carrying lines in the country. Through tickets via B. & O. R. R. can be procured at all the principal ticket offices throughout the United States.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A SOLDIER'S SECRET
BY CAPT. CHARLES KING.
U.S.A.

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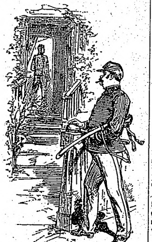
[CONTINUED.]

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Nita Guthrie, a St. Louis girl, is visiting the family of Surgeon Holden, in the camp of the Twelfth cavalry, in Arizona. Captain Rolfe, an officer of the Twelfth, proposes and is rejected. An old love affair is in the way. Nita swoons over some mysterious apparition on the eve of her departure for home. II—After Nita leaves camp Dr. Holden tries to unearth the mystery of her swoon. He suspects that Sergeant Ellis, a recent recruit, and a man with a history, had some connection with it. III—Lieutenant "Curly" Brewster, another officer of the Twelfth, is in love with Winifred Berrien, the daughter of Major Berrien. Captain Rolfe lights upon evidence that another woman claims Brewster's devotion. IV—The society at the fort gives a hop, and Mrs. Knowles, a married flirt from a near by town, makes a scene with Brewster, at which Major Berriam and Winifred are mystified and indignant.

CHAPTER V.



A tall form passed across the illumined space as Kenyon drew near.

It is Mr. Thomas Hughes who asks in "Tom Brown at Oxford," "Which is the true—aye, and the brave—man, he who trembles before a woman or he before whom a woman trembles?" There are men who could have found it no difficult matter to flatly decline to serve even as temporary escort to a woman so evidently bent on mischief—who could have rebuked then and there the assumption of intimacy and proprietorship which if unchallenged might mean disaster. Brewster did neither. She read him well enough to see that, though he was too indignant to permit himself to speak, he was also too much of a gentleman to snub her. Bravely therefore she bore her part, keeping up an animated flow of meaningless words until fairly out of the hoproom, then promptly shifting to that feminine coigne of vantage wherein lies woman's greatest strength—a gush of silent tears. She knew too much to add reproaches, accusations, angry words; that would have given him something to answer, something to overthrow. It is only when a woman weeps, silently, desolately, showing no anger, making no charge, that she has man at her mercy. Utterly false as was the position in which she had placed Brewster before the garrison world at this moment, he actually did not know but that he might be blamable for all—that he might be much less sinned against than sinning. He was no fool only so much of one as the strongest of his kind sometimes become in the hands of the softer sex. Samson had his Delilah; Hercules, Omphale; Belisarius, poor devil, had both Antonia and Theodora.

It was bad enough to have her shrink to the opposite side of the carriage the instant he had assisted her in and there give way to apparently uncontrollable weeping; it was bad enough to have to stand there for a moment or two until the lady's long suffering spouse should be hunted up (he had been having a cigar with one or two of the elders in the sanctity of the little smoking room); but what made matters simply intolerable was that just at the foot of the stairs, under the broad gallery, just where the lantern on the big pillar would shine full upon himself and his lachrymose partner, stood Major Berrien in earnest conversation with Captain Rolfe, and both looked up, glanced quickly but searchingly at him and at her, raising their forage caps in silent salutation, and turned away. Poor Curly! As in duty bound, he leaned into the carriage, not too ardently begging the weeping dame to say what had so distressed her, but she would not reply.

Possibly she thought he might yet be induced to clamber in after her, and there in the dark interior tenderly beseech her to speak; but he was all eagerness to hasten back to the hoproom. If he could but have speech with Mrs. Berrien a moment, he might make her understand the situation; she had always been cordial and sympathetic. But it was three or four minutes, perhaps, before Knowles came, thanked him for his attention to his wife, stepped in, and—how her tears were explained to her liege lord nobody knows. Somebody who knew her, however, was mean enough to suggest that they were of the theatrical and controllable order, and, as Randolph expressed it, "she braced up and grinned as soon as Curly was left behind."

The instant the carriage rolled away Brewster turned and sped up the stairs. At the very top he met the colonel coming hastily down, a brown telegraph envelope in his hand, the soldier operator, with a look of repressed excitement on his face, close at his heels.

"Come with me, Brewster," said Farquhar, in preoccupied but positive manner. "Morgan, find the adjutant and quartermaster, and say that I wish to see them at the office."

"I'll get my cap and follow you at once, sir," answered Brewster, and hastened into the dressing room. There he met Hazlett and Thorpe just coming out, throwing their cavalry capes over their shoulders, silent and preoccupied like their chief. Seizing his cap, Brewster paused one longing instant for a glance into the hoproom. Again the floor was thronged. To the merriest of music—"Toujours Galant"—the younger dancers were fairly romping in the half galop, half polka step the joyous tune inspires, and in their midst, not romping, but dancing with a slower, almost languid grace, Winifred Berrien appeared to his troubled gaze, her slender waist half encircled by Randolph's arm, her dark eyes downcast, her color and animation gone.

"Come, Brewster," called Hazlett from the doorway, "Farquhar wants us at once and does not want anybody else to know."

"What's up?"

"You'll know in a moment. The colonel doesn't want it mentioned here."

At the foot of the stairs, under the glare of the same big lamp, Farquhar, with Berrien and Rolfe, stood waiting. Glancing impatiently up, as though to make sure of his men, Farquhar took Berrien by the arm and silently led the way, Rolfe and Hazlett, Thorpe and Brewster falling in behind. It was but a few steps to the office.

"Pull down the shades, orderly, and one lamp will be enough. That'll do. Close the door and remain outside," said Farquhar, as he threw off his cape, then silently waited until the sleepy trumpeter had carried out his orders and vanished. By this time, too, Warren and Drake, the adjutant and the quartermaster, had come bustling in, and, noting the silence of those already on the ground, simply removed their caps and waited the colonel's pleasure. For an instant Farquhar stood tapping the lid of the desk with the butt of his pencil and studying the long dispatch which he held in his hand. Then he looked up.

"Gentlemen, we are ordered to the field; one battalion to go at once, the other to follow in ten hours—just as soon as cars can be provided. Berrien, you will lead off."

For a moment not a word from anybody; then the major spoke:

"How much time have we, sir?"

"I cannot tell. You load up the moment the railway company can get a train here. They have plenty of engines and cars at the junction and ought to be able to furnish what we need by daybreak. Meantime you will have to rouse your men, pack up everything that is not to be taken, cook three days' rations and be ready to get the horses aboard. Go at it as quietly as possible. I want nobody at the hop to know of the orders. Let the dance go on. Your men must take all their blankets and the heaviest clothing they have. No one knows what may be in store for us either in furs or fighting."

Again dead silence, broken only by the rapid clicking of the telegraph instrument in the adjoining room and the soft, melodious strains borne on the wings of the whispering night wind. Another waltz, and one which she had promised him he should have the latter half of, thought Brewster. Even now he listened yearningly to recognize the strain. Aye, he might have known it! her favorite of all, "Love's Dreamland."

But the colonel was speaking again: "Of course you will do well to weed out any sick or ineffectives you may have. It is going to be a bitter campaign, and after our summer and fall under southern suns will be all the tougher. Holden will go with your command, Berrien, and I have sent for him. Here are your four troop commanders; so you may as well give your instructions at once and let them get to work."

"You have heard the colonel's orders, gentlemen; I do not know of anything I have to add. Start out your first sergeants and the cooks at once, and let the men pack without unnecessary noise. I will give all further details as soon as Colonel Farquhar and I have had a few moments' conference."

Again the telegraph operator with a dispatch.

"I thought so," said Farquhar. "Murray, the division superintendent, was with us in the Shenandoah and at Five Forks. He wires that the train will be here at five o'clock at the latest—two engines, twenty freight or cattle cars, two baggage cars, four passenger day cars and a Pullman. It is eleven now. If anything is wanted you'll find me here."

Back again into the chill night air, under the shining, starry vault, Berrien and his four troop leaders paused for a moment on the gravel walk.

"Hazlett, I suppose you will need to see Mrs. Hazlett home, and you, Thorpe. Better go and rouse your sergeants first, then come back to the hoproom; but, mind you, not a word there. Rolfe, you and Brewster are among the blessed tonight; you have no wives to break the news to. I will give your subalterns the tip to report to you just as soon as we break up."

Three hands went to the cap visor in salute, three officers turned away. Warren, the adjutant, came hurrying out.

"Oh, major, Colonel Farquhar begs that you will step in a moment."

"You had something to say, Brewster?" asked the major coldly.

"Yes, sir, I—I hope to hurry back in time to escort Miss Berrien home."

"No, don't trouble yourself. I'll attend to that. You have other matters to occupy you." And if ever a father's tone signified that dismissal was intended, and that further attentions were forbidden, Berrien's did as he abruptly turned, leaving Brewster stunned and silent at the edge of the parade.

In ten minutes lights were dancing like will-o'-the-wisps about the galleries of the men's quarters. Quick, bounding footsteps could be heard, and the low, brief orders of the sergeants as they went flitting from door to door. Then half suppressed exclamations, an occasional smothered yell of excitement or delight from some enthusiastic Paddy ever ready for a frolic or a fight. Then a gradually swelling murmur of voices, the rapid scurry of booted feet, a clattering up and down the stairways, the slamming and banging of barrack doors, the dragging forth of heavy chests and boxes, the clank of a dropped saber, and then people at the hoproom, strolling out on the broad veranda for fresh air or flirtation, became aware of the unusual illumination over across the parade, and listening heard the sounds of bustle and preparation. And then lights began to pop up among the windows of the second battalion, where the news had rapidly spread, and where dozens of troopers tumbled out of their blankets and into their boots forthwith and went charging en masse upon their own sergeants to know what it meant that "them fellers in the first battalion had had orders to be up and getting and none had come for us."

In less time than it takes to tell it the tidings spread from porch to hall that "something was up," and other people, men and women, old officers and young, matrons and maids, quit their places in the Lancers and came streaming forth upon the gallery. "What's the matter?" "Is it fire? I heard no alarm." "The trumpets haven't sounded." "See! there's the orderly trumpeter going across the parade now, running to the office." "Why, the office is lighted too." "Where's Warren?" "What does it mean?" These and dozens of other verbal conjectures and suggestions flew from lip to lip. Men excused themselves to their fair partners, seized their caps, scurried away down the steps and sped over toward the lights at headquarters. A dozen or more suddenly disappeared in this way, and then it was found that the colonel and Berrien and Hazlett and Thorpe and Brewster, too, were all missing. And then Mrs. Thorpe's voice was heard wailing out upon the night air:

"Oh, Mrs. Berrien! Mrs. Berrien! I know what it means. I saw the telegraph operator coming up the steps. It's orders—orders for the field."

And then indeed—

> There was hurrying to and fro
> And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,
> And cheeks all pale which but an hour ago
> Blushed at the praise of their own loveliness.

And the dance was forgotten, and the musicians, astonished, found the lighted hall rapidly emptying of the revelers, and women pressed, pallid and tearful, into the dressing room, gathering up their wraps with hasty hand and hurrying forth to take the arm of husband or lover, as though claiming that right to the very last. And then in some way the word went around, "Only one battalion goes—only Berrien's," and those whose lords were attached to the other plucked up heart and spirit for a moment, and in the midst of it all, pale but tearless, Mrs. Berrien stood waiting patiently for Dick's return, and by her side, even paler, but as brave and tearless and patient, Winifred clung to her mother's arm and would take no other. Ridgeway, who had scampered over to the office among the dozen departed, came panting back up the stairway.

"Is it true?" asked Mrs. Berrien.

"Yes; the first battalion goes at daybreak. The major says he will be over in a few moments."

"Mrs. Berrien, permit me to escort you home," said Major Kenyon, hastening after Ridgeway up the stair. "I have just seen Berrien; he has to go to the barracks a few minutes."

"Miss Winifred, may I have the pleasure? Mr. Brewster is of course needed with his troop, and mine does not go," said Ridgeway, proffering his arm. The girl hesitated one moment, half clinging to her mother's side, and casting one swift, appealing glance into her face.

"Yes, daughter, we'll go home at once," was the low toned answer as Mrs. Berrien took old Kenyon's arm, and with bowed head moved toward the stairs, her escort eagerly, volubly explaining to her that he felt sure the object of the sudden move was merely to overawe the Indians by a display of force. "It is exactly what was done here with such success a few years ago, Mrs. Berrien. The Cheyennes were wild for an outbreak, and Sheridan simply called in troops from everywhere, and when the Indians saw the great array of cavalry and infantry they caved at once. Never had to fire a shot, madam. And that's the proper way to handle this matter. That's what this means. The Sioux will be so disheartened they won't dare resist even if orders are given to disarm them—God forgive me the lie!" he muttered under his breath. "Of course it's exasperating to think of the Twelfth being sent so far away at such a time, but better now, believe me, than later, after those misguided wretches had had a chance to jump."

But Mrs. Berrien had lived, heaven only knows how, through many a similar experience. She had seen time and again her husband's command hurried forth on the trail or across the path of savage foe. Never yet had they returned unscathed, never yet without serious loss of officers and men. She could only bow her head the lower while her lips moved in silent prayer. Just as they reached the gate a tall form came springing after them through the darkness, and Brewster's voice was heard:

"I hurried back to the hoproom, Miss Winifred, only to find you gone. I had expected to escort you home. You have heard the news? You know our orders have come?" He glared at Ridgeway, as much as to say, "Leave, man; you are one too many, as you ought to see." But the junior lieutenant stoutly held his ground, nor did Winifred withdraw her hand from his arm.

"I have heard; yes, it seems very sudden," was all she could or would say, and the dark eyes were shrouded from his longing gaze.

"We'll be off by daybreak, I fear. I cannot hope to see you again before we have to go," he went on desperately.

"Won't you come in, Mr. Brewster?" called Mrs. Berrien from the steps. "You and Mr. Ridgeway can spare a moment, can you not? Oh, Dick, here you are!" she cried, as with quick, energetic step the major sprang across the road and appeared under the dim light of the garrison lamp, and back to the gate she sped to meet him and to twine her arm in his.

"I'll say good night, ladies," said Kenyon. "I'll call in in the morning to see if I can be of any service. Now I must trot over and help Holden to pack." And, unrestrained, he went.

"Brewster, Ridgeway, I won't ask you in now. You have much to attend to and but little time. Run in, Winifred," said the major. "I'll be with you at the barracks in a few moments, gentlemen."

Slowly but obediently Winifred stepped forward.

"Good night, Mr. Ridgeway," she murmured, holding out her little hand. "Thank you very much."

Berrien stood impatiently at the gate, as though to see her safely through. With trembling lips Brewster spoke as he sprang to her side.

"Goodby. Don't forget," was all he could murmur as he seized her hand, clinging to it one miserable moment with both his own.

"Goodby," she said, in low, tremulous tone, but withdrawing her hand, withholding her glance. The major threw his arm about her and almost thrust her through the gate.

"It is good night only, not goodby, Mr. Brewster," said Mrs. Berrien, kindly forgetting her own misery for the moment in the contemplation of the woe in his face. Then they hurried within doors, Winifred drooping before them, and then the door closed and Brewster and Ridgeway stood there confronting each other under the light. For a moment neither spoke.

"Have you lost your crossed sabers?" said Brewster finally, noting that the handsome cap badge of solid gold which Ridgeway ordinarily wore upon the front of his forage cap was now missing.

"No; I took it off to pin Miss Berrien's wrap about her throat."

A moment more Brewster stood as though he would ask another question, then abruptly turned and plunged into the darkness.

Meantime Major Kenyon had trudged up the row toward Holden's quarters. Already the lights were beginning to gleam from the various houses around the big quadrangle of the parade, where a dozen of the cavalry officers were now busily engaged in preparation for the sudden move. Over at the hospital, too, the lamps were being lighted in the steward's room and the dispensary. Holden's hall door stood wide open. The hall itself was dark, but a lamp was alight in the sitting room, and that door, too, was wide open. A tall form passed across the illumined space as Kenyon drew near. He stopped for a moment at the gate, listening to the sound of bustle, the whistling and singing of the men at the barracks. "Hardship, hunger, privation, suffering ahead of them, even if they don't have hard fighting," he muttered to himself. "In thirty-six hours they'll be freezing, poor devils, for not a man in the battalion has a winter kit; and just hear them laugh and sing, as though the world had no joy like soldiering! God guard them—and these poor wives and sweethearts here. Why isn't it my lot to go instead of Berrien's? Who the devil would shed a tear for me?" He shook himself together and tramped heavily into the gate and up the steps.

"Doc!" he called at the doorway. "Oh, Doc!"

No answer. The house was silent.

"Oh, Holden! Where are you?" Still no reply. "Odd," said Kenyon; "I thought I saw him in here. Who could that have been?" With the confidence of army intimacy he tramped through the sitting room on the left of the hall, then into the dining room beyond. No one there. Then across the hall again and into Holden's own sleeping room at the rear of the house. The kerosene lamp was burning on the dressing table. The bed had been occupied. Evidently Holden had turned in early, only to be routed out by the orders of the colonel. The floor creaked somewhere overhead. Then he was sure he heard a quick, light footfall on the stair. "Oh, Doc! here I am. It's Kenyon," he cried. But no answer came. Once more returning to the hall, and thence to the sitting room, he found them empty as before. The parlor door on the west side was closed. Slowly he strolled out on the front piazza, just in time to catch sight of a tall form in the dark circular cape striding up to the gate. Surely that was Holden. Then he heard a hail:

"Hello, Rolfe. That you?"

"Yes. You go with us, do you?"

"I do. Won't you come in?"

"Not just now; I've got to go to my quarters a moment. I'll be in by and by. We'll have to make a night of it."

"All right. Kathleen will get us some coffee after a while. Bring in some of the others with you." Then the doctor came bounding up the steps. "Hello, Kenyon. You here? Well, you were right after all, weren't you? I've just been over to the hospital to see to the field chests."

"Weren't you in here just now?" asked Kenyon.

"I? No! Not for ten minutes."

"Well, some one was here—up stairs and down, both. I called twice and got no answer, but I saw a man and heard the steps. Thought it was you."

"Rolfe, perhaps. He was in the road just beyond our gate as I came back, but I thought he had just come from his company quarters."

"If it had been Rolfe he would have answered, I should think," said Kenyon. "Besides, the figure and the footsteps were those of a much lighter man."

"Queer!" said Holden, his thoughts instantly reverting to the event of the week before. "Did you see him?"

"I saw a figure pass across the light streaming from the sitting room door. Then I heard the step up stairs while I stood in your room, and then very quick, light steps on the stairs—some one coming down like a streak, now that I think of it."

"How long ago?"

"Not more than a minute before you got here."

"By Jove, I'm going to look into this!" said Holden quickly. "Of course you've heard of the excitement we had here. Bring that candle, will you? I'll take the lamp." Up the stairs they went—up to the landing where Nita Guthrie had her mysterious fright and fall. The door of the room she occupied was open. All was darkness within. Holden, followed by Kenyon, entered, and they set their lights upon a table. The side window was shut and barred, the south windows as firmly closed. Everything looked neat and undisturbed, but cold and deserted. No sign of an intruder for a moment to the eyes of either man. Then of a sudden Holden made a spring for the toilet table, seized a small silver frame and stood glaring at it.

"By Jove! look here!"

"What's the matter?" asked Kenyon.

"Don't you see?" was the answer, as the doctor held the face of the frame toward him, empty and gaping. "Nita Guthrie's photograph was in this frame and on that table just before the hop began when I was up here, and where is it now?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Dog Worth Having.

A women living in a flat on Gates avenue near Stuyvesant is the owner of a dog that is worth having. It is a mongrel cur as devoid of pedigree as a paving stone is of hair. Exactly how she came in possession of the dog she cannot say. He happened around one day in a forlorn and hungry condition, and being fond of animals she took pity on him, fed him and at once the dog located on the premises. He is a good deal in appearance like Smiley's frog, that is to say, there are no points about this dog to indicate that he is better than any other dog. But, as the sequel will show, he proved to be an animal of singular judgment and good sense. The other day while roaming in the vicinity he found a five dollar bill. Now by what process of reasoning or by previous observation that dog had learned that money had a value or that five dollar bills were worth having, is impossible to say.

The fact remains, however, that this intelligent mongrel dog took the bill in his mouth and, in spite of the efforts of a number of street boys who saw the performance and tried to get the money away from him, scooted with it to the Gates avenue flat and deposited it safely at the feet of his mistress with a wag of his tail, as if to say, "You see, I'm able to pay for my board." The woman would not part with that dog now for a good many five dollar bills. This singular story of an animal's sagacity may look doubtful, but it is absolutely true.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Mockingbird in California.

Some of my most intimate acquaintances have been the mockingbirds in the California groves. It seems almost unnecessary to cage them, they are so happy among the ever blooming trees, but cages hang in balconies, at doors and windows, all about the courts and under the eaves, and passing down the streets one hears at all hours gushes of melody from the wonderful mimickers in their prisons. It is a cheerful sound, yet I like better to listen to them as they flit at will where the red pomegranates flower, where the wild figs rear their massive canopies, where they may hide their young as they choose in the fragrant orange trees' tops.

One splendid fellow has his perch on a windmill fan opposite my door, where all day long he pours out trills rapturous with glee. Some mornings he is in such ecstasy that he bubbles down his notes in snatches, wasting no time in weaving them together, whenever I appear on the doorstep. I know he watches for my coming, for he apparently hoards his musical quiver full of gay darts, keeping silence for intervals when I am unseen, letting them fly in an arrowy shower, as if he would transport me when I reappear. He is the saucy tyrant who pecks at my hat, my hair, my gown, when I venture too near the rose vine on the lattice where his newly hatched babies are.—San Diego Cor. Christian Union.

Curious Instruments of Torture.

In an old tower in Nuremburg there is a room set apart especially for the preservation of the curious instruments of torture used during the uncertain period historically referred to as the Middle Ages. In that room you can see thumbscrews of the most approved pattern closely arranged along shelves filled with "liar helmets" and "bridles" for gossiping women. One horrid relic, called the "spike wheel," is a heavy cylinder, on one side of which stand out two or more score of sharp iron spikes. In days of old, when an offender had been sentenced to undergo a "rolling" he was stripped naked and firmly bound on a plank, face down. In this position the "spike wheel" was slowly dragged up and down his back, the number of times depending upon the gravity of the crime and the wording of the sentence.

In several instances the poor victims were prodded so full of holes that they died before they could be removed from the plank. When death was intended the number of "rolls" was not specified, but double length spikes, heated red hot, were put in the surface of the cylinder. This mode of carrying out capital punishment was hardly as expeditious as the guillotine, but it was equally as certain.—St. Louis Republic.

A Bad Boy.

Mother—Why don't you play with that little Peterkin boy any more?

Small Son—Cause he swore.

"Horrors! Did he?"

"Yes'm. He swore I stole his knife, and teacher made me give it back and licked me besides."—Good News.

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.
MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West		East
7:40 p m De.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:20 a m "	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:00 p m
12: 1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m
FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m
ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m
GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.
W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South...........	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg,.......	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
THE
Great Transcontinental Route
Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.
The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

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Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
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NORTHWEST
Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana — FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.
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Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. — Sheep, Hogs.
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Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, August 1st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 23rd, 1892, viz: Joseph Duffy, Hd. No. 11,851 for the ne ¼ sec 13, twp 149, r 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter Morris, Cyrus Morris, Ole Anderson, Anders Anderson, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.

[16-21] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Redwood Falls is badly in need of tenement houses.

A new postoffice has been established at Cohasset, Itasca county.

The Milwaukee depot and contents at Blooming Prairie burned Thursday.

First district Democrats have renominated Captain Harries for congress.

Grand Rapids is to have an opera house erected by the Odd Fellows of that place.

Thorpe Bros. & Co.'s elevator and 10,000 bushels of wheat was burned at Buffington last week.

St. Paul business men have petitioned the council to illuminate the streets during the state fair.

Gamblers and other disreputable characters have been warned to leave Breckenridge at once.

John Phillips, a pioneer settler, died Monday of paralysis at his residence in Lake City, aged 63 years.

Katie Kiess, of Minneapolis, kindled a fire with kerosene. Her clothing caught fire and she was fatally burned.

Tuesday was the 30th anniversary of the battle of New Ulm, and the day was generally observed there as a holiday.

Crookston is to be lighted by gas in the near future. A stock company with a capital of $50,000 has been formed.

Gabriel Renville, the noted Sisseton chief, who has been seriously ill for some time at Brown's Valley, died Friday.

The Mankato Review, published as a weekly for more than a quarter of a century, will issue a daily edition commencing Sept. 5.

The claim of General Sanborn against the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians for about $25,000 attorney fees has been decided in favor of the office.

A Pine Island man cut a stock of corn in his field last week which measured eleven feet and two inches and which he claims grew in 53 days, a growth of over two inches a day.

During a recent thunderstorm lightning struck the house of Peter Herzig at Mazeppa. The bolt tore the elastic out of a congress shoe without injuring the leather in the least and played other pranks.

D. Sweeney and John Halbron, two river men, performed rather a startling feat at Winona Saturday night by jumping from the high bridge to the river, a distance of sixty feet. Neither of the men were injured.

Isaac Botsford, a pioneer of Albert Lea, suicided Saturday by throwing himself in front of a train. He was 60 years of age, an old soldier, an able newspaper writer, and good printer. Despondency over financial matters the cause.

The city ticket offices of the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul roads at Winona are to be abolished Aug. 31. The general freight and passenger offices of the Milwaukee road will also be removed to La Crosse.

The Crookston land office announces that the portion of congressional township 152, range 41, lying west of Red Lake reservation, in Polk county, has been surveyed and will be open to entry Sept. 19. This is the first portion of the reservation thrown open to settlers.

After Sept. 1 Moorhead will be one of the centers for distributing forecasts and warnings to cities and towns in Minnesota and North Dakota. Forty-two cities and towns in the last two states will receive predictions from Moorhead instead of St. Paul, as heretofore.

Captain R. A. Pratt, U. S. A., the distinguished Indian educator and superintendent of the Indian training school, Carlisle, Pa., has been at White Earth agency during the past week. Captain Pratt will take back with him a large class of candidates for the Carlisle school, boys and girls ranging in years from 14 to 18.

A rather novel case was decided in court at Winona last week. A few years ago John Sikorski came to Winona to obtain work, shortly after sending $50 back to the old country to pay the fare to America of his sweetheart, who promised to marry him upon arrival there. She was there but a short time when she became engaged to and married a man named Meyer. Sikorski then sued to recover the $50. The court granted him the $50, interest and costs, amounting in all to $76.

LOST ON THE PRAIRIE.

The 3-Year-Old Child of a Farmer Near Fulda, Minn., Cannot Be Found.

FULDA, Minn., Aug. 30.—During the evening a farmer named Haberman, who lives about one mile east of town, came in and informed the people that one of his twin girls, about 3 years old, was lost somewhere on the prairie. The child went to the road which ran near the house and with her sister wandered along the highway from the house about a quarter of a mile and out of sight of her parents. A short time after, the sister of the little girl who is lost returned and said, "Julia had gone after candy." The parents went in search, but could not find any trace of the child, but hunted nearly all day before they alarmed the town people. Search was made until dark by a few, but about 100 men went out at daybreak and the search has been continued by hundreds of people all day long. Every foot of the prairies for miles around has been carefully examined and searched without avail. No trace or clue of the missing child has as yet been found and night has again come and all have gone home and abandoned the search. The opinion is now quite general that the child has been abducted.

GIVE IT UP.

The Buffalo Strike Officially Declared Off.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—At midnight Mr. Sweeney, the head of the switchmen's order, officially recognized the fact that the strike movement of switchmen, which was inaugurated twelve days ago in this city, had failed. In the official terms of the order the strike was declared off. The men who were formerly employed as switchmen in the railway yards here will, before daylight, be notified by their local officials that the purpose for which they quit their employment has not been accomplished, and that they are now at liberty to get back their places if they can.

Troops Leaving.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The evacuation of the railroad yards by the state militia has been ordered, and some of the troops are already leaving for home. Others will follow quickly and the remainder will be gradually withdrawn.

Convicts Ordered Returned.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.—The 600 convicts recently sent back here from Oliver Springs, Tracy City and Inman by rioters have been formally ordered returned.

Troops to Leave Homestead.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 27.—It is understood that the troops at Homestead will be withdrawn in a few days.

BLOCKED THEIR GAME.

A Canadian Scheme to Avoid Paying Tolls Nipped in the Bud.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Canadians, with a view of evading the 20-cent tolls to be imposed in accordance with the terms of the president's proclamation on and after Sept. 1 next, on the Manitoba wheat shipped through St. Mary's canal, are proposing to evade the requirements of the proclamation by shipping in Canadian bottoms from Duluth to Port Huron to be transshipped from that point by the Grand Trunk line through Canada. This matter being brought to the attention of the treasury department, Assistant Secretary Spalding sent the following explicit telegram to the solicitor of the Grand Trunk railroad company:

Hon. F. E. Medbaugh, Detroit, Mich.: Neither Manitoba nor domestic wheat can be carried in Canadian bottoms from Duluth to Port Huron, as it would be in violation of outcoasting laws. But if carried in American bottoms it is not subject to tolls. If carried throught the canal from Duluth to Sarnia for consumption in or export from Canada via Montreal or any other port it would be.

GOES TO WASHINGTON.

The Next Encampment of the Knights of Pythias to Be Held There.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—The next biennial session of the supreme lodge and encampment of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Washington, D. C., so the supreme lodge decided during the morning after a sharp contest between Louisville, Washington and Minneapolis. The vote was a close one and on the final roll call Washington received 62, while Louisville followed with 50. Minneapolis was not in the contest after the preliminary skirmishing and the fight narrowed down to Louisville and Washington.

The proposed changes in the constitution, which may mean a change in the management of the endowment rank, were made a special order for Wednesday. Aside from locating the next encampment routine business only was considered.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

Governor Peck and the Present State Officers Will Be Renominated.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—The Democratic state convention will be held next Monday, but from the quiet harmony which exists around the headquarters of the state central committee and around the Democratic resorts of the city one would think that the question of selecting candidates for the fall campaign had already been settled. The administration of the past two years has given such satisfaction that Governor Peck and many of those who led the party to victory two years ago will undoubtedly be renominated. This feeling is so strong throughout the state that none of the delegates have come to the city yet, though many of them have engaged rooms.

Kansas City Disappointed.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.—The business of the supreme lodge is finished, and only the remnant of what was to be the greatest thing ever seen in Kansas City is left. It has been a great disappointment to the citizens, as the crowd which remained here over night never at any time exceeded 80,000 people, and provisions had been made to accommodate 100,000.

Iowa Congressional Nominations.

DES MOINES, Aug. 26.—E. A. Ott, president of elocution in the Drake university, has been nominated for congress by the People's party of the Seventh district. At Decorah Walter H. Butler was nominated by the Democrats of the Fourth district, and at New Hampton Thomas P. Upgraff was nominated by the Republicans of the same district.

Gresham Won't Talk.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Judge Walter Q. Gresham returned from his Eastern trip. He declined to add anything to the statements made by him in the East denying the truth of the report that he had decided to deliver one or more addresses in behalf of the National People's party.

Yacht Safe in Harbor.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Aug. 28.—The report that the steam yacht Wahpiti went down in a storm in Georgian bay, and all but two of those on board were drowned, [illegible]

MANY PERISHED.

SCORES OF MINERS BURIED IN A WELSH COAL PIT.

Nineteen Have Been Rescued Alive. Fears That Most of Them Have Perished—The Work of Rescue Going on Steadily.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—An explosion, which, it is feared, may be attended by enormous loss of life, has occurred at Aberkenfig, near Bridgend, in the county of Glamorrgan, Wales. One hundred and forty-one miners are entrapped in a coal pit owing to an explosion which shattered the galleries by which they could have made their exit, and nothing is known of their fate. When the explosion took place a volume of coal dust arose from the mouth of the pit, and this, along with the rumbling noise, gave notice to the inhabitants that something serious had occurred. Women and children rushed to the mouth of the pit, crying and wailing for the fathers, husbands and brothers below. The scenes at the pit's mouth were most distressing, and efforts were at once made to reach the entombed miners to ascertain the extent of the calamity. Their efforts so far have proved unsuccessful and the indications are that the explosion may have destroyed every life in the mine. The miners have called on men from neighboring collieries to assist in the work of rescue and the most strenuous exertions are being made to open a way to the unfortunates below. In several instances women have gone frantic over the suspense and some of them have insisted on taking part in the work. Many hundreds of spectators have assembled from all directions and work is at a standstill in the vicinity, so great and general is the anxiety to ascertain whether those in the mine are alive or not.

ONE HUNDRED DEAD.

No Hope for the Men Still Imprisoned in the Aberkensfig Mine.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Forty-one of the men imprisoned by the explosion in the mine at Aberkensfig have been found to be alive. Thirty-five of them have been taken out. The other six were too weak to be moved and are still below. For the remaining 100 miners there is no hope.

Home Secretary Asquith arrived at Aberkensfig during the day on a special train. The lord mayor has undertaken the raising of a fund for the families left destitute by the loss of fathers or brothers in the accident.

WENT INTO THE RIVER.

A Passenger Train on the Soo Road Wrecked Near Barrett, Minn.

ELBOW LAKE, Minn., Aug. 2 .—The west bound passenger on the Soo line, consisting of three coaches and one horse car, was wrecked one mile east of Barrett, about eight miles east of this place, by the giving away of a bridge crossing the Pomme de Terre river. The engine and horse car passed over safely, but the coaches all went down, the rear coach going to the bottom of the river and the others piling on top.

Telegrams were sent to Elbow Lake and Glenwood for help. This place sent down fifty men. About 200 men were at the bridge, all doing what they could toward extricating the wounded and removing the dead. The at scene the wreck was heart-rending. The list of the dead and seriously wounded, so far as known, is as follows:

Dead.

EDWARD SMITH, Dunbar, Wis., laborer.

MICHAEL CROCKETT, De Pere, Wis., laborer.

JAMES LAURIE, Syracuse, N. Y., laborer.

GOSTAF BOQUIST, Hoffman, Minn.

TWO UNKNOWN LABORERS, whose bodies floated down the river and have not yet been recovered.

Injured.

JOHN MCMILLAN, roadmaster, back hurt and internal injuries; recovery very doubtful.

CARL PETERSON, Watertown, Minn., large scalp wound.

DENNIS HORTON, Menominee, Mich., internal injuries.

JOHN THOMPSON, Boardman, Wis., internally injured.

SEYMOUR BUGBEE, Manistee, Mich., head badly cut and internally injured; cannot recover.

A. O. BELYEA, Elbow Lake, cut about the eyes.

MRS. BELYEA, internally injured.

GEORGE GELSELL, Charleston, S. C., both shoulders, foot and jaw injured; recovery doubtful.

MATT KELLEY, Ashland, Wis., bad cuts in neck, shoulder and face.

D. F. VALE, St. Paul, upper lip nearly severed.

GEORGE HAYWOOD, Elk River, Minn., legs badly hurt.

GEORGE LIVINGSTONE, laborer, injured internally.

More People Missing.

ELBOW LAKE, Minn., Aug. 29.—An inquest over the Soo wreck of Saturday has commenced at Barrett. It has developed that the bridge was rotten, and it is alleged that the company's agents reported the unsafe condition, which has been the talk of the Barrett people for some time. Public feeling is running high against the company, and the coroner's jury is expected to lay the foundation for the indictment of the officials. The coroner has ordered the raking of swollen Pomme de Terre river, as telegrams of inquiry point to several missing and not accounted for.

TWENTY-TWO DEAD.

Soldiers Succumb to the Heat in Fuenfkirchen Maneuvers.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Standard's Buda Pesth correspondent gives an account of the military maneuvers at Fuenfkirchen in the terrible heat. He says that out of the forces engaged in the evolutions four officers, eight corporals and ten privates have died of sunstroke.

Nominated Burke.

BOISE, Ida., Aug. 27.—Democrats have nominated John M. Burke, of Shoshone county, for governor on the [illegible]

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Best	$2.25	per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.10	" "
Fife	1.90	" "
Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	9.00	" ton.
Shorts	10.00	" "

Call early and get your supply of feed.

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For the Next 30 Days,
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A Grand Clearance Sale
Will be found.
SALE OPENS AUG. 1st,
Closes Sept. 1st.

During the above time every line of my immense stock will be offered at actual cost. I am not going out of business, but am preparing to reduce my stock before I move into my new quarters, which will be about September 1st, and in order to have less goods to move I intend to sell everything, regardless of quality or quantity, at

ACTUAL COST.

This is no closing-out sale, nor is it idle talk, we have the goods and they must be moved. If you want to procure bargains call upon me. Remember this offer

Lasts but 30 Days.

A. CHABOT.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,
THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF
Spring and Summer Goods
That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising
The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.
CARPETS
In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.
Call In and Get Prices.
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GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

Schmidt, the Painter,
CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
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ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF
☞ WALL PAPER. ☜
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W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. ☜

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

State.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention for the county of Polk will be held in the Court House in the City of Crookston at 1 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1892, for the purpose of placing in nomination the following county officers for said county:

Auditor, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Attorney, Sheriff, Judge of Probate, Superintendent of Schools, Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner, Commissioners of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th districts.

Also for the election of delegates to the 51st district Republican Legislative Convention to be hereafter called, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for each organized town or precinct, and one additional delegate for each forty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1888, viz:

Andover	2	Lambert	1
Angus	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Black River	2	Lessor	3
Brandsvold	3	Louisville	1
Badger	2	Liberty	2
Bray	2	Lowell	2
Belgium	1	Nesbit	2
Brislet	1	North	2
Bygland	2	Northland	2
Columbia	2	Norden	2
City E. G. Forks	4	Numedal	1
City of Crookston—		Onstad	2
1st ward	4	Parnell	1
2d "	3	Poplar River	1
3d "	2	Polk Center	2
4th "	5	Queen	2
5th "	1	Red Lake Falls—vil.	3
Town of Crookston	2	Red Lake Falls-town	1
Eden	1	Reis	3
Emardville	1	River Falls	1
Euclid	2	Roome	2
Fairfax	2	Roxbury	2
Farley	1	Russia	1
Fanny	1	Rosebud, including village of Fosston	3
Vil and town of Fisher	4	St. Hilaire	2
Grand Forks	2	Sanders	2
Garden	4	Sandsville	2
Garfield & vil. Fertile	4	Sletten	3
Gervais	1	Sullivan	2
Gentilly	2	Tabor	1
Godfrey	3	Terrebonne	2
Grove Park	2	Tilden	2
Hammond	1	Tynsid	2
Higdem	1	Vineland	2
Hill River	3	Winger	3
Hubbard	3	Woodside	3
Huntsville	2	Wyandotte	2
Keystone	2		
Kertsonville	1		
King	3	Total	159
Knute	3		

A. A. MILLER, Secretary. A. D. STEPHENS, Chairman.

THE People's party of Kittson county have re-nominated F. W. Waggoner as their representative in the legislature.

THE Republicans of Marshall county have made up their county ticket, and Editor Mattson, of the Warren Sheaf, has been named for register of deeds—a most worthy selection.

The Warren Sheaf says that Republican enthusiasm in Marshall county is growing, and that a ratification meeting will be held at Warren on Tuesday, Sept. 6th, to discuss the issues of the campaign.

Verndale Journal:—Mr. Nelson's record needs no defense, and it is so well known to the people of Minnesota that they will take especial pains to elect him governor. His manhood, his honesty, his republicanism, his patriotism, is ability are all beyond qvestion.

FRANK M. NYE who recently delivered an address before the republican club of this city, has been nominated county attorney of Hennepin county on the republican ticket. Mr. Nye is one of the ablest attorneys of Minneapolis and his election in November is a foregone conclusion.

THE Fergus Falls Ugeblad, one of the most influential Scandinavian papers in the state, was one of Owen's strongest supporters in 1892, but now declines to support Donnelly. The Ugeblad has the reputation of being thoroughly honest in principle, and it certainly has the courage of its convictions.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Despite all the talk about the hardships of the farmer, he is a king compared to his father or grandfather.

If he doubts, let him look up the old gentleman's day book of forty years ago and note the prices there.

A bushel of wheat would buy ½ of a barrel of salt. It will now buy two barrels.

A bushel of corn would buy 7½ pounds of sugar; to-day it will buy 12½ pounds.

Ten pounds of butter bought 33½ yards of cotton cloth then; now it purchases 48½ yards.

Ten pounds of cheese were worth 25 pounds of nails; the cheese now pays for 54 pounds of nails.

A pound of washed wool grown ten years before the war would buy 1-5 of a barrel of salt, 3 and 5-6 pounds of sugar, 3¾ yards of cotton cloth or ten pounds of nails. To-day his own pound of wool will pay for ¾ of a barrel of salt, 8 pounds of sugar, 6¼ yards of cotton cloth and 22 pounds of nails.

These figures are based on New York City prices. But as a matter of fact he never realized anything like those prices in his local market.

Freights were high, and when the cost of bringing produce to the New York market was deducted from the New York prices for farm produce, and the cost of bringing the merchandise from New York to the village store at which he traded was added to the price of what he bought, the average farmer was really not more than half as well off ten years before the war as our figures would indicate.

For instance, in 1857 it cost 25¼ cents to bring a bushel of wheat by the cheapest route from Chicago to New York; in 1891 it cost less than six cents.

Surrounded by these conditions, life on the farm was hard indeed. Calico and Kentucky jean had to do for Sunday garments, and an ox cart in which to ride to church was the height of style.

Luxuries for the table were almost unknown. Johnny cake and salt pork was a princely diet.

Those were days of hard times, when the farmer cradled his grain, and raked and bound it by hand.

He toiled early and late, saved and scrimped, and received less return for a week of hardest toil than the farmer in 1892 receives for a single day's pleasant ride on a mowing machine or a self binder.

Let us have no more of such "good old times."

One of the most remarkable articles in the September Review of Reviews is entitled "Strikes and their Remedies," and it discusses modes of conciliation and arbitration based upon an exhaustive report prepared by the Royal Commission on Strikes of New South Wales, Australia. The article will be found an exceedingly timely one, for it has been prepared with direct reference to the great American strikes of the present season. In the "Progress of the World" the editor of the Review of Reviews continues his last month's advocacy of official, and, to some extent, compulsory arbitration in labor disputes. The "Progress of the World" further deals with American and British politics, and many other current topics, and is illustrated with excellent portraits of the five American members of the international silver conference, as lately appointed by President Harrison, and various other portraits, maps and diagrams.

Alcohol Saps the Strength.

Without doubt men who drink no spirits hold out better and do their work better than those who drink. Armies made of men of the former class march better, hold up longer under fatigue, enjoy better health, can bear exposure better, and consequently are free from drunkenness, suffer little from disease and crime. It lessens the power of resistance in exposure to great cold and becomes dangerous to use it. It may excite for a time, but is always followed by great depression. This has been clearly demonstrated in arctic explorations. In exposure to great heat the evidence is equally conclusive against its use. The array of testimony is indisputable.—Medical Brief.

What England Pays for Drink.

Some one has been analyzing the English drink bill for 1891, which amounted to over $700,000,000. Its weight in sovereigns—1,106 tons—would load six trains of thirty-five wagons. Its acreage, sovereigns laid edge to edge, would cover a road 30 feet wide and 4½ miles long. Its length, the sovereigns standing on edge face to face, would form a cable 131 miles in length. Its time to count, without ceasing (Sundays excepted), one sovereign per second, would be 5¼ years. Its amount for each letter in the Bible of England over $15. Its amount per head of the population would be over $200.

White Drunkards and Black Heathen.

The hardened and besotted class in Christian countries are really more hopeless than the heathen. General Booth, who has recently visited many foreign lands, says: "The white barbarian is a worse customer than the black one. As regards morals the Zulus and Maoris are ahead of many classes in European countries, one virtue being that they do not get drunk unless civilized nations force drink upon them."—Cumberland Presbyterian.

The Earliest Lighthouses.

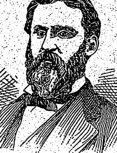
Fire towers at the entrances to ports were established in the earliest historic times. Bonfires were built on top of them at night.—Washington Star.

A WISE SELECTION.

Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, Who Will Be Nebraska's Next Governor.

The Republican party of the state of Nebraska made an exceptionally wise selection when it chose Hon. Lorenzo Crounse as its gubernatorial candidate.

Mr. Crounse was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1834. He received an academic education, studied law, and removed to Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1855, and commenced the practice of his profession. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, he raised a battery of artillery and entered the army as a captain. He was wounded and after a year's service resigned his commission. In 1865 he removed to Nebraska territory, and a year later became a member of the Nebraska territorial legislature and assisted in forming the present state constitution. He was elected associate justice of the supreme court and entered upon his duties in 1867, when the territory was admitted into the sisterhood of the Union as a state. At the end of his term he was elected a representative of the Forty-third congress and re-elected to the Forty-fourth congress. When Mr. Batcheller resigned his post as assistant secretary of the United States treasury to go to Portugal as minister from this country, President Harrison appointed Mr. Crounse to succeed him.



LORENZO CROUNSE.

WHAT SAY YE, VETERANS?

For Which of These Candidates Will You Cast Your Vote?

Aside from the tariff, silver and the so called force bill nothing arouses more interest among politicians than a comparison of the personnel of the Republican and Democratic nominees. There is a striking contrast in their records during the civil war, which it is well that every ex-soldier in the country should know. Contrasted, these records run about as follows:

CLEVELAND.	HARRISON.
War Record—None. Hired a substitute.	War Record—Gallant soldier. Rose from second lieutenant to brigadier general. Courageously participated in many battles, etc.
STEVENSON.	REID.
War Record—None. Knight of the Golden Circle.	War Record—Was a war correspondent at the front, risking his life in the discharge of his duty.
CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.	HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.
Vetoed between 800 and 900 pension bills.	Pensions granted to over 400,000 old soldiers. Pension vetoes, none.

The contrast is altogether in favor of the Republican candidates and should be made on every stump and called to the attention of every voter throughout the land. When in the Chicago convention Bourke Cockran in his famous speech asserted that no ex-soldier would vote for Mr. Cleveland, General Sickles, one of the heroes of Gettysburg, arose in his place and, waving his crutch in the air, shouted, "Never! never!" The old veteran in that heartfelt cry voiced the feelings of every one of his surviving comrades. Many of the shrewdest politicians in both parties believe that Mr. Cleveland's pension vetoes had quite as much to do with his defeat as did his celebrated tariff message. It is important therefore that his record in this respect be not forgotten. It is a record that he and his party managers do not now like to dwell upon, but they should be compelled to face the issue.—Philadelphia North American.

Free Trade Against Protection.

The Republican party welcomes the issue as made by the Democratic candidate. It is well assured that the people of the United States cannot ignore the record of prosperity which thirty years of protection have made, and that they will not accept Gladstone's advice to go to farming and leave all manufacturing to Great Britain. The issue might as well be tried now as at any time, and Mr. Cleveland has made it impossible to evade or obscure it. It is free trade against protection, and the result cannot be in doubt.—San Francisco Evening Post.

Support Harrison.

Because in voting for him you will be voting for yourself. It will be a vote to protect labor and capital. It will be a vote for the home, the school house and the church. It will be a vote against foreign economic ideas and principles. It will be a vote against the rising tide of anarchy. It will be a vote for all that is American in the line of national development. It will be a vote for law, order, prosperity. It will be a vote against crazy cranks who are striving to destroy the best government the world has ever seen.—New York Recorder.

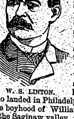
England Wants Cleveland to Win.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says that "the Democrats in the States may rest assured that if English sympathy could carry the election of Grover Cleveland in November, the White House would be theirs." This is the sort of talk the Democracy doesn't like. There will be lots of it in the next few months, though. England, for manifest reasons, wants the Democratic party to win, and the United States, for equally obvious reasons, won't allow it to win.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A SURE WINNER.

W. S. Linton, Republican Nominee in the Eighth Michigan District.

The Republicans of the Eighth Michigan district have determined to win this year and have accordingly nominated Hon. W. S. Linton for congress.



W. S. LINTON.

William S. Linton was born at St. Clair, Mich., Feb. 4, 1856, and is consequently a natural product of the Wolverine State, and one of which she is justly proud. He comes of old English stock, being a lineal descendant of John Linton, who afterward became the warm friend and admirer of William Penn, and who landed in Philadelphia Nov. 8, 1692. The boyhood of William S. was passed in the Saginaw valley. His educational advantages were confined to the city schools. While yet in his teens he began life as a clerk in a general store. His father having extended his lumbering operations to Farwell, young Linton was placed in charge of the large sawmill there. Mr. Linton next entered the employ of the late Thomas Nester, and engaged in shipping lumber from Alger, Bay county. While at Alger he held his first political position, being twice unanimously elected to the office of supervisor, thus commencing when twenty-two years of age a political career that has been uniformly successful. In 1879 he returned to Saginaw and entered into the partnership known under the title of Aaron Linton & Sons, lumber manufacturers.

In 1883 he was elected alderman of the Seventh ward and was the youngest alderman on the list. Then in 1886 he was chosen as representative to the legislature, being the only successful candidate upon the Republican ticket in the city at that election. He performed good service there, and during the rather exciting session of the legislature his record was a most honorable one. Mr. Linton's political party fully recognizes his ability, and the Republican convention of 1890 gave him the nomination for lieutenant governor. The Democratic success of that fall of course involved the defeat of the Republican state candidates, but Mr. Linton had the honor of running many thousands of votes ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Linton was elected mayor of consolidated Saginaw in the spring of 1892. This in a city where the Democratic party for years has rolled up great majorities is a splendid testimonial of the esteem in which he is held as a man and a citizen.

A Senseless Bugaboo.

Mississippi is the single state in which the negro element is numerically stronger than the white population and is increasing more rapidly in proportion to existing numbers. These simple facts cannot too well be kept in mind during the next few months, for we shall undoubtedly hear much before November of the danger of the burial of white civilization in the south under a rising flood of negro population. This bugaboo will be used to the utmost as an excuse for the deviltry by which the colored vote is suppressed and millions of native born Americans are denied the exercise of their highest natural rights. It is well to understand that this sort of talk is nearly all fraudulent and empty buncombe.—Cleveland Leader.

"When (Democratic) Rogues Fall Out."

The queer condition of politics in Alabama promises to solve the negro problem forever. The race is nearly equally divided as between the two Democratic factions, and the stand they have taken shows that they will never again be controlled by any party or clique, but will think and vote as they choose. The leaders declare that they will do their own thinking and that no party owns them. They claim to be equally interested with their white neighbors in good government and are receiving more consideration at the hands of their former masters than ever before.—Roanoke Herald.

The Baseless Democratic Howl.

The Republican platform this year does not call for a revival of this so called force bill. The Democratic howl is without a basis or warrant. But even if the Republican party were again calling for the Lodge bill it would not be committing any crime or wrong, as Mr. Cleveland would have the country believe. It would merely be demanding justice for a people whom the constitution has promised to protect, and who are still year after year robbed and defrauded of their rights by ruffians and murderers in the service of the Democratic party.—Kansas City Journal.

A Queer Minded Free Trader.

The man who believes that the repeal of the McKinley tariff and the adoption of a free trade policy would put an end to strikes and riots has a queer mind. Such a policy would inevitably result in the closing of many industrial establishments and the heavy reduction of wages in others. There would be a hundred men for every job. There would be industrial paralysis and keen distress among the working people. Poverty and despair would cause strikes, revolts, create riots and the very pillars of our national fabric would be seriously shaken.—Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.

Grover's Absurdly Pompous Egotism.

We all admit that Grover is a good sort of a man for a Mugwump, but he is absurdly pompous in his manner and stupid in his egotism for one of his contracted, narrow gauged ideas of statesmanship. All he knows is free trade, and his fame as a free trader is not due in any degree to originality in presenting the time honored issue or in the invention of measures or arguments, but entirely to his stubborn attachment to the idea that has fastened itself upon him.—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

A SIMPLE APPETIZING METHOD OF PRESERVING FRUIT.

The Girls Who Wear Suspenders—A Daring Girl Rider—The Seaside Bang—The Summer Beauty—A Defense of the Trailing Gown—A Massachusetts Law.

With the preserving season upon us, a few words on jam and jelly making may be of interest to a good many people, especially to those who have the care of invalids. With the increased attention bestowed on sanitary matters, the question of diet has grown immensely in importance, and the regulation of the sickroom food is now looked on as scarcely second to the system of medicine to be followed. Now no question has been more fiercely debated than the wholesomeness of sugar. Without going the length of some enthusiasts, who look on sugar as only one degree removed from poison, there are undoubtedly cases in which its use is most deleterious, and to such sufferers the recently introduced sweetening agent, saccharin, is of primary importance.

Saccharin has been adapted to culinary use in many ways, but up till quite lately there did not seem to be any method of utilizing it for the production of those jams and jellies which are such welcome additions to the breakfast table of daily life or the sickroom. Now as nothing is more depressing to invalids than the perpetual restrictions in small things which remind them incessantly of their invalid condition, so anything that assimilates their manner of life, in diet especially, to that of their surroundings must be of value. Acting on this idea some experiments have been made that fully display the use of saccharin, in the preservation of fruits at all events, and from this to jam making is but a step.

The process is a simple one, and can with a little care be carried out in any kitchen. The method of proceeding is as follows: From four gallons of water take a quart, boil it, adding to it gradually, a little at a time, 1¼ ounces of saccharin, and when this is thoroughly dissolved return the quart of sweetened water to the remainder of the four gallons of water. The usual fruit preserving bottles are then filled about an inch or so deep with this sweetened liquid and the fruit of whatever kind dropped in till the bottles are filled right up to the shoulder.

These bottles are then filled up with the rest of the sweetened water; the corks are driven in and covered over in the usual way, to insure their contents being perfectly airtight; the bottles are then set in a large pan, with water within a bare half inch of the top of the bottles; this water is then heated to a temperature of 180 degs. Fahr., and kept at this heat for about 2½ hours, when the pan, with the bottles, is lifted off the fire, and the water, fruit, etc., allowed to cool together for an hour and a half. The bottles are then taken out of the water, allowed to stand till next day, when they are put away, care being taken to pack them lying on their sides.

Fruit thus preserved is ready for immediate use if necessary, or keeps as well as fruit preserved in the usual manner; indeed it is said to be superior to the latter both in appearance and flavor, the liquid in which it is preserved being especially good.—London Queen.

The Girls Who Wear Suspenders.

The girl with suspenders is becoming so prevalent on the thoroughfares of this city that when one meets a young woman who doesn't wear them he is apt to wonder why she has left them at home. He will even turn around and look after the girl in amazement unable to conjecture why she is not in line with the great majority, who heretofore have bordered dangerously on the domain of man's wearing apparel by donning shirts and collars, but who never before have come quite so near toward "wearing the trousers." It is useless to resent the innovation, for it has been truly said that when a woman will she will, and when she won't she won't. At present she will wear suspenders and she won't listen to you when you tell her that she is encroaching on your rights. The only hope for relief is that, as in many other matters, her fancy will weary of suspenders, which have their drawbacks, what with breaking and buttons coming off, and that she will discard them of her own sweet will.

The strangest part is that she seems to be wearing them simply for the fun of it, for they don't seem to hold up anything and always look slack, as though there was no weight upon them. It is also remarkable that it is not the women who are calling for the emancipation of their sex who are wearing suspenders; it is not those women who would like to go out and hustle for a living while you stay at home and take care of the baby; it is not those persistent lobbyists who haunt the legislature while their bill providing for women voting is being politely and courteously killed. On the contrary, it seems to be the sweet faced maidens of our towns who have adopted them; dainty, girlish creatures who play the piano or the typewriter and read Browning; who cling wistfully and with submissive tenderness to masculine strength; who are the tender vines that twine around the oak. They seem to be wearing suspenders in a spirit of defiance, for as they walk airily down the avenue swinging their arms their faces are lighted up with a saucy smile, as though saying: "Well, how do you like it? Do they look becoming?"—Detroit Free Press.

A Daring Girl Rider.

There is a rider in this part of Texas who is greatly out of the ordinary, and whose riding is the comment of even this section, where good riding is the rule and not the exception.

The rider is a girl, "Broncho Kate." She is the daughter of a cattleman and has been all her life on the plains with the cowboys, and could ride a horse when she was three years old. She is the idol of every cattleman on the range, and when Kate wants a horse there is not a man in the country but would walk if she would only take his animal.

Kate Chapman is but sixteen years old, but she is undoubtedly the most fearless rider in the world. She never hesitates an instant about getting on the wildest and most vicious animal on the range, and it makes no difference to her whether it has ever had a saddle on or not. Her latest escapade was to ride and break in a mustang which had the reputation of being a man killer. This animal is especially vicious, and not only throws its rider, but goes after him when he is down and strikes and bites him, trying to kill him.

Kate had been wanting to ride this broncho for some time, but every one on the range opposed it and did all in his power to prevent it. The girl was not to be baffled, however, and catching the horse in a corral she saddled him. She then blindfolded him, and in this condition forced him out on the open prairie and mounted him. The brute stood perfectly still until she lifted the blindfold, and then began a terrible battle, in which the girl finally came out victor and rode the horse at will wherever she pleased.—Mabeetee Cor. Philadelphia Press.

The Seaside Bang.

"Seaside bangs," said the sign, "two dollars."

"What are the bangs?" asked a reporter, looking into a case of fluffy looking appendages in a store in West Twenty-third street.

"When a lady goes in bathing," said the clerk, "she naturally gets her hair all out of shape. She hates to appear among her friends looking like a fright, so she claps on a bit of artificial tuft in front, nicely curled—the seaside bang."

"And it is always in curl?"

"It is. The seaside bang will deceive the wariest husband. It is a great seller. No girl who goes to the surf can afford to be without them. When she comes out of the water, and while she is lolling around in the sand, her maid slips her the false front; she turns to the wild waves, quickly adjusts it underneath the brim of her wide straw and the next moment, as her sweetheart strolls down beside her, he—the poor dunce—makes mental comments on the beauty of her locks, not dreaming that her real hair is wet and soppy as softsoap and frightfully unpresentable. The dripping hair is all right and poetical enough in the water, but our girls have learned that it is a horror on the beach."

"Then it is a great beau catcher, too, eh?"

Before the clerk could answer in came a great, lumbering woman, who came very close to the counter, leaned far over and whispered something in the clerk's ear. The clerk smiled sweetl wrapped something in a dark bit of per and the fat lady left, a pleased pression all over her face.

She was preparing to lay some dude cold at the beach.—New Y Herald.

The Summer Beauty.

The summer beauty must not be c founded with the summer girl. Sh more favored than the latter, inasm as she receives notice from the press a is called by her name right out in mee in. The world that keeps its eyes and ears open soon knows all about the summer beauty. Her papa's wealth, her gowns, her tastes and her accomplishments, and finally the number of her adorers are each and all set forth in cold type, that doubtless grows warm in the recital. Until the summer solstice the summer beauty has lived and moved and had her being in the bosom of her family. She was an unknown quantity until placed amid the surroundings of a fashionable resort, where her plumage took on the iris of the dove and her attractions became glowing texts for the newspaper correspondent's daily letter.

Without the summer beauty how colorless would be the hotel dance, how tame the bathing hour on the beach, how dull and aimless the rattle of harness and the champing of steeds along the afternoon drive! It goes without saying that the summer beauty, who is perhaps described "as having a piquant, radiant face of the chatain type, and a prettily molded figure, which she carries spiritedly in repose or action," always gets there. She is in that delightful position of being always in it, and the chances are that having made—or had made for her—a reputation for bellehood, she returns home at the end of the season a conquering heroine, safely and securely engaged to some bold man. Such it is to be that jewel of fate—a summer beauty.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Defense of the Trailing Gown.

If ever a woman might pose as a misunderstood martyr, it is she who wears the trained gown. Press and people unite in denouncing this most graceful, most artistic, most convenient and most scrupulously neat of all modes. The average gown cannot be lifted on the street—at least by any woman who has any reverence for grace; the trailing gown is made to be lifted, and its wearer is thus preserved intact from all the various horrors of street dust, so ardently described in the press.

The secret of all this atrocious misunderstanding of the train is simply that it is an emanation of the masculine intellect that cannot, alas! know by personal experience anything of its comfort. The trained gown concentrates all its weight in one place, an it is so skillfully designed and drap that at a touch it can be lifted, while e ordinary skirt, befrilled and beflounced, needs a dozen pair of hands to raise it.

It is quite time that the claim of the trailing gown to the highest known degree of hygienic value, temporary comfort and beauty be set forth. It has been reviled long enough by those who know nothing about it.—Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget.

A Massachusetts Law Makes Trouble.

The fifty-eight hour law for women and children is already causing the displacement of women. Wright & Potter,

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WITH OUR EXCHANGES.

The Thirteen Towns, of Fosston, says:—The new Lutheran church is nearly enclosed, and will be the most pretentious of any in the city when completed.—At least two-thirds of the grain in this vicinity is in the shock and ere another ten days shall have passed the threshers will hum. —Jas. E. Morrisey, of the Crookston Iron Works, came up yesterday, remained between trains and made a short drive into the country.—Plastering has been commenced on the school building and the contractor expects to have it ready for occupancy by the 15th of next month.

The Grand Forks Herald:—Miss Minnie Martin, Miss Walker and Misses Lally, of Crookston, are visiting Miss Anna Kane at the Windsor.

The Warren Register:—A. A. Miller, one of Crookston's ablest lawyers, was in the city on Monday looking after professional matters.—Sheriff Kivel drove over to Thief River Falls on Monday and will be back to-day.—E. Chapin, of Crookston, has bought out E. J. Highworden, the barber, and will take posession next Monday.—That good looking Democrat, lawyer Wilkinson, of Crookston, was in the city on Saturday, but he failed to tell us what he was here for.—Dr. Chapin, of Euclid, and his brother, of Crookston, were in the city yesterday. The doctor has almost recovered from his late illness.—Mrs. Childs, of Crookston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. O. Holcomb, of this city.—The harvest is going on rapidly and at much less cost than last year, because there is much less of it.—A. L. Palmer, of Independence, came in on Saturday to look after his farming interests here. —Holston, the county attorney of Polk county, and McKenzie, of the Crookston Times, are at it hammer and tongs, making faces at each other and calling names. Boys, you hadn't ought to do it. It's wrong.

The Fisher Bulletin tells us that:—Tom Bjoin was over from Crookston Thursday.—Mrs. Ole Hanson, of Crookston, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Truesdahl, during the past week.—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lancaster and little daughter, were over from Crookston Wednesday.—Miss Lulu Thompson was over from Crookston Wednesday, visiting with her many little friends.—Misses Milla d Clara Olsen and Tena Brownlee re at Crookston Tuesday and dnesday, attending the teachers' aminations.

The Fertile Journal:—M. G. Peter-n started Sunday night for Nor-y, where he goes for his health.—outy sheriff Losey was to be seen our streets last night. He re-orts farmers further advanced with heir work in this vicinity than around Crookston.—Threshing will soon commence.—John Nichols commenced stacking Monday.—Ole E. Olson, the people's party nominee for the legislature from this district, died Friday night at his home in Marsh River, Norman county. Mr. Olson was one of the oldest settlers of that county, having resided there for the past eighteen years. He was fifty-six years old and was one of the best and most prosperous farmers of the county.

Verndale Journal:—Mrs. A. M. Stewart and children, of Crookston, are visiting her brother, W. J. Brown, of this place. Also Mr. and Mrs. E. Bullard, missionaries from India, are guests at the same home.

Thus saith D. P. R. Strong in the Grand Forks Review:—Hugh Thompson of Crookston was a visitor in our city on Saturday.—Harvesting is in full blast and the farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather. —Arne Higdem, one of our best farmers, says that the estimate we made of the present crop falling 20 per cent. short of ten bushels to the acre is about correst. Mr. H. will thresh his grain next week if good weather continues.—Thos. Routley has 250 acres in wheat and is tying it up as fast as eight horses and two self-binders can do it. His new house is almost ready for occupancy. Tom and his worthy wife deserve all the good fortunes likely to come their way.—Tom Nesbit of Mallory was in town on Tuesday. He has lately returned from southern Minnesota where he had been on a business venture and visiting relatives. He has bought the Joe Roberton estate of about 400 acres. Mr. Nesbit informs us that the wheat crop will drop far below the estimate. That three-fourths of the wheat has ripened too fast and as a consequence the berry has shrunken. Tom is a very careful estimator and his figures may be taken as nearly correct.

And new and improved Thief River Falls Press among lots of interesting locals, remarks:—Sheriff Kivel, wife and daughter Lily, of Warren, Marshall county, visited in this city this week. They were greatly taken with our city. Mr. Kivel being satisfied with three terms as Sheriff, has refused the office for another term and will step out after next November, and probably become a resident of our city as well as a business man among us.—Mrs. C. Retalic and children arrived in the city from California yesterday. Mr. Retalic had been expecting them for some time and had been fitting up his house for their arrival.—W. R. Shendel of Park River is in the city and has purchased the barber equipments of John Kubol as soon as his new building is finished will open a first-class tonsorial parlor.—The Press was shown some samples of red brick from the kiln just opened at Phil Zeh's brick yard. As far as our knowledge of brick goes we judge them to be of excellent quality and are as fine looking brick as we have ever seen. Persons familiar with the brick manufacturing industry support us in the assertion and we see no reason why Mr. Zeh should not meet with abundant success in his new enterprise.—The next census returns for this city will show an increase for the fourth week of August seldom outdone by a town of this size. In addition to the increased number coming from outside three of our families have contributed to the week's increase. Mr. and Mrs. John Olson, a boy, Thursday; Mr. and Mrs. F. Buck, a girl, Friday; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rockstad, a girl, Friday. It was not an extraordinary week for babies either. —A young daughter of John Jacobson living nine miles southwest of this city had a very narrow escape from being seriously if not fatally injured last Thursday. Several children were playing in the harvest-field when one of them hiding from her little friends sat down in the standing grain and was not seen by the driver on the reaper which approached with the cruel sickle leveling everything in its path. The child received a severe cut in the fleshy part of the left arm about five inches in length and almost severing the flesh from the bone. Dr. Grundy was called and dressed the injured member by putting in twenty well adjusted stitches. The child was brought to this city and thanks to the skilled care of physician and nurse, has so far recovered as to be able to be taken home.

McIntosh Items.

From our regular correspondent.

McIntosh, August 29.—The time has again arrived when the busy farmer has laid low his grain, and gathered it in shocks. No more this season may we hearken to the buzzing and rattling of the busy binders, for they have performed their true and faithful work. Instead, we shall now be startled from our sweet slumbers by the weird shriek of the threshing engines. Threshing out of shocks would have commenced last Monday in good earnest if the rain had not prevented. The yield throughout the Thirteen Towns will be nearly as good as last year, averaging from 17 to 24 bushels per acre. But there will be more wheat marketed this year than last, because the average is about one-fifth larger.

Never before in the history of the Thirteen Towns has harvesting been rushed as it was this year. It did not seem to take more than a week before the sickle had swept the virgin wheat fields, and where the traveler's eye had gazed upon a broad expanse of waving grain, as it swayed in the morning breeze like billows upon the endless ocean, a week later you would behold only a field of stubble; and well may they be in a hurry, too, for they know not what destructive agencies may ruin their crop before they have it securely stored in their granaries, or weighed on the scales at the elevators. For on the growth of Nature's produce depends the farmers' fortune.

Our merchants were as busy as ants last Saturday, trying to supply the farmers with necessaries for threshing, which would have commenced last Monday if it had not rained.

Halvor Halvorson and David Anderson fired up their new Buffalo Pitts and moved up on Guy Pratt's farm last Saturday, where they threshed out a few loads of oats, just to try the machine. Halvor said he felt a little nervous when the thing commenced to stir. The yield of oats was large.

Andrew Nelson and Sam Berg of Hill River took out a new Case engine, which arrived on car from Crookston last Saturday. Andrew says there are no less than six threshing rigs in the town of Hill River this fall, and to judge by that bundles will be short lived in that part of the conntry.

Dr. McEachran's new store building is fast nearing completion, and will be one of the finest structures in town. As soon as it is ready Gunder Horst, formerly of Grand Forks, who has rented it, will take posession and open up a general merchandise store.

Ole Bjorge's new drug store is also nearly completed. Ole says it will be, when fully completed, as fine a building as was ever erected by human skill. No wonder Ole has grown a foot taller in the last two weeks, and may now be seen promenading the streets with a Prince Albert coat and stove pipe hat, trying to catch on. Says he is going to get married as soon as cold weather sets in. Good luck to you, Ole.

Ole Olson from Hay Seed, Wisconsin, is boarding with mine host Solberg, proprietor of the Hotel Duluth.

Dr. McEachran and Charley Lanman are the only two who have invested in bycicles in McIntosh, and they may now be seen skimming our level streets and country roads, as lightly as the swallows on the wing. They are both excellent riders, but I think Lanman a little the best acrobat, as was shown on our street some time ago when he took a header right through a farmer's wagon wheel. Besides, he is teaching some of our fair damsels how to ride. Charley is quite popular with the girls, you know.

Mr. Cronquist, one of P. Johnson's genial clerks, has moved into his new and elegantly furnished cottage on Broadway. Says he feels more at home now, since he got settled in the world.

John Pederson, our smiling postmaster, had to be put under the influence of chloroform the other day while undergoing the painful operation of having a tooth extracted. However, the chattering of John's teeth from fear while on his way to the Doctor's office loosened the tooth and the sudden twist of the Doctor's skillful hand made the operation an easy matter. Isn't John gritty, though?

The first Congregational church of McIntosh is nearly finished, and is as pretty a church as ever was built in any little town. It will be dedicated as soon as Rev. Northrop's successor arrives. Rev. Northrop is going to leave in a short time. He has been an efficient minister and has done more good work in this field during his short stay here than all his predecessors. And his numerous friends and adherents deeply mourn his departure, and all join in wishing him success and prosperity in his new field of labor.

The farmers' elevator will be commenced as soon as the lumber arrives, which will be soon. This is going to be the largest and most expensive elevator built on the Fosston branch; but the farmers and business men of McIntosh have subscribed liberally, and the company have between three and four hundred shares of $10 each. It will be located near the crossing, east of the Red River Valley elevator. The contract has been let to Ole Espeland, of McIntosh.

Rumor hath it that another wedding, and probably two or three of them may occur soon. It certainly looks as if some of our benevolent bachelors are going to be converted and join the world of benedicts. Just go ahead, boys, we need some such occasions to revive and stir up the band.

McIntosh can now pride itself on having one of the best barbers in the county, and you won't see any Rip Van Winkles on our streets any longer.

Another special school meeting is called for the 1st of September, for the purpose of designating a site for the new school house that the district has bonded $4,000 to build this fall. Give it a unanimous support, fellow citizens, as every true and patriotic citizen should. We are in much need of a school house and it ought to be located on a more proper and convenient site than where the old one is.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on "The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:25 p. m., St. Paul 8:25 p. m., and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet-Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "North-Western Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:15 a. m. and St. Paul 7:55 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 4:35 p. m., St. Paul 5:15 p. m., arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m.

"The Northwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure tickets via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. Teasdale,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Indigestion. Dizziness. Take Beecham's Pills.

The Boston board of health, in a tour of inspection at night in the North End tenement house district, found nine persons sleeping in one room, with windows and doors tightly closed.

SHE RIDES LIKE MEN.

A Young Western Woman Gallops Man Fashion in the Streets of Boston.

The lady who may be seen riding astride a horse in Washington street has such a penchant for horseback riding that nothing short of an average of twenty miles a day will satisfy her. She comes from the west, and, owning four western horses who are not accustomed to the style of horseback riding most eastern ladies adopt, she has to use the style of western ladies or have her horses eat their heads off in their stalls.

Her name is Miss Nettie Littell, and just now she is living in Roxbury. This is not the first time she has visited Boston, for she has ridden all over the eastern as well as the western states. She is likely to become quite a familiar sight on the country roads, because she is passionately fond of horseback riding. She is an apostle of the divided skirt on horseback, and nothing could induce her to ever ride any other way. She has seen too many accidents caused by the "mock modest" riding habit, as she calls it, to ever wear one. She says riding on a side saddle gives a horse the saddle gall and then a "setfast," something which affects the horse's back like frightful corns or bunions on a man's feet. Women get curvature of the spine by it, too, and a ten mile ride will use them up so that they cannot ride again for a week.

Miss Littell, on the contrary, rides from 10 to 100 miles every day of her life, and is so confident of her ability as a rider that she is willing to challenge any man but one in the country, or any two women, to ride horseback across the continent, 3,530 miles, for any reasonable purse. One of the women can ride half way and the other the rest. Miss Littell can saddle and ride all but the most vicious horses. She rode in Manchester, N. H., in November, 1890, the vicious running horse Billy H, which had just thrown his jockey owner, Billy Harrington, three times, the latter thereby losing the race. In this same running meeting she won first prize in one race for women, in another such race being passed only because the horse in front of her threw his rider, who had a side saddle, dragging the woman for half a mile on her back and nearly killing her.

Concerning the relative modesty of the two dresses Miss Littell says:

"No lady can go riding on a side saddle without showing every line of her figure, whether it is good or bad, while my heavily kilted divided skirts hide every part of mine. All the ladies in Colorado ride like this. You could not tell if you saw me walking in my riding dress on the street that I had not an ordinary skirt on, so heavy is it. It is a matter of health too. I have scores of letters from doctors commending my good sense and judgment.

"About my horses. I have four now, a mustang which I bought because he was being ill used, but do not ride, and three others which I do ride—Creole Kitty, Buckskin and Black Jim. I ride Buckskin mostly. He is very ugly. I defy any man to go into the stall with him and come out unhurt. Buckskin kicks at every one but me when in his stall. I cannot ride Black Jim around here, because I often stop and children touch my horse. Black Jim kicks at any one who touches him. I will give Black Jim to any one who is not a western person who can take and saddle and ride him. I can do it. Creole Kitty is very kind and gentle.

"I use a western saddle, and ride in the sensible western style, not jumping up and down like a monkey with the horse because 'it's English.' I can lay a silver dollar on a saddle, sit on it and start at a walk, go into a trot and then into a lope, or gallop, as you call it, and not drop the dollar. That shows how closely I sit on my horse. It is by far the easiest way to ride.

"My dress is as follows: A velvet cap or broad brim felt hat, with black ostrich feather; a black jacket, cutaway, with braid a la militaire; a waist of white flannel and tie to match, a heavy double kilted, bifurcated skirt, walking length, knickerbockers and high top boots. Nothing is ever revealed by this costume, no matter how fast I ride or how strong the wind is blowing."—Boston News.

Paint at the Races.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature at the Derby was the large number of pretty women who were present, and the amount of enamel and paint which they employed to enhance their attractions. If the present fashion of embellishing nature by the adventitious use of rouge and lampblack continues, a new opening for the younger sons will arise, and we may soon hope to behold among us a millionaire whose origin will be due to his having invested our womankind with artificial attractions.—London Truth.

A Vacation on a Bicycle.

—A school teacher of Yellow Springs, O., will take her summer outing by traveling on a bicycle from her home to Davenport, Ia. The trip will require twenty-five days and she will doubtless create something of a sensation all along the line. A bicycle party would certainly be an enjoyable and an inexpensive way to spend a two weeks' or three weeks' vacation.—New York Recorder.

Fifty Presents of One Kind.

History repeats itself, as everybody knows, in kind if not in manner. Brides used to receive sirup jugs, pickle casters and butter knives ad libitum. Now it is tea balls and souvenir spoons that are showered like rice on them, and the other day a bride got by actual count fifty-two cushions among her wedding gifts.—New York Times.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick Coming.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick will proceed to Chicago in September as the representative of the women's section of the royal commission, to make final arrangements concerning their exhibits at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago next year.—Nursing Record.

WHY ONE WOMAN WOULD VOTE.

Several Forcible Reasons Why the Ballot Should Not Be Withheld.

I desire the suffrage because I am a human being and am concerned in the welfare of the race. The "human question" lies at the foundation of the "woman question." The uplifting of the race is the divine problem for whose solution Christ gave the golden rule. Any restriction upon the development of woman breaks that rule and hinders the progress of the race. Mankind cannot rise above the mothers of mankind. Any measure therefore which liberates and develops the powers of woman is of universal value. Whether suffrage be a right or a privilege, if it is of value to one-half of mankind it is of value to all.

To continue one-half of the race in tutelage after they have reached years of majority is bad for both parties to the transaction. Train your boy to swim, but keep your girl in ignorance; if they fall into deep water, what? The chivalrous boy seizes the girl perhaps, or the despairing girl grasps the boy, and in either event they go down. Better teach both to swim and breast the waves of life with equal stroke.

The human question will never be answered by imposing equal burdens upon mankind and denying equal rights. Men and women must rise or fall together. Hence the advocate of woman suffrage is no special pleader, whether a Plato or a Lincoln. His is that ideal republic, yet to be realized, a government not of men, by men, for men; but of the people, by the people, for the people.

I am a suffragist because I am a woman and believe in the equality of the sexes. I find in nature a threefold equation—physical, intellectual, moral. Woman, it is true, has smaller bones and weaker sinews than man, but so has the nightingale than the ostrich, the deer than the elephant. Woman does not (as a rule) carry the hod or handle the pickax, but she does turn the rolling pin and ply the needle. She offsets strength with delicacy, prowess with endurance. If not the burden bearer, she is the pain bearer of the world. Though she does not build pyramids or fight battles, she brings forth men-children and nerves them to be heroes.

The equality of woman being conceded, the right of man to legislate for her must be denied as an act both inexpedient and unjust. Inexpedient, because it deprives legislation of one-half of the mental and moral force which should seek that channel; unjust, because it always has been true, and from the necessities of logic forever must be true, that "the unrepresented or misrepresented class goes to the wall." As a single case in point within a few years, a large body of Christian women in person petitioned the mayor of Chicago to right a flagrant wrong, and were met with the sneer, "You have no votes," while he turned a respectful ear to the wrongdoers who had elected him to office.

It is an axiom of history that no class can legislate fairly for a subject class. In spite of the fact that through the agitation of suffragists during the last twenty-five years many laws unjust to women have been repealed, we have only to turn the leaves of our statute books today to prove that men, as a class, fail to treat fairly their political inferiors. Such injury and insult would be impossible if women had an equal voice in government.

I am a suffragist because I am a Christian, responsible to my God. As an accountable being already standing before God's judgment bar, erected in her own soul, woman is bound to seek her own highest development. The conscientious exercise of suffrage is a moral educator. The woman who votes will study history as one who is making history, civil government as a citizen; logic and morals as a thinker who must act.—Ella G. Ives in Stock and Home.

Rich Women at Summer Resorts.

The rich woman at the pleasure resorts shows the audacity of a Stanley in the interior of Africa by her freaks and fancies of dress. One morning she will appear late at breakfast with a short skirt, shirt waist and suspenders. In the same afternoon she will don a heavy, rich brocade velvet, a la pompadour, with voluminous draperies and gorgeous ornamentation, and in the evening a butterfly costume of thin gauze adorns her shapely figure, while her hair is arranged in a pillar of fluffs and frizzes, which much resemble the careless coiffure of the South Sea islander.

She has a hunting costume of green and russet brown, trimmed with leather and oxidized silver passementerie; a yatching costume of blue and white serge; a bicycle rig, which she wears when no bicycle is in sight; a billiard dress of royal purple and gold, a pedestrian dress, gotten up a la Anglaise, and hundreds of others, of which an unfashionable vocabulary will not allow expression. Bless her heart, she wants all the men to admire her, compliment her, flatter her and fall in love with her, and, although she places herself in ridicule to gain her end, I think in the main she is striving in a good cause.—Buffalo Enquirer.

She Wants to Be a Jockey.

Frances Milfred would like to be a jockey. She is from Missouri and knows how to handle a horse. She is now visiting Chicago.

Miss Milfred is a brown haired, slim young lady of pleasant features.

"In the first place, my weight is all right," she says. "I weigh just 110, and could train down if necessary. With me it is a serious matter.

"I want to do something to make a living, and I believe I would make a good jockey. Ever since I can remember I have been accustomed to handling horses. Four years ago I was counted the best rider in St. Joe, and once I won a race at a county fair.

"Do you see any reason why a young lady should not be a jockey? No; neither do I. My folks would object of course; but if I don't succeed here I'm going east and try it."—Chicago Letter.

A Hint from Paris.

"Tell Maude," said a lady writing from Paris the other day, "that a gored skirt trimmed with a ruffle or two, a simple waist with a band of ribbon around it, four loops of ribbon at the back and a band of ribbon with a small rosette at the back of the neck, and very large, full sleeves coming just below the elbow form the details of the very latest gown. Absolute simplicity for girls is 'de rigeur,' and in that and in the cut and finish of their gowns lie their greatest claim to distinction."—New York Tribune.

In Memory of a Brave Nurse.

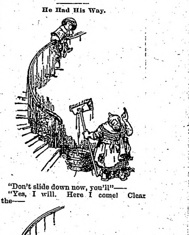
The cross which has been put up in Ayr cemetery to the memory of Nurse Coates, who died last December in the county infirmary of typhus, is of blue Ayrshire stone, and bears the inscription, "In Loving Memory of Letitia Coates," with the date of her death and birth. She was only twenty-two years old, and contracted the fever while in attendance on the typhus patients. The cost of the grave and cross has been given by the directors and friends of the hospital.—London Hospital.

Two hundred women are employed by Edison in working at the more delicate details of his electrical inventions.

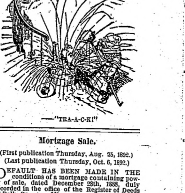
The empress of Germany is a very skillful violinist and often plays at the after dinner concerts at the palace.

The broken and distorted foot of a Chinese lady is called a "golden lily" by Chinese admirers of such distortions.

He Had His Way.



"Don't slide down now, you'll"——
"Yes, I will. Here I come! Clear the——



—"TRA-A-C-K!"

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Thursday, Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Thursday, Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 28th, 1888, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, December 31st, 1888 in book 42 of mortgages, page 17, whereby John Boden, unmarried, mortgagor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-one, (31) in Township one hundred and forty-eight, (148) of Range forty-one. (41) in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $365.65, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $42.12, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $407.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on October 8th, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said county to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 15th, 1892.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President.
Mortgagee.

H. C. Gilbert & Co., Attorneys,
St. Paul, Minn.
[19-25]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) and interest on said sums from the 9th day of October, 1886, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frederick Bleier to Francis J. Detling, bearing date the 9th day of October, A. D. 1886, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 22 of mortgages, on page 96, which mortgage, together with the debt thereby secured, was duly assigned by said Francis J. Detling, mortgagee, to Joseph Z. Perron by written assignment, dated the 28th day of February, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of March, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 56 of mortgages, on page 119; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered one, (1) two, (2) and three, (3) in block numbered forty, (40) in Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, according to the plat thereof on file in the Register of Deeds office in and for said County and State, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated August 20th, A. D. 1892.

JOSEPH Z. PERRON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

P. G. Falardeau,
Attorney for Assignee,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.
[19-25]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

REACHES ENGLAND.

TWO FATAL CASES OF CHOLERA OCCUR AT GRAVESEND.

The Victims Came Direct From Hamburg—The Health Authorities Blamed. The Scourge at Hamburg and Other Points.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—There is now no doubt that the cholera has at last entered England. The disease was brought here by the steamer Gemma, which reached Gravesend Thursday from Hamburg. It was reported that the steamer was infected, but the authorities, after examining the passengers, allowed them to land. A few hours afterwards two aliens who had arrived on the Gemma were taken sick. They were immediately removed to the hospital at Gravesend, where the doctors

Pronounced Their Malady Cholera.

In spite of everything that was done for them they died shortly after they were were admitted. This fact has caused considerable anxiety, but there is no panicky feeling. The local government board and the health authorities of the various English ports will see to it that a more strict inspection is made of vessels and passengers from infected ports. The report of the death of two patients at Gravesend was telegraphed throughout the country and caused the health authorities in the various ports to be on the alert for arrivals from places known to be infected with cholera. The steamer Laura, plying between Hamburg and Lynn-Regis, an English port on the Great Ouse, has just arrived at Lynn. She was boarded by the health officials, who found two cholera suspects on board. The vessel was at once

Ordered to Put Back to Sea.

The officers and passengers protested against such treament, but the health officers were obdurate and positively refused to let a single person land from the steamer.

Sixty passengers on board the Hamburg-American steamer Columbia, from New York, which arrived at Southampton, changed their minds about proceeding to Hamburg when they learned of the cholera epidemic there. They left the Columbia when they found that the company had ordered that she proceed no further, and took passage for Flushing, in the Netherlands.

SECURED A FOOTHOLD.

Efforts of English Officials to Keep Out Cholera Prove Fruitless.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—If all the deaths that are being reported from Asiatic cholera are true, there is no doubt of Great Britain's having a visitation of the dreadful scourge. From Gravesend, Swansea, Glasgow and Dundee, towns in England, Scotland and Wales, reports come of death from the disease, showing that the efforts of the health officials to keep it out of the country have proved fruitless. And now comes a report that a person has died from Asiatic cholera at Bolton, the large manufacturing town which lies twelve miles northwest of Manchester. The place is one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture and thousands of mill operatives live there. With the assertions and denials made regarding the presence of cholera in England, it will be hard to decide whether the cholerine cases that have occured have been true Asiatic cholera or not. In some quarters it is positively asserted that there is doubt that true cholera has effected an entrance into the country, while on the other hand it is just as positively asserted that the disease is nothing but simple cholera, from which no danger need be apprehended.

A WEEK'S DEATHS.

Over a Thousand Cholera Victims at Hamburg in the Past Seven Days.

HAMBURG, Aug. 30.—During the week which ended at noon there has been 2,837 cases of cholera in this city, 1,087 of them having been fatal. The authorities express the opinion that a climax has been reached and that a steady abatement of the disease may now be expected. Their reasons for this opinion are not given and it is thought they are merely trying to allay the fears of the people.

The sanitary officers announce that the spread of cholera in Hamburg is directly traceable to the use of the Elbe water for drinking. The water is filthy, they say, and so impregnated with poisonous matter that it constantly menaces the city with epidemics. The presence of Russian emigrants in the city is pronounced to have been but secondary in importance in the spreading of the plague.

The assurances of the municipal authorities that the cholera has done its worst have not received much credence. Although no general exodus of citizens is apparent, the railroads during the day carried 40 per cent. more passengers than their average. Most of the fugitives go to the coast.

ABSOLUTE QUARANTINE.

Officials at Washington Discuss Measures to Prevent Introduction of Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The government officials feel satisfied that they will be able to pevent the bringing of cholera into this country from European ports. They have taken, they say, every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. They still regard the situation as one requiring stringent measures and this will be adopted. A consultation was held during the afternoon between Secretary of State Foster and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding. Later they sent for the officials of the marine hospital bureau and discussed the question of absolute quarantine of vessels plying between this country and the infected ports of Europe. It was not deemed necessary at this time to take such action, but it is more than probable that it will be done before many days. There is at least one official who strongly urges an absolute quarantine and he thinks it ought to be ordered at once. Speaking on this he said: "It is thirty-seven years since the United States has been visited by Asiatic cholera and those who remember it do not want another experience of the dreaded disease. No vessels should be allowed to enter American port from any port where cholera prevails and no question of inconvenience of teurists should enter into the matter. No vessels carrying rags or other material in which cholera is likely to be carried should be accepted from any port where the disease prevails, and lastly, special details of health officers should be made to guard the entry of tramp steamers at every sea port. This, and this alone, in my opinion will prevent the cholera from getting a hold in this country.

DANGER INCREASING.

Government Officials Recommend Cleanliness to Prevent Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Government officials are fully alive to the added danger of introducing cholera into this country from Europe arising out of the fact that it has appeared in England on its journey westward. Acting Secretary Spaulding says that all the necessary regulations prescribing precautions against its introduction have been sent to government officials along the Atlantic seaboard and along the border, and the only thing to do now was to see that they were strictly enforced. If more stringent or better efforts than those now in force were suggested to him he would at once adopt them. Cities and individuals could do much in a sanitary sense in restraining the introduction of cholera by keeping their cities and premises free from garbage.

AT ROTTERDAM.

Another German City Reached in the Onward March of the Cholera.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 27.—Every precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction of cholera here, but notwithstanding all the efforts of the authorities the disease has effected an entrance into the city. The first victim of the disease, a woman, died during the morning.

ENTITLED TO VOTE.

Indians Who Have Taken Lands in Severalty Are Full-Fledged Citizens.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 26.—The Indian bureau and the attorney general have decided that all Indians who have taken their lands in severalty are full-fledged citizens of the United States with all the rights and privileges of the same. Under this ruling over 3,000 Indians in Oklahoma who have had their lands allotted within the last year will be entitled to vote at the coming election. As over half of them are blanket Indians and unable to speak or understand a word of English, the various candidates will have a big job on their hands trying to secure votes. How they will vote no man can tell. The signs about the polls will be novel for the red man will insist on coming in the night before and camping in front of the voting places with his wives, pappooses and dogs.

Cattle Cases Postponed.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Aug. 22.—Of the forty-two men bailed in the cattle invasion cases all but eight failed to appear for trial during the morning. Attorneys for the defense declare that all their clients will be here for trial. The case was set for Jan. 2. Each man who responded to his name entered into a new bond for $40,000. All express disappointment over the postponement. None of them fear the result of the trial.

Bar Association Officers.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.—The American Bar association has elected the following officers: President, J. Randolp Tucker, Virginia; secretary, Edward Ottis Hinkley, Maryland; treasurer, Francis Rowle, Philadelphia; executive committee, George A. Mercer, Savannah, Ga., Alfred Hemingway, Boston, Bradley G. Schley, Madison, Wis.

Daniel Dougherty Improving.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The condition of Daniel Dougherty is much improved. Dr. Wood states that his patient has improved steadily all day and that there is a fair chance of his recovery.

Health Officers Were Careless.

EDMONDS, Wash., Aug. 27.—Two deaths occurred at Snohomish City of smallpox. The health officer is investigating. The spread of the disease was due to the carelessness of the health officers.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 29, 1892.

HOGS—Strong. Range of prices, $5.00@5.05.

CATTLE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.40@3.60; good steers, $2.50@3.25; prime cows, $2.40@2.65; good cows, $1.75@2.75; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; light veal calves, $3.25@4.25; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.00; feeders $1.50@2.00; bulls, $1.00@1.75.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $4.00; feeders, $3.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 100; cattle, 415; calves, 15; sheep, 260; horses, 46.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29, 1892.

WHEAT—August closed, 74½c; September opening, 78c; highest, 78¾c; lowest, 73c; closing, 72½c; December opening, 75¾c; highest, 76½c; lowest, 75¾c; closing, 76c. On track—No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c; No. 2 Northern, 68@72c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 76c.

CORN—September, 51¼c; October, 51¼c; May, 52c.

OATS—September, 34⅝c; October, 34⅝c; May, 37¾c.

PORK—September, $10.60; October, $10.70; January, $12.40.

LARD—September, $7.75.

SHORT RIBS—September, $7.70; October, $7.62½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 75@76¼c.

CORN—September, 51¼c; October, 51½c; May, 53½c.

OATS—September, 34½c; October, 34⅝c; May, 37½c.

PORK—September, $10.65; October, $10.72½; January, 12.50.

LARD—September, $7.80; October, $7.80; January, $7.07½.

SHORT RIBS—September, $7.80; October, $7.62½; January, $6.55.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

STILL ROLLING

St. Helens, England, is the seat of a great business.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are made there. They are a specific for all Nervous and Bilious Disorders arising from Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and all Female Ailments.

THEY ARE COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Aug. 25th, 1892.)
(Last publication Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated July 22d, 1889, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, August 19th, 1889, in book 42 of mortgages, page 105, whereby Ole H. Rustan and Barbo Rustan, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of Section thirteen, (13) in Township one hundred and forty-nine, (149) of Range forty-one, (41) in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $348.77, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $56.47, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $400.24.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on October 8th, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 15th, 1892.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.

H. C. GILBERT & Co., Attorneys
[19-25] St. Paul, Minn.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

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PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

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WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
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E. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer. W. H. Crosby

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M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

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Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halvor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
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ON ALL
Summer Goods,
Summer Clothing,
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Everything in our Store at Greatly Reduced Prices.

STRAW HATS AT COST.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
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Great Reduction Sale!
Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,
AND
All Summer Goods!
FOR THE
NEXT TWO WEEKS,

Also bargains in Boots and Shoes and Groceries of all kinds.

If you have Wool, Shake Root, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market prio in trade.

[OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Crookston, Minn.] A. STURE.

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SYLVESTER & FINSETH,
CHEAPER AND BETTER

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all ex for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buck and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Brea ing Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepa New Vibrator **Threshing Machine**. Also the Jackson, Mitchell an Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

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Crookston Business College.
and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.
TEACHERS:—Benj. A. Strawbridge, J. M. Latham and L. E. Gossman.
Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.

CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.

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You should take THE JOURNAL and keep posted on what the Republican party is doing. THE JOURNAL will give from 3 to 5 columns of Republican political matter weekly, and you should keep yourself informed on the questions at issue and the movements of the party.

If You Are not a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

FARM & GARDEN

SOFT SHELLED EGGS.

The Value of Oyster Shells as a Source of Material for Eggshells.

Soft shelled eggs arise from several causes, the most common being the want of material to form shell where birds have only earth or grass or a paved yard. Another cause is overfeeding with rich, soft, stimulating diet. The remedy is of course less of soft food and more shell forming substances, such as powdered eggshells, grit, lime, etc.

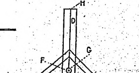
To test the value of oyster shells as a source of material for eggshells rather than as a substance whose value lies solely in furnishing grit, as is claimed by some, experiments were made at the New York station with six 1-year-old Leghorn hens, three of which were fed coarse ground oyster shells and three coarse broken glass instead. Both lots were treated and fed alike, except as above stated.

As a result it is said no other conclusion seems possible than that the eggshells were constructed from material supplied in large part by the oyster shells. The lot receiving pounded glass did not lay as well as the other, and two of the hens became sick, but recovered after a few days. The sickness is believed to have been due to the excessive amount of glass swallowed. An unlimited supply of pounded glass has been attended with no bad result when the food and other grit available to the fowls contained an abundance of lime, but when the food was deficient in lime and no other grit was attainable hens ate an injuriously large amount of glass.

In conclusion, the feeding of oyster shells during the laying season, where they can be cheaply obtained, is recommended. One pound will contain lime enough for about seven dozens of eggs. Fine gravel containing limestone will probably as well supply the deficiency of lime in most foods, but the use of some sharper grit with it may be of advantage. Long or sharp splinters of glass or dry bone should be avoided. For hens the size of particles of grit had better be larger than that of a kernel of wheat and should be smaller than that of a kernel of corn.

A Draining Level.

The illustration shows a form of level for evening the bottom of a drain, which a correspondent of The Country Gentleman describes: "It is made in the form of an inverted T, and the bottom board B is just 1 rod long, while the uppiece C D may be 4 to 6 feet. It is well braced to make it true, and can be made of dry ¾-inch pine. The bottom of the level should be perfectly square, and the upright piece put on so that the plumb bob G hangs over F.



LEVEL FOR EVENING THE BOTTOM OF DRAINS.

"The line should be fastened to a piece of wood or nail at H to swing clear of the board. By tacking on a strip at M you can get any required grade to the bottom of the drain and at the same time measure it. If you want a fall of an inch to the rod tack an inch strip on the bottom, and when the plumb bob comes level you have the required grade."

Orchard Grass.

It was advised, at an Ohio Farmers' institute, that more attention be given to producing orchard grass. Among remarks on the subject were the following by one farmer:

When I sow clover I always sow orchard grass with it. It pays well, and clover will do for pasture for horses, cattle and swine. The orchard grass is a valuable adjunct in a clover field. If you intend cutting the clover for hay, the orchard grass is still strong and will stand a great deal of clover. It helps the clover, and I can make a better quantity of hay.

The proper time to sow orchard grass is when the weather gets warm in the spring. I can get a better stand along in April to the middle of May. If sown alone use two bushels of seed to the acre. When I sow clover I use about half a bushel.

Cottonseed Meal.

Good cottonseed meal is estimated to contain nutriment per 100 pounds equal to 318 pounds of cornmeal, or to 767 pounds of wheat bran. This estimate may be chemically correct, but we doubt if it is practically. Cottonseed meal is unquestionably one of our most valuable foods, but it is also a very dangerous food in ignorant or careless hands. Its complete value can never be realized while it is fed alone or as the only grain; it needs balancing even more than cornmeal. All such comparisons are misleading, because they tend to leave the impression that any one food can be safely omitted from a ration, provided a more nutritive food is substituted.—Jersey Bulletin.

The Bordeaux Mixture.

The old formula for Bordeaux mixture was as follows: Dissolve six pounds of copper sulphate in sixteen gallons of water; in another vessel slack four pounds of fresh lime in six gallons of water. When the lime mix- has cooled to the temperature of air, pour it slowly into the copper tion, mixing the two by constant ring. At the Ohio station the above been found effective when diluted fifty instead of twenty-two gallons, ordinarily recommended. Farmers' alletin, No. 7, department of agricul- ire, recommends a similar reduction n the strength of the mixture.

FERTILIZING PASTURE LANDS.

Effects of Artificial Manures on the Quality and Composition of Herbage.

In a summary of results gained by manurial experiments extending over two years on pasture lands in north Wales, it was concluded:

First—Phosphatic manures containing phosphoric acid in an easily assimilable condition are the most valuable artificial manures. Such manures encouraged a fine bottom growth of grass and clover herbage, and are therefore especially valuable in improving pasture land.

Second—Nitrate of soda largely increases the bulk of hay produced in the first year after application, but this result was not so apparent in the second year after application. Nitrate of soda tends to encourage the grasses and to bring the herbage earlier to maturity. Nitrate of soda has a deleterious effect on the crop that follows the one to which it is directly applied.

Third—Potash manure does not seem to have any great beneficial effect on this land.

Fourth—Bone meal, for at least two years after its application, is not suitable as a source of phosphoric acid for this land. Dissolved bones are much more efficacious.

Fifth—Superphosphate and basic slag are much more economical sources of phosphoric acid as a manure for this land than either bone meal or dissolved bones, and while both these manures give good results on the whole the economic advantages are largely in favor of basic slag of the best quality.

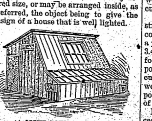
Sixth—A dressing of lime, even in the second season after its application, has had almost no effect in improving the quality of the bulk of the herbage.

Seventh—While different manures give different results, when applied to pasture, judicious manuring will improve and alter the composition of the herbage of a pasture, although a seed mixture is not sowed with the manures.

The grasses most abundant throughout the experimental field under consideration were crested dogstail, sweet vernal grass and other grasses of poor quality. In smaller quantities were such grasses as meadow foxtail, timothy, perennial rye grass, oat grass, meadow fescue and sheep fescue. In certain parts of the field also occurred clover and trefoil and numerous pernicious weeds. The nitrate of soda was applied to the plots April 23; the other manures were applied March 31.

A Well Lighted Poultry House.

The poultry house here depicted can, says Farm and Fireside, be of any desired size, or may be arranged inside, as preferred, the object being to give the design of a house that is well lighted.



A LIGHT POULTRY HOUSE.

The door at the end is for summer and is intended simply to prevent dogs or cats from entering. In winter it is removed and a close boarded door substituted. The entrance hole (A) is closed with slats at night, and is arranged so that the slats may be covered with a drop door if so desired. There is also a closed entrance at B, a ventilator being at C. The roof may be made flat and tarred paper used if desired.

Worms in Sweet Corn.

The pest known at the north as the green cornworm, or corn earworm, and in the south as the boll worm of cotton, is hatched from eggs deposited by the parent moth on the silk of young corn. As soon as hatched the young worms commence feeding on the silk and the green kernels, and when grown they descend into the earth a few inches, and in a short time come out again as moths. Their preferred food is corn, but the worm is often found on the green tomato and sometimes on other vegetables. In the south it is especially harmful on the young bolls of cotton. After the worm has entered the ear there is no remedy, and here it remains until the corn begins to harden. The moth is double brooded; the first brood attacks the early varieties of corn and the second the late kinds, leaving intermediate ones comparatively free. Hand picking the first brood of worms seems to lessen the injury from later attacks, and is the only remedy that is considered of much avail. The damage is usually limited to the upper end of the ear, and the sweet varieties of corn are the ones most commonly attacked. In the absence of any practical method for destroying the parent moths there is some satisfaction in being told that they probably have enough insect enemies to prevent their increase. An Ohio correspondent of Insect Life has given his experience while watching blackbirds, which were apparently pecking the grains of his corn when in the roasting ear stage. After an hour's investigation he became satisfied that the birds were hunting and destroying these worms.

News and Notes.

Out of 25,885 farms of Oregon, 8,150 are reported to be provided with facilities for irrigation.

The California Beekeepers' association is making preparations for a notable exhibit at the World's fair.

The Farmers' Review says that the United States produce 300,000,000 pounds of wool per annum, and we use twice that amount.

Several Astrakhan sheep from Persia have been sent to California for propagation by the agricultural department at Washington.

The Farmer's Monthly says: "Of the show games the black red game is easily first in numbers and in quality. The third week is a critical period in the life of the chick. The game is valuable as a cross on the Cochin or Brahma.

A USEFUL TOOL CHEST.

It Will Accommodate All the Carpenter's Tools Needed on a Farm.

The accompanying cut shows a tool chest which, according to the Philadelphia Farm Journal, is convenient to get tools from and will not let saws, chisels, etc., get dulled by contact. It is of ash, four feet high, and the upper drawers are used for nails, brads, screws, etc.

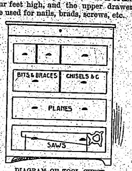


DIAGRAM OF TOOL CHEST.

Built 3¼ feet long by 20 inches broad, it will accommodate all the carpenter's tools needed on a farm, besides many other useful tools. The rack for saws is made of two short pieces of board set on edge in the bottom drawer, and slots cut into them for each saw. A bit rack and one for chisels can be made in the same way. The plane drawer should be partitioned for various kinds of planes. Such a chest should stand on casters and have handle bars at the ends. The top raises, giving room for plans and other drawings above the upper drawer. A smaller chest can be made of pine or whitewood, 1 foot deep by 18 inches high and 30 inches long. It should contain a square, saw, hatchet, rivet hammer, rivets, a brace and bit, chisels, including a cold chisel, mallet, a pair of pincers, spirit level, drawknife, screwdriver, screws, nails, monkey wrench and a variety of bolts. Such a chest can be carried anywhere in a wagon.

Effect of Pulling Fodder.

Stripping the leaves from the standing stalks of corn while in their best green condition is a quite common practice in some sections of the country. When properly cured and bound in bundles they make excellent white fodder, and it is generally considered that the pulling of the leaves causes no decrease in the production of grain. To test the question of loss or gain, experiments were made on sixteen plats at the Georgia station. From one-half of each the leaves were stripped and the fodder carefully cured and dried.

The plats from which the blades were stripped yielded 23.9 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The unstripped plats gave a yield of 27.3 bushels per acre, a loss of 3.4 bushels as the result of pulling the fodder. But the yield of fodder was 270 pounds per acre, at a cost for pulling and cutting of eighty-one cents. In other words, there was a loss equal to 190.4 pounds of corn and a gain of 270 pounds of fodder.

From the above and a similar trial preceding it the conclusion is reached that the strongest argument against the practice is the meager results in fodder compared with the amount of labor involved. The same labor employed in mowing grass or any good forage crops, even without the use of improved machinery, would yield vastly greater results.

Poultry Items.

If ducklings are fed on ground oats and barley mixed with bran they will develop rapidly and shell out eggs by the time the turkeys lose their heads, says The Fanciers' Journal, from which the following notes are gleaned:

For lice on fowls use tobocco dust or California buhach powder. The latter is very powerful, and can be diluted one-half with wheat flour.

The breeding season being over, the disposal of the old hens becomes necessary. The most profitable way is to sell them alive at market prices, keeping the yearling or 2-year-old hens over for another season.

The latter should be turned out to pasture on a farm and fed on oats principally. When leaves begin to fall in the autumn these hens will have nearly molted, and should be in good health and ready to lay.

Planting Cabbage at Various Depths.

About twelve years ago a trial was made by The Rural New Yorker of planting cabbages at various depths. It was done to ascertain whether the plants would make larger or smaller, more or less solid, heads if the leaves of the plants were left on or cut off. All the leaves of about fifty plants were set as taken up from the seed bed. The leaves of fifty others, all except the central, small, latest leaf, were cut off. There was no appreciable difference in the size or weight of the two lots at harvest. It is probable that the outer leaves of cabbage plants do neither good nor harm. They usually die before the plants start into new growth.

Agricultural Brevities.

Thomas Green, who died at Leeds, England, not long ago, was the inventor of the lawn mower.

According to the department report the area down to wheat is the same as a year ago, and the cotton area is 16½ per cent. less.

The eighth annual horse show at Madison Square garden will be held Nov. 14-19. Prizes, so far as heard from, amount to $34,000.

The proposal to sell eggs by weight instead of by count, as has been the practice heretofore, is finding great favor in the south, especially in St. Louis.

Professor Woll, of the Wisconsin station, says that buckwheat middlings for feeding are almost equal to oilmeal, while the hulls have little or no value for the same purpose.

Twenty million dollars is the estimated worth of flax products imported into this country last year, and our farmers are said to have destroyed 1,070,000 tons of flax straw.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected in Midlothian.

The government of Uruguay will negotiate a loan of $5,000,000 in Paris.

Marshal Deodore Da Fonseca, the first president of the Republic of Brazil, is dead.

A ukase has been issued annulling the prohibition against the exportation from Russia of rye, rye meal and all kinds of bran.

It is stated that an important witness in the Maybrick case is said to have died recently at Capetown, after having confessed to committing perjury at the trial.

The failure is announced of Redfern, Alexander & Co., Australian and New Zealand merchants and bankers of London. Their liabilities amount to 250,000 pounds.

A dispatch from Zanzibar says it is reported on good authority that Byron Paul and other members of the German expedition sent to punish the natives have been murdered at Kilamjori.

A dispatch from Tangier states that Muley Haman, the leader of the rebellious Angherites, has won a victory over the sultan's troops, killing many of them and putting the rest to precipitate flight.

An American petition in favor of the release from prison of Mrs. Maybrick, which contain the names of Mesdames Harrison and Bland has been presented to Queen Victoria and referred to Secretary Asquith. It is stated that an important witness in the case is said to have died recently in Cape Town after having confessed to committing perjury at the trial.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

Nils P. Haugen has been renominated for congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Wisconsin district.

At the meeting of the Nebraska Republican state central committee the name of T. J. Majors was placed on the ticket for lieutenant governor, in place of J. G. Tate, found ineligible.

Hon. Bellamy Storer and Hon. John A. Caldwell, representatives in congress from the First and Second Ohio districts, respectively, have been unanimously renominated.

The letter of acceptance of General Bidwell, Prohibition nominee for president, has been issued. The letter is quite lengthy and discusses the principles of the party as enunciated in the Cincinnati platform.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At New Egypt, N. J., a Mr. Widman killed a ten-foot adder in his parlor.

Thomas Woodleigh, consular agent for the United States at Corfu, Greece, is dead.

John X. Davidson, a pioneer of St. Paul, died Tuesday of cancer of the stomach.

The Futurity stakes, worth $75,000, was won by Morello, the favorite, at Sheepshead Bay Saturday.

Mrs. Harrison is steadily improving. Her recovery is gradual, but each day shows some gratifying change.

The Catholic church at Prairie du Chien, Wis., was entered by thieves, who stole a gold vestry service valued at $2,500.

Dr. Keeley, of drink cure fame, is suing the London Lancet for damages for libel. Medical men watch the trial with excited interest.

It is reported that in an encounter with the rebels in Morocco eighty of the sultan's troops and several officers were killed or wounded.

District Attorney George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, has been appointed receiver of the Iron Hall for the State of Pensylvania by Judge Bregy.

Six men who were at Homestead on July 6, the day the Pinkertons were forced to surrender have been arrested charged with conspiracy and aggravated assault.

The Winnipeg board of trade refuses to send delegates to the Grand Forks reciprocity convention because President Harrison issued his retaliatory proclamation.

Fitzsimmons the pugilist has fallen heir to $50,000 by the death of a brother in New Zeland. The bequest is coupled with a request that the pugilist give up the ring forever.

J. J. Hill has given notice that the Great Northern will withdraw from the Transcontinental association. The Atchison and Northern Pacific will probably do likewise.

L. B. McWhirter, a prominent lawyer and politician, was assassinated at Fresno, Cal., by unknown parties. It is believed that his political enemies put him out of the way.

The American Bar association, at Saratoga, has elected J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, president. H. F. Stevens, of Minnesota, was elected one of the vice presidents.

The controller of the currency has received an application from Fred. Pabst and associates of Milwaukee to organize the Wisconsin National bank of Milwaukee with a capital of $1,000,000.

The international peace congress, held at Berne, has unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the North American societies to hold the next international congress at Chicago in 1893.

The directors of the Minnesota state fair have declared all running races barred out, for the reason that Budd Doble will not trot Nancy Hanks there if the track is to cut up with runners.

The hearing of Miss Lizzie Borden at Fall River, Mass., was resumed Friday morning. The ghastly details of the murder were told on the stand but nothing of a convicting nature was brought out.

James S. Wilson, agent of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley railroad at Nowata, I. T., was held up and robbed late Monday night by three men supposed to be members of the Dalton gang of train robbers and desperadoes. About $1,000 was secured.

WE HAVE THE

- - RUSHFORD WAGON, - -

"Good timber and bone dry," best finished and lightest running wagon in the market.

ADVANCE THRESHER and STRAW BURNING ENGINE, Minneapolis Binders, Walter A. Wood Mowers, and we keep a full stock of Repairs. You will soon need these articles and we ask you to call and let us demonstrate that cheap goods of this class are dear at any price. Our motto is "MERIT WINS," and our increasing trade every day shows this to be true. We have added a full line of

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES,
BELTING, HOSE;
TANK PUMPS,
LACE LEATHERS,
BRASS FITTINGS, Etc.,

and we sell at bottom prices. We are selling the remainder of our Buggy Stock at very low prices to close out. We also carry a nice line of Single and Double, Light and Heavy Harness, and sell at prices which defy competition. We carry a line of implements at all times full and complete. Give us a call, and remember

Merit Wins.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block, - - Crookston, Minn.

McKINNON BROS.,

DEALERS IN

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street, - - CROOKSTON, MINN

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

DEALERS IN

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts.. - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

GASOLINE ENGINES

The Coming Power of the Northwest!

NO ENGINEER REQUIRED, NO FIREMAN,

No Boiler to Burst and no Expensive Wood or Coal Required. Runs at a cost of about 12 cents per day per actual horse power developed; that is, if you have a 6 horse-power engine and your machinery was but 3 horse power the cost of running your engine would be 36 cents for 10 hours.

The Lewis Gasoline and Vapor Engine

Is the Best Engine Made. One of these engines may now be seen in the JOURNAL press rooms in Crookston. For further information or catalogue, call on or address

S. B. PALMER, Lockhart, Norman Co., Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 63.

Comrade W. L. Coe has gone for a visit with friends to the saintly city.

Will Hoch and E. Cameron went out to McIntosh on Tuesday for a hunt.

The fall term of schools commences next Monday morning in our city schools.

Miss Olive Halvorson resumes her position in the post-office, refreshed by her vacation.

Fred Moeckel goes to Thief River Falls to accept a clerkship in the Northwestern hotel.

Misses Eunice, Edith and Mabel Copeland have returned from a pleasant visit with relatives in New York.

Miss Nellie Mullen has returned from her vacation visit in Iowa and resumed her place in Fontaine & Anglim's store.

Mr. W, F. Stone, who represented the Northwestern Life Insurance Company here for some time, is now located at Plainview, Minn.

Comrade W. M. Campbell was up from Ada last week. Says several of the Ada boys will go to Washington to attend the encampment.

Next week the state fair will be held on the state fair grounds midway between the twin cities. Some of our citizens talk of going down.

"The Stowaway" was presented to a good audience on Tuesday evening and highly enjoyed by all. The company is a good one and does excellent work.

O. D. Rood, who recently sold his laundry business to Frank Hertz, is preparing to go for a visit to Nebraska and may decide to locate there permanently.

Prof. Casey and wife have gone to Red Lake Falls to prepare for school duties. The Prof. is an A 1 teacher, and Red Lake Falls is fortunate to have secured his services.

The work on the power house is progressing favorably. Capt. Davis says he has now got it down to a matter of day's works and he can now breathe freely—no more danger from the river. He expects to have it completed in October.

The circus last Saturday was not well patronized, but better than it deserved. It was a favorite theory of P. T. Barnum that people love to be humbugged, and he made several fortunes demonstrating it and yet even Barnum always had something worth seeing, while this circus did not appear to have.

Our lady friends will regret that Mrs. E. E. Bangs has decided to go away for good, but that fact will not prevent them from taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded of securing better bargains than were ever before offered in Crookston. Everything must be closed out within two weeks.

Joe Marceil is the first to occupy the new Fournet block. On Tuesday he commenced to move into the corner store, the room adjoining the city hall, a stock of groceries and crockery, and he will soon be ready to receive the public and show a complete line of fresh groceries. Joe will have things fixed up as slick as a whistle.

The democrats indulged in what they called a "rally" at McKinnon's hall on Saturday night of last week and a few of the faithful got together to renew their vows of fealty to "Cleveland and reform." It was a lonesome looking crowd that gathered to warm over the old chestnuts —and it will be lonesomer after the election in November.

Everybody says that Haverly's minstrel troupe is the best that ever attempted the business in our city. Everything was new and fresh and every actor is a professional. It is useless to attempt to describe such an entertainment, as it is "way out of sight." If Haverly's minstrels should ever come this way again the house will be full if our people appreciate the difference between a minstrel show and a good minstrel show.

IT IS IMPORTANT that all who intend to go to the 26th annual encampment should make that intention known at the meeting of Col. Cobham post to-morrow evening, as upon the number who go depends not only the manner of going but the kind of accomodations you receive while there. If enough are going to warrant it a through coach will be secured which can be used in Washington to sleep in, but if only a few go they will have to go "catch as catch can" and take care of themselves when they get there—which will be no small item in that crowd. Let every man who desires to go come prepared to put up $5 as a guaranty, and if enough pledges are put up to secure a car or even half a car we will secure the car. If there [illegible] nothing further will be done as far as the post is concerned.

All of the early sown grain in the county will be cut this week.

Hon. M. H. Dunnell will speak in Crookston on Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Banker Mathews was up from Ada chatting with his friends on Saturday.

A. G. Gallasch was up from St. Paul looking after his business interests last week.

M. A. Adson arrived in the city last week from Elbow Lake on his way to Fosston on a bicycle.

Deputy auditor Mat Cornelius rejoices in the arrival of a boy at his house on Thursday of last week.

G. L. Read, of Chicago, arrived last week to look after the harvesting operations upon his large farm near this city,

If you intend to go to Washington, whether you are a vet or not, it will pay you to notify adjutant V. D. Carruth at once.

D. P. R. Strong, of the East Grand Forks Review, was gazing upon Crookston improvements on Thursday of last week.

Ed Schreader went to Fisher last week on professional business. Says that many farmers along the route were stacking their grain.

Comrade Louis Fontaine and son George left for a visit east last week. They will take in the big G. A. R. encampment ere their return.

Go to the National Encampment via the Baltimore & Ohio road which takes you through much of the country made famous by the war.

M. R. Brown sold that elegant span of black mares to Oliver Paul, of Louisville, last week. Mr. Paul now has one of the finest teams in Polk County.

The plank walk was laid along Broadway from the First National Bank to Robert street last week. We can see no reasonable excuse for the delay in other places.

W. S. Stockdale was over from Grand Forks on Friday, chatting with old friends. Everybody knows "stock," who used to be one of the jolly drummers and everybody likes him.

A: B. Wheeler arrived from Chicago on Saturday on a visit to his brother and family in this city Mr. Wheeler is much pleased with the appearance of our enterprising young city.

A cold rain on Sunday interfered with harvesting operations, making the grain too wet for cutting on Monday morning. The weather was cold enough for a frost had it not been for the rain.

The body of a man was found in the Red Lake River near East Grand Forks last week and the circumstances indicated a case of suicide. His name was Peter Swenson and he came from Montana recently.

George Holt, as deputy coroner, went over to East Grand Forks last Friday to hold an inquest upon the body of Jacob Livermore. who was killed by a Northern Pacific train. The verdict exonerates the trainmen from any blame.

The summer term of the business college closed on Friday of last week and the fall term will open on Oct. 3d, Prof. Strawbridge talks of going to Maryland to spend his vacation with his parents and will take in the big doings in Washington next month.

All of the New York and Pennsylvania G. A. R. boys intend to go to Washington to attend the 26th annual encampment. Comrades in the west who belonged to eastern regiments especially, will miss it if they do not go. The B. & O. railroad offers superior inducements.

The rain-storm of Sunday wound up with a cold spell that would have done credit to early November and even the latter part of that month need not have been ashamed of the extreme coolness. Everybody feared a frost but this proved to be a case where everybody was mistaken.

Handsome, full sheet posters in colors have just been printed at this office announcing that Fosston will hold a fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th. The attractions offered will be numerous and interesting and no doubt many will go down from Crookston to attend. Such encerprise deserves liberal patronage.

On Wednesday night of last week the night watchman was called to the Scandinavian house to attend to an obstreperous individual who was giving mine host Westerberg some trouble. It seems that the man had just been making a disturbance in a restaurant, had been thrown out of there and then went to the hotel and demanded a bed, saying that he had not the wherewithal to pay for it. After wrangling a while with him Mr. W. put him out and sent for a policeman who discovered that the man's shoulder had been dislocated in the scuffle. He was given surgical attention and properly cared for [illegible] has had no opportunity to fill up and create a disturbance.

Mrs. L. Fontaine accompanied her husband on his trip east last week.

The hours for service in the M. E. church are now 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

W. G. Lytle who has been laid up with rheumatism a few days is limping around again.

The delegates to the reciprocity convention at Grand Forks went over this morning.

Al Kaiser the banker millionaire of Fosston, took in Haverly's minstrels on Monday evening.

John Urness reports that he will finish cutting his grain this week. Thinks he will have a fair crop.

Mrs. Isaac Simmons received a telegram from Illinois on Saturday announcing the sudden death of her brother.

John C. Wells was up from the farm at Edna on Tuesday, Reports harvesting operations progressing favorably.

Will Peterson went over to Dakota last week and made that country from Neche to Hillsboro. Says he did a big business.

Rev. Battey: I have just received a letter from Rev. Edwards. He is at Clark, S. D., and says his health is somewhat improved.

The delegates to the republican congressional district convention left for Moorhead last night to nominate the next congressman from this district.

E. C. Yetter of Hallock spent the day in the city on Wednesday. Says that Kittson county will go republican this fall by a good majority, "and don't you forget it."

Doc Rutledge of the Fisher Bulletin was up to attend Haverly's minstrels on Monday evening. Doc is just recovering from a severe attack of cholera morbus and looks as fat as a match.

A. C. Wilkinson gets into his new house on the avenue this week. It is built in the very latest style and contains all of the modern improvements such as steam-heating apparatus, etc.

Hans Hoff, who lives about ten miles southeast of Croookston, started out yesterday with a bran new Buffalo Pitts engine and Advance separator purchased from Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

C. T. Lanman, the genial McIntosh Times man gave us a pleasant call last week, enroute for Grand Forks. He says Hunt, of the News, makes him a little weary at times, but does not cause him to lose any sleep.

The chicken season opens this morning. Last night you might have seen squads of hunters striking for the prairie with dog and gun to be in time to take the field by sun-up this morning to razoo the festive chicken and they are said to be very plentiful this season.

President J. J. Hill came up last week to look after the improvements going on in the yards here. The track is to be raised two or three feet, the Red River elevator will be moved to make room for the freight depot, a new passenger depot is to built and extensive improvements are planned.

Mrs. Peterson wife of Ed. Peterson, superintendent of the Crookston Water-power & Light Co., died of typhoid fever on Thursday last at the family residence on Sampson's Addition. The funeral was largely attended on Saturday and the remains laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery.

M. W. Wheeler, representing the Omaha road, gave us a pleasant call on Friday of last week. He will go to Washington in charge of several special coaches during the encampment to take good care of the boys and see that they get the coaches to sleep in while in Washington. The coaches will go to Washington from St. Paul via the West Wisconsin and the Baltimore & Ohio roads. All who go with Wheeler will be sure to have a good time.

L. E. Sessions, representing the Monon Route, called on us on Friday evening of last week in the interest of his road. Passengers for Washington via this route have the advantage of returning via Richmond by boat from Washington if they so desire, which gives them an opportunity to visit many of the most important battle-fields of the war at small extra cost. Mr. S. came over from Grand Forks on the N. P. line and left on the belated Great Northern train for Fargo.

Our senior editor expects to start on Saturday evening of this week for a trip through the famous Shenandoah Valley, arriving in Washington in time for the 26th annual encampment of the grand army of the republic, and may conclude to visit Richmond, Philadelphia, New York and other southern and eastern cities [illegible] lough, but the JOURNAL will be left in excellent hands while he is away.

A. D. Morris returned this morning from a visit to Canada.

Mrs. J. C. Webb, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Barnum, left last evening for Stillwater, Minn., where Mrs. Barnum will visit friends for a short time. F. E. is boarding at the Commercial now.

F. M. Dawley, of Royalton, Minn., a cousin of Postmaster Dawley, and J. C. Higgins of the same place, have been in the city for some time with a view to locating. They are prosperous farmers and just the kind of settlers we want. If they should locate here, it will be the means of bringing quite a number of families from Royalton.

Wm. Cunningham has a fine Siberian apple tree growing in his yard that is a prodigy. He set it out when he first came to this city as a mere slip, and to-day it is a fine large tree, full of fruit and looks good for 15 or 20 bushels of apples. This tree shows what may be accomplished here with care and proper attention.

M. P. Losey was in from Euclid on Wednesday with Mr. A. Chadwick and a Mr. Dean to help them prove up on their respective tree-claims. Mr. Losey has tended to these claims for these gentlemen from the first breaking to the complete work. He says that crops on the east side of the track near Euclid are good, nearly all cut and threshing would have been commenced on Monday only for the rains.

A. D. Stephens: There is quite a boom in Mentor real estate. I went out there the other day and sold $600 worth of lots between trains, and each lot is to have a building on it.

M. R. Brown: The company has put its stock yards in elegant shape to handle stock and expect to do an immense business this fall. We have already received, fed and forwarded several train-loads of stock and expect to be at it redhot shortly.

Mrs. Bangs' Departure.

The JOURNAL is not pleased to chronicle the departure of any worthy citizen, and thus it is with feelings of deep regret that the JOURNAL gives the first public announcement of the fact that Mrs. E. E. Bangs has decided to remove to California to make her future home. Mrs. Bangs came to Crookston some ten years ago with some means which she invested in city property, herself engaging in the millinery business. She has been prominent in church and social matters, making many friends, all of whom will, with the JOURNAL, regret that she has decided to go away from us to return no more. She goes to join an aged brother in San Francisco, who has for twenty years been a resident of California where he has amassed an ample fortune. This brother and sister, who have not seen each other for fifteen years, and hardly heard from each other in that time, have quite recently commenced to correspond and he has been so insistent that she should come and live with him for the balance of his life that she has decided to do so and expects to leave Crookston in about two weeks. The JOURNAL joins her many friends in the wish for a long and happy life for the lady.

THE FAREWELL.

Not going abroad? What, tomorrow?
And to stay, goodness knows, for how long?
Really, Jack, 'twould appear that dry sorrow
had done even you, sir, a wrong.

It has? Ha! ha! ha! what a joke, sir!
Is it Mabel or Jenny or Nell?
I'm sure you are wrong; hold my cloak, sir.
Am I not an old friend? Come now, tell.

The prince of our set broken hearted!
What a joke! Who rejected you? Speak!
Did you look like that, Jack, when you parted?
Was that pallor of death on your cheek?

You interest me. Tell me about it,
And let your old chum, sir, console.
Hard hit in the heart, I don't doubt it;
You were made for that sort of a role.

Did you bend on your knee like an actor,
Hardly knowing just where to begin?
Was dear mamma's consent the main factor?
What a fool the poor girl must have been!

Who was she? What! I—you were jealous?
Oh, Jack! who'd have thought such a thing?
You've been certainly not overzealous,
But, kiss me, and where is the ring?

—Hartford Chat.

Long Nursing.

It is exceptional in these days for a woman to properly nourish a child exclusively from the breast for twelve months. It is therefore exceedingly improbable that a breast will be adequate for a period of many months, unless food is given in addition. Of course there may be a rare exception, but in our experience we have never seen a child, as we considered, properly nourished on the breast for so long. The chances of the child would, in our judgment, be better on good artificial food than on breast milk so old. Even if you change, good milk can be had almost everywhere with care, and with care it can be rendered safe for food. Trouble and anxiety do not count when the safety of a baby is in question. Further, if you really cannot get good milk [illegible] substitutes in the form of prepared foods, which may be used for longer or shorter periods, as necessary.—Babyhood.

For burns make a paste of lard and flour and bind on the burn with soft linen, or [illegible] sweet oil to a cream [illegible]

IT MEANS BUSINESS.

I have never been so busy as at present, which speaks well for the manner in which my business is conducted. There is no friction. Mistakes do not pay, so I do not provide for them. I am giving satisfaction to all my customers. That means I am giving Prompt Service, Low Prices and Good Work. I have the handsomest and best selected stock, and if business is what I expect it to be this fall,

GOODS MUST MOVE.

C. H. SAAKE, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

"To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good within our reach, is the great art of life."
—Samuel Johnson.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Those who take advantage of these offerings will make no error.

Ladies' fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes, 19c., should be 25c.
Ladies fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes, 11c., should be 15c.
Ladies' summer corsets, 38c., should be 75c.
Ladies' white buckskin gloves, 79c., should be $1.
Ladies' colored, hemstiched handkerchiefs, all linen, 8c., should be 25c.
Anderson's Ginghams, 19c., should be 30c.
Black Cotton Bedford cord, 12c., should be 20c.
English suitings, 16c., should be 25c
English cashmeres, 16c., should be 25c.
All wool challies, 48c., should be 65c.
Ladies' black satine shirt waists, 62c., should be 85c.
Ladies white embroidered shirts, $1.11, should be $1.50.
Childrens' "black" satine blouse......38c., should be 65c.
Children's straw hats......................25c., should be 50c.
Caildren's straw hats......................50c., should be $1.
Children's straw hats.................. 60c., should be $1.25.
Children's straw hats.................. 75c., should be $1.50.
Children's straw hats..................$1.00, should be $2.00
Black polka dot organdies.............11c., should be 15c.

Our closing sale of REMNANTS at depleting prices is now in progress.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

ADDENDA—Our fall stock of Carpets is now "enroute."

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication August 18th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry A. Bruns and Matilda Bruns, his wife, to George H. Taylor, bearing date the 30th day of October, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book 44 of mortgages, on pages 188-192. And whereas the said George H. Taylor the owner and holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth and represented by the notes therein described upon which default has occurred, due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof including principal and interest upon the notes in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Four hundred and fifty-four and 40-100 ($454.40) dollars; and whereas said mortgagee has been compelled to, and has paid the taxes upon the lands in said mortgage described as follows: 1889, $19.53; 1890, $18.50; and 1891, $14.93. And whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Situate, lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (se¼ ne¼) the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (ne¼ se¼) and lot eight (8) in Section No. six (6); also lot No. one (1) in Section No. seven (7), all in Township No. one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of range No. forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred forty-three 25-100 acres, more or less, and all in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated August 17th, A. D. 1892.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
Mortgagee.

TAYLOR & WOODARD,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
920 Guaranty Loan Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

[18-24]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 22d, 1892.

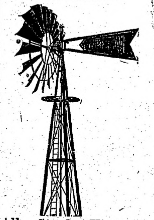
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on September 5th, 1892, viz: Mary Carpenter, Hd. No. 12,486, for the se¼ sw¼ and lot 8 Sec. 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Bolduc, Fred. Coe, Henry Huot, Ferdinand Pepin, all of Huot P. O., Polk county, Minn.

HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

[18-20]

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.
Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

THE IMPERIAL



All Steel Windmill.

Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.

We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
ANTI-FREEZING
FORCE PUMPS,
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.

CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,
Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

E. D. SCHREADER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Horse Dentistry a Specialty.

All Calls receive Prompt Attention
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases
Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1892. NO. 21

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WHAT $100 WILL DO!

WHY NOT KEEP HOUSE?

PARLOR.

Brussels Carpet, full spring Lounge	$ 6.50
Patent Swing Rocker	7.75
Rattan Rocker	3.85
20 yds Best all wool Carpet	13.50
Oak Center Table with Shelf	3.00
Pair window blinds	90
	$35.50

BED ROOM.

Large, showy, antique Ash Suit	$16.75
Spring Mattress	5.50
Pair 6-lb. Feather Pillows	2.50
Pair extra cotton-filled Quilts	3.75
15 yds Carpet	6.50
	$35.00

DINING ROOM.

Six-foot oval or square Table	$ 4.75
Six high back Dining Chairs	6.50
One Oak Sideboard, large mirror	18.75
	$30.00

Kitchen Table	$1.75	
Four Kitchen Chairs	1.65	$3.40

Here are the Figures:

Parlor Furniture	$ 35.50
Bed Room Furniture	35.00
Dining Room Furniture	30.00
Kitchen Furniture	3.40
	$103.90
Cash Discount	3.90
Total,	$100.00

Crookston Furniture Co.

LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.
CITY OF CROOKSTON. }

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in Barrette's addition to the city of Crookston to be present at a regular meeting of the city council to be held on Tuesday evening, October 11th, 1892, and state cause if any there be why said addition should not be vacated by the city of Crookston.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[19-25] City Clerk.

Notice to Contractors

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.
CITY OF CROOKSTON. }

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the city council of the city of Crookston for building a retaining wall and otherwise repairing the approaches to the Sampson addition bridge in the city of Crookston as per plans and specifications now on file in the city engineer's office. Bids to be opened Tuesday evening, September 13th, 1892.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[19-21] City Clerk.

Twine at 6 1-2 Cents.

S. L. Collins has a few more bundles of that silver twine left which he offers at six and one-half cents per pound to close out. Call early.

Notice to Property Owners.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, commissioners appointed to assess the benefits and damages arising from the grading of Second street, from Main street to Ash street, will meet at the office of E. M. Walsh in Odd Fellow's block, Monday evening Sept. 12th, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock, hio,te purpose of assessing the benefits and damages to the property abutting said Second street and to hear any complaints or objections that any person may have to the assessments.

Signed, E. M. WALSH, }
W. H. NORRIE, } Com.
C. H. MIX, }

A Few More Left.

S. L. Collins has a few more of those heavy work horses for sale at reasonable figures. If you contemplate buying don't fail to call and see these horses.

For Sale at a Bargain.

Being about to remove to California, I will dispose of my store furnishings, consisting of counters, shelving, show-cases, wardrobes, tables, chairs, stoves, carpets, etc., at a bargain. All trimmed hats and millinery at 50 cents below cost mark until sold. Now is the time to secure such bargains in millinery as were never before offered in Crookston. Call early for choice.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
Second street.

Notice to Hunters.

Hunters are hereby notified that they must keep off my farm sw¼, Sec. 14, Tp. of Lowell, on the Sabbath day, otherwise they will be prosecuted as Sabbath breakers.

[21-22] [illegible]

Republican Legislative Convention.

A Republican Legislative convention for the Fifty-first Legislative District, composed of Polk, Norman and Beltrami counties, will be held at the court house, in the city of Crookston, on Thursday, September 22d, 1892, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following positions, viz: Three Representatives.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as follows: Polk, 9; Norman, 5; Beltrami, 1.

D. C. LIGHTBURNE,
Chairman.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

For Sale.

One Eagle Well machine in good repajr. For particulars address

A. LEPPERT,
[18-23] Wylie, Minn.

Wanted.

A good, steady boy to learn the printing business. Apply at the JOURNAL office.

National Encampment G. A. R.

No more interesting journey can be made than to the National Capital. The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Washington, D. C., Sept. 20th and following. For this meeting "The Burlington" will sell tickets from all its stations at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, good for return passage until and including Oct. 10th. Apply for tickets, rates and further particulars to the nearest ticket agent of the Burlington Route, to any ticket agent of connecting lines, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, G. P. A. "The Burlington," St. Paul, Minn. [20-22]

N. P. R. R. Makes Reduced Rates.

To persons desiring to attend the Minneapolis Exposition the Northern Pacific R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis and return at reduced rates as follows: On Aug. 30 and Sept. 2, 13, 16, 20 and 23 at one and one-third fair plus 25 dents for admission. On Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 at one fare to St. Paul plus 25 cents for admission coupon. For the Minnesota State Fair the Northern Pacific R. R. has made round to St. Paul or Minneapolis of one fare to St. Paul plus admission to fair grounds. These tickets will be on sale Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th. Good returning not later than Sept. 12th. For further information apply to

C. A. SHARKEY, Agt.,
Crookston, Minn.

Lost.

Sunday evening, July 3, on the wagon road between Mentor and Crookston, a silver open face watch. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the JOURNAL office.

It will pay you to get your winter clothing of Gulbronson Bros., Reckitt block, Crookston.

Ripans Tabules [illegible]

A PERFECT GAS.

A Few Remarks Concerning the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Company.

A New System of Gas Will be Used—the Finest Gas in the World.

It Is Made of Crude Oil and Air—Principally Air, Pure or Otherwise.

A New Departure.

When the announcement was made a few weeks ago that a gas light and heating company had been formed in the city, it was generally supposed that the concern would furnish the ordinary coal gas. This is a mistaken idea. The company has gotten hold of a new system of gas and have purchased from the Universal Gas Co. of Minneapolis the right to manufacture and sell the gas in Polk county.

The gas is made from crude oil and air—90 per cent. of the gas being made of air. The light produced is a steady, soft, mellow, white light, and is said to resemble sunlight more than any artificial light yet discovered. Another advantage connected with this gas is its cheapness. Notwithstanding its wonderful superiority to coal gas, it can be manufactured and sold for about $1 per 1,000 cubic feet less than coal gas. The great objection to coal gas—the odor which constantly permeates buildings where used—is overcome by this new system. It is perfectly odorless, and this fact alone will place it many places where now the only objection to gas is its unpleasant odor. There is no danger from explosions, and if the light is blown out instead of turned out it will have no effect on the occupants of the room.

In fact this gas is the ne plus ultra of perfection, and is pronounced by all who have seen it to be the coming light of the world. The only place where it is in use yet is River Falls, Wisconsin, and the cost of lighting that place is small compared to electric light.

President Hugh Thompson of the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Co. assured the JOURNAL yesterday that they would have the plant in opperation by the middle of December and the citizens will then have a choice of lights. If the new gas proves anything like what it is represented to be, the citizens will have reason to be thankful for this new discovery, for more reasons than one.

Democratic Day.

The democrats of the 7th congressional district met in McKinnon's hall in this city, Tuesday, Sept. 6th, to name a candidate for congress from this district.

Samuel Torgeson of Moorhead, was made temporary chairman, and F. C. Hardy, of Wilmar, secretary.

The following delegates, one from each county, was named as a committee on credentials: D. Stewart, Marshall; A. C. Schmidt, Polk; B. T. Ashelman, Norman; P. H. Lamb, Dr. Truax, Wilkin; Dr. Duncan, Otter Tail, and James Field of Kandiyohi.

The chair appointed as a committee on resolutions, E. M. Stanton, N. Butler and Jas. Field, and on permanent organization, Wm. Anglim, W. A. Cragin and A. W. Woodland.

Forty delegates were reported entitled to seats.

Resolutions were then passed endorsing the platform of the Chicago convention and affirming their allegiance to Jeffersonian principles and the democratic doctrine of tariff reform.

When the nomination of a congressional candidate was in order, Nathan Butler put forward the name of W. F. Kelso and E. M. Stanton placed T. A. Dunlava in nomination.

An informal ballot was taken and as Kelso had 28 votes and Dunlava 12, Mr. Stanton moved to make the nomination of Mr. Kelso unanimous, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Kelso made a short speech of acceptance, thanking the convention and pledging his best efforts in behalf of the party.

After the convention, addresses were delivered by Hon. D. W. Lawler, democratic candidate for governor, and J. C. Nethaway, of Stillwater, candidate for attorney general.

Mr. Lawler is an earnest, eloquent speaker and was listened to with close attention, while he viewed the history of the protective tariff from a democratic standpoint.

Mr. Netherway spoke in a lighter vein, and kept the audience in good humor for a short time, after which the meeting adjourned, pledging themselves to use every effort to "redeem the country."

The Rain-storm at Warren.

The Warren Register of Aug. 31st says: One of the heaviest rains that has fallen this summer commenced last Saturday afternoon and continued with occasional intermissions until Monday forenoon; the latter part of the time in tapering off showers and drizzles. Fortunately, the rain came down gently. Had a heavy wind accompanied the rain the damage to the grain, both cut and standing, would have been very great. As it is, the damage is not very serious, we believe. It cleared off yesterday and the temperature was very close to frost last night and the night before. Most of the grain that is ripe is cut so far as we are able to learn, which is about ninety per cent of the whole, as near as we can figure it out.

Accident at Euclid.

One day last week a 9-year-old son of Nick Engle of Euclid, while playing with other children in a field of grass which an elder brother was cutting with a mower, accidentally got in front of the machine and had both legs badly cut by the sickle. Dr. Denniston of this city was summoned and found it necessary to amputate the right foot. The injured boy cannot tell how it happened. He says he was hiding in the grass and didn't see the machine coming.

To Our Patrons.

Owing to the change in managment with the first of this volume, it becomes necessary to have all past due subscription accounts settled up. Many of these were arranged for at the time and the balance agreed to pay in the fall. The address upon your copy tells you the date to which your subscription is paid, so that if you are in arrears you can easily see how much you are indebted and we shall expect that the matter will be adjusted before November 1st next. All accounts not settled this fall will be placed in other hands for collection.

Crookston Was in It.

Crookston was honored with the following committee appointments at the reciprocity convention at Grand Forks: J. E. Morrisey on credentials; E. D. Childs on regulations; H. Steenerson on permanent organization; Wm. Watts on order of business, and Mayor Anglim was made one of the permanent secretaries.

A Case of Murder.

While working on the log drive in the Red river at Grand Forks last week the drivers found a corpse under the logs, which was weighted down with a bag filled with mud tied around its neck. The body was neither bloated nor decayed and indicated recent death. It is evidently a case of murder.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Aug. 27th, 1892.

Conner, Pat O.	Gunderson, Tina.
Casperson, John.	Gysland, Simon C.
Hofstad, Gunder G.	Johnson, Fredrick C.
Larson, Tom.	Kilcline, M. J.
Lion, Ornpo.	

Letters uncalled for week ending Sept. 3, 1892.

Matlusch, Frank.	Olsen, Rasmus.
Peterson, John.	Rowell, S.
Stanghelle, Ole J.	Swenson, Mrs. Mary.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Useful Information

Is a heading much resorted to by "retired physicians" and people whose "sands of life have nearly run out." The publishers of our standard dictionaries or encyclopedias tell the pure truth when they offer their works as "mines of useful information," and in the same class are reliable and first-class railroads, like the Burlington route. When this road offers to give you, free of charge, "useful information" about ways and means of safe, swift and comfortable railway travel you may place entire confidence in what is told you. They have no disposition to deceive you, and if they had are too shrewd not to know that "honesty is the best policy." Therefore, before taking a trip anywhere, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and learn what are the advantages of this line as a route.

Beecham's Pills for a bad liver.

Ripans Tabules [illegible]

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT

Republican Convention at Moorhead on Thursday, Sept. 1st, Nominates a Farmer for Congress.

The Seventh district Republican congressional convention, to place in nomination a candidate for congress, met at the opera house in Moorhead on Thursday last at 10 o'clock a. m. The convention was called to order and the call read by Capt. H. W. Donaldson, chairman of the congressional committee, after which the various working committees were appointed and the convention adjourned till 1:30 o'clock p. m. Upon re-assembling, after the committees had reported, a motion to proceed to nominate a candidate for congress by ballot prevailed over an effort to have the vote of counties cast by the chairmen of the counties, and following was the result of the ballots taken:

Informal ballot—Frank M. Eddy 6 votes; C. O. Christianson 3 votes; S. G. Comstock 17 votes; E. G. Holmes 25 votes; Henry Feig 13 votes; A. S. Crossfield, 8 votes; E. F. Corliss 13 votes; A. B. Kaercher 17 votes.

1st ballot—Eddy 8; Comstock 7; Crossfield 13; Holmes 25; Corliss 20; Feig 30.

2nd—Holmes 22; Eddy 6; Crossfield 12; Corliss 20; Feig 42.

3rd—Corliss 28; Feig 44; Crossfield 3; Holmes 27.

4th—Feig 41; Corliss 28; Crossfield 3; Holmes 31.

5th—Corliss 33; Feig 45; Holmes 23; Comstock 1.

6th—Feig 42; Corliss 31; Holmes 22; Christianson 6; Comstock 1; Mathews 1.

7th—Declared illegal.

8th—Feig 50; Corliss 26; Holmes 11; Christianson 12; Comstock 1; Mathews 4; Gunderson 6.

7th—Feig 62; Corliss 19; Holmes 8; Christianson 14.

After a motion that the chair appoint a congressional committee prevailed, the convention adjourned.

Reciprocity Convention.

The reciprocity convention at Grand Forks last Thursday and Friday was well attended by representative business men from the principal cities of North Dakota, Minnesota and the provinces of the Canadian Northwest. Much speech-making was indulged in, resolutions were passed, acquaintances were made, and a date was fixed for another convention six months later. This convention may prove the entering wedge to a closer business relation between Canada and the United States which will be mutually beneficial. Commercial reciprocity is all that is sought for, annexation is out of the question. The following resolutions were passed by the cunvention:

The members of the first International Reciprocity convention hereby congratulate the people of the Canadian Northwest and the people of the Northwestern states of the American Union, on the cordial good feeling that exists between them and the earnest desire for closer business relations of which this large and representative gathering is a strong evidence. Whatever temporary differences may arise in the govermental relations of the two countries, we believe that the bonds of sympathy and of mutual interest between the two peoples here in the northwest are too strong ever to be broken and are destined to draw us closer together in our commercial and social relations. We are of common ancestry and religion and we are alike attached to the principles of free representative government. We desire to trade extensively with each other, to know each other better and to stand shoulder to shoulder in the accomplishment of the great work of advancing the civilization of the American northwest. With these objects in view we hereby adopt the following resolutions as a public expression of our opinion:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the conditions of the great northwest on both sides of the international boundary make it desirable that all restrictions of trade between the two countries should be removed so far as the same can be done consistently with the requirements and other live interests of the two nations at large.

The other resolutions endorse the waterway improvements by way of the great lakes to the sea and advocate mutual usage of natural and artificial waterways without toll.

The Red River of the North and the Columbia river being international streams, it is urged that their navigation be improved by both governments under a mutual equitable agreement as to modes and expenses.

The construction of railways across the boundary line should be free from governmental restrictions or exclusive privileges.

Advantage should be taken of the natural and convenient outlet via Hudson's Bay. Copies of these resolutions are directed to be forwarded to the proper department of the two governments, requesting their approval. [illegible]

Margaret Mather Coming.

There is no star on the Ameaican stage today with whom the play going public is more enamored or whose career has been more closely watched than has that of Margaret Mather who is to be seen at the Grand opera house, Crookston, next week Thursday September 15. Every play goer, and in fact everybody who reads of dramatic events and successes, remembers how ten years ago Margaret Mather burst on the sight like some new meteor and by her power and skill at once compelled that recognition from press and public which is alone given to deserving, meritorious entertainers. It is known how, as the fair daughter of the luckless house of capulet, she at once surprised and captured even the captious critics and how since then she has gone steadily forward from one success to another, in each play seeming to surpass all that had gone before. What she did as the hapless capulet maiden was but the forerunner of the good work that was to follow and as one character succeeded another in her repertory she was hailed as the only successor of Charlotte Cushman and the other great women stars whose memory was still a thing of fond retrospective glances. This year she is said to have already enlarged and expanded the pleasant esteem in which she is held everywhere and to have by far surpassed all the work of her past career. In the very embodiment of bodily health and richer by years of experience she comes to the local stage, for the first time, quite prepared to win those substantial rewards of artistic and financial success which have been vouchsafed to her all over the country.

While some may be disposed to regret that she could not present her spectacular production here no one should regret that Bulwer Lytton's masterpiece "The Lady of Lyons" has been selected. To be sure the play has been seen here before and to be equally sure the story is known by heart but it has never been presented by one of Miss Mather's talents and merits and never with the aid of such a company as Miss Mather will bring. What her Pauline is to the other Paulines is as the arc light of the present day to the two-penny tallow dip of the past age. In its breadth, its far reaching scope and its thrilling touches of light and shade it is quite a different Pauline than any which the Crookston public has seen.

Her company embraces some of the best actors and actresses on the American stage, and numbers 25 people, the largest legitimate organization on the road. The engagement is for Thursday night, Sept. 15 only and the advance sale now in progress at Tom Morris' jewelry store assures a full house. Two of the boxes were sold before it was known what play would be selected and there is a steady demand for seats even at this time.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on "The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:25 p. m., St. Paul 8:25 p. m., and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet-Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "North-Western Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:15 a. m. and St. Paul 7:55 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 4:35 p. m., St. Paul 5:15 p. m., arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m.

"The Northwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure tickets via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Ladies, you should call on Mrs. E. E. Bangs and examine her elegant line of velvets, plumes, tips, aegretts, ribbons, ornaments, jets and hats—all of which are being sold at ONE HALF THE COST PRICE. Now is the time to purchase these articles.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SENSITIVE MACHINES.

TYPEWRITERS ARE JEALOUS OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS.

Why It Is That the Expert Manipulator of the Keys of the Writing Machine Are Particular About the Care of Their Favorites—Fingers Travel Miles.

Stories innumerable have been told relative to the engineer and the sympathy existing between him and his locomotive. Veracious writers have reveled in singular tales in which the engineer's superstitious mind and the locomotive's almost animal instinct have been the chief and bewildering features. But the remarks of a girl typewriter the other day open an almost limitless field of thought and discussion, and discovers a new subject for the dissertation of psychological students.

"My typewriter is intelligent," said this human typewriter, referring to her mechanical friend.

"That is, I understand it and it understands me. I wouldn't lend it to anyone. It's a sensitive little thing, and its resentment at being loaned out would soon be manifested to me when I again attempted to use it. Skillful typewriters are extremely jealous in the care of their instruments. I have several very dear friends engaged in the same business, yet not one could obtain the use of my typewriter, and I am confident they could not be induced to lend me theirs."

Investigation shows these statements to be correct. Those who have their own machines never lend them even for temporary use, while in large offices, where the firms furnish the instruments, each of the latter has a certain operator, and no one else is allowed its use. Fanciful as the idea is that the prosaic writing machine should resemble the violin in its readiness to respond to familiar hands and its consequent rebellion at being used by strangers, there is no doubt in the minds of the typewriters as to its being a solemn and important fact.

"Whatever the reason," said the superintendent of an establishment where typewriters are sold, "a machine that has been constantly used by a certain person is ruined for that person by some one else's use of it. This refers to expert typewriters—those who do much work and whose constant practice has developed a remarkable rate of speed. So pronounced has this opinion become and so luxuriantly has the idea flourished that typewriters are usually furnished in cabinets that can be locked and are then secure from molestation. I know of no explanation for this queer state of affairs. Machines are made by the dozen; the pieces that form the machines are made by the hundred, yet each complete mechanical typewriter has what is known as a distinct 'touch.'

"An operator may try several machines before she finds one to her liking, and when she does no other will she use. An experiment was once made for the purpose of testing this. An operator of a particularly sensitive and nervous temperament, and who was particularly annoying in her complaints regarding the use of her typewriter by others, was blindfolded and tried in rapid succession fifty different machines of the same make. To every one's surprise she selected the one she had been in the habit of using."

Few people know the amount of manual labor involved in a day's typewriting or realize the distance the hands travel in a day's work. Probaby few of the typewriters themselves appreciate it. Yet their hands cover a distance they would never think of covering with their legs unless necessity compelled it.

The highest rate of speed ever attained is 200 words a minute. This is supposed to be the result of the most rapid movements the human hands are capable of. The person making this record maintained this speed for only four consecutive minutes, and has never been able to exceed that limit. Assuming the words average six letters apiece, 1,200 letters a minute were written. It is estimated that to make each letter the fingers are raised a height of two inches from the keyboard. Two inches added (for the descending movement) make the finger travel four inches before each letter is struck. So this expert's hand in writing these 200 words traveled 4,800 inches, or 400 feet, during the minute in which she wrote 200 words.

But this is unusual, of course. Very rapid writing is a speed of seventy-five words a minute, and this rate is too fast for comfort. Practical work is ten pages of legal paper an hour. Each page contains 300 words. Six hours' steady writing can be regarded as an entire day's work. This is a speed of fifty words a minute, and the practical worker writes during the day sixty pages—18,000 words, or 108,000 letters. If her finger travels four inches to make each letter, during the day it travels 432,000 inches.

This provides for the perpendicular movement only, and it is fair to increase this distance by one-third to estimate the distance the hands travel over the keyboard in a horizontal direction. This total sum in inches is 576,000. This is equivalent to 48,000 feet, or a little over nine miles a day. In a week the hands can cover fifty-four miles, and in a year's steady application to business over 2,800 miles.

So the vagary of the male and female typewriters can in a large measure be excused and their preference for their respective machines accounted for.—New York Recorder.

An Awful Indian Custom.

In India, up to within the last few years, the wife, either according to her wishes or otherwise, was cremated on the same funeral pyre that converted her dead husband's remains into ashes.—Philadelphia Press.

Safe.

"John," said the dealer, "where is the key to this self locking safe?"

"Insoide, sorr. It'll not be losht there, sorr," returned John.—Harper's Bazar.

ITS POLICY IS FREE TRADE.

There Is No Room for Protectionists in the Democratic Party.

Are all Democrats free traders? The question is pertinent not only to Republicans, but to Democrats themselves. Republicans, ask it for information. Democrats should ask it of themselves in order to determine how to vote. Not many years ago there were a good many avowed and honest protectionists in the Democratic party. Samuel J. Randall, whose memory is still respected by some Americans more than that of Grover Cleveland ever will be, was their leader. They had power enough to prevent the free trade leaders of their party from declaring openly for free trade.

They did this in both the contests of 1884 and 1888, so that one of the chief tasks of the Republican campaigners was to unmask the real purposes of the Democratic leaders. What has become of those Democratic protectionists now? They have lost their leaders, partly by death and partly by ostracism from the party, but have they forgotten the principle for which they fought so long under the wrong standard? The fact that there were 342 out of the 904 delegates in the Chicago convention who were afraid to antagonize them shows that they still exist.

Now what are they going to do? Their party has unmasked. It no longer pretends to be anything but a free trade organization. Its leading and accepted organs, such as the New York Times, the Chicago Herald, the Louisville Courier-Journal, etc., are openly declaring that there is no room for any but free traders in the Democracy. The Chicago Herald, for example, is publishing day after day such defiances as this: "There is no place on the platform for any man to stand who is tainted in the slightest degree with the heresy of protection."

Democratic protectionists, followers of Randall, friends of Hill and Weed, who have accepted such Democracy as is preached by the New York Sun and the Albany Times-Union, this is an invitation to you to become free traders or to get out of the Democratic party. Which will you do? Will you submit to be bound hand and foot by your Mugwump conquerors and stand without squirming while the party lash is exultantly applied to your backs? Or will you accept the other alternative? Ask yourselves what Samuel J. Randall would have done this year if he had lived?—Buffalo Express.

Echo Answers, Where?

A tariff for revenue only means more foreign goods to compete with American wares and materials. With the destruction of the protective tariff, as promised by the Democratic party, our workers will be obliged to sell out their American homes, move abroad and become citizens of foreign countries. Then, and then only, need they expect to sell their products in America. They will then be foreigners, and their goods will be foreign. The Democratic demand is for more foreign goods to take the place of the American. When our goods are displaced where are our wages to come from?—Philadelphia North American.

When Is He Sincere?

When the neighborhood folks visited Mr. Cleveland last Wednesday he began his polite little speech with, "My friends, I hope you will credit me with perfect sincerity when I assure you that I am glad to see you here," etc.

Why so ponderous an asseveration on so trifling an occasion? Are there, indeed, then, public occasions when Mr. Cleveland does not speak with "perfect sincerity," and Mr. Cleveland knows it?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

It Progresses Backward.

It has always been the fate of the Democratic party to lag about a generation behind the march of human progress. The free trade doctrines which it is now indorsing with such formality and emphasis are a relic of the southern confederacy, and have been repudiated by even the Tories of Great Britain, who ordinarily are about the last persons to acknowledge that the world moves.—Boston Journal.

They Don't Want the Change.

Unless, therefore, business men want a precipitate and general change (in the tariff) they are compelled in self defense to vote against the Democratic ticket. The admission of the Democratic free trader that he didn't desire a change now expresses a widespread feeling independent of all politics, and it will manifest itself in thousands of votes all over the country.—Philadelphia Press.

But He Didn't Have His Way.

If Stevenson, who was a peace-at-any-price man in 1864, had his way at that time the emancipation proclamation would have been recalled and slavery would still be in existence in the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Sizzle and Snap Are Out.

When Hill's name is hissed in Tammany hall, as it was on the Fourth, we may conclude that his boom is as dead as an exploded firecracker. There are no more sizzle and snap to that boom.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

Remember 1888 and the Knife.

The Rochester Herald expects Cleveland and Hill will get on the same platform by September or October. The Herald seems to have forgotten the campaign of 1888.—Buffalo Express.

And It Will.

There is surely no danger of negro domination in New York, and that state can therefore safely give a majority for Harrison.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It Will Hardly Carry Him.

The tariff plank of the star eyed goddess of reform seems rather weak for a 300 pounder like Grover.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

He Was After the Hide.

Mr. Whitney would have had the hide of the Tammany tiger, tariff or no tariff.—Chicago Mail.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR

Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Vomitings, Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Lowness of Spirits, and All Nervous Affections.

To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the stomach and liver; *put these two organs right and all will be well.* From two to four Pills twice a day for a short time will remove the evil, and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Thursday, Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Thursday, Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 28th, 1888, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, December 31st, 1888 in book 42 of mortgages, page 17, whereby John Boden, unmarried, mortgagor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-one, (31) in Township one hundred and forty-eight, (148) of Range forty one, (41) in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $365.65, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $42.12, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $407.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on October 8th, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said county to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 15th, 1892.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President.
Mortgagee.

H. C. GILBERT & Co., Attorneys,
[19-25] St. Paul, Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Aug. 25th, 1892.)
(Last publication Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale dated July 22d, 1889, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, August 19th, 1889, in book 42 of mortgages, page 105, whereby Ole H. Rustan and Barbo Rustan, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of Section thirteen, (13) in Township one hundred and forty-nine, (149) of Range forty-one, (41) in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof $343.77, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $56.47, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $400.24.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on October 8th, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 15th, 1892.

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By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
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H. C. GILBERT & Co., Attorneys,
[19-25] St. Paul, Minn.

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The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Blvins	Crookston
Augus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halyor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S TJohnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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Yours Respectfully,
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Summer Clothing,
Light Weight Suits,
Light Weight Underwear,
AND Light Weight Shirts.

Everything in our Store at Greatly Reduced Prices.

STRAW HATS AT COST.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
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Great Reduction Sale!
Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,
AND
All Summer Goods!
FOR THE
NEXT TWO WEEKS.
Also bargains in Boots and Shoes
and Groceries of all kinds.

If you have Wool, Shake Root, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market prie in trade.

[OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Crookston, Minn.] A. STURE.

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
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You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

1892 September. 1892

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

FOREIGN.

Several severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Greece on Saturday.

A railway train has arrived in Jerusalem from Jaffa, the railway between the two places having been completed.

Several Welsh tin plate factories were closed down Saturday. Ten thousand men have been thrown out of employment, and quite a number have started for America.

A cable to The Herald from Valparaiso says that news comes from Montevideo that General Roco's party announces that it will oppose Pena's government. A quarantine of forty days has been imposed at Buenos Ayres against vessels from English ports.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

The fifth Texas district convention has renominated Congressman J. W. Bailey.

Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, announces himself as a candidate for the federal senate.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Missouri district have renominated John O'Neill for congress.

At Independence, Ia., Nancy Hanks trotted a mile in 2:05 1-4, beating her own record by a full two seconds.

The Democratic congressional convention of the Third Minnesota district renominated O. M. Hall for congress.

The state convention of Prohibitionists of South Dakota will be held at Sioux Falls Sept. 14, instead of Aberdeen, as previously announced.

Twenty-one of the Jersey City, N. J., ballot box stuffers have been sentenced. Their sentences ranged from six to fifteen months. The prisoners were at once sent to jail.

Assistant Secretary Crounze, of the treasury department, has tendered his resignation to enter the gubernatorial campaign in Nebraska. He will look after the work of his department until his successor has qualified.

Democratic congressional nominations: Ninth Missouri, J. Beauchamp Clark; Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania, E. P. Gillespie; Ninth Michigan, H. H. Wheeler; Seventh Iowa, J. A. Dyer; Ninth Iowa, J. E. F. McGee; Tenth Tennessee, Josiah Pattison; Twenty-third, Pennsylvania; Frank C. Osborne; Seventh California, Olin Welborn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Labor Day was generally calebrated throughout the country.

Danish Lutherans have closed a big conference at Waupaca, Wis.

President Harrison's letter of acceptance has been given to the public.

Daniel Steele Durrie, librarian of the Wisconsin State Historical society, is dead.

A row of wooden buildings at Portland, Or., owned by C. H. Dodd, was burned Sunday. Loss $100,000. Insured.

Rev. J. F. Chaffee, presiding elder of the Winona conference district of the Methodist church, will retire from active work on account of his health.

Lizzie Borden has been held for trial at Fall River, Mass., on the charge of murdering her father and stepmother. The trial is set for November.

Up to and including the 31st of August the treasury department has shipped to various points in the United States $7,000,000 in small notes to facilitate the moving of the crops.

The New York Standard, founded by Henry George and for a long time a prosperous weekly newspaper, has passed out of existence. It is said to have been run at a loss for some time.

Mrs. General John A. Logan has undertaken to raise $1,000,000 from the women of this country for the American University, the national institution founded by the Methodists at Washington.

Mike Cushing, the well known 126-pound pugilist, died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, after a few days illness, aged 27. Deceased was born in Elizadethport, N. J.

Henry Sult and son, of Gilman, Ia., have entered the Pasteur Institute at Chicago for treatment of rabies. They were bitten by a mad dog three weeks ago and lately showed signs of having hydrophobia.

The Minnesota Historical Society will celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America at the Capitol on Oct. 21, 1892. Assistant Attorney-General Childs will deliver an historical oration and H. L. Gordon will read an original epic poem.

The retail coal dealers of Brooklyn have decided to raise the price of coal 50 cents a ton, from $5.25 to $5.75. The New Jersey Coal exchange notified all dealers in Newark, N. J., that the price of Lehigh had been raised to $6, and free burning coal to $5.75.

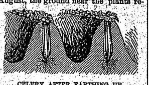
Ex-Secretary Blaine is negotiating for the purchase of a home in Los Angeles, Cal. It is probable that he will not return to Washington. He is said to have reached this determination shortly after the death of his son Emmons, being led to it by the suggestion of friends on account of his health, and to make a change from scenes full of sad association.

FARM AND GARDEN

CELERY CULTURE.

A Method of Blanching Which Is Gaining Favor Among Market Gardeners.

The general requisites in the culture of celery are to keep the ground clean and mellow and the plants in growing condition, for which purpose Greiner, in his work "How to Make the Garden Pay," advises the frequent use of wheel hoe, horse hoe, steel rake and hoe. Next comes the process of "handling." When the plants have made a good growth and the nights begin to get cool, late in August, the ground near the plants receives a thorough loosening, either by plowing a shallow furrow toward the row from each side or by drawing soil up to it with the hoe. The gardener now gets down on his knees, straddling the row, and gathering up all the stalks of one plant after another in his left hand packs the soil firmly around with his right, to retain them in this compact and erect position. More soil is then drawn up, or hoed up, to them.

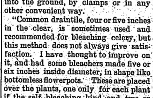


CELERY AFTER EARTHING UP.

No further treatment is necessary for the self blanching sorts to blanch them for market; yet, according to Mr. Greiner, we can greatly improve their flavor by earthing them up like the common varieties. Various methods are employed to blanch the crop. The one, though old, but yet commonly used, is by earthing up or "banking." This had best be done gradually in two or three operations. Soil is dug up from between the rows and banked up against the plants from each side, at the last operation almost to the tips of the leaves, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

In regard to other methods of blanching, Mr. Greiner says: "Blanching by means of boards is coming more and more into favor with market gardeners, and well deserves recommendation. The plants are first 'handled' in the usual way, and boards ten inches wide are then set on edge against the rows from each side, as here illustrated, and held in that position by tying a string around each set of two at each end, by pegs driven into the ground, by clamps or in any other convenient way.

"Common draintile, four or five inches in the clear, is sometimes used and recommended for bleaching celery, but this method does not always give satisfaction. I have thought to improve on it, and had some bleachers made five or six inches inside diameter, in shape like bottomless flowerpots. These are placed over the plants, one only for each plant if the self bleaching kind, and two or even three—one above the other—for each plant of the common kind. I have had good success with it and grown some fine blanched celery; but it seems to me that the expense connected with the purchase and breakage of the pots, and the labor required for storing and taking to and off the field, must prevent the more extensive or general use of this method.



BLANCHING WITH BOARDS.

"Early in the season, and while the plants are yet growing rapidly, celery bleaches beautifully in from two to three weeks after banking or boarding up, and is then in first class condition for use or market. Later it will take four or five weeks, perhaps even more, to bring the plauts out in marketable shape."

Weak Colonies.

Weak colonies of bees should not be wintered anywhere under any circumstances, for the reason that they are not worth wintering. If a colony be weak at the beginning of the winter, it will be weaker, if not dead, in the spring. Before the first flow of honey comes the colony must be strong, not only in bees, but in future bees—bees in the brood combs—the hives crowded and running over with workers, if any profit is to be obtained. In short, the early spring is not the time to begin to lay the foundation of summer strength. This must be done in the fall, and then, really, the growth of the colony begins anew. In the fall, if there are twenty weak colonies let them be united, if it takes the twenty to make one colony. One strong booming colony may do more the next year than the twenty, so far as profit is concerned, affirms a correspondent of The Country Gentleman.

Management of Hen Manure.

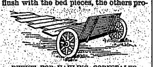
The most valuable property of hen manure is ammonia. If allowed to liberate it loses its value as a fertilizer. For the better preservation of the droppings a loose earthen floor, of dry road dust is best, for it catches all of the droppings of the fowls when not on the perches, and the frequent dusting covers them and prevents the liberation of the ammonia. Common ground plaster is excellent to mix with the manure. It can be sprinkled freely on the droppings during night and put away in barrels in a dry, cool place till needed. The dropping board should be movable, taken out every morning and scraped into the barrel, and then shake a heavy layer of plaster over the manure each time, about ten parts of plaster (gypsum) to one of manure. A fine tooth rake, made purposely for this use, will gather the loose droppings which can be treated in the same way.—Stockman.

CORNSTALK AND TOW CARTS.

Two Contrivances That Are Used by Many Long Island Farmers.

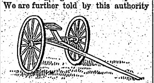
At Fig. 1 is shown a cornstalk or ensilage cart. It is sixteen to eighteen feet long, with an axle six feet long.

Two strong bed pieces are bolted on the under side of the axle close to the wheels, approaching to within a foot of each other in front. Boards are nailed on these, each alternate one coming out flush with the bed pieces, the others projecting some inches. Two small wide tired wheels are used. In loading one can easily walk up between the boards with an armful of stalks and put them anywhere on the load. In using this cart the front end is lifted and fastened to the axle of a tow cart, shown at Fig. 2.



DEVICE FOR HAULING CORNSTALKS.

This tow cart is simply a pair of wheels with an axle and tongue and a seat for the driver. It can be readily hitched to any load and the horses will pull more comfortably than with ordinary whiffletrees. Long Island farmers will hitch their tow carts to heavy loads on bad spots in the roads, to road machines or anything else needing a temporary lift. Thanks are due to Rural New Yorker for the foregoing cuts and descriptions. We are further told by this authority that in carting stalks to the barn some farmers set a stout pole at the front of the wagon with another pole playing on the top of it like an old fashioned well sweep. There is a rope hoop at the end of this pole with which they can lift a bundle or shock and swing it into the wagon. Others use the hay slings for unloading stalks.



A LONG ISLAND TOW CART.

Tomatoes and Potatoes Grafted Together.

At a recent meeting of Indiana horticulturists the question was asked, "Is it true that tomatoes and potatoes can be grafted together and bear a double crop?"

A professor at the Padua university present replied, "It is a fact that plants thus grafted have been made to grow tomatoes above ground and potatoes below ground."

W. H. Ragan, while admitting that the tomato and potato are closely related, expressed the opinion that we can go only a little way in this direction of crossing certain species of plants, and that the graft connecting the potato with the tomato must be an imperfect one. He thought that usually the union will be only mechanical.

An Indiana farmer present did not believe the time would ever come when potatoes and tomatoes will be grown on the same vine for profit, though it may be done as a curiosity.

Pastures in Autumn.

A correspondent writing in the New York World says: "One often reads directions about not feeding off pastures too early in the spring, but the caution is not so frequently given about feeding off too late in autumn. According to my experience and observation, there is no severer drain on the vitality of the plants than the one occasioned by close cropping of pastures and meadows late in the fall. The injury is especially pronounced if the season chances to be a very dry one. The following spring the grass will fail to start early, and throughout the season there will be a short crop of grass and hay. There is not a doubt but that some growth in autumn is required to give grass the strength for a good, fair, start the succeeding spring."

A Convenient Farm Gate.

A farm gate that appears to have decided advantages is described in The Rural New Yorker. This gate was built in two sections, which closed in the center. The gates were each about eight feet wide. A socket on the ground in the center of the driveway received the posts of the gate when closed and prevented sagging. The advantages of such a gate are obvious. It can be built of short timber, and as the weight is divided, the wear on each section is less than where the gate is in one piece. It is far more convenient to open a small gate than a large one when much width is not required. The double gate is neat and attractive, and its construction is so simple that any one "handy" with tools can construct one with ease.

Bee Buzzings.

To beekeepers tempted to use old sections, Mr. C. H. Dibbern says, "If intended for market it is poor policy, as it is discounting the crop in advance."

The American Bee Journal says: "Honey should be ripened in the hive before being extracted. It may be stored in stone jars, in tin tanks or in wooden barrels, care being taken not to have wood which will taint the honey. Zinc or galvanized iron must not be used for storing honey under any circumstances."

A. I. Root affirms that "the great unsolved problem in beekeeping is to control swarms when working for comb honey, or at least make it impossible for an out apiary to be run so as not to require the constant attention of a managing apiarist. Automatic swarmers, while far from perfect, give us hope. While they may in time become an entire success, they may prove to be an utter failure."

George A. Stockwell advises when there are weak colonies in the fall to unite them if it takes twenty weak ones to make one strong booming colony, and this one will the next year do better than the twenty so far as profit is concerned.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

O. M. Hall has been renominated by Third district Democrats.

Work has commenced on the electric railway connecting St. Paul and Stillwater.

Judge Kelly has decided that the Commercial bank, of St. Paul, may resume business.

The custom collections at St. Paul for August amounted to $20,000 and the revenue to $224,000.

Republicans of the Seventh district have nominated Henry Feig, of Kandiyohi county, for congress.

James W. Lawrence, of Minneapolis, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Fifth district for congress.

Minneapolis has two girl burglars aged 15 and 16. They were captured coming out of a residence, loaded down with plunder.

A. Detle, a shoemaker of Jordan, committed suicide by hanging himself in his shop. Domestic troubles are suppose to be the cause.

Scarlet fever is so prevalent in West Duluth that the opening of the Fairmount, Irving and Longfellow schools has been postponed.

Lightning struck the barn of Gustav Hartkopf, near Ortonville, burning the building and killing five horses and thirty-five or forty head of sheep.

The survivors of the battle of Birch Coolie, fought against the Indians in 1862, held a reunion at the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, to celebrate its thirtieth anniversary of that event.

A meeting of grain dealers of Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa was held at Winona last week. The object of the meeting was to fix grades and transact other business preparatory to handling this year's crop.

The new directory of Winona, just issued, contains 8,000 names, an increase of 600 in two years. Using the multiple of 2 1-2, customary in this kind of calculation, the population of the city is now 20,000, as against 18,543 two years ago.

M. U. Bower, of Mankato, employed on the farm of A. Clark, just west of Redwood Falls, was struck by lightning and instantly killed and two men standing near him were knocked senseless and terribly shocked. Two horses were also killed.

The government has bought out all the contractors upon the river work in the vicinity of Hastings and will undertake the job in person under the eight-hour law. It will cost, probably, about double the amount paid under the old system.

Advance sheets of Polk's new Duluth directory show 24,072 names, an increase of 1,932 for the year. It uses 2 7-8 as a multiple, showing a population of 69,207, an increase of 5,558 over last year. This includes West Duluth, Lakeside and other suburbs.

The "face in the glass" in the Catholic church, in Canton, is still attracting the credulous from far and near. Last Sunday not less than a thousand people visited Canton to see what some claim to be a picture of "Mary with the Child Jesus" in her arms.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, has given his check to agents of a New York life insurance company for $186,850 for a policy of $100,000 and an extra annuity beginning ten years from date of $6,200. This is said to be the largest single premium for life insurance ever paid in the United States.

All the elevators belonging to the Lake Superior Elevator company and Union Improvement and Elevator company are now operated as private warehouses. This action results primarily from the annoyance and inconvenience caused the elevator companies by the action of the wheat investigating committee last winter.

A pardon has been granten to Lloyd Porter, editor of The Prison Mirror. He was sent up in November, 1884, for murder, to serve a life sentence. While intoxicated he endeavored to shoot a man with whom he had quarreled, and hit and killed another man standing near, who was looking on. He is 35 years old and a printer.

William Henry Allen, an inmate of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, has received notice that by the death of a brother in California, he has fallen heir to a large slice of an estate valued at from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. A nephew of the deceased gets the larger slice of it, but as William Henry's portion amounts to about $6,000,000, he thinks that by rigid economy he may manage to get along during the remainder of his natural life.

William Cunningham, of Crookston, has a crab-apple tree in his garden that is 25 feet high. Its branches spread over 30 feet of ground, and it has over 10 bushels of fruit upon it. From a limb 17 inches long 84 apples were picked. For a tree grown in Northern Minnesota this is a prodigious growth, and proves that fruit trees can be successfully cultivated in this region of country. Those who have seen the tree say that it contains more fruit than they ever saw on a tree of its class before in this state, or the Northwest. From three trees in his yard he expects to pick over 25 bushels of apples.

Partial investigation of the so-called Canton window miracles has been made under the direction of Bishop Cotter by a priest who has devoted some time to scientific studies. The priest says a faint image of a young woman, smiling and showing her teeth, appears in the lower left-hand quadrant, while to the right of this, very indistinct, is an object that appears like a doll. The priest explains the appearance of these images on the ground of molecular polarisation, some living image of a young woman having been cast upon the glass when it was heated in making. The action of sunlight on the glass has made clear the outline of her figure.

IT MEANS BUSINESS.

I have never been so busy as at present, which speaks well for the manner in which my business is conducted. There is no friction. Mistakes do not pay, so I do not provide for them. I am giving satisfaction to all my customers. That means I am giving Prompt Service, Low Prices and Good Work. I have the handsomest and best selected stock, and if business is what I expect it to be this fall,

GOODS MUST MOVE.

C. H. SAAKE, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

TRY PEAKE,

THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,

FOR BARGAINS.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

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HARDWARE,

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Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine,

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts., - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill !

GASOLINE ENGINES

The Coming Power of the Northwest!

NO ENGINEER REQUIRED, NO FIREMAN,

No Boiler to Burst and no Expensive Wood or Coal Required. Runs at a cost of about 12 cents per day per actual horse power developed; that is, if you have a 6 horse-power engine and your machinery was but 3 horse power the cost of running your engine would be 36 cents for 10 hours.

The Lewis Gasoline and Vapor Engine

Is the Best Engine Made. One of these engines may now be seen in the JOURNAL pressrooms in Crookston. For further information or catalogue, call on or address

S. B. PALMER, Lockhart, Norman Co., Minn.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

State.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Congressional.

Congressman 7th District—
HENRY FEIG,
of Kandiyohi County.

COMING EVENTS.

Sept. 21—Republican county convention at Crookston.

Sept. 22—Republican legislative convention at Crookston.

Sept. 28—Mark Dunnell lectures at Crookston.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention for the county of Polk will be held in the Court House in the City of Crookston at 1 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1892, for the purpose of placing in nomination the following county officers for said county:

Auditor, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Attorney, Sheriff, Judge of Probate, Superintendent of Schools, Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner, Commissioners of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th districts.

Also for the election of delegates to the 51st district Republican Legislative Convention to be hereafter called, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for each organized town or precinct, and one additional delegate for each forty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1888, viz:

Andover	2	Lambert	1
Angus	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Black River	2	Lessor	3
Brandsvold	3	Louisville	1
Badger	2	Liberty	2
Bray	2	Lowell	2
Belgium	1	Nesbit	2
Brislet	1	North	2
Bygland	2	Northland	2
Columbia	2	Norden	2
City E. G. Forks	4	Numedal	1
City of Crookston—		Onstad	2
1st ward	4	Parnell	1
2d "	3	Poplar River	1
3d "	2	Polk Center	2
4th "	5	Queen	3
5th "	1	Red Lake Falls—vil.	3
Town of Crookston	2	Red Lake Falls—town	1
Eden	1	Reis	2
Emardville	1	River Falls	1
Euclid	2	Roome	2
Fairfax	2	Roxbury	2
Farley	1	Russia	1
Fanny	1	Rosebud, including village of Fosston	3
Vil and town of Fisher	4		
Grand Forks	2	St. Hilaire	2
Garden	4	Sanders	2
Garfield & vil. Fertile	4	Sandsville	2
Gervais	1	Sletten	3
Gentilly	2	Sullivan	2
Godfrey	3	Tabor	1
Grove Park	2	Terrebonne	2
Hammond	1	Tilden	2
Higdem	2	Tynsid	2
Hill River	3	Vineland	3
Hubbard	3	Winger	3
Huntsville	2	Woodside	3
Keystone	2	Wyandotte	2
Kertsonville	1		—
King	3	Total	159
Knute	3		

A. A. MILLER, Secretary. A. D. STEPHENS, Chairman.

THE Minneapolis Exposition opened on September 1st with due ceremony.

IT took 1516 ballots to nominate a congressman in Texas recently. The Texans are stayers.

LLOYD PORTER, the whilom editor of the Prison Mirror, published in the Stillwater penitentiary, has lost his job. He has been pardoned.

JUST think of an increase of $6,377,925.09 in wages paid in the state of New York in one year under the McKinley bill. And the democrats say there's "nothing in it."

THE grand three-days mill has been opened at New Orleans, and the first event—the battle between Jack McAuliff and Billy Myers—was won by the former in fifteen rounds.

KNUTE NELSON is dated to speak at Halstad Nov. 1st, Ada Nov. 2d, Twin Valley Nov. 3d, Fertile on the evening of Nov. 4th, McIntosh Nov. 5th, at noon. Crookston, Nov. 5th, at 8 p. m.

DONELLY certainly has an unlimited amount of gall. In his speeches he asserts that he will be the next governor of Minnesota, with 30,000 plurality—when he knows very well that he dont stand a ghost of a show.

THE death of Geo. Wm. Curtis removes a bright light from the literary world. As the editor of Harper's Monthly and afterwards of Harper's Weekly he was well-known to the reading public. In politics he was a theorist, and as a consequence was never successful.

MARK H. DUNNELL will deliver an address in the opera house, Crookston, Wednesday, evening Sept. 28th. This will be the opening of the campaign in earnest by the republicans.

TUESDAY, August 6th, was labor day, and was generally observed throughout the United States. In the cities there were processions of labor organizations, and the contented, prosperous appearance of the laborers everywhere indicates that the American mechanic is not a lawless, down-trodden creature by any means.

THE cholera scare and even the political situation have been lost sight of for the past few weeks in the all-absorbing coming event the Sullivan-Corbett slugging match. Despite the ridicule and sarcasm which has been heaped upon prize-fighters by the press of the country, the prize-fighting business goes right along as frisky as ever.

THE state fair opened at Hamline on Tuesday, Sept. 6, with many attractions. Besides an excellent exhibit of live stock, there are many splendid features, notably the speeding of Nancy Hanks, the fastest trotter on earth. Visitors to the fair say there has never been a more diversified display at any of our state fairs than is shown this year.

UNLIKE yellow fever, cholera is not checked by frost. Twice has it raged throughout Russia in midwinter when the temperature was never up to zero. The worst epidemic that ever visited St. Petersburg was during an unusually cold winter. If it gets a foothold on America's soil, and is not checked immediately, it is liable to sweep over the country despite the fact that winter is fast approaching.

IT seems as if the speed and endurance of horse flesh was keeping pace with this fast age in which we live. When Maud S trotted a mile in 2:10¼ it was thought this record would never be beaten, but it has been lowered several times, until Nancy Hanks has made the phenomenal record of a mile in 2:05¼ at Independence, Iowa, on August 31st.

ANOTHER proof of the benefits of the McKinley bill is the fact that tinplate manufactories are on the increase in this country, there being forty-two now in operation. The cost of these mills was $6,000,000, and for the year ending June 30th, 1892, they turned out 13,000,000 pounds of tin. There has been ten mills closed down in Wales during the past ten months. These are facts and speak volumes for the principle of protection to American industry.

McIntosh Times:—Are Polk county interests to be represented at the World's Fair? If so it is time we were getting a hustle on ourselves and collecting samples of our agricultural products, etc., for exhibition.

This is a very pertinent question at this time. The World's Fair commences next May, and if Polk county is to have any of her products on exhibition at the greatest fair that has ever been held, then something must be done AT ONCE toward securing samples of grain, grasses, vegetables, etc. The JOURNAL would suggest that the Crookston chamber of commerce take hold of this matter. In Grand Forks and other North Dakota cities the chambers of commerce have employed men to scour the country and secure an exhibit. Another plan is for the county commissioners to employ men to gather samples. If the matter is left to individuals it will go by default, and the northern portion of Minnesota will have none of its products on exhibition. The only way an exhibit can be collected is through an organization of some kind.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

So long as the cholera epidemic was confined to Europe the American people could complacently read about thousands of people dying, the authorities unable to bury them fast enough, the hospitals filled to overflowing, people dying in the streets, in the alleys, everywhere—and would simply say "it's terrible," but now that the dread disease has been brought to New York, twenty-two deaths occurring on board the steamer Moravia, which arrived at New York last week, causes a feeling of nervousness to spread throughout this country. Of course the passengers of the plague-carrying vessel have been quarantined, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the disease getting a foothold in America, but as the pestilence has spread throughout Europe and has also been discovered in English ports, it will be difficult to watch all the American ports and prevent the landing of infested passengers from some of the hundreds of vessels plying between Europe and America. It remains to be seen whether our health officers at the seacoast are equal to the emergency or not.

PROTECTION DOES PROTECT.

Hon. Chas. F. Peck, commissioner of labor for New York, has administered a terrible blow to democracy by his ninth annual report on the condition of labor and manufactures in the year 1891 as compared with 1890. Mr. Peck is a democrat, appointed by a democratic administration, and he virtually confesses in his report that he was obliged to resist partisan pressure in the collection of his statistics for his report. His report shows that there was a net increase in wages of $6,377,925.09, and of production of $31,315,130.60 in the year ending Aug. 31st, 1891, as compared with the previous year. This proves conclusively that protection does protect, else why has there been so much more wages paid out during one year under the McKinley tariff law than in the previous year in the state of New York; and why is there an increase of $31,315,130.60 in the amount of manufactures in one year?

Since the report was made public the democratic press have devoted columns of space to it, trying to explain that there "was nothing in it." There is certainly nothing in it in the way of consolation for them, but the republicans can find something in it.

In concluding his report, Commissioner Peck significantly remarks:

> It has been my experience, as I doubt not it has been that of every statistician more or less, that one often finds himself tempted—unconsciously, perhaps—to pursue an investigation with a view to establish a preconceived theory. How often failure and positive discomfiture follow I can safely leave to those who have engaged in the fascinating study of statistics. To the true statistician, however, uninfluenced by social or political considerations, the profession is an enviable one, and carries with it duties and responsibilities of the highest order. To him theories are as nothing; without facts to support them they become misleading and therefore worthless. Facts and truth are what he seeks; and having possessed himself of them he places them, hard and cold as they often times are, before the public, satisfied that he has done but his duty and thereby attained his highest ambition.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S letter of acceptance is out, and as was expected, it is an able and comprehensive document. His review of the tariff, the national currency, free coinage of silver, Peck's report, the agricultural interests, the labor question, and in fact everything relating to national affairs is full of interest to even the most careless reader. It is not a dry statistical report, but is filled with logical conclusions and furnishes an abundance of food for thought. It is probably the most carefully prepared, the most exhaustive and the most interesting paper of the kind ever issued by a national executive.

THE action of President Harrison in ordering all vessels coming from cholera infected countries to be quarantined for twenty days receives universal commendation. When danger menaces the country President Harrison is always ready to meet it.

HENRY FEIG, the republican candidate for congress from this district, is a prominent farmer of Kandiyohi county, a staunch republican, a fluent talker, and popular wherever known. His speech of acceptance at the convention was sufficient proof of his ability on the stump.

The Soldiers' Party.

New York Press.

The Republican party was the party of the Union when the Union was in peril from Democratic assaults. Republicans rejoiced when there was a Union victory, and the attitude of the Republican party has been substantially in favor of the soldier during the twenty-seven years that have elapsed since the war closed. It was expressed by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll as follows:

> And right here I want to thank every soldier that fought to make it free. Every one, living and dead. These heroes are dead. They are at rest. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows and the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of the sunlight or of storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death. I have one sentiment for the soldiers living and dead—cheers for the living and tears for the dead.

In answer to these burning and eloquent words of Col. Ingersoll, what has the Democratic party to offer? Two candidates who took no part in the war for the Union. Grover Cleveland, who had sneers for the living pensioners and vetoes for the pensions of the dead heroes' widows. In common with thousands of other Democrats the Democratic candidates believe the average soldier shouldered his musket for the "money there was in it," and that having once been paid the nation's debt to its soldiers has been canceled.

The mustering of this vast host, the marches to the battlefields, the fierce engagements, the frightful calm that falls like a pall upon the scenes of bloody carnage, the widespread sorrow and affliction that followed never seem to have commanded their attention, occupied their minds nor thrilled their souls. No utterance, public or private, has ever been preserved to indicate that either Cleveland or Stevenson ever thought of those dead heroes so sympathetically referred to by the great Republican orator.

There is a growing undercurrent of belief that if Grover Cleveland is elected he will recommend and succeed in securing legislation that will repeal some of the present pension laws and prevent all further legislation favorable to the Union soldier. All Democrats, when not talking for publication, talk this way. All Democratic statesmen give grudgingly and quibble over the annual expenditures for pensions. And yet, ignoring entirely the sentimental side of this question, the present pension rolls, when all facts are considered, are of comparatively small moment to a nation as rich and prosperous as the United States.

The public debt has been almost wiped out and the interest on our bonds has been faithfully paid. That was a legal and righteous debt to those who loaned freely their money in the dark and doubtful days of civil war and its attendant uncertainties. From nearly $144,000,000 in 1867, the annual amount paid to those who held the bonds of the United States has dwindled to $37,500,000 in 1891. No soldier, no patriot, has ever raised his voice against the discharge of this debt.

But is the debt to those who lost their lives, or who were wounded or maimed, or who contracted disease by which their usefulness has been impaired and their days shortened, any less sacred, less binding or less important to maintain the integrity of the government? In twenty years we have paid nearly $2000,000,000 of the principal of our national debt and $2,500,000,000 in interest. During the same time we have paid out only $1,300,000,000 in pensions, or a trifle more than half the amount paid in interest on the public debt. Here are some facts:

PENSIONS AND INTEREST ON THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Year.	Amount.	Per Capita.
1870	$157,575,700	$4 08
1880	152,534,749	3 04
1890	143,036,139	2 29

Is there really any need for alarm here? If a nation with 38,000,000 population and $30,000,000,000 of wealth was not bowed down by a per capita charge for pensions and interest on the public debt of over $4, is a nation of 65,000,000 population and $63,000,000,000 of wealth going headlong into bankruptcy with a per capita charge for precisely the same purpose of a trifle over $2.25? The Press thinks not. All sensible, patriotic citizens think not. There should be no reckless legislation in this direction. The ordinary safeguards should not be abolished, but the veterans of the war should be fairly and justly treated. The Republican party stands squarely on this issue, and its president has vetoed no pension for a wounded soldier or dependent widow. When in doubt let the soldier have the benefit. A nation with a per capita wealth of $1,000 can afford to pay $1.71 per capita for pensions to the men who saved the Union. For many years it paid $3.35 per capita to the bondholders for interest, and now for a short time it is the old soldier's turn.

Yes, for a short time. Within a few weeks there will be a grand reunion of veterans at the national capital. Thousands will parade the broad streets and avenues for the first time since the days of the war. Half of those who went forth to defend the Union are dead. In June, 1890, about 1,100,000 of those who served during the War of the Rebellion were living. Nearly 50,000 have died since then. By the time the last dollar of the national debt has been paid, (1909) not much over half a million of this grand and patriotic army will be with us. Another decade will cut that number in half, and in half a century (a short time in a nation's history) but a few hundred will remain, and the great army will indeed sleep in the land they made free. It will matter not to them whether this government kept faith or not, but to the living of to-day and the dependents of those already dead it is a question of great moment. And for this reason the veterans regard the Republican party as the soldiers' party.

Elevating Journalism.

THE McIntosh News calls Charlie Lanman's paper the "putrid remains of a Crookston office cuspidore."

Here is the way Charlie Lanman gets back at Hunt:

Bro. Hunt, the I am an angel editor, of the News, who fraternizes with the People's party, soft soaps Lawler, and, we are creditably informed, pledges his vote to Harrison and Carnegie, is now busily engaged in reading his superiors out of the party.

ONE YEAR OF TARIFF.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S CLAIMS FULLY AND ABSOLUTELY VINDICATED.

The Admissions of General Walker, a Noted Statistican and Free Trader. Wages Raised and Prices Lowered by the McKinley Bill—Some Figures.

The first full year of the operation of the McKinley law, tin plate clause and all, is an absolute vindication of Major McKinley's claim that protection tends to increase wages and to lower prices, and of President Harrison's position that reciprocity treaties, made effective by general protection, tend to increase our foreign commerce. First, as to wages. General Francis A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose standing as a statistician is shown by the fact that he was superintendent of the tenth census, and who is himself a free trader, admits, in his work on "Political Economy," that protection does tend to create and maintain higher wages in the protected industries.

One of the features of the McKinley law is an increase in the duties on the finer grades of cotton goods, and if Major McKinley, protectionist, and General Walker, free trader, are right on this point, in which they agree, we would naturally expect to hear of higher wages in the centers of the cotton industry. The greatest cotton manufacturing city in all New England is Fall River, which contains 15.47 per cent. of all the cotton factories in the country, and one of the greatest is Providence. Here is the impartial testimony of Bradstreet's, one of the leading commercial journals of the country, in its regular department, entitled "The Boston Dry Goods Market:"

"The supply of cloths at Fall River and Providence is not allowed to accumulate. The mills are sold ahead, and manufacturers have been able to raise the wages of operatives."

Readers of the last Sunday Press found in it more about the prosperity of Fall River under the McKinley tariff on cotton goods. Cotton cloth is cheaper. There is a larger demand for it, because the home market has been reserved for the home manufacturer, and with a larger market at hand the manufacturer could afford to produce on a larger scale, which always means a lower cost of production per unit of product and lower prices to the consumer. One Fall River manufacturer says:

"I do know that we are prosperous, and I also know that if we did not have protection we would have to shut down our mills. As it now is my company is building new mills so that it can be able to meet the demands upon it."

Another Fall River manufacturer says:

"There can be but one inference. The people of the country are buying more of our goods. This naturally shows that the whole country is in a more prosperous condition than it has been, or that everybody has suddenly made up his mind to buy calicoes and other cotton fabrics."

So much for the effect of the tariff on the wages of the producer and the cost of the product in the protected industries. In view of these effects, it is as much an act of lunacy to complain of the slight temporary increase of price that accompanies an increased duty until increased production does its work in increasing the supply as it is to complain of the decreased visible supply of wheat when seed wheat is planted, to come up a hundredfold at harvest.

Equally significant is the effect on foreign trade. The McKinley law, be it remembered, is not hostile to foreign trade. It added to the free list over fifty articles which we do not produce, and it provided for reciprocity treaties by which our products were admitted on preferential terms to the markets of the countries which exported these articles that had been placed on the free list. Moreover, it had encouraged our own farmers to sow larger crops in view of the increased home market which the law had given them, both directly, by duties on various agricultural products, and indirectly, by increasing the opportunities and the consuming power of all the industrial classes.

One result for the past fiscal year was the result of the enormous total of $1,030,335,626 worth of exports, $145,854,816 more than in the previous year, while the imports were $827,391,284, a decrease of $17,524,912. There was of course an enormous increase in the exports of breadstuffs (in spite of the free trade orators' prediction that protection would rob the farmer of his foreign market), and the details of the fiscal year show that the exports of cattle, sheep, hogs and mineral oils also increased. The reports of the following articles showed an increase for the eleven months ending May 31 (the details for the whole fiscal year being not yet published): Agricultural implements, printed matter, coal, copper ingots, fruits and nuts, furs and skins, hops, iron and steel manufactures, sewing machines, steam engines, oilcake and oilcake meal, cottonseed oil, paraffin and wax, fresh beef, oleomargarine, butter, seeds and manufactures of wood.

The average ad valorem duty levied on the imports—not the dutiable imports, but the total imports—was only 20.65 per cent. Why was this? Because so much of our total imports was not dutiable at all, the imports duty free being $91,759,793 more than in 1891 and 55.39 per cent. of the whole. Protection seems to have taken from free trade all that was valuable in the idea, for never did American trade, domestic or foreign, seem more free to grow and to go than it is under this protective tariff act.—New York Press.

A Rag on Every Bush.

The Democrats are fusing with the People's party in the north and fighting it in the south, but such inconsistency is entirely consistent from their point of view. They want votes and are willing to practice any sort of trickery to get them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Democratic Candidate's Plan.

John P. Altgeld has declared himself against a nonpartisan judiciary in Chicago, and has asked the Democrats of Cook county to nominate a full number of candidates for the present vacancies on the bench and for those which will occur during the year. This attempt to turn the judiciary of a great city into a partisan body stamps Altgeld as a dangerous demagogue. The best Democrats in Chicago are satisfied with the present equal division of the judges between the parties, and are opposed to the idea of having them all of one politics. The nonpartisan plan has been in operation twelve years, and the longer it is tried the stronger it grows in favor.—Bloomington (Ills.) Pantagraph.

Stevenson's "Strength."

As the days following the Democratic convention at Chicago increase in number, it appears that there was more method than madness in the nomination of Adlai Stevenson to the vice presidency. While as yet there does not seem to be sufficient proof to positively connect him with the avowed enemies of the government in 1863 and 1864, or to utterly damn him in the north, the mere fact that Cleveland's running mate is openly charged with such disloyalty will perhaps serve to strengthen his ticket in certain sections of the south.—Philadelphia North American.

Democracy Has No Issue.

The stuffed indignation of the Democratic editors and statesmen over the force bill is one of the most amusing phases of the present campaign. Of course nobody cares a fig about the force bill outside of the south, which is all Democratic anyway, and the bill is not an issue anywhere. The fact is, Democracy has no real issue on which it dares to make a fight, and so they are forced to erect their own scarecrow and shake their fists at the ragged monster.—Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.

A Plain Issue.

This is going to be a campaign of education. The tariff is to be the issue. There will be no shrinking from the test on either side. It is a question whether America shall be for the American people, including all who have come to our shores and have adopted our customs and laws, or whether we shall give up developing our own country and depend largely on Europe for our manufactures. That is all there is of it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Free Traders Won't Announce It.

No free trade paper will announce the fact that the Cotton Manufacturers' association at Fall River, Mass., has, without solicitation of its thousands of employees, voted to pay the same wages for fifty-eight hours a week that it has been paying for sixty hours and to advance the pay of piece workers 3½ per cent. No such advance has been made abroad in years; in fact the tendency is downward.—Indianapolis Journal.

Do You Want Them?

The area covered by the Carnegie works is about 0.2 ■

of a square mile. The area of the United States into which the free traders want to introduce lower wages by lower duties is 2,700,000 square miles, or 400,000 times larger than this:

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—New York Press.

A Responsive Industry.

No industry in the history of manufacturing has ever responded more promptly to encouragement than the tin plate industry in this country. It has done better than was expected by those who believed it would be wise business policy to make for ourselves a great share of the tin plate we consume.—Louisville Commercial.

All Trusts Are for Cleveland.

Phil Armour says he will support Cleveland. Of course he will. All the trusts are for him. The Sugar trust framed the sugar provision of the Mills bill in 1888, and made a big contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund in that year, while the Standard Oil trust is running his canvass this year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Steve and Cleve.

The first thing "Cleve" did when "Steve" arrived at Gray Gables was to invite him to inspect his new brand of bait and to show him the corner of the refrigerator where the Jeffersonian simplicity is kept. After examining the tackle "Steve" ceased to wonder at "Cleve's" big luck as a fisherman.—New York Press.

A House Divided Against Itself.

On every question of public policy the Democratic party has developed violent differences and has become a house divided against itself, and therefore unable to stand. On one subject point, however, Democrats are a unit; they are all frantic to toast their toes in some good office.—Waterbury Republican.

Henri Is Deliberating.

Will somebody inform us whether or not Henry Watterson will vote for Cleveland for president in November? We have not heard much from him as to what the Democrats should do since the Chicago convention adjourned.—Charleston News and Courier (Dem.).

Making It Easy for Republicans.

The Democratic convention and the Democratic congress together have done much toward making the Republican campaign work this year light and easy, with full assurance of reward.—Kansas City Journal.

Palmer Helps Republicans.

Senator Palmer's anarchistic speech will add at least 5,000 votes to the Republican majority in Illinois.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Motion to Amend.

Senator Hill should amend it to read, "I am a Democrat on the quiet."—Washington Post.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WITH OUR EXCHANGES.

When Brown Meets Brown.

Warren Sheaf: Horace W. Brown, the republican candidate for county attorney, has challenged Wm. C. Brown, the candidate of the democratic and people's parties, to a joint discussion of the issues involved in the present campaign throughout Marshall county, the first meeting to be not later than Sept. 12th.

Alliance Men to Support Nelson.

Warren Sheaf: G. O. Lien, one of the leading alliance men of Foldal, was in town last Thursday. In a conversation which we had with him Mr. Lien expressed himself as having no faith whatever in Donnelly and he will therefore support Knute Nelson for governor, and thinks that a great many alliance men out his way will do the same.

Will Vote the Republican Ticket.

McIntosh News (People's): The editor of the St. Hilaire Spectator, after his father had received the nomination for district judge, said that he intended to give the People's party the same enthusiastic support that he had always given the Republican party. Judging from the appearance of his paper, the Republican party is the gainer by the transaction, as the People's party has certainly not gained anything by the addition of the Spectator. It will be pretty nice to have the farmers vote for "papa" for judge, while Harry and the rest of the gang vote the good old Republican ticket.

Love's Labor Lost.

It is said that the notorious Ed. Love, of Kittson county, is figuring to capture the democratic nomination for representative in the legislature, says the Warren Sheaf. If we possessed any influence with the democrats we should say, give it to Love, for when the campaign would be over he would have gathered sufficient material for a great political comedy, entitled, Love's Labor Lost.

Distances to Washington.

From St. Louis to Washington the distance is 894 miles; from Cincinnati to Washington 553 miles; from Chicago to Washington 813 miles. This is via the bee line followed by the B. & O. railroad, the most picturesque as well as the most direct route from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard, stretching across level and fertile prairies, amid hills and valleys, over mountain crests, along banks of historic rivers, through teeming cities and bustling towns. Through B. & O. trains, with full Pullman equipment of Sleeping, Parlor and Buffet cars, run from St. Louis to Washington in 29 hours; from Cincinnati to Washington in 18 hours; from Chicago to Washington in 25 hours. Sleepers from all points run through to New York from the West without change. At Washington connection is made with the B. & O.'s matchless Royal Blue Line for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. These Royal Blue trains consist of the staunchest and finest Coaches, Parlor and Sleeping cars ever built by the Pullman Company; are vestibuled from end to end, and are protected by Pullman's improved anti-telescoping device, which makes every car as safe as it can be made by man's ingenuity and skill. All the cars are heated by steam and lighted by Pintsch gas. They are the fastest trains in the world, placing New York and Washington within five hours' reach.

Where the Fashions Come From.

Fashion is called a "fickle jade"—and yet nearly every style is designed with some special object in view. Often the manufacturer has created some new material which he desires to place before the merchant; to make the best impression possible he has samples of the new material placed with some of the best modists, whose special designers will study the goods, its color and texture, and its combinations with other colors and materials. While experimenting with the material they create some new style to attract attention; these designs are reproduced in colored plates and sent to all prominent dealers to give them an idea of the value of the new material. If these styles are liked they become the fashion.

Sometimes a dress made for some leading artist, who has to dress as well as act the character in the play, is often so beautiful or unique as to cause a sensation, and it immediately becomes all the rage.

Most large establishments in Paris have special artists who furnish them each month with a certain number of new styles suitable for the season and the new materials. From these the best are selected and the garment made up accordingly.

The reason La Mode de Paris, Paris Album of Fashion and La Couturiere give the earliest styles and those that are reliable is because they are at the very fountain head of Fashion and know just what is going to be popular. When you get a fashion journal get one upon which you can depend for correct ideas of style and material, for remember that if you wish to show correct and good taste yourself you will need to study those styles which are artistic and reliable. If you wish to keep up to the styles we advise you to subscribe for La Mode de Paris, $3.50 per year, or Paris Album of Fashion, $3.50 per year. These are the most artistic fashion journals published. La Couturiere is a fine home journal for $3.00 per year and La Mode is only $1.50 per year.

You can generally get single copies from your newsdealer, but do not allow him to give you some other journal for one of these. You can get them if you write to the publishers, Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., West 44th Street, New York.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Another Load for the Calamityite Camel to Bear.

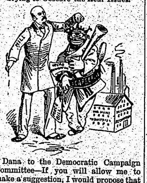
Rochester is after New York and Philadelphia the largest center of the manufacture of ready made clothing. It is a convenient locality for subjecting one of the Democratic issues of 1890 to a practical test. It was assumed two years ago that prices of ready made clothing would be advanced in consequence of the passage of the McKinley act, and also that the wages of workmen in that trade would be reduced by manufacturers as an offset to the increased cost of material.

Our staff correspondent shows that neither of these results has followed. Ready made clothing is as cheap as it was two years ago and the workmen are making as good wages, with the marked advantage of steadier employment. The price lists and wage schedules of the manufacturers demonstrate the falsity of the predictions made two years ago in both respects.

It was one of the chief objects of the McKinley act to secure the production in the United States of a large variety of the finer manufactures of both woolen and cotten goods. This result has already been partially accomplished. Enlargements and improvements in woolen mills have been made, and many new factories have been built. Not only is every woolen mill in the country running on full time, but there is also a marked improvement in the qualities of manufactured goods. The greatest activity prevails in this branch of business, and the number of competitors for supplying the home market with materials for clothing is rapidly increasing.

If the McKinley law remains in operation a few years longer the effect of largely increased competition will be fully produced, and great reductions to consumers will inevitably follow. Meanwhile there is no increased burden to consumers and no decline in wages, and the volume of business in manufacturing woolens and clothing is expanding enormously.—New York Tribune.

Trying to Obscure the Real Issues.



Dana to the Democratic Campaign Committee—If you will allow me to make a suggestion, I would propose that the portion of the Democratic campaign which relates to the force bill be intrusted to the pen of Senator Hill, of this state.—New York Press.

What protection has done and what a Democratic revenue tariff has done are matters of history. From 1847 to 1861, under a free trade revenue tariff, the balance of trade against us was more than $431,000,000, and there were but two years of the fifteen when the balance of trade was in our favor; while in the fifteen years from 1876 to 1891 there were just two years when the balance of trade was against us. We were then under protection thirteen years when the balance of trade was in our favor, and that balance aggregated $1,640,445,246. Which period was the most profitable to the American people?—Governor McKinley.

The Democratic Way.

The country has recently experienced four important and serious strikes. At Homestead the strike was commenced by boss workmen engaged at exceedingly high wages in producing articles on which the tariff had been reduced by the McKinley bill. At the Cœur d'Alene silver mines the strike was by union workingmen engaged in producing an article which bears no tariff duty. In Tennessee the issue is convict labor and in New York the trouble is in the untariffed railroad business. Yet the whole thing will be charged to the oppression and robbery of the McKinley tariff tax.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Whitney Cannot Swallow It.

Mr. Whitney is a protection Democrat, and as such he cannot subscribe to the free trade plank of the Chicago platform which was adopted as a substitute for the famous "straddle." That is why he refuses to become the chairman of the Democratic committee and make a campaign for free trade, as he would be expected to do. As an independent Democratic worker for Cleveland he can go through the campaign with a clear conscience without being called upon to father any of the lying free trade circulars with which the committee will flood the country.—Cleveland Leader.

GROVER'S EPISTLES.

MURAT HALSTEAD'S ANALYSIS OF CLEVELAND, THE CORRESPONDENT.

Democracy's Original and Unique Ideas as to the Proper Method of Demonstrating Its Surpassing Love for the People—Some Sapient Reflections.

The accepted interpretation of Mr. Cleveland's many laborious little letters is that he is an uncommonly anxious citizen. Forced as he was as a presidential candidate upon the convention of his party by the pertinacity of personally interested friends, who had tasted office along with him and permitted success by the flimsiness of an opposition that lacked the courage of its ambition; nominated against the bitterly serious protest of the unanimous delegation of his own state, his defeat would be annihilation. The deliberate, signed declaration of the New York men in the convention—seventy-two in number—was that his nomination would imperil the success of the party, for it would expose to defeat the electoral ticket of the state, and if this judgment should be vindicated the responsibility would fall upon the candidate, and there would be less of him forever after than of any other man who ever had a period of national conspicuity.

Whether he is to be president for four years or of considerably less importance than David Bennett Hill while they both live naturally causes him some concern, and the pangs of uncertainty are the more acute when he reflects that his only possibility of success rests with those who ostentatiously committed themselves to his failure, doing this before the Democracy in national convention assembled by proclamation and oration. The chance that those who were vehemently against him will be complacently for him depends upon the capacity of those who made a specialty of advocating his claims to efface themselves, and leave him to the mercy of the enemies he was beloved for making, and whose antagonism has been the highest testimonial of his character.

Mr. Cleveland is not only confronted by a condition—he is environed by a situation which is queerly simple, curiously complex and altogether embarrassing. Was it an imprudence in Mr. Cleveland to address one of his letters to ex-Secretary Fairchild, thanking him for his services as an antisnapper and to place upon it the injunction, "Pass it around," which was the prohibition of its publication? One would think Mr. Cleveland ought not to be forbidden civility to a friend whose devotion was a distinction, but Tammany has been touched in a tender spot with the story of thankfulness tendered by Cleveland to the May day friends who rallied after the February frost. There is something more than the heroic suppression of irritation by the fair weather friends.

Mr. William R. Grace has given voice to the sorrows of those who find that their support of a nomination that was made is an offense that the managers of the candidate cannot condone. Mr. Cleveland posing before the Sagamores may forget that differences of opinion existed, but Tammany as the head and front of the Democratic party—the regular and the only recognized delegates at Chicago—has not forgotten the Syracuse rebellion, and if they thought Cleveland would dare to reward those rebels they would make his last presidential defeat as extravagant as his first gubernatorial victory. It is only by renouncing Mugwumpery—by separating himself from the opponents of Tammany—by dealing unmistakably with the tiger—by knowing his boss—that there is a shadow of a show of possibility that the protesting delegation at Chicago shall falsify their prophecy in New York.

Mr. Grace is an old enemy of Tammany and expects nothing. He is in a position to afford to say what seems good to him. His brief indulgence the other day in conversational ability was not at all accidental. The Syracuse suppression had become intolerable. Something had to be said. Mr. Grace owned that there was trouble in the meeting house. It was even mentioned in the same connection that Whitney was blamed—that he was doing too much. He was substantially charged with contracting to keep the mouths of the fair weather folks at Syracuse shut for the season. In his treatment of this delicate predicament Whitney was up to his mark.

He loped around the steep and crooked corner smartly. Of course he said there was dissatisfaction. As for himself, he had declined rather than sought honors. But there would be harmony presently. A Democrat would not mind with what other Democrat he touched elbows. This was just all that could be said. The important facts behind it have not, however, been mentioned. They relate to the extreme trouble Mr. Cleveland is at to do the two horse act. He has to depend upon the faithfulness of his old friends while he makes love to the new ones. The faith of the Mugwumps has been sorely strained. The smugness of the civil service reformers is battered out of view. The alleged independents who saw in Cleveland a personage better than a Democrat—a man rising above his party—are discarded and derided. Tammany is exclusive. Cleveland has been initiated. The reformers are unaccustomed to submissiveness. They can hardly be sure they are alive if they are not making a noise.

The Mugwump journals have been warned to keep off the grass. They are expressly enjoined to be quiet about Senator Hill. It is understood that a few words in the journals that fought Cleveland's battles for him during the years of his presidency and retirement relating to Hill would complete the chemistry in the preparation of a high explosive, and Cleveland would be dynamited. Mr. Whitney is charged with deception. Well, he had to be deceptive in order to make a spectacle of harmony. He held his hand over the mouths of the Syracuse assortment at Chicago, with the promise of the nomination of Cleveland. But the poor snaps thought they were to be charged with the conduct of the campaign for their friend.

They actually had that notion of practical politics. Now they are not allowed to speak audibly. They had pictured to themselves the supervision of the Tammany work for Cleveland. They were to sit around as spies and see that the Tammany people were not traitors. They were to do fine detective work in smelling out treason. Now only their silence is wanted. No talk from them is in order. Mr. Cleveland's private letter cannot be passed around enough to afford them consolation. The Mugwumps, the high minded men, the rise-above-party citizens, the professors of purity and the mouthers of the phrase that a public office is a public trust, the creatures of beneficent political spirituality—those who have flopped before Cleveland—what of them just now? Are they coming into their kingdom at once? Well, apparently not. The fact is they are down with their hands on their mouths and their mouths in the dust. They are so glad Mr. Grace has spoken a few words for them.

The fraud that has been their favorite in politics is roosting high above them now as a fraud. Their pompous pretensions are blown away. If the great Cleveland is not a Tammany man he may be counted as of the departed who shall visit us hereafter only in dreams. It is an excellent thing that the third race of Cleveland has turned inside out the plethoric hypocrisy that has been so loudly and flagrantly identified with his name. There is an irrepressible conflict between the factions of New York, and the shifty policy of Mr. Cleveland since his nomination shows how he was impressed by the power that opposed him. There is nothing to show that the New York delegation was wrong when, in Chicago, in reply to inquiries and under a deep sense of duty, they affixed their signatures to a paper stating the Cleveland candidacy would imperil the party success. Indeed there has been much confirmation in the ten weeks since of the proclamation that is unique as a presidential document.

Mr. Cleveland's notification, with the Stevenson accompaniment, was meant to present a picture of harmony and to give the force bill a good start. But the silence that has prevailed, except in the talks of Grace and Whitney, is not harmony. It is the temporary acquiescence of hostiles in a policy that is an affectation of manner. The Alabama election abolished the force bill sensation. The Homestead strike and all that has been said about it has magnified the tariff question and made it overshadowing. In fact the tariff must have been the supreme theme, if there had been no strike, because the action of the convention in amending the platform submitted by the committee on resolutions placed it in precedence.

The greater the tariff discussion the keener and the more absorbing the interest in the question whether protection and reciprocity shall be abolished became. The language of the substitute resolution is that of violence. The policy it embodies is that of destruction. The Democratic congress in eight months made known that while it might tear down it could not build up. Mr. Cleveland was for years profuse in the use of the words "tariff reform." Well, what has become of it? The house did not pass a bill to give it to us. The Chicago convention could not have made a plainer declaration of destructiveness than it did.

The reformation of the tariff therefore is the destruction of the enormous interests involved in it. That is what is squarely before the country. We had for some time urged upon the attention of the people that no Democrat dared to say whether it was the policy of his party or his policy to continue sugar on the free list. Mr. Cleveland would not say anything. He abused bounties in the spring of 1891, never since. Not a word about sugar could be extracted from him. When Colonel McClure wanted a debate with Major McKinley, and the major and Mr. Watterson had an appointment to meet in Wisconsin, and Watterson was ill, it was stated that it would have been an admirable thing to have telegraphed for McClure. He and McKinley could have had their debate in Wisconsin in better form than in the Philadelphia opera house. We mentioned, however, that neither McClure nor Watterson nor any other Democratic creature would say what he would do, whenever, if ever, he got the power, with sugar.

This proved too much for Watterson, and he says the sugar duties are to be rescinded and the sugar bounties abolished, and he adds, "We mean to rip up, exterminate, abolish, annihilate, and in the foulest ignominy and disgrace, every vestige of the fraud called protection wherever we can find it."

That is it exactly. That is the doctrine of the platform and crowns the edifice. Mr. Watterson's paper, in correspondence with this, presents at the head of the first editorial column what Mr. Cleveland said at Madison square on the tariff, and shouting "The battle is on!" improves the occasion thus: "The Democratic party can gain nothing by making wry faces and throwing harmless tufts of grass at this Republican robber tariff and this Republican robber pension list."

If there had been needed a few words to make the destructive policy of the Democracy plain, this language would have supplied the deficiency. Mr. Watterson was, though not the first speaker on the amendment of the tariff plank, the actual leader in the movement, and we quote him as the platform maker, the highest authority on the platform. If he cannot interpret it no one is competent to do so. He quotes Mr. Cleveland's language to the same effect as his own annotations. Now the Democracy could not evade the rugged issue of the prohibition of protection and the abolishment of reciprocity if they would. They are before the country, undoubtedly boastfully, tauntingly, as destructives. They are mustered as nihilists. They would be the destroyers of the splendors of our civilization. The situation in the south will cause them to be more and more vicious in the tariff fight to which they are committed headlong.—Murat Halstead in New York Press.

FREE TRADERS WEEP

NO ARGUMENT FOR THEM IN THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The Wages of the Men Are Shown to Be Several Times as Large as Those Paid in Europe for More Hours of the Same Work—Three Democratic Governors.

Everybody has noticed the feverish anxiety of Democratic journals to extract some political capital from the labor controversies in various states. But the political influence of these strikes, judging from present appearances, will be decidedly adverse to Democratic hopes. The disclosure about wages paid perhaps affects public opinion more than anything else. The switchmen at Buffalo on eastern roads were receiving $2.50 per day for ten hours, and struck because they demanded the wages paid on roads running west from Buffalo—$2.70 for ten hours.

The work does not require long training nor exceptional skill, and thousands who have had experience, but who have since tried other avocations or who have been thrown out of work by previous unsuccessful strikes, are readily found to take the place of strikers. In England, France, Germany or Austria men at such labor get $6 per week or less, while at Buffalo they receive $15, not including Sundays or extra time, and demanded $16.20.

The dispute about the exact wages of the men at Homestead has done good, for it comes out that even the most ignorant and unskilled laborers received $1.40 to $1.68 per day and substantially all the skilled labor more than $3 per day, while quite a large percentage of skilled workers received $4 per day, and from that to $10 or even more. Men who know anything of the conditions of labor abroad contrast these wages with those paid in other countries, and ask themselves whether it is really true that protection does nothing for labor, as Mr. Cleveland and his friends assert.

When it appears that prices of products in the iron and steel industry have been so greatly depressed by home competition that all the iron workers have now gone back to work, assenting to some reduction of the higher wages, while the steel company proposed no change except for about a tenth of the men who were paid very high wages, the effect upon public opinion as to the tariff does not benefit the free traders.

Neither are the Democrats likely to get any advantage from the dissatisfaction of strikers. It happens that the governors of Pennsylvania, New York and Tennessee are all Democrats. Every order to use troops for the protection of property and the suppression of disorder, whether too long delayed or timely, was given by a Democratic governor. If the use of troops seems censurable to any of the strikers they have only Democratic officials to blame. Governor Pattison tried hard to evade an obvious duty; Governor Flower acted with great promptness; Governor Buchanan paltered with armed insurrection so long that he never did his full duty at all. But they are all Democratic governors.

The communistic tendency manifested in these outbreaks, the lawless spirit shown in destruction of property, in assaults upon men who wished to work and in shooting of guards and others, have caused not a little feeling of alarm. A multitude of conservative and law abiding citizens fear that the demand of organizations, their power over weak and ambitious politicians and the lawless conduct seen in connection with many strikes may presently bring the country into great peril. Whether such fears are exaggerated or not, men of any party can find but one safe and certain remedy, and that is to keep in power the party which never hesitates to enforce law and preserve order.

All conservative citizens have come to know that President Harrison does not take counsel of his fears or his personal ambition when there is any duty to be done. All conservative citizens are aware that the Republican party, however zealous it has been to promote the interests of labor by protection, never countenances lawless violence. Thus all the apprehensions of conservative people tend to strengthen the hold of the Republican party upon their confidence and support. In the important doubtful states this fact is likely to have not a little weight.—New York Tribune.

The report of the treasury shows that dutiable merchandise has decreased under the new law from $478,647,844 the fiscal year ended June 23, 1891, to $369,399,130 the year just past—a decrease of $109,284,705. The free list has in the same time increased $91,759 703. More than one-half the value of our imports is absolutely free. The value of our exports of merchandise the past fiscal year was $1,030,335,626, an increase of $145,854,816 over the previous year—a wonderful increase of our foreign trade under a new law which was to close the foreign markets to us. Our exports never before reached that point in a given year in all our history.—Governor McKinley.

Searching for a Mare's Nest.

It seems to be the peculiar mission of the free trade organs to search this country over with a fine tooth comb in hysterical haste to discover a protected industry which by reason of mismanagement or neglect has proven a failure. This is truly American procedure and is of great aid in advertising this nation.—Omaha Bee.

Ye Elusive Rainbow.

The Democrats may think that by opening headquarters in Chicago they will be able to get a little nearer the foot of the rainbow they have been chasing, but they won't.—Cleveland Leader.

A Pertinent Query.

If the Homestead workmen were so terribly ground down, how is it that they are able to have $180,000, drawing 6 per cent., on deposit with the company?—New York Recorder.

CONCERNING DYNAMITE.

Millions of Dollars Invested in Its Manufacture in the United States.

Very few people have a correct idea of what dynamite is, of what it is made and the uses to which it is put. To the French belongs the honor of its discovery and its practical use.

Nitroglycerin is the force of all high explosives. Dynamite is the name most usually given to these explosives, though other names are sometimes used.

Dynamite is simply nitroglycerin mixed with various ingredients. Nitroglycerin is made by mixing sulphuric and nitric acid with sweet glycerin, the same that is used by the ladies to prevent chapped hands. Mixing the acids and glycerin is where the great danger lies in the making of nitroglycerin. The mixing tank, or agitator, as it is called by dynamite makers, is a large steel tank, filled inside with many coils of lead pipe, through which while the mixing is in progress, a constant flow of ice water is maintained. This flow of ice water is used to keep the temperature of the mix below 85 degs., as above that point it would explode, and a hole in the ground would mark where the factory had been. The nitroglycerin is stored in large earthenware tanks, which are usually sunk in the ground to guard against blows or severe concussion.

The other ingredients for making dynamite are, nitrate of soda (which is found only in Chili), carbonate of magnesia and wood pulp.

Dynamite is put in paper shells usually 1¼ inches in diameter and 8 inches in length, and weighs about one-half pound to each shell or cartridge. It has largely taken the place of black powder for blasting, as it is many hundreds of times stronger, and consequently more economical. It is used chiefly in mining all kinds of ores, coal and rock, and submarine blasting and railroad building. Without its aid many railroads, especially those crossing the Rocky mountains, could not have been constructed; without it Hell Gate, in New York harbor, could not have been destroyed, and without it the miner, at prices now paid for mining ores, could not earn his bread.

Dynamite will not explode from any ordinary fall or jar. It will burn without explosion and freezes at 42 degs., 10 degs. above ordinary freezing point. The bomb is made of metal or glass and filled with pure nitroglycerin arranged so as to explode by severe contact with any hard object. These bombs are of course never made by a reputable dynamite factory.

Five or six millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture of dynamite in the United States, and its use is constantly on the increase. The fumes of nitroglycerin produce intense headache, which can be cured by taking a very small dose of it internally.—Detroit Free Press.

A Logician Out of Place.

A gentleman who stood a few moments at a corner where a large building was in process of erection overheard some remarks made by an Irish workman who evidently fancied himself a logician of no mean order.

He was a sturdy, good natured looking man, but evidently enjoyed leaning on his hod and commenting on what passed around him much better than he did active work. The cry of "mort-mort" usually rang out several times before he heeded it.

"Pat," said the foreman severely, coming upon the man at one of the moments when he was "restin a bit," "why don't you attend to your work and keep that man going?"

"Shure, now," said Pat, shifting his feet and turning a broad smile upon the foreman, "if I was to kape him goin he wouldn't have sorra a thing to say at all; an if he didn't say annything, how would I know he was there? An if he wasn't there fwhat would he be wantin of morther, sorr?"

And Pat marched off with his hod, leaving the foreman not convinced, but certainly confused by this remarkable exhibition of the workings of a logical mind.—Youth's Companion.

The Lorgnette Girl.

What shall be done with this quintessence of graceful impertinence? She is usually not one bit nearsighted. The dainty tortoise shell toy she so deftly and effectively wields is either an instrument of coquetry, defense or cruelty.

Viewed as the former weapon, it is without equal in the entire arsenal of flirtation's weapons. A skilled coquette can do more damage with it than with the fan. As a means of defense against the impertinences of other women it is invaluable. A cold stare, a contemptuous scrutiny through it will put to rout an army of impudent women.

But as an instrument of cruelty, an inquisitorial weapon, it does greatest execution. The lorgnette girl can display the most finished insolence with her fragile plaything. She is quite capable of calling the attention of the public to the worn gown or mended gloves of her victim.

A favorite and systematic course of cruelty is to take her station at the door of a summer resort hotel at the hour when the omnibus is arriving from the station with its load of weary, travel stained passengers and coldly scrutinize the dress of each woman as she alights. The lorgnette girl can be fascinating, she can be clever, but she has possibilities of brutality which would make a strong man quail.—Once a Week.

The execution of the eight-hour law, as applied to the construction of public buildings, has proved so embarrassing to the officials at the treasury department that the attorney general has been asked for a legal construction of the provisions of the act.

Rev. Graham Taylor, D. D., pastor of the Fourth Congregational church, New York, and professor of practical theology in Hartford Theological seminary, has resigned to accept the call of the Chicago Theological seminary to the chair of "Christian Sciology and Bible Study."

Professor John Marshall, of University college, London, says that yawning "may be accomplished by the will, but is often the result of involuntary imitation."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A SOLDIER'S SECRET
BY CAPT. CHARLES KING,
U.S.A.

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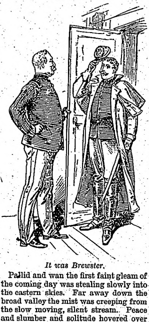
[CONTINUED.]

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Nita Guthrie, a St. Louis girl, is visiting the family of Surgeon Holden, in the camp of the Twelfth cavalry, in Arizona. Captain Rolfe, an officer of the Twelfth, proposes and is rejected. An old love affair is in the way. Nita swoons over some mysterious apparition on the eve of her departure for home. II—After Nita leaves camp Dr. Holden tries to unearth the mystery of her swoon. He suspects that Sergeant Ellis, a recent recruit, and a man with a history, had some connection with it. III—Lieutenant "Curly" Brewster, another officer of the Twelfth, is in love with Winifred Berrien, the daughter of Major Berrien. Captain Rolfe lights upon evidence that another woman claims Brewster's devotion. IV—The society at the fort gives a hop, and Mrs. Knowles, a married flirt from a near by town, makes a scene with Brewster, at which Major Berriam and Winifred are mystified and indignant. V—Before Brewster can explain to Winifred about the Khowles woman his troop is ordered to march against the Sioux Indians in Dakota.

CHAPTER VI.



It was Brewster.

Pallid and wan the first faint gleam of the coming day was stealing slowly into the eastern skies. Far away down the broad valley the mist was creeping from the slow moving, silent stream. Peace and slumber and solitude hovered over the wide acres where the tasseled corn had waved in the summer breeze and the bearded rye and bristling wheat had ripened and bleached under the fervid touch of the summer sun. In the barnyards and sheds the cattle still crouched, drowsing and huddling for warmth. In the orchards and among the maples and beeches the bluebirds and jays and belated robins still perched among the autumn leaves, their heads tucked away under sheltering wings. Under dew laden hedgerows the mother bird nestled her little brown brood, and Bob White still dozed away the dark hour that precedes the dawn. All over the placid, populous valley without the reservation lines the wings of night were spread. All through the streets of the thriving county town only the tread of the watchman waked the echoes, only the glimmer of his lamp was seen. The waning moon, a dim, mist bedraggled crescent, had peeped up over the shadowy forest down the eastward valley and climbed slowly toward a sheltering bank of cloud and there seemed to halt and hide.

Puffing and panting, a long, long train had wound under the wooded bluffs and was hissing at the station platform at the foot of the curving road that led to the broad plateau of the fort. And now lights were dancing and gleaming everywhere along the train; men in cavalry overcoats and topboots were busily, rapidly, silently leading horse after horse up the wooden ramps, or chutes, and into the dark depths of the cattle cars. Many a trooper stopped a moment after lashing his halter strap to the rail and murmured a few caressing, reassuring words to his wondering charger, patting him on neck or shoulder and striving to explain to him how it happened that he was stirred out from his warm stable at this unseemly hour and marched into a prison pen on wheels behind those black, hissing monsters up ahead. Silence and order and discipline prevailed. Only when some excitable, nervous steed balked and refused to climb the chute was there unusual sound. Then the sharp crack of the stable sergeant's whip and a stern "Hup, there!" brought the brute to his senses, and he plunged along up the wooden ramp, his iron shod hoofs thundering on the boards, his trooper's arms nearly wrenched from their sockets.

The division superintendent had been better than his word, for it was only four o'clock when the train came hissing in, and in ten minutes, in long ghostly procession, Rolfe's men were leading their chargers, curveting and prancing in the keen air, down the winding road to the valley, the quartermaster's wagons following with chest and box and bale and bundles of tentage and camp equipage. In fifteen minutes more the word went up to send down the next troop, and the train pulled forward four car lengths, so as to bring the next lot of horse cars opposite the platform and chutes, while Thorpe's handsome sorrels were led wondering from the dimly lighted gangway; and so, by a few minutes after five, even the officers' chargers and the spare horses of the first battalion were all aboard, and somewhere across the stream, just as the major acknowledged the report, "All aboard and secure, sir," in Hazlett's soldierly tones, a sprightly chanticleer, whose ears had at last caught those muffled sounds of hoof and voice over under the garrison bluffs, concluded it time to challenge, and woke the echoes with shrill cock-a-doodle-doo, whereat there came a low chuckle of delight from Hazlett's men.

"Very good, sir. Now get aboard all your baggage as quick as you can."

"All aboard now, sir."

"Then march up to quarters for coffee and breakfast—the others are at theirs now—and form under arms right afterward."

Precious little sleep has there been this night—no time among the men, no inclination among the women. Wives and daughters who had devoutly thanked heaven that only the first battalion was to go were soon undeceived and found that but ten hours' respite was to be theirs. All the night long the note of preparation could be heard in barracks and in quarters. The colonel, with his adjutant and quartermaster, hardly left the office at all. Berrien bustled from barracks to his home, from there to stables. At two o'clock, finding all his own campaigning kit in perfect readiness, and Winifred and her mother still huddling over the parlor fire, he noted the pallor in his daughter's face, the deep trouble in her pathetic eyes, and, taking her in his arms, he kissed her fondly again and again.

"Go to your room now, little daughter," he said huskily; "go, dear, and try to sleep. I will not leave without coming to say bye-bye, just as I always did." She shivered and hid her face and clung to his neck, saying no word, shedding no tear. Gently he unclasped her hands. "Yes, my child, do as I bid you now; I want to speak with mother awhile." And then reluctantly she turned, but the one brief look into his eyes was so full of wordless sorrow that he was for an instant unmanned. "My little girl! my little Winnie! don't look at your old daddy that way!" he almost sobbed, as again he threw his arm around her, leading her to the stairs. "We won't be gone long. We're all coming back, dear; and we'll have a lovely Christmas, and you shall have the jolliest kind of a party, pet. But be a brave little woman now. It—it'll all come right." She turned with quick convulsive sob and threw herself upon his breast, again twining her soft arms about his neck, her beautiful dark hair streaming in rippling, shimmering masses down over the creamy white wrapper. The burst of tears would have been a blessed relief, but it never came. A quick, soldierly tread was heard on the plank walk without, and then springing up the steps. Even before the rat-tat-tat at the door she had torn herself from his arms and sped like a startled fawn up the carpeted stair.

"It is Mr. Brewster," said Mrs. Berrien, in low tone, quickly. Berrien threw open the door. "Anything for a pretext to come here again," he muttered angrily to himself, as he confronted the unwelcome intruder. It was Brewster.

"Major Berrien, the colonel's compliments, and he desires you to know that the train will be here at four instead of five." And Brewster's eyes glanced but an instant into those of his superior, and then went wandering longingly over his shoulder.

"I had already heard it, sir. You have everything ready?"

"I beg pardon, then, for disturbing you, major. I have just left the colonel, and he thought you might not have heard. Yes, sir, everything will be ready, though the rations are not yet cooked."

"Then be ready to get your horses aboard the moment F has finished loading. Anything else, Mr. Brewster?" Poor fellow, there was something else—something that filled heart and soul and dominated every thought. Gazing wistfully up the stairs, his sad eyes had caught one glimpse of that white, fleeting form, one glimpse of the lovely pallid face all framed in dark, falling tresses, as, clinging to the balustrade, Winifred turned, unable to resist the longing to hear what he might have to say.

"Nothing—nothing more, I believe, sir." And, mechanically raising his hand in salute, poor Curly turned away, the door promptly closing behind him.

Berrien came back into the parlor clinching his fists, speechless indignation in his face. Mrs. Berrien saw the unmistakable signs, and, though in her heart she felt full of sympathy for Brewster, she knew it best to say nothing now.

"If I thought it as you said," he hoarsely spoke at last, "if I thought that fellow had been trifling with Winnie while all the time carrying on this —— Faugh! it makes me feel as though I could throttle him!" And Berrien strode up and down the cozy room, beating one brawny fist into the palm of the other hand.

"But, Richard dear, why do you think there has been anything serious between him and this—this woman? I think she deliberately assumed that manner at the hop tonight. I think she called him 'Carroll' solely for Winifred's benefit and mine. I saw how astonished and annoyed he was."

But Berrien held up a warning hand. "She came down the stairs weeping and he striving to soothe her. She was sobbing aloud when he put her in the carriage. Rolfe and I both saw and heard. Don't tell me there wasn't anything between them. Very possibly he does want to make up to Winifred now, but damn him! he shan't. I won't have her degraded by any such offer, if I have to send her and you to Europe to get her away from him. It is no imagination, Bess; I tell you I know. Why, only this morning she sent him a new picture of herself, and as for calling him Carroll for our benefit, that's what she calls him in her letters, and I can prove it."

"How [illegible]

"Rolfe saw it—saw it this very morning."

"Captain Rolfe! Why, how came he to see her letter to him?"

"Well, it was lying open on his desk; he could not help seeing."

"Why, Dick, I cannot understand Captain Rolfe's looking at or reading other people's letters, and"——

"It was an accident, I tell you."

"Ah, but it was no accident his telling of it, Dick. Nothing on earth should have induced him to refer to it, if, as he claims, he saw it by accident. I did not suppose Rolfe would do such a thing."

"Well, he couldn't help himself. I dragged it out of him, I suppose."

Another step, another rap at the door and, casting one glance aloft, Berrien, to his dismay, again caught sight of Winifred's pale face peering over the balustrade. The child could not, would not rest.

"What's wanted?" he curtly asked as he threw open the door.

"It is Sergeant Ellis, sir," said a deep voice. "I have come to beg the major to intercede for me. My troop goes with the major's battalion and I begged to be relieved and allowed to go, but the quartermaster says I must stay until some sergeant can be found who is competent to take charge—some one in the infantry battalion. That may require two or three days, sir, and I am fearful that once the command gets away there will be no obtaining orders to follow it. Besides, sir, there is my horse."

"You belong to the Black troop?"

"Yes, sir, and I think that if the major would but speak to Major Kenyon at once he could name a sergeant who would take my place here at the firehouse. Almost any man can do it, sir, only there is no time to be lost. Major Kenyon is at the doctor's now."

"Dr. Holden's?"

"Yes, sir, and Captain Rolfe has just joined him there."

"Have you spoken to Lieutenant Brewster? He commands your troop, as you know, now that the captain's away."

"I have, sir, but it was at the office, and the quartermaster spoke up at once, so that Lieutenant Brewster could do nothing."

Berrien turned back into the parlor. "Bess, dear, I must run over to Holden's a moment. Will you not go up to Winifred? She is not lying down at all."

Followed by the sergeant, Berrien entered Holden's gate and gave a whack at the open hall door as he passed in. Rolfe's voice was the first thing he heard. It was tremulous with excitement.

"If Colonel Farquhar will but give me authority to search one room in this post I will guarantee that I can find that picture and name the thief"— He broke off short at sight of Berrien. Holden rose, hospitably urging the major to join them in a cup of coffee, but Berrien proceeded at once to business.

"Major Kenyon, a sergeant of my battalion is in charge of the fire apparatus here, but is most anxious to go with us. He says it will be allowed if you can name one of your men—a noncommissioned officer—to take his place at once. You will do me a very great favor if you will."

"Certainly I can," answered Kenyon stoutly. "Is your man there? Call him in. Sergeant Griggs, of B company, will be just the man, and I know his company commander will make no objection."

"Come in here, sergeant," called Berrien, and cap in hand the dark eyed, dark haired trooper, on whose lip the mustache was again beginning to bristle, stood silently before them.

"Are you well enough to go, my man?" spoke up Holden on the instant. "You look very pale, if not ill."

"I am perfectly well, doctor, and I am eager to go. I suppose I'm a little cold and excited."

"Then give my compliments to the quartermaster at once and say Sergeant Griggs, of the infantry, will take your duty," said Kenyon quietly.

Ellis muttered, "Thank you, sir," faced about and hurried from the room.

"Was that man in the hall when I was talking and you came in?" asked Rolfe, in his quick, decided way.

"I don't know," answered Berrien surprised. "I think he followed me up the steps and was standing at the door."

"Why do you ask, Rolfe?" queried Holden, closely studying his face.

"Because, if he was, the search I spoke of would now be useless."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Medical Lady on a Tricycle.

In Birmingham a lady doctor of celebrity is in the habit of going on her round of visits on a tricycle. Her dress is peculiarly neat and pleasing—a dark, striped costume of woolen stuff; a small dark hat and fur boa; equally suitable for a sickroom or the saddle. She skims along through the crowded streets and the dense traffic, the courage, quickness and lightness of touch, so useful to a doctor, showing to great advantage, and having daily practice on her steel steed, as well as at her patients' bedsides. Such a practice must give the relief and exercise necessary to a brain overstrained with work.—London Woman's Herald.

Woman in Politics.

Unquestionably woman is in politics, and in it to stay. That her influence will be wholesome is indisputable. Woman is instinctively honest. If not so well versed as man in the details of practical politics, she has the gift of grasping intuitively the real merits of a question, and coupled therewith a quality of enthusiasm which goes far to make up for her lack of the ballot. The women of this country have already given one signal illustration of their prowess. They will be apt to give a still more impressive lesson in November next.—Philadelphia Record.

The commissioners of customs in England have taken steps to bring their department into line in the normal requirements of trade, and the customs hours are from 6 to 6, without overtime.

For the Season's Outing.

"Put a number of old fashioned magazines in the bottom of your trunk when you start for the summer outing," said a mother recently. "You'll find them invaluable to the little girls on a rainy day. I found this out quite by accident when I undertook to trace the cause of my two little daughters' complete content an entire afternoon while the rain beat against the panes and the wind sighed mournfully through the trees.

"'What are you doing, children?' I said, and both ran to me, their faces eager with interest.

"'We have whole families of dolls,' cried the elder, and they showed me between different leaves of a last year's magazine 'Mrs. Russell,' with innumerable gowns, 'Mr. Russell,' 'Miss Russell,' and a large family of interesting young Russells. These they had cut out from fashion plates and advertisements, grouping each lot of ladies as Mrs. Russell in all sorts of gowns and the rest in the same way. They had also found enough furniture cuts to get out sets of furniture for every apartment in the house, and this cutting, sorting and arranging had kept them interested for hours. It seemed a valuable suggestion to other children storm bound in summer quarters and to other mothers who, like myself, have wondered how to amuse the children with no toys, books, games or other amusing implements about."

Another suggestion to the mothers of families country bound is to go armed with a kindergarten outfit. The sewing cards, weaving mats, beads and straws to be strung, and the gay bits of paper that make such bright, pretty forms pasted on paper—these can be bought now in sets, made up of them all, and their price, about two dollars, is a small investment for the large return of occupation and interest to the children and relief to mothers beset with the well known formula, "What can we do now?"—Her Point of View in New York Times.

A Thought for the City Relation.

Statistics show that insane asylums are peopled from the ranks of farmers' wives more than from any other source. No person can consider this without feeling sorry. The feeling is the same we experience for the overburdened car horse. His usefulness is great, but he is unappreciated, and one day he will break down and another will take his place in the hard lot to which he was born.

The city cousins who spend the summer with the farmer's wife have no wish to exchange places with her. Of all women she is the most versatile. She can grease a wagon, whitewash the chicken coop, paper a wall, drive the clod crusher, harness a horse, be nurse, dairymaid, laundress, cook, housemaid, seamstress and advisory committee on all farm work outside and in.

She knows very little about the advancement of women or the change of fashions. From seedtime to harvest she does her duty patiently each day, and from year to year she fills the cellar with jam, preserves and apple butter until her poor overtaxed nervous system cries out—and what then?

Do you do anything to vary the monotony of her life save to bestow your presence and approval in the summer time?

What are you going to take her besides your approval and perchance your board money?

Perhaps you will take some scraps for crazy patchwork?—New York Recorder.

Influence of Detroit Working Girls.

The working girls of Detroit at one time had the largest and best trade union of any city in the country, except perhaps Troy. They were a power not only in the management of their own affairs, but in compelling men into trade unions. Their methods were simple. They refused to dance with a scab. Before that name, which every connoisseur in epithets knows is a triumph of art in its way, strong men quailed when it came between a pretty girl's lips. When coupled with a refusal to dance it sent them tumbling over one another's heels in their effort to get inside of some union, which shows what women can do when they have convictions strong enough.—Detroit Letter.

Seed Decorations.

The use of seeds for purposes of simple ornamentation is very old, and has of late been revived with good effect for embroidering fancy articles. The best seeds are those of the melon, vegetable marrow and cucumber, assorted according to size, shape and color. After the design has been traced on the material, which may be velvet, plush, cloth or silk, the stalks are put in with gold or maize colored silk in stem, chain or herringbone stitch, and the leaves outlined in a similar manner. Then the seeds are placed in position and fixed by a stitch at either end, care being taken to make them lie flat.

Among the flowers which can be imitated in seed work are marguerites, asters, starwort, jasmine, etc. Ears of corn or barley are very effective, though more difficult to work, owing to the seeds having to be packed close together. On a foundation of maroon velvet or crimson cloth the seeds stand out like ivory in bold relief.

The calyx of the buds is done in crewel work or silk. This work can be adapted to fancy articles of various kinds, such as table borders and centers, banner screens, tea cozies, etc.—Decorator and Furnisher.

Mrs. Stanley's Tribute to Her Husband.

Mrs. Stanley may certainly be regarded as the champion admirer of a husband. When she spoke at the explorer's electioneering meeting at Doulton she said:

I voted for Henry Stanley two years ago in Westminster abbey, and I call on you to vote for him, not for himself, but yourselves and, in your interests, because he is a great and a good man and when you and I have passed away and are forgotten he will be remembered as having been a great man who had served his country well and done noble things for it. You can't make him a greater man than he is by putting M. P. after his name. There are nobodies who want to be somebodies, and in order to get this title they will promise to do everything, but Stanley is a man of his word, and when he says he will do anything he will do it. Stanley wants to extend your trade and to do all he can to develop commerce. Here is Stanley, and if you turn your back on him I say it will be a disgrace to Lambeth, for I think—and I do not say it because I am Mrs. Stanley—that he is the greatest man in England at this moment.

Avoiding the Taste of Codliver Oil.

A fascinating belle on the heights is said to have found a new use for codliver oil. This young woman is charming, but she is too thin to risk another season of evening gowns until she has reformed. Her physician imperatively ordered codliver oil. Now the young woman hates cod liver oil with a fervent hatred, and after she had taken half a bottle, in a freak of anger she began to apply the rest externally. Strange to relate, her skin grew smoother and fairer. She kept on, and the desired plumpness began to appear on her shoulders.

The young woman is on the Massachusetts coast, ostensibly for the sea bathing, but her druggist has sent her a case of codliver oil in a plain package by express, and if she comes home with a complexion of roses and cream he will not believe it was wholly the effect of sea bathing.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Co-eds" Favor Reform Dresses.

The closing sensation of the university year was sprung when it was announced that the "Co-eds" had almost unanimously agreed to adopt for next year's wear the "rainy day dress," which Mrs. Jenness Miller advocated during her recent visit here. A document has been circulated among the female students for the past week, and has already secured sufficient signatures to assure the success of the scheme.

The dress which Mrs. Miller advocated reaches only to the knees, and is a marvel of sweet simplicity, comfort and common sense. The first rainy day next year will be a great day in Ann Arbor if the "Co-eds" stick to their pledges.—Ann Arbor Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication August 18th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry A. Bruns and Matilda Bruns, his wife, to George H. Taylor, bearing date the 30th day of October, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book 44 of mortgages, on pages 188-192. And whereas the said George H. Taylor the owner and holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth and represented by the notes therein described upon which default has occurred, due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof including principal and interest upon the notes in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Four hundred and fifty-four and 40-100 ($454.40) dollars; and whereas said mortgagee has been compelled to, and has paid the taxes upon the lands in said mortgage described as follows: 1889, $19.53; 1890, $13.50; and 1891, $14.93. And whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Situate, lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (se¼ ne¼) the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (ne¼ se¼) and lot eight (8) in Section No. six (6); also lot No. one (1) in Section No. seven (7), all in Township No. one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of range No. forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred forty-three 25-100 acres, more or less, and all in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated August 17th, A. D. 1892.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
Mortgagee

TAYLOR & WOODARD,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
920 Guaranty Loan Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.
[18-24]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) and interest on said sums from the 9th day of October, 1886, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frederick Bleier to Francis J. Detling, bearing date the 9th day of October, A. D. 1886, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 23 of mortgages, on page 90, which mortgage, together with the debt thereby secured, was duly assigned by said Francis J. Detling, mortgagee, to Joseph Z. Perron by written assignment, dated the 28th day of February, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of March, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 56 of mortgages, on page 119; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered one, (1) two, (2) and three, (3) in block numbered forty, (40) in Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, according to the plat thereof on file in the Register of Deeds office in and for said County and State, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated August 20th, A. D. 1892.

JOSEPH Z. PERRON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

P. G. FALARDEAU,
Attorney for Assignee,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.
[19-25]

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—DAILY.

West		East
7:40 p m De.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:20 a m "	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
2: 1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana **FARM LANDS**

NEW TOWNS 100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. **LOW RATES**

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. **Horses, Cattle.**

Health, Wealth. In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. **Sheep, Hogs.**

Herds, Mines These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota, August 1st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 23rd, 1892, viz: Joseph Duffy, Hd. No. 11,851 for the ne ¼ sec 18, twp 149, r 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Walter Morris, Cyrus Morris, Ole Anderson, Anders Anderson, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.

[16-21] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

BY THE PRESIDENT

STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF CHOLERA.

A Proclamation by Which All Vessels Carrying Immigrants Are to Be Subjected to Twenty Days Quarantine—Two More Infected Vessels Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — President Harrison arrived here during the day and a conference of the cabinet ministers now here, the first assistant secretary and Dr. Wyman, surgeon general of the Marine hopital, was held at once to discuss the cholera situation. It was decided not to issue a proclamation at this time, but the following circular was issued instead:

Quarantine restrictions upon immigration to aid in the prevention of the introduction of cholera into the United States. To collectors of customs, medical officers of the Marine hospital service, foreign steamship companies, state and local boards of health: It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany and France, and at certain ports in Great Britain, as well as in Asia; and it having been made to appear that immigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States from the infected districts aforesaid, and that they and their personal effects are liable to introduce cholera into the United States, and that vessels conveying them are thereby a direct menace to the public health; and it having been further shown that under the laws of the several states quarantine detention may be imposed on these vessels a sufficient length of time to insure against the introduction of contagious diseases, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel shall have undergone a quarantine detention of twenty days (unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the state or the regulations made thereunder), and of such greater number of days as may be fixed in each special case by the state authorities. This circular to take immediate effect, except in cases of vessels afloat at this date, which will be made the subject of special consideration upon due application to the department.

Is Received with Favor.

The announcement of the issue of the circular meets with general favor everywhere the subject is broached, and the president and his advisers are heartily commended for the action they have taken. It is said that the quarantine proposed is to be applied to vessels from all ports, although it is assumed that health officers will have discretion in the matter, and will be allowed to act as they see fit in the case of vessels that come from non-infected ports, and that have clean bills of health. The practical effect of a declarartion of a twenty days' quarantine, it is believed, will be to stop immigration from Europe for the time being, and thus will be brought about a result which the popular mind believes desirable at this time.

The president, though not alarmed, fully comprehends the gravity of the situation, and nothing which the general government may properly do to lessen the chances of cholera invasion will be left undone.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

Arrival of Two More Cholera-Infected Vessels at New York from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Nothing can now save the metropolis from a great plague but absolute compliance on the part of every member of the community with the instructions of the board of health and the quarantine authorities. The danger is real. It cannot be overestimated.

Two newly-infected steamships arrived in this harbor Saturday with awful stories of death and suffering. They were the Rugia and Normannia, both from Hamburg. The Rugia buried five steerage passengers at sea and had five living cholera patients still on board when she cast anchor. The Normannia buried four steerage passengers and one cabin passenger. She had four patients still alive, one being a member of the crew. It is claimed that the cabin passenger who died on the Normannia was suffering from diabetes only. With the exception of this case all were diagnosed as cholerine. All the dead had been buried at sea. The convalescent cases are considered very serious, and further deaths are likely to occur. Health Officer Jenkins immediately ordered both ships to the lower bay as soon as the captains of the vessels had notified him of the condition of affairs.

THE OUTLOOK DARK.

Nine More Deaths on Board the Stricken Hamburg-American Steamers.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 5.—The situation at quarantine is, as far as any information has been obtained, practically unchanged since Dr. Jenkins returned from the islands and reported two additional deaths on the Normannia, one on the Rugia and one on the Moravia.

The passengers aboard the quarantined vessels welcomed a mild summer day accompanied by a cold breeze from the north. Time hung heavily on their hands, especially as the conditions prevailing on shore at the upper quarantine station were different. Time did not hang heavily with Health Officer Jenkins and his staff of doctors. From early morning until late at night they labored ceaselessly. Dr. Jenkins arose early and at noon left for lower bay on the cutter State of New York. He was accompanied by the quarantine commissioners. Late in the afternoon Commissioner Allen returned with the disheartening news from the stricken vessels, leaving the health officer down the bay. The officers did not return during the day, but sent ashore a message ordering the pest boat Edson to repair to the stricken steamers at once. She will probably remain there until the cholera is effectually stamped out. On her arrival, Dr. Talmage, who was on duty from early morning, directed that the dead be removed to Swinburne island and there cremated. The sick were transferred to the Swinburne island hospital, and as dispatch must necessarily be used in the case of the Normannia, her steerage passengers were next removed on the transfer boat William Fletcher to Hoffman island and the disinfection system started on them.

Dr. Jenkins' visits to the Rugia and Moravia were short. He also visited the hospital islands, and in the afternoon several officials of the New York city health department steamed down the bay on a tug to see him. The police patrol reported early in the day for duty and warned all passing vessels to keep a safe distance. Masters of vessels of all descriptions begin to realize the gravity of the situation and give the pest ships a wide berth. Dr. Jenkins had promised the newspaper men that he would see them during the afternoon, and at 9 o'clock they are still awaiting his return from the lower bay. The foregoing facts show that the outlook is dark and all hands are prepared for a long siege. As to the probabilities of the disease getting into the country there need be no alarm if the present precautions are carried out.

MORE CHOLERA VICTIMS.

Three More Deaths on Board Quarantined Vessels at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Normannia has three new cases, one of which died. He was Otto Engle, aged 20 years, one of the crew. The other two cases were Wilhelm Queur, aged 19 years, and Theodore Zimmzek, 28 years, both of the crew. The Rugia has three new cases, of which one died. The other cases are Hendrik Sterr, aged 5 years; Joseph Pjekoska, aged 30 years; Johanna Buss, aged 54 years. These three people were of the families of other patients which preceded them and have been isolated since arrival. On the Moravia there were no new developments. Among the Normannia's passengers on Hoffman island one new case was transferred to the hospital on Swinburne island. There was one child died during the day, aged 5 years. The fifty special physicians, who will inspect the city with the view to warding off the cholera or any other infectious disease, were sworn in this morning. They began work at once, first visiting the thickly populated tenement districts.

MUST BE QUARANTINED.

All Vessels Not Afloat Thursday Included in the Circular.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Secretary Foster has received the following telegram from Collector Hendricks at New York:

Referring to last paragraph of "Circular 150," the quarantine circular, shall I detain vessels in quarantine that are not entered, but are passed by the health office, until special instructions are received by the department, and will such detention apply to cabin passengers?

Assistant Secretary Spaulding caused the following reply to be sent:

Circular 150 excepts vessels afloat at date of circular. Any vessels within the exception and passing quarantine will be entered in absence of information received after they pass health officers, that their entrance is likely to introduce cholera.

FIRST OF THE SERIES.

Opening of the Fistic Carnival at New Orleans Won by McAuliffe.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—The battle for the lightweight championship of the world and $20,000 in purse and side bets was won by Jack McAuliffe in the fifteenth round. The fight, though shorter than expected, was an exceedingly hot one. Myer had the advantage in the first round or two but soon succumbed to the fierce rushes of the Williamsburg lad.

Although the fight was not begun until 9 o'clock or thereabouts, the Olympic club was besieged before 5 p. m. by hundreds of men who live in this city and all parts of the Union. It was not an agreeable day by any means, for the rain came down in torrents at frequent intervals, but that little thing had very small effect on the enthusiasm of the visitors to the city or the residents thereof.

Before 9 o'clock the arena was uncomfortably full of men who paid $15 for box seats, $10 for lower seats and $7.50 for seats in the galleries, and when ex-Mayor Guillotte made the formal announcement that a contest for the lightweight championship of the world was about to take place he received a rousing cheer. As the ex-mayor finished his brief speech Professor John Duffy, the official referee, climbed through the padded ropes. There was a howl of pleasure. The men weighed in a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The limit was 138 pounds. Myer scaled at 137 1-2 and McAuliffe 137 3-4.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY DEAD.

The Silver-Tongued Orator of Democracy Dies at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5. — Daniel Dougherty died shortly after 2 o'clock p. m.

Daniel Dougherty was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1826. While a child his mother died and his father married again. It was then that young Daniel left home and began his struggle. His early life was a series of battles for existence. In his 18th year he made his real start in life by entering the law office of William and Samuel Badger. Two years afterward he became prominent as a Democratic speechmaker, and in 1840 he was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he was the acknowledged leader of the Douglas party in this city. In the presidential election that placed Lincoln in the White House for the first term the Douglas party in Philadelphia polled nearly 90,000 votes, which was due largely to Mr. Dougherty's earnest efforts.

Mrs. Harrison's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The almost daily publication of accounts about Mrs. Harrison's alarming condition of health was brought to Private Secretary Halford's attention. He said: "Mrs. Harrison's physical condition has improved but her nervous condition has not kept pace with her physical improvement. Her illness, caused by overtaxing herself in the performance of her official and domestic duties, left her suffering from nervous prostration.

LAKE CRAFT SINK.

VESSELS ON LAKE SUPERIOR GO TO THE BOTTOM

And Many Lives Are Reported to Have Been Lost—Twenty-six Drowned by the Wreck of the Western Reserve—Some Reports Denied.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 2.—The steamer Western Reserve foundered sixty miles off Whitefish Point about 9 p. m. Tuesday night. She passed the Soo Tuesday and a heavy gale prevailed but she did not mind it and plunged ahead. When about sixty miles off Whitefish Point the sea was terribly rough and suddenly, without a moment's warning, the great steel structure broke in two amidships. The yawls were lowered but the operation took some time as it was the first time they had ever been used. Captain Peter Minch, his wife and two children and five of the crew got into the first boat and the rest of the crew—seventeen in number—into another. The first boat sank almost immediately and only two of its occupants were rescued by the other boat. The steamer sank in less than ten minutes after they left her. The second boat headed for shore and rowed almost fifty miles and when only ten miles from shore, their boat capsized and but one, Harry Stewart, managed to reach shore. He swam to Whitefish Point, procured a boat and rowed along the shore until he signalled a passing ship which took him on board and brought him here. The following persons were on board when the fated vessel went down:

Captain Peter Minch, the owner, with his wife and two children, Charles and Florence; Miss May Engleberry and Bertha Engleberry, of Vermillion. The crew consisted of Albert Myers, of Vermillion, captain; W. H. Leamen, of Cleveland, chief engineer; Fred Engals, first mate; Charles Lebeau, second mate; Charles Wells, assistant engineer; Burt Smith, steward; Ray Applebee, steward; Schuyler Stewart, watchman; Daniel Forbes, lookout; Carl Myers, wheelsman, son of the captain; John Satchen; fireman; S. D. Holdev, fireman; Horace Burroughs, fireman; Martin Klauser, greaser; Robert Simpson, greaser; Daniel Stickney, R. A. Longfield, M. Coffee and John Wilson, deck hands.

Captain Peter Minch, the owner of the Western Reserve, retired five years ago and settled down in Cleveland to manage his large vessel interests. The present trip was intended as a pleasure trip for himself and family and several friends. The Western Reserve was a steel steamer of 1,900 tons net, and was built in 1890 by the Cleveland Ship Building company. She was owned by P. G. Minch and others, of Cleveland, rated A1, and was valued at $220,000. Her boilers were inspected recently and repairs ordered, but had not been made yet.

The Barges Safe.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—Dispatches have been received to the effect that the Guiding Star and Ononeto of the City of Toledo's tow are all right. The Guiding Star is ashore about twenty-five miles from Marquette, and it is believed none of her crew have been lost. Captain Eber Ward, of this city, has received a dispatch to the effect that the Ononeto is safe in the Huron Bay.

City of Green Bay Safe.

Later it is learned that the reported foundering of the city of Green Bay is unfounded. She left Marquette for White Fish at 10 a. m., Friday morning.

CAUSED A PANIC.

Homestead Soldiers Charge on an Excursion Steamer.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—As the excursion steamer City of Pittsburg was passing Homestead during the evening some of the passengers shouted "scab" at the workmen in Carnegie's mill. A number of soldiers quickly boarded the tug boat Tide and started for the City of Pittsburg. The two boats collided and the militia made a bayonet charge on the excursionists. In the rush a woman was knocked down, her leg broken and severe internal injuries inflicted.

A scene of the wildest excitement followed, which soon developed into a complete panic. Women fainted by the score and four children were trampled under foot and seriously injured. About twenty-five of the passengers were arrested and taken to Homestead charged with disorderly conduct. Of those on board the City of Pittsburg only thirty-five were men to 800 women and children.

A General Break Anticipated.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—It is reported at Homestead that several hundred Hungarians and Slavs will return to work in the Carnegie mill in the morning. It was also rumored that a general break in the ranks of the strikers from all departments of the mills will take place soon.

MINERS THREATEN.

Coal Creek and Oliver Springs to Be Destroyed.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Sept. 4.—There has been no trouble here or at Oliver Springs during the day. Warden Ferris, of Oliver Springs, thinks the outlook ominous, however, and desires military guards. A report has reached here from Tellico county that 400 miners met there and swore to wipe out Coal Creek and Oliver Springs before next Saturday night.

Talt Hall Hanged.

NORTON, Sept. 2.—Talton Hall was safely hanged at Wise Court House, Va., at noon. There were fears of an attempt at rescue, but none was made. The murderer, who had been kept constantly under the influence of liquor during the last few days, made a speech on the scaffold. The drop fell at 12:34 p. m., and life was pronounced extinct seventeen minutes later. His neck was broken by the fall.

Kiefer Nominated.

LINDSTROM, Minn., Sept. 4.—The Fourth district Republican convention was held here at 11 a. m. Col. Kiefer, of St. Paul, was nominated without opposition.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street

Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.25	per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.10	" "
Fife	1.90	" "
Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	9.00	" ton.
Shorts	10.00	" "

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

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NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON. MINN

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST
OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST
AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE
AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE. BURLINGTON

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

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Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U. S. Com'r. D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner
IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

NOW IS THE TIME
For the Next 30 Days,
At the New York Store,
A Grand Clearance Sale
Will be found.
SALE OPENS AUG. 1st,
Closes Sept. 1st.

During the above time every line of my immense stock will be offered at actual cost. I am not going out of business, but am preparing to reduce my stock before I move into my new quarters, which will be about September 1st, and in order to have less goods to move I intend to sell everything, regardless of quality or quantity, at

ACTUAL COST.

This is no closing-out sale, nor is it idle talk, we have the goods and they must be moved. If you want to procure bargains call upon me. Remember this offer

Lasts but 30 Days.

A. CHABOT.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,
THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF
Spring and Summer Goods
That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising
The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

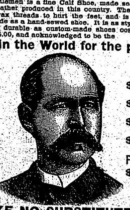
I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston. GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

Schmidt, the Painter,
CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.
ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF
☞ WALL PAPER. ☜
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. ☜

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Fontaine & Anglim.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 63.

Talk with Gulbronson Bros. before you purchase your winter clothing.

Miss E. Verronneau left for Chicago Sunday evening, to purchase a fall stock of millinery.

Charlie Pearson, who formerly represented Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, was in the city last week selling cutlery.

Thorp Bros.' elevator at Buffington was burned to the ground last week Tuesday. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

If you want a neat, nobby suit of clothes, made in the latest style, call on Gulbronson Bros., Reckitt block, Crookston.

The threatening weather of Friday and Saturday made our farmers look rather anxious on account of the threshing.

Acout 1,000 chickens were shipped to St. Paul last Friday by eastern sportsmen who are at present up in the St. Hilaire country.

John Knuppe was up from St. Paul last week looking after business matters in the city and gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call on Saturday.

Wm. Campion was in the city on Friday from Angus. Will attend the 26th annual encampment at Washington if he gets through threshing in time.

Most of the wheat in Marshall county has been harvested, and threshing has commenced. The average will be between 12 and 15 bushels.

J. G. McGrew returned Saturday from a trip to the British Northwest. He visited Calgary, Edmonton and other points of interest in the province of Alberta, and enjoyed his trip very much.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Misner died Sunday morning of cholera infantum. The body was taken to Euclid Monday morning for interment in the family burying ground.

H. N. Knott, who has been working as a compositor on the JOURNAL for some time, left Sunday evening for his home at Sauk Centre, where he has secured a position on the Avalanche.

Benj. A. Strawbridge took the N. P. train Sunday evening for the east. He will visit his old home in Maryland, take in the G. A. R. encampment at Washington, and return in about three weeks.

Joseph Leicht, of the Westlicher Herold, Winona, was a caller at the JOURNAL office on Saturday. Mr. Leicht is the democratic candidate for state treasurer and was up looking after his friends a bit.

Judge Montague has a letter from Chairman Jamison of the republican state central committee asking him to deliver ten lectures during the campaign. The judge is a forcible speaker and can do efficient service on the stump.

The business of Larsen, Carpenter & Co. has increased so that they find it necessary to employ another bookkeeper. Mrs. Dickmann was engaged to go to work last Monday morning, but the injury to her foot prevented her from assuming her duties.

Geo. Carpenter: Look at this item in the JOURNAL. It says that Larsen, Carpenter & Co., sold a Buffalo Pitts engine the other day. We don't handle Buffalo Pitts engines, but the Advance engine and Advance separator, the best threshing rig in the world.

H. C. Snyder and wife, of Orangeville, Ill., have been visiting with Mrs. Snyder's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, returning to their home last week. Mr. S. is depot agent at Orangeville and has not been off duty before in five years. Mr. S. was a former resident of Polk County.

Gulbronson Bros., of Waukeshaw, Minn., have opened a merchant tailoring establishment in the Reckitt block. They will also keep a complete line of ready-made clothing. Mr. G. Gulbronson is an experienced tailor and will undoubtedly give satisfaction to those favoring him with their patronage.

THE Fosston fair promises to be a grand success. The work on the fair building is being rapidly pushed, a judge's stand and a starter's stand has been erected on the track. It is no small undertaking for a village like Fosston to hold a fair, and shows that its citizens have the necessary enterprise to build a city.

Postmaster Dawley is at present driving over the county and will visit every postoffice in it. There are thirty-three offices in the county and it will take him from twelve to fifteen days. The government allows no compensation for this work, and Mr. Dawley will have to bear all the expense of this trip besides suffering the fatigue and exposure of the journey. The government simply makes a request that he shall do it and do not take into consideration the task of covering a large and populous county like Polk.

The city schools opened Monday with a large attendance.

Extensive improvements have been made in the Times office lately.

Jas. Anderson, auditor of Grand Forks county, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Helen Halvorson went to St. Paul Saturday to purchare her fall stock of millinery.

Gulbronson Bros., Reckitt block, carries a large line of ready-made clothing and you will find his prices right.

R. A. Wilkinson, the Great Northern right-of-way agent, has been looking over the city for the past few days.

Editor McKenzie of the Times left for St. Paul Tuesday night to join the Minnesota editorial excursion to Denver, Col.

John McGlogan has gone to Kalispell, Mont., where he has secured a position as chief lineman of a division on the Great Northern railway. He will not remove his family at present.

Ada, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bradshaw, died last Saturday morning from dropsy, brought on by five months suffering with inflammatory rheumatism. The funeral took place Sunday.

Oliver Mercil is busy opening up a stock of groceries, crockery, etc., in the new Fournet block. His goods are new and well selected, and when he gets them in shape he will have one of the nicest businesses places in the city.

On the St. Louis register Tuesday were the names of Dan W. Lawler, Lewis Baker, St. Paul, and J. C. Nethaway, Stillwater, the democratic campaigners who are going around the state urging the democrats to "redeem the country."

Miss Addie Dickmann, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Palmer, while crossing Second street at the Broadway crossing Sunday evening, stepped on a nail in one of the upturned sidewalk planks, and the nail was driven completely through her foot.

Secretary Graber, Vice-President Lord and Book Keeper Armstrong of the Minnesota Hail Association, were closing up the affairs of the company for this season this week. The company has done a fair business, settled their losses satisfactorily, and next year will have the confidence of the people throughout the state.

A. Chabot and J. E. O'Brien & Co. have removed their stocks into the new Fournet block. An archway will be cut between the stores vacated by these firms, and after a few other improvements are made, A. Chabot will remove his stock back again and occupy both establishments.

A traveling man: Grand Forks is getting too tough for any use. Just think, the other night a policeman was held up by three toughs. Each one pulled a gun on him and told him to put up his hands. When it gets so that policemen are held up on the streets and robbed, I call that pretty tough.

Prof. Moore: There was a large number of new pupils came to school Monday, and it is a big job to get them all arranged. I think there must be at least 1,000 more people in the city than there was a year ago. Postmaster Dawley also bears me out in this. He reports 365 new families since last year.

As a window dresser, F. J. Lindquist, a clerk in the Fair department store, is about as good as they make 'em. Ships, locomotives, Brooklyn bridges, spinning wheels, looms, geese, etc., etc., are artistically fashioned out of goods, and make the windows of the Fair always attractive.

H. E. Cooke left last Sunday evening for Washington, D. C. He will visit his old home in York State and enjoy an outing in the Shenandoah valley, reviewing the scenes where he campaigned for his country during the 60's. He will be in Washington during the national encampment and return shortly afterwards.

Mr. M. W. Jenson of the McIntosh mill had the thumb of his left hand badly mashed while helping to unload some freight from the train at Mentor. The car door was shut suddenly and Mr. Jenson's hand was caught in the fastening and the nail and flesh torn from his thumb. The injury is very painful and he will be laid up for some time.

A great deal of kicking has been indulged in lately by the citizens regarding the tardiness of the city authorities in replacing the sidewalks after the grading has been done, and it does seem as though the people had cause for complaint. But the trouble has been that Contractor McKinnon opened up and graded the streets faster than the street commissioners could replace the sidewalks. The city should have provided for this emergency before the grading commenced.

A. C. Rhinehart came down from the woods to attend the meeting of the county board.

Dr. N. Watson, who is now located at Red Lake Falls, was visiting his friends in this city on Tuesday.

O. L. Larson, P. M. Mark and Terry Shelly were a trio of Fosston business men who were in the city Wednesday.

The county commissioners were in session Wednesday, transacting routine business. Proceedings in full in next issue.

H. B. Walker, P. G. Falardeau, A. F. Holmes, Jos. Smith and Phil A. Kaufe, were representing Red Lake Falls in the city this week.

Mossefin & Lindell of the Boston One-Price Clothing house, Crookston, have introduced a new feature in their business. Every purchaser at their store gets a ticket with the amount of his purchase marked on it. When the customer has purchased $25.00 worth of goods he will be presented with a large 194-page book, which is called The Columbian World's Fair Atlas, containing complete illustrations of the World's Fair Grounds and buildings, general illustrations of public buildings, parks, monuments, street scenes, etc. of Chicago and maps of every state and territory in the United States and Canada, and general maps of the world. They are selling their goods as cheaply as ever and this excellent premium should draw them additional trade.

A play which is somewhat out of the ordinary run of dramas, is "The Witch," which was given at the opera house Tuesday evening, with Marie Hubert Frohmann in the title role. The story of the play, the scenes, characters, etc., are more like those of some foreign country than a page of history from the early days of America, when superstition and ignorance reigned throughout the colonies. The scenes are laid in Puritan times, when people were hanged for witchcraft, and kissing or unseemly levity was punished by being placed in the pillory in the public streets. Marie Hubert Frohmann as "the Witch," represents a pure, innocent maiden reared in the seclusion of the forest in charge of a good priest, but meeting a stranger falls in love, is married and deserted. On going to Salem to claim her husband she is accused of witchcraft and condemned to be hanged, but escapes the gallows by the pardon of the governor. Miss Frohmann is an artist in her profession, and is supported by a good company.

L. Ellington: Yes, I'm going up to Thief River this morning. We are expecting a man from St. Paul pretty soon to take charge of our bank at the Falls, and then Mr. Wheeler and myself will not have to be going up and down every week.

J. G. McGrew: I saw a tremendous lot of country out west, some of it good country, too. In the Saskatchewan country they raise the finest wheat I ever saw. And such yields. Fifty bushels to the acre is quite common. I saw a head of wheat containing 57 kernels. But it is too far out of the world up there.

R. G. Marlette: I've taken in a little wheat already. It grades No. 2 Northern, and I think the majority of the wheat in this section will grade No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. The low land wheat is badly shrunken, and when it is mixed with wheat grown on higher ground, it spoils the grade of it all. By next Monday I will be taking wheat from seven different localities, and will then be able to tell what the average grade in this section will be.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 5, 1892.

HOGS—10c higher. Range of prices, $4.90@5.05.

CATTLE—Slow. Prime steers, $3.40@3.65; good steers, $2.75@3.25; prime cows, $2.35@2.65; good cows, $1.90@2.30; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; light veal calves, $1.50@3.75; heavy calves, $1.75@2.50; stockers, $1.50@2.00; feeders $1.75@2.25; bulls, $1.00@1.65.

SHEEP—Market steady. Muttons, $3.25@4.15; lambs, $3.25@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50.

Receipts: Hogs, 275; cattle, 400; calves, 10; horses, 68; sheep, 6.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5, 1892.

WHEAT—May close, 78⅝c; September opening, 71½c; highest, 71½c; lowest, 71½c; closing, 71½c; December opening, 73¼c; highest, 73¼@73⅜c; lowest, 73c; closing, 73¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 68@70c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 73¼c.

CORN—September, 46½c; October, 47c; May, 50⅝c.

OATS—September, 32½c; October, 33c; May, 36c.

PORK—October, 10.85; January, $11.95.

LARD—October, $7.52½; January, $6.70.

SHORT RIBS—September, $7.80; October, $7.72½; January, $6.15.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 72¾c; October, 73⅝c; May, 81⅛c.

CORN—September, 45¾c; October, 47¼c; May, 50⅛c.

OATS—September, 32¼c; October, 32⅝; May, 36c.

PORK—September, $10.22½; October, $10.30; January, $12.02½.

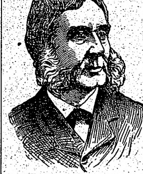
LARD—September, $7.45; October, $7.30; January, $6.90.

SHORT RIBS—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; January, [illegible]

GEORGE W. CURTIS DEAD.

The Noted Editor and Reformer Passes Away at His Home on Staten Island.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—George W. Curtis died about 2:30 a. m. at his home in West Brighton, Staten Island. At his bedside were his wife, his unmarried daughter and his son, Dr. F. C. Curtis, of Boston. Mr. Curtis was conscious up to the last and his death was a very peaceful one. The nature of Mr. Curtis' disease has never been determined. It was announced some time ago that he was suffering from cancer in the stomach; but the physicians who attended him could not agree that his disease was of a cancerous nature.



GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

FOR RECIPROCITY.

The Convention at Grand Forks Makes Recommendations.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 1.—Three sessions of the reciprocity convention were held here during the day. Governor Burke, of North Dakota, is the chairman but Hon. James Fisher, of Winnipeg, is acting chairman. There are about 300 delegates present, Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Manitoba all being represented. The leading topic of discussion was the question of a waterway to the seaboard, the subject of reciprocity being left for another day. The committee on resolutions met a small stumbling block in agreeing upon a clause on the question of recommendations to the Canadian and United States governments as to increasing the waterway route to the sea. Canadian members and a majority of the state representatives favored a general recommendation to improve the St. Lawrence river route, but Thompson, of Duluth, opposed any recommendation that involved the expenditure of money by the United States in improving the Welland canal and leaving out his idea of a canal from the lakes to New York. In order to have unanimity of action a concession of both Canadians and Thompson was agreed upon. The resolution embodies a recommendation for an increased appropriation for making the Red River of the North more navigable. The convention is considered a big success.

The Second Day.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 2.—The attendance had increased to about two hundred delegates when the Reciprocity convention was called to order at 10:20 a. m.

A telegram was read from J. J. Hill expressing regret at his inability to attend.

The committee on resolutions then reported. The resolutions declare in favor of the improvement of the Red River of the North and the Columbia river by the United States and Canadian governments under some equitable mutual agreement as to method and expense; in favor of every encouragement being given the promoters of the Hudson's Bay railroad, and declare that the commercial needs of the two countries should not be hindered by governmental resolutions or exclusive privileges to particular corporations in building railroads across the international boundary. After some debate the resolutions were adopted.

Will Meet in St. Paul.

After a brief discussion at 1:15 it was unanimously decided to hold the next convention in St. Paul within six months, the time to be selected by the executive committee. The convention then adjourned sine die after passing resolutions of thanks to the officials and citizens of Grand Forks.

A Lightning Calculator.

Professor Truman Henry Safford, of Williams college, is one of the most remarkable lightning calculators now living. A gentleman who had heard of his power and wished to test it said to him one day: "I have a little problem for you, Professor Safford. I was born Aug. 15, 1852, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. This is June 20, 1888, and it is just 8 o'clock. Now, can you tell me my age in seconds?" The great man frowned, bent his head, and began to walk rapidly up and down, twisting his mustache and clasping and unclasping his hands in his nervous way. After a moment or so he returned the answer, which was somewhere in the billions. The gentleman produced a paper containing the problem worked out, and said, with a superior smile, "Well, professor, I'll give you credit for great genius, but you're several thousand out." The professor stretched out his hand for the paper, and running over the calculation, said contemptuously: "Humph! You've left out the leap years."—Boston Traveller.

Poor Blank.

Mrs. Jones—Men never know how much they owe to their wives. Now, there's Mr. Blank, who is praised by every one as a successful man, but what would he have been if he had never married?

Mr. Jones—A bachelor, dear.—Pharmaceutical Era.

Cannon were invented in 1330, were used by the Turks at Adrianople in 1453, and were made in England in 1547.

We are Selling Now

For fall use a nice line of **HARNESS,** Single or Double, heavy and light, at prices which will surprise you. We are making a leader on double heavy harness, and invite you to give us a call before purchasing. We have just received another car of **Rushford Wagons** the lightest running and best finished wagon made. We can show you something in **PLOWS** that no one else can, and if you are in need of one and will call and look at our line of goods we can convince you we have something you want.

Merit Wins.

And to that reason more than anything else, do we assign our large and daily increasing trade. The Yankee and Scandia Gang Plows and Sulkies can't be beat. We have a few Buggies left that we are selling cheap to close out.

Good Goods at Reasonable Prices,

and fair treatment to all is what we aim, and our motto is MERIT WINS—every time.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

"To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good within our reach, is the great art of life."
—Samuel Johnson.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Those who take advantage of these offerings will make no error.

Ladies' fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes,	19c., should be 25c.
Ladies fast black cotton hose, double heels, soles and toes,	11c., should be 15c.
Ladies' summer corsets,	38c., should be 75c.
Ladies' white buckskin gloves,	79c., should be $1.
Ladies' colored, hemstiched handkerchiefs, all linen,	8c., should be 25c.
Anderson's Ginghams,	19c., should be 30c.
Black Cotton Bedford cord,	12c., should be 20c.
English suitings,	16c., should be 25c
English cashmeres,	16c., should be 25c.
All wool challies,	48c., should be 65c.
Ladies' black satine shirt waists,	62c., should be 85c.
Ladies white embroidered shirts,	$1.11, should be $1.50.
Childrens' "black" satine blouse......	38c., should be 65c.
Children's straw hats......................	25c., should be 50c.
Caildren's straw hats......................	50c., should be $1.
Children's straw hats..................	60c., should be $1.25.
Children's straw hats..................	75c., should be $1.50.
Children's straw hats..................	$1.00, should be $2.00
Black polka dot organdies..............	11c., should be 15c.

Our closing sale of REMNANTS at depleting prices is now in progress.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

ADDENDA—Our fall stock of Carpets is now "enroute."

The constitutionality of a protective tariff has not been seriously questioned in more than a hundred years. The policy was recognized in the second act ever passed by the congress of the United States—a congress participated in by many of the framers of the constitution. The preamble of that act declared it to be "for the support of the government, for the discharge of debts of the United States and for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers."—Governor McKinley.

How Is This, Free Traders?

No strikes under free trade? What about the 55,000 tailors now out in London? Some of our dudes will have to do without British clothes this fall.—New York Recorder.

A New Slot Machine.

Drop a postal card in the letter box slot and get a long answer from Gray Gables.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

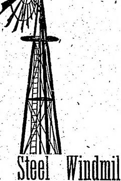
Keene's Pipes.

A good deal has been written in various quarters with regard to the little Elizabethan pipes in which the late Charles Keene took such great delight. I cannot help thinking that the persistent smoking of these pipes must have done no little injury to his health. The pipes were so short, they became so charged with nicotine and he so persistently smoked them at every opportunity that I cannot help thinking he must have absorbed a large amount of poison into his system.

No one, unless he had smoked one of Keene's pipes, could have the least idea of its strength. I remember trying one at his studio one evening, and though a pretty tough tobbaconalian I shall never forget how my head was affected and all the pains I endured in consequence. I had all the symptoms of suffering from the effects of a powerful narcotic poison.—London Graphic.

The September number of The Literary Northwest contains seventy-two pages of varied and otherwise excellent literature. Live questions naturally receive the most marked attention. Hence the symposium on the social problems arising out of the recent strikes will be eagerly perused by the readers of The Literary Northwest. Among the contributors to this symposium are three specialists—Mr. J. G. Pyle, associate editor of the Pioneer Press, Mr. E. V. Smalley, editor of the North-West Magazine and Mrs. Eva McDonald-Valesch, ex-state lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance. Address 139 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

THE IMPERIAL



All Steel Windmill,

Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.

We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
ANTI-FREEZING
FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.

CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,
Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

E. D. SCHREADER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Horse Dentistry a Specialty.
All Calls receive Prompt Attention.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1892. NO. 22

WHAT $100 WILL DO!

WHY NOT KEEP HOUSE?

PARLOR.

Brussels Carpet, full spring Lounge	$ 6.50
Patent Swing Rocker	7.75
Rattan Rocker	3.85
20 yds Best all wool Carpet	13.50
Oak Center Table with Shelf	3.00
Pair window blinds	90
	$35.50

BED ROOM.

Large, showy, antique Ash Suit	$16.75
Spring Mattress	5.50
Pair 6-lb. Feather Pillows	2.50
Pair extra cotton-filled Quilts	3.75
15 yds Carpet	6.50
	$35.00

DINING ROOM.

Six-foot oval or square Table	$ 4.75
Six high back Dining Chairs	6.50
One Oak Sideboard, large mirror	18.75
	$30.00
Kitchen Table $1.75	
Four Kitchen Chairs 1.65	$3.40

Here are the Figures:

Parlor Furniture	$ 35.50
Bed Room Furniture	35.00
Dining Room Furniture	30.00
Kitchen Furniture	3.40
	$103.90
Cash Discount	3.90
Total,	**$100.00**

Crookston Furniture Co.

LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.
CITY OF CROOKSTON.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in Barrette's addition to the city of Crookston to be present at a regular meeting of the city council to be held on Tuesday evening, October 11th, 1892, and state cause if any there be why said addition should not be vacated by the city of Crookston.

E. C. CARRUTH,
]19-25] City Clerk.

For Sale at a Bargain.

Being about to remove to California, I will dispose of my store furnishings, consisting of counters, shelving, show-cases, wardrobes, tables, chairs, stoves, carpets, etc., at a bargain. All trimmed hats and millinery at 50 cents below cost mark until sold. Now is the time to secure such bargains in millinery as were never before offered in Crookston. Call early for choice.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
Second street.

Notice to Hunters.

Hunters are hereby notified that they must keep off my farm sw¼, Sec. 14, Tp. of Lowell, on the Sabbath day, otherwise they will be prosecuted as Sabbath breakers.

[21–22] J. P. MARCUM.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Wanted.

A good, steady boy to learn the printing business. Apply at the JOURNAL office.

N. P. R. R. Makes Reduced Rates.

To persons desiring to attend the Minneapolis Exposition the Northern Pacific R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis and return at reduced rates as follows: On Aug. 30 and Sept. 2, 13, 16, 20 and 23 at one and one-third fair plus 25 dents for admission. On Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 at one fare to St. Paul plus 25 cents for admission coupon. For the Minnesota State Fair the Northern Pacific R. R. has made round to St. Paul or Minneapolis of one fare to St. Paul plus admission to fair grounds. These tickets will be on sale Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th. Good returning not later than Sept. 12th. For further information apply to

C. A. SHARKEY, Agt.,
Crookston, Minn.

Republican Legislative Convention.

A Republican Legislative convention for the Fifty-first Legislative District, composed of Polk, Norman and Beltrami counties, will be held at the court house, in the city of Crookston, on Thursday, September 22d. 1892, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following positions, viz: Three Representatives.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as follows: Polk, 9; Norman, 5; Beltrami, 1.

D. C. LIGHTBURNE,
Chairman.

We are headquarters for mouldings, building paper, cedar siding and shingles, and Washington fir flooring which is next to maple.

STEWART LUMBER. CO.

LOST—Last Saturday, between Crookston and the Clinger homestead, a newly sharpened John Deere plow lathe. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Fontaine & Anglim's, Crookston.

T. O. BERGLAND.

For Sale.

One Eagle Well machine in good repair. For particulars address

A. LEPPERT,
[18-23] Wylia, Minn.

When you need lumber call on us. We keep besides plain lumber, cedar shingles, cedar siding, Fir flooring, mouldings and building paper.

STEWART LUMBER. CO.

The Pioneer.

He is—or perhaps rather was, for he is almost of the past—a peculiarly American product. Hardy, courageous, self reliant, and rugged in his honesty, the country owes to him not only the opening of rich and productive lands, but the enlargment of domain which has made room for thousands fleeing from the poverty and despotism of the Old World. Their histories are illuminated with brave and romantic deeds, but, they are gone, and the "pioneers" of this age are the railways. Among them the Burlington Route stands preeminent

A Pioneer in Management,
A Pioneer in Equipment,
A Pioneer in Fast Time,
A Pioneer in Sure Connections,
A Pioneer in Popularity,

and a purchase of tickets by the Burlington Route will prove all this and more to the traveler.

Ask your local agent for tickets by the Burlington Route, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent C., B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Bids for Grading.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Bids will be received by the City Council of the city of Crookston for grading on Second street between Main and Ash streets as per plans and specifications now on file in the City Engineer's office.

Bids to be opened Sept. 27th, 1892.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Sept. 14th, 1892.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Sept. 10th, 1892.

Englund, John	Gregerson, Evin
Hallan, Austin	Lion Napolion
Larson, Lars A.	Lamey Mike, 2.
Wilson, Sylvester	Salohns. Gunder J.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

DOC FISH'S LECTURE.

He Delivers one of His Flowery Time-Killing Talks in the Queen City.

He Carefully Kept Away from the Real Issues in this Campaign.

He Talked for About Two Hours but Gave the People Little to Think About.

Dr. Fish, the great calamity orator of the People's Party, delivered one of his characteristic addresses in McKinnon's hall last Saturday evening. The doctor is an easy talker, has a good command of language, and his speech was for the most part simply a flow of rhetoric. He talked a great deal but didn't say much. He spent a large part of his time discussing the press of our country and his auditors, who had gone to listen to the issues of the day, began to feel disappointed, as the status of the press—its honesty or dishonesty—is not an issue in this campaign. The doctor maintained that the press was all subsidized, the editors were owned by corporations, the news was distorted and suppressed, etc. Even the doings of congress were not printed in full, and measures were passed which never saw the light of day. As the lecturer has been an editor for several years, this may have been his experience. but when he talks about there being no such thing as an independent press, he is simply talking nonsense. Everyone who knows anything, knows that the freedom of the press in this country is unexampled. In fact it has frequently been said that there is too much freedom of speech and freedom of the press in this country.

The national banking system—the best and safest banking system in the world—was denounced as the most iniquitous robbery on earth. He got very much excited over this part of his discussion, and when he would give vent to such expressions as "He would shake it like a dead rat o'er the precipice of hell," it showed he was very much in earnest. A banker by the very nature of his occupation must be dishonest, and he thought no one connected with a bank should be sent to congress.

The farmer is the only creator of wealth, says the doctor, and no money is produced except by the farmer. He condemned the stock exchanges, and in this matter he also spoke from experience, for he said he had gambled in the stock exchanges of New York and Chicago. The probabilities are that the doctor was an unlucky speculator, hence he can see no good in the game, because it's a dead sure thing that if he had been a successful operator on Wall street he wouldn't be going around the country lecturing at so much per lecture.

He told an incident in which he was one of the principals, which shows, if true, the splendid and unequalled possibilities which are opened to penniless people in this country. At one time he had been connected with a college in Cincinnati, and he and the college managers conceived the idea of erecting a magnificent college building—a very laudable idea. They had no money, but that cut no figure whatever. They simply issued bonds and raised enough money to start the enterprise, the contractor built the building and took security on it for his pay, and lo and behold the undertaking was carried out. The profits of the college paid for the building in a few years, and none of the projectors of the scheme had put in a penny. Is there another country on earth where a few penniless people could honestly accomplish such results? If these men in Cincinnati could do this, why cannot similar enterprises be carried on elsewhere?

He dwelt briefly on the subtreasury scheme and the expenses of congress, saying that 15 days expenses of congress would build an elevator in every county of the north and a warehouse in every county in the south in the United States. He didn't say how large the buildings would be but they certainly wouldn't be large enough for any use.

He closed his address with a few semi-religious remarks, which some of his hearers thought were out of place in a political harangue.

At the close of his address he asked the audience for a collection—not for himself, he was rich, but for the party—but the few hearers who were left didn't seem to take kindly to the proposition and left the hall before the hat could be passed and the doctor went away feeling that the lot of the reformer is not a happy one in this cold, ungrateful world.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

FOREIGN.

The German emperor has decided to enter his yacht, the Meteor, to compete for the American cup in 1893.

British Home Secretary Asquith has replied to the petition in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, declining to advise the queen to interfere with the prisoner's sentence.

Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia, who officiated in Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit in the Metropolitan Tabernacle during the latter's final illness, and who later acted in the same capacity, has finally been accepted as the permanent successor of Mr. Spurgeon.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

The Arizona Republicans have nominated W. C. Stewart for delegate to congress.

S. M. Owen, of Minneapolis, has been nominated for congress by the People's party of the Fifth district.

W. F. Kelso has been nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Seventh Minnesota district.

Republicans of Indiana have begun a suit in the supreme court to test the validity of the Democratic apportionment bill.

Daniel Buchanan, Jr., was nominated by acclamation for congress by the Democrats of the Tenth Wisconsin congressional district.

The elections in Arkansas have resulted in a Democratic victory, notwithstanding the fusion between Republicans and third partyites for county offices in various parts of the state. Mr. Fishback, Democratic candidate for governor, will probably receive 60,000 majority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Wisconsin tobacco crop has been injured by frost.

Levi Goodrich, the first Anglo-Saxon to set foot in Milwaukee, is dead.

Arguments are being made in the Wisconsin supreme court on the treasury cases.

Ex-United States Senator Kiernan died at his home at Utica, N. Y., Wednesday.

The Minnesota state board of health, the railroad companies co-operating, has resolved to practically shut out all immigrants as a protection against cholera.

Zimmerman, the bicycle rider, has succeeded in smashing Nancy Hanks' record on a regulation track, going a mile in 2:06 4-5.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has issued an order to put up letter boxes for the collection and delivery of mails at house doors.

Martin Burke, one of the convicted Cronin murderers, is ill in the Joliet penitentiary. While no immediate fatal results are anticipated, it is acknowledged that his condition is serious.

A masked man boarded the Missouri Pacific train in the suburbs of Kansas City and overpowered the express messenger. He secured probably $10,000 and escaped.

The Southern Pacific company and the Wells Fargo Express company have offered a reward of $6,000 for the arrest of Chris Evans and John Sontag, the train robbers, or $3,000 for either.

Henry Bremer, a farmer's boy 8 years old, living near Cumberland, Wis., was shot through the heart and instantly killed by Louie Lohman, who pointed a gun at him in fun and thought to scare him.

During the raid of the police at the Garfield track Truesday, Millionaire Horseman Brown shot one policeman dead, probably fatally wounded another, and was in turn shot dead by another officer.

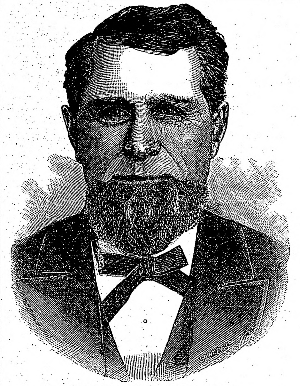
At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., James Wyce was shot through the head and killed by Mrs. John Dalton. He knocked at her door, when she opened it and shot him, thinking he was trying to force an entrance.

The passengers on the quarantined steamed Normannia have sent a letter to Governor Flower protesting against detention without proper protection from the scourge. Dr. Jenkins is roasted to a turn.

Rev. Sam Small, the noted temperance evangelist was shot in the thigh by a tough at Hazelton, Ind., as he was about retiring. The shot was fired through a window of the hotel at which he was stopping.

A banquet was tendered in Crystal palace, London, by seventy Nonconformists, to Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage. During the entertainment the guest of the evening was presented with a handsome gold watch.

An agent of a Mexican bank, carrying $10,000 in gold and accompanied by five guards, was attacked by brigands in the Sierra Nevada mountains near Durango. The agent and four of the guards were killed and the money taken.



HON. KNUTE NELSON.

Republican Candidate For Governor

Was born in Norway Feb. 2, 1843; was brought to the United States in 1849 received an academic education, studied law and entered the practice soon after the war closed.

At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin infantry and served through the war as private and noncommissioned officer. In the stirring times of Wisconsin politics just after the war he took an active part, was a member of the state legislature in 1868-9 and then located in Douglass county, Minn., where he was prosecuting attorney in 1872-4 He was four years a member of the state senate, was an elector on the Garfield ticket and held other positions of trust.

After serving in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses he had a practical walk-over in 1886, when he received 43,937 votes for the Fiftieth congress, against 1,239 for Mr. Long, the democratic candidate. He was nominated at St. Paul July 28th as republican candidate for governor.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A thousand car loads of wheat arrived at Duluth Saturday and Sunday.

W. H. Eustis has been nominated for mayor by Minneapolis Republicans.

John Pavlichek, of New Prague, was kicked by a horse and instantly killed.

James Cannon, a survivor of the First Minnesota volunteers, died last week at Mankato.

The Union band of St. Cloud won first money at the horn blowing contest at the Minneapolis convention.

The grain receipts at Winona the past year have been over 12,000,000 bushels, an increase of 4,000,000 over the previous year.

Mankato's G. A. R. post has raised $1,000 for a memorial fountain. It will be dedicated next month, and will be placed in Lincoln park.

Carl Johnson, cashier of the Adams Express company at St. Paul, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement. His shortage is not very large.

Rev. J. F. Chaffee, presiding elder of the Winona conference district of the Methodist church, will retire from active work on account of his health.

Charles J. Thompson, secretary of the Peoples' Building society, of St. Paul, who absconded about six months ago with $10,000, has been captured at San Francisco.

The October term of the Minnesota supreme court opens Oct. 5. Sept. 26 will be the last day for the filing of all notices and papers in cases which are to come up before the court.

In a saloon row at West Duluth Frank A. Hauck shot and killed Frank Hagerty and John Murphy. Hauck eluded arrest for several days, but was captured and is now in jail.

H. O. Peterson, county treasurer of Hennepin county, who was suspended from office pending an investigation of charges of malfeasance in office, has been reinstated by order of Governor Merriam.

The Thresher company at Stillwater is building fifteen freight cars for the Minnesota and Wisconsin Railroad company. These are the first cars constructed at the shops since the failure of the car company eight years ago.

M. Campbell, who was appointed postmaster of the village of Troy, near St. Charles, by President Lincoln in 1862, and has served ever since, a period of thirty years, has resigned from office. Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton has been appointed his successor.

Herbert H. Skinner, a barber of Moorhead, has fallen heir to a fortune in England. Mr. Skinner's share is one-ninth of the entire fortune, which is estimated at over $1,000,000. He thinks he will get about $125,000. The case is now in the hands of good attorneys, who will push it as fast as possible.

Henry J. Becker, charged with an attempt to outrage little Mamie Lapolice, was run out of Little Falls secretly Saturday night, and is now in jail at Brainerd. Early in the evening Sheriff Houde received an intimation that the jail would be stormed during the night and an attempt made to lynch Becker.

On Aug. 22 a man giving the name of Richard Brandt, bought a draft for $5 at the First National bank, of Moorhead, drawn on the Merchants National bank, of St. Paul. The draft was raised to $1,500, and was cashed by the St. Paul bank. The theft was not discovered until a statement from St. Paul was received. The draft was cashed Aug. 27.

Early Sunday morning a desperate fight between Bohemians occurred in a boarding house at the corner of Eighth avenue northeast and Ramsey street, Minneapolis. The boarders had been drinking beer the entire night and were all in a belligerent mood. Two brothers, Andrew and Joseph Wagner, pitched into Frank Shatszi and literally cut him to pieces with knives. They inflicted thirteen wounds on him and he now lies at the point of death. The fight between Shatszi and the Wagners was the result of an old family feud, begun on the other side of the water.

Simeon J. Ahern, a St. Paul capitalist, was sent to the workhouse in that city for criminally libeling Moritz Heim, attorney and notary public. Not long ago Ahern recorded an affidavit declaring that he had never made the acknowledgment of a certain document before Heim. He filed an affidavit with Governor Merriam to the same effect, and asking that Heim's notarial commission be revoked. Heim was able to produce unimpeachable testimony that Ahern had made the acknowledgment before him, and laid a charge of criminal libel against Ahern, which was heard before Judge Twohy. The sixty-day sentence was given without the option of a fine

Bray's Resignation.

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 13.—State Auditor John P. Bray has tendered his resignation and it was accepted by Governor Burke. A. Curry, Jr., who has acted as Mr. Bray's deputy for three years, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Bray has received his commission as postmaster of Grand Forks and will take charge at once.

American Tips Too Large.

Frenchman—Vat you gif zat wataire?

American—I gave the waiter half a dollar.

Frenchman—Mon dieu! Zat ees not von teep; zat ees von bribe.—New York Weekly.

There is a man in Montezuma, Ga., who has had his arm dislocated at the shoulder thirty-eight times and his leg dislocated at the hip eight times.

A NEW JAIL.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the County Board held September 7th and 8th.

It Was Decided to Erect a New Jail, and the Cost of the Building

To be Reduced from the Estimate Already made by Architect Permain

The Red River Lumber Company Asked to Pay for Damages to the Bridge

At East Grand Forks—A Large Grist of Bills Allowed or Otherwise Disposed Of.

The board of County Commissioners met on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, 1892. Members present, Commissioners Rhinehart, Kirsch, Thomas, Erwin and DeMers.

The committee on the East Grand Forks bridge presented the following report, which was adopted:

We, the undersigned, a majority of the committee to whom was referred the repairing of the county bridge crossing Red Lake river at East Grand Forks, at the last session of the board, herewith report that said bridge has been repaired according to contract hereto attached, and your committee would recommend that the contractor Jas. McGraith, be paid for said work the sum of $800 as stipulated in said contract.

M. E. KIRSCH,
A. RHINEHART, } Com.
C. P. DEMERS,

By a unanimous vote the board instructed the county auditor to notify the president of the Red River Valley Lumber company, T. B. Walker, of the cost and outlay by said Polk county in repairing the bridge at East Grand Forks, as the damage to said bridge so repaired by said county has been wholly caused by the boomage piers located near thereto by the Red River Valley Lumber company, and to ask said company to pay over to the county treasurer forthwith the amount of the $800 so expended, and the county attorney was likewise instructed to commence action against said Red River Valley Lumber company if the same should fail within a reasonable time to reimburse the county for its outlay.

The personal assessment of C. F. Misner in North Tp. for 1891, was abated with $1,297, and the county auditor was instructed to issue a refunding order for the amount of taxes paid thereon.

The county auditor was ordered to discontinue ordering school text books, and the school superintendent was instructed to make such transfer and exchange of books in the hands of the agents as he considers adequate to the demands.

The judge of probate was allowed an amount not to exceed $50 for clerk hire.

The nw¼ of sec. 4, tp. 157, r. 48, was detached from school district No. 17, and the same attached to district No. 16, a protest to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The school petition of John E. Tice was rejected.

The amount of $75 was appropriated out of the county road and bridge fund to Emardville township for the purpose of aiding said township in completing a bridge across Clearwater river on sec. 4.

A committee consisting of the chairman and commissioners Rhinehart and Erwin was selected to inspect and consider what repairs were necessary in order to place the bridge across the Marais, in Grand Forks township, in a safe and passable condition, with power to act.

The board approved the appointment of J. V. E. Wyatt as deputy county coroner, and his bond as such deputy.

The application of B. Sampson for an abatement of penalty and interest on certain lots in Sampson's Woodland addition was granted.

The county auditor and the chairman were authorized to issue county orders for the payment of bills presented and approved for labor performed in repairing the Fisher bridge.

The county attorney and Commissioner Rhinehart were appointed a committee to secure from the G. N. R. R. Co. their consent in writing that they (the R. R. Co.) will pay without assessment, their due share of cost and benefit to their lands by reason of the construction of a certain ditch through a portion of Powell and Crookston townships.

A committee consisting of Commissioners Kirsch and Erwin and architect Permain was appointed with the view of making such changes in the plans and specifications of the proposed county jail as shall materially reduce the estimated cost thereof, and the county auditor was by a unanimous vote instructed to advertise for bids for the erection and equipment of a county jail on its grounds in the city of Crookston, such bids to be received at the auditor's office until 2 o'clock the 3d day of October 1892.

The following bills were audited

Mrs. Freeman, services as nurse at the county hospital	$ 3 50
J. E. Hertz, laundry for county hospital	10 48
Emmerette Work, services at "	45 00
C. T. Cahoon, hauling wood for "	50
Stark Anderson, services at "	2 00
C Anderson, water for "	3 00
Chas. T. Vine, meat for "	19 68
Barnes & Slocum, groceries for "	36 32
S. A. Wallace, drugs for "	20 95
W. Cunningham, milk and potatoes for county hospital	10 65
Stewart Lumber Co. lumber for county hospital	8 58
C. U. Webster, postage and express	81 12
Arny Grundysen desk for sheriff's office	20 25
Hillieson & Tweten, lumber for county road	3 07
John Locken, postage	18 69
W. Marin, 2 days work on county bridge	5 00
V. D. Carruth, express and drayage	3 85
John Ostonson, grading and ditching for McIntosh and Woodside county road	62 00
The Crookston Tribune, printing	18 00
Arny Grundysen, sheriff's fees	70 55
Louis Gonyea, serving warrant and mileage	70
L. E. Gossman, taking testimony in justice court	12 45
Dr. A. Tillier, expert testimony in justice court	9 12
C. O. Christianson, justice fees	35 25
Shaw & Fuller, grading on Crookston and Lowell townships	66 00
Red River Dalen Pub. Co. printing	24 00
Jno. N. Kirsch, work on Crookston tp. bridge	9 50
Louis Gonyea, serving warrant and mileage	2 40
J. E. O'Brien & Co., hardware	16 09
A. C. Schmidt, setting lights at court house	3 25
V D. Carruth, postage and express	12 85
J. V. E. Wyatt, undertakers fees, Gust Blomdahl	85 00
M. Watts, medicines for patients at county hospital	4 90
Job Dougherty, two loads wood for county hospital	4 00
Nils Muus, express and postage	2 85
Peter Lafaive, witness fees, justice court	9 40
Stewart Lumber Co., planks for Crookston township bridge	80 27
P. J. McGuire, wood for jail and court house	151 50
Locken & Solberg, dry goods for prisoners	4 00
Aslak Gunderson, cleaning jail vault	8 00
" " " "	8.00
Wm. Fraser, witness fees	1 15
Hugh Quigley, "	1 40
Louis Gonyea, constable fees	73 85
S. A. Wallace, stationery	8 70
Boda Anderson, witness fees	2 48
Hannah Johnson "	2 72
Alma Juline, "	2 36
Mary Sundeen "	2 60
Anton Anderson, "	2 72
C. S. Lasker, justice fees	88 35
Martin Purcell, constable fees	23 27
Mark Lampman, constable fees	7 45
Alex Robeson, " "	1 40
John Kittelson " "	6 05
C. S. Spendley, justice "	25 75
Geo. Holt, dep. coroners fees	33 20
" " constables fees	3 45
Thomas Murray, constable's fees	19 70
Hugh Quigley, " "	8 35
T. A. Campbell " "	1 40
G. H. Barlow, " "	1 35
Jos. Jarvis, witness fees	1 15
Hugh Quigley, constable fees	6 45
G. H. Barlow " "	21 00
J. M. Hanson, justice fees	11 90
G. H. Barlow, constable fees	6 30
O. A. Stortroen, commissioners fees and mileage	9 60
C. O. Christianson, drawing jurors	8 12
J. S. Dwyer, justice fees	17 35
Martin Purcell, constable fees	9 70
W. E. McKenzie, printing and stationary	126 38
Arny Grundysen, sheriff's fees	225 46
T. A. Campbell, constable fees	4 40
M. Purcell, " "	20 40
Clarence Odell, conveying Herman Nelson to Red Wing reformatory	40 34
Louis Gonyea, constable fees	31 55
Martin Williams " "	10 60
" " interpreter fees	1 00
Alex Robeson, constables fees	2 95
James Jarvis " "	1 24
Crookston Tribune printing notice	4 50
Mike O'Reilly, constable fees	4 35
Arny Grundysen, boarding prisoners	195 97
J. S. Dwyer, justice fees	46 93
Brown, Tracy & Co. two books	23 00
Pioneer Press Co. stationery	5 20
" " tax books for '92	142 25
" " statements and naturalization records	34 00
W. Watts, attorney's fees	50 00
M. E. Kirsch, commissioner's fees and mileage	63 80
M. Watts, medical services at hospital	36 09
A. C. Rhinehart, commissioner fees and mileage	233
C. P. Demers commissioner fees and committee work	105 90

Dr. Denniston was engaged as county hospital physician, from date. The following bills were rejected, they being not a county charge:

Township of Louisville, J. S. Dwyer, five bills; G. H. Barlow, one bill; Dr. A. Nelson, Hugh Galbraith, Lars E. Gulseth, R. T. Webster, Jos. Rosaen, Peder Estenson, A. O. Elly, Alex Robeson, one bill.

Major Hitchcock's Story of a Close Call.

"I was once sentenced to be blown from a gun," said Major John Hitchcock. "I had long been a resident of that land of revolutions, Central America. During one of the semiannual political upheavals I was captured by a savage mob known as the army of San Salvador and sentenced to death. In the camp of my captors a 6-pound gun was fired at high noon by means of a sunglass, and to the muzzle of this antiquated smoothbore I was strapped and left in the broiling sun to await my fate. Now, I have faced several kinds of death in my day, but that knocked all the nerve out of me. I could not see the small, fiery spot made by the sunglass, but I knew that it was creeping slowly but surely to the powder at the vent. I imagined I could hear the powder hissing with the heat. The blazing sun beat down upon my bare head, blinding me and seeming to boil the blood in my veins. I became hysterical and prayed and cursed by turn.

"The great clock in the cathedral was on the stroke of noon, and I knew that the concentrated rays of the sun were pouring squarely upon the powder. The troops were dozing in the shade. A few, awakened by the bell, raised up on their elbows and watched me with lazy interest, expecting every moment to see me blown to shreds. One—two—three—four—five—with maddening deliberation came the strokes of the bell, when suddenly a harsher note was heard—the roar of musketry. The camp was surprised, and my captors driven were back. The cords were cut, and I sat down beneath the muzzle of the gun just as it belched forth its midday salute."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Standing Bear.

A book could be written about Standing Bear. Properly speaking he is not a Sioux, but a Northern Cheyenne. With Crazy Horse, Hunting Hog and old Chief Gall he has been at the head of nearly all the notable Indian wars for thirty years. He routed the Pawnees and once killed ten white men in a lonesome canyon single handed. On another occasion he defied and defeated alone thirty cavalrymen. It was Standing Bear who under Sitting Bull routed the United States forces when Custer died on the Little Big Horn.—San Francisco News-Letter.

SHE RECOILED, BUT DIDN'T KICK.

Heroic Conduct of a Tall, Graceful Girl at the Supreme Test of Love.

Two tall, graceful girls strolled slowly along the beach earnestly conversing. They were conspicuous in the throng, and many an admiring glance was turned toward them as they sauntered to and fro. A cloudless sky was reflected in calm waters below, while scarcely a breath of air was stirring.

The girl in the pure white blazer was doing most of the talking.

"It is all very well," she was saying, "to insist that you would die for the man you love, but the sacrifice is quite another thing."

The girl with the blue yachting cap shrugged her shoulders.

"You speak," she observed, "like one who had made the sacrifice."

"I have the right so to speak."

Affecting recollections poured tumultuously over the soul of the girl in the white blazer. Her lips trembled and the superb eyes bent upon the sand of the beach glistened with the dew of gathering tears.

The girl in the blue cap smiled haughtily.

"Indeed," she sarcastically retorted, "how very [illegible]esting! And how does it feel to [illegible] y die for the man you love?"

Reproachfully the girl in the white blazer directed her gaze upon the girl with the blue yachting cap.

"You shall not make light of it."

"Forgive me."

For a time they walked in silence. Both were deeply affected, the one filled with remembrances of the past; the other her resentment gone, with womanly sympathy.

"Tell me about it, Ethel."

The girl in the blue yatching cap was tenderly persuasive.

"It was worse than dying for him, Clara."

With a quick movement the tears were dashed from the superb eyes, and the girl with the white blazer faced her companion.

"It was at Easter, Clara. You remember the dear, bright fellow I was engaged to then. One evening but a short while before he said he did not believe I bore him the deep love I should. I challenged him to name a sacrifice I would not make for his sake. With an insight into feminine character which was Mephistophelian in its subtlety, he dared me to do that which causes every woman's heart to recoil with horror. But I did it."

They had paused in their walk, and were looking at each other fixedly.

"Ethel!"

"Yes, Clara, I did it. I went to church that Easter morning, sat in the very front seat, and I never looked around during the service."

The girl in the blue yachting cap drew a deep, tremulous breath.

"Ethel!"

"Yes, Clara."

"You are a sublime heroine. Can you forget my hasty words?"

"I can, Clara."

And the little wavelets lapped the snowy beach with drowsy sound, while all the throng gazed in admiration at the graceful girls.—Detroit Tribune.

Did the Ancient Jews Play Ball?

Herod the Great was the first Jewish king who imported into his realm Roman modes of "society life." His theaters and arenas, after the Roman style, were not to the national taste in amusements, despite the fact that the former were, so to say, silently patronized by the Talmud in the saying, "Let us be grateful to the Romans for their establishment of theaters, as they keep the public from mischief, which Satan finds for idle folks." The arenas were not patronized on account of the inhuman performances given there. The favorite Jewish national game at that time was the kadur, or ball.

Whether it was played as a sort of lawn tennis or as national baseball is not recorded. That the game was not allowed by some rabbis to be played on the Sabbath is a proof that the game required skill and labor. That the game was patronized by the Talmud we infer from its not being included among those against which the Talmud opened a crusade, condemning them as "gambling games."—Boston Transcript.

The Thunderer's Suicide Day.

A young Philadelphian, who has been employed on the staff of more than one newspaper in this city, went abroad and secured a position as reporter for the London Times. When he was deemed sufficiently broken in he was sent out one evening to write up the story of a rich and beautiful girl who had taken chloroform because her lover failed to appear at the altar when due.

The young Philadelphian raced nimbly about, gathering various particulars and hurried back to the office in a cab, after getting his copy into shape. Not far from midnight he sped up the stairs to the local room and turned in his copy with apologies for his unavoidable lateness.

"It doesn't matter," said one of the editors calmly; "this is Monday, you know, and we print suicides only on Saturdays."—Philadelphia Press.

Unconscious Comment.

Mr. C. was particularly deliberate in the matter of invoking the divine blessing upon the family meals, and when the repast was unusually good this was a trying ordeal to the three young sons. On one occasion there were strangers—and chicken—at dinner, and this function was longer than ever. At its conclusion the three-year-old son drew a long breath, and fervently but audibly remarked, "That's a good job done."—New York Tribune.

Always Right There.

The man who says the weather is too hot to dance at the summer hotel compromises, by wearing a polka dot necktie and standing in the ballroom window to keep as much air as he can away from the dancers.—New Orleans Picayune.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
Sleepy.
If a man is drowsy in the day time after a good night's sleep, there's indigestion and stomach disorder.
BEECHAM'S PILLS by removing the waste matter which is clogging the system, will cure all Bilious and Nervous Disorders, and will quickly relieve Sick Headache.
Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halyor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Holvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger.	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Thursday, Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Thursday, Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 28th, 1888, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, December 31st, 1888 in book 42 of mortgages, page 17, whereby John Boden, unmarried, mortgagor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-one, (31) in Township one hundred and forty-eight, (148) of Range forty-one (41) in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $365.65, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $42.12, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $407.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, on October 8th, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said county to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 15th, 1892.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [Seal.]
By Robt. N. Jackson, President. Mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co., Attorneys,
[12-25] St. Paul, Minn.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Prices Greatly Reduced
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Summer Goods,
Summer Clothing,
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Light Weight Underwear,
AND Light Weight Shirts.
Everything in our Store at Greatly Reduced Prices.
STRAW HATS AT COST.
BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

Great Reduction Sale!
Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,
AND
All Summer Goods!
FOR THE
NEXT TWO WEEKS.
Also bargains in Boots and Shoes
and Groceries of all kinds.
If you have Wool, Shake Root, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market prie in trade.
[OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Crookston, Minn.]
A. STURE.

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AGRICULTURAL
MACHINERY
OF
SYLVESTER & FINSETH,
CHEAPER AND BETTER
Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine**. Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.
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If You Are not a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A SPRING IN A WATCH

AN IMPORTANT BIT OF STEEL THAT FREQUENTLY BREAKS.

Watchmakers Say That Sudden Changes of Weather Are Dangerous to These Uncertain Pieces of Mechanism—Mainsprings in Expensive Watches.

"Mainsprings are very much like people," said a Broadway watchmaker the other day. "They are as susceptible to extreme degrees of heat and cold as human beings. When the thermometer is hovering around the freezing point or dancing away up in the nineties the little mainspring will give up in disgust and uncoil itself and die, just as men succumb to freezing or sunstroke."

This uncertain piece of mechanism is supposed to be adjusted to meet the various degrees of temperature, but when the change is very great and comes with short notice there is nothing that can prevent them from snapping. They are made in Switzerland of the very finest quality of steel, absolutely flawless. Very often the watchmaker can detect a bad spring before putting it in the watch, either by its color or the softness of its spring. These have been too highly tempered in the making, and instead of being subjected to merely a red heat the fire has been brought to white heat, thus weakening the strength of the metal. The finest watches that are handled by reliable dealers are put through a "cooking and freezing" process before they are sold, for the purpose of testing their reliability in all temperatures.

The watch is first placed in a little metal box, which is made airtight. Then a strong gas flame is turned on the under surface of the box and is kept there for two or three hours, so that the watch is so hot at the end of that time that it could not be touched with the bare hand. From this it is immediately taken and put into another metallic box which is buried in ice. There the costly watch is allowed to freeze for an equal length of time, when its torture ceases and the examination is made. If during this excessive test the watch appears to have ticked merrily on without deviating a fractional part of a second it is placed back in the case and marked "guaranteed for two years." The mainspring is the first piece of mechanism that succumbs to the test. If it survives nothing else need be feared.

Mainsprings are, however, about the only part of a watch that the jeweler cannot successfully diagnose. They can guarantee any of the numberless little wheels or pivots or balances that go to make up the anatomy of the watch, but the mainspring has as yet baffled the most skilled makers of watches of all countries. It is not so much the severe extremes of the weather that prove fatal to the spring as it is the process of changing from hot to cold, or vice versa. Like the human frame, if the ribbonlike little coil of steel can withstand the effects of this change it may be considered proof against breaking when the change to normal weather comes.

Many people who have been possessors of new watches but a short time come into the dealer's with blood in their eyes, declaring that they have paid an enormous price for the timepiece and the mainspring has broken after only a week's use.

"That is nothing," remarked the jeweler. "We have them snap in our case before the watch has ever been shown for sale." Others imagine that they might have wound the watch too tight, but this does not harm it. It is rather the jerky, hurried winding that will eventually tell on the temper of the metal. Every good stem winder has a stop placed in the stem, which prevents the winding too tight.

Damp weather has an ill effect on mainsprings, and in England they do not as a rule last as long as in this country. A severe thunder and lightning storm also frequently proves disastrous to the durability of the spring. A dealer who took in seventy-nine watches on one day said that one summer on a day immediately following a terrific electrical storm there were twenty-one watches brought into his store within five hours for new mainsprings. The cost of a new mainspring is the small part of making such repair. It is the putting them in, the labor expended, that costs. It costs from twelve to fifteen dollars to put a mainspring in the Jurgensen watch and a little less in a Patek Phillippe, while in a cheaper American make it may cost only fifty cents or a dollar.

A man purchased a $300 Jurgensen from a leading dealer several years ago, and shortly after he left for a tour around the world. He was gone a year, and when he returned he went back to the dealer with his watch and complained: "Here's a watch I paid you $300 for a year ago, and while I was traveling abroad it lost two minutes. You guaranteed it, and I want you to make it good." The watch was placed in the window with this card beside it:

"This watch lost only two minutes in a year in a trip around the world. Price $300." It sold within an hour.

It is said that one bar of iron costing $5 will produce $250,000 worth of mainsprings.

Some springs are made in this country by the manufacturers of cheap watches. These springs are several feet long and take nearly two minutes to wind up.—New York World.

His Excuse.

Patient—Great Scott, doctor, that's a frightful bill you've presented.

Doctor (with dignity)—Not so large, sir, when you come to think that it is my first case and I had to study up on half a library full of authorities.—Detroit Free Press.

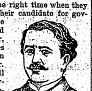
Fully Answered.

Gentleman—Riding a bicycle up such a steep hill as this is a great deal harder than walking. Why don't you get off and push it?

Boy—I just got it.—Good News.

TO REDEEM WISCONSIN.

Ex-Senator Spooner, Gubernatorial Nominee of the Republicans.


J. C. SPOONER.

The Republicans of Wisconsin did the right thing at the right time when they nominated as their candidate for governor that able statesman and eloquent orator, ex-United States Senator John Coit Spooner. Mr. Spooner will be known as Governor Spooner before very long, and Mr. Peck will have the opportunity to devote his entire attention to writing jokes—a very fitting occupation, by the way, as he is a great deal of a joke himself, especially as governor. A vigorous campaign will be inaugurated by the Wisconsin Republicans, and Senator Spooner's eloquent voice will be heard ringing from end to end of the state.

Mr. Spooner was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., Jan. 6, 1843. He served gallantly throughout the war and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was elected to the Wisconsin legislature in 1872, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1885.

What Free Trade Does.

Free trade gives to the foreign producer equal privileges with us. Upon what principal of fair play should he have them? It invites the product of his cheaper labor to this market, to destroy the domestic product, representing our higher and better paid labor. It destroys our factories or reduces our labor to the level of theirs. It increases foreign production, but diminishes home production. We cannot have free trade in this country without free trade conditions. The Democratic platform demands it upon these conditions, and is bound to have it at any cost. The world knows what these conditions are. The farmers and workingmen of England know what they are. Thousands of men who have worked on both sides of the ocean and under both systems know the conditions. To introduce them here will bring widespread discontent—revolutionize values. It will take from the people who work for a living heart and hope and home. It will be self destruction.—Governor McKinley.

Chickens Coming Home to Roost.

When Grover Cleveland was nominated for mayor of Buffalo he refused to accept unless the name of John C. Sheehan, the candidate for county clerk, should be removed from the ticket. John C. Sheehan and his brother, William F. Sheehan, declared their purpose to "get even" with Cleveland, and the ill feeling then created has continued ever since. The longed for opportunity has come with the selection of William F. Sheehan for the chairmanship of the Democratic state committee. Sheehan may pull fair, but Cleveland will probably have his doubts on the subject.—Troy Times.

The agriculturists of this country do not want more farmers; they want more people who do not raise their own food and whom they can supply. Every new industry increases the farmer's home market and furnishes him what he most wants—profitable customers. It is no fault of the new tariff law if the farmers of the United States do not supply every agricultural want of our entire population. We frame that law to give them this market and to encourage industries which would increase the consumers by increasing the factories and the demand for labor therein.—Governor McKinley.

It Is but Natural.

The Democrats are able to show that the increase of population in this country and the admission of new states have worked favorably for the Republican party, and they proceed to howl about it; but how can it be helped? Improvement, progress, development, expansion and prosperity always count for Republicanism. If this country were retrograding back to the condition of a wilderness Democracy would of course have a chance for success.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

"General" Adlai, the Copperhead.

With the Democratic party declaring boldly for free trade, with the words that were contained in the constitution of the secession, free trade, slave holding, southern confederacy emblazoned upon the party banner this year, it would not seem likely that any one need to doubt where to find "General" Adlai Stevenson, the copperhead, the southern sympathizer, the man who believes that slavery of those who toil is right.—Cleveland World.

Mr. Cleveland joined the choir of calamity in his speech of acceptance. I fear he has not consulted the markets since 1890. He had in mind the campaign prices then prevailing, and seems to have been unadvised of what has occurred since. He hadn't then read the report of the senate committee appointed to investigate the effect of the new tariff law upon the consumer and the producer and the wages of labor.—Governor McKinley.

Promise and Performance.

The Democrats in 1890 promised the country to cut down the expenses by at least $100,000,000. During their first session they appropriated $44,000,000 more than the "billion" congress. This difference between promise and performance is characteristically Democratic.—Albany Evening Journal.

Modest Grover's Political Creed.

Grover Cleveland's political creed is simple. You do not have to read all his letters and speeches to get at it. Implicitly or explicitly it is stated in everything he writes. It is this, "The country is going to the devil because I am not president." Nothing could be simpler.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

TARIFF AND PRICES.

THE EXACT EFFECT OF ONE UPON THE OTHER.

Some Interesting Figures for the Contemplation of Free Traders—The Cost of Iron and Steel to the Consumer Decreased by the Tariff.

Nothing demonstrates more conclusively the fallacy of Grover Cleveland's proposition that the tariff is a tax than the statistics bearing on the iron and steel industry. The facts are that without any exception manufactured articles are cheaper today than in 1860, and that frequently the price is less than the duty. It is also true that as a rule the McKinley law has reduced the cost of such articles.

In 1870 the price of steel rails was $106.75 a ton. Today steel rails sell for $28 a ton and even less. At the same time production has steadily increased. Wages also have risen.

Before 1883 very few wire nails were made in this country. In that year congress placed a duty of 4 cents a pound on them. Previously the duty had been ad valorem, under a general clause of the tariff law, and was not really protective. The following table demonstrates that the price under the old schedule of duties grew gradually less, and that the production grew greater year by year:

	Product, kegs.	Price per pound.	Duty, act 1883.
1883.......	50,000	8 3-10 cts.	4 cts. per pound.
1884.......	120,000	7 4-10 cts.	......
1885.......	200,000	6 9-100 cts.	......
1886.......	300,000	4 6-10 cts.	......
1887.......	500,000	3 8-10 cts.	......
1888.......	1,000,000	3 2-10 cts.	......
1889.......	2,425,000	2 9-10 cts.	......
1890.......	3,400,000	2 8-10 cts.	2 cts. per pound.

After the passage of the McKinley law the figures are very striking:

	Product, kegs.	Per pound.
1891	4,100,000	1 8-10 cts.

According to The Iron Age the price at the present time is 1 6-10 cents a pound. The McKinley duty is 2 cents.

It is shown by the preceding tables that when a protective duty was put on wire nails in 1883 production immediately increased and the price fell. This went on continually until in 1890, the year of the passage of the McKinley law, wire nails were actually selling at 2 8-10 cents a pound, or 1 2-10 cents less that the duty.

Since the passage of the McKinley law (which reduced the duty to 2 cents a pound) the price has fallen still more, selling in 1891 at 1 8-10 cents a pound, or 2-10 of a cent less than the duty. Today the production has reached 4,000,000 kegs, and wire nails are sold for 1 6-10 cents a pound, or 4-10 of a cent less than the "tax" which Grover Cleveland says enters into the price of every dutiable article.

The duty on pig iron, fixed by the act of 1883, was 3-10 of a cent per pound. This was left unchanged by the McKinley law.

This table tells the story:

	Price per ton.	Production, tons (net).
1882..........	$25 75	$5,178,000
1883..........	22 33	5,147,000
1884..........	17 88	4,589,000
1885..........	18 00	4,520,000
1886..........	18 71	6,635,000
1887..........	20 92	7,187,000
1888..........	18 88	7,268,000
1889..........	17 75	8,516,000
1890..........	18 40	10,307,000
1891..........	17 52	9,273,000
1892..........	14 00	......

These figures show a marked decrease in selling price. The United States is now the greatest iron producing nation in the world. In 1890 we surpassed England. These figures are taken from the statistical abstract for 1891. The decrease in pig iron production in 1891 was world wide in extent, and was due to excessive speculations in South America.

The figures on cotton ties are scarcely less significant. They follow:

1890, average price per bundle..........	$1 10¾
1891, average price per bundle..........	1 09¾
1890, imports (fiscal year)..........	44,621,533 lbs
1891..........	416,550 lbs
1890, duty..........	35 per cent. ad valorem
1891, duty..........	1 3-10 cts. a lb.

But Mills placed them on the free list. The McKinley law has killed all importations from abroad.

The effect of the McKinley law upon the manufacture of cutlery is shown by the following table:

	Exports.	Imports.
1890..........	$127,199	$2,381,726
1891..........	141,228	1,002,478

That the Homestead strike is not the result of an increase in duties is here shown. Appended is the tariff upon iron and steel manufactured at the Carnegie works under the act of congress of Oct. 6, 1890, compared with the act of May 6, 1883:

	1883.	1890.
Spiegeleisen, per ton..........	$8 72	$6 72
Pig iron, per ton..........	6 72	6 72
Scrap iron, per ton..........	6 72	6 72
Bar iron, per ton..........	22	22
Bar iron or shapes of rolled iron, round, in coils or rods, less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter, per pound..........	1 2-10c.	1 1-10c.
Flat rails, punched—		
Iron, per ton..........	17 92	13 44
Steel, per ton..........	17 92	13 44
T-rails and other, not over 25 pounds to the yard, iron and steel, per ton..........	20 16	13 44
Beams, girders, joists, per pound..........	1¼c.	9-10c.
Steel in forms—		
Above 4c. and not above 7c., per pound..........	2c.	2c.
Above 7c. and not above 10c., per pound..........	2½c.	2 4-5c.
Above 10c., per pound..........	3½c.	....
Above 10c. and not above 13c., per pound..........	....	3½c.
Above 13c. and not above 16c., per pound..........	....	4 1-5c.
Above 16c., per pound..........	....	7c.
Ingots for railway wheels and tires without regard to manufacture, per pound.	2c.	2½c.
Wheels of iron and steel, and steel tired wheels for railway purposes, wholly or partly finished, per pound.	2½c.	2½c.

The figures given above only govern a few products; others showing the same general results in other branches could easily be supplied.—New York Press.

Tried by any test, measured by any standard, we lead all the rest of the world. Protection has vindicated itself. It cannot be helped by eulogy or hurt by defamation. It has worked out its own demonstration and presents in the sight of the whole world its matchless trophies. Our own experience shows that it is best for our citizenship and our civilization, and opens up a higher and better destiny for our people. The day of repentance will come when we have made a change.—Governor McKinley.

THIRTEEN TOWNS

FAIR,

At Fosston, Minn.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th.

HORSE RACING,
BASE BALL,
ATHLETIC SPORTS,
SPEECH MAKING.

$2,000 IN PURSES AND PREMIUMS.

For Premium List and further particulars, write to
W. H. AVERILL,
Sec. 13 Towns Fair Association,
FOSSTON, MINN.

W A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE. IN McKINNON BLOCK.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication August 18th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry A. Bruns and Matilda Bruns, his wife, to George H. Taylor, bearing date the 30th day of October, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book 44 of mortgages, on pages 188-192. And whereas the said George H. Taylor the owner and holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth and represented by the notes therein described upon which default has occurred, due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof including principal and interest upon the notes in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Four hundred and fifty-four and 40-100 ($454.40) dollars; and whereas said mortgagee has been compelled to, and has paid the taxes upon the lands in said mortgage described as follows: 1889, $19.53; 1890, $13.50; and 1891, $14.93. And whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Situate, lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (se¼ ne¼) the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (ne¼ se¼) and lot eight (8) in Section No. six (6); also lot No. one (1) in Section No. seven (7), all in Township No. one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of range No. forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred forty-three 25-100 acres, more or less, and all in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated August 17th, A. D. 1892.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
Mortgagee

TAYLOR & WOODARD,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
920 Guaranty Loan Building,
118-241 Minneapolis, Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Aug, 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) and interest on said sums from the 9th day of October, 1886, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frederick Bleier to Francis J. Detling, bearing date the 9th day of October, A. D. 1886, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 22 of mortgages, on page 96, which mortgage, together with the debt thereby secured, was duly assigned by said Francis J. Detling, mortgagee, to Joseph Z. Perron by written assignment, dated the 28th day of February, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of March, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 56 of mortgages, on page 119; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered one, (1), two, (2) and three, (3) in block numbered forty, (40) in Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, according to the plat thereof on file in the Register of Deeds office in and for said County and State, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated August 20th, A. D. 1892.

JOSEPH Z. PERRON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

P. G. FALARDEAU,
Attorney for Assignee,
[19-25] Red Lake Falls, Minn.

We are Selling Now

For fall use a nice line of HARNESS, Single or Double, heavy and light; at prices which will surprise you. We are making a leader on double heavy harness, and invite you to give us a call before purchasing. We have just received another car of Rushford Wagons the lightest running and best finished wagon made. We can show you something in PLOWS that no one else can, and if you are in need of one and will call and look at our line of goods we can convince you we have something you want.

Merit Wins.

And to that reason more than anything else, do we assign our large and daily increasing trade. The Yankee and Scandia Gang Plows and Sulkies can't be beat. We have a few Buggies left that we are selling cheap to close out.

Good Goods at Reasonable Prices,

and fair treatment to all is what we aim, and our motto is MERIT WINS—every time.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block, - - - Crookston, Minn.

TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
FOR BARGAINS.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜
Office on Robert Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,
—DEALERS IN—
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE,
Sash, Doors and Mouldings
Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
STOVES AND RANGES
Corner Main and Fletcher Sts.. - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.
I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the
LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,
Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable
Try My New Mill!

GASOLINE ENGINES -:-
The Coming Power of the Northwest!
NO ENGINEER REQUIRED, NO FIREMAN,
No Boiler to Burst and no Expensive Wood or Coal Required. Runs at a cost of about 12 cents per day per actual horse power developed; that is, if you have a 6 horse-power engine and your machinery was but 3 horse power the cost of running your engine would be 36 cents for 10 hours.
The Lewis Gasoline and Vapor Engine
Is the Best Engine Made. One of these engines may now be seen in the JOURNAL press rooms in Crookston. For further information or catalogue, call on or address
S. B. PALMER, Lockhart, Norman Co., Minn.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

State.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Congressional.

Congressman 7th District—
HENRY FEIG,
of Kandiyohi County.

COMING EVENTS.

Sept. 21—Republican county convention at Crookston.

Sept. 22—Republican legislative convention at Crookston.

Sept. 28—Mark Dunnell lectures at Crookston.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention for the county of Polk will be held in the Court House in the City of Crookston at 1 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1892, for the purpose of placing in nomination the following county officers for said county:

Auditor, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Attorney, Sheriff, Judge of Probate, Superintendent of Schools, Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner, Commissioners of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th districts.

Also for the election of delegates to the 51st district Republican Legislative Convention to be hereafter called, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for each organized town or precinct, and one additional delegate for each forty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1888, viz:

Andover	2	Lambert	1
Angus	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Black River	2	Lessor	3
Brandsvold	3	Louisville	1
Badger	2	Liberty	2
Bray	2	Lowell	2
Belgium	1	Nesbit	2
Brislet	1	North	2
Bygland	2	Northland	2
Columbia	2	Norden	2
City E. G. Forks	4	Numedal	1
City of Crookston—		Onstad	2
1st ward	4	Parnell	1
2d "	3	Poplar River	1
3d "	2	Polk Center	2
4th "	5	Queen	2
5th "	1	Red Lake Falls–vil.	3
Town of Crookston	2	Red Lake Falls-town	1
Eden	1	Reis	2
Emardville	1	River Falls	1
Euclid	2	Roome	2
Fairfax	2	Roxbury	2
Farley	1	Russia	1
Fanny	1	Rosebud, including village of Fosston	3
Vil and town of Fisher	4		
Grand Forks	2	St. Hilaire	2
Garden	4	Sanders	2
Garfield & vil. Fertile	4	Sandsville	2
Gervais	1	Sletten	3
Gentilly	2	Sullivan	3
Godfrey	3	Tabor	1
Grove Park	2	Terrebonne	2
Hammond	1	Tilden	2
Higdem	3	Tynsid	2
Hill River	3	Vineland	2
Hubbard	3	Winger	3
Huntsville	2	Woodside	3
Keystone	2	Wyandotte	2
Kertsonville	1		
King	3	Total	159
Knute	3		

A. A. MILLER, Secretary. A. D. STEPHENS, Chairman.

TAMMANY has decided to support Cleveland.

ANOTHER cholera-laden ship has arrived in New York harbor, but thus far the pestilence hasn't reached the city.

Kittel Halvorson has declined the nomination of lieutenant governor on the people's party ticket and Swan Nelson, of Kandiyohi county has been named instead.

AN auxiliary bi-chloride of gold club has been organized in Fisher. Is it possible that there is any need for a bi-chloride of gold club in the beautiful, peaceful village of Fisher?

KNUTE NELSON and Ignatius Donnelly spoke at Austin recently, on the same day. Nelson had almost 1,000 hearers and Donnelly 200. Nelson is greeted every where with overflowing houses.

THE Minnesota grain and warehouse commission has made two changes in grain grades. No. 2 Northern shall be not less than 56 pounds to the bushel and No. 3 Northern shall be not less than 54 pounds.

THE state fair closed one day earlier than advertised on account of the rain. Owing to the continued rainy weather the fair hasn't been a financial success and it was closed to save expense. No fair will be held next year on account of the World's Fair.

The democrats of North Dakota have fused with the people's party of that state. At the democratic state convention at Fargo, the nominees of the People's party were endorsed. In South Dakota fusion was urged, but the majority of the democrats refused to sacrifice their principles to the People's party.

Query: What will the democrats of North Dakota gain by indorsing the independent ticket? They've sacrificed their principles—if they had any—and what do they gain in return?

Postmaster General Wanamaker has issued his expected order, deputizing the postmasters of free delivery cities, towns and rural communities to put up letter boxes, on the request of citizens, for the collection and delivery of mail at house doors. The order, it is said, affects nearly three million residences to which the free delivery service is already extended.

THE Grand Forks News says: "The street commissioner maintains cholera-breeding pests on all our principal thoroughfares, and the street gutters are more filthy than anybody's stables." If this terrible state of affairs exists, a quarantine should be established around the city at once and Bro. Bierly should be appointed health officer, with authority to act in the matter.

ANOTHER American poet has passed away. John Greenleaf Whittier is dead in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was a strong abolitionist and his poems and lectures did much to arouse the anti-slavery feeling in the north. Born and raised on a farm, his taste for poetry developed early, and after quitting the farm he devoted all his life to his natural avocation. He was the author of many books of prose and verse.

THE Canadian quarantine authorities admit that the cholera will be in Canada in a week, as their quarantine restrictions are not strong enough to cope with the disease. This is a terrible admission to make and portends evil for this country, as the twenty day quarantine order of the president will make the steamship companies send the immigrant travel through Canadian ports and then into the United States.

ALTHOUGH the democrats declared there was nothing in Peck's report on labor in New York, the use of it by the republicans as a campaign document has worried the democrats so much that the democratic committee has asked Peck to explain how he made up the report. A committee will then try to show that the commissioner has erred in his figures. It will take a very, very large amount of explanation to convince the people that there was "nothing in Peck's report."

THE Red River Valley News announces that the farmers institute was not a howling success. Three sessions were announced, with music and banners and speakers galore. Dr. Fish was the only speaker present. The morning session was cancelled on general principles; the afternoon session was attended by fifteen people and the doctor didn't address it, but instead went to the Commercial hotel and gave an informal talk of an hour and a half. Apparently the farmers of Clay county don't take much stock in Dr. Fish or his visionary theories. About the only thing the farmers down there had to contend with this year was hail, and the People's party cannot promise them any relief from that.

NOT being able to take an active part in the campaign, and wishing to do something for his party, Mr. Blaine has written a letter to the state republican committee of Maine, in which he briefly states the issues between the two old parties, and shows clearly the weakness of the democratic platform, wherein protection is declared a fraud. He shows that Jefferson—whom all democrats point to as the founder of their principles—was not in favor of reducing the tariff, that when a surplus was created in the treasury and the question arose as to whether the duties should be removed or not, he recommended that they be not, and that the surplus be used to improve our rivers, canals, roads, and for education. Reciprocity and the national currency are also dwelt upon by Mr. Blaine, and the benefits of these two great achievements of the republican party are concisely expressed.

THE great fistic encounter between John L. Sullivan, and James Corbett for the championship of the world and a purse of $35,000 fought Wednesday night, Sept. 7th, at New Orleans, was won by Corbett, and Sullivan who has held the championship so long, will now pass from public gaze and be heard of no more. Like three-fourths of the pugilists, he will probably end his days in dissipation and poverty. His hippodroming around the country at so much per night is a thing of the past; his occupation with theatrical troops will be gone, and no more he'll be heard of as a prize fighter; his friends who have won thousands of dollars on him will turn from him now and know him no more. Verily the end of a prize-fighter's life is not an envious one. A new star has arisen in the pugilistic arena, and the American people generally are thankful that the championship has gone to a man who is more of a gentleman and less of a brute than Sullivan.

THE Warren Sheaf says that the republicans of Warren opened the campaign by a grand ratification meeting last week. There was sufficient enthusiasm shown to warrant the assertion that the campaign in Marshall county will not be a one-sided affair.

THE stars and stripes have been planted at the nearest point to the north pole yet reached by civilized man. Lieut. Peary, who has just returned to St. Johns, N. F. reports that on July 4th he reached the 82d parallel, where further progress was stopped by open water, which they named Indepence Bay. Accompanied by three eskimos and sixteen dogs he made a journey of 1300 miles and was almost worn out on his return to the ship.

THE Iowa Liberal Republican is the name of a paper just started at Sioux City, Iowa, as an anti-prohibition organ. It declares that prohibition in Iowa is a failure and is "sapping the strength of the Republican party." It further says that the liberal republicans "believe prohibition should be replaced by a system of license, with local option, which would give each city and town either prohibition or license at their local elections, according as the majority of their own voters desire." There isn't much hope of repealing the prohibition law in Iowa, but as a matter of fact, it might as well be and local option substituted, because in the river towns and cities, where the sentiment is against it, it is not enforced, but in the interior portion and among the farmers, where the sentiment is in favor of prohibition, the law is rigidly enforced. And this is about all there is to the prohibition law in any state. If the sentiment of the majority of the people in any community is in favor of prohibition the law is enforced, otherwise it is not.

W. A. Flemming in Brainerd Dispatch: I want to make a prediction, and it is this: Harrison will carry every northern state except two, New Jersey and Montana, and one southern state, West Virginia, and will of course be re-elected. I believe that, with the Democrats, it will be another Greely campaign over again, and for but the same reason. Then thousands of democrats were so thoroughly disgusted with their party for endorsing Greely, that they either did not vote at all or voted for Grant.

Today all over the north may be found Democrats, who are on the eve of revolt against Cleveland, because through him their party had been caught in the southern free trade net, and they will not have it. They believe in letting well enough alone. They know that free trade means ruin to American industries, the closing of our shops, mills and factories. They are for American homes and American labor first. They are for letting the foreign manufacturer stop at home with his wares. They see that the more workshops we have, giving constant employment and paying good wages, the better it is for the country. And they are not going to establish free trade here in America.

The Election Tickets.

The election tickets which will be used this fall under the new voting system will be unwieldy things. Each voter will vote two tickets. One will be a white ticket, on which will be the names of all the candidates for electors and state officers of all four parties. The other will be a blue ticket and will contain the names of all candidates for congress, district judge, legislative and county officers. Each voter will prepare his ticket after he reaches the election booth and an X must be placed after every candidate voted for. Each ticket will contain about 70 names and will be about 32 inches long. Voters should carefully consider the merits of all candidates and decide whom to vote for before going to the polls. Then the task of casting a ballot is an easy one and can be done in a minute.

Merely an Empty Honor.

Warren Sheaf: Wm. F. Kelso, the bonanza farmer of Kittson county, was nominated for congress in this district by the democrats at their congressional convention at Crookston. Of course, Mr. Kelso has not the least bit of show to get there this fall, the nomination being merely an empty honor. He will, however, get a big alliance support in the northern counties and will cut into the vote of the populist candiate, Mr. Boen, in great shape. He is as good an alliance man as Boen is, and a far abler man, too, but neither of them are built for congress.

A COUNTY JAIL.

At their last meeting the county commissioners decided to erect a county jail and have advertised for bids for the construction of a building in accordance with plans now on file in the auditor's office. The specifications will be changed so as to reduce the cost of the building to $17-000 or $18,000. The specifications on file call for a $22,000 building. The jail will be built on the court house grounds, and will be steam-heated, and fitted with all the modern improvements. One reduction in the cost of the building will be in putting in steel cells on the lower floor only. The cells of the upper floor will be the ordinary cells that are now in use in the old jail. The court house will be heated by steam from the boilers in the jail. Although it costs the county no more to board at Moorhead than it does here, there is a heavy expense entailed on the county in the way of transportation, sheriff's fees and mileage in taking prisoners to the Clay county jail, and the sum which can be saved the county in this respect will go a long ways toward paying for a jail of our own.

TWO YEARS AGO AND NOW.

Minneapolis Tribune. Two years ago "Dr." Fish, editor of the Donnelly campaign organ, wrote to Knute Nelson, now Republican nominee for governor, petitioning Nelson to become the Alliance gubernatorial nominee. Fish offered to subscribe $1,000 to Nelson's campaign fund and raise $25,000 by subscription. Nelson declined.

The Donnelly-Fish organ now devotes two or three columns in each issue to charges against Nelson and his record. But the date of everyone of the alleged acts for which the Donnelly-Fish organ brings rhetorical indictment was before "Doc" Fish wrote his famous letter to Nelson! Knute Nelson's record was an open book long before Donnelly and Fish begged him to become their candidate, and "Doc" Fish addressed Nelson in that letter as one who was always true to the masses.

What, then, is worth the scandalous trash which the Fish organ now publishes? Every charge made against Knute Nelson's record was for acts or alleged acts which took place before 1890, and in 1890 Fish, under Donnelly's instructions, endeavored to make Nelson the Farmer Alliance candidate, and pledged him the support of the Great West's alleged "15,000 clientage."

Not only did the Donnelly-Fish wing of the Alliance want Knute Nelson to head the farmers' ticket, but the Baker-Hompe-Hall faction did the same. The latter Alliance leaders despatched a committee to wait on Nelson in person. They knew his record and indorsed it. They recognized in him a representative of the farmers and the masses, and desired the power of his name and popularity to get them into political power.

The farmers and workingmen of Minnesota recognize that Knute Nelson, the Republican and common man's friend from 1870 to 1890, is Knute Nelson the Republican leader and representative of the masses in 1892, and they will vote accordingly.

Two Pictures.

Minneapolis Tribune: The fifty-second congress, with its 158 democratic majority, the largest majority which any party has enjoyed since the war, made these pledges to the people:

(1). To repeal the McKinley tariff.
(2) To carry free coinage of silver.
(3) To kill the "reciprocity fraud."
(4) To repeal the bounty on sugar.
(5) To stop the subsidies for ocean mail.
(6) To cut down appropriations $100,000,000.

This democratic majority of 158, after eight months of prolonged session and faithful salary drawing, fulfilled the pledges as follows:

(1) Made no attempt.
(2) Split its vote and did nothing.
(3). Made no attempt.
(4) Made no attempt.
(5) Made no attempt.
(6) Increased the appropriations $44,232,870.

A Picture by the President's Wife.

"A White House Orchid," an exquisite painting on porcelain of a lovely bunch of orchids grown in the White House, executed by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison with the superior skill for which she is noted, has been reproduced in the highest style of modern art, and so perfectly—to the faintest tint of color, and even to the peculiar texture of the porcelain—that it is impossible to distinguish the copy from the original. Demorest's Family Magazine has the honor of being the medium through which this unique picture is offered to the mothers, wives and daughters of America, to whom it is lovingly dedicated. These superb reproductions of Mrs. Harrison's fine picture—the only one ever painted by a President's wife for the public—are the same size as the original (11½x15 inches), and with each number of Demorest's for October, one of these wonderful pictures is to be presented free. Twenty cents a single copy (including a "White House Orchid," or $2 a year. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Budget of Interesting News and Gossip from the Village of McIntosh.

Obediah Dingle, of Fosston, Writes His First Letter to the Journal.

Fosston Ripples

By way of introduction to the readers of the JOURNAL, I will venture a brief synopsis of our thriving village, its situation, surroundings, business establishments etc. Situated as we are in one of the most prosperous agricultural districts in northern Minnesota, known as the Thirteen Towns, at the terminus of the Crookston and Fosston branch of the Great Northern railroad, forty-six miles southeast of Crookston in Polk county and a few miles from the reservation boundary, bordered on the northeast and south by heavy belts of hard and soft wood timber intermingled with pine, spruce and tamarac, dotted with numerous lakes which abound in fish, fowl and other game. A more suitable place for the sportsman, tourist or enteprising farmer would be difficult to locate. And well has nature's advantages been realized by the thrifty pioneer, as the numerous farm houses in all directions will bear testimony.

Our village is composed of the following establishments; three grain elevators, three hotels, six general stores including O. L. Larson's mammoth forty by eighty dry goods establishment, two restaurants, two meat markets, two millinery stores, two hardware stores, three blacksmith shops, six saloons, bakery, bank, newspaper, drug store, feed store, three farm machinery firms, furniture store, harness shop, shoe shop, barber shop, photograph gallery, flour mill, lumber yard, plaining mill, three churches, a graded school, fire engine and engine house, jail, opera hall, council rooms, two jewelers, livery barn, tailor, laundry, three lawyers, doctor, brass and string bands, depot, postoffice, and about fifty dwelling houses.

A rew rods south of the depot is the northern boundary of the race course where are situated the agricultural hall, grand stand, music and judges' stands and other buildings pertaining to the agricultural fair which takes place the 5th, 6th and 7th of October, and to which a cordial invitation is extended to the public in general to take part in and witness the different displays, games, races, political discussions, etc. OBADIAH DINGLE.

McIntosh Items.

Threshing is now in full blast and every available rig is in operation, Wheat don't yield as well as expected. Averaging from 14 to 17 bushels per acre, and low grade at that. But oats and barley is a good crop.

Attorney-at-Law Bratland returned a few days since, from a long absence to Red River, where he has been attending to his farming interests. He brought a fine span of horses with him.

Gunder Horst of Grand Forks, has opened up his store in McEachran's block and Andrew Haug, who has been employed as head clerk, may now be found behind the counter. Andrew is still troubled by those corns, but gets there just the same.

Assistant State Boiler Inspector George Candee of Fertile passed through town last Saturday, on his homeward tour of inspection through Winger, Knute and Garden Townships. Mr. Candee thoroughly understands his business, and won't leave any unsafe boilers in the field.

Rev. S. Stone of Clearwater Minn., preached in the school house last Sabbath, to a very large and enthusiastic audience. He proved to be an eloquent speaker, and delivered a pleasing sermon, that was listened to with close attention by all. The Rev. gave thorough satisfaction and may probably become the future pastor of the McIntosh and Fosston Congregational churches, as our former pastor, Rev. Northup, left a week ago.

Our merchants are putting in large stocks of dry goods and clothing this fall. They expect a good trade during the coming winter, and if we shall judge the future by the past, there are not apt be any shelfworn garments for next season. We have about 400,000 bushels of wheat to be marketed at McIntosh from this season's crop, and most of the "shiners" will be deposited among our business men.

J. P. Johnson has discovered a new way of decorating the ceiling of his store. And how does he do it? Well he has screwed the ceiling literally full of screw hooks, and on every hook he has hung a fur coat, from a dog and goat, to a seal and coon skin, and ladies cloaks from a $2.00 homespun to a finest plush. When asked the other day what he was going to do with them all, he answered, if he could not sell them at cost, he was going to give them away. I think, I shall watch my chance when he commences to give away.

New wheat is beginning to come in quite rapidly, and our wheat buyers are kept pretty busy. It seems the farmers are not going to hold their wheat, but haul it in as soon as it is threshed. They lost money by holding it last year and will probably profit by their experience.

Cleveland avenue has been greatly improved in the last couple of weeks, by plank crossings and gutters, including grading. This work was badly needed, and we must certainly give our rustling councilman Bakke credit for his engineering skill while superintending the work.

The farmers elevator is being pushed with all possible speed, and will soon be ready for service.

Everybody awaited the arrival of the daily train last Monday, as we have been informed they would commence on that day, but we were doomed to disappointment as usual.

Hans Quam is putting up a residence on Johnson and Lee's addition.

The McIntosh Fire Department held their regular monthly meeting Monday last. Resolutions were passed to join the State Fireman's Association.

J. Bridstone is in Dakota looking after his farming interests there.

J. W. Rode formerly of Grand Forks has bought the tailor shop and has refitted, built to, and will open a jewelry store in a few days.

An Apparent Impossibility.

The phrase "squaring the circle" is another way of saying "attempting an impossibility." The allusion is to the mathematical question whether a circle can be made which contains exactly the same area as a square, and the difficulty is to find the precise ratio between the diameter and the circumference of a circle. Popularly it is 3.1459, etc., but the numbers would go on to infinity. This problem has given rise to an amount of labor only equaled by that bestowed upon the equally impossible one of discovering perpetual motion.—Brooklyn Eagle.

An American Abroad.

Many Americans abroad are exceedingly annoyed at their lack of skill in the use of the European languages. After a vain attempt to make a Parisian waiter understand French they swear at him in English. But I have always remembered when traveling abroad the art of the physician who put all the remains of old prescriptions into one bottle—the oil and the calomel and the rhubarb and the asafetida—and when he found a patient with a "complication of diseases" he would shake up his old bottle and give him a dose. And so I have compounded a language for European travel. I generally take a little French and a little German and a little English, with a few snatches of Chinese and Choctaw, and when I find a stubborn case of waiter or landlord that will not understand I simply shake up all the dialects and give him a dose. It is sure to strike somewhere. If you cannot make him understand, you at any rate give him a terrible scare.

I never had the anxiety of some in a strange land getting things to eat. I like everything in all the round of diet except animated cheese and odorous codfish; always have a good appetite; never in my life missed a meal save once, when I could not get any, and knowing that "eine gerostete riendfleisch schiebe" means a beefsteak, "eine messer" a knife, and "eine gabel" a fork, and "eine serviette" a napkin, after that feel perfectly reckless as to what I can or cannot get.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in Ladies' Home Journal.

The handsome dwelling house owned by Colonel Hogg near Port Deposit, Md., has been totally destroyed by fire. The mansion was built about two years ago at a cost of about $100,000 and was said to be the finest residence in the state.

The fire engine manufacturers in the United States have combined and formed a trust to be known as the American Fire Engine company. The trust represents the output of all the companies in the United States and Canada.

Arrangements have been completed whereby excursion trains to the world's fair, by whatever road they may arrive in Chicago, will run within the exposition grounds and discharge their passengers there. No transfer of passengers at any point will be necessary.

During the performance of a Wild West show at Rockford, Ill., Mrs. James Fisher of Durand, Ill., was shot and fatally wounded. She was looking at the cowboys firing with supposed blank cartridges, when a bullet from one of their pistols passed through her body. The entire company is under arrest.

Time to Swear Off.

The Rev. Dr. Primrose—I'm glad to hear your husband has given up melon stealing. It is some comfort for me to feel that perhaps my poor words have had something to do with his reform.

Mrs. Johnson—Dat wasn't de reasun, sah. Yo' see ob late de po' man wuz gitin kotched ebery time.—New York Evening Sun.

English and American Games.

A careful examination of the catalogues of English dealers in games shows that the popular games in England are in every way identical with those in the United States, and not a single game could be found in any of them that is not well known and current in this country.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WITH OUR EXCHANGES.

Ada Index: An attache of the Red River Valley Insurance company says: We will be able to pay about 50 per cent. of our losses, if all the notes are collected. Our losses foot up about $15,000 and have $9,000 to pay it with if all the notes are collected.—The first wheat taken in this season at the Beltrami elevator graded No. 1 Northern and yielded 18 bushels per acre. It was raised on the Wells farm.

Thirteen Towns: The leap year party and dance given by the ladies of Fosston last Thursday evening at the opera hall, was a rousing and unqualified success in all respects, all needed arrangements were admirably made, and reflected much credit on the ladies having the management in charge. The ladies took good care that all the "Lords of Creation" were provided with suitable partners, so that there could be no excuse for absense on this score.

Grand Forks Herald: Judge Montague, of Crookston, will open the republican campaign at Grafton on the 19th, inst., and at Drayton on the 20th. Other general appointments will not be announced until after the 15th inst. On that day there will be a meeting of the state executive committee and the full plan of the campaign will then be decided upon.

Fisher Bulletin: At an early hour on Wednesday night, a separator and three loads of wheat belonging to A. G. Anderson were destroyed by fire. When the crew of threshers quit work on the evening above stated every precaution was taken against the sparks from the engine being blown out of the fire box, and from that fact, it is an undecided question how the fire originated. On Thursday morning Mr. Anderson went to Grand Forks to purchase a new outfit.—H. H. Spencer was in the village Tuesday engaging men to assist in stacking. Mr. Spencer hired a gang last Saturday, and boarded them over Sunday, when they evinced a marked aversion to manual labor and "quit him cold" Monday morning.—An attempt was made on Sunday night last by some person to steal the horse of W. E. Haynes. The fastenings of the stable door were broken, but the would-be thief was frightened away by Mr. Haynes before the horse could be unhaltered.—The butter and egg famine in Fisher is increasing instead of diminishing.

Fertile Journal: Threshing has commenced in the vicinity of this town and the results, so far as we can learn, are about what were expected. The yield will not average more than 15 bushels an acre and it will grade mostly No. 3 Northern, there will be no No. 1 Hard and but few will get No. 1 Northern for this year's crop. Oats are of poor quality and the yield is very light. We shall know more about the crops later on.—The potato crop will be better than expected.

From the McIntosh Times: Several cars of lumber for the Sletten Elevator Association arrived last week and work on their house commenced yesterday morning and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. When completed, the association will have one of the best houses at this station, and, if properly handled it will prove a paying investment.—Mr. Harris of Sabin, Minn., the new buyer for the McIntosh Elevator, formerly owned by Drew Bros., arrived in the city Friday and is now prepared to purchase whatever is offered in that line.—Rev. G. E. Northrup, pastor of the Congregational church, tendered his resignation of the pastorate on Wednesday last and will remove to Duluth. His resignation was accepted to take effect October 1st.—The special school meeting held last Saturday evening selected the Haaven or Hoaas site for the new school building. The new site, which is to be three hundred feet square, is on the most conspicuous elevation in it the village and is as near the center of the city as it is possible to get it.

McIntosh News: S. Solberg has comenced the erection of his new meat market on the lot adjoining his livery barn. He says he must have more room to accommodate his increasing business.—Wheat is not yielding as well as expected, the average being only about 14 bushels per acre.—There seems to be a good deal of smut in the wheat this year which will have a tendency to hurt grades. Brush and timber land appears to be less affected than prairie land.

In Good Old Democratic Times.

Warren Sheaf: Farmers have had no trouble in hiring help till lately. Plenty of men were to be had at $2 per day, for common labor, which is good wages, as even our calamity friends will admit. Since threshing began in earnest more men are needed and there is a scarcity. We remember the time when we used to do the same sort of work for 50 cents a day, and glad to get it; but that was before the "wah," and during "good old Democratic times," you know!

STARTLING NEWS.

THE SCANDIA REACHES NEW YORK WITH CHOLERA ABOARD.

Thirty-two Deaths Occur During the Passage from Hamburg—The Stricken Vessel Carries Nine Hundred Steerage Passengers.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 10.—Cold facts, not words, suffice to tell that the cholera plague, baffled in its attempt to gain a foothold on our shores, knocked at the Quarantine gate again during the night with vigor, indeed a hundred-fold over any previous effort. Up to the sundown a summary of the record of the scourge on the Moravia, Normannia, Rugia and Wyoming, while at sea and since arriving in port, approximately was as follows:

Total deaths at sea 31; total deaths in port 19; sick in port 43. Total number of cases 93. This does not include those who are isolated as suspects under Dr. Byron's charge on Swinburne Island. The much-expected Scandia, also of the Hamburg-American line was off Fire Island at 5 o'clock and soon after dark came to anchor in the lower quarantine grounds. No report was expected until morning because by Dr. Jenkins' statement at the evening talk that he expected to hear nothing till morning. When, therefore, at 1 o'clock a. m. Dr. Byron reported the fact that he was advised that there were 32 deaths in a total of 1,086 souls on board and that he was going to the ship from Swinburne island to bring off seven additional cases, there was intense excitement at the health officer's home. When Dr. Jenkins gave out the facts as received, this made the grand total for the five ships under surveillance as follows:

Deaths at sea, 63; deaths in port, 20; sick in port, 50; grand total, 130. The mother of the Perreson children who died on the Wyoming while she lay at Upper Quarantine, and who with her children was transferred to Swinburne island when the ship arrived at the pestilence roadstead, also died at Swinburne hospital during the evening, and her demise is included in the above summary.

Worse Than Reported.

The situation on the pest-laden steamer Scandia is even worse than reported early in the morning. On returning to Swinburne Island about 11 o'clock from a visit to the Scandia, Dr. Byron reported two deaths and eleven new cases on board that vessel, making a total of thirty-four deaths and eighteen cases. The eleven new cases were removed to Swinburne Island.

REFUSED ALL APPEALS.

Residents of Fire Island Display an Utter Lack of All Feelings of Humanity.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The people here appear to have lost all sense of humanity. They have been appealed to in the name of God to permit the oldest women and the youngest children to be taken to the hotel for the night that their lives might be saved and have refused with brutal jeers. Even since nightfall the display of cruelty is well-nigh inconceivable. After the Cepheus came to anchor two police officers rowed to the landing and asked that a letter be taken to Dr. Wright. The mob refused to allow the letter to come ashore, and drove the police officers off with threats. As it was getting dark and no satisfactory answer had arrived from the first boat, a second boat put off from the steamer, rowed by two police. In the stern stood a tall, gray haired man—Robert Thompson. As he approached the landing the mob gathered threateningly. He asked to be heard in behalf of the 200 women and children on the steamer who were suffering from

Hunger, Exposure and Exhaustion.

After several minutes of insulting retorts by the mob he was allowed to speak. He said the men on the steamer did not ask to land. The young women would remain if necessary, but the old women and the children should be allowed to land. They would be returned to the steamer after a night's rest and one meal. Attorney Willard P. Reid answered that if the captain of the steamer would come ashore, the people for whom he spoke would consider the request. Mr. Thompson returned to the steamer after saying that he would attempt to bring the captain back with him. It was dark except for the light of the stars when the boat was seen pulling back to the landing again. When the boat almost touched the landing a tall, spare figure was seen standing in the bow. "It is Senator McPhernon, of New Jersey," called out Mr. Thompson, who was still in the stern.

McPherson's Appeal.

Senator McPherson stood silent for some moments looking at the mob. "Citizens," said the senator at last, "I appeal to you in the name of God not to be led into heartless cruelty by this attorney, but to give your consent that these women and children can be taken from this boat where they have nothing to eat and no place to sleep; where the common decencies of life cannot be longer observed; where the surroundings are foul from seasickness. Wait before you answer. Think what you will be doing. Remember your own wives and children. Be manly. Do not bring an everlasting disgrace upon your names. Be men."

It did not seem as though human beings capable of understanding the language in which they were being addressed could withstand the appeal but the crowd stood there sullen and silent while the lawyer said:

"They cannot land. If we permit them to land it will pave the way for our case."

"They cannot land," the mob chimed in.

When the boat rowed back to the steamer the newspaper men who had listened to this appeal went to every member of the Islip health board who were present and begged that this horrible crime be not committed. At half past eight o'clock a meeting of the board was held and a resolution was passed that if Dr. Vought would go with Lawyer Reid to the steamer and see that the injunction papers were served the board would allow food and blankets to be taken aboard. The excitement did not abate in the slightest degree after the Cepheus had withdrawn to the stream. The crowd remained on the dock, muttering threats and swearing that the people on the excursion vessel could rot before they would be allowed to land.

Cause of the Trouble.

To go back to the beginning of the story—the Normannia cabin passengers who had been for eight days confined in a cholera stricken ship were greeted on Saturday with the promised and long-hoped-for relief in the shape of the Stonington, to which vessel they were transferred that evening. On Sunday they were to go to Fire island, which, through Governor Flower's generosity, had been secured, with all its houses and the Surf hotel, for the accommodation of the first and second cabin passengers of the ill-fated Normannia. On Saturday night they slept on the Stonington, but in the morning it was discovered that she had no means for cooking, was of too deep a draught to cross the bar, and, according to statements made, she was old and too unseaworthy to venture so far in the open ocean. The iron steamboat Cepheus was then hired and the first and second-class cabin passengers

Started for the Promised Land.

After a voyage of about thirty-six miles the captain weakened and said he was afraid to take the Cepheus over the bar without a pilot. In consequence of this the iron steamboat started back to the horseshoe bend and the first-class passengers were one more put on board the rickety old Stonington liner. The second cabin passengers were kept on board the Cepheus without beds or even a pillow on which to lay their heads. They were strewn about the settees and carpeted decks of the steamer. Early in the morning the Cepheus once more started down the bay to embark the first saloon passengers and take them to Fire island. The trip was again a rough one and after reaching Fire island they were met by the angry mob and refused a landing, although they were told time and again by health officers that they run no risk of cholera.

CANNOT LAND.

A New York Judge Issues an Injunction Against Jenkins and Others.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Judge Barnard, of the supreme court, Brooklyn, acted in the Fire island matter. He issued an injunction restraining Governor Flower, Dr. Jenkins and others from landing quarantined passengers on Fire island. This applies to the town of Islip in particular.

WILL BE REFUSED A LANDING.

Vessels Bringing Immigrants from Infected Ports May Be Sent Back.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The president is taking an active part in the fight against cholera and is in constant and direct communication with the national authorities at Washington. Secretary Foster has made public the following telegram received by him on Saturday from the president: "It is an outrage that the steamship companies continue to bring immigrants from infected ports. Say to them that it should stop or we may be compelled to turn back pest-laden vessels."

"This dispatch," said Secretary Foster, "was given to Collector Hendricks, with instructions to send copies to the agents of the steamship companies. One of the difficulties that the steamship companies encounter is the fact that a large percentage of the people now coming over are American citizens. Of course our duty is just as solemn and binding to the poorest steerage passenger who is an American citizen as it is toward the richest cabin passenger. I think that most of the steamship companies are now refusing to bring immigrants to this country and I trust those who are persisting will desist."

Mrs. Harrison's Condition Alarming.

LOON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—An unexpected complication has added itself to Mrs. Harrison's illness and her condition now is so grave that it will prevent the president from being able to be absent from the sick room. In consequence the trip through Northern and Eastern New York has been given up. Chairman Hackett, of the Republican state committee was apprised of the fact by telegraph during the afternoon. Much solicitude has been felt at the sudden turn in Mrs. Harrison's condition.

A Date Set.

MADISON, Sept. 11.—Republican prosecutors of the second gerrymander suit won a victory in the supreme court when that body decided to permit the whole matter to be argued on its merits Sept. 20. Senator Vilas vainly sought by technical means to stave off the case, but Colonel George W. Bird, for the Republicans, urged upon the court the preciousness of time in obtaining a decision before election. The court overruled all of Vilas' objections and decided to hear the case on the 20th.

Maine Elections.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—The state elections for the choice of a governor, four congressmen and members of the legislature occurred Monday under the Australian ballot law and as far as learned everybody appears satisfied with the working of the system. Republicans claim the election of all the congressmen, two-thirds of the members of the legislature and Cleaves, for governor, by 11,000 majority. In 1890 the Republican plurality was 18,899, but the vote this year is much lighter.

Three Thousand Idle.

MARINETTE, Sept. 12.—The strike is still on. The mill owners will keep their mills closed until they can run them without molestation. They will not arbitrate. Many men are leaving the city to find employment. The boom company has shut down and 350 more men are out of employment, making 3,000 in the city unemployed from the strike.

SULLIVAN WHIPPED

THE GREAT PUGILISTIC CHAMPION CHAMPION NO MORE.

The Big Fellow Knocked Out in Twenty-one Rounds by the Clever Californian. Corbett's Long Reach and Scientific Work Land Him Winner Without a Scratch.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—The king is dead! Long live the king! Sullivan was and is not. The crown of championship belongs to the Californian, and naught but bitterness of feeling and deep humiliation fall to the lot of him who was the idol of thousands of people. It was a game fight. No one can deny the fact. Sullivan made the fight of his life, but like the unconquered Napoleon the Great he met his Waterloo. Youth, science, generalship, height and reach proved too much for brute brawn backed by a list marked by victories and unmarred by defeat.

Corbett's supreme egotism and self-conceit stood well in the hour of trial. If he was nervous or fearful of the outcome, it was not discernable to the casual looker on. His every motion seemed to say "I am victor," and bravely it was borne out. Each round gave him renewed confidence, and, as he avoided the rushes of his Titanic opponent with ease, faith in himself grew stronger. Corbett's superb generalship awoke repeated applause. Sullivan's deadly right might have been paralized for all the execution it accomplished. At no stage of the game was Sullivan really dangerous, and as the fight went on round after round Corbett's chances increased in a corresponding ratio. The fight lasted twenty-one rounds, Sullivan being completely knocked out before the end of the last round.

The Corbett men are naturally jubilant while the Sullivanites are correspondingly depressed. However, they have no excuse to make and admit their man was fairly and honestly whipped. It is an instance of a pitcher going to the well once too often.

Corbett's title to the world's championship will be attacked at once. Joe Goddard is here with backing and is anxious to fight, but Peter Jackson, with whom Corbeet fought a draw, will doubtless have the preference. Corbett knows no such thing as the color line, and the next big battle will doubtless be of international interest.

Corbett for Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—If Champion Corbett cares for political honors his old neighbors in the Hayes Valley district of Frisco will run him for congress on a non-partisan ticket against Congressman Loud. A boom was started after the receipt of the news from New Orleans and his friends claim that if Corbett should run he could be easily elected.

A CHOCTAW WAR.

Politics Causes Several Murders in Indian Territory.

MCALISTER, Ind. T., Sept. 12.—As has been frequently predicted the heat of the campaign between the two parties has resulted in bloodshed. Sunday morning a party of about twenty-five Indians surrounded the home of Joe Hekletubbe, a full-blooded Choctaw, one mile south of Hartshorne, and, calling him out, riddled him with bullets. The gang then proceeded to the homes of Elias Colbert, Robbertson Nelson and Frank Frazier, all of whom they shot down. Frazier's wife and mother-in-law were witnesses to his death, and Mrs. Frazier says one of the murderous gang shot Colbert in the neck. These women claim to have recognized at least four of the outlaws. The murdered men were full-blood Choctaw Indians, said to belong to the "progressive" party. It is alleged that the men who killed them belonged to the opposing party and did the killing through political animosity only. The local authorities have issued a call upon Principal Chief Wilson N. Jones for assistance in subduing the outlawry. Gov. Jones is reported to be proceeding to the scene of the killing. He called out his "light horsemen," a mounted brigade of about forty-five experienced fighters.

It is claimed that the leaders of the gang are Mose Williams, Kingsbury Hawkins, Thomas McGee and Colbert Thompson.

Later reports are that five men have been killed on what is called Bushy Bottoms, though the report has not been verified.

An armed posse of about seventy-five men was organized last night at South McAlister, a suburb of this place, in which the United States court is in session, and the little town presents the appearance of war. Every man to be seen is armed to the teeth, and the streets are crowded. The Indians, of course, predominate, as it is exclusively their fight. There will be 200 men fully equipped scouring the country before morning from this point alone, and if the opposing parties meet there will certainly be a bloody battle.

Another Choctaw Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—The latest from the Choctaw nation is to the effect that Green McCurtain, the treasurer of the nation and leader of the progressive party, was taken from his home in San Bois county last night and shot. Indian Agent Burnett has arrived at McAllister, and is taking prompt measures to quell the rioting and settle the troubles. He will order a strong force of United States troops if necessary, and the Indian police under Gov. Jones are already in the field.

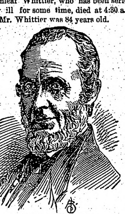
Gives Immunity from Cholera.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Temps says: Prof. Haffkine of the Pasteur institute, who discovered the anti-cholera "vaccine" declares that experiments on himself and Dr. Jawein of St. Petersburg, and Dr. Thamaicher of Tiflis, prove that the vaccine is without danger to health and that it gives immunity from cholera, that is after inoculation.

THE QUAKER POET DEAD.

John Greenleaf Whittier, Famous as a Bard, Passes Peacefully Away.

AMESBURY, Mass., Sept. 7.—John Greenleaf Whittier, who has been seriously ill for some time, died at 4:30 a. m. Mr. Whittier was 84 years old.



JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Upon the announcement of the death of Whittier the bells were tolled eighty-four strokes, the age of the Amesbury famous citizen, and the flags on public buildings were placed at half-mast.

Whittier's last conscious utterance was one of recognition of his niece, Mrs. Samuel L. Pickard, who lived with him for some years previous to her marriage. Mrs. Pichard asked him Friday afternoon if he knew her, and he replied: "Yes, I have known you all the time," and immediately lapsed into unconsciousness, in which state he remained until 4:30 a. m., when he passed quietly away. His end was apparently painless and peaceful, like falling asleep.

PECK'S LABOR REPORT.

Democrats Will Investigate the Recent Work of New York's Commissioner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Democratic campaign committee on literature has decided to investigate the recent report of Labor Commissioner Peck in view of the fact that President Harrison made use of it in his letter of acceptance. Chairman Quincy, of the committee, has sent this letter to Commissioner Peck:

> In conformity with your offer, as reported in the press, to submit the methods and data employed by yourself in the preparation of your report upon the subject of "the effect of the tariff upon labor and wages," of which a summary has recently been made public, to the examination of committees representing the different political parties, I now ask you on behalf of the Democratic national committee to disclose these methods as fully as possible to Messrs. J. Schoenno., E. Ellery Anderson and Edward A. McSweeney, who are authorized by us to examine this matter and report upon it to us.

A Mandamus for Peck.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Norton Chase, of this city, acting for E. Ellery Anderson, has served Labor Commissioner Peck with a mandamus compelling him to show cause why he should not allow Andrson as a citizen to see the figures from which he compiled his report.

FILERS HAVE RIGHTS.

Decision Affecting Many Settlers on the Recently Opened Omaha Lands.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 12.—A decision was received at the United States land office here which is of the utmost possible importance to homesteaders and settlers on the Omaha land grant recently thrown open to settlement. The decision is upon the ground of priority rights of parties who settled upon the land prior to Nov. 2, 1891, at which time it was thrown open for settlement. The case in question was the contest of Jennie Jacobs vs. Charles White and Thomas J. McCoy. McCoy and White settled upon the land prior to its being thrown upon the market, and Jennie Jacobs was a filer, she having entered upon the land after 12 o'clock of Nov. 1. This is the first Omaha case to be decided by the general department, and its full force will be realized by all settlers. The department found Miss Jacobs was entitled to the land and the decision contains some very strong points, one of which is as follows:

> It is very clear from these regulations that no preferred rights to these lands could be obtained by reason of any statement, residence or improvements thereon prior to Nov. 2, 1891. The old rule that white settlers upon reserved land acquire no rights against the United States, yet as against each other he who is prior in point of time is prior in right, as expressly declared to be inapplicable to the lands in question, to which no settlement right was allowed to attach until after their final opening to settlement as prescribed, which, as has been seen, was November, 1891.

This decision was a great surprise to all here and will necessitate the rehearing of fully one hundred cases which have been decided by the local officers.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 12, 1892.

HOGS—5c lower.

CATTLE—Quiet. Prime steers, $3.50@3.60; good steers, $3.00@3.25; prime cows, $2.40@2.60; good cows, $1.75@2.25; common to fair cows, 50c@1.50; light veal calves, $2.50@3.75; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.50@2.00; feeders, $1.60@2.25; bulls, $1.00@1.50.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $3.50@4.25; lambs, $3.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 125; cattle, 1200; no calves, no sheep, 8 horses.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12, 1892.

WHEAT—May close, 78¾c; September opening, 70⅜c; highest, 70⅜c; lowest, 70⅛c; closing, 70⅛c; December opening, 72¼c; highest, 72¼c; lowest, 71¾@72c; closing 72c. On track—No. 1 hard, 75@77c; No. 1 Northern, 71@74c; No. 2 Northern, 65@68c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—December, 77c; May, 82¾c.
CORN—October, 48¾c; May, 51¼c.
OATS—October, 34¾c; May, 37¾c.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—December, 76¼c; May, 81¼c.
CORN—October, 48c; May, 50¾c.
OATS—October, 34¼c; May, 37¼c.

HISTORY OF SHAVING

ONCE UPON A TIME ALL MEN EVERYWHERE WORE BEARDS.

Alexander of Greece Is Said to Have Been the First Barber—Beards Have Been Common During the History of Earliest Races—Some Remarks.

TO THE EDITOR—Can you tell us when shaving came into fashion, also something of the history of beards? BROWN AND JONES.

This question is apropos. At this period, when the Nineteenth century is coming to the end of the division, the fire has been put out in the box and old father time has reversed the wheels and put on the brakes, it is particularly fitting that somebody, either Brown or Jones or both, should arise and put this question. It is a fin de siecle question.

The first instance of shaving originated from the necessities of war. In the late autumn of the year 800 B. C., the Macedonians got their crops in early, and after the celebration of the harvest home things got pretty uninteresting in Macedonia. It was too cold to fish and too warm to skate, and the prospect for the Macedonian on pleasure bent when he fired up the baseburner and reflected that skates hadn't been invented yet was not a happy one.

Things continued to drag on until Thanksgiving time, 800 B. C., when the Macedonians got together, sailed down on the Greeks and did them battle. The Greeks got the worst of it, and for no other reason than that they sported long, flowing beards. The marauding Macedonians grabbed these Grecian ornaments and yanked the poor Greek forty ways for Sunday, leaving him a howling mass on the ground. It was this incident that probably gave rise to the couplet:

When Greek meets Macedonian
Then comes the tug of beard.

An old veteran by the name of Alexander saw at once the weak point of the Grecian forces and he called in a loud voice, "Off with every beard!" That settled it. The next day a committee called on the army with a ripsaw and a bucket of salve and amputated every beard in sight. This is an account of the first shave known to history. The record of the first barbering is a frontlet of curls made for a princess in the east 3,000 years ago, now in the British museum. Homer has the first reference to the razor in the Eighth century, B. C. He says, with some feeling:

Death or life stands on a razor's edge.

After the rape of the beards of the Grecian army shaving became popular with some, but not until a much later day, and when Greece had started down the toboggan slide of adversity, did it become general. In fact it is a well known fact among historians that the fashion of smooth faces among the men has marked the effeminacy, weakness and final downfall of all nations. The Romans were always partial to beards until the Roman empire became too big for its clothes and acquired a swagger, when Hadrian set the example of a smooth chin in 101 A. D. and gave the Roman barbers a boom. The first mention of barbers is by Pliny. Somewhere along about 296 B. C. Scipio Africanus took a jaunt to Sicily and there saw some barbers. They pleased him, and he brought 200 back to Rome and had his beard taken off.

Scipio was a good deal of a Ward McAllister in his day, and the Roman swells rapidly followed suit. After that it got to be a common sight in Rome for a row of men to sit until 12 o'clock Saturday night and listen for "Next!" But this was only among the Four Hundred. The bone and sinew of the Roman republic swore by their beards. All through the orient short hair and beardless chins have always meant a condition of mourning and servitude. A long beard was priceless, and the Mohammedans still swear by their beards. The prophet Ezekiel, as early as 585 B. C., was directed to take a barber's razor upon his head and upon his beard in sign of the ruin to come upon Israel.

The men were set free, but were ashamed to go to David with any of their beard gone. He found them, however, and sent them on a vacation to let their beards grow out. An old Greek, known among his friends as Zoilius, who lived in 800 B. C., and was dropped off a precipice for criticising Homer, had a very long beard, and so solicitous was he that long hair on his head might detract from the strength of the beard that he kept his noddle clean shaven. After Thomas More had taken leave of his daughter at the foot of the scaffold, in 1535, his chief anxiety was that the headsman might injure his beard.

The finest beard on record belonged to Gillaume the priest, bishop of Clermont, who founded the college for Jesuits at Paris late in the Eighteenth century. This beard was long, wavy and soft as silk. But his beard was his downfall. His brother bishops became jealous of it, and decided that it must come off. This was decreed at a secret council, and the next morning when the priest entered the chapel three men met him with soap, hot water, a razor and shears and laid hold of him. He broke away, skedaddled and took refuge in a castle, where he died of vexation.

The only exceptions where beards have not been considered as advantageous appurtenances were among the Germans, the Egyptians and in the early colonial days among the Puritans. The ancient German youth was not allowed to shave until he had slain an enemy in battle, and among the New England Puritans long beards were sometimes forcibly reaped, because the idea prevailed that pride lurked behind a venerable beard. It was not until the beginning of the present century that the long beard went entirely out of fashion. Since then smooth faces have been on the increase, and any person who will take the trouble to notice the men who pass a given point for an hour on any of the busy streets of Chicago will see but a very few long beards. It is not improbable that in another century, if the beard is continually cropped, the long beard will no longer grow and will become a thing of history and story books.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A SOLDIER'S SECRET

BY CAPT. CHARLES KING, U.S.A.

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Nita Guthrie, a St. Louis girl, is visiting the family of Surgeon Holden, in the camp of the Twelfth cavalry, in Arizona. Captain Rolfe, an officer of the Twelfth, proposes and is rejected. An old love affair is in the way. Nita swoons over some mysterious apparition on the eve of her departure for home. II—After Nita leaves camp Dr. Holden tries to unearth the mystery of her swoon. He suspects that Sergeant Ellis, a recent recruit, and a man with a history, had some connection with it. III—Lieutenant "Curly" Brewster, another officer of the Twelfth, is in love with Winifred Berrien, the daughter of Major Berrien. Captain Rolfe lights upon evidence that another woman claims Brewster's devotion. IV—The society at the fort gives a hop, and Mrs. Knowles, a married flirt from a near by town, makes a scene with Brewster, at which Major Berriam and Winifred are mystified and indignant. V—Before Brewster can explain to Winifred about the Khowles woman his troop is ordered to march against the Sioux Indians in Dakota. VI—Major Berrien hears some gossip about Brewer's relations to Mrs. Knowles and bars the lover out from a parting word with Winifred.

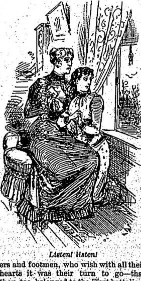
[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER VII.

Daylight at last, but the sun is hidden in banks of dripping mist. Daylight, wan and chill and comfortless, and the bleary lamps still smoke and flicker about the parade. Daylight, yet without one spark of gladness. Even the birds huddle in the shelter of the autumn foliage, now so crisp and brown, and not so much as a chirp is heard. All around the big quadrangle night lamps are still aglow within the shaded windows, telling of sleepless vigil, of pallid cheeks and tear dimmed eyes. Only in the barracks of the men or the lively dens of the bachelor subalterns do the windows blaze, uncurtained, undismayed. There no silently weeping wives, no clinging, sobbing little ones, crying "because mamma cries," yet little dreaming for what cause, no thought of "What will come to these should I never return?" daunt the spirit of the soldier. There all voices are ringing with eagerness, even exultation, as the men brace on their woven cartridge belts and toss over their brawny shoulders carbine slings and the straps of canteen and haversack, and then come streaming forth upon the galleries muffled to the chin in the blue cavalry overcoats.

Out on the parade the trumpeters are gathered under the moist folds of the flag, awaiting the signal to sound "assembly," and now the band comes marching in through the morning mist, and the adjutant strides forth from the office door. Merrily, briskly the stirring peal bursts from the bells of the brazen trumpets. Promptly the blue overcoats leap into ranks. Sharply they face to the left; and the stern voices of the sergeants can be heard calling the rolls—the "here," "here," of the men responding in animation and hilarity sometimes so marked as to call forth a frown of rebuke. The troop commanders and their subalterns have hastened to their company grounds. The major has just come forth from his dimly lighted hall and is joined by the colonel at the gate, and now, slowly, these two are pacing out to the parade. On many of the verandas dim feminine forms, mantled in heavy shawl or cloak, have gathered in the gloom. Some can be seen flitting ghostlike through the mist, seeking comfort and sympathy in the society of a near neighbor equally bereaved. Brewster turns one longing glance at the porch of the major's quarters, but no one is there.

Again, quick and spirited, as though defying the elements, the trumpets peal the adjutant's call; the band bursts into the martial rhythm of lively quickstep, and then the dripping, moisture laden morning air rings with the words of command as, in full ranks, the four troops come swinging out upon the turf and all the roadway around the parade fills up with other light blue overcoats, those of troopers and footmen, who wish with all their hearts it was their turn to go—that they, too, belonged to the First battalion. In a moment the line is formed; the carbines snap into the bared-left hands as arms are presented; Berrien leaves the colonel's side and takes post in front of the center, touches his cap in acknowledgment of the salute and whips out his own battle worn blade. No speech making here. "Right forward, fours right!" rings the order, and then, arms at right shoulder, band and trumpeters leading, Berrien's men, with quick, elastic step, with swing and life and jauntiness in every stride, march square away across the parade, heading for the road in front of Farquhar's quarters. The trumpets strike up their merry, lively peal. With one simultaneous crash the carbines are brought to the carry, and Berrien lowers his saber in salute to the gray haired colonel, whose eyes fill and who bares for the moment his handsome head as he notes the spirited bearing of the men.



Listen! listen!

And now the head of column has reached the road and turns to the left, and now the trumpets cease and the full band bursts into martial song and all along the row women are waving handkerchiefs wet with tears, even though many are sobbing as though their hearts would break, and little children are perched on the gallery railings, shouting in shrill treble their goodby to papa, who turns one brief glance, perhaps the very last on earth, and a big lump rises in many a husky throat and stern eyes are dimmed with unwonted tears, and God alone knows the secret thoughts that go surging through the soldier brain, the never ceasing whisper of that still, small voice, "What—what will be their fate if I am taken?" God alone can hear, God alone can know the humility, the piteous pleading in the muttered prayer that floats to him on high, "Oh, guard and protect them, and if it be thy will in thy good time restore the father to his helpless little ones." Ah, it is one thing to go forth to fight for an imperiled country, for an insulted flag, to stake life and fortune and hope to guard the beloved ones at the fireside, and to feel that one is battling for them, for their honor, peace and future prosperity.

But it is a thing far different to be torn from loving arms and the smiles and sunshine in the little faces, the prattling and kisses of baby lips, to face year after year a savage foe, knowing full well that, defeated, only death can be the soldier's fortune; that, victorious, the only reward will be permission to slink back to the station whence one came. It is the conquered Indian who rides in triumph to the nation's capital and learns how great and good a thing it is to take the warpath every other year. It is all well enough for the young officers, the young troopers, to laugh and cheer. It is the husband and father among the seniors, the old campaigner in the rank and file—men who have been through many and many a bloody fight within some twenty years of national peace and prosperity—men who have seen dozens, hundreds of their cherished comrades slaughtered in battle with the Sioux—it is they who see the other side of the picture, and ask: "To what purpose? To what end?"

Outbreak has followed outbreak, campaign has followed campaign, each marked by bitter losses in many a regiment, each swelling the list of the widowed and the fatherless, each terminated by the final surrender of hostile bands satiated with the summer's slaughter and shrewd enough to know that they have only to wave the white rag of submission to be restored to public confidence and double rations. Step aside now, gentlemen of the army, bury your dead, patch up your wounds, go back to your stations and get ready for another shindy in the spring. You have had your annual outing, the Indian only his first innings. Now comes his second. Now the bureau takes hold, and away go the prominent leaders of the red revolt in the annual pilgrimage, the annual starring tour through the east, and the sentimentalists swarm to meet them, and wheresoever they stop hosts of our fellow citizens throng to smile upon them, eager to clasp and shake the hands that less than a month ago were reeking with the blood of mutilated soldiery for whom desolate women and bereaved little ones are wailing hopelessly today. Væ victis!

Go on in your triumphal circuit, red brothers Rain-in-the-Face, Thunder Bear, Blizzard Hawk. Rejoice in the sunshine of your prosperity; go back to your new lodges and unload your chests of plunder, the free will offerings of your palefaced kindred. The war has made you rich. Your squaws and children revel in food and finery galore, and should supplies begin to slacken up a little with the coming of another spring shoot your agent, carry off his wife and daughters, and start in for another summer of fun. As for you, weeping widow and children of Captain Something—I've forgotten his name—shot from ambush by the Sioux last fall, get back to the east as best you can, dry your tears, and be happy on twenty dollars a month. It's what one must expect in marrying into the army.

And now the last of the blue column has passed through the western gate, and a throng of comrades surges after, every man in the garrison, not otherwise on duty, trudging down through the mist and mud to see Berrien's battalion to the waiting train. The guard springs to arms and falls in line—the guard whom Brewster was to have relieved at eight a. m.—and again the major lowers his saber in acknowledgment of their salute, and so, down the winding road, tramp, tramp, steadily, cheerily, even joyously, they go, and the broad parade above is silent and deserted. Women are sobbing in one another's arms, and Mrs. Berrien, seated at an upper window looking out to the west, is stroking Winifred's glossy, rippling tresses—Winifred, who, kneeling, has buried her tear stained face in her mother's lap. Fainter and fainter the martial strains come floating up from the wooded valley. The band is playing another quickstep now, its prelude full of vim and life and spirit, and then—What strange inspiration has possessed the leader? Listen! listen! Winifred raises her head and looks one instant with dilated eyes into her mother's pallid, quivering face; then, covering her ears with her slender hands, burrowing again into her mother's lap, she bursts into a passion of tears. Listen! Sweet, soft, sad, the beautiful notes of the thrice beautiful old song are wafted up on the gentle beeeze. God! to how many a breaking heart, how many a world worn, weary, yearning soul has it not spoken!

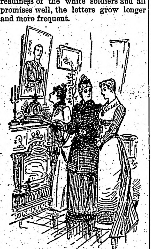
Love not, love not, ye hapless sons of clay.

It is too much for Mrs. Berrien. Brave, self controlled, uncomplaining as she has been through it all, this is test beyond her strength. Down comes the window with sudden clash, and then, drawing her daughter to her breast, clasping her in her loving, sheltering arms, the mother heart gives way, the sorrowing wife bows her head, and, rocking to and fro in worldless grief, mingles her tears with those of her beloved child.

Cheer upon cheer comes swelling on the morning air. Cheer follows cheer as Berrien's men return the soul stirring, soldierly goodby. Guidons wave from the thronging platforms. Bronzed faces peer from every window. Hats and forage caps are tossing on high. Men rush alongside the slowly starting train for one last handclasp of the departing comrades. The echoes ring to the rollicking notes of their old charging, fighting tune. The trumpets answer from the crowded cars. The sun bursts through the eddying mist and streams in glorious radiance upon the scene. All here at the station throbs with soldier song and spirit and enthusiasm, but above—above, where in mournful premonition one poor army wife is weeping over three little curly heads pillowed in her straining arms, there comes no sound of soldier triumph, no echo of soldier song. Sunshine and stirring music follow the swiftly speeding train, but all is dark and desolate now where gladness reigned but a day gone by.

CHAPTER VIII.

Letters from the front! What joy and comfort they bring!—for every writer seems bent on convincing the anxious ones at home that there is no danger and little discomfort, after all. Telegrams and brief notes have been raining in ever since the departure of the regiment, but now the two battalions are reunited under Farquhar's command; they have got shaken down into a species of winter cantonment with a goodly number of comrade troops and troopers from the threatened department. The weather has not been unusually severe thus far. Men and horses stood the trip admirably, and nobody growled at stiffened fingers and red noses and benumbed feet as they rode in long column from the railway to the agency, and, now that fuel has been lugged up in abundance and fur caps and "blizzard coats" are coming and the Indians hovering about the camps seem deeply impressed with the numbers and readiness of the white soldiers and all promises well, the letters grow longer and more frequent.



"It is my brother."

"We are doing first rate, Bess dear," wrote Berrien, "and all are hopeful that with the surrounding of the big band of hostiles in the Bad River valley the most uncertain feature of the business is at an end. If they can be quietly herded in to the reservation and induced to give up all their arms and ponies, there will be no further trouble. The health and spirit of the regiment are excellent, and, while I hope no emergency will arise, I can bet that if there should be a shindy the Twelfth will give good account of itself. Farquhar keeps us on the alert and there is no rusting. Gorham has joined from leave, so that Brewster, to his infinite disgust I doubt not, has had to fall back to second place. He and Rolfe are about the only gloomy spirits in the command, and of Brewster I see very little. Ever since the episode of which I told you and her most significant appearance at the depot in town while we were being switched to the northbound track I have not felt like having anything to do with him. How do you suppose she heard of our move, since she left the hop before any one knew of it? There were a few other ladies there, I admit, for they were still with us when the orders came, and it had cleared by the time we reached the depot.

She, however, seemed to hang on to him and nobody else to the very last. I am distressed at what you tell me about Winifred, and the more I think of it the more I am disposed to urge your instant acceptance of Miss Guthrie's invitation. It will be the very best antidote I know of—a few weeks in St. Louis society—if she has indeed, as you fear, become interested in him. Go by all means; it will do you good—do Winifred a world of good (get her some new gowns, and take in all the parties and all the gayety you possibly can), and it will be a good thing for Miss Guthrie too.

"Now, this is strictly entre nous. Holden is worried about her, and in course of a long talk we had last night he showed me a letter just received from Mrs. Holden. Of course she is all upset by his having to take the field, and wants to leave the children with her mother and come up here to him, but she couldn't be in camp and there isn't a room to be had at the railway station. The place is just crammed with newspaper men and quartermaster's people. Mrs. Holden writes that ever since the night of that queer adventure of hers at the fort Nita has been unlike herself—strange, nervous, almost hysterical at times. She will permit no allusion to it, and seems striving to forget it all. She goes everywhere, morning, noon and night, but looks haggard and ill. I gather from what Holden said that, as you once surmised, there was an old affair which may have had something to do with her persistent refusal of every offer; but what that could have had to do with her fright at Pawnee I cannot imagine. Holden agrees with me, however, that it would be a capital thing if you and Winnie would pay her the visit she urges; so again, I say, go by all means.

"By the way, I wish you would run over and see Mrs. Thorpe as often as you can. Her letters have a depressing effect on the captain. He tells me the only insurance he has in all the world is in the Army mutual, but three thousand dollars would hardly pay their debts and take care of them for a year if anything were to happen to him. Don't be alarmed by newspaper stories of the lighted skies and howling ghost dancers. Indians will dance all night on any provocation, and our fires light the skies quite as much as theirs. Sergeant Ellis, who volunteered to push through with dispatches to Buller's command somewhere on the other side of the Bad Lands, got back all right this morning and says he had hardly any difficulty in working a way through the hostiles. That fellow, I think, is going to make a name for himself in this campaign. He is always ready for anything that turns up.

"I hear that Brewster and Ridgeway have had a row and do not speak. Some of the boys know what it's all about, but won't tell me. Do you know? Now, unless you wire to the contrary, I shall address my next care of Hon. Warren L. Guthrie, St. Louis."

Then Kenyon got a letter. He was now commanding officer of the post, and was unremitting in his thoughtfulness and attention to the households of the absent officers. It was Rolfe who wrote to him, and Kenyon was well nigh at his wits' end in the endeavor to conjecture what it all meant.

"You remember my saying I could find that stolen picture if I could but have authority to search one room at the post. It is my conviction still that the man who goes by the name of Ellis was the thief. He had a lock box at the post-office in town, number twenty-three, and letters have been forwarded to him here by the postmaster, two of which were not addressed to Sergeant Ellis or to G. B. Ellis, Twelfth cavalry, but to Ralph Erroll, box twenty-three. When he returned from detached service this morning the sergeant major handed him his mail and asked him if those additional letters were his. He turned red, then pale, but said yes. Both these were from Louisville, as I happen to know; both were addressed in the same hand—that of an educated woman—and there is no doubt in my mind that this Ellis or Erroll has a screw loose in his record. Brewster knows something of his past, but refuses to tell. It is of vital importance to me to find out who and what he is, for I believe him to have been guilty of a crime beside which the theft of that picture is as nothing.

"Now, I want you to do something for me. A man will call on you within a few days, presenting a letter of introduction from me. He is a detective from Chicago. He has certain inquiries to make at the post and in town before going to Louisville, and it should not be known that he is a detective at all. Give him every facility in your power. Introduce him to the postmaster as a friend of mine, if you prefer it, and let him occupy my quarters while at the garrison. He will want to see the firehouse and apparatus and all about Holden's quarters. Kathleen is there in charge, and Holden has no objection, though he pooh poohs the efforts I am making to get at the bottom of this strange business. I hope I am not asking too much of you.

"I saw Hearn last evening, just in from a ten days' scout with Lane's squadron over toward the Wakpa Shicha. He asked after you and sent cordial regards. There are two other fellows here who were on their honeymoon tour when their regiments were ordered to the field. It reconciles one to being a bachelor almost."

The major put the letter down and pondered long, perplexed and annoyed. He had known Rolfe but a short time, and had learned to know him mainly through Holden. He knew him to be resolute, positive, even aggressive at times. He admired his soldierly qualities and respected his ability. But when finally he rose from his desk after stowing that letter away old Kenyon expressed himself about as follows: "That fellow needs a wife. He is too much accustomed to having his own way. I'll be hanged if I'll do any detective work for him or anybody else. If Holden wants his house searched, Holden can say so."

Two days later the major had the mournful pleasure of escorting Mrs. and Miss Berrien to the train, and as it steamed away eastward a man who had stepped from the day car as Kenyon placed his fair charges on the sleeper came forward and handed him a note addressed in Rolfe's characteristic hand.

"I know who you are," said Kenyon. "You will find me at my office in the garrison when you get up there." And stepping into the waiting wagon he bade the driver go ahead, leaving the detective to come up in the post stage.

That evening he wrote a short letter to Rolfe, and the gentleman from Chicago indited a long one—both of which would have served to surprise that calmly superior soldier not a little had they reached him in due course of mail, which, however, they did not. It was some time before he saw them at all, for when they were unloaded from the mailbags at the winter cantonment Rolfe, with Berrien's battalion, was miles away.

Getting no reply to his missives and little encouragement at the the field, strange civilian suddenly departed after three days' apparently aimless stay, and the next heard of him was in the shape of a letter from Louisville. Could Major Kenyon procure for him anyhow, anywhere, a photograph of Sergeant Ellis? No, Major Kenyon couldn't, and was very short in saying so.

And now December was come, and the air was crisp and keen in the valley of the Pawnee, the sunshine radiant and sparkling; but far to the north the wintry winds were howling about the flimsy cantonment and whirling the snow through every cranny and crack, and the long nights on outpost and picket were bitter cold. But through it all the various battalions of horse were sent scouting in turn around the reservation, and more and more the young warriors dribbled away from the agencies and were next heard of welcomed with acclamations by the savage hosts in the fastnesses of the Bad Lands, and every hour increased the prospect of sharp fighting in the near future. But all the letters to the anxious hearts at home were full of hope and cheer, full of prophecy that everything would soon be settled. The renegade bands were all "located" and being slowly hemmed in. The Twelfth would eat its Christmas dinner at Pawnee after all, they hoped. And in St. Louis Miss Guthrie was exerting herself to see that her charming guests were having the loveliest kind of a time. Dinners, luncheons, cards, theaters and dancing parties followed in quick succession. The new gowns were being made as fast as famous modistes could evolve and construct them, and Winifred was rushed from one scene of gayety to another.

"Nothing could have been more charming than our welcome," wrote Mrs. Berrien to her beloved Dick, "nothing more delightful than the round of entertainments to which we are bidden. One has hardly time to think. As for writing, this is the first opportunity I have enjoyed in three days, and we are home from the theater but half an hour. Mrs. Holden comes over every day, and we exchange such news as we have of the dear old regiment and the dearer ones who are our especial property. She is what I call a genuine woman, and I like her more and more. I must tell you something I learned through her. The day after our arrival we were in the library, and my attention was attracted by a large portrait, apparently a crayon copy of a photograph, that hung over the mantel. It was of a singularly handsome young man, and I knew at once he must be a Guthrie. 'It is my brother,' said Nita, in such a sad, constrained tone, 'taken just a few weeks before his death six years ago.' Of course I could ask no more, but Winifred and I both noted how utterly her face changed, how unspeakably distressed a look came into her eyes. We could see then why Mrs. Holden should have said she was haggard and ill, and yesterday Mrs. Holden told me something of his story. He was barely twenty-two, the idol of the family and immensely popular in society. He was assistant cashier in one of the big banks here, and one day the sudden discovery was made that in some mysterious way quite a large sum was missing, money for which he was responsible, but he could not account for it; neither could anybody else. The matter was investigated thoroughly.

"They had detectives everywhere, and absolutely nothing could be brought up against young Guthrie. He never gambled, never dissipated in any way, was a model son and brother. Nita was wild with indignation at his having been even suspected. Mr. Guthrie offered to make good the sum twice over if need be, and to bind himself for all his wealth to establish his boy's honor, and for three or four days all was excitement, and then, in the midst of it, poor Jack was found dead in his room, a half empty bottle of chloral by his bedside. The world said suicide, guilty conscience, etcetera, but Nita and others knew that he had not slept a wink since the discovery of the loss and was crazed with misery. They have always maintained it was an accidental overdose. But it nearly broke Mr. Guthrie's heart, and it was three years before Nita would go into society in St. Louis again. They went to Europe and staid there ever so long.

"What makes it seem probable that he was unjustly suspected was that the bank dismissed its cashier, Jack's most intimate friend, a man two or three years older than himself, and a devoted admirer of Nita's. It was even supposed that she was engaged to him. He had no wealthy friends to stand up for him, and Jack's death made it appear as though there had been guilt; and yet such a sum could not well have been made away with except by the knowledge or collusion of the cashier himself, and though proofs were lacking, he was discharged the very day poor Jack was buried. No one knows whatever became of him afterward, and people settled down into the belief that this Mr. Worden was the real thief. But now comes the strangest part of it all. The president of the bank was a widower who, for two years, had been a suitor of Nita's, a persistent suitor, despite her marked coldness and aversion. Four months ago rumors began to float as to the stability of the bank; then came a run, a panic; the bank had to close its doors; immediate investigation into its affairs was made, and then came the discovery that the president had been a heavy speculator and had unquestionably used the funds of the bank to cover his losses. They found his body in the river four days afterward, floating down by the old barracks, where you and I had such a happy winter twenty years ago. People say now that it was President Percival himself all the time, and that he threw suspicion on young Guthrie because he knew the father would eagerly pay any sum to cover the loss and hide the shame; but Jack's death balked the scheme.

"Do you wonder now that Nita is sometimes overwrought and nervous? Poor girl! who knows what she has suffered? Who, to see her in society, would dream that she had ever suffered at all? Do you suppose Captain Rolfe did not hear all about this when he was here on recruiting service?

"Now you ask me to tell you everything about Winifred. Is she happy? Is she getting over her disappointment? I do not know just what to say. She is always bright and apparently joyous in society; always grateful for every kindness and attention shown her; but she is rarely alone one minute from morning until late at night, and I cannot be sure. She never speaks of him; and in all the whirl of social gayety here, and the attention she receives on every side, I think, I hope, she may forget her girlish sentiment. Time will show."

Time might have shown, but time was not accorded. Coming home late one night from a delightful dance their carriage stopped outside the massive porte-cochere of the Guthrie homestead instead of driving right in.

"What is it, James?" asked Miss Guthrie.

"Another carriage here, miss. I think it's Mrs. Holden just getting out."

"Jennie here! Why, how odd! She went home half an hour before we started."

It was Jennie, with a grave, anxious face, at sight of which Mrs. Berrien fairly sprang from the carriage.

"You have ill news, Mrs. Holden. What is it? Tell me at once."

"This has just come from my husband," was the trembling answer as she held forth a telegram: "Major Berrien's wound serious, but not fatal. Mrs. Berrien must not be alarmed. Do not believe sensational newspaper reports of disaster. Wounded doing well."

GREAT NORTEHRN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West		East
7:40 p m De.	St. Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:20 a m "	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
2:1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m
FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m
ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m
GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

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Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

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Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

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FARM AND GARDEN

PEA AND BEAN WEEVILS.

Facts in Their Life History—Effective Remedies Against Them.

The adult pea weevil is shown at B in Fig. 1, with its natural size indicated at the small outline below. Its general color is rusty black, with more or less white on the wing covers and a distinct

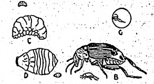


FIG. I—THE PEA WEEVIL.

white spot on the hinder part of the thorax. The beetles begin to appear about the time peas are in blossom, and when the young pods form the females lay their eggs upon the surface without attempting to insert them. The eggs are deep yellow in color and are fastened by some viscid fluid, which turns white in drying. Where the insects are abundant a single pod will be found to carry as many as fifteen to twenty eggs, but only one larva can develop in a single pea. The newly hatched larva is deep yellow in color, with a black head, and bores directly through the pod into the nearest pea.

In the cut B represents the adult beetle; C, full grown larva; D, pupa; G, pea showing exit hole enlarged. The natural size of the insect in its various stages is represented by the smaller figures.

Sometimes many of the beetles will issue in the fall of the year, but as a general rule they remain in the peas through the following winter, and many are planted with seed peas. As far as is known the insects on issuing will not oviposit upon the dry peas, and a sure remedy will therefore be found in keeping seed peas in a close receptacle over two seasons before planting. The beetles will all issue at the customary time, but will soon die. When it is necessary to plant the first season the entire lot of seed should be thrown into water, when the "buggy" ones will float and should be removed and destroyed. Infested peas may also be disinfected by placing them in a tight vessel with one of a number of insecticides, among which may be mentioned camphor, chloroform, ether and bisulphide of carbon, the latter being cheapest and most efficacious. There is an idea current that the larva while working in the interior of the pea avoids the germ, and that peas which have been eaten by weevils are still available for seed. Careful experiments conducted by Professor Popenoe, of the Kansas station, appear to practically settle the question, so that it may be definitely said that weeviled or buggy peas should not be planted.

The bean weevil resembles the pea weevil in general appearance. The adult beetle is shown at Fig. 2; the main points of difference are in the absence of white markings. The general color is tawny gray, with more or less dull yellow, and it is somewhat smaller than the pea weevil. In its life history this species differs from the pea weevil in two important points. Largely on account of its smaller size and the greater size of the seed which it infests, a number of individuals will develop in a single bean. As many as twenty-eight have thus been found feeding at once. A second point of difference, and one of great economic importance, is that the insects will continue breeding indefinitely in stored beans.

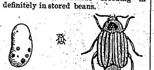


FIG. II—THE BEAN WEEVIL.

The remedies for this insect are the same as for the pea weevil, except that keeping the imported seed over two years in tight vessels will be of no avail for the bean weevil. Careful experiments with bisulphide of carbon show that in this substance we have an almost perfect remedy for both species. The foregoing facts are gathered from Insect Life, in which the illustrations also appear.

Roots for Milk Cows.

Carrots stand at the head of the list. They are an excellent food for all kinds of farm stock. A writer in The New England Homestead warns, however, against feeding them regularly to milk cows. He says:

As small a quantity as four quarts three times a day will give the butter a carroty flavor. This may not be disagreeable at first, but with age it becomes unpalatable and makes the butter unfit for culinary purposes. Cabbages and turnips should never be fed to cows where their milk is made into butter. Some feed these roots to cows right after milking; others put boiling water into the milk; some even dose it with niter, but nothing will destroy the peculiar taste in the butter when turnips are fed.

Feed judiciously and not in such large quantities as to lax the bowels. Turnips do very well as a feed for dry cows, young stock, sheep and occasionally hogs. They should not be fed to horses, as they are liable to produce colic. All kinds of beets and mangolds are excellent for cows milked in winter, and best of all these is the white sugar beet. It can be grown more easily than the turnip and will produce a far greater number of tons per acre. Chopped and sliced and fed with a little wheat middlings and cornmeal it will produce a large flow of heavy sweet milk and make butter of excellent quality and flavor, which will keep sweet for months if properly packed and kept in a cool, clean place.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY.

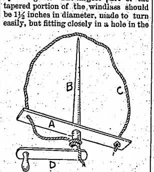
Essential Points in a Well Ordered Poultry Yard.

1. Do not interbreed. 2. Give poultry more accommodation and more care. 3. Supply them when closely confined with what they can pick up when running at large, such as gravel, lime, dust bath, green stuff, etc. 4. Keep no hens over two years. Why? Because they will then molt so late that they will eat the prospective profit before they begin to lay. 5. Select the best layers to breed from and so secure a good laying strain. 6. Watch closely for the hens that do not lay, and cut their heads off. 7. Save the waste table scraps, all the kitchen waste. Mix into a hot morning feed, not sloppy. Do not feed too much. 8. Keep the hens busy by scattering straw and leaves about the floor and throwing the grain feed into it. 9. Learn how to manage the poultry department as well as any other live stock department and mark results. A strict record should be kept of expense and profit in order to give the poultry a fair show.

Director Gilbert of the Ottawa (Canada) experiment farms, in naming the essential elements of success, as here given, says that the breeds found to be the best for farmers among the varieties tried so far are the White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, for the reason that the White Leghorns have laid more eggs and the Plymouth Rocks have put on more flesh than any others. The Wyandottes make a good general purpose fowl. The Brahmas are also a fine fowl, but are a little slow in maturing, owing to their large frame, but they make large birds after six or seven months. Some crosses make fine layers and market fowls.

Device for Binding Corn.

I use a handy device for binding shocks of corn, which consists of a strip of hard wood A 20 inches long, 1 inch thick and 4 inches wide. An inch hole is bored at each end for a rope C about 10 feet long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. A knot in one end prevents it from slipping through the hole. A windlass B is made of a piece of hard wood 2½ feet long, turned or shaved round, and pointed as represented by the figure. The largest part of the tapered portion of the windlass should be 1½ inches in diameter, made to turn easily, but fitting closely in a hole in the middle of the piece A. This crank should be about 1 foot long. In use I put the piece A against the side of the shock where it is to be bound. Thrust the windlass through the hole in the same and into the stalks. Then put the end of the rope around the shocks, put it through the hole in the end of A; wrap it around the end of the crank and wind it up until it is tight enough. Fasten the crank with a cord to the end of A and bind the shock with a straw band, which will hold the stalks when the rope is removed, although it will not be strong enough to draw them up as tightly as the rope will.—Practical Farmer.



A USEFUL CORN BINDER.

Meadow Grass.

Heavy meadow grass is valuable. If its quality does not come up to standard it may be cut wet and balanced up with nitrogenous foods, like cottonseed and linseed meal, and will pay well for feeding. Because a meadow is overflowed each year and doesn't cut the best timothy, but yields heavy fescue or other grasses, don't despise it. Stimulate it, encourage it, make all you can of it. If the field does not yield heavily harrow it or plow and harrow it after the regular freshet, so it will have a chance to get sodded before another flood, and sow grass at once.

Sow varieties that are known to do well in such a situation and sow more than one kind. Be sure to sow sorts that ripen together, that the hay may be fit for the mowers, and not part too ripe and part too green, is the advice of a Philadelphia Farm Journal correspondent, who furnishes also the following suggestive item: "I have a neighbor who last year had the best prospects for a good corn crop of any one around, but he followed old time ways and put a heavy cultivator at work severing the corn root in July, and a drought setting in just after, his crop failed to produce within a good many bushels of what it promised."

Hints from The Farm Journal.

Old asparagus roots sometimes die out or are destroyed by field mice. We usually replant such hills with strong roots. To prevent the grubs of the asparagus beetle from devouring these tender shoots we watch them and rub off the eggs and grubs by passing them through the fingers.

It is thrifty farming to raise, match and train steers for work teams. The demand for them is increasing. Teach them to walk fast. Devons can't be surpassed for the purpose.

When you make underdrains be sure also to make a map locating them perfectly so they can be found for repairing without too much digging.

The farmer who must mow weeds to find his potatoes is convinced that potato growing doesn't pay.

It pays to run the seed wheat through the fanning mill twice. The mill should be a good one.

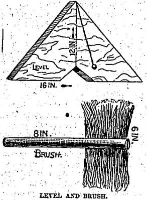
If the buttermilk be rich suspect a loss in the churn.

IMPLEMENTS FOR THE APIARY.

Two Useful Tools That Can Be Easily and Cheaply Made.

A thing that has proved useful to a correspondent of Gleanings in Bee Culture, from which our cut is reproduced, is the old style level. This correspondent says: "It has the merit of being cheap; and any one reasonably handy with saw and square can make it, and it does its work well. Mine is made of a piece of 2 by 12 plank; sixteen inches is about the proper length. To level up hive stands set it on a bottom board on the stand and block up under until the line falls naturally parallel with the mark on the plank. Any bit of lead or even an old burr will do for the plumbbob. Bore a hole in one corner to hang it up by when not in use.

"I have tried all styles of brushes known to the fraternity, from a turkey feather to a bunch of asparagus tops, and, all things considered, I like the one Father Langstroth described in his book years ago best of all. Two pieces of ½-inch rope, six inches long, and a piece of broom handle, eight inches long, is all that is needed. Make two sawkerfs as close together as you can conveniently, three inches deep from one end, and after separating the rope into strands force them down into the opening left by the two sawkerfs; drive three or four wire nails through and clinch tight, and it is done, except that the rope will need to be wet and straightened. I have two or three, so when one is daubed another is ready. To clean, put it in warm water, and whirl as if it were a top you were going to spin. The same motion when out of the water will throw the brush all out straight and get rid of surplus moisture, only it is apt to fly into your face or on your clothes; but if it is not dirty water this will do no harm. Lay them down to dry. It works best while yet damp."



LEVEL AND BRUSH.

Pasturage.

It needs no argument to prove that the easiest way to feed stock is to let them gather their food themselves. Cows may be profitably kept for milk in many instances, chiefly on ensilage and fodders, green and dry, but it is only where good pasturage is available that general stock raising can be profitable. Notwithstanding what seems so self evident, the importance of making the most possible out of the pasture does not appear to have taken a very strong hold on the minds of farmers in general, according to a correspondent of the New York World, who says:

Many of the farmers in the eastern and middle states who are the owners of acres of woodland, either large or small, by a little clearing out of underbrush to let in the sun and the scattering of grass seed adapted to shaded lands, might easily so increase their pasturage that most of the land now devoted to it could be reserved for meadow or cultivated crops. In other words, many farmers have pieces of woodland the value of which might be greatly increased by semicultivation of the kind described.

In the south, where grass has a much longer period of growth, the subject of pasturage deserves especial consideration. No more profitable use can be made of a large portion of the land annually devoted to cotton than to seed it down for permanent pasture and meadow. There is no good reason why the south should not raise and feed its own stock, and thus stop a large drain on the resources of southern planters. With more land given up to grass and stock there would gradually come better farming. This means increased fertility for the other lands and more corn and cotton to the acre cultivated.

One Way to Shock Wheat.

To set up a stack that will stand and turn water is an art which every one has not learned, and yet it is easy enough when once the lesson is learned. Waldo F. Brown's plan, as tried by himself, is to set the bundles squarely against each other and only slightly leaned from the perpendicular. He puts eleven bundles in a shock—four for the foundation, one at each end and two at each side, and a single cap sheaf. He says that one cap will turn the water as well as two if properly broken and put on, is much less likely to be blown off, and in long continued wet weather two sheaves will become so saturated as to twist the shock by their weight.

Poultry Points.

As a green food for chickens and ducks in summer or winter, some poultry keepers claim there is nothing much better than flat turnips chopped and sliced, these being at least nearly equal to clover, cabbage and lettuce, and can be grown at less cost and kept for winter feeding very easily.

Do not crowd the half grown chickens together in a small coop. This causes disease as well as deformities, such as crooked breastbones and wry tails.

Whitewash the nests and coops frequently during warm weather, or keep them fresh and clean by some method.

Good feeding will do much to increase the size of eggs; according to one theory this is why eggs from yards where only few fowls are kept are often larger and richer than those of regular market eggs.

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Proprietor of Main Street
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in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.
Best..........$2.25 per 98 lbs.
North Star..........2.10 " "
Fife..........1.90 " "
Skip Jack..........1.25 " "
Bran..........9.00 " ton.
Shorts..........10.00 " "
Call early and get your supply of feed.

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MY OLD STAND
I will Sell Everything in my store
Way Down Low.
—I am making a Special Drive in—
CLOAKS ☞ FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN.
Which we are selling at
ACTUAL COST
Laid down here. If you don't think I am giving bargains,
{COME IN AND PRICE MY GOODS.}
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Pro. New York Dry Goods store, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

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The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
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Herds, Mines | These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 63.

For the commissioner's proceedings, see 2nd page.

J. E. O'Brien was in St. Paul this week on a political mission.

J. V. E. Wyatt was appointed deputy county coroner at the last meeting of the county board.

More new furniture still arriving at I. U. Jenning's furniture store, and it is being sold at same low prices.

A. H. Yancy, traveling passenger agent of the Burlington, passed through the city Wednesday morning.

Don't forget the Republican county convention at the court house, Crookston, September 21st., at 1 p. m.

For cedar shingles, cedar siding and Washington fir flooring call on Stewart Lumber. Co. Yard near the N. P. depot.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hayes, who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Roberts, left for their home in Chicago last Thursday.

E. J. Brennan, the contractor who is laying the iron on the Thief River Falls branch, was in the city Wednesday looking for men.

At the Baptist church there will be the usual services next Sunday, the pastor will again occupy the pulpit. Services 11 a. m. 7:30 p. m.

W. D. Wilson of the Fair, returned Sunday from a business trip to Chicago where he purchased a large invoice of goods for the Fair.

The Red River Valley elevator is being moved north to a point near the Minneapolis and Northern, where the elevators will all be together.

Cedar shingles, cedar siding, Washington fir flooring, cedar dimension, shingles with fancy cutting, can be had at Stewart Bros'. Lumber Co.

Louis Ellington says that the iron is laid about a mile out of St. Hilaire but owing to a lack of men it will be about the 20th of this month before the road is finished to Thief River Falls.

The date for the appearance of Margaret Mather in Crookston has been changed to Friday evening, the 16th inst., when she will play the "Egyptian" instead of "The Lady of Lyons."

Mrs. A. M. Stewart returned last week from a visit to her brother at Verndale. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have gone to housekeeping in A. C. Wilkinson's residence on Houston Avenue.

Judge Montague has placed his services at the command of the republican central committee for ten days, commencing October 1st. He will also deliver a series of lectures in North Dakota, commencing at Grafton on the 19th inst.

Republicans, paste this in your hats: Republican county convention on September 21st., republican legislative convention on September 22nd and Mark H. Dunnell's lecture on September 28th.

J. V. E. Wyatt has settled his business affairs, and will carry on his undertaking establishment at his old stand on Broadway, opposite the Fournet block. Everybody is glad to see John get straightened out again.

Herb Marshall, son of L. D. Marshall, who has been connected with the Scandia-American bank in this city has accepted a position with the Red River Valley Elevator Company and will be stationed at Minneapolis. Herb's friends here all wish him success in the Flour City.

Chief Sullivan of Grand Forks was in the city on Tuesday looking for two prisoners who escaped from the Grand Forks county jail Monday. One of them is the man whom Chief Gonyea arrested for burglarizing Ephraim Bros. store at Grand Forks.

At the Congregational church Rev. R. H. Battey will speak next Sunday. Subject of morning sermon "Jacob's Unanswered Question." In the evening his subject will be "Religion and the Young Men," the second lecture of the course now in progress at this church.

Rev. G. F. G. Hoyt, of the Episcopal church of this city, left last Monday for Brooklyn, N. Y., where he will be married on the 20th inst. Previous to his departure he was presented by his parishioners with a check of $200, and an elegant gold watch by the Oddfellows of the city.

While driving along Broadway near Munn Bros., shop last Tuesday, August Young was thrown out of a road cart, and becoming tangled in the wheels he was severely injured before the horse could be stopped. When the horse became free it ran as far as the N. P. depot before it was stopped.

All kinds of household furniture found at I. U. Jennings' furniture store. Particular attention is called to the large variety of patent swing rockers and the combined "new flour chest, bread board and cupboard".

Mrs. Bert Bivins of Argyle is visiting friends in the city.

Miss E. D. Elkins of Chicago, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Tom Morris.

Postmaster Dawley has completed his visitations of the postoffices in the county.

W. E. Kelsey was congratulating himself last Saturday on his wife's return from a week's visit to Fargo.

Miss Emma Veronneau returned Wednesday from Chicago where she purchased a large stock of millinery of the very latest styles.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Silver's two-months-old child died Wednesday night of cholera infantum.

W. J. Murphy, president of the Crookston Water Power & Light Company came up from Minneapolis Wednesday to see how the power house is getting along.

Commissioner Rhinehart passed through the city Wednesday on his way home from the pineries. He will look after threshing operations on his farm for a few days.

Walker's saw mill shut down on Tuesday last and the employees all went to Grand Forks to start up the mill there. About 15,000,000 feet of logs have been sawed this season.

Miss Jennie Patridge who represents the music house of Howard, Farwell & Company, of St. Paul, has again made her headquarters at the Commercial, and will canvass the surrounding country.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings has returned from the west where she has been since June 1st nursing her daughter Mrs. I. M. Underhill, who was afflicted with sciatica, but has so far recovered as to be able to return with her mother.

Mrs. A. J. Abell, of Augusta, Wis., who has been in the city for the past two weeks, visiting with her sister, Mrs. Newland, leaves for her home on Friday evening of this week. Her little granddaughter, Miss Maud Elroy, accompanied her.

John C. Wells, the bonanza farmer of Edna, says that he has been agreeably disappointed with the way his wheat is turning out. It is yielding between 18 and 20 bushels to the acre. Why, said Mr. Wells, if the grain in Wisconsin had been mudded in the way it was here last spring, there wouldn't have been any crop at all.

Those who like to have a good hearty laugh should have attended the "Skipped by the Light of the Moon" entertainment given in the opera house last week. It is one of the best farce comedies on the road. The jokes are new, the songs are original, and the comedians are "out of sight." There isn't a stale part in it.

Mr. T. B. Walker is politely asked by the county commissioners to go down in his jeans and produce $800 to repair the damage which his logs did to the bridge across the Red Lake river at Grand Forks, while said logs were being floated to his saw mill at that place and which the county has had repaired.

Mrs. Bangs is still selling her goods at 50 cents less than cost. Velvets at 30 cents per yard. Felt and beaver hats for ladies and children from 25 to 40 cents. She has also for sale yet a carpet, oil cloths, wardrobe, lamps, curtains, counters and 100 stamping patterns. She is disposing of her goods at a sacrifice, as she must leave for California soon.

On the Great Northern west-bound passenger train Wednesday morning were the following Great Northern officials: C. W. Case, general superintendent, N. D. Miller, chief engineer, C. H. Jenks, division superintendent. They were looking after improvements along the line, and held the train at this point long enough to make inquiries and give instructions regarding the work going on here.

J. V. E. Wyatt: I've got 32 entries already for the fall meeting of the during association, Oct. 10, 11 and 12, and I expect about 55 horses to take part in the races.

Agent Fegan: No I don't know anything about a daily train being put on the Fosston branch. Will the Great Northern build the bridge here this fall? I expect they will. I havn't heard anything to the contrary.

Rev. Battey: I expect to go to Minneapolis on the 19th inst, to attend the state association of the Congregational ministers and churches, which opens on the 20th and continues four days. They have me down for a lecture, so I guess I'll have to go.

Chairman Kirsch: We will have the finest jail in the state outside of Minneapolis or St. Paul. It will have all the advantages and none of the defects of other jails. We visited many of the best jails in the country and got ideas which will enable us to put up a first-class building at a nominal cost. We've got the money in the treasury to pay for it too.

McIntosh Items

The streets on Johnson's and Steven's addition have also been nicely graded, and crossings put in.

J. P. Johnson is rebuilding his old store, that was wrecked during last summer's cyclone. It will be occupied as a clothing store.

Charley Thomas has disposed of his barber shop to Howard Mills, a gentleman who recently came to the city.

Miss Hilda Dahl started for the east last evening to purchase the fall stock of goods for Mrs. Jenning' millinery store and obtain the latest and most approved styles. Mrs. Jennings will be found hereafter at her old stand ready to serve her friends and patrons who have so liberally dealt with her for the past thirteen years.

Great Northern Improvements.

For about three weeks the Great Northern Railway has had a force of men and teams at work grading on the east side of their tracks between the Red River Valley elevator and the bridge, in this city, and when the grade is lowered to a level with their tracks, a side track will be put in and the freight depot moved south to a point opposite the JOURNAL office. The passenger depot will then be moved north to where the freight depot is at present. Owing to a lack of help, the company has been unable to push their improvements at this point as they had calculated on doing. They have all the men they can get—about 30—at work cutting down the Carman hill, and as fast as they can get more men they will put them to work cutting down the hill on the north side, raising the tracks two feet between the hills and putting in the new bridge. It is thought by some, and earnestly hoped by all, that the company will erect a new depot instead of moving the old one, which is in a dilapidated condition and cannot last many years more. The amount of business which the Great Northern does at this point warrants the building of a commodious and respectable depot in keeping with the size of the city.

Weather-crop Bulletin.

The rainfall for the past week has been below the normal except in a few southern counties and beneficial to corn and flax, but delayed threshing somewhat and was slightly injurious to grain in the shock. Stacking about half done in the northern and central counties and three-fourths in the southern. Some southern counties report all grain in stack. Flax harvest has commenced in Martin county and the crop will be good. The temperature has been beneficial to buckwheat, corn and potatoes.

Corn is nearly ripe in the east, central and southeastern counties. Cutting has commenced in Sherburne. The general report is that up to Sunday no damage was done by the frosts of Aug. 30 and 31, except to buckwheat in Hower county. From ten days to two weeks is needed to put the crop out of danger. Some corn in Rice county is now out of danger. Goodhue county reports potatoes will be a poor crop. Rain is needed for fall plowing and pasturage in the southeast.

J. H. HARMON,
Central Station, Observer.
Minneapolis, Minn.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

To-night at McKinnon's Hall.

Grand concert by the Mendelsohn Quartette Concert Company, of Minneapolis, Minn.

QUARTETTE—Mr. Sam A. Rask, Mr. Sophus M. De Vold, tenors. Mr. S. M. Stenerson, Mr. O. H. Rask, bassos.

SOLOISTS—Mr. Sophus M. De Vold, piano and baritone; Mr. Sam'l A. Rask, tenor; Miss Inga Lovtang, piano.

READERS—Mr. O. H. Rask, Mr. S. M. Stenerson.

Miss Inga Lotvang, accompanist.

PROGRAM—PART I.

a. Serenade, Schubert.
b. Nellie was a lady. (College Song)
THE MENDELSOHN QUARTETTE.

Baritone Solo—The two Grenadiers—Schuman.
MR. SOPHUS M. DE VOLD.

Piano Solo—Selected { - - Lizt
- Beethoven.
MISS INGA LOVTANG.

Reading—"The Raggady Man."
MR. O. HARALD RASK.

PART II.

Sweet and Low - - Barnby.
THE MENDELSOHN QUARTETTE.

Tenor Solo—Evening Rest—E. H. Gurney.
MR. SAM'L A. RASK.

Piano Solo—Selected { - - Chopin.
Rubenstein.
Schumann.
- Mozart
MR. SOPHUS M. DE VOLD.

Reading—Selected
MR. S. M. STENERSON.

Oh! hush thee my Baby—Sullivan.
THE MENDELSOHN QUARTETTE.

Tickets 25 cents.

Miscellaneous Items.

Grand Forks is figuring on securing a woolen mill.

Grand Forks is promised a street railway this fall.

The public schools of Stephen have been closed for the present on account of scarlet fever.

Chas. Bradley of Warren shipped two carloads of wheat from Warren last Friday which graded No. 1 Northern. The hazel nut crop around Warren is said to be out of sight.

A traveling man made the acquaintance of two pleasant gentlemen at East Grand Forks last week and accepted their kind hospitality for the night. In the night the pleasant gentlemen took the traveling man's watch and skipped.

THE death list on the cholera fleet at New York is increasing. Altogether forty-two have died at sea and ten after arrival at port.

THE 7th day Adventists will hold a camp meeting at Detroit lake, commencing Sept. 20 and lasting five days.

Republican Rally.

There will be a grand Republican rally at McKinnon's hall, Wednesday evening September 21st. Prof. H. W. Tipton and Hon. Halvor Steenerson will deliver addresses on the issues of the day. Don't forget the speech by M. H. Dunnell at the opera house on the 28th.

Good Luck, Old Man.

Warren Sheaf: Bro. Cooke of the Crookston JOURNAL, is an old soldier, and his patriotism would not allow him to stay at home during the grand re-union in Washington, D. C., hence he left home last week on his way thither. Good luck old man. Wish we could go too; but we are too poor, and must, per force, stay at home.

Threshing Machine Accident.

A young man named Wm. Guthrie, lately from Iowa, while working about a threshing machine on the farm of J. G. Harris, in the town of McCrea, near Warren, last week, got his left hand and arm caught between the drive belt and the cylinder pulley, crushing the bones and mangling the flesh so badly that amputation became necessary.

The Way They Do it in McIntosh.

New arrivals in McIntosh are properly welcomed, as the following from the News will show:

The band turned out Saturday evening to serenade the new arrivals at the homes of G. R. Glover and Owen Nelson, after which they all adjourned to the upper story of Gunder. Bjorgo's building where the two happy "papas" had prepared refreshments in honor of the occasion.

What Did They Get for Their Money.

The poor settlers on the indemnity land, near Red River, in this county, collected among themselves $300 which was given to Donnelly for prosecuting their case—this same good unselfish Donnelly who never takes any pay for helping the "dear people." And what good did they get in return for their money? Will some one answer?—Warren Sheaf.

"The Egyptian."

The engagement of Margaret Mather and her excellent company at the Grand for Friday Sept. 16 is the most important attraction ever to appear in this city. She produces her greatest success, The Egyptian, a play dramatized for her from Victor Hugo's story of the Hunchback of Notre Dame. The production is on the grandest scale, and Miss Mather as the fair Egyptian is the greatest success of the season. Those who relish the sight of pretty dresses charmingly worn by a handsome woman-(and who does not)- have a treat in store in the coming of Miss Mather for she will wear here the same dresses that the critics of other cities have raved about and which came fresh this year from the great Parisian dressmaker, Felix, of Paris.

Foremost among this company must be mentioned Laurence Cauley the young Englishman who won his spurs so worthily with Mrs. Langtry and who is now on his first tour of America and gaining golden endorsements of the opinions our English cousins gave him. Then, too, there is Joseph E. Whiting whose creation of the role of "Jim, the penman" in the play of the same name added luster to his fame some years ogo and made him prominent. Again comes Harry Langdon, the best known and most able old man character on the stage today. A man whose quarter of a century on the stage has been filled with personal triumphs. Among the others may be mentioned Emma Cushman Tuttle who has the reputation of never having done anything badly, Mrs Sol Smith who needs no introduction to American play goers. Out of a list of a score more, for the organization numbers 25 people, are taken the names of Erskine Lewis, Royden Erlynne, Bartly Cushing, Robert D" Leon, Thomas Reynolds, George A. Dalton and R. F. Runyon. The engagement is by all odds the event of the year in dramatic circles and from the prodigously large advance sale it is sure that the house will be crowded as it should be. Prices for this engagement will be 25, 50, 75 1.00 and 1.25. Seats are now on sale at Tom Morris' and those desiring good seats should make haste and secure them in advance.

"Still They Come."

THE importers and jobbers are sending along the goods as if there was no end to room and no end to goods at the other end. Let them come, we will find place somewhere. We will not "stand and hold them," that's certain. You may hold a part if you want to.

BLANKETS. Maybe you would like "to have and to hold" a pair or two of Blankets. Eight qualities in gray, from $1 to $18 per pair, would pay you to hold and to use these cool nights, a good investment upon the "have your cake and eat it plain." There are a lot of White Blankets. A very few dollars would give you a lien for life on some fine soft Blankets.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' natural ribbed, silk plated, combination suits are now in stock (just the kind for this weather.) They are the best shape and finish we know of, sizes 2 to 5, price $2.25. A new line of fine ribbed, heavy weight cotton shirts and pants from 60c to 75c.

DRESS GOODS. This stock is now very strong New styles come along almost daily—too fast to keep our trade posted. They know we always have the goods to show when asked for.

SMYRNA RUGS.

New lot just opened, new colorings.

SIZES.		SIZES.	
18x34	$1 75	21x45	$2 50
36x54	3 74	30x60	4 50
36x72	6 50	40x84	10 50

All goods are marked in plain figures.
It costs nothing to see them.

Fontaine & Anglim.

IT MEANS BUSINESS.

I have never been so busy as at present, which speaks well for the manner in which my business is conducted. There is no friction. Mistakes do not pay, so I do not provide for them. I am giving satisfaction to all my customers. That means I am giving Prompt Service, Low Prices and Good Work. I have the handsomest and best selected stock, and if business is what I expect it to be this fall,

GOODS MUST MOVE.

C. H. SAAKE, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler-

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. COUNTY OF POLK ss. In Probate Court, Special Term Sept. 13th, 1892. In the matter of the estate of Erdras Roux, deceased: On reading and filing the petition of Onezime Noel, administrator of the estate of Esdras Roux, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Monday the 10th day of October. A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

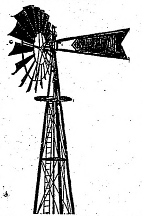
Dated at Crookston the 13th day of September A. D. 1892. By the Court,
C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

25c. for a box of Beecham's Pills worth a guinea.

THE IMPERIAL



All Steel Windmill,

Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.

We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
ANTI-FREEZING
FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.

CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,

Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

E. D. SCHREADER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Horse Dentistry a Specialty.

All Calls receive Prompt Attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

If You Want to Hear
The Best Speech
In This Campaign

Polk County Journal.

Hear
MARK H. DUNNELL
At Opera House
Next Wednesday
Evening.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1892. NO. 23

WHAT $100 WILL DO!

WHY NOT KEEP HOUSE?

PARLOR.

Brussels Carpet, full spring Lounge	$ 6.50
Patent Swing Rocker	7.75
Rattan Rocker	3.85
20 yds Best all wool Carpet	13.50
Oak Center Table with Shelf	3.00
Pair window blinds	90
	$35.50

BED ROOM.

Large, showy, antique Ash Suit	$16.75
Spring Mattress	5.50
Pair 6-lb. Feather Pillows	2.50
Pair extra cotton-filled Quilts	3.75
15 yds Carpet	6.50
	$35.00

DINING ROOM.

Six-foot oval or square Table		$ 4.75
Six high back Dining Chairs		6.50
One Oak Sideboard, large mirror		18.75
		$30.00
Kitchen Table	$1.75	
Four Kitchen Chairs	1.65	—$3.40

Here are the Figures:

Parlor Furniture	$ 35.50
Bed Room Furniture	35.00
Dining Room Furniture	30.00
Kitchen Furniture	3.40
	$103.90
Cash Discount	3.90
Total,	$100.00

Crookston Furniture Co.

LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.
CITY OF CROOKSTON.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in Barrette's addition to the city of Crookston to be present at a regular meeting of the city council to be held on Tuesday evening, October 11th, 1892, and state cause if any there be why said addition should not be vacated by the city of Crookston.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
]19-25]

Wanted.

A good, steady boy to learn the printing business. Apply at the JOURNAL office.

N. P. R. R. Makes Reduced Rates.

To persons desiring to attend the Minneapolis Exposition the Northern Pacific R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis and return at reduced rates as follows: On Aug. 30 and Sept. 2, 13, 16, 20 and 23 at one and one-third fair plus 25 dents for admission. On Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 at one fare to St. Paul plus 25 cents for admission coupon. For the Minnesota State Fair the Northern Pacific R. R. has made round to St. Paul or Minneapolis of one fare to St. Paul plus admission to fair grounds. These tickets will be on sale Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th. Good returning not later than Sept. 12th. For further information apply to

C. A. SHARKEY, Agt.,
Crookston, Minn.

Bids for Grading.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Bids will be received by the City Council of the city of Crookston for grading on Second street between Main and Ash streets as per plans and specifications now on file in the City Engineer's office.

Bids to be opened Sept. 27th, 1892.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Sept. 14th, 1892.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Burlington Bulletin of Reduced Rates.

The Burlington Route will make reduced rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis, and its other stations in Minnesota open to the public for the occasions named below:

American Horticultural Society, Chicago, September 28th to 30th. Tickets on sale September, 25th, 26th and 27th.

National Real Estate Association, Buffalo, N. Y., October 4th to 7th. Tickets on sale October 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Dedication of World's Fair buildings, Chicago, October 20th to 22nd. Tickets on sale October 19 to 22nd inclusive, good to return until October 24th. Fare for the round trip $13.00. Apply to nearest local ticket agent.

W. J. C. KENYON.
General Passenger Agent.

Sunny Side of Politics.

In these days, when stump speakers are given to gloomy periods and to telling the people what a dreadful state the country is in, one would never imagine that there is a sunny side to politics. But there is, notwithstanding, a very sunny side, and much of the sunshine has been embodied in a book entitled "The Sunny Side of Politics," just published by the Price-McGill Company of St. Paul. In it are contained stories, witticisms, anecdotes and reminiscences, dating from old Whig times until the present day and dealing with all sorts and conditions of people. The Chicago Inter Ocean says that "It is full of good, side shaking laughs and a book to be enjoyed by all classes." If your local bookseller does not happen to have it, send stamps or postal note for 50 cents to the Price-McGill Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, Publishers.

Don't fool with indigestion. Take Beecham's Pills.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION. Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

The Author of an Old Campaign Song.

There is satisfactory evidence that the words of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," were written by A. C. Ross, of Zanesville, O. This was the original song. The words then comprised only a comparatively few verses. The song was such a success that additions were made to them in all direction. Here is an instance in point. The Whigs unexpectedly carried the state of Maine, electing Edward Kent by a very small margin for governor. This verse immediately appeared:

Have you heard from Maine, [illegible], Maine,
good news and true?
It went, hell bent, for Governor Kent, and
Tippecanoe and Tyler too.
And with them we'll beat little Van, Van,
Van.
Oh, Van is a "used up man," etc.

As regards the music, it was adapted from a familiar air of the times, which had the not very attractive name of "Little Pig's Tail." Henry Russell was an Englishman, and at that period was the most popular concert singer in this country. He was a composer, but he did not compose this tune, and probably would not have been very proud if he had been credited with its authorship. It is altogether likely that the Whigs engaged him to sing it in Boston, as he told our correspondent that he did sing it as he stood in a window near the corner of Washington and Milk streets. Mr. Russell must be a gentleman well advanced in years by this time. It is a great many years since he ceased to sing in public in this country. It may be interesting to know that he is the father of W. Clark Russell, the popular writer of nautical novels.—Boston Herald.

Railroad Speed and Obstructions.

Two years ago a cow was seen in the middle of the Monon tracks in front of a train. The engineer tried to stop, and the result was the locomotive was derailed and the engineer killed. A few months ago the writer was riding on an engine on the Chicago division of the Pennsylvania, and a herd of cattle got on the track. The train was running almost forty miles an hour, but when the engineer saw them he "threw her wide open," and went into them at full seventy-five miles an hour.

No damage was done except to "muss up" the engine extensively. The engine man was asked why he had thrown on the extra speed. His reply was that had he been running slow it was eight chances to ten that he would have left the track.—Indianapolis News.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention Meets and Places a Ticket in the Field.

Harmony and Enthusiasm Prevailed and Everything Passed off Smoothly

A Strong Ticket Placed in the Field—Oratory in the Evening.

The republican county convention met at the court house in Crookston on Wednesday, Sept. 21st, to place in nomination candidates for the various county offices, and also to nominate candidates for commissioners for the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th commissioner districts, and to name nine delegates the legislative convention which meets in the city to-day.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Stephens, who made a few pleasant introductory remarks and then read the call for the convention.

John Cromb was then selected as temporary chairman and Hugh Robertson, secretary.

The chair appointed the following committees:

Credentials: Jas. Greenhalgh, B. S. Bennett, K. Ophelm, J. J. Ide, Paul Hagan,.

Resolutions: H. Steenerson, Dr. Nelson, Wm. Boyd, John Ellington, S. S. Stadsvold.

Permanent organization: D. P. Strong, J. Carter, O. Bergdahl.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, which was adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions which were adopted amidst loud applause.

Your committee on resolutions beg leave to report:

Resolved by the Republicans of Polk county in convention assembled:

1. That we heartily endorse the Republican national platform adopted at Minneapolis, the state platform adopted at St. Paul, and the congressional district platform adopted at Moorhead, and the respective nominations there made.

2. That we believe that fitness, efficiency and integrity alone should control in the selection of administrative offices of the county, in order that the rights of the people and taxpayers may be subserved and protected.

3. That we favor an independent, non-partisan judiciary, and recommend that the voters regardless of party affiliations support the independent candidate for Judge of the District Court.

4. That the efforts of Senator C. K. Davis in behalf of the state at large, and especially his eminent services in behalf of cheap water transportation to the seaboard, is deserving of the highest praise, and we heartily endorse his candidacy for re-election to the senate of the United Seates.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats:

Garfield—Dr. A. Nelson, Andrew Opheim.

Rosebud—S. S. Stadsvold. B. S. Bennett, I. O. Brandt.

Hubbard—John J. Ellingson, 3 votes.

Brandsvold—O. H. Bergdahl, E. D. Barness, Knute Steenerson, with power to cast full vote of delegation.

Andover—L. L. Davis, 2 votes.

Roome—J. J. Ide, 2 votes.

Fisher—Henry Tabor, Ole Larson, Even Olsen, A. G. Rutledge.

Norden—Nick Nelson, C.H. Taryen, Alexander De Plaine, proxy.

King—Gunder Bjorge, 2 votes, C. T. Page.

City of East Grand Forks—T. J. McAdams, D. P. R. Strong, Paul Hogen, Ed Sullivan.

City of Crookston—First Ward—J. H. Whitesell, W. A. Hammond, W. A. Lanctot.

Second Ward—L. K. Aaker, John Carter, Jas. Greenhalgh.

Third Ward—Ole Hanson, Wm. Boyd.

Fourth Ward—Halvor Steenerson, John Cromb, Hugh Robertson, P. J. McGuire, Hugh Thompson.

Chester—J. Walseth.

Candidates for the county offices were then nominated as follows:

Auditor—W. A. Lanctot, Crookston.

Treasurer—Lewis Lohn, Fosston.

Register of Deeds—Nic. Nelson, Norden township.

Attorney—Ira C. Richardson, Thief River Falls.

Sheriff—Jas. M. Bain, Fisher.

Judge of Probate—R. J. Montague.

Superintendent of schools—V. D. Carruth.

Surveyor—George Ralph.

Coroner—Geo. Holt.

Delegates to the legislative convention were named as follows: Jas. Greenhalgh, Hugh Thompson, K. Ophelm, S. S. Stadsvold, J. J. Ide, D. P. R. Strong, L. Davis, John Ellington and P. J. McGuire.

The delegates from the districts where commissioners are to be elected this fall, reported the following candidates which were ratified by the convention:

First District—E. D. Barness.
Second District—Thos. Erwin.
Third District—E. D. Childs.
Fifth District—Thos. Nisbett.

After the nominations had all been made, the chairman introduced Hon. Henry Feig, of Kandiyohi county, the republican candidate for congressman from this district, who addressed the convention. Mr. Feig is an eloquent speaker, and took the convention by surprise, as few of the delegates had ever seen him, and were hardly prepared to find in their farmer candidate a man of so much ability as Mr. Feig displayed. Mr. Convers of the state central committee was called upon to address the convention which he did by making a few valuable suggestions about organization.

The convention then adjourned.

GRAND RALLY.

In the evening the largest political gathering which has assembled here this year met in McKinnon's hall to listen to addresses by Prof. M. H. Tipton, of Redwood Falls, Hon. Halvor Steenerson, and Hon. Henry Feig. As the JOURNAL goes to press Thursday morning it is impossible to give an account of their speeches. Suffice it to say that Prof. Tipton's was lengthy and full of statistics, that Mr. Steenerson spoke with all his old time vigor and enthusiasm—the kind of enthusiasm which stirs up the people—and Mr. Feig delighted his audience by his eloquent speech and magnetic manner.

Schoolhouse Flags.

In talking with Deputy Superintendent Dickson the other day, it was learned that only two schools in the county outside of Crookston have got flags, viz: No. 2 near East Grand Forks and No. 31 in East Grand Forks. On the 4th of July '91 E. A. Baker of East Grand Forks, an old veteran and patriot, presented to the teacher and pupils of No. 2, a handsome American flag, and on each school day that flag is raised in the morning and lowered in the evening and properly cared for. The state superintendent and county superintendent have made several suggestions to the teachers on this question, and judging from the number of inquiries which have come in from teachers in regard to the object etc. of hoisting the national emblem over the schoolhouses of our land, it is likely that every schoolhouse in the county will have a flag floating from its flagstaff next summer. As no funds are appropriated for the purchase of flags, each school must raise the necessary means to purchase its own flag. In some places each scholar constributes a few cents and the necessary amount is raised in that manner. In other places a school entertainment is given and a small admission fee charged.

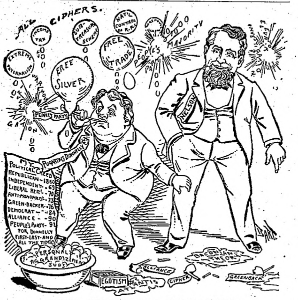
The object of these flags is twofold. The main object is to instil a spirit of patriotism and a love for the national emblem into the youth of our country. Once let a child become imbued with a patriotic spirit and a devotion to the flag of his country and it clings to him through life.

Another object is to aid the teacher in impessing American history upon the minds of the pupils. For instance on national holidays, or on the anniversary of some battle or event of national importance, the flag can be raised with more ceremony than usual and a talk given the children regarding the occurrence. In this way dates are fixed in the minds of the scholars in a manner never to be forgotten.

Every teacher should take steps to procure a flag, and it is better to have the children provide the funds, for then they feel an ownership and take more interest in it. The procuring and putting up of a flagstaff should also be done by the scholars as far as possible. It is only necessary for a teacher to suggest this matter to the scholars and they will all be ready to go into the scheme. They will become enthusiastic over their flag and learn to guard it as zealously as the oldest patriot.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]



THE BUBBLE BLOWER.

IGNATIOUS DONNELLY—Of course there's nothing in these things but they may fool someone and help me to a soft snap yet.

KNUTE NELSON—Don't you believe it, "Ig;" people are not so easily fooled. They'll bust as all your bubbles have for fifty years past.

ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT.

County Superintendent Carruth Issues his Annual Report of the last School Year.

It Shows the School Children and Schools to be Increasing Rapidly.

County Superintendent of schools, V. D. Carruth, has just completed his annual report for the last school year, and forwarded a copy of it to State Superintendent Kiehle. Prof. Carruth is not only popular with the people but understands thoroughly the workings of every department of his office. His efficient deputy, W. N. Dickson, who has performed the clerical work on this report, deserves much credit for its neatness and correctness. From the report we gather the following facts:

GRADED SCHOOLS—INDEPENDENT AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS.

Number scholars entitled to apportionment, 1,416.

Number of scholars not entitled to apportionment, 440.

Number scholars enrolled for the year, 1,856.

Average length of school months, 9 1-5.

Number teachers in each sex, 7 males and 26 females.

Average monthly wages, males $84; females $42.80.

Number individual districts, 4; special, 1.

Number new school houses built during the year, 2 frame; value $4,000.

Whole number of school-houses, 9 frame, 1 brick.

Value of all school-houses and sites, $97,000.

Seats and desks, $4,125.

School apparatus, $1,160.

Number volumes for school library bought during the year, 79.

Total volumes in all libraries, 620. Value $590.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at beginning of year	$22,483 23
School funds, etc	14,104 34
One mill tax	1,009 79
Special tax	11,026 98
Bonds sold	6,979 25
From all other sources	492 12
Total	$56,095 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers wages	$15,767 97
Fuel and school supplies	4,605 80
Repairs	5,688 09
New school houses and sites	7,500 00
Paying bonds or interest	6,098 67
Library books	120 00
Apparatus	115 25
Other purposes	3,822 96
Cash on hand at end of year	12,378 97
Total	$56 095 71
Aggregate indebtedness of 5 districts	$43,300 00

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Number pupils entitled to apportionment, 4,207.

Number pupils not entitled to apportionment, 2,060.

Entire number scholars enrolled, 6,267.

Number teachers employed during year, 40 males, 167 females.

Average wages: Males, $38.75, females $33.40.

New school-houses built, 4 frame; value $2,400.

Number school districts 211.

Whole number of school-houses in county, 148 frame, 1 brick, 39 log. Total 188.

Value of all school-houses and sites, $98,928.

Value of desks, $12,884.

Value of school apparatus, $8,344.

Number of volumes for school library bought during the year, 271.

Total volumes in all libraries, 1,008. value $1045.64.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	$28,703 76
School fund	19,262 62
One mill tax	4,828 97
Special tax	40,240 12
Bonds sold	7,745 20
All other sources	1,567 90
Total	$102,348 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' wages	$40,094 87
Fuel and school supplies	4,559 84
Repairs	2,036 44
New schoolhouses and sites	3,808 87
Bonds or interest	15,165 05
Library books	223 70
Apparatus	96 15
Other purposes	341 86
Cash on hand at end of year	32,952 97
Total	$102,348 57

Aggregate indebtedness, $93,718 00.

Number districts included, 165.

There were 12 first grade, 67 second grade, 83 third, 79 permanent certificates in physiology and 83 limited granted during the year.

Three districts planted 548 trees on Arbor day.

There are 55 schoolhouses in natural groves, and 99 having no trees.

Found.

On the road at Carman, on the 15th inst., a small valise. Owner can have same by calling at section 22, town of Andover, or at the JOURNAL office. [22-23]

A Strange Criminal Action.

On Tuesday of last week, Mrs. Hans Halvorson, of East Grand Forks, swore out a warrant for the arrest of August Kelle, for the murder of her husband, which deed, she avers, was committed about twelve years ago. The accused man waived examination and was brought to this city and confined in the county jail. He has retained DeForest Bucklin, and L. E. Gossman as attorneys, and his hearing will be had before Justice Spendley, on Monday next. Kelle claims that he was not in Grand Forks at the time of the disappearance of Halvorsen, but, on the contrary, will prove that he was in another part of the conntry, working on a railroad. At the time Halvorson is claimed to have been murdered, the bridge at Grand Forks was being repaired, and was in an unsafe condition. Hugh Ryan was on the police force, and late at night saw Halvorsen, who was in an inebriated condition, start to cross the bridge. A few moments afterwads a cry was heard, and Ryan rushed to the bridge. Nothing could be seen of anyone, but on the edge of a plank on the bridge could be seen finger marks, evidence where someone had clutched to save from falling into the river. Nothing has been seen of Halvorson to this day, but the supposition was always prevalent that he was drowned, in the manner described above. The outcome of the case against Kelle will be watched for with great interest.

Safety, Speed, Comfort.

These are three indispensible conditions of traveling by rail:

Safety, because if we cannot travel without constant risk of life and limb, we prefer to stay at home or walk. The Burlington Route is pre-eminently a safely managed line.

Speed, because when we start to go somewhere we want to get there before our clothes get out of fashion, or we grow so old that our friends can't recognize us. The Burlington Route has speedy trains.

Comfort, because the days of stage coaching are over, and we do not expect to be either baked or frozen on the journey, we like good meals enroute and plenty of time to eat them, and on a night journey a chance to sleep. The Burlington Route trains have well-warmed and well-ventilated coaches. Pullman's latest "vestibuled" sleepers and "peerless" dinning cars, and free reclining chair cars. Purchase your tickets by this line, and for further information address W. J. C. Kenyon, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Sept. 17th, 1892.

Adler, W. H.
Bloomquist, John 2
Davis, Michael J.
Johnson, May 2
Wjedersha, Oluf
Wolf, Joseph M.
Agnes, Mat
Cardinal, E.
Hanson, Helga
Nelson, John O.
Williams, George

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

We are headquarters for mouldings, building paper, cedar siding and shingles, and Washington fir flooring which is next to maple.

STEWART LUMBER. CO.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Mankato is to have a cracker factory.

The Commercial bank of St. Paul has resumed business.

Alderman J. C. Haynes has been nominated for mayor by Minneapolis Democrats.

According to a census bulletin 34 per cent. of the aliens of Minnesota cannot speak English.

Burglars blew open the safe in the Northern Pacific station at Fergus Falls and secured $40 in cash.

New postoffices have been established at Eureka, Hennepin county, and Little Valley, Olmstead county.

James Lindsay, of Montrose, was suffocated while attempting to remove furniture from his burning dwelling.

Pearl Hilton, an inmate of a Duluth house of prostitution, suicided by taking a bottle of carbolic acid. Cause not known.

The Northwestern conference of the Norwegian and Danish Methodist Episcopal churches is holding a six days' session at Duluth.

Samuel Mayall, one of St. Paul's best known real estate brokers, died Saturday of paralysis. Deceased was 76 years of age and has resided in St. Paul over thirty years.

Albert Carlson, confined in the Central station at Minneapolis for attempted murder, committed suicide in his cell by hanging, making a large handkerchief answer the purpose of a rope.

E. V. Townsend, a highly respected citizen of Mapleton, died last week at the advanced age of 85 years. Deceased was born at Shorham, Vt., and in his boyhood days was an intimate friend and schoolmate of Vice President Morton.

The Redwood Falls Electric Light company has been formed with $12,000 capital. Citizens are taking stock rapidly. They are expected to raise from $5,000 to $8,000, and will control the plant until the city is able to purchase it. The plant will be running before winter.

The Mankato Knitting company is erecting a three-story factory. It will be 160x50 feet and will contain the latest machinery for the manufacture of knitting yarn from wool and cotton and for the knitting of socks and mittens. The factory will employ from 100 to 300 hands.

Agnes Mock, the wife of a well-to-do farmer living near St. Cloud, was gored to death by an infuriated cow. She was alone in a pasture milking the cows, and the infuriated animal rushed upon her from behind. A neighbor saw what had befallen her and came to her rescue. She died in two hours.

At the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. at Stillwater last week the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. H. A. Hobart, of Red Wing; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. S. Wright, Red Wing; recording secretary, Mrs. E. L. Condit, St. Anthony Park; treasurer, Mrs. S. S. Sickles, of Minneapolis.

The state railroad and warehouse commission has decided to reduce the grain inspection fees this year from 20 to 15 cents per car load and from 40 to 30 cents per 1,000 bushels in cargo. The reduction went into effect on Thursday, the 15th. The rates for inspection in car load lots was reduced from 25 to 20 cents last year.

The electric street railway franchise recently granted by the Brainerd city council has been acquired by C. N. Parker of St. Paul, who proposes to immediately construct and put in operation the four miles of track required by the terms of the franchise. The road will be built in the best possible manner, and will be supplied with the latest and best motors manufactured, at a cost of at least $50,000. Mr. Parker expects to have it in operation by Nov. 1.

Endorsed by Pillsbury.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—The action of the elevator companies in withholding reports of stocks of grain on hand was yesterday brought before C. A. Pillsbury and he took the same position as the elevator managers. He said that he had long been of the opinion that the government reports and the newspapers in their roseate accounts of the splendid crops had hurt the farmers millions of dollars yearly. All these reports are taken as evidences of abundant harvests, and the bears on the exchanges use them as clubs to beat down the price of grain, and thus give the farmers much less than is justly their due.

Breckenridge Will Orate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The final programme for the dedication of the world's fair buildings has been settled, and it is now a definite fact that W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, will deliver the oration. There has been some hostility to Mr. Breckenridge on account of his attitude on the world's fair appropriation, but this has been smoothed over. The next most important action of the committee was the substitution of Cardinal Gibbons for Archbishop Ireland to deliver the closing prayer. The archbishop is to appear on another programme for the same day, which is given as the reason for the change.

Another Record Breaker.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The wife of Charles Billings, a poor mountaineer living in Ashe county, North Carolina, has just given birth to six children, all boys. They weigh from four and a half to nine pounds each. Mrs. Billings has other children, but are all born singly.

Cattle King Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—William Dunphy, the pioneer cattle king of California, died at his home during the night, aged 49 years. He was one of the richest men in the state and made his money in cattle. He leaves a widow and three children.

Electricity and Explosives.

No stronger evidence of the safety of electric lighting installations can be afforded than the fact that a great many explosives factories are now being lit by electricity. It is obvious that in a building where the preparation of inflammable or highly explosive substances is carried on very special care should be taken in order to avoid even the smallest risk, and powder manufacturers now find that the electric light adds a considerable percentage over gas to the chances of safe operation. While electricity increases the safety of this branch of industry in one way it lessens it in another. There is a great deal of free electricity thrown off in various stages of manufacture, and the disposition of this, so far as it can be removed out of harm's way, is a serious question.

The charge of a powder cake press with ebonite plates may practically be considered as an electric pile, and a large amount of friction or electric influence from outside may cause a sufficient electric charge to give off sparks. Several undisputed cases of this kind have been known. Another source of danger from friction occurs during the glazing, rounding and sieving of gunpowder. The powder is subjected to a constant rubbing of its particles against each other and during the glazing especially there is danger of electricity accumulating.

Therefore precautions should be taken in order to convey away any charge that may accumulate in the glazing barrels. —New York Telegram.

The Meaning of Blunders.

Examining into the matter of blunders, particularly in tracing the course of the "mistakes, well meant," in our own lives, when we look back upon them with the cooler understanding of later years we are constrained to confess that the "mistake" must have been intended to be there, as well as the correct action, because the plan of our development has included both. Continuing to study clearly and deeply we must acknowledge that the mistakes and errors—nay, the very sins—when forsaken and forgiven, have helped the soul upward; that all have worked together to accomplish the result sought; that they must have been put there and meant so to be, and so that our "blunders" were not blunders at all, but although we sowed and watered often amiss there was always some increase given which achieved the good we aimed at, but failed to reach.

And deepest of all we see that the divine love, which saw the end from the beginning, bore with a tender compassion to look upon our struggles, our weeping, our disheartened sighs. Ah, infinitely greater it is, but like to the love we bear our own children, which is so deep and true that we endure to treat them harshly, and with seeming cruelty behold their tears, knowing surely that one day they will comprehend all the kindness.—Harper's Bazar.

The Localities of the Birds.

All our permanent residents among the birds, both large and small, are comparatively limited in their ranges. The crow is nearly as local as the woodchuck. He goes farther from home in quest of food, but his territory is well defined, both winter and summer. His place of roosting remains the same year after year. Once, while spending a few days at a mountain lake nearly surrounded by deep woods, my attention was attracted each night, just at sundown, by an osprey that always came from the same direction, dipped into the lake as he passed over it for a sip of its pure water and disappeared in the woods beyond.

The routine of his life was probably as marked as that of any of ours. He fished the waters of the Delaware all day, probably never going beyond a certain limit, and returned each night at sundown, as punctual as a day laborer, to his retreat in the forest. The sip of water, too, from the lake he never failed to take.

All the facts we possess in regard to the habits of the song birds in this respect point to the conclusion that the same individuals return to the same localities year after year to nest and to rear their young.—John Burroughs in Century.

A Live Snake in a Woman's Arm.

There lives, or did quite recently, near Columbia, S. C., a woman afflicted in a manner that makes one's flesh creep to think of it. For more than the third of a century she has carried a live snake under the skin of one of her arms. How the reptile first found lodgment in its queer situation is as much of a puzzle to the old lady as it is to the hundreds who have visited her for the purpose of viewing the long welt where the unwelcome creature lies encysted.

When the lady first noticed the bow shaped ridge on her arm it was of about the diameter of a pin, and less than two inches in length. During the many years that it has safely nestled in her flesh it has grown from a mere thread to a snake a foot long and as large as a lead pencil. The eyes of the creature are plainly visible through the skin, and the scales can be felt by rubbing the finger along the welt formed by its body.

Physicians pronounce it a most remarkable freak, and have endeavored, without success, to prevail upon the old lady to have it removed.—Philadelphia Press.

Personal Barometers.

A good many old housewives still remain their own weather prophets, and as a consequence one of the most popular of familiar weather sayings is, "When rheumatic people complain of more than ordinary pains in their joints, it will rain." Another homemade barometer is the tender corn or sensitive tooth.—Philadelphia Times.

A Frank Statement.

"Can I—dare I ask that little hand for my own?" pleaded the smitten young man.

"It is only—ah—second hand," replied the young widow deprecatingly.—Exchange.

THE EARTH MUST DIE.

An Illustration Showing That the Solar System Will Inevitably Expire.

Consider a flywheel or clockwork as driven by a weight and the heat generated by friction against the motion of wheels and pendulum and by impacts of teeth against the pallets of an escapement. Our knowledge of properties of matter and of modes of propagation of heat by radiation or conduction, and of the efficiency of heat as a motor, discovered by several thousand years of observation and several hundred years of experiment and dynamical theory, suffices to show that when the weight is run down and the potential energy (or capacity to do work) which it had in the beginning has been all spent in the heat, this heat is not available for raising the weight and giving the clockwork a renewed lease of motivity.

The solar system, according to the best modern scientific belief, is dynamically analogous to the clockwork in all the essentials of our consideration. Not going back in thought to a beginning of which science knows nothing, let us compare the solar system as it was 3,000 years ago with the solar system as it is now. Let our analogue be a clockwork which three hours ago was known to be going with its weight partially run down, and which is still going with its weight not yet wholly run down.

During these 3,000 years the sun has been giving out radiant heat (light being included in the designation "radiant heat") in all directions, propagated at the rate of about nine and a half million million kilometers per year, and therefore twenty-eight and a half thousand million million kilometers in 3,000 years. We do not know whether the light which left the sun 3,000 years ago is still traveling outward with almost undiminished energy or whether nearly all is already dissipated in heat, warming the luminiferous ether or ponderable bodies which have obstructed its course. We may, I think, feel sure that it is partly still traveling outward as radiant heat, and partly spent (or dissipated) in warming ponderable matter (or ponderable matter and the luminiferous ether).

The running down of the weight in the clockwork has its perfect analogue, as Helmholtz was, I believe, in reality the very first to point out in the shrinkage of the sun from century to century under the influence of the mutual gravitational attractions between its parts. The heat producing efficiency of the fire which there would be if the sun were a globe of gunpowder or guncotton burning from its outward surface inward—that is to say, the work done by the potential energy of the chemical affinity between uncombined oxygen and carbon and hydrocarbons, attractive forces as truly forces and subject to dynamic law as is the force of gravity itself, is absolutely infinitesimal in comparison with the work done by the gravitational attraction on the shrinking mass adduced by Helmholtz as the real source of the sun's heat.

The whole story of energy now in the sun, whether of actual heat corresponding to the sun's high temperature or of potential energy (as of the not run down weight of the clockwork)—potential energy of gravitation depending on the extent of future shrinkage which the sun is destined to experience—is essentially finite, and there is much less of it now than there was 300,000 years ago. Similar considerations of action on a vastly smaller scale are of course applicable to terrestial plutonic energy, and thoroughly dispose of the terrestial "perpetual motion" by which Lyell and other followers of Hutton, on as sound principles as those of the humblest mechanical perpetual motionist, tried to find that the earth can go on forever as it is, illuminated by the sun from infinity of time past to infinity of time future, always a habitation for race after race of plants and animals, built on the ruins of the habitations of preceding races of plants and animals.

The doctrine of the "dissipation energy" forces upon us the conclusion that within a finite period of time past the earth must have been, and within a finite period of time to come must again be, unfit for the habitation of man as at present constituted unless operations have been and are to be performed which are impossible under the laws governing the known operations going on at present in the material world.—Fortnightly Review.

Dogs That Bathe Regularly.

It is only the petted and pampered canines who have such a dread of the surf. The democratic curs of the town and the sensible old house dogs who have lived here long enough to feel thoroughly at home and who feel equal to the task of looking out for themselves under any and all circumstances are of an entirely different frame of mind, so far as that is concerned. Plenty of them go in for their daily swim as regularly and as unconcernedly as the most enthusiastic and inveterate bathers the town contains, and plenty more wait only for the barest invitation to go plunging in after a stick or ball, to bring it out on the strand, triumphant at the victory over the watery element.—Philadelphia Times.

What the Death Mask Shows.

The value of a plaster cast as a portrait of the dead or living face cannot for a moment be questioned. It must of necessity be absolutely true to nature. It cannot flatter; it cannot caricature. It shows the subject as he was or is, not only as others saw him in the actual flesh, but as he saw himself. And in the case of the death mask particularly, it shows the subject often as he permitted no one but himself to see himself. He does not pose; he does not "try to look pleasant." In his mask he is seen as it were, with his mask off.—Laurence Hutton in Harper's.

Flowers That Bloom in Winter.

Cubeb—It seems very natural.

Scarcely—What does?

Cubeb—To see a blooming idiot and a society bud together.—Kate Field's Washington.

Price 1 "Worth a Guinea a Box." 25d.

BEECHAMS PILLS

Dislodge Bile,
Stir up the Liver,
Cure Sick-Headache,
Female Ailments,
Remove Disease and
Promote Good Health.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Famous the world over.

Ask for Beecham's and take no others. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Blever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halyor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA
PIANOS, ORGANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Thursday, Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Thursday, Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 28th, 1888, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, December 31st, 1888 in book 42 of mortgages, page 17, whereby John Boden, unmarried, mortgagor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-one, (31) in Township one hundred and forty-eight, (148) of Range forty-one, (41) in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has been made operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $365.65, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to-wit $42.12, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $407.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on October 8th, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said county to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 15th, 1892.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President. Mortgagee.
H. C. GILBERT & Co., Attorneys,
(19-25) St. Paul, Minn.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Prices Greatly Reduced
—ON ALL—
Summer Goods,
Summer Clothing,
Light Weight Suits,
Light Weight Underwear,
AND Light Weight Shirts.

Everything in our Store at
Greatly Reduced Prices.

STRAW HATS AT COST.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

Great Reduction Sale!
Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,
—AND—
All Summer Goods!
—FOR THE—
NEXT TWO WEEKS.

Also bargains in Boots and Shoes and Groceries of all kinds.

If you have Wool, Shake Root, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market price in trade.

[OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
Crookston, Minn.] A. STURE.

You Can Buy Reliable
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
—OF—
SYLVESTER & FINSETH,
—CHEAPER AND BETTER—

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows; Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine**. Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Minn.

Crookston
Business College
and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.
TEACHERS:—Benj. A. Strawbridge, J. M. Latham and L. E. Gossman.
Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.
CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.

A GREAT OFFER.
—THE—
Polk County Journal
Will be sent to any address, from now till after the campaign,
—FOR—
50 CENTS.

If You are a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL and keep posted on what the Republican party is doing. THE JOURNAL will give from 3 to 5 columns of Republican political matter weekly, and you should keep yourself informed on the questions at issue and the movements of the party.

If You Are not a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

CAUSES ANXIETY.

MRS. HARRISON'S CONDITION PRONOUNCED CRITICAL.

Her Removal from Loon Lake to Washington at Present Declared Impossible. The President May Be Unable to Attend the Grand Army Encampment.

LOON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Harrison spent a quiet and restful day. She was conscious of all surroundings and showed a keen appreciation of the precariousness of her condition. The president's future movements will depend upon the state of Mrs. Harrison's health, and it now seems likely that he may have to abandon his purpose of being present at the Grand Army encampment at Washington next week.

Doctors Gardner, of Washington, F. E. Dougherty, of New York, and E. T. Trudeau, of Saranac, had a consultation at the president's cottage during the morning in regard to the case of Mrs. Harrison, and at its close issued the following statement of her condition:

Primary disease, pulmonary tuberculosis of right side associated with nervous prostration. Recent complication, sub-acute pleurisy, with rapid effusion of water in the right chest, necessitating two tappings, with some relief. Present condition critical on account of tendency to reproduction of fluid. Removal to Washington at present impossible. Prognostication as to immediate future uncertain.

The President's Anxiety.

President Harrison makes no effort to conceal his anxiety over the condition of Mrs. Harrison and has been at her bedside the entire day. The whole family share his deep concern and all are evidently apprehensive of the continuance of the present unfavorable symptoms. The greatest danger lies in the accumulation of water in the chest and constant attention is required by the doctors to prevent it being ended by a fatality. The doctors show keenly the results of their anxiety. All at the Harrison cottage were awake up to a late hour and some remained awoke all night.

CANNOT RECOVER.

A Washington Physician Says Mrs. Harrison Will Surely Die.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—"The recovery of Mrs. Harrison is impossible," said one of the leading physicians of Washington.

"Of course, her physicians will not acknowledge this fact without reservations, but the president and the people should know the actual condition of the wife of the president. I can explain it to you very simply. Mrs. Harrison had tuberculosis of the right lung and subacute pleurisy, with rapid effusion of water. Now, the pleura is a serous membrane. It is like a double sack, and each separate pleura encloses a lung. In this case the right pleura is filling with water. It is a sack of two thicknesses, and between its serous walls there is an accumulation of water. As the pleura swells it presses upward upon the lung and causes suffocation. The right apex of the lung is hardening. The apex of the lung is under the collar bone. It is supplied with less blood than the lower parts of the lung, and, consequently, less nutrition. It is the weakest point. The pressure of fluid in the pleura prevents expansion of the lung and frequently causes sudden collapse of the lung. Tapping the pleura releases the accumulated fluid, and relieves the lung. But every tapping is a traumatic or surgical shock to the patient. The loss of blood each time weakens her. These tapping are only made when it is certain that the patient will die without such relief. The result is only to prolong life a few hours. The unfortunate lady is now in such a condition that her recovery is absolutely impossible."

CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

Mrs. Harrison to Be Removed to Washington at Once.

LOON LAKE, Sept. 20.—A cold rain began falling over Loon Lake shortly after midnight and it continued steadily until early morning. The sudden change in temperature excited some apprehension as to whether it would have any affect on the condition of Mrs. Harrison but when Dr. Gardner came over to the hotel from the president's cottage for his breakfast he reported that his patient was better and stronger, having passed a comfortable and restful night. According to the statements of those about her there is little in Mrs. Harrison's present condition to excite serious apprehension. With the non-appearance of the dreaded watery accumulation in the cavity of the pleura, hope has revived in the hearts of the patient and members of her family and the suggestion that she be moved from Loon Lake to Washington will be carried out at once.

A consultation was held between Drs. Gardner and Trubeau and it was decided to grant the wish of the president, his family and Mrs. Harrison herself, that she be taken to Washington. The removal, it is now definitely stated, will take place during the afternoon and the train having the distinguished invalid aboard will be due in Washington on Wednesday morning.

CENSUS FACTS.

Something About the Inhabitants of Several States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The census bureau has issued a bulletin on the color, sex and general nativity of the population of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Of the male population of these states, taken as a whole over 21 years of age 19.59 per cent. are aliens, 64.23 per cent. have been naturalized, 7.31 per cent. have taken out their first papers. As to the remaining 8.87 per cent. nothing has been learned. Of the aliens in Ohio, 35.43 per cent. cannot speak the English language. In Indiana the per centage is 26.10; in Illinois, 30.24; in Michigan, 27.99; in Wisconsin, 42.28, and in Minnesota, 34.26.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The National League Convention Meets at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—Owing to the change of date for holding the meeting and other causes, not over 800 delegates were present when the convention of the National League of Republicans clubs was called to order at 11 a. m. in Music Hall. Judge Albert Haight made a brief address of welcome and President Clarkson, on behalf of the clubs, thanked the speaker for his cheerful words.

On account of the light attendance the president deferred the delivery of his annual address until the afternoon session.

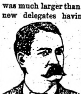
In the Afternoon.

General Clarkson's address having been published in the noon edition of a Buffalo paper under the supposition that it would be delivered at the morning session in accordance with the programme, he decided not to deliver it at all before the convention authorizing the United Press to publish it as his prepared address on the work of the league.

After transacting some routine business adjournment was taken until morning.

THE SECOND DAY.

Clarkson and Other Officers Re-Elected. The Platform.



J. S. CLARKSON.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The second day's meeting of the League of Republican clubs was called to order at 11 a. m. by President Clarkson. The attendance was much larger than the first day, many new delegates having arrived. The committee on time and place for holding the next convention reported in favor of Louisville, Ky., and the time as the second Wednesday in May. After some debate the report was adopted. J. S. Clarkson was nominated for president and was reelected by a rising vote. A. B. Humphrey, the present secretary, was also re-elected by acclamation. The same action was taken in the case of Treasurer Lounsberry. General Fairchild, of Wisconsin, presented the report of the committee on resolutions as follows:

The representatives of the Republican clubs of the United States, in convention assembled, mindful of the splendid history of the Republican party, a history luminous with heroic services rendered our beloved country, make the following declaration of principles:

We most heartily indorse the wise, patriotic and statesmanlike administration of President Harrison.

Believing that the principles announced by the representatives of the Republican party at Minneapolis, in national convention assembled, fully express the sentiments of the Republican League of the United States, we therefore most cordially indorse those principles to the end that the continued prosperity of our country may be assured.

The Republican party has been, from its birth, the advocate of all measures of advancement and progress. Its principles are and always have been such that appeals to young men having the good of their country at heart. We cordially invite all young voters who believe in the prosperity and perpetuity of union to unite their political fortunes with the Republican party.

Resolved, That it be expressed as the sense of this convention that the Republican press of the country is one of the most potent agencies that may be employed to promote the principles of Republicanism and that it is worthy of the hearty encouragement and support of all Republicans.

Resolved, That in the future each state and territory shall be entitled to six delegates at large and four from each congressional district. Each college Republican club in the United States shall be entitled to one delegate and each college where there is but one college in the congressional district where the college is located to two delegates in the national convention. The title of colleges to representation under this provision shall be subject to the action of the executive committee.

We recommend that Republicans residing in the District of Columbia having a legal residence in the states and territories connect themselves with the National Republican League.

Whitelaw Reid was escorted into the hall shortly before 1 o'clock by a large delegation headed by a brass band and with waving plumes. He was given a splendidly enthusiastic reception and the convention fairly went wild for several minutes. Mr. Reid spoke briefly.

Upon the eve of adjournment Mr. Seamans, of California, received unanimous consent to make a motion. He moved that the pampas plume selected by California league as their emblem receive the endorsement of the national league. This was adopted with cheers for California. The convention then adjourned sine die. Three cheers were given for Harrison and Reid, and the delegates then crowded forward to welcome Mr. Reid, who remained on the stage several minutes shaking hands

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL. Sept. 10, 1892.

HOGS—Steady. Range of prices, $4.95@5.05.

CATTLE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.50@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.25; prime cows, $2.40@2.60; good cows, $2.00@2.40; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; light veal calves, $2.50@3.50; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.50@2.20; feeders, $1.75@2.40; bulls, $1.00@1.50.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $3.50@4.25; lambs, $3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 1,000; calves, 20; sheep, 105.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Sept. 10, 1892.

CATTLE—Market weak.

HOGS—Steady. Heavy, $5.15@5.50; mixed and medium, $5.15@5.40; light, $5.00@5.35.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 21,000; hogs, 23,000; sheep, 8,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 81¾c.

CORN—October, 47⅛c; May, 50¼c.

OATS—October, 33⅝c; May, 37⅛c.

PORK—October, $10.05; January, $11.82½.

LARD—October, $7.37½; January, $6.65.

SHORT RIBS—October, $7.62½; January, $6.07½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 71⅝c; October, 72⅝@72¾c; May, 80⅝@80¾c.

CORN—September, 46c; October, 46½@46⅝c; May, 49⅞c.

OATS—September, 32⅞c; October, 33c; May, 36⅞c.

PORK—September, $9.95; October, $10.00; January, $11.72½.

LARD—September, $7.37½; October, $7.37½@7.40; January, $6.65.

SHORT RIBS—September $7.62½; October, $6.65; January, $6.05.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

FOREIGN.

Announcement is made of the death of Eugene Gonow, the French sculptor and founder, in his 78th year.

Emperor William was thrown from his horse during the manouevres near Amklam, on Saturday and narrowly escaped being crushed by the horses.

The Empress of Germany has given birth to a daughter. This daughter is the seventh child born to the emperor and empress. The others are boys.

The harvest in the West of Ireland, which recently promised to be abundant, has been completely spoiled by incessant rains, and great distress is inevitable.

There is great suffering among the unemployed in London owing to the dullness of manufacturing interests. Over 6,000 men are destitute and asking for aid from the city.

The Birkbeck bank of London is involved in the recent financial failures. The assets and liabilities are about 5,500,000 pounds. Other banks have come to the rescue.

Three hundred persons were killed and ninety wounded in a recent gale in the Tokushima district Japan. Twenty thousand acres of land were devastated by inundations and 42,000 houses destroyed.

The Railway of Western France announces, that on account of the cholera epidemic the management has decided to give up the advertised excursions to Paris this week in connection with the grand national fete.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

William H. Hale has been nominated for governor by Massachusetts Republicans.

David B. Hill addressed a big Democratic meeting at Brooklyn on Monday night.

Frank J. Cannon, a Mormon, has been nominated for congress by Utah Republicans.

Wisconsin Congressional Nominations—First district Democrats, Clinton Babbitt; Eighth district Republicans, Colonel H. A. Framback; Fourth district Democrats, John L. Mitchell.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A race war has broken out in Calhoun county, Ark. Nine negroes and two whites were killed and several wounded.

Masked men covered the cashier of Watkins' bank at Dexter, Kan., with revolvers. The cashier gave up $3,000.

The indictments against J. J. West, formerly editor of the Chicago Times, for fraudulent issue of stock, have been dismissed.

Sontag and Evans, the California train robbers, had a fight with a United States marshal and posse near Visalia, Cal., and shot and killed four. The robbers escaped.

Berkman, who attempted to kill H. C. Frick, has been sentenced on seven counts. His sentence aggregates twenty-one years in the penitentiary and one in the workhouse.

An agent of a Mexican bank, carrying $10,000 in gold and accompanied by five guards, was attacked by brigands in the Sierra Nevada mountains near Durango. The agent and four of the guards were killed and the money taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Wisconsin tobacco crop has been injured by frost.

Harrison Nickerson, a Pennsylvania woodsman, has challenged Corbett to fight.

State grain inspection has been reduced 25 per cent. by the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission.

The threatened strike of all railway employes on the Reading has been averted and the trouble amicably settled.

Arthur McKee Rankin, the actor, has been denied a divorce from his wife, whom he sued on the ground of desertion.

The Northern Pacific railroad has agreed to raise the wages of its 600 telegraph operators, and a strike is thereby averted.

All the 8,000 miners in the Monongahela river district have struck on the half-cent reduction made by the operators.

The twenty-first annual convention of the national board of steam navigation, at New York, adopted a resolution indorsing the Nicaragua canal scheme.

Mayor Grant, of New York, has requested President Harrison to stop all immigration to this country until all danger from cholera shall have disappeared.

The Rev. Dr. Jenks, of Indianapolis, in an interview declares his belief that the cholera epidemic now sweeping over the world is a warning of the approach of Christ's second coming.

A large shipment of sealskins has left Victoria, B. C., for London, by the Canadian Pacific, valued at $200,000 and filling six large cars. The skins will be offered for sale at the London fall sales.

It is announced that the Northern Pacific will withdraw from the Western Passenger association, following the Great Northern's action. It has already withdrawn from the Transcontinental association.

The annual report of Governor Murphy, of Arizona, says the population of the territory has considerably increased during the last year, and now numbers about 70,000. The assessed value of property is $27,023,162. He urges that Arizona be admitted to the Union.

Consul General Sutton has cabled the state department that the time for free importation of corn has been extended by the Mexican government until Nov. 13. It is important, he says, that this information be given wide publicity especially west of the Mississippi.

CONTENTMENT IN NATURE.

I would not change my joys for those
Of emperors and kings.
What has my gentle friend, the rose,
Told them, if aught, do you suppose—
The rose that tells me things?

What secrets have they had with trees?
What romps with grassy spears?
What know they of the mysteries
Of butterflies and honey bees,
Who whisper in my ears?

What says the sunbeam unto them?
What tales have brooklets told?
Is there within their diadem
A single rival to the gem
The dewy daisies hold?

What sympathy have they with birds,
Whose songs are songs of mine?
Do they e'er hear, as though in words
'Twas lisped, the message of the herds
Of grazing, lowing kine?

Ah, no! Give me no lofty throne,
But just what Nature yields.
Let me but wander on, alone
If need be, so that all my own
Are woods and dales and fields.

—J. K. Bangs in Harper's Weekly.

Parrots a Source of Pleasure.

There was a time when parrots were regarded in India and elsewhere as sacred, and anybody who dared to injure one of them was regarded as guilty of a dreadful crime. It is true that since then they have fallen somewhat from their high estate, and that in this more degenerate age the common Amazon parrot has been shot in great numbers in the eastern parts of Brazil for the prosaic purpose of making a particular kind of soup to which the natives are partial, while the naturalist waxes quite eloquent when he sounds the praises of parakeet pie.

But in our own country, though we do not go either to the one extreme of holding them sacred or to the other extreme of putting them into pies, parrots still occupy a place of honor in our households, and a well behaved "pretty Poll," who has been duly instructed in the accomplishments of her kind, is still the source of as great a degree of pleasure as ever.—Strand Magazine.

Why He Could Not Attend.

An amusing instance of the expedients resorted to by men summoned to attend as common jurymen in order to avoid serving in that capacity occurred recently. One morning a little girl whose eyes just peered above the desk timidly exclaimed:

"Please sir, father can't come; he can't put on his boots."

The judge asked the nervous little creature what was the matter with her parent. She hesitated. Evidently she had not been instructed further than the statement she had made, and looking straight into the judge's eyes said:

"Well, sir, father don't wear boots; he's got wooden legs. I wasn't told to say anything else, sir; that's all."—London Tit-Bits.

The Street Band's Delight.

One of the delicate delights of the street band is its propensity to scent out household musicales. In nothing, apparently, do these wandering musicians so much delight as to spring into blatant strains before the house from which issues the voice of song or the modest music of the pianoforte. They carry the day or rather the night every time; for while they can play through and over and above anything, it would take a self possessed and steady nerved household performer to hold his own or her own against such rivalry. And then they ring the bell and extend the hat!—Boston Commonwealth.

The Names of Two Cities.

On the principle of "In Rome do as the Romans do," I think it a safe rule to pronounce the name of a place as the residents of that place do. Hence we should speak of St. Louis as though it were written "St. Lewis," not "St. Louee." All good Missourians say "St. Lewis." It is a little difficult to put down in black and white the local pronunciation of New Orleans, but it is something like this, "New Awl-yins," with the strong accent on the "Awl."—Cor. New York Tribune.

She Should Have Been Glad.

She had induced him to swear off on cigarettes, but one hot day he fell from grace.

"George," she said severely, as she swept her nose through the atmosphere of his surrounding, "you have been smoking."

"Of course I have," he replied, as he mopped his face, "and you ought to be thankful that I have not gone further and broken out into a regular blazing conflagration—confound this weather."—Detroit Free Press.

A Child with Two Brains.

A few years ago, in 1884, a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kuerwitz, of Spring Creek, near Hebron, Neb., that had two well developed brains, the second and useless adjunct being in a sac attached to the back of the real head by a ligament six inches in length. The child lived but two days.—St. Louis Republic.

The fact that man has been able to produce many great changes on the face of the earth is a tribute to his industry and ingenuity. But it is possible that he is bringing about effects of equal importance without intending them.

A safety surfboat, with deck, sides, bottom, stern and keel all made out of one piece of metal and so constructed as to have but one seam, and that running down the ends along the bottom, is the invention of a New York genius.

The smokestacks of our ocean steamers are much larger than is generally supposed. They range from fourteen to eighteen feet in diameter. Those of the Etruria are over the latter figure.

A dwarf residing at Shigaken, Osaka, is thirty-six years old and but seventeen inches high. He is well educated and gains a livelihood by teaching penmanship.

Benedict VI was strangled in the castle of St. Angelo by order of his successor, Boniface VII. who a few months later was deposed and died in exile.

We are Selling Now

For fall use a nice line of **HARNESS**, Single or Double, heavy and light, at prices which will surprise you. We are making a leader on double heavy harness, and invite you to give us a call before purchasing. We have just received another car of **Rushford Wagons** the lightest running and best finished wagon made. We can show you something in **PLOWS** that no one else can, and if you are in need of one and will call and look at our line of goods we can convince you we have something you want.

Merit Wins.

And to that reason more than anything else, do we assign our large and daily increasing trade. The Yankee and Scandia Gang Plows and Sulkies can't be beat. We have a few Buggies left that we are selling cheap to close out.

Good Goods at Reasonable Prices,

and fair treatment to all is what we aim, and our motto is MERIT WINS—every time.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block, - - Crookston, Minn.

TRY PEAKE,

THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,

FOR BARGAINS.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,

—DEALERS IN—

Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows, J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts., - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill !

W. A. ROBERTSON

D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U. S. Com'r

D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

State.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

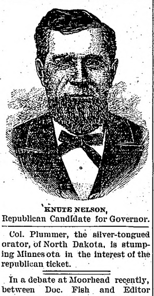
Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Congressional.

Congressman 7th District—
HENRY FEIG,
of Kandiyohi County.

COMING EVENTS.

Sept. 28—Mark Dunnell lectures at Crookston.



KNUTE NELSON,
Republican Candidate for Governor.

Col. Plummer, the silver-tongued orator, of North Dakota, is stumping Minnesota in the interest of the republican ticket.

In a debate at Moorhead recently, between Doc. Fish and Editor Smith of the Minneapolis Tribune, the latter worsted his opponent on nearly every point, and the meeting voted him the victor.

THE G. A. R. Reunion which met in Washington on the 20th inst. is one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in the United States, and the parade was the finest ever seen on the streets of the national capital.

THE general land office at Washington has very properly made a ruling intended to stop the practice of giving blasphemous and indecent names to mining claims. Two parties recently appeared at the local office at Waterville to file claims designated as "Holy Moses" and "Jumping Jesus." The general office has refused to consider these applications under those names.

NOTWITHSTANDING that a light vote was cast in Maine,—12000 less than in 1888—Cleaves (rep.) was elected governor by 11000 majority. All four republican congressmen, Reed, Millikin, Dingley and Boutelle were elected. The total failure of the democrats to materially increase their vote is shown by the fact that the legislature will remain about as it was with 27 republican senators to 4 democrats, and an increase in the lower House over the democrats of 41 representatives in a total of 151

The New York Press has just published a little book "The Press Cyclopedia of Protection," compiled by John Ford, editor of the American Economist. It covers the whole field of tariff discussion, furnishing authoritative information on every phase of it. The topics are alphabetically arranged besides having an exhaustive index, so that with it in his possession the champion of protection can find in a moment the very facts and figures he needs to silence his free-trade opponent, no matter what the point in controversy. It contains 144 pages, price 10 cents. Address The Press, 38 Park Row, New York City.

HARRISON'S LETTER.

THE PRESIDENT'S ABLE DOCUMENT ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION.

A Powerful Review of the Work of the Republican Party During the Past Four Years—Results of the Policy—Reciprocity—Other Matters.

President Harrison has issued a message to the American people. In dignity and elevation of tone, in breadth of statesmanship, in deliberation and care of statement it is worthy of a place with the ablest state papers of the nation's history. His letter of acceptance, in form addressed to the committee from the Republican national convention, is in substance a powerful review of the work which has been done for the country by the administration and by congress since power was intrusted to the Republican party four years ago. It directly appeals to the people to decide whether this work merits a vote of want of confidence. The appeal is not personal. Modestly the president attributes to others a great share of the credit for grand accomplishments.

To the leaders and members of the Republican congress he gives high praise, nor does he hesitate to honor Democratic members who have faithfully guarded the honor of the country in foreign affairs. More than once a tribute is paid to Mr. Blaine, whose zealous services, the president says, deserve the nation's thanks. The appeal is on behalf of the principles and measures which the president so ably represents.

President Harrison devotes much of his space to a most convincing statement of the results attained by the policy of reciprocity. He shows how it has alarmed Great Britain and other nations; how anxiously European traders are appealing to their governments in some way to resist what they call "the commercial crusade of the United States:" how British exports to Latin American countries have declined $23,750,000, while our own exports to countries with which treaties have been made have increased 23.7 per cent.; how great are the benefits already secured for American farmers and workingmen; and he then appeals with great power to the people to decide whether the party which styles this "sham reciprocity," and proposes to abolish it, shall be preferred.

The review of the results of protection, and particularly of the new tariff, would gladden the heart of every American citizen if the minds of some were not darkened by partisan prejudice. After showing that prices have been lowered and wages advanced; that new industries transplanted and established here and the revival or enlargement of others "have given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employment to increasing thousands," the president urges that its repeal "would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages." Yet nothing else than repeal can be expected from the party which declares all protection unconstitutional.

This new departure of the Democratic party, the president well says, if executed "would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen." But if it be said that this radical policy will not be executed if Democracy gains power, the president asks, "What shall be thought of a party that is capable of trifling with great interests?" It is with the dignity of true statesmanship and the earnestness of strong patriotism that the president says, "This mad crusade against American shops, the bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin plate mill or of an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as surprising as they are discreditable."

Not less strong and clear is the treatment of monetary questions. At the very outset the Democratic demand for a revival of the old state bank system, or want of system, is met with an impressive picture of the conditions resulting from the use of such currency, and in contrast the splendid results of Republican legislation are submitted. Regarding the coinage, President Harrison could not have spoken more distinctly or candidly. He declares that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain their equality in purchasing power would conduce to the prosperity of all nations; that "the one essential condition" is that this equality shall be maintained, and declares, "I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject independently of other nations, we should greatly promote their interests and injure our own." The bright prospect of good results from the conference of nations on this subject gives the president much gratification.

In treating of the freedom of elections, President Harrison quotes from his last annual message the proposal that a nonpartisan commission should be created to consider the evils of election laws and apportionments, and to suggest some remedy. He describes with great clearness and force the operations in Alabama, and urges that "parties and political debate are but a mockery if the judgment of honest majorities is to be reversed." He advocates no law, and says with truth that the Republican party would rejoice if existing evils could be met and corrected by action in the several states. But such a commission as he suggests would surely do much to prepare public opinion for necessary action.

On many other topics President Harrison speaks in this remarkable letter with a power which men of all parties will recognize and with a spirit which every true American must admire. It is not the letter of a narrow partisan. Broad and lofty patriotism inspires it throughout. It appeals to whatever is best and most worthy of honor in American character and to the noblest motives that can actuate American citizens. It would not be creditable to the people to suppose that such an appeal will fail to have a powerful and lasting effect.—New York Tribune.

THE HARRISON CURRENT.

Murat Halstead Proves That It Is Flowing Stronger Than Ever.

Stronger than ever the constant current for Harrison flows. There has not been for more than a year an obstruction or an eddy in the steady stream of events providing commanding forces for a second term of national administration by Harrison.

The nomination of Mr. Cleveland was a bid by Democrats for conservative support, and it has aroused the Alliances in the south to opposition, seriously threatening the solidity of that section for the Democracy.

The strike agitations in this country are as much exaggerated abroad as the European cholera is sensationalized here, but they have gone far enough with us to show that the Democratic partisans had greater reason than the Republicans to be alarmed about their political influence. The strikes have testified to our industrial and commercial prosperity under the protective system, and it is prevalent public opinion that there can be no safer, no stronger administration than Harrison's.

There has been a Democratic effort to change the scene and the issue of the national political contest—to locate the decision in the northwest and insist upon fighting the force bill. But it is the tariff issue that rises up incessantly, and the state of New York that draws with the attraction of gravitation.

Democratic concern as to the purposes of Senator Hill amounts to dismay. Tammany is unequivocally for Cleveland, but Hill has not taken his place at the head of the procession. His vote on the silver bill for free silver after the Chicago platform was the party law has been a deep mystery. There has been added to it the publication of state statistics showing officially, on Democratic authority, the increase of wages of workingmen in New York since the McKinley law took effect. Labor Commissioner Peck, who makes the report, is a close friend of Hill, and had just seen him before giving out the figures so fatal to his party. Does this candor amount to treason? Can it show that Hill means to strike Cleveland? That a cruel knocking down and out blow has been delivered there is no doubt.

Coincident with the statistics, which are a deadly dose for the Democracy, comes the home speech of Mr. Stevenson, which unreservedly places the tariff and involved labor and wages questions in the first place, and then aggressively includes a subject so tremendous that others cease to be distinguishable. This does not obscure the consideration of the tariff, for it at once supplements and magnifies that issue.

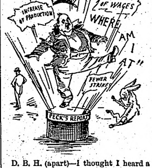
Stevenson's point is, It would be "the essence of justice" to restore the internal revenue war tax on our home manufactures that one year yielded $127,000,000, and other war taxes of the same character, the income tax among them. This is adding the platform of Omaha to that of Chicago, and would grind the manufacturing industries between the upper and nether millstones of free trade and special war taxation and grind them very fine.

The speech of Stevenson making this shocking suggestion was delivered immediately after he had been in consultation with the Democratic managers in this city, and gains significance from that fact.

Taken in connection with the labor commissioner's report of the information gathered from manufacturers in New York, its influence upon business men on the deciding questions in the decisive state, and indeed all the manufacturing states, must be considerable if not conclusive.

Republicans greet President Harrison with cheerful confidence and warranted assurances that matters and things are going his way with accelerated velocity.—Murat Halstead in New York Herald.

In a Peck of Trouble.



D. B. H. (apart)—I thought I heard a dull, sickening thud.—New York Press.

Let Him Try It.

If any American workingman, even in "protected Pennsylvania," thinks the British workingman is better off than himself he should go over to the old country and try it. It is a strange fact that though the free traders claim that the tariff does not affect wages, workingmen are continually emigrating from free trade England to seek the higher compensation of labor in protected America.—Kansas City Journal.

Democrats as Crow Eaters.

It is an unfortunate turn of affairs for Democratic newspapers when they are compelled just now to praise President Harrison for his ringing, American, retaliatory proclamation. But, alas! there is no escape but silence, and Democrats know nothing of that method of expression.—Omaha Bee.

Stevenson's Silence Is Natural.

We are not surprised that Copperhead Candidate Stevenson had so little to say about the force bill in his Bloomington speech. The subject of force naturally suggests unpleasant memories to him in connection with his record in the early sixties.—Cleveland Leader.

VETERANS IN CAMP

GRAND ARMY MEN CAPTURE THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Dedication of Grand Army Place the Feature of the First Day's Programme. Four Candidates Already in the Race for the Position of Commander-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Grand Army week opened fair and cool with every apparent indication of a continuance of good weather during the exercises and celebrations in connection with the national encampment. All through the night the streets were alive with marching men, G. A. R. posts and their friends on their way from railroad stations to quarters. Distinguished visitors were abundant, ex-President Hayes, Major Generals Howard, Miles and Brooks and General B. F. Butler are prominent among them.

The feature of the day, full of events as it was, was the inauguration and dedication of Grand Army Place, as it is called, which is known as the White Lot, just south of the grounds of the executive mansion. It is one magnificent lawn comprising many acres of ground, covered with well kept green sod and unbroken by a single tree or bush. In the center of the field representing Richmond, the capital of the confederacy, is a commodious grand stand. Surrounding it are myriad tents set apart for and representative of the position of the various army corps that wound up the war.

Preceded by a Parade.

The inauguration of Grand Army Place was preceded by a parade of considerable proportions. The procession consisted of five brigades, commanded by General Eugene Carrusa, as follows: Troop of the regular army, naval batteries and marine, district national guard, posts of the department of the Potomac G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. The procession started at 10 o'clock from Second street west of the capitol and proceeded up Pennsylvania avenue to a stand in front of the treasury, where it was reviewed by Vice President Morton.

At 12 o'clock an artillery salute from the guns on the fac simile of the Kearsarge, in the rear of the stand, sounded and a few minutes later Vice President Morton was ushered to his place on the stand. Commander-in-chief Palmer was a moment later shown to his seat. At 12:10 o'clock a bugler sounded the assembly and Commander McElroy called those present to order. The Rev. D. Payne, of Florida, chaplain-in-chief of the G. A. R., offered prayer. He made a special plea for the restoration to health of Mrs. Harrison. Commissioner John W. Douglass, of the District of Columbia, was introduced. As a municipal officer he assented with pride and pleasure on behalf of the district to the change of the name of White lot to Grand Army Place.

Palmer's Address.

Another air by the Marine band followed, and Commander-in-Chief Palmer made the introductory address. As he rose on the platform the old soldiers gave him a most affectionate greeting. He spoke as follows:

COMRADES—For the first time since the close of the great civil conflict you will have an opportunity of meeting your comrades in arms in a headquarters provided for each of the great army corps that existed during the war. It would certainly be invidious of me to single out or attempt to mention any particular corps for its gallant service. I know that human nature on the average is about alike. And I can appreciate how every soldier took delight in speaking with pride of the service rendered by the corps in which he served, and no one will object if when you get together the recollections of past dangers tempt you to be enthusiastic. I have often heard the boys say "My corps won the fight" in some particular contest, but you must bear in mind that a large number of the "boys" who were on the other side will mingle with you during your visit in Washington, and it's very likely that they will have some recollection of what occurred from 1861 to '65. Whatever differences of opinion we may have as to the gallantry of the several corps, there is one point upon which we all agree, that whether it was the comrade who wore the star or the eagle, whether it was he who wore the insignia of a non-commissioned officer or the common soldier who carried the musket in the ranks, each was loyal to the common cause for which he served, and each tried to do his full duty as he saw it. The same can be said for each corps and its gallant commander. Each had its full share in the contest and each shared the glorious achievements in the Union army. The thought that so many of our gallant leaders cannot be with us today fills our hearts with many sad reflections. They would respond cheerfully at the call of friendship as they did in 1861 to the call of duty.

Today you will meet and look into the faces of comrades you have not seen for years. You will take each other by the hands and recall the scenes and incidents through which you have passed and repeat the story of how the battle was won. I congratulate for you the committee who have had this grand work in charge. I know you will all enjoy and appreciate the results of the labor they have so generously given for your pleasure. You will once more meet and touch elbow again with the comrades who helped to add to the fame of your respective corps. And now, comrades, I know you will share my feelings of profound regret over the circumstances which caused the absence of one whom you would all have been delighted to see and hear, and who had anticipated joining you in all the festivities of the week, a comrade whose gallant services to the nation in the hour of peril have been supplemented by his wise and patriotic management of the affairs of this great republic in time of peace—Benjamin Harrison.

I now take great pleasure in introducing Hon. Levi P. Morton, vice president of the United States.

A Message from the President.

Before introducing the vice president, General Palmer read a telegram from President Harrison, from Loon Lake, in answer to one sent by him to the president, expressing his regret and sympathy, in which the president said:

I looked forward with much interest to the great rehearsal in Washington next Tuesday of the victors of the march of 1865. I have esteemed it one of the highest honors of my public life to have welcomed to the national capitol and to have received on its historic avenue this representative assembly of the men who not only saved the city from threatened destruction, but made it the worthy political capital of an unbroken nation. It would also have been one of the most favored and tender incidents of my private life to have taken these comrades by the hands again, but all this has been denied me by the intervention of a sad and imperative duty, and I can only ask you to give to all my cordial greeting and good wishes.

Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and sympathetic message.

Mr. Morton made a brief speech of welcome to the veterans, concluding by formally dedicating Grand Army Place.

The flag on the staff 150 feet overhead was then unfurled and saluted by a park of artillery, and, with the "Star Spangled Banner," by the Marine band, the dedication of Grand Army Place was complete and thousands of comrades dispersed.

FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Four Candidates in the Field for the Honored Position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The active struggle for the post of commander-in-chief of the national G. A. R. has begun. There are four candidates—B. F. Warfield, of California; Charles P. Lincoln, of the department of the Potomac; A. G. Weissert, of the department of Wisconsin, and B. H. Hearst, of the department of Ohio. All but the first are hampered by local complications, chiefly the lack of united support from their respective departments. Colonel Warfield is looked upon as an available compromise candidate. In the event of a deadlock between Colonel Lincoln and Captain Weissert, General Hearst and Colonel Warfield will begin to hustle. General Hearst, being an Ohio man, is further handicapped by the Indianapolis boom for the location of the next encampment. These are the two capital prizes of the event and they are not apt to be given to adjoining states. Colonel Lincoln has made a thorough canvass for the office. He has been fortunate in getting a number of active members enlisted in his behalf. There appeared to be some danger at one time that the Western departments would unite and try to place the officers in that section of the country. The West is not united, however, for some of the Washington man's best workers are from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and other departments even further off. At present Colonel Lincoln's most dangerous opponent seems to be Colonel Weissert, whose backers think his perseverance should be rewarded. He is a Western hustler and has done much to keep up the spirit and numbers of the Wisconsin department.

ELEVEN DEATHS.

Another Stricken Steamer Arrives at the New York Quarantine.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 15.—The Bohemia arrived at Quarantine during the night, having had eleven deaths during her passage from Hamburg. She was sent to the lower bay.

Early in the morning Dr. Byron visited the Bohemia. He reports that there were eleven deaths at sea on the boat; and that four cases were removed to Swinburne island. He reports that those who died on board the vessel died of gastro-intestinal trouble.

The names of those who were removed to Swinburne island are: Max Feingolt, aged 6 years; Chage Bass, 28 years; Leo Handfeldt, 26 years, and one small child of the steerage.

The Bohemia has on 353 steerage, 10 cabin and 77 crew. All passed and found well. The ship's condition as to cleanliness is first class.

When Dr. Jenkins came from his private telegraph report of Dr. Byron's visit to the Bohemia he said: "I am mighty glad that this is the last of the ships we expect serious trouble from.

ANOTHER NEW CASE.

A Cholera Victim Found in a Big New York Boarding House.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A man named Louis Weinhagen, 35 years old, a coachman for William Schlemmers, a hardware merchant of 29 Broadway, was found during the afternoon suffering from cholera in Mrs. Gunther's big boarding house, 4 and 6 Extra Place. Weinhagen had recently come from Bay Shore. A few days ago he was taken with the usual cholera symptoms and during the afternoon the health board was notified and Weinhagen was removed to the reception hospital. A report just received from the hospital indicates that he has a genuine case of cholera. His case will be watched for further developments. The boarding house from which Weinhagen was taken contains 250 men. The house was thoroughly fumigated and a physician from the health board placed in charge.

AT CAMP LOWE.

Cholera Breaks Out in the Quarantine Camp at Sandy Hook.

CAMP LOWE, SANDY HOOK, Sept. 19.—Asiatic cholera has struck this camp. Francesco Morino, an Italian passenger on the Normannia, who arrived here during the morning and who was thought to have cholera morbus, died at 10 o'clock p. m. It is announced that a widow, the mother of four children, was suddenly attacked by the scourge during the evening and her little ones were immediately isolated. It is singular that both these parties were Normannia's passengers who have been in quarantine for eighteen days.

Cholera at La Libertad.

PANAMA, Sept. 20.—A telegram from San Salvador states that a death from cholera has occurred at La Libertad on the Pacific coast of the republic and a short distance from the capital. The victim of the disease was a nun recently arrived from Europe.

A COMMERCIAL PEST.

THE SHIP FREE TRADE MUST BE RIGIDLY QUARANTINED.

She Has John Bull as Captain and Grover Cleveland as Pilot—What It Will Mean If She Should Get by Protection Island in November.

Quarantine means protection against the seeds of disease and death brought to our shores from a foreign land. And we are all agreed that it is a good thing.

Protection means quarantine against the seeds of death to American industries brought to our shores on the ship Free Trade, sailing under the English flag, with J. Bull as captain and Grover Cleveland as pilot.

It is as important to the industrial and commercial health of the nation that the ship Free Trade should be halted at Protection island and prevented from landing her passengers and cargo as it is to its physical health that the Moravia should be held down the harbor and prevented from scattering the cholera germs among our people.

The free trade bacillus is known to be deadly to the prosperity of every country where it obtains a foothold. The Cobden club is its place of original incubation, and as a destroyer of American manufactures its ravages, if it ever gains an entrance to this country, will be terrible. In 1846, under what was known as the Walker tariff, the British commercial cholera broke out "in our midst," and from that date on for a long period the mortality among our leading industries was great.

The usual symptoms of this dreaded scourge of American business were rapidly developed. The pulse of trade grew steadily feebler, paralysis of the nerve centers of business followed and in 1857 the whole industrial and commercial system, surcharged with the British free trade bacilli, collapsed with a financial crash that will always remain among the darkest memories of our history.

Again we are threatened with a similar visitation of this fearful plague. The Democratic party is full of the Cobdenite germs, and frankly avows its purpose to abolish the McKinley quarantine station and allow the British "free trade" ship, with the same old commercial cholera on board, to pass Protection island unmolested.

If this ship that has nailed to its masthead the legend, "Death to American industries," is not halted by the imperative voice of the people at the polls next November, there is a sorry time ahead for them. The "pestilence that walketh by night" is not more deadly to human life than a "tariff for revenue only" will be to both capital and labor.

The British press may well watch with eager and hopeful interest the Democratic effort to break down the protective system, which has for thirty years served as a most effective quarantine against the invasion of British cheap goods, made by British cheap labor, working for British cheap wages. It means renewed vitality and vigor for British industries if this country shall elect Grover Cleveland, with a mandate to let down the tariff bars and let in the flood of foreign pauper competition upon American factories and workshops and the working people employed therein.

The American workingmen, however, can hold the free trade plague at bay if they choose. The quarantine station will not be abandoned if they say that it shall not be. Protection island is in their hands. They can halt the British ship, with its pestilential doctrine that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, if they determine to do it. Self preservation is nature's first law, and of course they will maintain the quarantine that defends their wages, their homes and their families.—New York Recorder.

Wages in Woolen Factories.

According to the British board of trade, a government body, the average wages paid in British woolen factories are about $292 a year. The average yearly earnings in New York state, according to returns made to Labor Commissioner Peck by manufacturers in reply to circulars (the method adopted also by the British board of trade) were $526.93 in 1891.—New York Press.

No Democratic Boom in Montana.

Montana Democrats have never shown any great admiration for Grover Cleveland. In the Chicago convention Montana gave her solid vote for Boies and was for anybody to beat the stuffed prophet. After Bourke Cockran made a speech pulverizing Grover, Montanians took to Cockran and cast their vote for him for vice president, although it was known that he was ineligible. Cleve and Steve can raise no boom in Montana.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

They Will Not Forget.

The Illinois Germans whom the Democrats are trying to inveigle into helping them out of the slough of despond are the same men who were driven out of Missouri during the war by other Democrats because they were loyal to the Union cause. It is very kind in the Illinois Democrats to present the men whom their fellows persecuted with a list of candidates to vote for this year.—Springfield (Ills.) State Journal.

Prosperity at Home, Peace Abroad.

Harrison's candidacy stands for prosperity at home and peace abroad. The revival of domestic industries under the McKinley tariff is certain, and it would be a piece of inconceivable stupidity on the part of the American people to place in power the party that proposes to repeal it and to open the floodgates of foreign competion with American labor.—Norristown (Pa.) Herald.

What Hill Is Waiting For.

When Hill begins to boom Cleveland you may know that a corrupt bargain has been made. That is all he is waiting for.—Trenton State Gazette.

WITH OUR EXCHANGES.

Princeton Union.—There is no use in talking, an Indian cannot be convicted of any crime by a Mille Lacs county jury. Evidence that would send a white man to a penitentiary is not considered sufficient to indict an Indian.

Wabasha Herald:—A ball club composed exclusively of women will cross bats with the Wabasha club on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is possible that the game may not be very scientific but it will afford more amusement than any game yet played at Athletic Park.

Thief River Falls Press: Capt. Eberhardt has been making some very extensive improvements to his steamer "Viking." In addition to the side wheels which he is now putting on, the boat is made more comfortable for excursion parties by a sun roof over the entire deck. This also adds to the beauty of the craft very materially. When the repairs contemplated are completed the Viking will be one of the best steamers in the northwest.

St. Vincent New Era: Hon. Jas. J. Hill, sent, on Tuesday last, his check for $25. to the St. Vincent Agricultural Society.—On Saturday last Dep. Coll. Williams returned to Emerson, Manitoba, immigrant luggage from Europe. On Wednesday two women from Europe, via Hull, England, walked over from Emerson and took the south train; Mr. Williams sent them back from Hallock and they were retained in car here until Thursday noon when immigration agent Pierson sent them by team to Emerson. Health officer Peters telegraphed the facts to Dr. Hewitt of the state board of health.

Fisher Bulletin: Last Wednesday afternoon three individuals entered Even Olsen's shoe store and appropriated two pairs of fine shoes. They then visited H. B. Laughlin's and stole another pair. Marshal O'Reilly was notified and, with the assistance of Tommy Johnstone, landed the thieves in the cooler. At the hearing Thursday morning they enriched the village exchequer to the tune of about $30. The bridge was completed at an early hour on Monday morning and thrown open to the public. Thos. Johnstone has sold the famous Percheron stallion Madere 4271, the property of Felland Bros., to a stock company consisting of the principal farmers of Bachelors Grove, N. D. Consideration, $2,400.

In the October number of "Peterson's Magazine" appears the following notice to its subscribers: "This magazine is about to pass into the control of stockholders who propose to convert it into a periodical devoted solely to literature and art. Peterson's long-continued success, its general merit, and the great improvement in its literary departments during the past few years have decided the future publishers to call their periodical The New Peterson, confident that the name will raise up for it in advance a wide host of friends and supporters. The new magazine will commence with the January number, although the December number will be issued in the new form. A full announcement of its designs and a description of its leading features will be given in the November issue."

Warren Register.—One of the elevators here has not been opened this fall, and the others are about full, and cars sufficient cannot be had to ship our wheat. Some of the threshers have stopped work because there is no place to store the wheat when threshed. Who is responsible for this condition of things, we do not know, but it looks to a man up a tree as though there was a colored gentleman in the fence, somewhere. It does not seem at all probable that a scarcity of cars can be the cause. The railroad company must have hundreds of them not in use, as the crop in the northwest has hardly begun to move, as yet.—As evidence of this being a good fruit climate, we can show, on our premises in Warren, two plum trees in bloom for the second time this season; something we have not known of here before. —Mrs. Maria Jensen, wife of A. N. Jensen, of this city, died on Sunday, the 11th inst., after a long and painful illness, and was buried Monday afternoon in the city cemetery.

Thirteen Towns: The buildings for the Thirteen Towns Fair are nearly completed, and they present a decidedly neat and creditable appearance. The main exhibit building is especially worthy of mention being large and roomy with plenty of space for exhibits of all kinds to be properly displayed.—Bishop Gilbert, of St. Paul, bishop for the Minnesota diocese of the Episcopal church, accompanied by his wife, Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, of White Earth, and F. J. Poole of Faribault arrived in the city on Tuesday afternoon from Red Lake, having traveled overland from Brainerd, visiting the church missions at Bass Lake, Leech Lake, Red Lake and other points camping out most of the time. In the evening the bishop held services at the Congregational church and confirmed a class of five, four boys and one girl, at the conclusion of which he delivered a short discourse on the reasons and objects of confirmation, as it is administered by his church. —Threshing commenced in earnest this week, and all the machines are being pushed to their fullest capacity. The yield is far beyond the expectation.—Republican enthusiasm is growing in this section. Harrison and Nelson are winners.

Henry Feig.

Douglas County News: Hon. Henry Feig of Kandiyohi county was nominated for congress in this district at the Republican convention held at Moorhead last Thursday. Mr. Feig served his county in the legislature at the last session and is a strong, clear-headed young man of German descent. He is a good speaker and will make a thorough canvass of the Seventh district. His nomination gives good satisfaction to the Republicans.

Minneapolis Tribune: Hon. Henry Feig, the Republican candidate for member of congress from the Seventh district, was born in Minneapolis. He is 31 years of age, and is of German parentage. He removed with his father and mother to the township of Harrison, Kandiyohi county, when he was 9 years old and has ever since been a resident of that county. At the age of 22 he was married, bought 80 acres of land in the town of Harris, six miles north of Atwater, and commenced farming on his own accord. Since he has added another 80 acres to his farm, making it 160 acres, which he tills himself, doing all kinds of farm labor. He has never been engaged in any other business. He was elected town clerk of Harrison at the age of 21, which office he held for a number of years. His legislative experience commenced in the session of 1885, when he was appointed clerk of an important house committee. He was also clerk of committees in the session of '87 and '89—during the latter session being clerk of the house committee on railroads. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to the house of representatves as a Republican, notwithstanding the stormy Alliance movement then prevailing in Kandiyohi county. He proved himself to be an able and an active representative, and always a strong Republican. He is physically a powerful man, linked with an equal mental faculty. He is a good stump speaker, ready in debate, a first-class parliamentarian, and possesses all the necessary qualifications to make an A No. 1 congressman. He was nominated for congress at the Republican convention in Moorhead Sept. 1 on the eighth ballot. On accepting the nomination he took the convention by storm, making a rousing speech. His nearest friends, knowing his ability and fighting qualities, feel assured of his election.

Doc. Fish Talked Him to Sleep.

Hallock News: Knocking a man down with his tongue seems to be a rather hard thing to do, yet Doc. Fish succeeded in literally doing this in his Wednesday's lecture. A man sitting near us listened attentively to his evening lecture for about twenty minutes and then commenced to feel so warm that he removed his shoes. A little later he gave out entirely, placing his shoes in the chimney corner and on top of them curled himself up, went to sleep and snored audibly in sweet oblivion for two solid hours while Doc. was vehemently pounding away at the "Plutocrats."

The Foul Fish.

In speaking of Doc. Fish's lecture at Hallock, the News of that place says: "The cringing old hypocrite used alternately the worst possible forms of blasphemy and rank figures of speech. We would quote some of them but are afraid they would in their intensity of heat burn the very page upon which they would be printed."

Woman is indeed a curious creature. There is a widow in Atchison county, Mo., who not only has forgiven a man who assisted to lynch her husband twenty years ago but is about to marry him.

Jonathan P. Bass, the ossified man, who was the most widely advertised freak in the world, died at his home at Lewiston, N. Y., Sept. 12, the ossification having reached his heart. Bass began to ossify when he was very young, and for twenty years has not moved a muscle except those of his head. He was a solid mass of bony flesh. His legs and body were cold to the touch and could not be indented.

A Plain Statement.

A Hartford girl called on a physician recently who is as plain in his speech as his patient is in respect to her face. He tried to cheer her; her ailment being only a trifling matter, he said. "Oh, doctor," she groaned, "I feel worse than I look." Then, my dear young lady, there is no hope for you," replied the doctor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of a Meeting of the City Council held Sept. 13th.

Resolutions Adopted—Bills Allowed—Reports Made and Petitions Presented.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, Sept, 13th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Austin, McGlogan, Watts.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The aldermen of the Fourth ward reported in favor of allowing A. A. Miller to move his fence into the street a few inches so as to straighten it.

The mayor presented the name of John Dainard as patrolman No. 3.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the validity of the Crookston Waterworks, Power and Light Co's contract with the city reported that they had engaged a lawyer to look the matter up and presented his opinion upon the same to the council.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of drawing up an ordinance covering the Crookston Heating and Gas Light Co's proposition reported and presented an ordinance relating to the same.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills;

Ed. Allard, board		$ 15 50
A. C. Wilkinson, brief		150 00
Chas. Vine, meat for poor		5 65
Ed. Ross, asst. engineer		30 00
Cooke & Hammond, printing,		16 40
A. C. Schmidt, painting		20 80
Christianson Bros., insurance,		15 00
W. Marin, labor		67 71
L. Rivard, plastering		16 00
A. C. Schmidt, painting		7 95
H. R. Nolan, labor		54 46
Fontaine & Anglim, mdse		17 15
Carl Schmidt, labor		7 00
Geo. A. Ralph, engineer		12 80
W. E. McKenzie, advertising		10 40
Ralstad & Ralston, meals		42 30
Ralstad & Engen, meals		7 85
Ernest Ralsch, lumber		1 80
W. W. Marsh, asst. engineer		46 00
M. D. Stoner, asst. engineer		25 00
O. Hinds, labor		9 00
C. E. Dampier, med. attend'ce		6 00
D. McDonald, labor,	1st ward,	11 37
" "	2d ward,	98 62
" "	3d ward,	10 43
" "	4th ward	24 48
" "	5th ward	3 49
" genl. labor		51 62
" " "		55 98

On motion the report was accepted and the bills ordered paid.

Alderman Marlette excused.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Jennings that when we adjourn it be to meet on Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th, at 7:30 p. m. Carried.

The finance committee reported that the county officials were not separating the ward funds correctly, and upon motion the city attorney was instructed to look into the matter and take such steps as may be necessary regarding them.

The city engineer passed in a report upon the expense of building the sewer along Third, Broadway and Fourth streets.

The commissioners who were appointed to assess and award damages in grading Second street, passed in the following report:

To the Honorable City Council:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, commissioners appointed by your honorable body under the provisions of Sec. 6 of Chapter 10, Special Laws of Minnesota, in the matter of establishing street grades in this city:

Pursuant to said act and the appointment of the undersigned as commissioners at a meeting of the city council, held August 17th, 1892, to assess the benefits and damages on the grading of Second street, from Main street to Ash street, beg leave to report as follows: After due notice given as provided in Sec. 4, of Chapter 10, we proceeded to hear, view and determine the damages and compensation to be paid to the owners of property abutting on said street, and also to determine the cost of making said improvements upon the tracts benefited by said improvements, and have assessed the benefits, damages, and the cost of said improvements as follows, to-wit:

ORIGINAL TOWNSITE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT.	BLOCK.	COST.	Benefits.
Francis Rickett	4 & 5	17	$37 58	$37 58
A F Rauch	1 & 2	16	18 57	18 57
H F Brown	1 & 2	16	6 58	6 58
Carl Reidesel	1 & 2	16	3 76	3 76
Ernest Rolsch	23 & 24	16	6 83	6 83
James McKenzie	23 & 24	16	5 98	5 98
Aalden Braley	23 & 24	16	5 98	5 98
C H Saake	23 & 24	16	5 12	5 12
C C Rickett	alley	17	3 42	3 42
FLETCHER AND HOUSTON'S ADDITION.				
Francis Rickett	17	5	5 12	5 12
First National Bank	17	5	8 54	8 54
" "	6	12	25 62	25 62
Almira Clements	1	13	25 62	25 63
Robert Stanton	7	12	25 62	25 62
Charles E Dampier	2	13	17 08	17 08
Judge Lewis	2	13	8 54	8 54
City of Crookston	alley	16	8 42	8 42

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. MIX.
W. H. NORRIE.
E. M. WALSH.

On motion the report was referred to the finance committee.

The trustees of the M. E. church requested the privilege of moving the sidewalk in front of the church while they were putting in a new foundation. On motion the request was granted.

A petition was presented by residents and property owners in South Crookston asking that a sidewalk be built along and in front of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13, of block 3 of South Crookston.

On motion the petition was referred to the aldermen of the 1st ward. The aldermen of the 1st ward reported favorably on the petition.

Bids were opened for building a retaining wall near the Sampson Addition bridge. Two bids were received, one from John R. McKinnon and one from Henry Nolan. As the bids were both for the same amount, viz: $760, they were laid on the table till the adjourned meeting.

The ordinance on grades was brought up and on motion was laid on the table until the next meeting.

An ordinance relating to slaughter houses was offered by Alderman Cromb. Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the ordinance be referred to a committee of three. Carried.

Chair appointed as that committee: Aldermen Childs, Anderson and Morrisey.

The ordinance relating to the Crookston Gas Co. was brought up and the amount of $5,000 inserted therein as the penal amount.

Alderman Childs moved that the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 9th day of August relating to putting in sewers between Sixth and Eighth streets be reconsidered.

Alderman Morrisey raised a point of order that it was too late to reconsider. Chair declared the point not well taken. Alderman Morrisey appealed from the decision of the chair.

Aldermen voting for sustaining the chair: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Walker.

Not sustaining the chair: Morrisey.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the vote whereby a resolution was passed on the 9th day of August relating to putting in sewers between Sixth and Eighth streets, be reconsidered.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Walker, Cromb.

Alderman voting in the negative: Morrisey.

Motion declared carried.

The resolution mentioned was then voted upon with the following result:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Walker, Cromb.

Resolution declared lost.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the mayor be allowed to name a policeman for such time as he thinks necessary, and that the salary be fixed the same as the other patrolmen.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Motion declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that the mayor's appointmnet of John Dainard as patrolman No. 3, be confirmed and that the clerk be instructed to so cast the ballot. Clerk cast ballot as instructed and John Dainard was duly confirmed as patrolman No. 3.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held the 13th day of September, 1892, Alderman Jennings offered the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Anderson:

The city council of the city of Crookston do hereby resolve, that a sidewalk five feet wide, built of pine plank, surfaced on one side and two inches in thickness, said plank to be laid on three pine plank stringers of six by two inch dimensions and to be nailed thereon by twenty penny spikes, and said sidewalk to be constructed in front of and adjacent to lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13, of block 3 of South Crookston.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 13th day of September, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 13th day of September, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH. Clerk.

On motion the clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for grading Second street, between Main and Ash streets, bids to be opened at the meeting to be held on the 27th inst. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that John R. Mckinnon be paid $650 as the second estimate on his grading contract with the city. Carried.

The engineer reported that H. Nolan had completed his contract of repairing the Sampson Addition bridge.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the bill of H. R. Nolan for repairing Sampson's Addition bridge. On motion the report was accepted and the bill ordered paid.

On motion council adjourned,

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Fosston Ripples.

People at this end of the route are getting cross-eyed looking for that daily train.

Guy Pratt, the rustling wheat man and base ballist of McIntosh was seen on our streets recently. Looking for another snap game of ball Guy, hey?

No lack of music in this vicinity. Five pianos in town and more coming.

For the past two weeks Mayor Hilligoss has been making his annual tour as pilot to a party of hunters from Cincinnati and reports having bagged no less than 1200 chicks and dux.

Four new threshing outfits have been unloaded from the cars at this place in the past few weeks, which will greatly help to shorten the threshing season.

Wheat is beginning to roll into the elevators in large quantities, grading No. 1 and No. 2 northern.

S. C. Bagley finished threshing 5000 bushels of wheat with a good fair yield and No. 1 Northern grade.

Cranberries are being marketed here by the wagon load, bringing in the neighborhood of one dollar per bushel.

Our handsome jeweler, J. Cadieux, departed for his home at Terebonne last week somewhat undecided whether to return. Fosston is a good opening for a first class jeweler.

J. W. Moore, of the firm of Tuneteal & Moore, heating and ventilating company of Minneapolis, has been in town the past week, overseeing the putting in of hot air furnaces, in the school building, Commercial hotel and Synod church.

The premium lists of the Thirteen Towns Fair Association are being mailed this week. If you have not received one address a postal card to the secretary, W. H. Averill, Fosston.

The following prizes have been drawn in the leap year matrimonial lottery, of Fosston, up to date: Postmaster, photographer, hardware merchant, clerk and bartender. A number of valuable prizes are still to be found patronizing the dining hall of our leading hotel, viz: lawyer, banker, operator, school teacher, hotel proprietor, foreman, ex-marshall, clerks, machine agents and numerous others; come girls, let this good work continue.

The following clipping from School Education speaks for itself: "Prof. James R. Taggart, teacher of manual training in the Minneapolis east side high school, has spent his vacation in superintending the erection of school-houses at Fosston and McIntosh. The building at Fosston he thinks the prettiest school-house in the state. The school board manifested their appreciation of his faithful and satisfactory work by presenting him with an elegant guard for his watch. He is under contract for a school house in S. Dakota some time in the near future.

Bitten by a Tarantula.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 12.—William Coquillette, of Prairieburg, was bitten by a tarantula concealed in a bunch of bananas. He was wild and delirious most of the night and remains in a critical condition, though physicians believe he will recover.

The father of Haydn, the composer of "The Creation," was a wheelwright and often scolded his son for neglecting business.

Saving to No Purpose.

It has sometimes happened that persons little deserving, and even rulers, have reaped the harvests which misers have painfully sown. The life of Vandille is a proof of this. This man lived upon bread and milk, with the addition of a small glass of sour wine on Saturdays. At his death he left £800,000 to the king of France. Audley, the commonwealth miser, saved £400,000, all of which reverted to the government.—Cassell's Journal.

Rubies have been obtained up to the present time from the old beds of streams, having been washed out of the rocks originally by the water.

LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,

Opera House Department Store,

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

SIX LINES OF BUSINESS

UNDER ONE ROOF AND ONE MANAGEMENT.

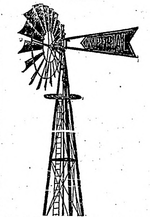
Dry Goods, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Caps, Cloaks, Clothing. | Shoes, Rubbers, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps.

Trunks and Valises.

OUR FALL STOCK

Is now in and we are ready to show the public what we can do for them.

THE IMPERIAL



All Steel Windmill,

Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower,

We carry a COMPLETE STOCK OF WOOD AND IRON PUMPS, including DOUBLE-ACTING, ANTI-FREEZING FORCE PUMPS. IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Special attention given to the 2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.

CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,

Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

E. D. SCHREADER,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Horse Dentistry a Specialty.

All Calls receive Prompt Attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. In Probate Court, Special Term Sept. 13th, 1892. In the matter of the estate of Erdras Roux, deceased: On reading and filing the petition of Onezime Noel, administrator of the estate of Esdras Roux, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Monday the 10th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 13th day of September A. D. 1892. By the Court,

C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate

A SOLDIER'S SECRET

BY CAPT. CHARLES KING, U.S.A.

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Nita Guthrie, a St. Louis girl, is visiting the family of Surgeon Holden, in the camp of the Twelfth cavalry, in Arizona. Captain Rolfe, an officer of the Twelfth, proposes and is rejected. An old love affair is in the way. Nita swoons over some mysterious apparition on the eve of her departure for home. II—After Nita leaves camp Dr. Holden tries to unearth the mystery of her swoon. He suspects that Sergeant Ellis, a recent recruit, and a man with a history, had some connection with it. III—Lieutenant "Curly" Brewster, another officer of the Twelfth, is in love with Winifred Berrien, the daughter of Major Berrien. Captain Rolfe lights upon evidence that another woman claims Brewster's devotion. IV—The society at the fort gives a hop, and Mrs. Knowles, a married flirt from a near by town, makes a scene with Brewster, at which Major Berriam and Winifred are mystified and indignant. V—Before Brewster can explain to Winifred about the Khowles woman his troop is ordered to march against the Sioux Indians in Dakota. VI—Major Berrien hears some gossip about Brewer's relations to Mrs. Knowles and bars the lover out from a parting word with Winifred.

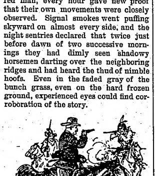
[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER IX.

Pursuant to his orders, Major Berrien, with his battalion of the Twelfth, had been scouting the open country that lay to the northeastward of the cantonment. So alarming had the situation become, so significant if not actually defiant was the manner of the Indians whose lodges were pitched all over the prairie around the agency that the commanding general had caused intrenchments to be thrown up on every ridge overlooking that threatened settlement. Additional troops, including a strong force of infantry and detachments of light artillery, had been sent to the scene. Hotchkiss and field guns were placed in position commanding the Indian camp, and night and day the earthworks were heavily manned and sentries and outposts guarded every approach.

Meantime the main body of the hostiles was still ghost dancing and howling through the wintry night far over to the north among the breaks and chasms of the Bad Lands, so strong in numbers and so secure from assault within the lines of their natural fortress as to laugh to scorn all premonition of disaster. Runners had gone to every tribe urging concerted action and united revolt. Every day brought new accessions, and all that was needed to enable them to bid defiance to the encircling force was the arrival of the great bands that had broken away from the reservations along the Missouri, followers and would be avengers of the old chieftain. Sitting Bull, who had died in harness, a rebel to the last. Brule and Ogallalla, Uncpapa and Minneconjou—here were the warriors, re-enforced by many a new grown son, who had fought the white soldiers summer after summer, time and again, in the bloody days of the decade past—the Brules especially, once restrained by the wisdom of old Sintogaliska, now ripe for any deviltry and well nigh unanimous for war to the knife.

Without noteworthy incident. Berrien's command had circled around to the east of the sacred lines of the reservation, had spent a day or two exploring the breaks and ravines of a dozen little streams flowing into the Wakpa Washtay, had located trail after trail of travois, pony and lodge pole tracks, had scoured the wide valley of the main stream, but without sight of a single warrior, much less a war party. The still smoking ruins of two ranches told, however, of recent visitation, and the hoof marks of cattle mingling with the pony tracks pointed unerringly whither the spoil had been driven. Meantime, while nothing could be seen of the wily red man, every hour gave new proof that their own movements were closely observed. Signal smokes went puffing skyward on almost every side, and the night sentries declared that twice just before dawn of two successive mornings they had dimly seen shadowy horsemen darting over the neighboring ridges and had heard the thud of nimble hoofs. Even in the faded gray of the bunch grass, even on the hard frozen ground, experienced eyes could find corroboration of the story.



Almost in the face of the foremost Sioux his revolver blazes its challenge.

Daring Indian scouts were ever on their flanks and front and rear, making no overt move against them, but keeping the hostile camp fully informed of everything that was being done and watching restlessly for opportunity to cut off every straying charger, to cut down every straggling man. Knowing all this full well, Berrien had given strict orders—neither officer nor trooper was permitted to leave the column by day nor the bivouac by night; and now its mission accomplished, the column had started on return march, and up to this time no casualty had occurred. So long as the isolated battalion was moving toward the hostile camp, nearing every hour the overwhelming array of the enemy and separating itself farther and farther from friendly supports, no bar had been put to its progress. But now the Indian scouts could see that it was turning back, probably in the hope of regaining the cantonment unmolested.

It was a sunshiny December afternoon; the air was as clear as a bell, the clouds that obscured the eastern sky at dawn had long since drifted out of sight, and in all its broad expanse the pale blue vault of the heavens wore not so much as a feather of vapor. Who that rode in the laughing, chatting, jaunty column that sparkling day could realize the change a few hours might effect on the silent, breezeless solitudes around them? At noon the sun was so warm that many a trooper had stripped off his heavy overcoat and turned up the flaps of the rough fur cap. Except in deep ravines hardly any snow was to be seen. The dull gray surface of the rolling prairie, wave after wave, lay basking, and the leafless branches of the cottonwoods overhanging the frozen pools were glistening, sparkling in the lifegiving rays. The advance guard, after breaking the ice and treating their horses to a mouthful of water at the stream, had moved on at brisk trot, and now the stalwart riders were spreading out in extended order as they breasted the slope. Out to the west, full five hundred yards, the wary flankers could be seen, some crossing the stream farther down the valley, while other comrades appeared over the barren ridge behind, that no sneaking foe might crawl up unobserved and send a long range bullet from its shelter down into the swarm of troopers at the ford. So, too, the flankers to the east and the sturdy little knot of rear guardsmen just popping up over the divide so recently crossed, all told of ceaseless vigilance on every side. Berrien has not ridden the Sioux trail a score of years for nothing. He takes no chances where the security of his command is concerned, and has small opinion of the leader who subjects them to needless risk.

And now one after another the four troops ride into close column on the northward bank; the men dismount, unsaddle, and presently, with side lines in hand, each trooper leading his faithful steed, the four herds are guided to the separate grazing grounds already chosen and "pre-empted" by wide awake subalterns or sergeants. There the side lines are carefully adjusted, the bridles slipped off, three or four men remain in saddle as herdguard and the horses are left to graze. Rich with nutriment is that crisp, dry bunch grasp—rich and plentiful. The mules of the pack train bray with impatience to shed their loads and join their envied four footed comrades, but presently they, too, following the bell, are streaming out upon the guarded prairie, rolling in luxury upon the frosty earth and kicking their legs in air in genuine delight. From a dozen little fires among the bare limbed cottonwoods the thin smoke is curling aloft, and the rattle of tin cup and plate and the jovial voices of the men seem to clamor for their soldier rations. In long rows the saddles and equipments were aligned upon the turf, each man's carbine and belt at his saddle. Huge rolls of robes and blankets are unstrapped and spread to air, and all this time, while the troop officers are looking to the comfort and security of their horses, Major Berrien, followed by a single orderly, is riding about from point to point to satisfy himself that the guards are stationed where best they can secure the bivouac against surprise.

The ridge to the southwest is higher than those which limit the view at other points, and thither Berrien is now riding at easy lope. Rolfe and Hazlett, watching him for a moment, exchange an appreciative nod as they hear from the group of soldiers at the nearest camp fire some brawny son of the old sod remark, "Just luck at the ould man now; sure it's a smart redskin that will ever get through the pickets he posts." Not since the days of old "Major Slowtrot," old "Pap" Thomas, has there been a battalion commander better loved by the rank and file. They know nothing will ever induce him to forget one precaution for their safety, and reward his care with a loyalty of devotion good to see. Watching him still further, Hazlett notes that a distant vedette has signaled, and that Berrien, slowly now, is riding up the slope to join him. A sergeant has some question to ask at the moment, and when Hazlett again looks out to the southwest, major, orderly and vedette have disappeared from view around a little shoulder of bluff. Other vedettes can be seen at their posts on all sides, and a few dismounted sentries lying prone where, unseen themselves, they can scan the country to their front. But Hazlett's curiosity is excited by the fact that two men, mere specks in the distance, are huddling together at the crest half a mile away to the southwest and evidently watching something out at their front and motioning to the sergeant back with the supports. Presently this trooper, too, trots out to join them. Berrien and his party are still out of sight from camp.

"Captain, may I borrow your field-glasses?" asked Mr. Brewster, swinging up to the fire where Hazlett stands. "I have lent mine to the sergeant of the guard."

"Did you see where the major went?" asks Hazlett by way of reply, as he hands the desired instrument.

"I last saw him at the point yonder. He rode around it with Sergeant Ellis and a couple of men, and that vedette must have been calling to him. It seems to me they've been gone some time; so Gorham says I can ride out and find out what it means."

"Why can you, Brewster, but my horse is out at herd. Take the glasses with you, anyhow." Brewster's big black is led up at the moment, and the lieutenant quickly mounts and canters easily away.

Meantime, old Berrien, who has noted the signals of the vedette referred to, has joined him, with the brief inquiry, "What is it, Scott?"

"Why, sir, I was posted here by the sergeant, and he had no sooner gone than I saw what I took to be horsemen in the valley several miles out yonder to the southwest. The major can see the whole country from a butte that lies perhaps three hundred yards farther out beyond this ridge. But here comes the sergeant back, sir."

It is Ellis, cantering briskly from the advanced position Scott has designated, and coming to them now around the shoulder of the bluff a little to the right. That Ellis has seen something is evident: his face shows it in an instant.

"An Indian war party, major, perhaps a dozen, rode from behind a long ridge over to the west and down into the valley of what I take to be a branch of the Porcupine. That butte hides a good deal of the valley; but we can see it from there, though."

"You three men come with me," says Berrien quietly. "We must look into this."

Two minutes' lope brings them to the butte Ellis has pointed out. Leaving their horses with the orderly, Berrien, the sergeant and the sentinel go crouching up the hither slope, throw themselves on the ground and crawl to the summit. As the vedette has said, the whole country for miles in every direction can be seen—a country of bold contours, of bare, rounded bluffs and buttes, of deep, shadowy ravines and gulches—a country bare of trees save the ghostly, leafless cottonwoods perched by the banks of many a frozen stream. Miles and miles to the north and northwest the wild Indian land spreads before their eyes. Close at hand, tumbling, billowy and abrupt, the ridges follow or intercept one another in rapid succession. The face of the land is cut up into tortuous "breaks," the deep, narrow beds of countless little streams, all winding tributary to the river that flows placidly away to the northeast in the broad valley from which the column marched at dawn. Beyond that, west of north, clearly, sharply defined in the distance, already alternating glaring surface and ghostly shade under the slanting rays of the westering sun, a tumbling mass of jagged, fantastic shapes, a tangle of vertical cliffs and seamed and furrowed walls, a labyrinth of gorges, gullies, washed out channels, deep, black crevices, and broad, yawning, impassable gulfs, the storied Bad Lands of Dakota, shunned by all except the renegade and outlaw in the past, now habitable only by the Indian. Beyond these, faint and dim in the distance, the snow covered, pine crested summits in the Black Hills. All the rest of the surface, east, west and south, a frozen sea of gray, glinting here and there in the declining rays; and there off to the southwest, perhaps five miles away, lies the valley into which the party of dusky warriors has galloped so short a time before—the valley beyond which, a long, long day's march away, stands the guarded camp of comrade soldiery awaiting their return. Berrien studies the scene long and carefully through his glasses. Intermediate ridges are not many, but they are sharp and clearly defined.

"Who was it reported that the advance saw signal smokes south of us at noon?" he asks.

"Corporal Waite, sir; he and two of the men saw them plainly, and they seemed to be answered off here." And Ellis points miles away to the west.

Berrien ponders a moment.

"Where away would you locate the agency, sergeant, if you were going to take a bee line for it?"

"Out off here, sir."

"And they crossed that line going into the valley?"

"They certainly did, sir, and— Look, major! look yonder! Another band, and from exactly the same place."

A little bevy of dark objects darts suddenly into view from behind a curtainlike divide and goes skimming over a level stretch toward the lowlands of the valley. Berrien's glasses seem glued to his eyes.

"Twenty of them in that party! What do they see? What's their hurry? They would not expose themselves to our view unless there were urgent need for haste."

"The old road comes in from that direction, sir," answers Ellis. "We left it a few hours out from the cantonment, as you remember. Can anything have been seen along that road to give rise to signal smokes?"

Berrien turns half over and looks keenly into the sergeant's intelligent face.

"That road has been abandoned for weeks past. Everybody to the east of us has taken refuge at the railway long since. Nobody would be coming from that direction."

"I know that, sir; but would not any detachment coming from the agency to meet us, for instance, be apt to keep the road? I understood we were to strike for it in the morning and follow it in."

Again Berrien gazes long and earnestly through the binocular. "They are certainly heading for that road and riding at full speed. How many men have you at this front?" he quickly asks.

"Just eight, sir, all told, but eight more are almost within call over on our left flank. Yonder is the ridge where my men are posted." And Ellis points to their left rear where lies the low crest.

"Just keep a good lookout here, sergeant. I will move them over this way and then ride to the left flank. My horse, orderly." And, thinking deeply over the matter as he rides, Berrien spurs into a lively canter across an intervening dip in the prairie. "Some mischief ahead," he mutters. "They are not speeding up that valley for nothing. We may have to saddle and get over there."

Not two hundred yards has he ridden when from the point which he has just quitted there comes a sudden yell of warning, followed almost instantly by two shots in quick succession. Then bang! bang! another two, and, as he whirls about, the first object that meets his startled gaze is Ellis' handsome black horse plunging to earth almost at the edge of a shallow ravine some distance out in front of the butte.

"My God, sir," cries the orderly, "Sergeant Ellis is killed!"

Berrien's heart bounds. There, face downward upon the sward, motionless, just a few feet away from the plunging, death stricken horse, lies the sergeant, his carbine dropped from his nerveless hand. At the same instant red, glittering, bedaubed with paint, bespangled with cheap finery, two young Indian braves lash their ponies into furious gallop as they shoot up out of the shallow ravine, and rifles in hand, coupsticks advanced, race madly toward the stricken trooper in eager effort to secure the trophy of their prowess, the coveted scalp of the fallen foe.

"Your carbine, man!" yells Berrien to his orderly. "Quick! Shoot that leader!" And putting spurs to his snorting horse, reckless of the fact that he is armed only with revolver and that the ravine may be full of Indians, the veteran soldier drives full tilt at the charging braves. He thinks only of the fact that one of his men lies prostrate and helpless before them. They are almost upon Ellis before Berrien has galloped a rod. They are within twenty paces of him when, with a shout of delight, the major sees him whirl suddenly over, grasp his carbine, and, all in a second, the flame leaps from the bronzed muzzle, the foremost warrior drops his rifle, whirls up a clinching, convulsive hand and topples headforemost out of the saddle. Scott, the vedette, echoes with another shot that kicks up the dust close under the second pony's flashing heels. Its red rider veers in broad circle to the right, and in the twinkling of an eye the feathered war bonnet bows low over the pony's stretching neck. Berrien's bullet whizzes harmlessly above, and the major himself, borne by the rush of his half maddened steed, dashes on past Ellis, now kneeling for another shot, and goes crash into the midst of a little knot of yelling warriors just bounding up out of the gully to the rescue of their stricken comrade. "Bess, my wife; Winnie," are the only words he has time or thought to mutter, for instant death seems inevitable.

But all the old fighting instinct is uppermost, and almost in the face of the foremost Sioux his revolver blazes its challenge, and horse and pony meet in tremendous shock, and the lighter steed goes tumbling and rolling over the turf. There is chorus of yells, shots, soldier cheers, thundering hoofs. There is a vision of glittering steel in front of his eyes, of hideous painted face, a sudden sense of stumble and stunning fall, a shrill whoop of triumph, changing instantly into the death cry, and while his Brule antagonist goes crashing down, pony and all, Berrien is conscious of the superb leap of a big black charger over his own prostrate form, of a stentorian cheer from half a dozen trooper throats, and the next minute Brewster is kneeling by his side, raising the honored gray head in his strong young arms, and the voice that thundered in battle cry but an instant agone is trembling now as he calls for a canteen of water and bids his half stunned commander not to strive to move.

"We've got two of them, sir, all right," he whispers, breathless, but well knowing that to be the best news he can give. "The rest got away and left a bullet hole in your shoulder."

Coins of Value.

"Some pennies are worth a good deal of money," said a dealer in coins. "If you come across an old collection of copper cents in an out of the way corner you will do well to examine their dates carefully. From the point of view of the numismatist their value depends largely upon their condition. For example, for a cent of 1799 in a fair state of preservation we pay five dollars, but for a specimen of the same issue in first rate condition we would pay from ten to twenty-five dollars, and for a perfect cent of 1799—that is, as bright and sharp as the day it was coined—we will pay $100.

"Do not attempt to clean coins that are in fine condition. They should be held only by the edges in handling them, and ought to be kept wrapped carefully in chamois skin or soft tissue paper or laid on velvet. Gold and silver coins may be rinsed, not washed, in hot water and soap. Copper coins should be placed in sweat oil only to remove grease and dirt. Acids and scouring will ruin any coin of worth. Age does not necessarily make value in coins. The old Spanish silver pieces current in this country from 1700 to 1800 are worth no more than their face, and the same is the case with cents of 1798, 1802 and 1803, as well as with half dollars of dates between 1805 and 1835."—Washington Star.

An Old Question Asked Anew.

The old question has been lately asked anew, Why fill the infant mind with images of cruelty and horror? Why suggest to innocence the dreadful vision of ogres fattening captives like sheep for their table? Why torture it with that appalling cabalistic bloody invocation, Fee, faw, fum? Why permit the hoary murderer Blue Beard to terrify the young before in historical sequence they reach Henry VIII, in no extenuating page of Froude, but as the grisly murderer and defender of the faith of the older annals? And why perplex the callow pilgrim scarcely embarked on the journey of life, which the reverend and the wise describe as a moral warfare, by the rhyme which declares the greedy thief of a plum from the copious pudding a good boy?

Why is a glutton who triumphs in his gluttony to be commended in honeyed measure as good, while nothing is said in praise—nay, he is not even mentioned—of the virtue of the unnamed comrade, who was undoubtedly present and who restrained his desire to pull out plums, and who, so far as posterity knows, not only had no plum, but also forbore the sauce?—George William Curtis in Harper's.

THIRTEEN TOWNS

FAIR,

At Fosston, Minn.

Wednesday, Thnrsday and Friday,

Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th.

HORSE RACING,
BASE BALL,
ATHLETIC SPORTS,
SPEECH MAKING.

$2,000 IN PURSES AND PREMIUMS.

For Premium List and further particulars, write to
W. H. AVERILL,
Sec. 13 Towns Fair Association,
FOSSTON, MINN.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS—C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H. Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication August 18th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry A. Bruns and Matilda Bruns, his wife, to George H. Taylor, bearing date the 30th day of October, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book 44 of mortgages, on pages 188-192. And whereas the said George H. Taylor the owner and holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth and represented by the notes therein described upon which default has occurred, due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof including principal and interest upon the notes in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Four hundred and fifty-four and 40-100 ($454.40) dollars; and whereas said mortgagee has been compelled to, and has paid the taxes upon the lands in said mortgage described as follows: 1889, $19.53; 1890, $13.50; and 1891, $14.93. And whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Situate, lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (se¼ ne¼) the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (ne¼ se¼) and lot eight (8) in Section No. six (6); also lot No. one (1) in Section No. seven (7), all in Township No. one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of range No. forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred forty-three 25-100 acres, more or less, and all in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated August 17th, A. D. 1892.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
Mortgagee.

TAYLOR & WOODARD,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
920 Guaranty Loan Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

[18-24]

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:00 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m — Arrive 6:30 p m
FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m — Arrive 5:30 p m
ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m — Arrive 4:30 p m
GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m — Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE
Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) and interest on said sums from the 9th day of October, 1886, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frederick Bieler to Francis J. Detling, bearing date the 9th day of October, A. D. 1886, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 22 of mortgages, on page 96, which mortgage, together with the debt thereby secured, was duly assigned by said Francis J. Detling, mortgagee, to Joseph Z. Perron by written assignment, dated the 28th day of February, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of March, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 56 of mortgages, on page 119; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered one, (1) two, (2) and three, (3) in block numbered forty, (40) in Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, according to the plat thereof on file in the Register of Deeds office in and for said County and State, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated August 20th, A. D. 1892.

JOSEPH Z. PERRON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

P. G. FALARDEAU,
Attorney for Assignee,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

[19-25]

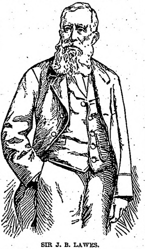
FARM AND GARDEN

THE ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTS.

Sir J. B. Lawes' Notable Work in the Interests of Scientific Agriculture.

Many Americans, going to England, have visited Rothamsted, inspected the experiments in progress and made the acquaintance of Sir John Bennett Lawes, whose agricultural work there during the last fifty years is known throughout the civilized world. This friendly intercourse has led Sir John to institute a course of lectures, to be delivered biennially in the United States, upon the investigations carried on at Rothamsted. From a report, published by the department of agriculture, of the first six lectures delivered under the Lawes trust, at Washington, by Robert Warington F. R. S., we learn the following:

Sir John entered upon his home farm of 250 acres in 1834. Three or four years later he began experiments, in pots, upon the effect of various manures, and these led to field experiments.

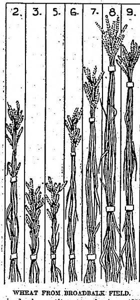


SIR J. B. LAWES.

The foundation of the Rothamsted station for agricultural experiments is earlier than that of any other, with the single exception of that established in Alsace. The earliest German station, that at Mockern, was founded in 1852; the earliest American station, at Middletown, Conn., in 1875. The earliest of the systematic field experiments at Rothamsted were those with turnips, commencing in 1843. The continuous wheat experiments commenced in the autumn of the same year, the first harvest being in 1844.

In the earlier trials made upon turnips and wheat the manures varied a good deal from year to year and the same plot was not always treated in the same way; a more regular proceeding was, however, soon adopted and has since been generally adhered to. In the later systematic experiments each plot receives every year the same manuring, unless a change of treatment is needed to attain some special object. The substances applied are ammonium salts, sodium nitrate, superphosphate made from bone ash, potassium sulphate, magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate. The various constituents of plant food are thus applied in a soluble and active form. The weight of each constituent applied is also known, so that the results admit of quantitative treatment.

Wheat has been grown in the celebrated Broadbalk field every year for forty-eight years, and there is at present no appearance of any decline in its fertility. Our second cut is from a photograph representing the wheat harvested in 1878 from seven of the plots. Plot 2 has received farmyard manure every year since 1844; plot 3 has been unmanured for the same period; plot 5 has received ash constituents only since 1852; plot 6, the ash constituents, with 200 pounds of ammonium salts; plot 7, the same, with 400 pounds of ammonium salts; plot 8, the same, with 600 pounds ammonium salts; plot 9, the ash constituents, with 550 pounds of sodium nitrate. The picture illustrates in a striking manner the preponderating effect of nitrogenous manures in determining the luxuriance of wheat.



WHEAT FROM BROADBALK FIELD.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman says that from trials with the Babcock test he is convinced that a cow over eight or ten years old will not give as good a test in the richness of her milk as when she was in her prime. They may keep up the quantity of milk, but it will grow poorer in butter fat.

WHEAT CULTURE.

Causes of Poor Crops—Suggestions About Marketing.

Sowing foul seed is one prime cause of sorry crops, according to a writer in Ohio Farmer, who expresses the following opinions: "If all the foul seeds with our wheat were harvested to themselves and measured it would surprise most farmers. Yet this is not all, for it costs as much to sow and reap this foul growth, bushel for bushel, as it does the wheat, and robbed the soil of as much fertility, and, moreover, it must be got out from among the wheat or make inferior flour, which will add another cost to the crop.

"A proper preparation of the soil is too much neglected by most farmers, and this adds another cause for poor crops. The thorough preparation of the soil before sowing is more necessary for wheat than most any other crop. All we can do to insure a good crop ends with the sowing of the seed. Cultivated crops may be planted on a poorly prepared soil and by after cultivation the soil put in order. But this cannot be done with a wheat crop. Moreover, the greatest enemy of the wheat crop is the freezing and thawing of winter, and a well prepared, compact seed bed enables the wheat to root down in the solid earth and be less liable to be thrown out of the ground, and the very fine, mellow surface pushes a quick growth, enabling the plant to grow sufficient blade to furnish protection to the root. But an improvement in the seed bed would not only do all this, which would increase the yield in the end, but would require less seed, which would go into the thousands of bushels saved, and counting up profits it will be found more in what we save than in what we make.

"Another reason for poor crops is the farmers' lands are growing thin from excessive cropping and they do not manure their land in any way. If the farmers would manure their land liberally with good stable manure or sow clover they would greatly increase their yield.

"Another point I wish to suggest to the reader is the marketing of their wheat. I believe many of our farmers sell their wheat at a disadvantage, and believe many times twenty-five cents more might be realized by having their wheat made into flour and sell it and feed the bran to their stock, and thus a good portion of the fertility would be returned to the soil. A little additional cost for a better quality of seed, a little more work in preparing the soil, the more liberal use of good manure, will return to the farmer an increased yield of wheat, and thus greatly enhance the profit of wheat growing."

Potash and Soda.

Dr. E. H. Jenkins says, in The New England Farmer, that a dressing of salt sometimes has a very marked effect on the following crop. The Rural New Yorker, commenting on the foregoing, says so also may an application of carbonate of soda. The same is true of copperas and other salts. But this does not prove or even indicate that these salts can in any way "replace" potash in the plant. They no doubt increase the solubility of the plant food in the soil. Both potash and soda are necessary to the plant. Neither can wholly replace the other, though the quantity of soda which is absolutely necessary is extremely small.

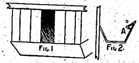
Chicken Cholera.

Shelter the affected birds from the sun and give every five hours a teaspoonful of castor oil, into which has been dropped five drops of laudanum, until the diarrhea ceases; give soft, not wet food, with cayenne pepper; this is a recipe in common use; in this case, as in most others, however, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; keep the birds in clean, dry quarters, with plenty of clean, pure water to drink and food to eat, and there will be no diarrhea and consequent cholera.

An Economical Manger.

The food which most horses waste is a factor that adds largely to the cost of keeping them. Horses that are bad about wasting their feed should have a manger especially arranged for economy. The New England Homestead gives a cut of a manger for preventing waste, of which the one who planned it says:

The animal accustomed to take a mouthful and then turn his head will rarely turn far if he has to back before doing it. With the manger boarded, as in Fig. 1, leaving just room enough for his easy access to the feed, what grain is dropped he will find again. The upright boards should be nailed to the manger on its inner side. If the horse merely roots the cut food around, a guard will prevent waste. This consists of an 8-inch board nailed to the manger, as in Fig. 2 at A. It will catch anything that is thrown up under it, and food dropped on it will roll back.



PLAN OF MANGER.

Agricultural Notes.

The hay crop is reported large, but of doubtful quality owing to many weeds.

The Texas hay crop from wild and cultivated grasses is estimated at $1,590,887.

Two-thirds of a full average crop of corn and 95 per cent. of a full average of wheat is reported for Iowa.

Some of the state buildings on the exposition grounds at Chicago will be historic reproductions, representing Fort Marion, Washington's home at Mount Vernon and similar structures. They will be surrounded by handsome lawns, with shrubbery and flowers.

The hop growers in New York state are combining to protect their interests.

It has been estimated that 15,000,000 acres of land are lying idle in Virginia.

A DIAMOND MARKET.

EXPERTS IN PARIS WHO KNOW ALL THE PRECIOUS STONES.

A Place Where a Stranger Would See No Traces of Buying or Selling—Millions of Dollars Represented in One Day's Stock Carried in Queer Places.

It was the Abbe Hauy who subjected diamonds to the roughest treatment. He used to take a hammer and smash them. He did the same with emeralds, rubies and sapphires, just as if they were worth nothing. By this heroic treatment the venerable abbe discovered that the broken particles of all precious stones have particular forms which establish their genuineness beyond all doubt. Before his time it was almost impossible to tell a diamond from a brilliant or a piece of rock crystal.

But now nobody breaks precious stones. Any dealer can take, with an indifferent air, the diamond that is presented to him for examination, and say without the least hesitation, "That weighs so much; it is a little fellow: it is worth so much." And he is never deceived. At the present time everybody is somewhat of a dealer, and the consequence is that everybody can distinguish a real diamond among a thousand bogus stones.

On the second floor of a cafe in the Boulevard Montmartre the market or bourse of precious stones is held, always in broad daylight. Very few strangers to the trade can penetrate this sanctuary, not because the access to it is difficult, for the door is always wide open, but because the portfolios close and the stars disappear the moment an unknown face appears at the threshold.

Instead of animated traders the stranger only finds a few dull eyed Jews, carelessly playing a game of bezique. Ah, but there is a Turk there, too; the Turk that looks so much like Coudere, of the Opera Comique, except that he is yellow and wears very loose trousers, but these trousers are full of diamonds. Don't believe for a moment that these good Jews, the merchants in precious stones, are afraid of robbers. That is the smallest thing that bothers them. What they dread is to let the profane, and especially the small jewelers, know the real value of their goods.

As soon as the stranger departs the arms stretch out and the portfolios reappear. The greater number of these portfolios are made of tin and are closed with a lock and key. In a moment the tables are covered with little bundles of white paper formed like those in which the druggists put rhubarb or sulphate of magnesia. These packages are opened, and in less time than it takes to tell it all the tables, including the billiard table, are covered with precious stones that might startle the king of Persia. A strange spectacle is presented by those sordid old men quietly taking from their pockets three or four millions' worth. Each one of perhaps 10,000 packages contains so many brilliants. After they are disposed of the rare stones are introduced. Here there are sapphires as big as nuts. There lies a black diamond almost as large as the twelve pearls that surround it. Here again is a necklace made of fifteen emeralds that would make as many snuffboxes, certainly not big enough for M. Hyacinthe, of the Palais Royal, but too big beyond a doubt for the nose of Mlle. D.

"Here is a rare bargain," shouts one of the merchants, "one of the finest pieces of ancient jewelry known! It is a necklace that belonged to Madame la Princesse de Guemenee. Mounting, diamonds and all are ancient. Prince Proisetoiloff refused 75,000 francs for it twenty years ago."

The necklace is passed from hand to hand. The merchants gaze at it with attention. The eyeglasses come into play. Indecision and doubt are painted upon some faces. At last the necklace is passed to Michel. He is the great judge. He takes the thing, weighs it in his hand, looks at it with an indifferent air and says, "The two brilliants are ancient. They come with their mounting from the Countess de Prejean. The two others, still finer, once formed part of a necklace which was stolen in Venice in 1804 from Mme. Morosini. This necklace belonged later on to Lady Temple, whose husband purchased it at Candaar of Isaac Lieven. Lady Temple gave it to her daughter, who sold it three days after her marriage. As for the sapphire in the center, that comes from the sale of Mlle. Schneider. The rest is new and comes direct from Hamburg. But, after all, it is well preserved, and 75,000 francs does not seem to be too much for it."

As extraordinary as it may appear there are now living five or six individuals who know all the costly diamonds and all the rich jewels in the world, and they are able to recognize them after a lapse of thirty years, even when they had first only seen them a moment, as certainly as a tailor would recognize at thirty paces the customer that forgot to pay him.

When a robbery is committed in the house of a well known jeweler, a thing which often happens in Paris, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg, if there is among the objects stolen a stone of more than ordinary value it is sure to be found again, although it may take many years to bring it back to its owner.—Figaro.

A Word to Young People.

You must be willing to bear reverses. You must expect disappointments. You must be ready to meet ill luck and to endure poverty if need be. Don't expect things to make themselves unless you help them. Whatever you have must be worked for, and if it is worth having it is richly worth working for.—Ludgate Weekly.

What an Epicure Is.

The term epicure means only the person who has good sense and good taste enough to wish to have his food cooked according to scientific principles; that is to say, so prepared that the palate be not offended, that it be rendered easy of digestion and ultimately contribute to health.—Cook's Oracle."

C
AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE
All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.25	per	98 lbs.
North Star	2.10	"	"
Fife	1.90	"	"
Skip Jack	1.25	"	"
Bran	9.00	"	ton.
Shorts	10.00	"	"

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON. - - MINN

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules are always ready.
Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

Until I Remove Back to

MY OLD STAND

I will Sell Everything in my store

Way Down Low.

—I am making a Special Drive in—

CLOAKS ☞ FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN.

Which we are selling at

ACTUAL COST

Laid down here. If you don't think I am giving bargains,

{COME IN AND PRICE MY GOODS.}

A. CHABOT.

Pro. New York Dry Goods store, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,

THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston. GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

Schmidt, the Painter,

—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—

☞ WALL PAPER. ☜

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana.

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands, New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines. — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine. J. B. McKinnon. A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer W. H. Crosby

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 63.

Sheriff Grundysen was at Grand Forks Monday.

Miss Lizzie Zarracher was over to Fisher Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Dickinson of Stephen is visiting friends in the city.

The two Toms—Young and Harris—drove over to Fisher Sunday.

Miss Ollie Webster is assisting in the work at the county auditor's office.

John L. Dow, of Grand Forks, was visiting in the city Sunday night.

Geo. B. McLean, our genial deputy postmaster, went over to Fisher Sunday visiting friends.

Gulbronson Bros. are in need of several seamstresses. Call or address them at Crookston.

Commissioner Rhinehart and Erwin attended a meeting of the Masonic lodge Monday evening.

More new furniture still arriving at I. U. Jenning's furniture store, and it is being sold at same low prices.

The JOURNAL is under obligations to Editor Rutledge this week for services in pursuing the nimble local.

A. A. McGregor, commission merchant of Minneapolis, was in Crookston Monday looking up wheat to ship to his home.

Miss Edith Herrick, of Fisher, who has been the guest of Mrs. Hugh Thompson during the past week. left for her home yesterday morning.

Ed Nash, senior member of the firm of Nash Bros., wholesale fruit dealers of Grand Forks, was registered at the Commercial Sunday evening.

You would save money on your shoe bill by buying Bradley & Metcalf's shoes, which cost no more than ordinary shoes, and Locken & Holmboe have the sole agency in Polk county.

"Jack" McGlogan who recently moved with his family to Kalispell, Mont., visited in the city Saturday and Sunday and left for his home Monday morning.

Messrs. T. W., Frank and Charlie Walter and Miss Walter, of Beltrami, were in Crookston, Saturday purchasing a quantity of supplies from our merchants.

Martin and Tom Benson, of the town of Knute, finished threshing their wheat last Saturday, and report an average of 24 bushels, No. 1 Northern, to the acre.

Arrangements are being made whereby the Crookston ball team will play at Fosston, October 5th, the opening day of the Thirteen Towns Fair association.

C. H. Baldwin of the firm of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., returned Sunday from Larimore, N. D. He says the wheat on his farm turned out about 16 bushels—and still he's not happy.

Mr. L. H. Benson, brother of Probate Judge Benson, arrived from Castle Rock, on Thursday of last week. He is at Erskine making arrangements to engage in the general merchandise business.

No daily train was put on the Fosston line, last Monday, notice to the contrary notwithstanding. Agent Fegan informs the JOURNAL that he had no official announcement that the daily service would be inaugurated this week, but adds that the same will undoubtedly be in vogue within a fortnight.

Mrs. Bangs is still selling her goods at 50 cents less than cost. Velvets at 30 cents per yard. Felt and beaver hats for ladies and children from 25 to 40 cents. She has also for sale yet a carpet, oilcloths, wardrobe, lamps, curtains, counters and 100 stamping patterns. She is disposing of her goods at a sacrifice, as she must leave for California soon.

Surveyor Geo. Ralph left Monday morning for the reservation, where he will finish the surveying which he was compelled to leave last spring on account of the protracted wet weather. Mr. Ralph will have a crew of fifteen men and in all has about eight townships to survey. He expects to complete the job about November 5th.

Last Friday evening Miss Grace Duntley, Bert Duntley's 8-year-old daughter, broke her left wrist. The little girl was attempting the dangerous feat of walking on the top board of the fence when she fell to the ground with the above result. Dr. Dunlop was called and set the broken member and Grace is now getting along nicely.

L. D. Marshall, who has been with the Red River Elevator Co., for several years as superintendent with headquarters here, has been promoted to the position of manager of the company and will be located at Minneapolis where he will remove with his family in a couple of weeks. Since Mr. Marshall's residence here he has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of the city, and his removal will be a public loss. In social circles Mr. Marshall and his estimable wife will be greatly missed.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

The ladies say Mrs. Bangs is almost giving her goods away.

Felix Fournet went to Argyle, Monday morning, to rustle liquor orders.

A large double blanket can be bought for $1.00 at Locken & Holmboe's.

J. R. Gardner, the insurance hustler, returned, Monday morning, from Minneapolis.

For one dollar a week you can buy a fall jacket of any kind at Fontaine & Anglim's,

County Auditor Webster was at Fisher, Sunday, visiting with his sons, R. T. and Uziah.

If there is anything in the merchandise line that you cannot find, ask Locken & Holmboe for it.

Ed. George returned last Saturday morning from a trip to Rochester, N. Y., where he has spent a very pleasant time with friends.

Mrs. Wm. Price died last Saturday in Carman, of inflammation of the bowels. The deceased was the widow of Wm. Price, the section foreman at Beltrami, who died last winter.

N. P. Stone has been confined to his room since the 10th inst. by sore eyes, He has been a sufferer, at different times, for several years, with very poor eyes, and has often been unable to attend to his duties.

Major C. H. Mix and Capt. Frank Zarracher left last Thursday for the G. A. R. encampment at Washington. Frank will visit his home in Pennyslvania and the Major will also take occasion to visit friends in the east.

Hanging lamps, Rochester lamps, reflector lamps, stand lamps, kitchen lamps, hand lamps, nutmeg lamps in immense quantities and a large variety are being unpacked at Locken & Holmboe's opera house department store.

Hugh Thompson was at Fisher Monday, looking after his interests there. The roller mill of which he is proprietor, is being enlarged and overhauled. A new set of boilers are being put in, which will greatly increase the output of the mill.

Karl Cornelius, the 18-year-year son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter. Cornelius died last Saturday of consumption. The funeral services were held at the home of Mr. Cornelius, Monday afternoon, Rev. L. W. Squire, pastor of the M. E. church, conducted the services.

THE last number of "Pointers," published by Wright, Barret & Stillwell, contains the following well deserved compliment: "If you want to see a good looking, clean country paper, get a copy of the Press, Thief River Falls, Minn. It is a 'bird' as the boys say."

C. O. Felland, of the firm of Felland Bros., horse dealers of Madison, Wisconsin, was over from Fisher, Monday. Mr. F. has several fine stallions that he intends entering at the Fosston fair. This firm is building up a splendid trade throughout northern Minnesota and North Dakota as they import nothing but first-class stock.

Prof. G. W. Walker, the new principal of the Fisher schools, was in the city Friday evening, to witness the Margaret Mather performance at the Grand. The professor hails from Monticello, Minn., and is a graduate of the High School at that place. Although but 24 years of age, the professor is one of the best informed men we have had the pleasure of meeting, and is "'way up" in educational and social matters. The citizens of Fisher are fortunate in securing such an able instructor.

E. M. Stanton addressed the democratic club Tuesday evening on the subject of free trade. Mr. Stanton is a firm believer in the principles of free trade and in his discourse he reviewed the workings of the corn laws in England and their disastrous effect upon the commerce of that country until they were repealed and free trade prevailed. But to compare the corn laws of England to the protective tariff of the United States is by no means fair, as the former was a tax on agricultural products only, while the latter is directed against foreign manufactures as well as foreign products. Mr. Stanton is an orator of considerable ability and one whom it is a pleasure to listen to.

Last Friday night, Nick Thompson, a patient at the county hospical, died of typhoid fever. He was brought over from Fisher, about two weeks ago, and was in very poor condition. "Old Nick," as he was familiarly known by everyone, has been one of the "land-marks" of Fisher for the past seven or eight years. He was always a heavy drinker, and for three years has scarcely drawn a sober breath. He worked at odd jobs about the village, and scrubbed and did other drudgery in the saloons for his liquor. His favorite quarters in Fisher were at the town hall, where he slept on a cot. Owing to his excessive indulgence in the "ardent," he has been in a terrible condition, and death was not far distant when he was removed to the hospital.

Buy your fall jackets of Fontaine & Anglim on the installment plan only one dollar a week.

Carpets, rugs, draperies and curtains—all new and well-selected—at Locken & Holmboe's.

Locken & Holmboe take special pride in their shoe stock.

Editor Lanman, of the McIntosh Times, was doing business with the county officials Friday.

The ladies are still rushing to Mrs. Bang's store to secure those lovely goods. Prices lower than ever.

Cloaks from one of the largest and best manufacturers in the east, from $2.00 up to $50.00, at Locken & Holmboe's.

You can buy a "fall wrap" of any kind at Fontaine & Anglim's and it will only cost you one dollar a week, until the whole is paid for.

C. J. Knox, of the firm of Knox & Tindolph, real estate dealers of Thief River Falls, was transacting business in the city, last Monday.

The Great Northern Railway now has about 100 men employed at this point, cutting down the Carman hill and raising the tracks in the yard.

Rev. H. Ware of Brainerd, Minn., passed through the city Friday on his way home from a visit to his son P. S. Ware of the Thief River Falls Press.

A. Chabot has purchased the tailoring establishment of A. Emond, and will conduct the business in the present stand, as soon as he can find a good tailor to put in charge of the shop.

Farmers should trade at a store where they can sell anything they produce and buy anything they need for their families. It saves time and money. Locken & Holmboe's is the place.

Locken & Holmboe appreciates the farmers' trade and wish to say to every farmer that anything they can do for them to merit their patronage will always afford them much pleasure.

The business of Locken & Holmboe has increased so that they have added another clerk, a Miss Velyer Ehri, who has been three years with the Ontario store at Grand Forks. She will have charge of the dry goods department.

Last Thursday evening a tramp sneaked into the store of Mossefin & Lindell by the Broadway entrance, and while those in the store were busily engaged, he grabbed six pairs of pants and made his escape. Chief Gonyea, acting on information given by Mr. Walworth who had seen the thief carry off the goods and suspected something was wrong—soon had the culprit arrested. He was taken before Justice Spendley, who committed him to the next term of court.

The harvest day services at the Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday were well attended, and the display of products was splendid, the quality being especially good. The pastor L. W. Squire delivered a very novel address, taking a sheaf of wheat and showing the different phases of human life and character which are represented in its composition. In the evening a harvest day concert was given, consisting of songs, readings, recitations etc., by the young people of the church.

The repairs on the county bridge at Fisher have been completed and the work accepted by the committee. Commissioner Thos. Erwin had charge of the work and was assisted by Henry Nolan. The approaches, at both ends of the bridge, were altered, new abutments, floors and needle beams were put in, and the entire structure moved about seven feet on to new piers. The bridge is now in excellent condition: and the repairs were speedily made. The total cost of the work was $1,171.75, of which amount the county pays $878.97 and the village $292.60. Commissioner Erwin did his work in a very creditable manner, and deserves the thanks of the people of Fisher and vicinity.

The Wilson Theatre company, pronounced by everybody to be the best repertoire company ever to visit Crookston, return after an absence of over a year, for one week's engagement, commencing Monday, Sept. 26th. Owing to the fact that this company is to play this city for a week, the prices have been reduced; the highest price for a ticket will be fifty cents and the lowest fifteen cents. The company's repertoire consists of "Mr. Barnes, of New York," a play never before seen in Crookston and said to be one of the best of American dramas. The great melo-drama, "Michael Stroggoff," a play of startling situations and thrilling dialogue. The beautiful drama, "The Wage of Sin," the laughable comedy, "Peril or Love at Long Branch," a play somewhat similar to "She Couldn't Marry Three," played here some time ago by Miss Lillian Kennedy; the sensational play, "Braying the World," and others. There will be seven performances in all, including Saturday matinee. Mr. Wilson's company is this year stronger and better than ever, and will present to patrons entirely new faces, and altogether the strongest repertoire company ever seen in this section of the country.

The Temple Builders of the Baptist church will give a Golden Rod social in the parlors of their church Friday evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. F. E. Barnum returned Tuesday from a 10 days visit with friends in Sauk Centre and Stillwater.

A. A. Trovaten, editor of the Dakota, a Norwegian paper published at Fargo, N. D., was in the city last week.

A separator belonging to Messrs Erickson & Brakke was burned Monday about two miles north of Fisher. Four stacks of grain were also burned.

Prof. Otto Lugger, state entomologist from the state experimental station, was in the city yesterday. He had been up to Argyle investigating the damage done to the wheat up there by an insect which the professor calls a frit fly. It is similar to the Hessian fly and cuts the wheat down at the first joint, and the farmers had supposed at first that the damage had been done by hail. The professor suggests plowing down the grain to kill the insect.

May They Live Long and Prosper.

The Fisher Bulletin gives the following account of the marriage of our townsmen, Mr. J. W. Peterson to Miss Clara Liebert, at Fisher last week: On Tuesday last at 11 a. m., was solemnized the marriage of Mr. J. W. Peterson, of Crookston, and Miss Clara Liebert. Rev. Harre, pastor of the German Lutheran church, officiated at the ceremonies, which took place at the residence of the bride's parents east of Fisher. Only relatives and a few intimate acquaintances of the contracting parties were present. Henry Peterson, brother of the groom, was best man, while Miss Ida Liebert, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. A grand wedding dinner was given immediately after the ceremony. The young couple have many friends in Fisher, who all join the Bulletin in wishing them happiness."

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses' and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

The Marais Country.

FISHER, Sept. 19. [Special correspondence].—In company with "Tommy" Johnson, the whole-souled, genial and entertaining manager for Felland Bros., A. G. Rutledge, the popular editor of the Fisher Bulletin, and Prof. G. W. Walker, the scholarly principal of the Fisher schools—your correspondent took a drive yesterday through the Marais country—a section which is called by its citizens "the back-bone of Polk county." And in this respect it seems as though they had some foundation for this claim, as that portion of the county is certainly as good as any portion of the county—if not the best.

The land cannot be excelled for fertility and while it is flat, it is high enough to be free from overflows and standing water. The farmers are prosperous, have excellent and commodious buildings, good stock, plenty of machinery and money in the bank. Many of them settled here 16 years ago with scarcely anything, but they are a thrifty class and by hard work and economical management of their affairs have made themselves independent. A few of the farms noticed were those of the Merrills—Anse. Ed. Verne and Bert—Alvin Brainerd, Dan., James and Charles McDonald, David Morrow, James, Robert and Thomas Nisbett, John and William Hannah and John Byrson. Those who have threshed in this neighborhood report an average of about 16 and 17 bushels to the acre, and some as high as 20. At David Morrow's we were shown the horse, Lord Sanquor and the gold medal and silver cup which he captured at the Grand Forks fair last fall. Mr. Morrow is justly proud of this celebrated animal.

A short call was made at Jas. McDonald's to exchange courtesies with himself and wife. Jim is regarded by his neighbors as authority on all questions of school or township affairs.

Jas. Nisbett—"Genial Jim" as he is called—has a handsome place and although he urged us to "stay for supper," we had to hurry along, and only had time to make his acquaintance.

Another stop was made at Thos. Nisbett's home at Mallory, but he was not at home and we didn't have the pleasure of meeting him.

A more hospital people than the residents of the Marais country cannot be found, and the only regret we had was that we couldn't stay a week and visit them all.

Ed. Martin: Our ball club will play the Fosston team at Fosston, October 6th.

M. H. Iverson of Fosston was in the city Wednesday booming the Fosston Fair.

Postmaster Dawley: The postmasters of the county are a nice lot of men whom it is a pleasure to meet.

A. M. Silver and Wm. Davis have purchased from John Mix the Queen City laundry, and will conduct the business at the present stand on Main street for the present, with Mr. Mix in charge of the establishment.

Mrs. Bangs will continue to sell one week longer, and give lower prices than ever. Large plumes 50 cents, tips 25 cents a bunch, velvet 25 to 30 cents a yard, ladies' and children's felt and beaver hats 25 cents. She is selling all her goods for less than half the original cost. Now is the time to secure great bargains in winter millinery. She has two thousand dollars worth of goods that must be closed out inside of one week.

L. D. Marshall: I would rather stay here than go to Minneapolis, not that I think this is a nicer place, but because we have made so many good friends here. But the company saw it fit to promote me, and I have to go. I am building a house on Thirty-third street, Minneapolis, and I presume we shall like it there when we get acquainted.

The firm of Locken & Holmboe are reaching out for more business, and have increased their facilities to accommodate it. They have purchased Locken & Solberg's entire stock of merchandise, and for the present will make a specialty of clothing in the new store. At their large department store in the opera house block they have been receiving an endless amount of new goods lately, and now have their building filled to overflowing with everything required about a house. Previous to the meeting of the board of equalization, this firm had increased their stock to such an extent that the board raised their assessment 30 per cent. and since that time they have been getting in their fall and winter supply of clothing, cloaks, blankets, shoes, etc., etc. They have now got one of the most complete stocks of general merchandise in the city, and with the addition of the Robert street store are now able to supply almost anything your heart could desire.

For Sale.

One Eagle Well machine in good repair. For particulars address
A. LEPPERT,
[18-23] Wylia, Minn.

When you need lumber call on us. We keep besides plain lumber, cedar shingles, cedar siding, Fir flooring, mouldings and building paper.
STEWART LUMBER. Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IT MEANS BUSINESS.

I have never been so busy as at present, which speaks well for the manner in which my business is conducted. There is no friction. Mistakes do not pay, so I do not provide for them. I am giving satisfaction to all my customers. That means I am giving Prompt Service, Low Prices and Good Work. I have the handsomest and best selected stock, and if business is what I expect it to be this fall,

GOODS MUST MOVE.

C. H. SAAKE, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler-

$1.00

A WEEK WILL BUY ANY

CLOAK,

JACKET

or SACQUE

In our immense stock, and if you consider it a little too early for these goods, by making a cash payment of $1.00 we would be too pleased to reserve them for you until required.

WE QUOTE AS SAMPLE VALUES.

40 inch Plush Sacqes, satin lined	$9 50
Plush Jackets, 32 inches long, fur trimmed	7 50
BlackDiagonal Jacket, 32 inches long, all wool	4 50
Fancy Bk Cloth Jacket, Melton reefer, satin faced	8 50
Novelties in Colored Cloth Jackets	6 00

$7.50, $10.00, $12.00, and by easy steps as high as $45.00.

Children's Garments.

Too, for the little ones of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6. 8, 10 and 12 years, and Misses garments for all ages. The cloths are right, the trimmings harmonize and the

GARMENTS WILL FIT.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1892. NO. 24

WHAT $100 WILL DO!

WHY NOT KEEP HOUSE?

PARLOR.

Brussels Carpet, full spring Lounge	$ 6.50
Patent Swing Rocker	7.75
Rattan Rocker	3.85
20 yds Best all wool Carpet	13.50
Oak Center Table with Shelf	3.00
Pair window blinds	90
	$35.50

BED ROOM.

Large, showy, antique Ash Suit	$16.75
Spring Mattress	5.50
Pair 6-lb. Feather Pillows	2.50
Pair extra cotton-filled Quilts	3.75
15 yds Carpet	6.50
	$35.00

DINING ROOM.

Six-foot oval or square Table		$ 4.75
Six high back Dining Chairs		6.50
One Oak Sideboard, large mirror		18.75
		$30.00
Kitchen Table	$1.75	
Four Kitchen Chairs	1.65	$3.40

Here are the Figures:

Parlor Furniture	$ 35.50
Bed Room Furniture	35.00
Dining Room Furniture	30.00
Kitchen Furniture	3.40
	$103.90
Cash Discount	3.90
Total,	$100.00

Crookston Furniture Co.

LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.
CITY OF CROOKSTON:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in Barrette's addition to the city of Crookston to be present at a regular meeting of the city council to be held on Tuesday evening, October 11th, 1892, and state cause if any there be why said addition should not be vacated by the city of Crookston.

E. C. CARRUTH,
]19-25] City Clerk.

Wanted.

A good, steady boy to learn the printing business. Apply at the JOURNAL office.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Sept. 24th, 1892.

Grasmeier, H. B. 2
Nee, Harry

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Republican County Committee.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Polk county republican convention held at Crookston, September 21st, 1892, I hereby appoint the following central committee: P. J. McGuire, chairman, Crookston; Sam. Dainard, St. Hilaire; J. McCannich, Red Lake Falls; T. J. McAdam, East Grand Forks; James Gilmour, Nesbitt; Harry Falk, Crookston; W. A. Robertson, Crookston; J. J. Ide, Roome; Ole Larson, Fisher; Felix Fournet, Crookston; S. S. Stadsvold, Fosston; Dr. A. Nelson, Fertile; Hans Larson, Crookston.

JOHN CROMB.
Chairman Republican Co. Convention.

Berkman, the anarchist, who attempted to murder Manager Frick at Homestead, has been sentenced to twenty-two years imprisonment.

Jim O'Neill and Jas. Ken, who have been running a blind pig on an old flat boat on the Red River along the border of Norman county, have been arrested and sent to Moorhead to await trial.

Little Falls, Minn., recently experienced a plague of frogs. In crossing the railroad track they gathered on the rails so thickly that a train was delayed two hours. Whence they came or where they went, nobody knows.

The strikers at Homestead recently received $10,000 from the amalgamated association, and the same day the Carnegie mills paid out $60,000 to their workmen. This is about $20,000 less than was paid when the mill was working its full crew, and yet the strikers are more confident than ever of victory.

Near Yankton is the most remarkable family on this continent—perhaps in the world. It consists of father, mother and twenty-four children and the mother of the brood is not yet thirty years old. She is a Norwegian woman and her husband a Hoosier. The children were born triplets and the oldest lot is under twelve years old. All of them are boys but three, one set of triplets being all girls. They are a sturdy lot of youngters. The gentleman who has started in to become the father of his country is a well-to-do farmer, who is remarkably proud of his progeny. He says if the good Lord continues to smile upon Dakota he may yet be able to furnish Uncle Sam with a full company of soldiers.

Useless as a Fly Trap.

East Grand Forks Courier:—The county commissioners have decided to build a new jail, the present structure being about as useless as a fly trap.

Didn't Appreciate Fish.

Big Stone County Journal: The notorious Doc. Fish, editor of the Great West, arrived in town Tuesday, and was to have delivered a political speech, but the party with whom the arrangements for billing him and procuring a hall was intrusted neglected his duty.

A Large Edition of East Grand Forks.

Editor Duffy, of the East Grand Forks Courier, was with the Minnesota editors' excursion to Colorado, and in the last issue of his paper he writes a descriptive account of the trip. In speaking of Colorado City he says: Colorado City, the oldest town in Colorado, and situated between the Springs and Manitou, has a population of 4,000, and is an enlarged edition of East Grand Forks. There is but one principal street, and every other door is a saloon. It is needless to say that the writer felt very much at home in Colorado City, though he only viewed the place from an electric car window."

A Good Word for Lanctot.

John Berthiaume, formerly of Crookston, but who is now conducting a large jewelry establishment at West Superior, writes the JOURNAL as follows, under date of September 23rd:

POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.

GENTS:—We notice in the colums of your paper that W. A. Lanctot got the nomination for county auditor on the republican ticket. Allow me through your valuable paper to congratulate him, and I feel confident that if the republicans of Polk county should elect him, they will elect a man who will do credit to the office and to the general public, as he is fully capable of fulfilling the office. I sincerely hope that the republicans of Polk county will put him there as he is entitled to it.

JOHN BERTHIAUME.

Fits—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Republican Legislative Convention Held Sept. 22nd.

Halvor Steenerson, Lars E. Norby and Peter Ramstad Selected as Candidates.

A Platform Adopted Which Embraces Needed Legislation in This District.

A republican legislative convention for the 51st senatorial legislative district was held at the court house in the city of Crookston, Minnesota, September 23rd 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m., and upon being called to order, organized by the election of Hugh Thompson of Polk as temporary chairman and S. A. Scarvie of Norman county as temporary secretary.

On motion the chair appointed the following committees, viz:

CREDENTIALS:—D. P. R. Strong, L. Davis and Andrew Opheim.

RESOLUTIONS:—P. J. McGuire, John Ellington and A. Annensen.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION:—O. H. Myran, J. S. Stadsvold and J. Greenhalgh

A recess of 15 minutes was taken to allow the several committees time to report.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention to-wit:

Hugh Thompson, D. P. R. Strong, L. Davis, Andrew Opheim, J. S. Stadsvold, James E. Greenhalgh, John Ellington, J. J. Ide and P. J. McGuire from Polk county and O. H. Myron, Knute Haugen, Charles Hansen, A. Annenson and S. A. Scarvie from Norman county.

Report accepted.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of the temporary organization being made permanent.

Report accepted.

The committee on resolutions presented the following report which was adopted to-wit:

We the delegates of the republican party of the 51st legislative district, in convention assembled, at Crookston this 23rd day of September A. D. 1892, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved:—1st. That we endorse the national republican platform adopted at Minneapolis, the republican state and congressional platforms, and the respective nominations there made.

2nd. That we commend the efforts heretofore made in the legislature of this state toward a just control of the railroads, and the regulation of the business of storing, handling, grading and weighing of grain at the terminal markets, and we declare that these efforts must not be relaxed, but must be supplemented by such further legislation on these subjects as in the light of experience may be deemed necessary to the end that the railway charges may be reduced to a just compensation only for the services rendered and that the producers of our agricultural products may enjoy A FREE AND OPEN MARKET and the highest market price without a diminution, for their just reward.

3rd. That whereas, it was provided by act of congress, granting swamp lands to this state as follows:—"The proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or direct appropriation in kind, shall BE APPLIED EXCLUSIVELY so far as necessary to the reclaiming of said lands by means of levees and drains," and,

Whereas, large tracts of the lands so donated in trust to the state are located within this legislative district, and,

Whereas, they have heretofore been appropriated by the state for other purposes than those expressed in the grant,

Now therefore, we affirm that the sovereign state of Minnesota is morally and in good faith bound to make good this misapplication of these lands by adequate appropriations for the construction of requisite main-drains, and clearing and widening of the natural channels and water courses of the state for proper drainage and reclamation of said lands, and we enjoin upon our legislative nominees, (if elected) to use their best efforts and influence to induce the legislature to honor this our just claim.

4th. We recommend such legislation as will at least afford partial relief to those farmers who lost their crops by hail storms.

5th. We declare the subject of deep water navigation from the head of the great lakes to the sea board, is a matter of utmost importance to the people of the Red River Valley and highly appreciate the able efforts in that behalf in congress and earnestly urge a continuance thereof until the ocean steamers can carry our products from our seaport at Duluth, without breaking bulk, to the markets of the world. Of equal importance to the farmers is good country roads and we favor legislation to promote their improvement and encourage their construction. Upon this legislative program we appeal for the co-operation and support of all the people of this district, regardless of party affiliations and pledge our nominees to a faithful carrying out of these measures to the best of their ability.

P. J. M'GUIRE,
A. ANNENSON,
J. J. ELLINGTON. } Committee on Resolutions.

The chair announced next order of business being the nomination of candidates for the legislature.

Mr. D. P. R. Strong presented the name of Hon. Halvor Steenerson of Polk county as representative from this district and on motion the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. P. J. McGuire presented the name of Lars E. Nordby, of Norman county, as one of the representatives and the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. O. H. Myran presented the name of Peter Ramstad, of Norman county, for representative, he was nominated by acclamation.

The chair was authorized to appoint a legislative committee for the next two years.

In accepting the nomination Hon. Halvor Steenerson placed himself squarely on the platform adopted by the convention. That all may know the pledges which he has made to the people we print his speech of acceptance as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am informed that you have nominated me as your candidate for member of the legislature for this district. It is an honor I have not sought. It is an office that will involve personal sacrifices on my part, but I accept the nomination nevertheless, and appreciate very highly indeed the honor of being selected as your candidate.

Objection is sometimes heard to selecting legislators from among the members of my profession, but such objections cannot be based upon the possession by them of legal knowledge or attainments, for nothing can be more useful to the people in a legislator than these, but rather upon a want of confidence. There is nothing in this world that ought to be more highly regarded than the confidence and esteem of one's neighbors and fellow citizens, and this expression, therefore, of the confidence and regard of you, the delegated representatives of the people of Polk and Norman counties, whom I have had the honor before to serve in a similar capacity, is doubly gratifying to me. Your platform, or legislative program, is an excellent one, and embraces just demands for legislation which ought, at least in a measure, to be achieved at the ensuing session, and I pledge you and the people at large, that if elected I shall faithfully and honestly strive to accomplish what you desire. With regard to drainage appropriations I would say that former representatives in both branches of the legislature have earnestly sought to obtain them, and failed, but your demands are just, and if we only persist in them and continue the agitation, ultimate success will surely crown our efforts.

With regard to railway legislation, I fully agree with your platform, and I believe the time has come when the farmers of this district can justly demand a further reduction of freight rates.

The problem of establishing a satisfactory system of state grain inspection and regulating the warehousing and weighing of grain, is certainly a difficult one, and the prevalent dissatisfaction with the operation of the present law upon these subjects demonstrate how difficult it is to tell beforehand just what results will flow from any particular legislation, but I believe that the problem is soluble, and that reasonably satisfactory results are attainable.

If your nomination shall be ratified by the people at the polls, I shall strive to faithfully and honestly serve them, and their good will and gratitude shall be the reward I shall seek to earn.

Again I thank you and hope to meet you all again during the campaign.

Hon. M. S. Converse, of the republican state committee, then addressed the delegates, after which the convention adjourned.

The JOURNAL gives below a sketch of one of the candidates on the legislative ticket, Hon. Halvor Steenerson. The JOURNAL is unacquainted with the history of the two nominees from Norman County, so we cannot give them as much attention this week as we should.

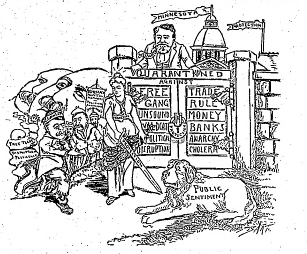
Halvor Steenerson was born on a farm in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1852. He removed to Houston county, Minnesota, where his parents settled in 1853. Was educated at the common schools and high schools of the neighboring towns. In 1887 he went to Chicago to attend the law department of the University of Chicago. He was admitted to practice law in June, 1878, at the supreme court of Illinois, and was admitted to practice in this state the same year. He commenced the practice of his profession at Lanesboro, Minn., in the fall of 1878. In 1879 he visited the Red River valley where his older brother, Levi, was one of the early pioneers, having settled at the mouth of the Sand Hill river in 1871, and was so pleased with the country and its prospects that he removed to Crookston the following spring. He was elected county attorney in the fall of 1880, and served with distinction for two years, when he was elected to the state senate where he served during the sessions of 1883 and 1885.

It was at the session of 1885 that the question of regulating railroads and elevators first came up before the legislature, and Mr. Steenerson took a prominent part in framing the railroad and warehouse laws of that year, which have been the basis of all subsequent legislation on the subject.

It was in 1886 that the subject of Red River valley drainage first came into popular attention, and Mr. Steenerson took an active and prominent part in that agitation which resulted in a complete drainage survey of the valley, the expense being borne by the counties affected and the St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co. The legislatures of 1887 and 1889 were strongly urged to make adequate appropriation for a comprehensive drainage scheme, but the measures were defeated.

The legislative convention of this district, as will be seen from the resolutions elsewhere printed, has determined that this claim against the state for adequate drainage appropriations to reclaim the wet lands of this section, must not be allowed to rest, but must be urged upon the legislature until finally honored.

In Mr. Steenerson the convention have selected an able advocate for this and the other measures considered in the resolutions, and those who know him are confident of his complete success.



Dunnell's Speech.

The speech at the opera house last night by Hon. Mark H. Dunnell was a masterly effort, but as his time was limited, owing to a theatrical troupe having the boards at 9 o'clock, there were many points which he had not time to touch. Mr. Dunnell was a member of the congress which passed the McKinley bill, and is therefore thoroughly familiar with that measure. He was one of the men who suffered defeat because that bill was not understood by the people. But the people have undergone a change of heart regarding that measure since its passage. The investigation of the senate committee—composed of republicans and democrats—showed it to be a beneficial measure; and the reports of the labor commissioners of New York, Massachusetts and Indiana—democratic commissioners at that—prove that the McKinley bill is beneficial to the interests of the American people.

Although time has silvered his hair, Mr. Dunnell has lost none of his old time vigor.

Democratic County Ticket.

The democrats—a few of them—got together in convention on Wednesday and put in nomination the following ticket:

For auditor, J. M. Hanson; for treasurer, L. C. Couvrette; for register of deeds, Adam Zeh; for Sheriff, A. C. Schmidt; for judge of probate, P. J. Russell; for attorney, P. G. Falardeau; for surveyor, P. Emard; for coroner, Henry Shephard; for court commissioner W. H. Averill.

No nomination was made for the office of county superintendent of schools as the average democrat has no use for anything of an educational nature. For commissioners, Ephraim King in the First district, M. E. Kirsch in the Third and A. C. Rhinehart in the Fifth, were nominated.

WORKMEN'S SAVINGS.

A Deplorable Condition from the Calamity Howlers' Standpoint.

It is the duty of the superintendent of the banking department of the state of New York to make out semiannually a report showing the condition of the banks under his supervision. Usually his figures are read and digested only by experts, but this year they have a meaning that excites more than ordinary interest. The "calamity howlers" of the Democracy have been trying to persuade people that they have been plundered to the verge of bankruptcy by the "robber tariff," and that a change of national administration is necessary in the interests of the taxpayer. If these wails were based on facts, then the report of Superintendent Preston ought to show a decrease in the total deposits in our savings banks since the McKinley act went into effect, and a decrease also in the total number of depositors.

What Superintendent Preston's report does show is that the total deposits in the savings banks of the state—which are peculiarly the wage earners' places of deposit—have increased from $615,889,706 on Jan. 1, 1889, to $701,112,873.43 on July 1, 1892. The amount of savings per capita is about the same—$451.91 in 1889 and $450.65 in 1892, but the number of depositors has increased from 1,362,852 to 1,556,133. That is to say, 193,279 more wage earners have opened small accounts and put some of their surplus in the savings banks than had done so two years and a half ago.

To these depositors there was paid out in interest for the six months ending July 1, 1892, the sum of $10,417,849.54—about seven dollars to every depositor on the average. The total amount of deposits, oddly enough, increased during the first six months of the year by almost the exact sum paid out for interest—$10,417,915.28.

Why is it that the wage earners of the state have been able to save nearly $10,500,000 out of their wages during the first six months of this year? One answer is found in the report of Labor Commissioner Peck, who reports that he has found 285,000 persons whose wages have been raised under the operations of the McKinley act, and that wage earners in manufacturing industries received over $6,000,000 more in wages in 1891 than in 1890.

These two Democrats, Commissioner Peck and Superintendent Preston, have furnished in their official reports, without at all meaning to do so, two excellent Republican campaign documents. They have proved, as conclusively as it can be proved by the returns of a single state, that the Republican tariff is a blessing to the people.

The practical application of these facts will be made at the ballot boxes on election day.—New York Press.

Veronneau & Adams desire to call the attention of our lady readers to a nice new fall stock of millinery goods fresh from Chicago and eastern cities. All of the very latest novelties in stock and prices that cannot be duplicated in Crookston. We have no shop-worn goods to sell at cost but we are selling our new stock at prices as low as any in the city. Call and see us before you purchase, if you desire the latest styles at lowest figures. Our specialties this fall are the best goods at low prices.

VERONNEAU & ADAMS.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. In Probate Court, Special Term Sept. 13th, 1892. In the matter of the estate of Erdras Roux, deceased: On reading and filing the petition of Onezime Noel, administrator of the estate of Esdras Roux, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Monday the 10th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 13th day of September A. D. 1892. By the Court,

C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Henry Barrel, a farmer living near Windom, was killed by a vicious bull Monday.

A Minneapolis dentist pulled the wrong tooth and the patient has begun suit for $1,000.

The grist mill and the adjoining warehouses at Alden were completely destroyed by fire Friday.

The Merchants' National Bank of St. Cloud has been authorized to commence business with a capital of $100,000.

Thieves secured $150 from the money drawer at the Great Northern depot at Pipestone while the agent was at dinner.

By the bursting of a fly wheel in Merrill & Ring's saw mill at West Duluth Charles Simonean was killed and another employe badly injured.

The safe of Anton Hoeschen, of Kent, near Moorhead, was cracked and $1,500 in cash taken. Hoeschen is agent for the Farmers' elevator and a storekeeper.

Carl Anderson, a Swedish peddler, confined in a St. Paul hospital with a bullet hole in the knee, suicided last week. He continually raved about some crime he is thought to have committed.

The abduction of Little Mamie Schwartz at St. Paul four months ago has caused her mother to become insane. Although able detectives were engaged on the case no trace of the missing child has been found.

The workmen on the branch of the Great Northern, which is being constructed between St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls, have been taken from the work and in all probability the track will not be ready for traffic before Nov. 1.

Stephen Liddone, an old English soldier, who has lived at Winona for the past ten years, has received intelligence that he is to receive $3,000 from the British government for services in the East Indies. He will get the money from the British consul at Chicago.

While Nicholas Quinnill and family, residing on a farm five miles south of Hokah were away from home visiting, his house was entered by sneak thieves and valuables to the amount of $700 carried away. The funds consisted of a $50 bill and five promissory notes aggregating $650.

John Herman, a plasterer, was murdered at Litchfield Friday. Herman, with two other men, had trouble in a saloon, separated and came together again in the outskirts of the town, when Herman was shot dead. Herman Pehle, a German farmer, has been arrested as the murderer and held to the grand jury.

John Buck, an aged farmer, was killed at Lanesboro last week. He attempted to cross the railroad track in front of an incoming train, and at the last moment, seeing he could not make it, suddenly turned his frantic team and was thrown forward on the whiffletrees, where he was killed, being dragged several blocks.

Prominent in the gatherings of the Grand Army men in Washington during encampment week has been the remnant of the gallant First Minnesota. The vets, many of whom came from Minnesota and some who are residents of other states flocked together on several occasions and heartily enjoyed themselves.

Major A. B. Brackett died at his residence in St. Paul Thursday after an illness of about two weeks. There was probably no man in the State of Minnesota who was more generally or more favorably known than was Major Brackett. For thirty-six years he has been a prominent personage in the state. The greater part of that time he has been in the office of United States marshal. As an Indian fighter he has an excellent reputation, and Brackett's battalion was one of the most noted in the civil war.

The much mooted discovery of a manganese mine near Monticello was settled Tuesday by the shipment of 36,000 pounds to a St. Paul manufacturing firm. The manganese ore has been tested by different manufacturing companies and pronounced valuable. Several orders have been received from various points and there is prospect of the establishment of a permanent manganese industry. J. N. Stacy, the discoverer and owner of the manganese beds, first found the mineral over a year ago.

For several weeks past the streets and sidewalks of Little Falls have been covered with frogs, so that it is almost impossible to keep from stepping on them. A few days ago a train on the Little Falls and Dakota road was delayed nearly two hours on account of them. The frogs were so thick on the track that hundreds were crushed and the wheels slipped. Another peculiar thing in regard to them is that they are all hopping in a northwesterly direction; hardly a single instance can be seen of their going any other way.

An Additional Reward.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 27.—An additional reward of $1,000 is offered by Governor Merriam for the apprehension of Thomas Dalton, alias Thomas Lewis, who is wanted for the murder of John McCaffery at La Prairie, Minn., Aug. 27 last. The fugitive is a noted desperado, and McCaffery is said to be the third man he has killed. The murder was the result of a quarrel over a woman. Dalton is described as 5 feet 11 inches in height, bullet head, bulldog face, bull neck, dark complexion, crooked nose, a trifle pug, hazel eyes, scar on back of head and one on upper lip, low forehead.

Nebraska Farmer in Trouble.

SHICKLEY, Neb., Sept. 27.—Dahlman Fivecoat, a prosperous farmer living near here, has been arrested on complaint of his daughter charging him with incest. At the preliminary examination he was bound over to district court.

THE PLAGUE WIPED OUT.

No New Cases of Cholera Reported at Quarantine Since Sept. 20.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 26.—Dr. Byron made this report to Dr. Jenkins at 5:30: "We have had no new cases or suspects since Sept. 20. Our last cholera patient is on the way to recovery. Danger is past, and we all congratulate you on your most able work and ability both in the night and by day during the emergency."

Outbreaks Rewarded.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 26.—James Cavanaugh, an Indian trader on the Cheyenne river, reports runners from the Bad Lands working among the Indians on Cherry creek, in an attempt to work up another such an outbreak as that of two years ago, which ended at Wounded Knee. Their present desire is caused by the encouragement given them by the government after their former break. When it was ended, the Indians, many of whom owned no property except the ponies they rode, presented claims for losses which were paid and in addition their rations were increased, and they consider they were rewarded rather than punished for their devilment.

Want Cardinal Gibbons to Pray.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Cardinal Gibbons has been tendered an invitation from the joint committee on ceremonies of the World's Columbian commission and the World's Columbian Exposition to offer up the closing prayer at the dedication exercises in Chicago on Friday, Oct. 21.

Queer Reasoning.

Under the Democratic tariff for revenue only regime, as per confederate constitution, it is constitutional to place an 80 per cent. duty on sugar, a 100 per cent. duty on rice and a 75 per cent. duty on peanuts and whisky. But a 50 per cent. duty on wool or a 30 per cent. duty on barley is "unconstitutional" and a fraud.—Minneapolis Tribune.

About Peck.

Mr. Peck is the Burchard of Clevelandism.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The great issue of tariff reform appears to have come in contact with a severe case of Peck's Bad Boy.—Washington Post.

In ordinary dealing four pecks make a bushel, but one Peck has overrun the Democratic measure of woe.—Indianapolis Journal.

The labor commissioner of New York has manifestly put the Cleveland Democrats in a Peck of trouble.—Cleveland Leader.

Winter Killing of Clover.

It is believed by the editor of Hoard's Dairyman that a great deal of the loss through so called winter killing of clover comes from another cause—the allowing the clover to mature too far before cutting. He says: "Clover is a biennial plant—that is, it lives two years or until it seeds, and then it dies. The same root never seeds twice; hence it must die. The way to keep it alive and strong is to cut it before the formation of the seed in the head and cut another crop later in the season, say in September, cutting that also before any seed is formed. In this way the plant does not perform the purpose of nature and object of its life, which is the production of seed. As long as it is thwarted in this purpose the plant struggles to exist and is vigorous. There is great loss annually through the killing of clover, and whatever is caused by too late cutting can be remedied by paying attention to the laws which govern its life. Besides this, the farmer will have, if the clover is cut twice, from every acre a largely increased crop of better feeding value and a much more steadfast meadow. We have seen clover fields that had been cut in this way for nine years with fine profit all around. Two or three quarts of seed, sown early every spring before the frost is all out of the ground, is also a good thing."

Hardy and Healthy.

After two years' experience with flocks of Houdans, Wyandottes, White Leghorns and White Faced Black Spanish, I have no hesitation in recommending the Wyandottes as by far the best of the four breeds tested for this climate, being good layers of medium sized eggs, and the chicks are hardy and healthy and they mature early. The young pullets begin to lay early and are good winter layers.—J. A. Sharpe, Agassiz, B. C.

FOR CAHENSLEYISM

CONVENTION OF GERMAN CATHOLICS IN SESSION AT NEWARK.

In Point of Numbers This Meeting Far Exceeds Any Previous Gathering—The New York Times Predicts That Cahensleyism Will Be Approved.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—The sixth annual convention of the German Catholics of the United States was begun in this city during the day. The convention will, in point of influence, as well as of numbers, far exceed any previous meeting. Not less than 2,000 delegates from the German Catholic parishes of the whole country have already arrived here, while every train brings new additions to the numbers. With the members of the many German Catholic societies and with the mass of Catholic laymen generally the total number of participants may safely be placed at from 7,000 to 8,000 persons. Every territory within the jurisdiction of the United States is represented. All the populous cities of the Eastern and Middle states, and especially of the West and Northwest, have sent their delegates. There are German Catholic priests and laymen from New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The importance of the congress from a Catholic point of view may be inferred from the hearty endorsement by Catholic priests. The statement is made by the New York Times that Cahensleyism will be approved by this gathering. In other words it is their purpose to direct, if possible, the stream of emigrants and to keep the emigrant loyal to old world traditions. He is warned against American influences as being dangerous to his faith.

First Day's Proceedings.

Shortly after 2 p. m. the meeting of the delegates from the German Young Men's Catholic societies was held in St. Peter's school house, and resolutions were offered and referred to a committee. In the evening the public exercises of the Sixth German Catholic congress were held. There were over 4,000 men in line in the procession, all carrying lighted torches. Thirty-five bands furnished the music for the occasion. The affair was one of the finest pageants ever seen in this city. The procession was headed by a platoon of mounted policemen and the many banners gave it a bright appearance. Upon the arrival of the procession at Caledonian park there was a grand welcome reception. Addresses were made by Bishop Wigger, Governor Abbett, Dr. Faerber and Mayor Haynes. A concert and fireworks followed the procession.

MAKE BOTH CARDINALS.

How the Pope Will Avoid Giving Offense to Friends of Ireland and Corrigan.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—It is reported that the pope will make Archbishop Corrigan of New York, and Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, cardinals at the coming consistory, thus gratifying the friends of both these prelates in the American church.

MAY CAUSE WAR.

The Seizure of a British Sealing Schooner by the Russian Authorities.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 26.—The decision of the British government to dispatch a man-of-war to Vladivostock, Siberia, to investigate the recent seizure of a Canadian sealer by Russian cruisers was in response to a demand from the Dominion government, a member of the cabinet says, for the protection of its property.

It is not yet known what British schooner is to be sent to Siberia, but it probably will be one now at the Chile station.

Judging by what can be learned here, Russia did not respond so readily to the British government's demand for the punishment of the Russian officers who made the seizures and for the restoring of the confiscated property. The British government has taken a more forcible and decisive course to bring about a satisfactory explanation and adjustment of the insult to the British flag.

An official high up in parliamentary circles says that he fears before the matter is settled there will be a collision between England and Russia.

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Is now in and we are ready to show the public what we can do for them.

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They are blind who will not try a box of

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for the disorders which grow out of Impaired Digestion. For a Weak Stomach, Constipation, Disordered Liver, Sick Headache, or any Bilious and Nervous ailments, they take the place of an entire medicine chest.

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Blever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caaruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emaid
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Bullington
Fisher,	Halyor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebean,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovella
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,.	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt.	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Thursday, Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Thursday, Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage containing power of sale, dated December 28th, 1888, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, December 31st, 1888 in book 42 of mortgages, page 17, whereby John Boden, unmarried, mortgagor, mortgaged to The Middlesex Banking Company, mortgagee, the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-one, 31) in Township one hundred and forty-eight, (148) of Range forty-one, (41) in said Polk County, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, $365.65, to which amount should be added the taxes on said property paid by said mortgagee, amounting, with interest as provided in said mortgage, to $42.12, making the total amount claimed to be due at the date hereof on said mortgage $407.77.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on October 8th, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said county to pay said debt, interest, attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 16th, 1892.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robt. N. Jackson, President,
Mortgagee.

H. C. GILBERT & Co., Attorneys,
[19-25] St. Paul, Minn.

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Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

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Light Weight Suits,
Light Weight Underwear,
AND Light Weight Shirts.

Everything in our Store at Greatly Reduced Prices.

STRAW HATS AT COST.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

Great Reduction Sale!

Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,

—AND—

All Summer Goods!

—FOR THE—

NEXT TWO WEEKS.

Also bargains in Boots and Shoes and Groceries of all kinds.

If you have Wool, Shake Root, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market price in trade.

[OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Crookston, Minn.] A. STURE.

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—OF—

SYLVESTER & FINSETH,

—CHEAPER AND BETTER—

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard, Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine.** Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

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Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.

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If You are a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL and keep posted on what the Republican party is doing. THE JOURNAL will give from 3 to 5 columns of Republican political matter weekly, and you should keep yourself informed on the questions at issue and the movements of the party.

If You Are not a Republican

You should take THE JOURNAL so that you may see what the Republicans are doing and get the Republican side of the question as well as your own.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

FOREIGN.

Prince Ernest of Saxe Meiningen was married Monday to Marie, daughter of the German poet, William Jensen.

The London Daily Telegraph states that Alfred Rothschild will be one of the English delegates to the international monetary conference.

The papal consistory will be postponed for two months on account of the cholera epidemic. It is reported that the pope will cause to be postponed for the same reason the annual October pilgrimage to Rome.

Honolulu advices state that a petition to Queen Victoria for the establishment of a British protectorate over the Hawaiian islands is in circulation throughout the islands, and is being freely signed by natives. It will be presented to the British minister to be forwarded to England.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

Frank J. Cannon, a Mormon, has been nominated for congress by Utah Republicans.

The fusion committee of Colorado Democrats has endorsed the People's party ticket.

Theobald Otzen has been nominated for congress by Republicans of the Fourth Wisconsin district.

David H. Mercer, of Omaha, has been nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Second Nebraska district.

J. J. McIntosh, Democratic candidate for congress from the Sixth Nebraska district, has withdrawn, finding that he is not a citizen.

Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance has been given to the public. He favors a reduction of the tariff but denies he is a free trader. He is opposed to free silver.

Woman Suffragists in convention at Washington nominated Victoria Woodhull Martin for president, and Mrs. Mary L. Stow, of California, vice president.

Wyoming Democrats and Populists have fused on state and national tickets. Democrats will support Weaver electors and the People's party will put no state ticket in the field.

In a letter to the editor of the St. Paul Globe C. A. Pillsbury agrees to contribute $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund if the charges made against him in the story of the alleged wheat ring can be proved.

Ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, is in Washington, and says that he has resigned the position of minister to Italy is true. He leaves the city at once for his home in Indiana, where he will enter actively in the political campaign.

S. M. Owen will refuse to allow his name to be printed on the election ticket as the candidate of the Populists for congress in the Minneapolis district. He will not pay the $50 fee, and if the party pays it and insists on his name going on the ticket he will advise his friends not to vote for him.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A $20,000 bank robbery occurred at Roslyn, Wash., in which two men were shot.

Burglars robbed the house of A. B. Stickney, the railroad president, at St. Paul, of $4,000 worth of jewelry and other valuables.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. S. Gilmore, the noted band leader, died in St. Louis, Saturday.

Ex-State Senator Hixon, of La Crosse, the millionaire lumberman, is dead.

General Pope, the distinguished Union commander, died Friday at Sandusky, O.

Three horses were killed and their jockeys injured at the Gravesend track Thursday.

The pope has approved Cardinal Gibbons' plan for an exhibition of Catholic schools at the world's fair.

Frank G. Lenz, who left New York June 7 to make a tour of the world on a bicycle, has arrived at Walla Walla.

A cry of fire in a New York synagogue caused a stampede of the congregation. Four persons were killed and many injured.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in session in Cincinnati, have selected Harrisburg, Pa., as the place of meeting in September, 1894.

At Pittsburg the grand jury has returned true bills against 167 Homesteaders for murder and aggravated riot. It is not known when the trials will begin.

Frank Glover, ex-champion heavyweight pugilist of Illinois, died in Chicago, aged 29 years. His death was caused by tuberculosis of the stomach and bowels.

At Battle Creek, Mich., the entire plant of the Union School Furniture company, together with all the manufactured stock on hand, was burned. Loss, $250,000.

Rockaway Beach, the famous Long Island resort, was visited Tuesday by a fire which destroyed about a million dollars worth of property. Two persons were fatally injured.

D. A. McKinley, brother of Governor McKinley, of Ohio, and Hawaiian consul at San Francisco, died Monday of paralysis. He was 63 years old and went to California in 1852.

Edwin Capps, instructor of Latin and Greek at Yale, has been secured for the Greek chair at the new Chicago university. Mr. Capps is a graduate of the university of Illinois and Yale.

David A. Wade, of Enterprise, Ky., was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Garvin, at Wellston, O., a few days ago. They are a remarkable couple, their ages aggregating 182 years. The groom has passed the century mark.

The question as to whether the interstate commerce commission has power to compel railroad monopolies and combines to obey the law against illegal freight discriminations is being argued before Judge Gresham in Chicago.

GRAVEST APPREHENSION.

Intimate Friends Say Mrs. Harrison Will Not Live Many Days.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Gravest apprehension exists regarding Mrs. Harrison. Her condition is so critical that intimate friends of the family predict that the end is not far distant. The formal statements of physicians do not convey all the facts in the case. The Tribune correspondent learns from persons who have been at the White House and Loon Lake that Mrs. Harrison is much more broken down than the public is aware of. Her nervous system is completely undone, and in this respect alone her condition would be serious were there no other ailments. The throat affectation is of long standing and has grown worse year by year. The pulmonary trouble, which started with la grippe, has greatly impaired, in fact almost destroyed her right lung. It is a distressing fact, and the thousands who have learned to respect and love Mrs. Harrison will be slow to accept the truth.

Next Meeting at Milwaukee.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 23.—The next sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows will be held in Milwaukee. That city was selected at the morning's session of the lodge by nearly a two-thirds vote, the ballot resulting as follows: Milwaukee 101, Chattanooga 56, and a few scattering votes for Chicago. The voting against Chicago was based on the ground that the world's fair would attract all the interest and attention from the lodge, while on the other hand, Milwaukee being so near to Chicago, opportunities would doubtless be afforded to "kill two birds with one stone." While other matters of interest were considered, this was the most important. The meeting of the sovereign grand lodge is rapidly drawing to a close.

REFUSED BAIL.

Hugh O'Donnell Will Have to Stay in Jail Until His Trial.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—Hugh O'Donnell, the Homestead strike leader, charged with murder and riot, was refused bail by Judge Porter. O'Donnell will now be compelled to remain in jail until his trial.

Peck Admitted to Bail.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Labor Commissioner Peck and his stenographer, Rogers, appeared in the court of sessions at 11 a. m., in answer to bench warrants. The sealed indictments in possession of the court were then opened and found to be against Mr. Peck and Mr. Rogers, charging them with destroying public documents. Mr. Peck waived examination, and through his counsel asked for postponement. The court granted the application, and both were admitted to bail.

Immigration Commissioners' Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Within a day or two there will be published under order of congress the reports of the commissioners sent to Europe last year by the treasury department to investigate the extent and origin of immigration to the United States. With the appendix containing the laws of European governments governing the immigration from their countries and the reports from the United States consuls on the subject furnished by the state department they will make a volume of about 500 pages.

Governor Prince's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Governor Prince, of the territory of New Mexico, has transmitted to the secretary of the interior his annual report. Land grants covering an area of 248,000 acres were confirmed during the year. The total population of the territory is 190,832. The total assessed valuation of real estate and improvements in the territory for 1891 was $45,329,563; of personal property $8,829,747.

Deacon at Liberty.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Figaro states that Edward Parker Deacon has been liberated from imprisonment. The Figaro adds that Mr. Deacon intends to reside in Paris and to prosecute legal proceedings for the custody of his children.

Free Delivery in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The postmaster general has issued an order to establish the free delivery system, beginning Dec. 1, 1892, at Decorah, Ia.; Yankton, S. D.; Ironwood, Mich.; Stevens Point, Wis., and Mason City, Ia.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 26, 1892.

HOGS—Strong. Range of prices $4.95@5.05.

CATTLE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.50@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.20; prime cows, $2.40@2.60; good cows, $2.00@2.40; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; light veal calves, $2.50@3.50; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.00@2.60; bulls, $1.00@1.60.

SHEEP—10@20c lower. Muttons, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 150; cattle, 420; calves, 5; sheep, 710.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Sept. 28, 1892.

CATTLE—Market weak.

HOGS—Strong, 5@10c higher. Heavy $5.20@5.60; mixed and medium, $5.25@5.50; light $5.00@5.52½.

SHEEP—Market steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 22,000; hogs, 25,000; sheep, 10,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 81¾c.

CORN—October, 46@46⅛c; May, 49c¼.

OATS—September, 32⅞c; October, 32⅞c. May, 36⅝c.

PORK—October, $10.65; January, $12.10.

LARD—January, $6.95.

SHORT RIBS—January, $6.82.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 74½c; October, 74⅝c May, 82⅛@82¼c.

CORN—September, 45⅞c; October, 46⅛c; May, 49⅜c.

OATS—September, 33⅝c; October, 33c; May, 37c.

PORK—September, $10.65; October, $10.65; January, $12.17½.

LARD—September, $7.85; October, $7.85 January, $6.92½@6.95.

ROBBER WRECKERS

FIENDS CAUSE A TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE SANTA FE.

Fast Express Ditched and Four People Killed and Many Injured—A Million Dollars on Board the Train But the Robbers Get Nothing—A Dozen Lives Lost in a Wreck on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 21.—A frightful wreck occurred on the Santa Fe road, a few miles west of Osage City, at 3 a. m. The train was ditched by train robbers, and four of the trainmen were killed and about thirty-five passengers seriously injured. The train was the fast Missouri river express, east-bound, and due in this city at 4:45 a. m. It consisted of a baggage and express car, four coaches, and three Pullman sleeping cars. The coaches and sleeping cars were well filled with passengers, nearly all of whom were asleep when the accident occurred. The train was ditched by obstructions placed on the rails and rolled down a steep embankment. The day coaches in the forward part of the train were telescoped, and it was in these coaches that most of the injured passengers were located. The following are the killed:

ENGINEER EDWARD MEYER, of Topeka, Kan.

FIREMAN THOMAS CHADDICKS, of Topeka, Kan.

BLOMENTHAL, express guard, first name unknown.

FRANK BAXTER, express messenger, Kansas City.

In the express car there was about $1,000,000 which was being shipped by the Mexican Central Railway company through to its general offices in Boston. The object of the wreckers was not accomplished, owing to the manner in which the express car was buried by the coaches that were piled up in general confusion. So high was the wreckage heaped that it was literally impossible to find the locomotive, let alone the treasure box.

Besides the box containing the million dollars of the Mexican railroad there were on the train three combination safes containing money and bonds but as far as can be ascertained no efforts were made to take any of these. There is no doubt that the robbers were hiding in the grass and were frightened away when they saw the extent of the wreck which they had not anticipated.

TWO ON ONE TRACK.

Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Trains Collide Near an Ohio Town.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—What will undoubtedly prove the most disastrous accident that ever occurred in the history of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, took place early in the morning in what is known as Brown's Cut, one mile and a half west of Shreve, Ohio. Train No. 8, the fast east-bound passenger train, collided at that point with the first section of freight train No. 75, west-bound. The passenger train was about one hour late, and was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Passengers and train men who escaped say the accident had hardly taken place before flames burst forth, and they believe that but two or three people were killed outright, the others having been pinned down in the cars and slowly roasted to death. Twelve burned and blackened trunks have been taken from the wreck. Those known to be among the dead are:

George Smith, Crestline, Ohio, fireman; D. E. Reese, Massilon, Ohio, postal clerk; H. S. Allen, Columbiana, Ohio, postal clerk; G. C. Mann, Chicago, postal clerk; J. D. Patterson, Beaver Falls, Pa., postal clerk; A. A. Glenn, Allegheny, Pa., brakeman; N. Hammond, Allegheny, Pa., fireman. Five unknown, three men, one woman and a child.

ALL DEAD OR INJURED.

A Serious Wreck on the Chicago Great Western at New Hampton, Ia.

MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 25.—Seven dead and three injured is the result of a railroad wreck which occurred at New Hampton Saturday. For the number of lives lost and destruction of property, it is the worst accident that has occurred in the state in years. A construction crew had been at work on the main line of the Chicago Great Western replacing rails, and during the morning they were ordered out from Elma to work south on the road. About 10 a. m. they pulled into New Hampton on the main track to do some work. The through freight was due at the latter point at 1:15. The freight was a little behind time, and was running on orders not to stop at New Hampton. The road enters New Hampton from the north, but within sixty rods makes a turn, going directly east. This makes a bad curve in the road, and it is rendered still worse by a grove which entirely shuts out vision until within forty rods of the station. The train was going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour. When within about ten rods of the caboose of the construction train, the freight engineer saw the peril confronting him, and yelling to his fireman to jump, he reversed the lever, and both left the engine. It was just in time to save their lives, for a moment later the engine smashed into the caboose, fairly splitting it in two, and engine, caboose and three freight cars were piled up in a promiscuous mass. The engine was buried in three feet of earth. In the caboose of the construction train were at least twelve persons, and six of these were killed outright, one has since died, three are dangerously injured and two are unaccounted for. Following are the dead so far as known:

Michael McNamara, a traveling man of Independence, Ia.; W. Beeman, Otto Smith, Frank Kubbet, all of Elma, Ia.; unknown man; Henry McCarty, Elma, both legs cut off, skull crushed, died after being removed from wreck.

INDIANAPOLIS CHOSEN.

The Next G. A. R. Encampment to Be Held at the Hoosier Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Indianapolis has been selected as the place for holding the next G. A. R. encampment. There was no contest, other competitors having withdrawn.

At the conclusion of General Palmer's address at the first day's session of the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the G.A.R. the usual reports were submitted.

John Taylor, quartermaster general, reported receipts $35,960.77; expenditures, $30,216.16; balance on hand, $7,548.79. Assets, including United States bonds and supplies, $29,153.35. The Grant monument fund amounts to $11,578.62, of which $226.16 was received since the last encampment.

The report of Inspector General Pratt contained the following summary of the condition of the Grand Army at latest receipt of reports and statistics from department inspectors.

Total number of posts, 7,630; total number of post members in good standing, 391,507; number of muskets owned by posts, 30,028; total amount of relief funds, $476,565; total amount expended for relief, $310,448; total amount of post funds in hands of quartermasters, $839,370; total amount of property at other than in quartermaster and relief funds owned by posts, $1,342,183.

After the reports of the adjutant general and surgeon general were read Junior Vice Commander T. E. Clarkson, of Omaha, offered the following resolution. It was seconded by ex-President Hayes and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the members of the twenty-sixth national encampment of the G. A. R., and through them its 500,000 members, that their most sincere and heartfelt sympathy is hereby extended to Comrade Benjamin Harrison in the deep affliction which has kept him from our midst with the earnest hope and prayer that his noble wife, that true American woman, may be spared to him and to us for even greater opportunities for good.

Indianapolis Chosen.

Governor Chase, ex-department commander of Indiana, asked the encampment to determine the location of the encampment of 1893, as he was compelled to leave the city. He presented the name of Indianapolis. General J. R. Carnahan, also an ex-department commander of Indiana, was expected to present the claims of the Hoosier capital, but on motion of a delegate from Ohio the encampment by acclamation accepted the invitation of Indianapolis without waiting to hear further regarding it, or for any other city to be named.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

A. G. Weissert, of Wisconsin, Chosen Commander-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, has been chosen by acclamation as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. to succeed General Palmer. Comrade Lincoln, of this city, his most prominent competitor, withdrew. The encampment has also, by an overwhelming vote, defeated the proposition to deny life membership in the encampment to past grand officers and ex-post commanders.

The encampment then elected the following additional officers: R. H. Warfield, of San Francisco, senior vice commander; Peter B. Ayres, of Delaware, junior vice commander; Dr. W. C. Weyl, of Danbury, Conn., surgeon general, D. R. Lowell, of Kansas, chaplain-in-chief. A recess was then taken until 3 p. m.

The afternoon session began promptly at 3 o'clock and under General Palmer's skillful management business was proceeded with to conclusion and final adjournment of the twenty-sixth national encampment of the G. A. R. at 6:10 p. m. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions upon the death of General Barnum, of New York, which together with a portrait of the deceased are to be inserted in the official proceedings of this encampment. Comrade Kramer, of Maryland, representing a committee of the G. A. R. in behalf of the members of the organization, presented General Alger an immense silver cup very handsomely engraved which was accepted by General Alger in an appropriate speech.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Asking congress to pass a law giving the same right of precedent in appointments to all honorably discharged soldiers that is now given by law to soldiers discharged for disability; recommending that the edition of the official records of the rebellion published by congress be increased from 11,000 to 50,000 copies; commending the order of Commander-in-Chief Palmer forbidding any G. A. R. post to march under the Confederate flag; declaring it to be inexpedient for the national encampment, G. A. R., to express an opinion upon the subject of opening the world's fair on Sunday, it being a subject upon which the members are divided; favoring the establishment of a soldiers' home in the marine hospital building at New Orleans; requesting that the census of veterans of the war and their postoffice addresses be published immediately; asking congress to provide for the erection of a monument to the private soldiers of the army; returning the thanks of the encampment to the citizens of Washington for the generous hospitality of the reception given to the veterans.

A PRESIDENT CHOSEN.

Mrs. Margaret Bickens, of Kansas, at the Head of the W. R. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The question of representation of the Women's Relief Corps at the world's fair was discussed at the afternoon session, but no conclusion reached. The new G. A. R. commander-in-chief, Weissert, the adjutant of staff, Gray, Past Senior Commander Deitrich, of the department of Illinois, visited the convention and addressed the meeting.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. Margaret Bickens, of Kansas, was elected president. The retiring president, Mrs. Sanders, was extended a vote of thanks for her able and just administration of her arduous duties during the past year.

Featherweights Fight.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 26.—The fight between Johnny Griffin, of Braintree, Mass., and James Lynch, of New York, for $2,500 and the featherweight championship, drew a big crowd to the Coney Island Athletic club. Betting on Griffin was $100 to $60. He won in five rounds.

We are Selling Now

For fall use a nice line of HARNESS, Single or Double, heavy and light, at prices which will surprise you. We are making a leader on double heavy harness, and invite you to give us a call before purchasing. We have just received another car of Rushford Wagons the lightest running and best finished wagon made. We can show you something in PLOWS that no one else can, and if you are in need of one and will call and look at our line of goods we can convince you we have something you want.

Merit Wins.

And to that reason more than anything else, do we assign our large and daily increasing trade. The Yankee and Scandia Gang Plows and Sulkies can't be beat. We have a few Buggies left that we are selling cheap to close out.

Good Goods at Reasonable Prices,

and fair treatment to all is what we aim, and our motto is MERIT WINS—every time.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block, - - Crookston, Minn.

TRY PEAKE,

THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,

FOR BARGAINS.

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Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

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Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Sash, Doors and Mouldings

Mixed Paints, Linseed and Machine Oils, Flying Dutchman Gang Plows; J. Thompson & Sons Walking Plows. Sole agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Corner Main and Fletcher Sts., - - - Crookston.

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers ot Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

W A. ROBERTSON

D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S. Coms'r.

D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner

IVES & HATLESTAD,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

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The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

State.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Congressional.

Congressman 7th District—
HENRY FEIG,
of Kandiyohi County.

County.

Auditor.—W. A. LANCTOT,
Of Crookston.

Treasurer.—LEWIS LOHN,
Of Fosston.

Register of Deeds.—NIC NELSON,
Of Norden Township.

Attorney.—IRA C. RICHARDSON,
Of Thief River Falls.

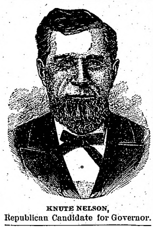
Sheriff.—JAS. M. BAIN,
Of Fisher.

Judge of Probate.—
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Of Crookston.

Supt. of schools.—V. D. CARRUTH,
Of Crookston.

Surveyor.—GEORGE RALPH,
Of Crookston.

Coroner.—GEORGE HOLT,
Of Crookston.



KNUTE NELSON,
Republican Candidate for Governor.

A GREAT ROORBACH.

Some time ago the Chicago Herald published a couple of pages of an alleged exposure of a great wheat steal by the elevator men of the northwest, implicating C. A. Pillsbury and Senator Washburn in particular, and thought to make a campaign document out of it by charging the alleged robbery to the republican party. The story is simply a re-ramp of the charges made at the time of the wheat steal investigation in this state some years ago. Said investigation was made by a committee appointed by an alliance-democratic legislature, and the charges were thoroughly investigated and found to be entirely groundless.

These charges have been compiled in pamphlet form by a man named C. C. Wolcott, a man who was at one time in the banking business at Larimore, N. D., and failed. The Minneapolis & Northern Elevator company engaged Wolcott as an agent, he agreeing to furnish funds to its agents for the purchase of grain, and knowing the character of the man, the company inserted a clause in the agreement binding Wolcott not to operate on his own account while in the employ of the company. The failure of Wolcott's bank prevented him after a year or two from fulfilling his part of the contract, but he still seemed to think that he should draw his salary, and when it was stopped he became deeply incensed at the members of the company, C. A. Pillsbury especially. Wolcott now appears to have devoted his time and attention to what is known as "getting even." He went to Paris and shortly after many prominent elevator men of the northwest received letters, which purported to come from the Credit Lyonaise bank of Paris making inquiries about the amont of dividends which the elevators of the northwest were paying. Some of the elevator men answered these letters, saying that some years the elevators didn't pay a cent, and some years they paid as high as 40 per cent. Wolcott now has these letters, which is conclusive evidence that he was the writer of the Paris letters, and not the Credit Lyonaise bank. Wolcott is reaping a harvest from his pamphlet as the wheat speculators of Chicago are backing him in the hope that his charges against Senator Wasburn may defeat that gentleman's chances of passing his anti-option bill through congress. If that bill should pass—and it is to the interest of every wheat-grower in the northwest that it should—the occupation of the wheat gamblers would be gone, and the business of buying and selling thousands of bushels of wind every day until this depressing the price of wheat, would be at an end.

The democratic national committee thought Wolcott's pamphlet would make good campaign literature, and have had thousands of copies of it printed for distribution. But it seems strange that the democrats should overlook the fact that there are among the wheat buyers of the northwest as many democrats as republicans, and therefore as a compaign document against the republicans the Wolcott circular falls flat. The Chicago Herald and St. Paul Globe are the only democratic papers which have taken up this matter, and the bluff of the St. Paul Globe has been called by C. A. Pillsbury, who denies all the charges with regard to the margins which the elevators realize on the wheat handled by them, and offers to pay all the expenses of a disinterested committee to investigate the charges, and if he (Pillsbury) doesn't prove the truth of his statements and the fallacy of the charges, he will donate $10,000 to the democratic campaign fund. But the Globe, knowing full well that the charges made in the circular have all been exploded before, dare not accept Mr. Pillsbury's challenge, but simply keeps on reiterating the charges. The democratic press of the country is not only keeping quiet regarding this circular, but one democratic organ, The Minneapolis Times, is fearless enough to denounce the whole business in scathing terms. Read what it says:

> The Times has declined to join in the attack of the Chicago Herald upon the milling and elevator interests of Minneapolis or to give currency to the vicious assault upon the business reputation of Mr. Pillsbury and the other gentlemen who stand at the head of other interests. It has no sympathy with the attempt to manufacture party capital out of charges that, so far as has yet been shown, have no other basis than the unsupported allegations of a seedy scamp who is not fit to unloose the shoelatches of the gentlemen whom he seeks to defame. If men of character—men who have long held influential and honorable positions in the commercial world—are to hold their reputations at the mercy of disappointed blackmailers, and are to be condemned by the unsupported
>
> ASSERTIONS OF MALIGNANT BLACKGUARDS,
>
> then no man, however high his position or honorable his career, is safe from the assault of reckless and vindictive defamers who may desire to injure him. The Times does not believe that any political party can gain any permanent advantage, even in a heated canvass, by attempting to use such material for campaign purposes. The popular sense of justice and decency will assert itself and stamp the seal of emphatic disapproval upon methods so unworthy and disgraceful.
>
> That there are serious evils connected with the present elevator system, and the methods of grading and handling wheat, nobody will pretend to deny. But it is absurd to suppose that the entire responsibility for the evils can be thrown upon one or two men, and through them upon the political party to which they may happen to belong. There are in Minnesota several hundred elevators. The men connected with them are
>
> NOT ALL OF ONE POLITICAL FAITH.
>
> They are democrats as well as republicans; hence the absurdity of attempting to make a party issue out the defects in the management. The truth is, if the farmers have been robbed by the elevator companies, the robbers belong as much to one party as the other. The question, therefore, is not of party politics, nor one to be settled by campaign tactics and appeals, but one which must be settled by the state legislature.
>
> The remedy for this evil is to be found in legislation which will require the wheat to be correctly weighed and graded when it goes into the elevator. Such legislation has been repeatedly proposed as would give the state warehouse commission jurisdiction over the elevators, but has always been defeated. Such a proposition was rejected by the last legislature.

The Times might have added that the last legislature was controlled in both houses by the democratic-alliance combine.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

The republicans of the 51st legislative district placed a most excellent ticket in the field, by nominating Hon. Halvor Steenerson, of Polk county and Peter Ramstad and L. E. Norby, of Norman county.

Mr. Ramstad is a farmer by occupation, and is one of the pioneers of that county. He is a man of education and ability, and is highly respected wherever he is known. He served for several terms as register of deeds in his county and will make an able and influential representative. Mr. L. E. Norby resides at Halstad, Norman county, and is engaged in the hardware business at that place. He was formerly in the grain business in this city and has many friends here. He is a man of sterling integrity and extensive experience in business affairs.

Mr. Steenerson is so well and favorably known to the people of this district that any personal mention of him would be superfluous, but a brief reference to his public career may be of interest. He was elected to the state senate from the old 45th district ten years ago and served with distinction in the sessions of 1883 and 1885. He was a member of the judiciary committee and several other of the leading committees of the senate and took a leading and active part in all important measures. It was at the session of 1885 that the act establishing the railway and warehouse commission was passed, which has served as a basis for all subsequent legislation on the subject of regulating railroads and elevators. The bill as reported gave the commissioners advisory powers in the matter of railroad rates, and Senator Steenerson offered an amendment giving the commissioner the power to fix and prescribe rates—which rates so prescribed should be taken as prima facie reasonable rates. This was opposed as too radical, and was after a long debate, led by Hon. Thomas Wilson on the one side and Senator Steenerson on the other, finally defeated. See Senate Journal 1885, page 284.

At the next session of the legislature (1887) Hon. Ignatius Donnelly was chairman of the committee on railroads and reported from this committee a bill which gave the railroad and warehouse commissioner absolute power to fix railroad rates. It was objected at the time that this was obnoxious to the constitution—as depriving the railroads of their property "without due process of law" but these objectors were charged by Donnelly with being the tools of the corporations and so the bill was passed with this provision in it.

The railroad and warehouse commissioners sought under this law to fix the charges for transporting milk from Faribault and Owatonna to St. Paul, but the railroad company appealed the case to the United States supreme court, where the law was declared unconstitutional and void. In the last session of the legislature the law of 1887 was amended so as to avoid the constitutional objections raised and the commission is given power to prescribe rates, which rates shall be as "prima facie reasonable rates" in all the courts of the state. Just exactly the same provision which Senator Steenerson proposed in 1885. Had his suggestions been followed the railroad problem would have been six years nearer a solution than it is. This shows the folly of too radical measures which cannot stand the test of the courts, and serve only as a delusion and a snare. Senator Steenerson was the author of that provision of the law of 1885 (Sec. 9, Ch. 188.) which requires the commission to investigate and consider what if any amendment or revision of the railroad laws of the state the best interest of the people may demand, and report on said subject to the legislature.

It is by reason of this provision that most of the well digested and carefully prepared railroad laws are now upon the statute books, for this provision has been substantially retained in every revision of the railroad laws since 1885. It was by virtue of this provision that the commission proposed to the last legislature bills for several important acts—among which was one providing for acquiring elevator sites the right of way of railroads—extending the jurisdiction of the commission to country elevators—their weighing and grading of grain, giving the farmer the power to compel railroads to deliver the wheat shipped at the point of destination. All these needed and beneficial measures were however defeated by the democrat-alliance combine in the house, presumably because their passage would have to that extent diminished their political capital. It is a fact that the only real improvements in the railroad legislation of the state at the last session is due to the labor of the commission under said provision of the law of 1885, of which Senator Steenerson was the author. This is not generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless and the records prove it. Mr. Steenerson has given the subject of railway regulation and control special study and is probably one of the best qualified men in state to deal with this difficult subject.

The convention has renewed the demand of this section of the state for an adequate appropriation for the reclamation and drainage of the low and wet lands of the country, and have placed this demand upon grounds which it will be difficult to ignore.

The swamp lands of this section have been diverted from the object for which they were given and have been donated to build railroads and state institutions in the southern and central part of the state. This is a violation of trust imposed by the general government upon the state in the grant of swamp lands and can only be made good by an adequate appropriation to the end that every river and creek channel from Wild Rice north may be dredged out and main drains or ditches constructed through every town. This measure was ably and persistently urged upon the legislature by Senator Sampson in 1887, but the opposition was then too strong.

To again press this just claim upon the state no better advocate could have been selected than Mr. Steenerson. It is said of him that he obtained more bridge appropriations for this district twice over than has ever been obtained since. He will be of incalculable value to the district in the legislature and of his election there can be no doubt.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

The free trader's tariff tax on wire nails is 2 cents a pound, which he says is paid on every pound of them bought and used in this country, but they are selling regularly, according to the Iron Age of April 14th, at 1.65 cents a pound, 3.5 mills less than the alleged tax. It is only a few years ago when, under a low tariff, wire nails were so dear that farmers could not afford to buy them at all. Now, under the McKinley law they sell cheaper than ever before, and the farmer can drive them into his fence posts or sheep sheds with the satisfaction of knowing that he is driving absolutely the cheapest and best wire nails in the world, notwithstanding the "grinding tariff" on them.—American Economist.

In 1875, under the revenue duty of about 1 cent a pound, we made 1,000 kegs of wire nails, which sold at 10 cents a pound. In 1883 the duty was made protective (4 cents a pound) and last year we made over 4,000 times as many (4,114,385 kegs) and they have been selling as low as 1.5 cents a pound in large lots, 1-2 cent a pound below the present duty.

And here's another one. Take the working girl's home dress of challis which is wool and cotton. The duty on these goods is 9½ cents a yard and the retail price is 7 cents a yard. And yet the democrats tell us the consumer pays that duty of 9½ cents.

STRAWS TELL.

Coming out of Washington the other day a vote was taken as to political preferences. The train was composed of eight or ten coaches filled mostly with Grand Army men, there being about 50 others. Every Grand Army man voted for Harrison and a majority of the others, also.

HON. R. G. EVANS, the Minnesota member of the national republican committee, will deliver an address in in Crookston, on October 21st.

TELEGRAMS from Topeka, announce that the alliance party is on the decline in Kansas. Even Jerry Simpson cannot draw one-sixth of the people he did two years ago, and everywhere their meetings are poorly attended.

GENERAL JAS. W. HUSTED died at his home in Peekskill, N.Y., Sept. 25th. General Husted had the longest legislative service of any man in the history of his state, namely eighteen years. He was speaker of the house of representatives in the legislature six times. For over 30 years he had been in active political life.

SPEAKING of Wolcott and his boomerang circular, the Grand Forks Herald says: "Unfortunately for the hope of working democratic campaign material out of the book issued by one C. C. Wolcott, the author is known in this county, where he formerly resided, as utterly unreliable and unworthy of belief, even while under oath."

THE boom edition of the Thief River Falls Press is out and it's a hummer. It contains a write-up of the village and surrounding country, and is filled with cuts of prominent business men of Thief River Falls, its business blocks, mills, etc., and taken altogether the edition is a grand advertisement for the thriving young village. Long live the Press.

HENRY FEIG, republican candidate for congress in the 7th district, is a plain, practical farmer, a man who understands the needs of the farmer thoroughly, a man of intelligence, who, should he be elected, would be able to accomplish effective work for all of his constituents. He is not one of those political farmers who farms with his mouth for selfish purposes.

THIS is truly a campaign of education. The next event in the republican lecture course is a number of speeches by N. S. Nelson, from October 3 to 7. There is no necessity for any one remaining in ignorance of the issues in this campaign for by attending the meetings held by the different parties he can become acquainted with all the arguments of all the parties.

SECRETARY McCOMAS, of the republican national committee, who has been taking a trip through the south says there are three southern states which will not be in the democratic column this fall. One of these is West Virginia, and McComas asserts that it will go republican. If northern people keep immigrating to the south for the next five years as they have in the past five years, it will change the political complexion of the "solid south."

DURING our trip we took occasion to interview the inhabitants of the various states through which we passed upon the political situation. In Wisconsin we found the Peoples' party quite strong, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland, very little, and in Pennsylvania and New York they knew nothing about such an organization only as they read of it. In Minnesota it has degenerated into a scramble for office without regard to the interests of the laboring classes in whose welfare it was supposed to have been formed.

THE democrats of North Dakota didn't indorse the People's Party nominees for nothing. The work of withdrawing the people's party canditates and placing democrats in their stead has already begun. Dr. M. O. Tiegen, the populist candidate for congress, has been withdrawn in favor of Jas. O'Brien, a democrat. In Grand Forks county an effort is being made to withdraw the Populist candidate for the state senate from the seventh district in favor of a democrat to be nominated. Wherever the populists fuse with the democrats they will find that the democrats will get the largest share of the spoils.

THE following telegram from London under date of September 10th is respectifully referred to any democrat who thinks that the condition of labor is better in free trade England than in the United States:

> The army of unemployed men in Liverpool is increasing in numbers every day. Last Tuesday a business firm advertised for a few men, offering five shillings a day wages. A few minutes after the advertisement appeared hundreds of applicants crowded the place, and although the late comers were informed that the places had been filled, the crowd kept growing till it blocked the street and caused suspension of all traffic. The eager but disappointed faces of the poor fellows were pathetic in their strained gaze, and spoke too eloquently of the widespread distress now existing in the greatest seaport town. At last the police had to be called in to disperse the crowd, which reluctantly departed.

THE following from the Brainerd Tribune shows that republican enthusiasm in Crow Wing county is away above par this year.

> The Republicans of Crow Wing county opened the campaign of '92 with a grand demonstration on Wednesday evening last, which was just a little the biggest affair of the kind ever known in this section. Previous to the speaking in the Opera House there was a grand torchlight procession under the auspices of the League club, headed by the Third Regiment Band, fully 500 torch bearers being in line. The boys made a fine display with their new uniforms, and were enthusiastically cheered by the hundreds of people who crowded the streets along the line of march. The flambeau club of fifty men with torches throwing a flame high in the air was the great feature of the parade. The town was fairly ablaze with enthusiasm, showing that the loyal republicans of Crow Wing county have their blood up and are in splendid fighting trim.

THE New York Press tells of a thrilling incident in the G. A. R. parade at Washington as follows: "Ohio comes next, 2,000 strong, with Commander Warner at its head, and then Pennsylvania avenue sees a sight that can only be seen in one country on God's earth. It is a white-haired, but erect, old but not feeble, man, marching in the ranks of a country post and saluting to the Vice President, while he bows to the roaring plaudits of the crowd. He has come up that avenue before, but not on foot. He has come up that avenue in the state, simple but impressive, which befits the ruler of 50,000,000 free people. He did not pass the place where the reviewing stand is when he came up before. He entered then at the gate of the mansion behind the trees. He is Comrade Rutherford B. Hayes of the Ohio Department, ex-president of the United States."

THE woman suffragists met in Chicago last week and nominated Mrs. Victoria Woodhall Martin of New York and London—principally London—as their candidate for president of the United States and Mrs. Stowe, of California, for vice-president. It seems strange that these ladies couldn't find an American woman on whom they could confer this honor—if honor it be—without going to England for a candidate.

Their platform is as follows:

> Whereas, under the 14th amendment no citizen is deprived of the franchise through law, but by custom and habit, therefore be it.
>
> Resolved, we, the representative women of America, ask the officers in charge of the election precincts throughout the United States in the coming campaign to give us the opportunity to cast our ballots on the first Tuesday of November, 1892, for our candidates.
>
> "Resolved, that, by the united efforts of the women voters of this nation, we will drive anarchy, crime, insanity, and drunkenness from our midst by our humanitarian efforts backed by the ballot."

ON THE 22d inst. the republican legislative convention was held in this city, and certain resolutions were passed, outlining the needs of this section in the matter of legislation. By reference to the report of the convention in another column it will be seen what those resolutions were. The principal demands made were for state appropriations for drainage, laws regulating the weighing, grading and handling of grain, and a law fixing lower freight rates. In the Crookston Times of the 27th inst. appears an editorial endorsing the platform of the republican convention, and urging the democratic legislative convention which met on the 28th inst. to adopt exactly the same demands as made by the republican convention. The republican party has always been the aggressive or reform party, and the democrats the conservative or do-nothing party, and for this reason the JOURNAL is pleased to note the efforts of Editor McKenzie in trying to stir up the democrats, and it is doubly gratifying to see him urging upon his party the excellent platform already adopted by the republican convention.

A. G. WEISSERT, who was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. at Washington, was born at Canton, Ohio, August 17, 1844. He attended the schools at Racine, Wisconsin, the state of his adoption. Graduating from the Racine High school, he entered the university of Michigan. He was distinguished in his studies, and bore off the degree of L. L. D. He was admitted to practice in Wisconsin, and was winning fame at the Milwaukee bar when the war broke out. As soon as the tocsin sounded he enlisted in the eighth Wisconsin infantry, "The Live Eagle," and shared its fortunes until the battle of Nashville. There he was grievously wounded, receiving a bullet just over the knee, which he still carries. Convalescing sufficiently to rejoin his regiment, he did so on crutches.

After four years' gallant service he was brevetted captain from the date of the battle of Lake Chiole, Arkansas, June 6, 1864, for meritorious service in that fight, and at the battle of Nashville on Dec. 15 following, and for extraordinary bravery throughout the Red River expedition. He refused the tender of a West Point cadetship by reason of his wound.

HE joined the Grand Army of the Republic at Madison, Wis., in 1866, and has filled creditable every position from comrade and officer of the army up to department commander. He has since been called upon to administer the latter office. He was chairman of the executive council of the citizens' committee that made the twenty-third encampment at Milwaukee a success. In observance of the custom of throwing the senior vice commandership to the encampment city the hero of the day received the prize. At the Detroit encampment he received the second highest number of votes for the office to which hehas been elected. In the capacity of senior vice commander he visited all the departments of the East in company with Commander-in-Chief R. A. Palmer. Just now he is a member of E. R. Wolcott post, of Milwaukee.

All Parties will Support Him.

Warren Sheaf.—Frank Ives, of Crookston, the people's candidate for judge of district court in the fourteenth judicial district, was in the city Tuesday interviewing some of his friends. He is a most persistent office seeker, and for that reason alone, if for no other, he deserves defeat. His nomination, in the first place, was obtained by employing the methods of a machine politician, and besides, he is considered to be utterly unqualified for the high office. His record as county attorney of Polk county counts against him. The people believe in a non-partizan judiciary, and for that reason republicans, democrats and populists will support the present judge, Hon. Ira B. Mills, who has come out as an independent candidate for re-election.

THE CANDIDATES.

The Journal Introduces to the Electors the Candidates on the Republican County Ticket.

It Tells Who They are, Where They Live, Their Occupation, Etc., Etc.

It is Conceded to be a Strong Ticket and With Proper Work can be Elected.

The JOURNAL takes this opportunity of insroducing to the electors the various candidates on the republican county ticket. The republican ranks are being increased every day, and when the ballots arecounted in November it will be found that the republicans are "in it,"

COUNTY AUDITOR.

The nominee for County Auditor W. A. Lanctot, is a young man who has been identified with the interests of Crookston for 11 years, having came here in 1881. From September 1st 1882 to October 1st 1885 he was engaged in the local United States land office, and for the past five years has been deputy surveyor general of logs for the seventh district of Minnesota. "Will" is not a politician, but a more capable man for the position of county auditor would be hard to find.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Lewis Lohn, the nominee for this office, is a popular and energetic young business man of Fosston, and thoroughly qualified for the office for which he has been named. He was born near Chicago 35 years ago, and came to the Red River valley when 21 years of age. He farmed in Traill county, North Dakota, and also held the office of register of deeds of that county for 5 years. He came to Polk county in 1887 and settled at Fosston, where he engaged in the hardware business. He is at present cashier of the bank of Fosston, in which he owns considerable stock.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The nominee for this office is a farmer of Norden township, where he settled on land 11 years ago. He has also taught school and has been active in township affairs, having organized the township and two school districts in the township. He was census enumerator of district No. 288, and has been a member of the town board for 2 years.

ATTORNEY.

Ira C. Richardson the nominee for this office was born at Lebanon, N. D., on September 21st, 1885. In 1865 he came with his parents to southern Minnesota and settled on a farm. At the age 19 years he was a public school teacher, which vocation he follow for several years. He studied law at Rochester, Minn., for one and a half years, then took the complete course at the Iowa law school, from which he graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He has practiced his profession continually ever since that time. March 25th, 1885, he settled at Argyle Minn., and in 1886 he was elected county attorney of Marshall county, Minn., and in 1888 was nominated by all three parties and retained the office for two terms and declined renomination in 1890. In March 1892 he settled at Thief River Falls and is at present attorney of the village. He has one of the finest law libraries in the state and is an attorney of more than ordinary ability, and is every way qualified to fill the office for which he is nominated.

SHERIFF.

Jas. M. Bain of Fisher, the candidate for sheriff, was born in Fullerton, Ont., in 1860. He came west in 1869 and settled in Winona county, Minn., and afterwards moved to Polk county, and now owns and lives on a farm one mile from Fisher. He has always been a staunch republican, but never asked for or held any political office. The republicans have acted wisely in selecting Mr. Bain as their candidate for sheriff.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

The candidate for this office, R. J. Montague, needs no introduction to the people of this county. He is one of Polk county's ablest attorneys and has long been identified with the interests of Crookston and Polk county.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Why say anything about the candidate for this office? Everybody in the county knows V. D. Carruth. He has been connected with the educational interests of the county from the early pioneer days and is not only universally popular but thoroughly familiar with every branch of school work. This is one of the most important offices in the county and a man can only become familiar with the workings of the office by years of practical experience. Superintendent Carruth should and will be re-elected.

COMMISSIONER FIRST DISTRICT.

E. D. Barness, the nominee for commissioner from the first district, is a prominent farmer of Brandsvold township. He was born on a farm in Freeborn county, Minnesota, in 1857. He remained with his parents until he was 23 years old when he removed to Traill county, N. D., and engaged in farming. In 1886 he settled on a homestead in Brandsvold township in Polk county Minnesota, where he and his family have lived ever since. He is a man of good sound judgment and has held various offices in his own town, and the satisfaction he has given the people, together with his general character, is sufficient guarantee that if he is elected he will do credit to the office to which he is elected.

COMMISSIONER SECOND DISTRICT.

Thos. Erwin of Fisher, the nominee for this position, has served on the board since the resignation of Mr. Stortroen, and during that time has shown himself thoroughly capable of taking care of the interests of the county. He is a prominent farmer residing near Fisher, having settled there some 20 years ago. By hard labor and careful management he has become comfortably fixed. His word is as good as any man's note, and the people of his district swear by him almost to a man, irrespective of party affiliation. His election is a foregone conclusion, and the only question is, how large will his majority be?

COMMISSIONER THIRD DISTRICT.

E. D. Childs, the republican nominee for county commissioner in the third district, is one of the successful farmers of Polk county. He was born in Massachusetts under the shadow of Bunker Hill. When thirteen years of age he removed with his parents to Pierce county, Wisconsin, which was then an almost unbroken prairie solitude. They settled on a piece of wild land, which the strength and youth of his early manhood was spent in cultivating. In 1877 he came to Polk county and purchased some wild land of the railroad company, which he has since spent his time in cultivating. He is a man who is in touch with the farmers and thoroughly understands their needs. He is a man of sterling character, upright and honest, and is besides one of the shrewdest business men in the country. While alderman of the 5th ward of the city of Crookston he has demonstrated the fact that as a parliamentarian he has no superior in that body.

COMMISSIONER FIFTH DISTRICT.

The people of the fifth commissioner district have nominated a man whose name is the synonym of honesty wherever he is known, a man whose character is above reproach, and a man who has the respect of all who know him—Thos. Nesbit of Mallory. Mr. Nesbit settled in Huntsville, Polk County in 1877, having came from Canada in 1865 and lived at Winona, Minn. for 12 years before coming to the Red River Valley. He owns and works several excellent farms in Huntsville township. He has held the office of town treasurer for ten years, being the unanimous choice of the people all the time.

Geo. Ralph for surveyor and Geo. Holt for coroner are both well-known Crookston gentlemen.

Lawler's Opinion of the Norwegians

St. Peter Tribune: Mr. Lawler's sarcastic fling at Knute Nelson's nationality, in his remarks at the democratic meeting Monday night, made him no votes among thinking men. Mr. Lawler said: "I do not want to explain the motives that prompted the nomination of my opponent for governor, as it would be cruelty to animals."

Greeted With Large Audiences.

Grand Forks Herald: Judge R. J. Montague, of Crookston, was in the city last evening, on his return from Walsh and Pembina counties, where he has delivered a campaign speech each evening of the week, speaking at Grafton Monday evening, Drayton Tueday, Cavalier Wednesday, Bathgate Thursday and Ardoch Friday. Judge Montague has addressed large audiences at each of these points, enunciating sound republican doctrine on the leading national issues At each of these republican rallies, held in the midst of a busy week for farmers, the attendance has been larger than that which Lawler, democratic nominee for governor of Minnesota, was able to muster at Crookston. Judge Montague was accorded a specially hospitable reception at Ardoch, where his audience was graced by the presence of many ladies. The state committee has secured Judge Montague for five more effective speeches before the campaign closes.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

FOR GERMANS' VOTES.

DEMOCRATS MAKE A BID WHICH WILL PROVE FUTILE.

There Are Many Reasons Why the Germans Will Not Support a Free Trade Candidate—Bismarck and Caprivi Are Both Believers in Protection.

The address of Carl Schurz and other politicians of the same ilk to the German-American voters, urging them to support Cleveland, will hardly have the desired effect. There are certain reasons why the voters of this class cannot be expected to assist in the election of a free trade president. They are intelligent and practical men as a rule, and their political actions are governed by the lessons of observation and experience. Many of them have directly profited in a marked degree by the policy of protection, and they have all been benefited more or less through its useful influence in all branches of trade and industry.

It is useless to present theories to them showing that a tariff system like ours is a wrong and a burden, and that it would be better to throw open our markets to cheap foreign products and put our labor in competition with that of countries where wages barely suffice to keep soul and body together. They know that the facts refute this form of theorizing. The statistics tell a story of prosperity that leaves no room for doubt as to the value of protective duties, and they have besides the testimony of their personal well being to convince them that the tariff is not robbing and ruining them. They can remember when Carl Schurz advocated the policy which he now condemns, and he would probably be doing so today if the Republican party had continued to give him important and lucrative offices.

When the German-American looks back to his fatherland he does not see any reason for being a free trader. He knows that Germany has a protective tariff, and that its advantages in her case are similar to those which we have derived from the same source. It was the great Bismarck who ten years ago declared, "In my deliberate judgment the prosperity of the United States—the most illustrious success of modern times in material development—is due to its protective laws, and I urge that Germany has now reached the point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of that country." His advice was taken, and the result has fully vindicated its wisdom.

A tribute of equal praise has been given to us in the same relation by his successor, Caprivi, who is also a protectionist, as are most of the leading German statesmen. It is well understood that the workmen of Germany are better paid and more contented and happy than they were under previous conditions, and that her manufacturing industries have been largely increased and the chances of employment correspondingly multiplied.

The German-Americans are familiar with all these facts and clearly comprehend their significance. They realize that protection has been a surpassing blessing both to the country of their birth and to the country of their adoption. No other argument is needed to satisfy them that it ought to be maintained here as well as there. They will not vote for Cleveland at the request of Carl Schurz, and thus strike a blow at a system which is commended to their approval and confidence by such a record of profit, general and personal, as has never before been known in all the history of civilization.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hill's Cousin Bets on Harrison.

It will be an interesting tip for New Yorkers of both political parties to know that Senator David B. Hill's first cousin, George E. Hayner, of New York, recently had a long conference with the senator, and as a result of that conference is betting on Harrison. Mr. Hayner is in Boston, and in an interview he said:

"If you have any money to bet place it on Harrison, where I place my money. I know what I am doing."

"Will Mr. Hill come out and support Cleveland?" he was asked.

"I do not think he will. I am betting my money on Harrison, and I know what I am doing."—New York Press.

A Doubly Monotonous Proceeding.

Some of the leading Democratic papers acknowledge that it is very tiresome to be obliged to shout for one man for twelve long years. But when that man cuts the somewhat absurd figure in the political history of the country that Grover presents, it is doubly monotonous. Even Andrew Jackson tired the Democracy at last. They want a new prophet and they want him very bad.—Burlington (Ia.) Hawkeye.

Democrats Are Full of Forebodings.

The attempt to get Don M. Dickinson out of the way by sending him to Chicago; the distrust of Dickinson as to the loyalty of Brice, Gorman and Ransom to the Cleveland cause; the peculiar and ominous quietness of Gray and Boies, who have evidently not recovered from their chagrin at being shelved at Chicago, are filling the minds of Democratic politicians with forebodings.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Cheerful Contemplation, Indeed.

The Democratic party, should it elect its presidential ticket and carry the next congress, proposes to take the duty off wool and to allow peon mined Mexican lead ore to come into this country free of duty. Should this happen our wool growers would be ruined, and the mines of New Mexico would have to close down. Just contemplate this, all you interested.—Santa Fe (N. M.) New Mexican.

David Was Right That Time.

Again we remark that David B. Hill was right when he said the Democratic platform had turned every workship in the country into a Republican headquarters.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

IN FORTY-FOUR STATES.

"Benjamin Harrison, So We All Say, Will Be Our Next President."

NE B RASKA
G E ORGIA
CALIFOR N IA
NEW J ERSEY

NEW H AMPSHIRE
M A RYLAND
VI R GINIA
NO R TH CAROLINA
LOU I SIANA
WI S CONSIN
M O NTANA
ILLI N OIS

S OUTH DAKOTA
I O WA

W YOMING
MINN E SOTA

M A SSACHUSETTS
CO L ORADO
DE L AWARE

ARKAN S AS
ID A HO
KENTUCK Y

NE W YORK
MICH I GAN
F L ORIDA
NORTH CARO L INA

ALA B AMA
MAIN E

OHI O
CONNECTIC U T
MISSOU R I

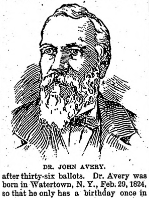
KA N SAS
W E ST VIRGINIA
TE X AS
WASHING T ON

P ENNSYLVANIA
VE R MONT
OR E GON
MIS S ISSIPPI
RHODE I SLAND
IN D IANA
N E VADA
TE N NESSEE
NOR T H DAKOTA.

—New York Recorder.

A Physician Congressman.

The Republican congressional nomination in the Eleventh Michigan district means election, and is always sought after by the best men. The next congressman from this famous district will be Dr. John Avery, of Greenville, whom the Republicans recently nominated after thirty-six ballots. Dr. Avery was born in Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 29, 1824, so that he only has a birthday once in four years. When he was a boy of twelve his parents removed to Michigan. The doctor earned his education by his own efforts. He served with distinction as a surgeon during the "late unpleasantness," and has since been a member of the state legislature, besides having held various local offices in Greenville. The Republicans of the Eleventh Michigan made no mistake when they selected Dr. Avery to represent them in congress.



DR. JOHN AVERY.

They Greatly Fear Harrison.

The secret of the Democratic fault finding is a well grounded fear of the man who now sits in the White House. Four years have demonstrated that Benjamin Harrison is a very clear headed, farseeing man and no novice in politics. He believes in practical work in its very best sense and understands how to plan it shrewdly and ably direct its execution. It is this fact that incites Democratic misrepresentation and abuse. The Bourbons would gladly rob the Republicans of the advice and counsel of President Harrison, for they know nothing would weaken them more. This being understood, Democratic criticisms on this point are unworthy of attention.—Cleveland Leader.

Savings Banks Deposits.

In three years and a half, immediately following the election of President Harrison and a protectionist congress, the deposits in New York's savings banks increased from $523,677,575

on Jan. 1, 1889, to $610,560,031

on July 1, 1892, and the number of depositors from 1,362,852

to 1,556,183

—New York Press.

German-Americans Will Vote Right.

The Republican party stands out more prominently for the people today than it ever has before. It stands for the protection of American industries. Our German-American citizens are a thrifty class, and they appreciate the necessity of standing by the party more firmly than ever. They have made no mistake, and there will be abundant evidence of this fact as the campaign progresses.—Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser.

Without Issues, Principles or Courage.

Without issues, without principles, without the courage of its convictions, if it has any, how can the Democratic party appeal to the young men of the country for support? They are earnest, conscientious, patriotic and thoroughly courageous in their beliefs. There is nothing in the Democratic party to attract such men.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.

Explain This, Free Traders.

In the good old times of the Walker tariff, in 1857, a suit of clothes cost twenty-five dollars, but a better one, made of American goods, can be bought today for half that sum. Today all kinds of skilled labor is paid an average of 40 per cent. more than in those good old times.—Indianapolis Journal.

MUSIC AS MEDICINE.

INSTEAD OF TONING UP A SICK MAN HE MAY BE "TUNED UP."

Discussion of a Subject That Has Been Suggested by an Eminent Physician of St. Petersburg—Some Tunes That Would Be Inappropriate for Certain Ills.

Professor Tarchanow, of St. Petersburg, lectured recently on "The Influence of Music on the Human Organism," and affirmed that music is of the greatest service in the treatment of disease, and that, by the proper use of music, the system can be "tuned" like a musical instrument. Sufferers from nerve disorders can, he states, be soothed by music, but the remedy must be employed with discrimination, as in some cases it produces an effect contrary to that which is intended.

Well, opium will do that, and so will many other drugs when they are not "used with discrimination," so that is no disparagement to the therapeutic virtue of music. So if Professor Tarchanow is right—and he is a scientific man—the degree of musical doctor, such as was conferred on Sir Arthur Sullivan, is very likely to have a new significance. The subject opens up rather a broad view.

Where will a college for such musical doctors be located? Where can a man studying musical medicine learn the effect of some heroic remedy, like the trombone, without originating a scourge of nervous diseases? It is possible, however, to build the college in the middle of some vast, uninhabited tract, where professors, students and patients can literally wrestle with the problem.

There are of course only a certain number of musical instruments. Will a musical doctor use all of them in his practice, will they make up his pharmacopœia, or will he become a specialist on one instrument, a first violinist, so to speak, in the grand orchestra of the profession? If he becomes a specialist he must treat different diseases by administering different tunes. The swan song from "Lohengrin" would naturally have one effect upon a man in a fit; "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" another. Professor Tarchanow attributes the frequent failure of music to cure diseases to its being used at the wrong time and in unsuitable cases. So of course the young musical practitioner will exercise the nicest judgment. He can lay down some standard rules like "Wagner in case of stupor," or "Offenbach in melancholia," but he will never dream of giving "I Owe Ten Dollars to O'Grady," when an unfortunate has taken arsenic with suicidal intent, or of prescribing the newest ballet music for a girl suffering with St. Vitus' dance.

The Russian savant expressed the conviction that a time will come when music "in the hands of scientifically trained physicians" will be acknowledged to be an agent of great power for the relief of suffering. It would be now if it were "in the hands of scientifically trained physicians." Their training has taught them to detect human suffering. They can see a man wince when his ear is shocked; they can see him squirm and twist—smiling all the time—while some one sings "The Last Rose of Summer" out of tune. They can in fact hear his teeth grate when his favorite air is played false. Can the ordinary young person at the piano do that; can the leader of the German band; can the fellow with the hand organ?

"How can music fail to relieve," exclaims Tarchanow, "when a series of cases has proved that it is the the most powerful regulator of men's moods and feelings which dominate many sides of the psychical and physical life of the organism?" A profane critic might suggest that musicians as a class do not exemplify that perfect "regulation" of their emotions which might be expected. The professor has doubtless never seen two bandmasters pulling each other's hair in a fight about the proper tempo of the Dead March in Saul. It is even possible that he has never heard of rival prima donnas scratching and clawing. But this failure to regulate the emotions of musicians may be the result of the tolerance begotten of overuse. The same thing happens in the medicine of the present day. An old morphia fiend can take enough of the drug to kill a dozen ordinary men. Then there are of course those Styrians who, beginning to take arsenic wheh they are young, are in years able to eat it as some people do garlic.

However all this may be, the sedative effect of music on patients in whom the instrument of mind is "like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh" is universally admitted. Canon Harford, an Englishman, has reported clinical experiments made by the St. Cecilia guild that show that it has a distinctly beneficial effect in certain cases of insomnia. Here, too, one would think the tune employed would have to be chosen with very nice judgment.

Music doubtless will relieve pain, not by acting on the nerve centers, but by distracting the sufferer's attention. This is the true field for music as a therapeutic agency, and it is improbable that it ever can do more. Orpheus made trees and mountains dance to his lute, and the Pied Piper's music purged Hamelin of rats, but it is very doubtful whether Canon Hartford will ever charm away a tumor or rid a tuberculous lung of bacilli. Within limits, however, music may be a most useful handmaiden to medicine, and in this age of "nerves" it might possibly be made to play an important part in the prevention of the many diseases which are fostered if not actually engendered by depression and fatigue. Canon Hartford and his colleagues may be encouraged to persevere in their efforts to press the most spiritual of the fine arts into the service of suffering humanity.—New York World.

Bluff Enough There.

"Do you want to see the Artists' bluff?" asked the White Mountain guide.

"No; I go to all the art galleries at home," said the matter of fact tourist.—Boston Transcript.

WANTED SALESMEN.
Local and Traveling
To represent our well known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. WORK ALL THE YEAR. $100 per month to the right man. Apply quick, stating age.
L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Glosists and Seedsmen,
(This house is responsible.) St. Paul, Minn.

NOTICE OF INTENDED APPLICATION to vacate a portion of the Townsite of South Crookston:

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, owner and proprietor of the real estate hereinafter described, will, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1892, make application to the Honorable, the Judge of the District Court of the Fourteenth Judicial District, in and for the county of Polk, Minnesota, at the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to vacate a portion of the Townsite of South Crookston, in said county of Polk, Minnesota, that is embraced in the description hereafter given. Said application for vacating being intended to cover streets, alleys and blocks as originally platted and dedicated. That said intended application to vacate will be made upon the ground that the same has become wholly useless for the purpose for which the same was platted and dedicated. That the property intended to be vacated is described as follows, to-wit: All of blocks 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12,13,14,21,22, of the townsite of South Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Polk, Minnesota, and also a portion of the following named streets adjoining the real estate above described, as follows, to-wit: A part of Hill avenue, College avenue, Polk avenue, Sampson street, Water street and Riverside avenue.

All parties interested are hereby notified to be present at the above time and place.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Sept. 24th, 1892.

PETRIE SAMPSON,
Proprietress and Owner.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Petitioner. [24]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Sept. 29th, 1892.]
[Last publication Nov. 10th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of nine dollars ($9.00) which became due on the first day of October, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Daniel Bernard and Fannie Jane Bernard, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 3d day of October, A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained, was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 273, 274 and 275.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due; and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-eight and 13-100 dollars, ($48.13), and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

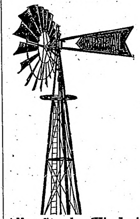
The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen, (14) in Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county of Polk at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 24th day of September, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.

C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for mortgagee. [24-30]

THE IMPERIAL



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Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.
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WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
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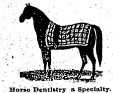
FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.
Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.
CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,
Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

E. D. SCHREADER,
Veterinary Surgeon.



Horse Dentistry a Specialty.
All Calls receive Prompt Attention.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

A SOLDIER'S SECRET
BY CAPT. CHARLES KING.
U.S.A.

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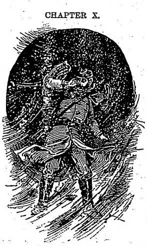
SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Nita Guthrie, a St. Louis girl, is visiting the family of Surgeon Holden, in the camp of the Twelfth cavalry, in Arizona. Captain Rolfe, an officer of the Twelfth, proposes and is rejected. An old love affair is in the way. Nita swoons over some mysterious apparition on the eve of her departure for home. II—After Nita leaves camp Dr. Holden tries to unearth the mystery of her swoon. He suspects that Sergeant Ellis, a recent recruit, and a man with a history, had some connection with it. III—Lieutenant "Curly" Brewster, another officer of the Twelfth, is in love with Winifred Berrien, the daughter of Major Berrien. Captain Rolfe lights upon evidence that another woman claims Brewster's devotion. IV—The society at the fort gives a hop, and Mrs. Knowles, a married flirt from a near by town, makes a scene with Brewster, at which Major Berriam and Winifred are mystified and indignant. V—Before Brewster can explain to Winifred about the Khowles woman his troop is ordered to march against the Sioux Indians in Dakota. VI—Major Berrien hears some gossip about Brewer's relations to Mrs. Knowles and bars the lover out from a parting word with Winifred. VII and VIII—The whole Twelfth goes to the seat of war. Captain Rolfe sends a detective to hunt up Sergeant Ellis' career before he joined the army. IX—Major Berrien is wounded in a skirmish. Brewster and Ellis save his life.

CHAPTER X.



A solitary and well nigh exhausted trooper.

"Since you ask me, sir, I most distinctly oppose its being referred to Major Berrien. He is doing well, but the excitement might bring on fever—and disaster."

It was Dr. Holden who spoke—and very firmly spoke—to Colonel Farquhar four days after the little fight beyond the Porcupine. The colonel sat with bowed head, grave and thoughtful. Before him stood his surgeon, respectful but most earnest in manner. Beside him on the narrow field bed sat Rolfe, with face of gloom—three or four letters and a telegram in his gauntleted hand. Already the wintry twilight was settling down; the wind, that had been moaning through the flimsy shelter for the last hour, was now whistling in gathering wrath and flapping every loose rag of canvas about the crowded cantonment. Mules and horses at the picket lines with one accord were turning tail to the black northwest and pawing the hard and frozen ground in nervous disquiet. The orderly who suddenly stepped within the tent was followed by a few whirling flakes of snow, and the first match he struck in the effort to light the colonel's field lamp was puffed out in a twinkling.

"Give my compliments to Mr. Brewster and ask him to step here," said the colonel after a moment's silence, and the orderly vanished.

In the camp of the Twelfth, where Berrien was universally beloved, three names had been on every lip since the battalion's return—those of the gallant major himself, of Lieutenant Brewster and of Sergeant Ellis. Painfully shot and stunned and bruised though he was, Berrien's wits had never left him. He was positive that the rush of war parties toward the old road portended mischief, and despite the lateness of the hour he ordered the battalion to saddle at once and march to the Porcupine. From the abandoned lodge poles found along the banks experienced hands had quickly lashed together a comfortable litter. Between these improvised shafts two of the most sedate of the elderly pack mules were harnessed fore and aft. A bed of robes and blankets was hung midway, and while Rolfe and Hazlett pushed ahead, scouting every ridge and ravine with their keen eyed skirmishers, Gorham and Thorpe followed, escorting their beloved chief.

Just as was anticipated, at nightfall the distant flash and report of rifles proved that the hostiles were busily at work in some deviltry or other and, launching forward at the gallop, Rolfe's long line swooped down into the valley in time to send the yelling circle of mounted warriors whirling away into the ravines beyond the stream, and to rescue a little squad of scouts and troopers, a mere handful, who had ventured forth with dispatches for Berrien's command and were fighting for life behind their slaughtered horses. Two were already sorely wounded and all would doubtless have lost their scalps but for the veteran major's clear judgment and the sense of duty that triumphed over physical pain.

"The ould man's clear grit all through," said his invariable eulogists, the troopers. But there would have been no dear old man left to them, as Ellis and Scott had borne testimony, had it not been for Brewster's daring charge into the midst of the red warriors. It was his bullet that laid low the savage brandisher of the knife just as he would have gashed the brave old major's throat; but "White Wolf" had counted his last coup and, stripped of his finery, lay stiffening on the prairie a painted corpse, awaiting funeral honors at the hands of his howling comrades.

Every soldier's heart rejoiced that it was Brewster who saved the major's life, for Brewster, of all the subalterns, was first favorite among the rank and file. And as for Ellis, though he was too exclusive—"too much like as though he wanted to be an officer"—to be generally popular among the men, he had always commanded their respect, and his unexpected prowess on this occasion won their genuine admiration. What nerve the fellow had, to be sure, to lie there "playing possum" just as though he were stone dead and ripe for scalping, and so tempt his assailants out from the cover of the ravine, and then never stir until they were so close he simply couldn't miss, and so "got in his deadly work." Brewster and Ellis were the major's avengers, the two troopers who had dealt out death to the foe, and who were therefore, from the soldier point of view, the men most entitled to the honors of the day.

And yet, at the very moment when every other man in the regiment was lauding their names and congratulating them upon their deserved laurels, one captain, Rolfe, was practically demanding at the hands of his colonel that they should be stripped of their high estate and sent to the rear in arrest.

As Dr. Holden stood there listening to the accusations and arguments brought forward by Captain Rolfe, he could not but recall the remarks that in one form or other had occasionally been brought to his ears at Rolfe's expense. Even so conservative and loyal a fellow as Warren, the adjutant, had once summarized his character in forcible terms. "I respect his ability," said he, "but damn his egotism. Rolfe in this regiment is just like the one juror who said that they could long ago have agreed on conviction but for the eleven blooming idiots who held out for acquittal." Rolfe was a man of such intensity of opinion and purpose that once having made up his own mind as to what somebody else ought to do, he deemed it not only a right but a duty to instruct the other party, no matter what that party's rank or station might be; and this was practically what Rolfe had been doing to his colonel ever since Holden appeared upon the scene. Personally Holden had never met Rolfe before the arrival of the regiment at Pawnee, but except a certain dogmatism of manner in discussions over points in tactics, politics, law or whist, he had decidedly liked everything about him, and told the youngsters as much when he found that they did not.

"Any man with half an eye can see that Rolfe wants to make the very best kind of an impression on Dr. and Mrs. Holden," said Randolph. "They are Miss Guthrie's nearest friends and relatives—at least the nearest whom he knows." But Holden also liked Brewster, liked him well, and could not believe all that Rolfe was so strenuously urging upon the colonel, first, that Ellis was a thief and an outcast, and second, that Brewster had known it all along and concealed it. The more positively and unflinchingly Rolfe asserted himself the more did Holden resent it.

Finally Rolfe had burst out with:

"Well, Colonel Farquhar, I'm acting in this manner for the honor of the regiment to which I've been attached through thick and thin for nearly a quarter of a century. I heard you were just sending forward a report highly commending these two men, and I believed it my duty to inform you of their character. As you seem reluctant to accept my statements, I request as a matter of justice to me that you refer my report to Major Berrien at once, and he will corroborate my opinion."

Then and not till then did Farquhar firmly and almost sternly call his subordinate to order, and when Rolfe had been reduced to enforced silence the colonel turned to Holden, and Holden had given prompt voice to his utter objection to their disturbing the wounded major with any such matter. "But I will send for Mr. Brewster, Captain Rolfe, and question him in your presence," said Farquhar. And Brewster, who had just been enjoying a hearty handshake and pleasant words with several officers of the Eleventh who, despite the rising gale, had ridden over to congratulate him, went blithely and briskly to answer the colonel's summons. Warren had given him "the tip" as to the letter being prepared for Farquhar's signature. It was a joy to know that his name was to be sent forward with the praise of his soldierly and honored chief. It was almost rapture to conjecture what Winifred Berrien would think of him when she heard that his vigilance and dash had saved her father's life.

He looked therefore the very picture of stalwart, soldierly, brave eyed manhood as he stepped quickly into the colonel's tent and stood erect before the silent trio there assembled. He came with a heart beating high with anticipation; but one glance at Rolfe's somber and half averted face, the first words in Farquhar's grave, though courteous tones, banished all pleasurable thought and put him on his guard.

"Mr. Brewster, if I remember aright, it was you who presented Sergeant Ellis for enlistment when we were in the Hills. Am I right?"

"Yes, sir."

"You knew him before his joining us, did you not?"

"A short time, sir; yes."

"Where had you known him and how long?"

"At Deadwood, sir; I met him there on two occasions before he decided to enlist."

"Two occasions? And how long before he came to us?"

"Perhaps a week, sir."

"And you had never known him or of him before?"

"I had seen him; but I cannot say that I had ever known him."

"Mr. Brewster," burst in Captain Rolfe at this juncture, before he could be checked, "do you mean to tell me you were not well acquainted with this so called Ellis long before you met him in the Hills?"

"Captain Rolfe," was the instant answer, and the flush leaped to Brewster's cheeks, an angry light to his eyes, "I mean to tell you nothing whatever. I am answering Colonel Farquhar."

"Permit me to conduct this matter, Captain Rolfe," said Farquhar, stretching forth a restraining hand and checking the captain as he rose with another question on his lips. Rolfe with almost any other man might possibly have persisted. He knew Farquhar, however, and knew that however gentle and courteous might be his manner he could come down hard upon those who crossed him. So, with evident effort, he held his tongue, but remained standing. "Be good enough to resume your seat, captain," continued the colonel, all grave politeness; and Rolfe slowly and reluctantly subsided.

"You went to Helena once some five years ago as witness before a court, and the train was held up by road agents, Mr. Brewster. Did you not meet this man about that time?"

"Yes, colonel, I saw him, but I did not know him from Adam."

"You conversed with him, did you not, and were at the same hotel at Helena with him?"

"I did; yes, sir; and I was at the same hotel for thirty-six hours. But he was a total stranger to me. His dress was that of a gentleman, so was his manner, and almost everybody in our car got to talking with him. He was the only one who really saw the train robbers—it was all done so quickly, while we were in our berths; but he had got aboard at some station just before the thing occurred."

"Did you not know when he enlisted that he gave an assumed name?"

"No, colonel, I did not. For all I know Ellis is his own name."

"Yet you knew him as Ralph Erroll at Helena," burst in Rolfe again.

"Captain Rolfe," said the colonel, with marked emphasis, "I will ask you to withdraw; but, except by Dr. Holden's permission, you will not speak of this matter to Major Berrien. I desire to see Mr. Brewster for myself. No, Holden, you remain."

There was no help for it now, Rolfe had to go; and go he did, without a word. Then Farquhar, in his courteous tones, repeated his question and received prompt reply:

"He certainly gave his name as Erroll in Helena and as Ellis when he enlisted, colonel, but which is right or that either is right I have no means of knowing."

"Well, I am told that he gave you much of his history and that you lent him money in Deadwood."

"I did lend him, though at the time I thought I was giving him, twenty dollars to pay pressing debts which he had to settle before he could leave there and come to us. He was destitute and starving. He did tell me something of his past, but whether it was true or not I cannot say. The more I see of him the more I believe it; believe he was a gentleman born and bred, and that he had had hard luck, lost home and friends and fortune; that he took to the west and mining; that he made and lost alternately; that now he is reaping some reward for his labor. What I know is that he is a tiptop soldier, of whom the whole regiment has reason to be proud, even though I don't know what may be his own name."

Holden was listening eagerly to every word.

"May I ask a question, colonel?"

"Certainly, doctor."

"Brewster, did he ever tell you where his home was—where his relatives now live?"

"Yes—Louisville; and I have a packet which, should he be killed or mortally wounded, I have promised to unwrap and express to the address written within. I do not now even know what it is."

"Well, did he never speak of having lived in St. Louis—having had friends there?"

"Never so much as mentioned the place, doctor."

For a moment there was silence, broken only by the dismal moan of the rising gale, the flap of canvas, and the creak of straining guyropes. Farquhar was still thinking deeply. At last he looked up.

"Captain Rolfe has lodged with me very serious charges against Ellis, and bases them on the report of professional detectives. As you know, I gave Ellis permission to ride over to the railway on Gorham's report that he had some important personal matters to look after. Has he returned yet?"

"He had not up to stables, sir, but his pass does not expire until tattoo, and I almost hope he has not started in face of this wind. It looks like a blizzard coming."

"When did Rolfe get these reports, if I may ask?" queried Holden. "I sent a telegram day before yesterday to Mrs. Holden that ought to have reached her that very evening—it was to forestall any sensational newspaper story about the major's wound—and I certainly looked for a reply of some sort yesterday."

"The wires are down both east and west, I'm told—cut by 'friendlies' at the reservation, very probably. No dispatch has passed either way since yesterday," answered the colonel. "Rolfe's must have come before that. Possibly we will have later news when the sergeant rides back tonight. I gave him an order to get any telegrams that might have arrived for the regiment. What time does the train get in from the east—do you know, doctor?"

"Somewhere about three, sir, but I fear there will be no mail for us for a day or two. Old hands here say it is madness to face a Dakota blizzard on the open prairie, and some of the officers think we are in for a gale, to say the least."

"Well, Brewster," said the colonel kindly, "your statement is all that was needed to put an end to any idea that you knew all about Ellis before his enlistment. Of course I shall have to look into Captain Rolfe's charges against him; but say nothing about the matter for the present."

The cavalry trumpet, weird and fitful on the wings of the gale, was sounding first call for retreat as Brewster left the colonel's tent and started down the gentle slope to join his troop. Already the snow flakes were driving almost horizontally with the biting wind, and in the rapidly gathering gloom the men came huddling from their rude shelters, and bundled to the ears in their great coats stood stamping and swinging their arms, impatient to have roll call over and done with. The colonel came forth a moment later, and together he and Holden tramped over to the turf walled structure in which their wounded comrade lay. The air was now so thick with snow that objects a hundred yards distant were blurred and those beyond entirely obscured. Holden softly unstrapped and raised the canvas flap and poked his fur capped head within the aperture.

"Sleeping?" he queried of the hospital attendant.

"Sleeping like a baby, sir," whispered the soldier, as he tiptoed to the entrance. "Captain Hazlett was reading to him over an hour, and then he just dropped away, and the captain left at first call."

"That's capital," said Holden, turning to the chief. "He has worried so over the effect the news might have on his wife that I couldn't get him to sleep. Now, if we can only tide him over until morning and if this beastly gale will only subside, we'll have good news for him."

"Well, don't let Rolfe get near him." said Farquhar with a quiet smile. "There isn't a better duty officer in all the Twelfth, but somebody has to suppress him once in awhile."

"He ought to be married." laughed Holden in reply.

That night when the trumpets pealed tattoo the musicians braced their backs against the blustering northwest and blew as best they could, though Boreas strove to silence their lustiest effort, and no trooper on the windward side could hear a note. Over the whistle and howl of the gale, far out on the desolate prairie, far to the southeast, however, the stirring, welcoming, hope-reviving strain was borne to the frozen ears of a solitary and well nigh exhausted trooper, bidding him pluck up courage, rouse himself to renewed effort, and once more plunge forward into the blackness of the night.

So long as he kept the gale in his battered face, so long would he be struggling toward comrades and shelter. Staggering, stumbling, sometimes crawling a few paces on hands and knees, sometimes turning his back to the icy blast and gasping for breath, sometimes burying his face in his arms, sometimes stretching those arms aloft to heaven and lifting up a silent prayer for help, for strength, he had struggled on afoot long after abandoning his fallen and crippled horse. No beckoning light, no glimmering star to guide, only the rude buffets of the cruel, pitiless blast, the stinging, biting, thrashing of the snow pelting him like small shot, to point the way, yet savagely to beat him back—to bid him face and force them, yet furious to overwhelm and down. Weak and exhausted, he had well nigh abandoned the last vestige of hope, and a wailing cry went moaning aloft from his cracked and frozen lips: "God in heaven guide me; bear me up; give me strength. It is not for myself, but those poor women. God in mercy hear me. God in pity answer."

And over the wrath and fury of the mad hurricane, triumphing above the shriek and howl of the temptest, ringing like the voice of archangel through the vault of the storm lashed skies, God's answer came. The divine pity, riding indeed upon the storm, spoke to him in the glad, thrilling, familiar strains of the far away trumpets of the Twelfth.

Hard Work.

How many men like hard work? Many of us are ready enough to tax our minds or our muscles to the utmost for a certain object, but it is the object we love, not the labor. If we could obtain the end we covet without exertion, which of us would toil and sweat as a matter of choice? Horace Greeley, who was one of the hardest workers of his day and generation, used to say that nine-tenths of those who profess to be enamored of work are mere hypocrites.

Adam himself was an indolent fellow. Had it been otherwise the cultivation of the soil would not have been imposed upon him as a penalty for his disobedience. He was quite taken back when told that he must live by the sweat of his face. He would have preferred the life of a gentleman of leisure, and most of his descendants take after him in that particular. Nevertheless we toil with an energy and perseverance that do honor to our—shall we say to our greed?

But mark our cunning. All the time we are inventing labor saving machinery, manufacturing dumb slaves to do our bidding, while we look on and admire their energy.—Pomona Progress.

Kicked-to-Death May Hang.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Sept. 13.—Deputy United Stated Marshal Matthiessen has arrived from the reservation with Ghost Hawk, alias Kicked-to-Death, charged with beating and kicking his wife, Daisy, to death. The murder was a brutal one and may result in an Indian hanging, an almost unheard of thing in these parts.

By adopting the basic process of making steel castings there is less phosphorous in the metal than when the acid process is used, and the results are said to be most satisfactory.

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Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th.

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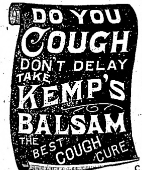

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in connection, which I will attend to in person.

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J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

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Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

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Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication August 18th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry A. Bruns and Matilda Bruns, his wife, to George H. Taylor, bearing date the 30th day of October, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book 44 of mortgages, on pages 188-192. And whereas the said George H. Taylor the owner and holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth and represented by the notes therein described upon which default has occurred, due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof including principal and interest upon the notes in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum, to-wit: Four hundred and fifty-four and 40-100 ($454.40) dollars; and whereas said mortgagee has been compelled to, and has paid the taxes upon the lands in said mortgage described as follows: 1889, $19.53; 1890, $18.50; and 1891, $14.93. And whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Situate, lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (se¼ ne¼) the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (ne¼ se¼) and lot eight (8) in Section No. six (6); also lot No. one (1) in Section No. seven (7), all in Township No. one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of range No. forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred forty-three 25-100 acres, more or less, and all in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated August 17th, A. D. 1892.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
Mortgagee

TAYLOR & WOODARD,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
920 Guaranty Loan Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

[18-24]

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.
MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2:1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m
FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m
ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m
GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

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W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

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Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) and interest on said sums from the 9th day of October, 1886, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frederick Bieler to Francis J. Detling, bearing date the 9th day of October, A. D. 1886, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 22 of mortgages, on page 96, which mortgage, together with the debt thereby secured, was duly assigned by said Francis J. Detling, mortgagee, to Joseph Z. Perron by written assignment, dated the 28th day of February, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of March, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 56 of mortgages, on page 119; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered one, (1) two, (2) and three, (3) in block numbered forty, (40) in Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, according to the plat thereof on file in the Register of Deeds office in and for said County and State, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated August 20th, A. D. 1892.

JOSEPH Z. PERRON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

P. G. FALARDEAU,
Attorney for Assignee,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

[19-25]

FARM AND GARDEN

A CONVENIENT GATE.

It Can Be Opened, Closed and Latched Without Getting Out of the Wagon.

Progressive farmers want something better than the old fashioned gate for their roadways. One of this class of agriculturists sends to Country Gentleman the drawings and description of a farm gate which he claims can be opened, closed and latched securely without getting down from the wagon.

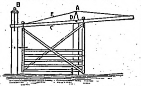


FIG. I—IMPROVED FARM GATE.

The posts A B (Fig. 1) are twelve feet high and the same apart. A piece of timber is fastened across tops of posts to keep them firm. Eleven feet from ground on post A is pivoted a rail 2 by 5 inches and twenty-five feet long. On face of this rail (which should be sunk even with face of posts), near the lower edge, nail on iron rail same as used for barn doors. On top edge of wooden rail nail a horizontal board, letting it project so as to protect the rollers. This also helps to keep track from swaying back and forth. Under A place on track a triangular piece of plank, D: stretch over top of this a small iron rod and fasten at each end of track.

The rollers are bolted to end pieces of gate which extend up to track. Rollers should be fitted so that lifting of gate cannot get them off the track. A latch is placed on gate to hook into staple in post. A short post placed at bottom of gate will keep it from swinging outward.

For opening and closing, place across outside of post B, at right angles with gate, a 2 by 6 scantling F (Fig. 2), twelve feet long, six feet projecting on either side of post. This is sunken its thickness into post, is parallel with roadway and seven feet from the ground. Bolt the levers G H one at each end of this crosspiece. The levers are fourteen feet long and 1½ by 4 inches at the largest place and tapering to the ends. They are bolted so that when horizontal the inner ends lack a few inches of meeting. On the inner end of each lever is a spring latch (anybody can make it) connected by a small iron rod I I to a finger iron at the outer end. A cogwheel K about six inches in diameter is fastened against face of post by a screw bolt (loose enough to turn easily). This wheel is placed at such a height that the inner ends of levers latch in opposite sides of wheel when the outer ends are about nine feet from the ground. When levers are latched in wheel, as in Fig. 2, draw down the end of track C, which projects past post (Figs. 1 and 2), till it is about a foot lower than at A. This gives you the length of rods to connect end of track with inner ends of levers.

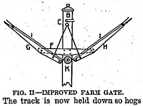


FIG. II—IMPROVED FARM GATE.

The track is now held down so hogs cannot tilt it by rooting at the gate; levers are up so cattle cannot break them or be injured by them, yet within easy reach of a person in a wagon, no matter from which side you approach. Spring the latch and press down on lever till the end of track is raised about two feet and the gate rolls back of its own weight. When past, push up on the lever just beside you and the gate shuts itself with a bang and latches itself. This gate is as convenient for pedestrians as any other.

Eggs on Limited Ground.

Tegetmeier, the noted English authority on poultry, says that there is but one way in which to get a succession of eggs in a run of limited extent, and that is by continually getting rid of the old hens and supplying their place with fresh bought healthy young pullets. He says:

If I lived in a village or town and required eggs all the year round I should relinquish the idea of keeping any particular breed. Every autumn I should purchase from a healthy country run as many early hatched pullets as I required, preferably of nonincubating varieties—Spanish, Houdan or Hamburg; these would lay during the winter. In the spring, as the warm weather commenced, I would supply their places with a number of later hatched chickens of last season, and these might be relied upon for laying during the summer and autumn until they were exchanged for the supply for the second winter. This plan would not be an expensive one, while it would conduce to the health of the stock and insure a good supply of eggs.

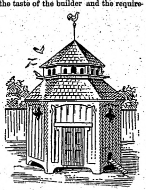
Fertilizers as Insecticides.

The importance of certain fertilizers as insecticides has been emphasized by the experiments of Professor J. B. Smith, of the New Jersey experiment station. He has found the potash salts, preferably kanit, very effective against cutworms or wireworms in corn. These salts have a high value as fertilizers and stimulate the plant to renewed growth at the same time that they destroy the insects. Mr. Smith recommends as the best method of application broadcasting in fertilizing quantity before or during a rain, so that the material is carried into the soil at once. In cornfields infested with the "white grub" or wireworms the application should be made before planting. In the case of strawberry beds infested with white grubs the application should be made at time of cultivation or before setting the plants.

ORNAMENTAL POULTRY HOUSE.

Varying in Design from the Usual Model and Surmounted by a Pigeon Cote.

The ornamental poultry house illustrated in the accompanying cut from Stoddard's Poultry Architecture is in shape polygonal, and may be built with six, eight or more sides, according to the taste of the builder and the requirements of whatever group of buildings it is to be associated with. The greater the number of sides the more roomy will be the interior.



A POLYGONAL POULTRY HOUSE.

The roof is made of shingles, which if a little extra pains be taken in laying can be made sufficiently water tight, and is topped with a pigeon house, which is quite an ornamental feature. If pigeons are not kept the floor may be left open, thus ventilating the fowl house below more completely. But ventilation is pretty well provided for by the starlike openings in the alternate sides, which are fitted with shutters, for use in cold weather.

Medical Knowledge in Novels.

Wilkie Collins made a specialty of his medical knowledge, and it was upon this account that he was induced to undertake an antivivisection novel, which he published under the name of "Heart and Science." The work was equally unsatisfactory both to the persons who inspired it and to the general public. Wilkie Collins' effort in this direction was a complete failure, and his medical men and his wonderful drugs could never have existed outside of his own imagination.

In Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," where Sydney Carton substitutes himself for the condemned Evremonde, we have premonitions of the chloroform which was to be discovered fifty years later—the chloroform of popular imagination, however, and by no means the CHCl of the "Pharmacopœia."—British Medical Journal.

Brier Root.

Brier root, of which pipes are made, comes from the root of a kind of shrub that was formerly dug in great quantities in the south of France, but now it comes mostly from Spain, Italy and Algiers. In the mountain forests the roots are sometimes found bigger than a man's body. Instead of digging them out after the old fashion they are torn up nowadays with explosives.—Washington Star.

Love Making on the Stage.

"The art of making love on the stage is one that few actors acquire," said an old Thespian. "A woman naturally clings to a man with grace, grasping his arm with cleverly implied passion or tenderly nestling on his bosom. But a man doesn't get on to the æstheticism of the thing with the same ease and grace. Harry Lacy was a dream of a lover, though. He had a trick of weaving his arms about a woman with a sinuous, seductive movement that brought a little lump into the throat of every woman in the audience. He always preferred approaching a woman from behind and then drawing her back into arms that seemed made for that purpose. Hoff isn't a bad lover by any means. Ask the St. Louis girls if they don't think he makes very few false moves.

"Funny thing, while on this topic, but you know when Barrymore was supporting Langtry they hated each other worse than poison. He declares she would put pins in her bodice to stick him, and they kept up a regular quarrel the whole time they were billing and cooing and embracing in most ardent fashion. 'Don't hold me so tight, sir; you have evidently never had your arms around a lady,' Langtry would say in a whisper. 'If you knew how thoroughly distasteful this is to me you would never accuse me of getting near you,' he would reply. Do people ever make love on the stage? Not that I know of; it is all purely business."—St. Louis Republic.

A Phalanx.

A phalanx in the military affairs of Greece was a square battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files compact and deep with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other so as to render it almost impossible to break it. At first the phalanx consisted of 4,000 men, but this number was afterward doubled by Philip of Macedon, and the double phalanx is hence often called the Macedonian phalanx. Polybius describes it thus:

"It was a square of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank and 500 in front. The soldiers stood so close together that the pikes of the fifth rank extended three feet beyond the front. The rest, whose pikes were not serviceable owing to their distance from the front, couched them upon the shoulders of those who stood before them, and so locking them together in file pressed forward to support and push on the former rank, by which means the assault was rendered more violent and irresistible." The spears of those behind also stopped the missiles of the enemy. Each man's pike was twenty-three feet long. The word phalanx is also used for any combination of people distinguished for solidity and firmness. A grand phalanx consisted of 16,384 men.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Machine for Sifting Ashes.

A machine has been invented which separates ashes from boiler fires into three portions. Unburned fuel, called breeze or cinders, which can be mixed with coal and burned over again, or for blacksmiths' fires, being the finest material procurable; fine dust, useful for builders in place of sand; clinkers, useful for roadmaking, paths, etc.

The machine consists of a tank or compartment kept full of water. The ashes or breeze to be cleansed rest on a grating, which is covered by a fine perforated copper plate. A free passage of water is allowed, and at the same time the breeze or fuel is prevented from falling.

The separation is effected by an agitator worked by a crank shaft. At each downward plunge of the agitator the water is forced upward through the perforated copper bottom, causing the material to rise. The rubbish, owing to its greater specific gravity, is precipitated to the bottom on the return stroke; at the same time the breeze, or unburned fuel, being lighter, works to the surface.

At each stroke of the crank a body of water and a quantity of clean breeze is carried to a plate, which is also perforated, so as to allow the water to fall into the machine and thence through a valve to be used over again, and the clean breeze is swept by a revolving brush over a ledge. The clinker accumulates on the perforated copper plate, and from time to time is allowed to escape by a valve in the body of the machine, whence it is raised by an elevator and discharged.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Odd Stamps with High Values.

Many stamps attain a fictitious value on account of some accident in their printing or publication. The story is told that on one occasion a number of stamps were sent into Wales without the customary perforation. They were of the penny brick variety, common enough in all conscience, but it is said because the 240 of them which composed the prized pound's worth were the only specimens ever sent out in such a manner they are now worth two pounds each, and the same queer enthusiasm exists in France, where the stamps used in connection with the balloon post of the great war of 1870 are considered worth their weight in gold.—Million.

Gastronomic Item.

"We are going to have pie for dinner," said Bobby to the minister.

"Indeed!" laughed the clergyman, amused at the little boy's artlessness: "and what kind of pie, Bobby?"

"It's a new kind. Ma was talking this morning about pa bringing you to dinner so often, and pa said he didn't care what she thought, and ma said she'd make him eat humble pie before the day was over, an I suppose we're goin to have it for dinner."—Texas Siftings.

Society in Western Towns.

There is a social equality in western country towns that prevails nowhere else, and the daughters of the blacksmith are quite as prominent as the daughters of the banker, providing they behave as well, which they are likely to do, as they all grow up together and are educated in the same schools. The only social test in the west is good conduct.—E. W. Howe in Forum.

Money Won't Work "Out West."

The desperate efforts which the Democrats are making to secure the electoral votes of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin show how little hope they have of winning in the doubtful states of the east. There is every reason to believe that they have given up New York. In that state they have always used money unsparingly, but they seem to think that it would be sheer waste to do so this year. Money can never patch up the quarrel between the factions there. And yet there is a much better prospect of results from the expenditure of a corruption fund in New York than in Nebraska, or any other of the states for whose purchase the Democrats of the country are now asked to contribute. Grover Cleveland cannot be elevated to the presidency by the use of money in the northwest.—Omaha Bee.

Results of Ten Months.

What, then, has the McKinley law already accomplished?

It has increased our farm exports by more than $10,000,000 through the operation of its reciprocity clauses.

It has reduced tariff revenues at the rate of more than $60,000,000 a year.

It has admitted free goods to the amount of $192,322,143 in excess of the value of free goods under the old law.

It has increased the value of American exports by $265,142,533 in excess of the yearly average of the ten years preceding it.

It has stimulated home industries.

It has cheapened nearly all manufactured products.

It has increased wages.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Coal Miners' Wages.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company has just fixed the wages of its coal miners at an average of $2.6035 per day. The coal miners at the Rosebridge colliery, in England, when visited by Nat McKay a very few years ago, were receiving $4 to $4.50 per week, or $0.75 per day.—New York Press.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

P. J. RUSSELL.
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE
All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

Work Horses - - - and Mares.
FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to
M. R. BROWN,
The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at
Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

Valley Roller Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FLOUR
From Selected Red River Wheat.
QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.25	per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.10	" "
Fife	1.90	" "
Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	9.00	" ton.
Shorts	10.00	" "

Call early and get your supply of feed.
☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.
LEE & HERRICK.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.
CALL IN.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - - Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, MINN

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block | CROOKSTON, MINN.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules are always ready.

Until I Remove Back to
MY OLD STAND
I will Sell Everything in my store
Way Down Low.
—I am making a Special Drive in—
CLOAKS ☞ FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN.
Which we are selling at
ACTUAL COST
Laid down here. If you don't think I am giving bargains,
{COME IN AND PRICE MY GOODS.}
A. CHABOT.
Pro. New York Dry Goods store, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

A word to the wise and money savers.
GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,
THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF
Spring and Summer Goods
That Ever Landed in the Northwest, comprising
The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.
CARPETS
In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.
Call In and Get Prices.
I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.
GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

Schmidt, the Painter,
—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.
—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—
☞ WALL PAPER. ☜
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

THE NEW NORTHWEST
Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing lands along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana
FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS
300 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.
LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.
Horses, Cattle.
Health, Wealth.
In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.
Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines
These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON
PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $14,200
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
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SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 65.
1 Northern 63.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

Fur trimmed jackets at A. Sture's, only $6.50.

Locken & Holmboe, headquarters for blankets.

Cloaks are cheaper this year; See Locken's stock.

County Superintendent V. D. Car, ruth drove over to Fisher on Sunday last.

For one dollar a week you can buy a fall jacket of any kind at Fontaine & Anglim's,

By all means, buy your footwear from Locken & Holmboe. They soon save you 25 per cent.

More new furniture still arriving at I. U. Jenning's furniture store, and it is being sold at same low prices.

Hugh Thompson and wife, and daughter Luella, were at Fisher last Saturday visiting with old friends.

The board of county commissioners will meet next Monday, to take action in regard to erecting the new jail.

Will Hoch, after much worry and trouble, has succeeded in regaining possession of "Skel," his fine setter pup.

J. F. Creamer went to St. Paul Sunday night to meet his wife who has been visiting with relatives in Iowa.

John Alderman has rented a house on Ash street, and moved his family and household effects into it last Saturday.

County Auditor Webster and wife went over to Fisher, Monday afternoon to remain during the week to look after the threshing on Mr. W's farm.

Farmer J. B. Roome has threshed his grain and reports that he has got 1500 bushels of wheat and that it graded No. 1 Northern. He had an average of 10 bushels.

Talking about cloaks. Have you seen the new stock in Locken & Holmboe's opera house departmnet store? It is a new feature of their business; consequently the cloaks are of the latest style.

Kops Bros., the celebrated music dealers of Grand Forks, issued a neat musical program which was given at the opening of their Fargo house last Monday. These gentlemen also have a branch house at Great Falls, Montana.

Percy E. McKid, who does the heavy villain act for the Wilson Theatre Company, was renewing old acquaintances in the city this week. "Mack" has been with this company since its organization, and has hosts of friends in the norhwest.

At the Congregational church next Sunday Rev. R. H. Battey will preach at the morning hour and in the evening instead of the regular service there will be a musical service. Miss Leaner will sing, the exercises being led by the pastor and choir.

Gilbert Walker informs County Auditor Webster that the damages assessed to his father T. B. Walker, in repairing the county bridge at East Grand Forks, will be attended to as soon as the latter returns from New York, where he has been for some time past.

Mrs. J. Pirnic who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Copeland, during the summer, left for California on Sunday evening last. She goes to join a daughter who went there last spring. Mrs. Copeland accompanies her part of the way. They will stop in St. Paul to visit friends for a few days.

Rev. R. H. Battey returned Saturday from attending the meeting of the Congregational association of Minnesota at Minneapolis. He reports having had a splendid meeting—the best ever held in the state. He was honored by appointments on two committees: Temperance, and Carleton college.

Mrs. Bangs will continue to sell one week longer, and give lower prices than ever. Large plumes 50 cents, tips 25 cents a bunch, velvet 25 to 30 cents a yard, ladies' and children's felt and beaver hats 25 cents. She is selling all her goods for less than half the original cost. Now is the time to secure great bargains in winter millinery. She has two thousand dollars worth of goods that must be closed out inside of one week.

La Mode de Paris and Paris Album of Fashion are $3.50 per year each and are the most artistic fashion magazines published. La Couturier is a fine home journal for $3.00 and La Mode is only $1.50 per year. Another important fact to remember is that the three former publications contain each month a lesson on some popular garment with valuable practical suggestions. You can get them if you write to the publishers, Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Steet, New York.

If you want fresh groceries, go to A. Sture's.

Cloaks! cloaks! at A. Sture's. Give us a call.

If you want a good pair of shoes, call at A. Sture's.

We return to our home under the firm conviction that there is no place like Minnesota.

J. B. George, the skillful harness maker of Fisher, was in the city Sunday evening.

E. E. Abbott of Mentor, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Eunice, were in the city Wednesday.

If there is anything in the merchandise line that you cannot find, ask Locken & Holmboe for it.

Do you want a good pair of blankets? If so, do not purchase before you have seen those at A. Sture's.

J. W. Peterson and wife were over to Fisher last Sunday, visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Liebert, Mrs. Peterson's parents.

The Wilson Theatre Co., arrived Monday morning from Wilmar and are domiciled with Landlord Jerome, at the St. Louis.

Large stock of dry goods just received. Come in and look them over before you go elsewhere. Prices guaranteed. A. STURE.

P. G. Falardeau gave us a pleasant call on Wednesday. He received the empty honor of a nomination for county attorney on the democratic ticket at their convention.

Prof. Strawbridge returned on Thursday morning from his visit to his parents near Baltimore, Md. He reports having had an excellent time, and the writer is prepared to believe that, having accompanied him on his trip as far as Washington.

Dick Fadden, of Grand Forks, was in the city Monday as a witness in the Halvorsen murder case. "Dick" was sheriff of Grand Forks county in the pioneer days, and is today regarded as the most competent officer on the Grand Forks police force.

Threshing from the shock is about all completed and stack threshing well commenced. The crop will not be quite equal to that of last year, but if the price will only reach a remunerative figure the average farmer will do as well as in ordinary seasons.

The firm of Locken & Holmboe are reaching out for more business, and have increased their facilities to accommodate it. They have purchased Locken & Solberg's entire stock of merchandise, and for the present will make a specialty of clothing in the new store. At their large department store in the opera house block

The Burkhardt Bros. are building a new chimney at the Cleveland house, from the cellar to the roof. It does one good to see Rudy taking a bit of manual exercise mixing mud and carrying brick—but that ain't much work—all Rudy has to do is to mix and carry the mortar and carry the brick—the man on the chimney does all the work.

A couple of lodgers at the Germania house left last Thursday night without paying their board and also took with them Landlord Netzer's trousers, and after taking $12.00 from the pockets left them in the yard. The bartender at the Minnesota house was also robbed the same night of what change he had in his clothing.

Tom Harrs has moved the Red River valley elevator to its position near the Minneapolis & Northern elevator. This was no small job, as the building was taken across the hollow back of the Germania house on a temporary trestle of blocks. Tom is "onto his job" in good shape. And the building was moved and set down in as perfect condition as it was before removal.

The dance given Thursday evening in McKinnon's hall by the Queen City orchestra was fairly well attended and the music was good. The orchestra is composed of the following members: J. Schefstad, violin; Jens Schefstad, viola; G. Schefstad, bass: A. Lime, piano; Sprague, cornet; L. J. Columbus, clarinet.

Casad & Halvorson expect to start out with their attraction November 12th and will probably open at Crookston. Their company is said to be composed of first-class artists, and the play "Olson's Troubles" an exceptionally good farce-comedy. Should the managers conclude to open here, they would undoubtedly be greeted by a large house, as everybody would like to give these popular gentlemen a good send off.

The Wilson theatre company is playing a week's engagement to good houses. The company is a good average one. Our old friend Percy McKid is with them, and, like old wine, improves with age. Little Dot Farley is a rare gem, and if they don't work her too hard, will make her mark in theatrical circles. She is only twelve years old, and takes leading parts easily and gracefully. The house should be filled every night, as the repertoire is an excellent one and well presented.

Hon. Marcus Johnson was in the city Wednesday.

B. F. Zarracher returned from Washington on Wednesday morning.

The train on the Great Northern road was two hours late on Wednesday morning.

Buy your fall jackets of Fontaine & Anglim on the installment plan only one dollar a week.

Farmers in the east are grumbling over poor crops this year—grain very light and not half a crop of fruit.

M. R. Brown has been busy day and night caring for the Montana cattle that are now arriving by the Great Northern railroad.

You can buy a "fall wrap" of any kind at Fontaine & Anglim's and it will only cost you one dollar a week until the whole is paid for.

Our senior returns to his labors this week refreshed by his brief outing but too late to tell our readers much about his trip. Will try and do something in that line for our next issue, however.

Charley Sture, who has been rusticating in Douglas county, Minnesota, during the summer, returned Tuesday, looking strong and rugged, and has resumed his old position in his father's store.

W. E. Slocum has been on the tentorhooks this week, expecting his wife home from her visit, but every day "she cometh not," he said, and his classic features assumed a weary expression too pathetic for any use. On Thursday morning her brother, Mr. Van Arnam, arrived for a visit, and Mrs. S. is still expected daily.

A sign is just now attracting great attention on Robert street, "Great Bargains in clothing" is dispayed in large letters across the entire front of Locken's clothing store on Robert street. The proprietors say it means just what it says. Inside can be found a large new stock of overcoats, suits and pants. Besides all kinds of furnishing goods and underwear. The prices have never been equalled.

Another sign outside the same place says: Ladies shoes at cost. It means that the firm shall not carry ladies shoes any longer. Everybody should take avantage of this liberal offer.

The Prattsburg N. Y., News thus notes the visit of H. E. Cooke to that town, where he lived for a number of years previous to coming to Minnesota:—H. E. Cooke, editor of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL at Crookston, Minn., and H. K. Carpenter and son, Edward, of Clifton Springs, were in town last week. Mr. Cooke attends the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington this week. It is about seventeen years since he left Prattsburgh to try his fortunes in the west and he has done well, in that he has been one of the first and most effectual in building up one of the progressive cities of the northwest.

Geo. Carpenter had quite an adventure Sunday night, and thinks himself lucky to be alive. He had driuen over to Grand Forks and after spending the day with friends over there, he started home about 9 o'clock in the evening. When about a mile and a half this side of East Grand Forks—driving along, thinking about the girl he left behind him—he was suddenly surprised by a man making an attempt to stop the horses. George woke up and struck the would-be highwayman with his whip. This frightened the horses and they gave a jump, broke the reach of the buggy and jerked the front wheels off and dragged George out in the road. The tramp then approached him saying "he'd fix him." It was so dark George couldn't see his size, but he wouldn't take a bluff so he told his trampship that if he wanted to continue any longer on this earth it would be necessary for him to keep his distance, which he accordingly did. George then drove the team back to the Forks, and next day got the buggy fixed up and drove home.

The "Halvorsen-Melin-Whalstrom murder case," wherein August Kalle was arrested for the murder of Lars Halvorsen, and which was narrated in the JOURNAL last week, came up for trial before Judge Christianson, at the city hall, last Monday afternoon. Judge R. J. Montague and L. E. Gossman appeared for Halvorsen. while A. R. Holston and Judge John Sullivan, the latter of Grand Forks, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Holston, on behalf of the prosecution, asked for a continuance of the case, as two important witnesses were not obtainable. The defense demurred, and after considerable argument pro and con, the case was continued until Tuesday, Oct. 4th. Mr. Holston claims that he will produce witnesses to whom Kalle confessed that he murdered Halvorsen, while the defense will prove that Halvorsen was accidentally drowned while under the influence of liquor. As before noted, the case will come up for final hearing on Tuesday next, and the attorneys for the defense have agreed to a dismissal if the missing witnesses are not procured by that time.

J. B. Norby and Pete Ramstad were up from Norman county on Wednesday.

Senator H. Burkhardt and wife arrived last week from Wabasha on a visit to their son. The Senator returned to his home Wednesday, but Mrs. Burkhart will remain for a month or so.

County Auditor Webster has received a circular from F. P. Brown, secretary of state, in regard to the forthcoming election. After instructions in regard to the different kinds of ballots to be used the secretary says: "It will be necessary for the clerks of election in the several townships and districts to appear in person at the auditor's office to receive the ballots to be voted and to receipt for the same. All candidates for the people's party nomination in the several districts and counties must secure their names on the ballot by petition. Prohibition party candidates in any county where the vote of last election was less than 1 per cent. of the total vote of the county, must furnish petitions on the same form of blanks sent out for the people's party nominees. Independent candidates must furnish names on a petition equal to 1 per cent. of the vote cast at the last general election in the district or county where they propose to be candidates. Special forms of the independent candidates will be furnished. In the case of candidates nominated by two or more parties, or the indorsement of the candidate either as an independent or party candidate, if the party indorsing is to be recognized at the end of the candidate's name on the ballot, a separate fee must be paid for such indorsement or recognition, bearing in mind that the party drawing the first place by lot in any county will retain first place for all candidates on the ballot followed by the name of the party indorsing or originally nominating, and so with the other drawings until the ballot is completed.

Fisher Bullitin: On Sunday morning last, Mrs. H. B. McLaughlin presented her leige lord with a bouncing baby boy, whom H. B. declares weighs thirteen pounds. A box of cigars have hardly filled the requirements of Mr. L's friends, who all join in wishing the youngster long life.—Mr. D. O'Reilly brought a potato into the village, Tuesday evening, which for size beats anything we have seen this year. It is of the Snow Flake variety, and weighs three pounds.—Tommy Johnstone intends exhibiting several of Felland Bros.' stallions at the Thirteen Towns Fair, which will be held at Fosston Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th. He will, in all probability, also exhibit Lord Sanquor, Dave Morrow's famous prize winner, in the sweepstakes.—J. J. Flant had not been in his new home at East Grand Forks more than twenty-four hours when he was successfully initiated into the peculiar customs of that erratic commonwealth. Mr. Flant, at an early hour on Monday morning, was called upon at his stables by two men in want of a livery rig, and in harnessing up the rig, he threw his coat into a buggy, and when he sought the same, ten minutes afterwards, the garment had disappeared. It was not the loss of the coat that worried Mr. Flant, but $100 in bank bills which had been placed in the inside pocket. He searched diligently throughout the two Forks cities, but was compelled to swallow the truth that his first day's business in East Grand Forks was of a very discouraging nature.—Rev. M. Falk Gjertson will address the people of Fisher and vicinity, on the live issues of the day, at Fisher, on Monday, Oct. 3d at 2 o'olock p. m., and at Neby, at 7:30 p. m. On Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at 1 p. m., he will speak at the Bernard Anderson school house, and at Crookston in the evening. Oct. 6th, at 7:30 p. m., L. S. Nelson and Hon. Halvor Steenerson will deliver addresses. R. J. Hall will be at Fisher and Mallory, but the date has not been announced. All are cordially invited to attend.

Well! Well!! Well!!!

Almost the first thing we heard after reaching the glorious northwest was that during our absence, Will Peterson had taken unto himself Miss Clara Liebert for better or for worse, which interesting event occurred on the 13th inst. It may be rather late to offer congratulations, Will, but our senior editor thinks that in this case it is better late than never. We believe you have chosen wisely and well, Will, and here are our sincere and heartfelt congratulations, and may you live long and prosper; and may all of your sorrows be little ones.

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Fall Races.

Thirty-two entries have already been made for the fall meeting of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving association, October 10, 11 and 12. The following is the program:

FIRST DAY, OCTOCER 10.	
2:29 Trot	$ 250 00
2:35 Pace	250 00
1 Mile Running, 2 in 3	200 00
½ Mile Trot and Pace, for farmers' horses owned one year or more in Polk county	100 00
SECOND DAY, OCTOBER 11.	
2:45 Trot	200 00
Free-for-all Pace	250 00
2:34 Trot	250 00
½ Mile Pony Running, 2 in 3	100 00
THIRD DAY, OCTOBER 12.	
3:00 Trot	200 00
Free-for-all Trot	250 00
One Mile Running, 2 in 3	200 00
Stake race for colts 3 years old and under	100 00

Fosston Ripples.

D. A. Ray will move his family into his new and commodious residence the latter part of this week.—The alliance grain house has, by additional improvements, been changed from a flat house to a horse-power elevator.—S. C. Bagley has already commenced sending men to the pines to begin his extensive lumber operations.—We are pleased to note that J. H. Foster will have quarters at the Commercial during the fall and winter, having charge of Mr. Bagley's interests at this place.—Contractor James Taggart, of Minneapolis, arrived in town Saturday, and inspected the progress of the work on the school building, between trains.—If Providence will favor us with another ten days of this glorious weather, and Jim Hill provides us with a daily train, our fair will be a decided success.—Mrs. Louis Lohn and children are on a visit to friends and relatives at Caledonia, N. D., and Louis is domiciled at the Commercial awaiting her return with a depressed countenance which even the nomination to handle the county's shekels don't seem to banish.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carruth came up on Thursday's train and departed for Crookston and intermediate points in the afternoon via the bicycle route.—The illuminated horizon occasioned by the burning straw piles each evening would tend to indicate that the threshing season will not be of very long duration, providing the present fine weather continues.—Our former townsmen, Chas. and Teddy Plum, are with us again after several months travel in different regions, including a trip to England. Their many friends in this vicinity would be pleased to have them decide to again locate in our midst.—A drive through the country in almost any direction will prove that the hay crop has been abundant and a second glance will also prove that farmers are altogether too careless in protecting their hay and buildings from prairie fires, which during this dry and windy weather, are liable to sweep over almost any section with less than an hour's notice.

IT MEANS BUSINESS.

I have never been so busy as at present, which speaks well for the manner in which my business is conducted. There is no friction. Mistakes do not pay, so I do not provide for them. I am giving satisfaction to all my customers. That means I am giving Prompt Service, Low Prices and Good Work. I have the handsomest and best selected stock, and if business is what I expect it to be this fall,

GOODS MUST MOVE.

C. H. SAAKE, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

$1.00

A WEEK WILL BUY ANY

CLOAK,

JACKET

or SACQUE

In our immense stock, and if you consider it a little too early for these goods, by making a cash payment of $1.00 we would be too pleased to reserve them for you until required.

WE QUOTE AS SAMPLE VALUES.

40 inch Plush Sacqes, satin lined....$9 50
Plush Jackets, 32 inches long, fur trimmed.... 7 50
Black Diagonal Jacket, 32 inches long, all wool... 4 50
Fancy Bk Cloth Jacket, Melton reefer, satin faced 8 50
Novelties in Colored Cloth Jackets.... 6 00

$7.50, $10.00, $12.00, and by easy steps as high as $45.00.

Children's Garments.

Too, for the little ones of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, and Misses garments for all ages. The cloths are right, the trimmings harmonize and the

GARMENTS WILL FIT.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1892. NO. 25.

WHAT $100 WILL DO!

WHY NOT KEEP HOUSE?

PARLOR.

Brussels Carpet, full spring Lounge	$ 6.50
Patent Swing Rocker	7.75
Rattan Rocker	3.85
20 yds Best all wool Carpet	13.50
Oak Center Table with Shelf	3.00
Pair window blinds	90
	$35.50

BED ROOM.

Large, showy, antique Ash Suit	$16.75
Spring Mattress	5.50
Pair 6-lb. Feather Pillows	2.50
Pair extra cotton-filled Quilts	3.75
15 yds Carpet	6.50
	$35.00

DINING ROOM.

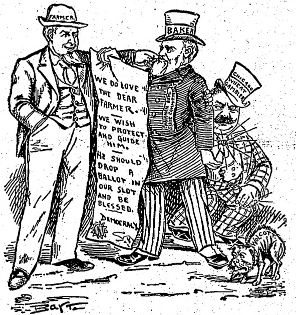
Six-foot oval or square Table	$ 4.75
Six high back Dining Chairs	6.50
One Oak Sideboard, large mirror	18.75
	$30.00
Kitchen Table $1.75	
Four Kitchen Chairs 1.65	$3.40

Here are the Figures:

Parlor Furniture	$ 35.50
Bed Room Furniture	35.00
Dining Room Furniture	30.00
Kitchen Furniture	3.40
	$103.90
Cash Discount	3.90
Total,	$100.00

Crookston Furniture Co.

LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.


FARMER
BAKER
WE DO LOVE THE DEAR FARMER. WE WISH TO PROTECT AND GUIDE HIM. HE SHOULD DROP A BALLOT IN OUR SLOT AND BE BLESSED. DEMOCRACY
CHAIRMAN DEM. STATE COMMITTEE
CHICAGO WHEAT GAMBLER
WOLCOTT
BART

NOT SO EASILY FOOLED.

THE DEAR FARMER:—Who's that hiding behind you, friend Baker, with his skulking cur? This sudden love for me is not so thick but I can see through it. The Democratic party has formed a partnership with the Chicago wheat gambler and the cur Wolcott, who are our enemies.

WHEAT GAMBLER (to Friend Baker):—Give him some more taffy, old man; I'm afraid he's getting on to me and the dog.

Attention, Sheep Farmers!

The undersigned has a few thoroughbred

SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS

For sale at his farm near Ada, in county. Call on or address

PETER RAMSTAD, Ada,
[25-28] Norman Co., Minn.

Don't Be Bluffed.

Don't let the other fellow bluff you in discussing politics, but have in your vest pocket the American Political Record for 1892. Thirty years of political statistical history on the questions of the hour. Every voter should have a copy. Price 25 cents, post paid.

HINES PUBLISHING CO.,
251 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.
CITY OF CROOKSTON. }

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in Barrette's addition to the city of Crookston to be present at a regular meeting of the city council to be held on Tuesday evening, October 11th, 1892, and state cause if any there be why said addition should not be vacated by the city of Crookston.

E. C. CARRUTH,
]19-25] City Clerk.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

If you want fresh groceries, go to A. Sture's.

Cloaks! cloaks! at A. Sture's. Give us a call.

The Wade-Deroyle company is not a repertoire company but play one and two night stands. By special arrangement they have agreed to play all next week at the opera house. The rates of admission will be 75, 50 and 25 cents.

Miss Helen Halvorson has her fall opening of millinery this week and such a dainty display is hard to beat. She informed our reporter that she has a more extensive stock this fall than ever before and is prepared to give greater bargains. She invites her lady friends to call.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Oct. 1st, 1892.

Anderson, Arm—2
Bloom, C. T.
Rrydges, George
Dillon, John
Gimbale, Moise
Haller, Harry
McKenzie, W. C.
Ovlland, Emma
Swenson, Hans
Bjorich, A. J.
Bush, Joe
Canfield, J. F.
Echtermach, D. E.
Green, R.
King, J. W.
alone, John
Smith, John

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Fits—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

A Sample of One of the Ballots to be Used at the Coming Election.

Congressional, Legislative, Judicial and County Ticket.

(To be printed on BLUE paper)

Put an X mark in the space indicated by the index ☞

Congressman Seventh District—HENRY FEIG—Republican.		Vote for 1 only
Congressman Seventh District—W. F. KELSO—Democrat.		
Congressman Seventh District—H. E. BOEN—People's Party.		
Congressman Seventh District—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—HALVOR STEENERSON—Republican.		Vote for three only
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—LARS E. NORDBY—Republican.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—PETER RAMSTAD—Republican.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—JOHN R. McKINNON—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—OLE NYGAARD—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—JACOB H. NESS—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—J. D. KNUTESON—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—B. M. CHESLEY—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—O. E. OLSON—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Judge 14th Judicial District—IRA B. MILLS—Independent.		Vote for one only
Judge 14th Judicial District—FRANK IVES—People's Party.		
Judge 14th Judicial District—		
County Auditor—W. A. LANCTOT—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Auditor—J. M. HANSON—Democrat.		
County Auditor—C. U WEBSTER—People's Party.		
County Auditor—		
County Treasurer—LEWIS LOHN—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Treasurer—L. C. COUVRETTE—Democrat.		
County Treasurer—J. T. BEAUDRY—People's Party.		
County Treasurer—		
Register of Deeds—NIC NELSON—Repupliean.		Vote for one only
Register of Deeds—ADAM ZEH—Democrat.		
Register of Deeds—J. AMUNDSON—People's Party.		
Register of Deeds—		
County Attorney—IRA C. RICHARDSON—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Attorney—P. G. FALARDEAU—Democrat.		
County Attorney—A. R. HOLSTON—People's Party.		
County Attorney—		
Sheriff—JAS. M. BAIN—Republican.		Vote for one only
Sheriff—A. C. SCHMIDT—Democrat.		
Sheriff—ARNE GRUNDYSEN—People's Party.		
Sheriff—		
Judge of Probate—R. J. MONTAGUE—Republican.		Vote for one only
Judge of Probate—P. J. RUSSELL—Democrat.		
Judge of Probate—C. M. BENSON—People's Party.		
Judge of Probate—		
Superintendent of Schools—V. D. CARRUTH—Republican.		Vote for one only
Superintendent of Schools—A. A. LOMMEN—People's Party.		
Superintendent of Schools—		
Surveyor—GEO. RALPH—Republican.		Vote for one only
Surveyor—P. EMARD—Democrat.		
Surveyor—		
Surveyor—		
Court Commissioner—G. H. PALMER—Republican.		Vote for one only
Court Commissioner—W. H. AVERILL—Democrat.		
Court Commissioner—		
Coroner—GEO. HOLT—Republican.		Vote for one only
Coroner—HENRY SHEPARD—Democrat.		
Coroner—HENRY SHEPARD—People's Party.		
Coroner—		
County Commissioner, 1st District—E. D. BARNESS—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 1st District—EPHRIAM KING—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 1st District—JOHN E. OPPEGAARD—People.		
County Commissioner, 1st District—		
County Commissioner, 2d District—R. ERWIN—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 2d District—ANTON LINDEM—People's Party.		
County Commissioner. 2d District—		
County Commissioner, 3d District—E. D. CHILDS—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 3d District—M. E. KIRSCH—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 3d District—CHRIS. HANSON—People's Party.		
County Commissioner, 3d District—		
County Commissioner, 5th District ROBT. NESBIT—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 5th District—A. C. RHINEHART—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 5th District—ROBT. ANDERSON—People's Party		
County Commissioner, 5th District—		

George Finlayson and Graham Munch have gone to Minneapolis to enter the university.

The fall term of the commercial college commenced on Monday with a fair attendance.

From $2.00 to $5.00 saved by those who need a cloak this fall and read Locken & Holmboe's adv. in this issue.

Ladies, just examine those 89 cent kid gloves at the New York store. They're cheap in price but not in quality.

Question; Where buy our dry goods this fall? *Answer in Chorus*; Locken & Holmboe's opera house department store.

See those lovely kid gloves at the New York store for 89 cents. A. Chabot is almost giving his goods away this week.

A. Chabot is the sole agent in Crookston for Thompson's glove fitting Corsets, which are acknowledged to be the most perfect corset made.

J. H. McKee came from Michigan last week to visit his son, S. H. He was accompanied by a Mr. Rich who came to look the country over with a view of investment.

Chas. O'Connor appeared before Judge Christianson on Tuesday afternoon, plead guilty to a simple drunk paid four dollars and departed a sadder though a wiser man.

Knute Osmunson and Miss Bertha Jorgenson, of Thief River Falls, were quietly married at the Central house in this city on Tuesday afternoon. Judge C. O. Christianson officiating.

Rev. Hoyt, the Episcopal minister returned with his bride on Saturday last. A reception was given them on Tuesday evening at the residence of W. W. Fegan which was largely attended.

Tommy Johnston the braw Scotch farmer of Fisher, went up to Fosston on Wednesday to attend the fair. Tommy says that this county will never come to the front until we get in the habit of having county fairs more numerously and Tommy is about right.

On Tuesday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Losey went out to Parnell to bring Pat Casey before Judge Benson, and took L. E. Gossman along to help him. He needed him as Pat declined to come and force had to be resorted to. He was finally secured, brought to town and on Wednesday examined and committed to the insane asylum at Fergus Falls.

On Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 10th and 11th, I will have my opening of fall and winter millinery, to which the ladies are cordially invited. My stock is complete, my prices are low, my goods are of the most fashionable as inspection will warrant. Thanking you for your past patronage, I am yours for the future.

MRS. SEMPF.

A sign is just now attracting great attention on Robert street, "Great Bargains in clothing" is displayed in large letters across the entire front of Locken's clothing store on Robert street. The proprietor say it means just what it says. Inside can be found a large new stock of overcoats, suits and pants. Besides all kinds of furnishing goods and underwear. The prices have never been equalled. Another sign outside the same place says: Ladies' shoes at cost It means that the firm shall not carry ladies' shoes any longer. Everybody should take advantage of this liberal offer.

F. E. Kernott, of Grand Forks, has accepted a position in S. A. Wallace's drug store.

Stephen Forrester was brought before Judge Christianson on Tuesday on a charge of drunk and disorderly. Fined and sent to the coop pending liquidation.

Millinery Opening.

The attention of the lady readers of the JOURNAL is invited to my new fall stock now ready for inspection, larger and more complete than ever. Opening days, Thursday Friday and Saturday of this week. Consult your interests by calling at my millinery parlors on Main street.

HELEN HALVORSON.

Kalle Acquitted.

"Halvorson-Melin-Whalstrom murdercase" referred to in our last issue of September 29th, came up before Judge Christianson on Tuesday morning. In the absence of R. J. Montague, De Forest Bucklin appeared as associate counsel for the defendant, August Kalle. When the case was called the attorney for the prosecution, Mr. Sullivan, stated that although every possible effort had been made to secure the presence of the witnesses for whose presence the case had been adjourned, they had been unable to secure them, and he hinted pretty broadly that the agents of the prisoner had been tampering with the aforesaid witnesses, and moved for dismissal without prejudice. Attorney Gossman for the defense warmly repelled the insinuation that the witnesses for the prosecution had been unduly influenced, and demanded that the case proceed. He said that his client had been brought over here and incarcerated in the common jail without sufficient cause, and he wanted the matter sifted to the bottom in justice to him—at any rate he wanted that man Whalstrom to go upon the stand and testify. Mr. Sullivan replied that the state was not prepared to go to trial, that it would be impossible to get the witnesses required, and insisted upon dismissal, whereupon De Forest Bucklin took a whirl at the question and insisted that Mr. Whalstrom should be called upon to testify in the case, so that if possible the true inwardness of this case might be arrived at—said that some 1800 years ago we read of cases where the devil took possession of men and had to be cast out; he supposed that in this day and age of the world such cases would be called insane, but he thought he could discover signs of the devil in the composition of some men in the present day—he would not say they were insane but he proceeded to treat one witness to a rich brown roast duly seasoned to the queen's taste, and then he offered to produce those witnesses which the prosecution deemed so essential, if the prosecution would consent to a short adjournment. After a little more skirmishing by counsel, County Attorney Holston stated that the prosecution had not sufficient evidence to make a case, and moved for dismissal, whereupon the case was dismissed and Mr. Kalle walked out of the court room a free man. To our reporter he afterwards stated that he was not at all satisfied with the outcome of the case and that he proposed to follow it up and show to the world that it was a case of malicious persecution. Says it is the outgrowth of an old case that was in the courts years ago, and which has already cost the taxpayers of Polk county a good round sum.

A SOLDIER'S SECRET

BY CAPT. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.

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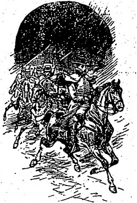
[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XI.



Brewster led his little band of troopers off into the night.

"Who's there?" demanded Brewster from beneath his robes and blankets, as late that night his name was called.

"It is I—Holden. Tumble up, man; I want you quick."

"My God, doctor, is Berrien worse?"

"No, thank heaven, he's sound asleep. Sergeant Ellis was brought in by the guard half an hour ago. He fell exhausted at the lines. We've just brought him to at the hospital tent, and from what I can make out—he's so weak yet—there's something back there out on the prairie, an ambulance and women. I ran over for you as soon as I could, for you probably know him best."

"Be with you in a minute," shouted Brewster, kicking off his moccasins and struggling into his heavy boots. "Lie still, Haddock; you're not wanted," he added. "What time is it, Doc?"

"Long after eleven—near midnight, I judge. Come as quick as you can. I'll go right back."

In five minutes, in the dim light of the hospital tent, Brewster was bending over Ellis' prostrate form. Others had pulled off his heavy boots and were chafing his half frozen feet. Holden had just administered another dose of brandy, but at sight of Brewster the languid, half open eyes began to gleam and the muscles of the lips to twitch.

"Stoop lower, Brewster; he wants to speak to you," said Holden. And Brewster inclined his ear almost to the black mustache.

Then with sudden bound he was on his feet again.

"What!" he cried. "God of heaven, man! do you mean it?" His face was ashen in an instant, but his eyes never quit their questioning gaze. Ellis nodded vehemently, striving again to speak.

"Doctor, do you hear?" cried Brewster, in mad dismay. "He says Mrs. Berrien and Winifred are in the ambulance broken down at Wolf Creek." And without another word he darted from the tent.

Ten minutes more, a dozen men of the "black troop" were bracing cinch straps, buckling throat latches and loading blankets on their astonished steeds. Despite the howling of the gale, half the camp was up and astir, Farquhar among the first. Brewster had his own horse saddled and was astride before any one else was fairly dressed, and by this time Ellis had recovered sufficiently to speak and tell his story. The train from the east came in on time at three, and he was amazed to see Mrs. Berrien's face. No one dreamed of her coming, for the wires were down. The quartermaster ran to meet her, and the sergeant himself hastened to give her good news of her husband. Nothing would answer, though, but that she must go to him at once.

In vain did Major Sterrett plead with her, saying it took five hours to drive over to the cantonment by day and he feared the evening would be dark and stormy. Go she would, and the quartermaster ordered out his own ambulance and best four mule team, with his own driver and a couple of armed outriders. He gave the ladies hot tea, loaded in lots of blankets and robes, and they started about half past three, were in the teeth of the gale at five o'clock, in pitch darkness and off the road at six, and somewhere about seven the mules became unmanageable in the blizzard, whirled short around and snapped off the pole. By this time, too, one outrider was lost, the other was frozen half to death and had been drinking whisky. The driver was so stiff he could hardly move hand or foot, and he and Ellis had the utmost difficulty in cutting loose the mules. There was every prospect of their capsizing the wagon, and they had to get the ladies out until the beasts were free. Then he found they were close to Wolf creek, more than half way, and Ellis determined to push on through the cantonment for help, first replacing the ladies in the covered wagon, wrapping them in furs and blankets and fastening the curtains. The hurricane increased. He and his horse were both blinded, and at last the poor brute stumbled, fell into a ravine and could barely struggle to his feet. Abandoning his horse, Ellis pushed on afoot and reached camp he knew not how. He only remembered hearing that distant tattoo.

Farquhar never hesitated. Brewster never asked. Holden made him and each of his men swallow a cup of steaming coffee, and the colonel took it as a matter of course that Curly was the very man to go.

"You have brandy and blankets in plenty?" he asked. "Holden is loading more into the ambulance, and it follows at once. Off with you now."

Impatient even of this brief detention, Brewster led his little band of troopers off into the night. There was not a man in the Twelfth that wouldn't have faced worst things than a blizzard for old Berrien's sake, and as for this it was but a bagatelle. "All we've got to do is scud before the gale, fellers," sung out Murphy, joyously, as they went cantering out of camp, and in a second more were lost to sight and hearing. Then came the clatter and rattle of the hospital team, the ambulance, weighted down with robes and blankets and a brace of heavy troopers, despite which ballast the light vehicle was well nigh whirled over by the force of the gale. And then Farquhar and the doctor had time to turn to Ellis and to think.

"They must have got my dispatch Tuesday night and left by the earliest train," said Holden. "How utterly outrageous a proceeding! And yet I might have known it of Mrs. Berrien."

Meantime there had been dismay at the quartermaster's depot. Sterrett, noting the increasing severity of the gale at nightfall, had begun upbraiding himself for having allowed the ladies to persist in the rash attempt. He had done his best to persuade Mrs. Berrien and to assure her that the major was doing well; he pointed out to her that they had nothing but rough shelter of log and turf and canvas at the camp; that there was absolutely no place where delicately nurtured women could be cared for. He offered her and Miss Winifred his own warm, snug, though rudely furnished room at the station, and ordered his chief clerk to clear out and sleep in the office. He told her how impossible it was for him to leave his post and his duties of forwarding supplies, and explained that there was no officer to properly escort them. But one by one she had promptly overthrown his objections. Escort? Here was Sergeant Ellis. What better could she ask? As for lack of accommodation at the camp, had she not lived all one winter with her beloved Dick in a Kansas dugout just the year after their marriage? Had she not camped with him on the Yellowstone?—nursed him in a deserted log hut through the mountain fever in the Big Horn? Were there not women, school teachers and the agent's and trader's families there at the agency? What had she to fear for herself or Winifred in the midst of the Twelfth?

"But the regiment is ordered to march tomorrow," said Sterrett. "It is an open secret that the Indians have slipped away from the troops along the Cheyenne, and there's the mischief to pay."

"All the more reason for my being at my husband's side," promptly answered this army heroine. "Dr. Holden will have to go, and Dick will be left practically alone. Winifred and I start at once, even if we have to walk."

Of course that ended the matter. Against such determination he was powerless. Having first done his best to detain them he had then bent all his efforts to the duty of transportation, and now at a late hour in the evening and in the energetic and familiar language of the corral was blaspheming the fate that had led him to yield his better judgment to her importunity. Somewhere about nine o'clock one of the outriders had been dragged off his horse more dead than alive and told a pitiful tale of having been driven before the storm, and he didn't even know how far they had got before he lost sight of the ambulance entirely, but was sure that one and all they had lost the road and now were adrift on the prairie. This was bad enough; but at ten o'clock or thereabout the corral master came in to say that the riderless horse of the other man had just arrived at the gate and, barely able to stagger, was led inside.

"Pete had a flask along," said the corral master sententiously. "That's what's the matter with him."

Then Sterrett could stand it no longer. Soldiers there were none to send—they were all over the range, at the cantonment or beyond; civilians were there in plenty, dozens of refugees from the ranches, dozens of railroad men and train hands, one or two disgusted correspondents who had got the "tip" as to impending movements all too late to catch the luckier members of that all pervading fraternity, but who were quick to realize the "scoop" they would have in transmitting to their respective journals full and picturesque details of the Dakota blizzard. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Even though every one told him he could accomplish nothing whatever before daylight, Sterrett had a little party of stalwart frontiersmen duly equipped by midnight and ready to start the instant the gale should show signs of moderating. Hour after hour it shrieked and howled, driving the sheets of snow before it, sweeping the frozen prairie clean as a floor, but whirling dense white clouds into every sheltered gulch and ravine, settling the drifts in the lee of every stack and shed and building at the railway station where, "dead" and abandoned, lay the engine of the eastbound train, the passengers huddling for warmth into a single car and cheerfully discussing the propriety of using the other for firewood.

And then, before the first faint glimmer of dawn, as though spent with its own violence, the gale began to die. The clouds scudding southeastward drew aside, uncurtaining the placid heavens, where the stars were faintly gleaming and then twinkling out of sight. Soon in a blaze of glory and triumph the sun rose slowly over the far distant bluffs and looked down upon the scene of wrath and desolation wrought by rude Boreas in the conqueror's absence; and just then, too, there hove in sight a battered little squad of troopers on spent and jaded steeds, and the sergeant in command rode breast deep into the drift at the south entrance of Sterrett's office and yelled over the intervening shield of snow the stunning question:

"Did the ladies get back all right? We can't find the ambulance anywhere along the Wolf."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IF I WERE FAIR.

If I were fair!
If I had little hands and slender feet;
If to my cheeks the color rich and sweet
Came at a word and faded at a frown;
If I had clinging curls of burnished brown;
If I had dreamy eyes aglow with smiles,
And graceful limbs, and pretty girlish wiles—
If I were fair, Love would not turn aside.
Life's path, so narrow, would be broad and wide,
If I were fair!

If I were fair!
Perhaps like other maidens I might hold
A true heart's store of tried and tested gold.
Love waits on Beauty, though sweet Love alone,
It seems to me, for naught might well atone.
But Beauty's charm is strong, and Love obeys
The mystic witchery of her shy ways.
If I were fair my years would seem so few;
Life would unfold sweet pictures to my view.
If I were fair!

If I were fair!
Perhaps the baby, with a scream of joy,
To clasp my neck would throw away its toy,
And hide its dimples in my shining hair,
Bewilder'd by the maze of glory there!
But now—Oh, shadow of a young girl's face:
Uncolor'd lips that Pain's cold finger trace!
You will not blame the child whose wee hands close,
Not on the blighted bud, but on the rose
So rich and fair.

If I were fair!
Oh, just a little fair, with some soft touch
About my face to glory it much!
If no one shunn'd my presence or my kiss,
My heart would almost break beneath its bliss.
'Tis said each pilgrim shall attain his goal,
And perfect light shall flood each blinded soul
When day's flush merges into sunset's bars,
And night is here. And then beyond the stars
I shall be fair!

—Edith Rutter in London Spectator.

A Life Search.

Men in the ministry are brought into contact with cranks of all sorts. Their name is legion, and the subject of religion, which appeals strongly to the imagination and gives full scope to speculation, has a special fascination for them. If preachers would write out their experiences with this class of persons there would be no scarcity of spicy reading. It was a harmless kind of crank that Bishop Thomas Bowman, of this city, ran against one time at a camp meeting. On that occasion he preached from the following text: "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the son of man be lifted up." The most attentive listener in the congregation was a tall, lank individual, with wild, deep set eyes and long hair. At the conclusion of the sermon he made a bee line for the bishop, and the latter, divining the character of the man, tried to get away from him, but failed.

"Well, now, my brother," said the bishop, with just a little pique in his voice, for he was very tired and the weather was hot, "what is it you wish?"

"Bishop," he replied, with intense earnestness, "I have been a student of the Bible all my life, and there is one question that has troubled me for a long time. Perhaps you can throw some light on it. It is this: What was the color of the snakes that were sent to afflict the children of Israel?"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Farms for Epileptics.

Epilepsy is so large a cause of enforced idleness among the working people in England that a colony has been established in a country place within an hour's ride of London, where they can perform lucrative labor suited to their condition. The plan is imitated from one successfully carried out in Westphila, Germany. On a piece of land of some hundred acres there will be built cottages to hold from ten to twenty inmates. The sexes will be separated, and also the children from the adults.

Market gardening, spade and barrow labor, cow keeping, dairy work and poultry farming will be the first industries; then gardening and fruit culture, and later on will follow bootmaking, carpentering, bookbinding, printing and other industries; and for the women laundry work, sewing, cooking and various domestic services.—Boston Transcript.

The Lady Trapped.

"Yes," said the society lady at a swell affair the other evening, "I've crossed the Atlantic ocean eleven times."

The smart young man adjusted his eyeglass and said, "Ah! Born in America, I suppose?"

"No, indeed! Why do you ask?"

"Because if you were born in this country and had crossed the ocean eleven times you'd be on the other side now, dontcherknow!"

The lady figured a moment on the tips of her pretty fingers, blushed violently and fled.—London Tit-Bits.

The Indians' Regard for Snakes.

The North American Indians will not kill a snake in their path. They hold it in reverence, and although they select great numbers of them to use in their snake dances they never kill them, but when the ceremony is finished take them out on the plains and release them. Some Zuni Indians from New Mexico with whom I became acquainted refused to repeat their folk lore out of doors for fear the rattlesnakes would hear them.—St. Nicholas.

Why destroy present happiness by a distant misery, which may never come at all; or you may never live to see it, for every substantial grief has twenty shadows, and most of them shadows of your own making.—Sydney Smith.

The onion has a virtue to which thousands of people will swear. This is its ability to ward off attacks of malaria in any form, and to cure cases as rapidly as the strongest doses of quinine.

There are times when men have to be treated like children, when they are very ill, for instance, or when they are in imminent danger which must be averted first and explained afterwards.

There are not a few who think themselves lucky if at the dinner hour they are able to allay the cruel pangs of hunger with a philosophic pipe.

The harvester was invented by Cyrus McCormick in 1831, and has been improved by many subsequent inventors.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
BEECHAMS PILLS
(Tasteless—Effectual.)
For Sick-Headache, Impaired Digestion, Liver Disorders and Female Ailments.
Renowned all over the World.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Ask for Beecham's and take no others. Made at St. Helens, England. druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Bristet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caaruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halvor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais.	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

NOTICE OF INTENDED APPLICATION to vacate a portion of the Townsite of South Crookston:

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, owner and proprietor of the real estate hereinafter described, will, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1892, make application to the Honorable, the Judge of the District Court of the Fourteenth Judicial District, in and for the county of Polk, Minnesota, at the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to vacate a portion of the Townsite of South Crookston, in said county of Polk, Minnesota, that is embraced in the description hereafter given. Said application for vacating being intended to cover streets, alleys and blocks as originally platted and dedicated. That said intended application to vacate will be made upon the ground that the same has become wholly useless for the purpose for which the same was platted and dedicated. That the property intended to be vacated is described as follows, to-wit: All of blocks 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, of the townsite of South Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Polk, Minnesota, and also a portion of the following named streets adjoining the real estate above described, as follows, to-wit: A part of Hill avenue, College avenue, Polk avenue, Sampson street, Water street and Riverside avenue.

All parties interested are hereby notified to be present at the above time and place.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Sept. 24th, 1892.

PETRIA SAMPSON,
Proprietress and Owner.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Petitioner. 124]

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Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

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From ages 8 to 11. Don't fail to see them.
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BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

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IT IS EQUIPPED WITH
New Material,
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Cheap Power
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First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,
Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.
SUCH A PAPER IS
—THE—
Polk County Journal.

SECOND KNOCK OUT

WISCONSIN'S APPORTIONMENT ACT AGAIN DECLARED VOID.

The Defense Given Permission to Make Answer to Relator's Complaint—A General Disposition Among Democrats to Abide by the Decision.

MADISON, Sept. 27.—The supreme court has rendered a decision declaring the apportionment made by the extra session of the legislature invalid. Justice Winslow dissents. Another session will doubtless be called, and the legislature will make another attempt to conform to the rulings of the court.

The decision holding the second legislative apportionment act void, created the most intense excitement in political circles. The court has as yet handed down no opinion. It did not have time to write one. Its action was specified in a brief order not exceeding 200 words which it handed down. The order is as follows:

The court holds that the order granting leave to the relator to bring this action on behalf of the state was properly made. Hence the motion on behalf of the defendant to vacate the same and dismiss the action must be refused.

The court further holds that the complaint states facts sufficient to entitle the state to the relief demanded. Hence the motion on behalf of the state to add a demurrer to the complaint is frivolous and therefore judgment must be granted. Such determination of these matters in effect overrules the demurrer of the complaint.

An opinion will be prepared and filed at an early hour. If the defense desires leave to interpose answer to the complaint the court will hear such motion on the next motion day.

That, so far as the public has any information, is the full record of the court on the subject with the exception that Associate Justice Winslow gave notice that he dissented from the findings of his four associates. The latter, it may be interesting to note, are Chief Justice Lyon and Justices Cassoday, Pinney and Orton. Orton and Pinney are Democrats and Lyon and Cassoday are Republicans. Winslow, who dissents, is also a Democrat and was appointed by Governor Peck a year ago to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Taylor. No political bias, under the circumstances, can be attached to the decision.

The general view of the situation is that the court practically decides that the legislature has no discretion in making apportionments so far as population is concerned and that the law is practically declared invalid.

Will Abide by the Decision.

Senator Vilas had a talk with the justices after the decision, and although leave is given to file a motion on the next motion day, which is Friday, asking leave to interpose an answer in the case and defend the law on its merits, he appears to be satisfied that it would be useless under the circumstances.

Attorney General O'Connor said: "We can stand it if the Republicans can. There is no political advantage to either party. I did not believe the law was unconstitutional but the majority of the court seemed to disagree with me. Farther than this I do not care to speak at present."

Secretary of State Cunningham said that the court has been outspoken and he was willing to abide by its determination. One Democratic official suggested that the court ought to be impeached, but the general disposition to acquiesce in the decision prevails.

DENIED THE MOTION.

Leave to Answer Denied to Vilas by the Supreme Court.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 1.—The supreme court denied the motion of Senator Vilas, attorney for the secretary of state for "leave to interpose an answer" in the legislative apportionment case, and ordered judgment for relief entered for the relator, thus finally and ultimately closing the case against the secretary of state, and in favor of the relator, C. F. Lamb. The extra session of the legislature to enact a new law will undoubtedly be called at an early date.

ABOUT OCTOBER 11.

An Extra Session of the Wisconsin Legislature to Be Called.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 3.—It has been decided that an extra session will be called Oct. 11 or 12 to make another apportionment. Secretary of State Cunningham says that is the programme and that the mandate of the court is supreme so far as he is concerned. The governor has not yet returned, but the call will not be issued until after the court has filed its decision. That will probably be in a day or two as Justice Cassoday, it is understood, will then be ready, as Justices Lean and Orton wrote their opinion on the first apportionment.

MOTION DENIED.

Commissioner Peck's Case Will Be Investigated by the Grand Jury.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The motion to quash the indictment against Charles F. Peck is denied and he will have to answer the criminal charge. He is charged with having burned the records of his office. When the case was called in the court of sessions, Judge Clute said: "The motion to quash the indictment is denied. It is the duty of the grand jury to investigate any alleged offense."

An Independent Ticket.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The committee appointed by the anti-snapper organization for the purpose of advising with the Democratic national committee on the subject of an independent local ticket held a meeting and unanimously decided to go ahead with their original intention of supporting an independent ticket.

Passed a Bad Night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Harrison passed a restless and uncomfortable night and is not feeling refreshed. Otherwise her condition remains unchanged.

BURIED IN A MINE.

Ten Men Get Caught in a Shaft at Ironwood, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 30.—A special to The News from Bessemer, Mich., says: A cave-in occurred at the East Norrie mine at Ironwood, at 4 o'clock a. m. Ten men are entombed, and it is impossible to tell at this writing whether they can be rescued alive. The mine is surrounded by weeping and frantic women and relatives, and the scenes are pitiful. Hundreds of men are working to rescue their companions. The company is driving pipes to get air to the men. If the water in the mine does not rise and drown the men they may be rescued.

At 8 o'clock the men were still entombed and their fellow workmen were working with might and main for their rescue. Captain Suthe, of the mine, is certain that the cave has not been molested in which the entombed men are supposed to be and they are all safe.

FIVE DEAD IN SIGHT.

Victims of the Norrie Mine Lie Crushed in a Heap.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 3.—The work of dislodging the bodies of the entombed miners is going on as rapidly as possible. Sand Sutton, the pit boss, came up the shaft at 10:45 p. m. He says "five bodies can be seen piled together among the heavy timbers, and our work is delayed on account of lack of air. Miners strike the bodies with picks when at work. Arms, heads, legs, protrude everywhere, making a horrible sight. If one body can be brought out whole then the others can be readily taken out."

SIX DEATHS IN ONE FAMILY.

Severe Epidemic of Diphtheria at Racine, Wisconsin.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 1.—This city has experienced a most severe epidemic of diphtheria during the last two weeks which has caused the closing of several of the public schools. Two weeks ago the family of Peter Heldt, of 1000 Pearl street, consisted of father, mother and six bright, happy children. The oldest daughter contracted the disease at a funeral. She died on Sept. 19. The remaining children one by one came down with the disease and another died on the 22d and still another on the 26th. Friday morning the three remaining children lay stretched out in the house awaiting burial, having died Thursday night. The mother is almost crazed with grief and is in a precarious condition. With this exception the epidemic has been stayed and there has been no other fatalities from the disease the past few days.

COUNTY SEAT WAR.

Troops in Eastern Nebraska Held in Readiness to Move.

OMAHA, Oct. 3.—There was more trouble at Culbertson during the day in the Hitchcock county seat war, and a number of shots were exchanged between the Culberson and Trenton men. Nobody was wounded. The militia companies of Breatice, Kearney, Omaha and Lincoln are at their armories ready to move a moment's notice. In addition to this two Gatlings are in readiness to move. General Vifucane has left for the scene. Private advices from Culbertson are that the whole town is under arms guarding the remaining records against removal by force, and that Trenton people are armed against any move to capture the records now in their city.

TROOPS ASKED FOR.

Canadian Indians at the Turtle Mountain Reservation Threaten Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The war department has been requested to send a detachment of troops to the Turtle Mountain Indian reservation in North Dakota to assist the government commission now there to carry out their instructions. It is reported that the Canadian Indians who were stricken from the agency roll because they are foreigners, now make open threats that they will prevent any course of action that does not include them in the deliberations. The troops will remain as it is necessary to keep peace, allow expressions of opinions and facilitate business.

FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.

"Billy the Kid" Dies Within an Hour of Leaving the Ring.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 3.—William Duffy, better known as "Billy the Kid," was knocked out at the Fashion theatre, a notorious resort in Covington, Neb., by Jack Keefe, a heavyweight, after an easy five-round contest, and died within an hour after. Keefe and all the seconds are under arrest, awaiting the decision of the coroner's jury.

John L. Denies the Story.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—John L. Sullivan arrived in this city during the evening. He was asked by a United Press reporter if it was true that he had expressed a desire for another match with Corbett. He denied that he had any such intention. He was heartily sick of the ring he said. Speaking of the report that he had been drugged during the recent fight, he said that he was never in better condition in his life than when he stepped into the ring with Corbett.

Engineer and Fireman Blown to Pieces.

DUBOIS, Pa., Oct. 1.—A pusher engine on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad was blown to fragments at midnight by an explosion of the boiler while standing on a sidetrack near Grove summit. Engineer Wise and Fireman Flynn were literally blown to pieces. They both resided in Dubois and leave families.

Over 7,000 Fatal Cases.

HAMBURG, Oct. 3.—Official figures just published give the total number of cholera cases in the last six weeks as 17,701, of which 7,586 were fatal. The abatement of the plague has been so encouraging in the last three days that less attention is now paid to it than to the starvation and fevers among the poor.

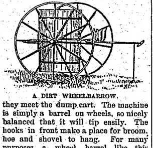
FARM AND GARDEN

TWO USEFUL TOOLS.

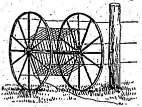
A Barrel on Wheels and a Device for Reeling Fence Wire.

In the streets of New York city hundreds of workmen go about with implements like that shown in the first cut here reproduced from Rural New Yorker, which says:

"They brush up the dirt with stiff brushes, shovel it into the barrel and wheel it off to some central point where they meet the dump cart. The machine is simply a barrel on wheels, so nicely balanced that it will tip easily. The hooks in front make a place for broom, hoe and shovel to hang. For many purposes a wheel barrel like this is better for farm work than the usual wheelbarrow. One can take a heavier load with less work on two wheels. One novel use to which we saw one of these wheel barrels put was in planting potatoes. The barrel of seed was wheeled through the field and five or six rows were dropped at one trip, making short journeys to the barrel."


A DIRT WHEELBARROW.

A cheap and practical device for reeling fence wire, described by a correspondent of the journal mentioned, is also illustrated: "Two wheels of a light wagon were taken, attached to their axle. Four pieces of board were placed at regular intervals through the wheels and wired to the felloes. This makes a large reel, which may be rolled along by the side of the fence and which takes the wire up neatly and rapidly."


REEL FOR BARBED WIRE.

Waste of Corn Fodder.

It is always in order to call attention to the waste of corn fodder that takes place on so many of our farms every year, either by allowing it to rot in the fields or making some slight attempt to utilize it by pasturing. The Northwestern Farmer thinks this latter method is of questionable benefit, because the stock will do a good deal of damage to the soil if allowed to run upon it when wet, and they get at the best but a small portion of the full value of the fodder. The amount of labor involved in cutting and handling corn fodder has of course been the means of deterring many farmers from saving it. But it will so largely take the place of hay in feeding the farm stock that it will repay well the cost of harvesting. Within recent years farmers have been realizing the value of this fodder more than they formerly did, and now that we are getting harvesting machines that promise to lessen the labor, we shall hope soon to see the major portion of this great crop put by for winter feeding. As the case now stands, this waste of corn fodder is undoubtedly the largest single leak in our whole agricultural system.

Building a Compost Heap.

Market gardeners know the value of compost heaps, but farmers have not as much experience in this line as they should have, according to Farm Life, which says: "By composting it all stable and barnyard manure can be put in more available shape and be applied to better advantage directly to the crop than it can be in ordinary form. A good way to build a compost heap is to lay a foundation of thick sods, making the basis of such length and width as seem desirable. Put down sods, say, to a depth of six inches; then cover them with a layer of manure half as deep. Continue with alternate layers until the pile is five or six feet deep. Then finish with a basin in the center and pour water into this until the entire mass is well soaked. Fermentation will soon take place and assist in the decay of organic matter. After a few weeks cut the pile down from one end with a spade and throw it over, and repeat the operation at least once before using. A few months will suffice to give a fine mass of rich compost. The best time to build a compost heap is of course early in the autumn.

Crossing Tomatoes.

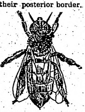
Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of The Rural New Yorker, considers the crossing of tomatoes one of the most interesting pieces of work he has ever been engaged in. He writes: "I began by using the Peach tomato as the mother plant three years ago. The two fruits crossed did not mature. They were green and deformed when frost occurred. I did not suppose the seed would germinate. On the contrary it germinated more freely than that of other varieties planted the same day, and the plants were marvels of thrift. These plants bore all sorts of tomatoes, from the Fig, Pear and King Humbert, Trophy, Victor and Conqueror to the shapelier kinds of later years; but there was not a Peach tomato to be found among them, nor one with the characteristic downy skin of the Peach. These crosses with the Peach were again crossed, using pollen of the popular varieties of last year, such as Ponderosa, Stone, Ignotum, Long Keeper, etc. I find, now that the Peach blood asserts itself. Some of the shapeliest specimens borne by the 200 crossbred plants have downy skins."

ITALIAN BEES.

An Illustrated Decription by Which They May Be Identified.

When buying bees it is important that one should be able to judge whether or not he is getting what he pays for. To enable a purchaser to identify Italian bees, when not familiar with them through actual experience, Professor Cook's illustrated description of them, as given in his "Beekeeper's Guide," is here appended:

The Italian worker bee is quickly distinguished by the bright yellow rings at the base of the abdomen. Perhaps "golden" would be a better term, as these bands are often bright orange. If the colony be pure, every bee will show three of these golden girdles. The first two segments or rings of the abdomen, except at their posterior border, and also the base or anterior border of the third, will be of this orange yellow hue. The rest of the back or dorsal surface will be much as in the German race. Underneath the abdomen, except for a greater or less distance at the tip, will also be yellow, while the same color appears more or less strongly marked on the legs.


ITALIAN WORKER BEE.

The workers have longer lingulæ or tongues than the German race, and their tongues are a little more hairy. They are also more active, and less inclined to sting.

The queen has the entire base of her abdomen, and sometimes nearly the whole of it, orange yellow. The variation as to the amount of color is quite striking. Sometimes very dark queens are imported right from the Ligurian hills, yet all the workers will wear the badge of purity—the three golden bands.

The drones are quite variable. Sometimes the rings and patches of yellow will be very prominent, then again quite indistinct. But the under side of the body is always, so far as I have observed, mainly yellow.

Poultry Items.

Chicks hatched during September and October will furnish hens that will lay next fall, when eggs are scarce and high in price, and the surplus cockerels will bring fancy figures as broilers and roasters from January to April, says the Philadelphia Farm Journal, authority also for the following items:

No vegetable makes better succulent food for hens in winter than the beet when boiled or pulped in a root cutter.

When shipping dressed fowls be sure all the animal heat is driven from the carcasses before they are packed.

More money can be got out of cheap wheat by feeding it to hens than by any other manner of disposing of it that we are aware of.

Try crimson clover as a source of green food for fall, winter and spring. Where seasons are not very severe it grows all winter.

If houses are to be erected the work should be done in the early autumn before the soil inside of the inclosure becomes wet and cold.

Milk and wheat will help the young birds to make bone and flesh and their winter coat of feathers. The same diet is equally adapted to the old birds.

Buckwheat that has been beaten down by rains and is gritty and unfit for domestic use is just as good as ever for pigeons and poultry. Let them have it.

Broadcasting and Drilling Seed.

A year ago an experiment was tried at the Rhode Island agricultural station comparing broadcast and drill seeding. The same was repeated this year, dividing every plot, sowing the north half broadcast and the south half with an Empire grain drill, using the same amount of seed in each case. The broadcast oats came up first and gave a little better appearance all through the growing season, but at harvest showed an increase over the drilled oats of only thirty-seven pounds per acre.

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Local and Traveling
To represent our well-known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. WORK ALL THE YEAR. $100 per month to the right man. Apply quick, stating age.
L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Glosists and Seedsmen,
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E. D. SCHREADER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Horse Dentistry a Specialty.
All Calls receive Prompt Attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. In Probate Court, Special Term Sept. 18th, 1892. In the matter of the estate of Erdras Roux, deceased: On reading and filing the petition of Onezime Noel, administrator of the estate of Esdras Roux, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Monday the 10th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 18th day of September A. D. 1892.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate

Crookston Business College
and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.
DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.
TEACHERS:—Benj. A. Strawbridge, J. M. Latham and L. E. Gossman.
Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.
CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.

We are Selling Now
For fall use a nice line of HARNESS, Single or Double, heavy and light, at prices which will surprise you. We are making a leader on double heavy harness, and invite you to give us a call before purchasing. We have just received another car of Rushford Wagons the lightest running and best finished wagon made. We can show you something in PLOWS that no one else can, and if you are in need of one and will call and look at our line of goods we can convince you we have something you want.
Merit Wins.
And to that reason more than anything else, do we assign our large and daily increasing trade. The Yankee and Scandia Gang Plows and Sulkies can't be beat. We have a few Buggies left that we are selling cheap to close out.
Good Goods at Reasonable Prices,
and fair treatment to all is what we aim, and our motto is MERIT WINS—every time.
Larsen, Carpenter & Co.
Opera Block, - - Crookston, Minn.

Great Reduction Sale!
Of White Goods, Embroideries, Challies,
AND
All Summer Goods!
FOR THE
NEXT TWO WEEKS.
Also bargains in Boots and Shoes and Groceries of all kinds.
If you have Wool, Shake Root, Eggs or Butter we will allow you the highest market pric in trade.
[OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Crookston, Minn.] A. STURE.

TRY PEAKE,
THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,
FOR BARGAINS.

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Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜
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NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.
I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the
LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,
Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable
Try My New Mill!

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ALL OF THE LEADING
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Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

State.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Congressional.

Congressman 7th District—
HENRY FEIG,
of Kandiyohi County.

County.

Auditor.—W. A. LANCTOT,
Of Crookston.

Treasurer.—LEWIS LOHN,
Of Fosston.

Register of Deeds.—NIC NELSON,
Of Norden Township.

Attorney.—IRA C. RICHARDSON,
Of Thief River Falls.

Sheriff.—JAS. M. BAIN,
Of Fisher.

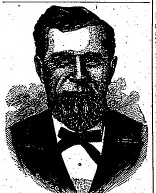
Judge of Probate.—
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Of Crookston.

Supt. of schools.—V. D. CARRUTH,
Of Crookston.

Surveyor.—GEORGE RALPH,
Of Crookston.

Coroner.—GEORGE HOLT,
Of Crookston.

Court Commissioner,
G. H. PALMER,
Crookston.



KNUTE NELSON,
Republican Candidate for Governor.

GRAND MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, aroused by the statement that the democratic national committee was distributing as a campaign document part of his article on "Labor and Protection" in the North American Review, has come out with a letter in which he emphatically denies any championship of the democratic party, which he denounces as the foe of labor, and incidentally pays his respects to Chairman Harrity and Gov. Pattison.

Mr. Powderly denounces Harrity as defeating the will of the people of Pennsylvania by opposing the constitutional convention. "It was Mr. Harrity," he says, "who framed that part of the democratic platform of 1891 which sidetracked a constitutional convention for everything except a change in the ballot numbering clause."

Mr. Powderly continues:

"Had this constitutional convention been held the people of this state would have been in a position to dethrone the imperial Reading combine, which dictates against organizations of workmen and organizes an insurance scheme for the purpose of robbing its employes. It deprives them of their rights as American citizens. It is an enemy to American labor, and on top of all of them it is supported and upheld by the chairman of the democratic national committee, who now attempts to make use of my words to help the cause that he is interested in and which he would have people believe to be friendly to American labor. In my North American Review articles I have not discussed the merits of protection; one phase of it alone is referred to, and in saying that it does not adequately protect the American workingman I state a state a truth which can in no way aid a party which dare not avow itself in favor of free trade—the opposite of protection."

LEGISLATIVE NOMINEES.

Last week the JOURNAL gave a short sketch of one of the legislative nominees on the republican ticket, Hon. Halvor Steenerson, showing him to be one of the leading lawyers of the Northwest. His running mates, Peter Ramstad and L. E. Nordby, of Norman county, though not lawyers, are equally good men. Mr. Ramstad was born in Norway in 1851 and came to America in 1865. In May, 1880, he came to Norman county where he has since resided. He is a farmer, owning and cultivating one of the best farms in the county, and he is thoroughly acquainted with all of the questions that affect the interests of the farmers. While he is not in any sense one of those political farmers who farm with their mouth for self aggrandizment only, he is a man of good sound practical common sense backed by a liberal education that would enable him, should he be elected, to work for the best interests of his constituents one and all. The writer has known Mr. Ramstad for twelve years and has always found him perfectly square and reliable in every particular.

L. E. Nordby was born in Norway and came to America in his youth. He has been identified with this country since its settlement, a part of which time he lived at Lake Park, in Becker county, and a part of the time in Norman county. He was for a time a wheat buyer and knows all about the true-inwardness of that business, and later on he was a postal clerk on the railroad. As a business man he is bright and capable, and should he be elected his voice and vote would always be found on the side of the people. He is a perfectly safe man to tie to.

Thus the republican ticket will be seen to be made up right—composed of a lawyer, a farmer and a business man, and all thorough-going business men, competent, upright, and alive to the requirements of the hour—men who, if elected, will be a credit to their constituents and to themselves.

W. W. ERWIN, according to the Duluth News, predicts the election of Knute Nelson by a majority of 30,000. The News says: "Mr Erwin was called upon by a News representative, who began his interview with the common everyday remark, "How's politics?" The great lawyer looked at the reporter a few seconds without saying anything, just to get a "good ready," and then began to express himself in slow, measured tones so natural to him. As he warmed up to his subject, his flow of language became more rapid and eloquent. He went back into ancient history to gather instances to prove his statement that the people's party has broken away from the principles that made the Alliance party what it was, the party of individual liberty. Plato and Zenophon had peculiar ideas as to the ideal state. Their government was upon an island. They advocated the exposure of infants and the killing of the old and weak. They utilized the strong for the sole purpose of building up a great state, to which everything, even the individuality of man was subordinated. That is just what the Populists are doing today. They would have the state monopolize everything. Not until the coming of Christ, who was the great advocate of personal liberty, was the human race put upon the right track, and now the Populists would turn their faces towards Macedon and their backs towards the hills of Judea. Mr. Erwin thinks the members of the old alliance party, which has temporarily disbanded, will support Knute Nelson for governor, and he places his plurality over Lawler at 30,000. "They will vote with the party whose traditions have been on the side of liberty, and while they are in favor of reform, prefer to vote for a man whom the republicans were constrained to nominate because of his bold stand against excessive protection, rather than to cast their lot with a party that is all at sea on the tariff question.

GEN. FIELD, the people's party candidate for vice-president, after traveling through the southern states, has come to the conclusion that there is no hope for his party down there unless they can have federal supervision of the polls—just exactly what the republicans have advocated in the passage of the so-called "force" bill. He is convinced that the democrats will always control the south unless a measure is passed which will allow a free ballot and a fair count. Read what he says on this subject:

"I am decidedly in favor of the appointment of federal supervisors at each polling place and the placing there, if necessary, of United States marshals. We are in this fight to get a full and fair count, and it is evidently not the intention to give us a fair showing. For this reason we have decided to appeal to the national government to protect our rights as voters through the medium of federal supervisors and marshals. In Arkansas, for instance, we were refused judges at the elections and the same policy is likely to prevail in other southern states. It is for this reason that we invoke the power of the federal government. Our boasted liberties will soon be valueless unless we can guarantee protection to the humblest voter in the fact that his vote will be properly received and properly counted.

ON another page will be found a sample of one of the ballots which will be used at the coming election. There will be two ballots used this fall—one will be printed on white paper and contain the names of the candidates for national and state offices. The other—which is the one we give—shall be printed on blue paper and contains the names of the candidates for congressional, legislative, judicial and county offices.

When a voter goes into a polling place he will be handed these two ballots—one white and one blue—and he will then go into one of the booths or compartments and proceed to mark his ballots by putting an x after the name of each candidate he wishes to vote for, in the little square space shown on the right hand side of the ballot.

He will have a choice of candidates representing three parties, the republican, democratic and people's party, and should he not be suited with any of these he will find a blank line opposite the name of each office to be filled, and he can there write the name of any person he pleases. In the case of an office to be filled by one person, should the voter place a mark opposite the names of two candidates for the same office, it will invalidate his vote for that office only. As there are three representatives to be elected to the legislature, and there are nine candidates, the voter must be careful and place an x opposite only three candidates for the legislature. After the voter has properly marked his ballots he will fold them up, give them to the judge of election and leave the polling place.

Voters should study these ballots, so that he may become familiar with them and know just what to do when he is handed his ballots to mark on election.

The candidates for county commissioners in the districts have all been put on the ballot shown in the JOURNAL, but the regular ballots to be voted will have only the candidates to be voted for in each district.

The sample ballot shown in the JOURNAL is the regulation size and form prescribed by law.

TERENCE V. POWDERLY, the master workman of the labor organization of the country, has always affiliated with the democrats, and his position this year has been problematical. He states that he is not in sympathy with the democratic party, as it is now on record, in this campaign as the foe of labor.

Thirteen Towns: The nomination of our esteemed and popular townsman, Lewis Lohn for the office of county treasurer by the Republican county convention, is received with universal favor by the people of this city. While Mr. Lohn was no active aspirant for the nomination, but was picked up for his well known worth and ability, he is nevertheless well equipped for the requirements of the office, and would make a conscientious and model official, all of which is equally true of our respected citizen Ed. Barness, who received the nomination for county commissioner at the hands of the same convention. In both instances the office purely sought the man, and both will undoubtedly receive the almost unanimous vote of this section of the county.

A Well-Fed People.

Americans—United States Americans at least—are the best-fed people on earth. Some nations cook well, but get little to cook. Others have a rude profusion of food, but spoil it in the cooking. The United States is the one country producing in its own borders about everything edible, and at the same time having millions of excellent cooks. The Thanksgiving dinner of the New Englander, the Christmas dinner of the Southerner, the every day profusion of the Westerner, are equalled in no other country of the world. The United States is the country of people who live well at home—and they want to live just the same when abroad. So our hotels are the wonder of all foreigners for their cuisine, and so the Burlington Route, traversing ten states which are the supply house of the nation, spreads before its patrons, in its peerless dining cars, meals embracing every known substantial and delicacy, served in the highest style of culinary art. If you wish to be well fed while traveling, of course you insist on your home agent giving you tickets via the Burlington route, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Over 85,000 Old Vets in Line.

The 26th Annual National Encampment, which convened in Washington on Monday, Sept. 19th, will pass into history as the biggest event of the kind ever beheld. Of course it is impossible to say just how many men took part in the great parade on Tuesday, the 20th ult., but the best judgment of those who are used to computing such things, agree that there were 85,000 in the parade. Several attempts were made to count and in this way over 85,000 was the result. The parade commenced at 9 o'clock a. m., marching in company front, two columns wide from the capitol up Pennsylvania avenue as far as Washington circle, a distance of twenty-two blocks, and the last company passed the reviewing stand at 6:30 p. m. Up until Wednesday morning pleasant weather was the rule, but on Wednesday morning it set in to rain and continued rainy for the balance of the week to the great discomfiture of the thousands who were in attendance, which caused hundreds to return to their homes who had intended to make a week of it. The citizens of Washington evidently laid themselves out to provide entertainment for the old boys in blue, and right well did they discharge their duties, as the boys seemed to enjoy themselves to the fullest. Every state in the Union was well represented, though, of course, those most remote not so well as those adjacent. It is said that Washington never saw so big a crowd before, not even on inauguration days, but she handled the crowd well and used them very hospitably, and the boys voted it the best time they ever saw. Among other places of interest it was our privilege to visit the soldiers' home, which is an elegant institution and shows that a generous government intends to do justice by the survivors of the noble army that stood like a bulwark about the nation during the storm of war against which the hosts of treason beat in vain. The next meeting of the National Encampment is to be at Indianapolis, but it is hardly probable that so many will be present as upon this occasion as a peculiar interest seems to hang about the capital of the Nation, peculiarly attractive to the old vets.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Is Now An Assured Fact As The Contract Has Been Let.

At their meeting this week the board of county commissioners opened the bids for the new jail and awarded the contract for the brickwork to Wm. Erdmann for $13,975. The work of excavation for the cellar was commended this morning and Mr. Erdmann says he will have his part of the work done before extreme cold weather sets in. The Diebold Safe and Lock Company are to put in the cells and such work for the sum of $4,790, and W. F. Porter & Co. will put in the steam heating apparatus for the sum of $2,090. When completed Polk County will have as complete a jail structure as can be found in the state.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS,

To be voted upon at the next General Election. Published in persuance of Chapter 157, General Laws of 1887

WHEREAS, it is made the duty by law of the Attorney General to prepare a synopsis of all amendments proposed to the constitution, notice is hereby given that the following amendments are submitted to the voters of the state of Minnesota, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year 1892:

FIRST—An act proposing to amend Section 33 of Article four, (4) to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, prohibiting special legislation.

The following amendment to Section 33 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed, which section when so amended shall read as follows:

SEC. 33. In all cases when a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject. The legislature shall pass no local or special law regulating the affairs of, or incorporating, erecting or changing the lines of any county, city, village, township, ward or school district, or creating the offices or prescribing the powers and duties of the officers of, or fixing or relating to the compensation, salary or fees of the same, or the mode of election or appointment thereto; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, vacating or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys, remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; regulating the powers, duties and practice of justices of the peace, magistrates and constables; changing the names of persons, places, lakes or rivers; for opening and conducting of elections or fixing or changing the places of voting; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; changing the law of descent or succession; conferring rights upon minors, declaring any named person of age, giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds, or affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability; locating or changing county seats; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes; exempting property from taxation, or regulating the rate of interest on money; creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever, or authorizing public taxation for a private purpose. Provided, however, That the inhibitions of local or special laws in this section shall not be construed to prevent the passage of general laws on any of the subjects enumerated.

The legislature may repeal any existing special or local law, but shall not amend, extend or modify any of the same.

The ballots to be used in voting upon said amendment shall have printed thereon:

"Amendment to Article Four (4) of the Constitution to prohibit special legislation."	YES	
	NO	

And each voter shall vote upon by placing a cross (X) opposite "yes," if he desires to vote in the affirmative, and opposite the word "no," if he desires to vote in the negative.

SECOND—The following amendment to Section three (3) of Article nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of said State for their approval or rejection, that is to say, to add at the end of said section the following words:

"And their may be levied and collected annually a tax upon the gross earnings in this State of all railroads, sleeping, parlor and drawing room car companies, or owners whose cars run in or into this State; on all telegraph and telephone campanies, or owners, whose lines are in or extend into this State; on all express companies, or owners, doing business in this State; on all foreign insurance companies doing business in this State; on all domestic insurance companies of this State, or on either or any of such companies. Or in lieu of such tax on the gross earnings of such companies, or either or any of them, an annual license fee or tax imposed on them, or either or any of them, but no tax upon the gross earnings of any carporation shall be construed to prevent the taxation by law of any real estate owned by said corporation not used in the business of the same. And there may be levied and collected in lieu of other taxation on mining properry, a specific tax upon the product of all mines in this State, and no such tax shall be construed to prevent the taxation by law of any real estate belonging to the owners of such mine not used in the business of mining or in connection therewith."

Section three (3) of Article nine (9) of the State Constitution which it is proposed to amend as above, now reads as follows:

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money; but public burying grounds, public school houses, public hospitals academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property used for religious purposes, and houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, shall, by general laws be exempt from taxation.

Ballots used in voting upon said section shall have printed thereon "Amendment to Section three (3) of Article nine (9) of the constitution providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies and other companies: YES—NO," and the voters in voting upon such amendment shall erase, mark across or scratch out one (1) of said words "yes" or "no." If he desires to vote in the affirmative he shall scratch out the word "no." If he desires to vote in the negative, he shall scratch out the word "yes,"

EXPLANATION

It will be seen that the matter of voting upon these two proposed amendments is entirely different. The reason for this is that the first amendment was proposed under an act of the legislature passed prior to the general election law of 1891, and is to be voted upon subject to the provisions of said general election law. But the second proposed amendment is submitted under an act of the legislature passed after the general election law of 1891, and in terms provides how it shall be voted upon, and as above indicated.

The object of the first proposed amendment is to restrict special legislation.

The object of the second proposed amendment is to regulate the taxation of railroads, sleeping, drawing room and parlor car companies, telegraph and telephone companies, express and insurance companies, by taxing the gross earnings or by a licensed fee; and authorizing a specific tax on mining property,

MOSES E CLAPP.
July 7 1892 Attorney General.
[25-27]

Fall Plowing.

Whether soil intended for spring crops will be sufficiently benefited by fall plowing to pay for so doing will depend entirely on the character of the soil. No rule can be laid down that will apply in all cases, nor as to whether deep or shallow plowing will be best adapted to the soil of different fields. In these particulars each farmer must determine for himself, and from his observation on the effect of deep or shallow plowing on soils similar to his own. Stiff clay soils will be benefited by late fall plowing from the freezing and thawing of the exposed rough surfaces, which will put them into a better condition to be well pulverized by the spring cultivation. A sandy soil is not likely to be benefited by much plowing or by deep cultivation, and no soil of any description should be plowed deeply, either in the fall or spring, if the result is the turning up to the surface of portions of a poor subsoil to be cultivated. Level lands will generally be benefited by fall plowing as an aid in changing the inert plant food they may contain into soluble forms, and by covering up and incorporating stubble and vegetable refuse in the soil.

The Angora Goat Industry.

The late Colonel Richard Peters, of Atlanta, was one of the original and most zealous breeders of Angora goats from valuable imported stock. It seems that there is need of new importations to improve the present breeds, and the government is now working up some kind of a plan to secure fresh importations from Turkey. The Pacific coast and Texas have the largest flocks, that of Farmer Bailey, of San José, Cal., comprising 9,000 common and 1,000 full blooded animals. Thirty states and all the territories have an interest in the Angora goat industry, and 600,000 pounds of hair a year are said to be clipped and sold to the Pullman Car company for making plush covers to their seats.—Southern Cultivator.

Read—and Then Vote.

The policy of reciprocity is an excellent illustration of Republican free trade, it being really the conditional free listing of articles in which, according to protection principles, there should be free trade. When you want genuine, profitable, American free trade you have to come to the Republican party to get it. If you want to aggrandize the British empire at the expense of the United States, vote the Democratic ticket.—Sioux City (Ia.) Journal.

CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

A Coming Address to His Fellow Democrats on the Issues of the Day.

A correspondent sends the following as an advance copy of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance:

FELLOW DEMOCRATS—
As your presidential candidate for eighteen ninety-two,
To the Democratic platform my allegiance I renew,
And congratulate the party on the declaration made
In favor of my theory of absolute free trade.
To protect a growing industry I see with great delight
We have in this free country no constitutional right.
And when I am elected, of which there is no doubt,
This tariff for protection will be knocked completely out.
Then wool and all its products from tariff taxes free,
We will raise our revenue from coffee and from tea.
As Democrats we mourn that great McKinley sin,
Of trying to keep out the plates of English tin;
And we will take the duty from all the iron ore,
And welcome every product that comes from foreign shore.
Our workingmen may growl. I think I hear you say,
For fear our glorious plan will soon reduce their pay;
But we must urge our organs to raise the hue and cry,
Of how very cheap our workingmen will buy.
As for reciprocity, inspired by Mr. Blaine,
Under such a banner no Democrat can train.
Our organs will denounce it as a humbug and a fraud,
A law that will repeal it all Democrats may laud.
The clause about the currency I heartily approve,
Let us once get back in the good old fashioned groove
Of which our party fathers so fondly still relate
When all the banks of issue were chartered by the state,
And money was as plenty as the sands upon the shore
And a counterfeit detector was kept in every store.
To regulate election by law we must oppose
As long as such a law will tread upon the toes
Of our Democratic friends, who majorities denote
If they can only count and calculate the vote,
For the tail end of the ticket all Democrats may shout,
If victory crowns our canvass, we'll turn the rascals out.
For Stevenson made a record that he never cared a straw
For any such a humbug as a civil service law.
Our party once in power, the record we will fill
With economic vetoes of every pension bill.
And if a great deficiency we're called upon to face
A tax on private incomes the Democrats will place,
And abolish every measure which to our mind appears
To have ruined this great land for more than thirty years.
Then rally round the flag for Cleveland and reform,
And when we hear the news on the bright November morn
May it bring us victory in answer to our prayer,
And Cleveland be restored to the presidential chair.

—Philadelphia Press.

HE IS NOT A DEMOCRAT.

Mr. D'Auby Tells Why in Twelve Good Reasons.

Here are a dozen reasons why I am not a Democrat:

First—Because the man that shot Lincoln was a Democrat.

Second—Because the Confederate constitution was written by Democrats.

Third—Because all free traders are Democrats.

Fourth—Because federal elections must be subject to federal laws.

Fifth—Because a strong central government is essential to a more perfect union.

Sixth—Because Democracy always fears the result of honest elections.

Seventh—Because with Democracy the constitution of the state is first and the constitution of the Union last.

Eighth—Because Democracy is divided as to its own cardinal principles.

Ninth—Because Democracy shows its own incompetency to govern in states where it has full control.

Tenth—Because Democracy kept in slavery 3,000,000 workingmen and today poses as their friend.

Eleventh—Because Democracy shows such a disregard for the rights of the people after election and manifests such deep concern in their welfare before it.

Twelfth—Because Democracy rejoices over bad crops, strikes, reductions of wages, failures of banks and individuals, and deplores and grieves over Commissioner Peck's report showing an increase in wages. L. J. D'AUBY.
—Exchange.

What Free Trade Would Do.

Free trade would encourage the foreign shop and discourage the American shop; it would increase the demand for workingmen abroad and diminish the demand for workingmen at home; it would give employment to those on the other side of the Atlantic and take employment away from those on this side; it would increase the spindles in foreign factories and diminish them in our own; it would build fires in their furnaces and extinguish them in ours.—Governor McKinley at Buffalo.

A SPECIAL SALE OF

Cloaks and Jackets

—FOR THE—

NEXT TWO WEEKS.

Ladies', Misses and children's } CLOAKS AND JACKETS.

Below Regular Prices.

Ladies' fur trimmed Jackets	from $5.75 up
Misses fur trimmed Jackets	from 5.50 up
children's cloaks	from 2.00 up

LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,

Opera House Department Store.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of a Regular Meeting and an Adjourned Meeting.

An Ordinance Passed Relating to the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Company.

John Wilcox Awarded the Contract for Grading Second Street.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall Tuesday evening September 27th 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present—Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Walker, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen absent—Austin, McGlogan.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the assessment roll for the grading of Second street.

Alderman Childs offered the following ordinance which was seconded by Alderman Anderson.

An ordinance regulating the location and management of slaughter houses within the limits of the City of Crookston:

The city council of the City of Crookston do ordain:

Sec. I. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to maintain, use or operate within one half mile from any dwelling house or place of business in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and within the platted portion of the 5th ward of the City of Crookston, any slaughter house or building used for the purpose of killing or dressing any cattle, sheep, swine or other animal or animals.

Sec. II. It shall be the duty of all persons, firms or corporations, maintaining, using or operating any building within the corporate limits of the City of Crookston as a slaughter house or place in which to kill or dress any cattle, sheep, swine or other animal or animals, to keep said building and the premises surrounding the same free from offal, filth or nauseous substance, or any substance likely to be dangerous to the public health or comfort.

Sec. III. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than one or more than one hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution and in default in the payment of such fine may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

Sec. IV. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in so much and to such extent as they may conflict or be inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. V. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Aldermen voting in affirmative, Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Walker, Watts, Cromb. Passed this 27th day of Sept. 1892.

Negatives. None.

Passed this 27th day of September, 1892.

JOHN CROMB.
President of Council,

Approved the 27th day of Sept. 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Mayor.
Attest E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

The City Attorney reported on the matter of the ward funds at the court house and stated that the engineer was at work upon a complete map of the city and then the matter could be remedied.

Report of the committee upon the N. P. Ry. crossings read.

On motion the president appointed a committee consisting of Aldermen Anderson and Morrissey to work in connection with the other members of the committee and meet the officials of the N. P. Ry. and have the matter before the council at the meeting tomorrow night.

Moved by Alderman Morrissey seconded by Alderman Jennings that when we adjourn it be to meet tomorrow evening Sept. 28th. Carried.

On motion the papers relating to the matter were referred to the committee with instructions to report on the 28th.

Alderman Watts offered the following ordinance which was seconded by Alderman Anderson:—

The City Council of the City of Crookston do ordain as follows:

Sec. I. That the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Company, a corporation organized and doing business in Crookston Minnesota is hereby granted permission and authority, so far as the city council have a right to give the same, to maintain gas works and manufacture gas within said city, and lay gas mains and pipes and erect necessary posts and fixtures, under and above the surface of the streets and alleys within the limits of the said City of Crookston and to make all necessary excavations for the same and for the repair thereof, provided: that the same is commenced before July 1st, A. D. 1893 and is done so as to interfere as little as practicable with the use of streets and alleys and all excavations so protected as to prevent accidents and kept open no longer than necessary, and when completed that streets and alleys shall be put by said company in as good condition as they were in before ground was broken.

Sec. II. In case any person shall recover any sum against the City of Crookston for damages occasioned by the negligence of said company or their agents or assigns in any of the matters it is authorized to do by this ordinance and defense shall have been duly tendered by said city and said company allowed to defend the action in which such damages are obtained then said company or its assigns shall pay such judgment and hold the City of Crookston harmless from the same.

Seb. III. The said, the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Company or their assigns shall not charge more than the sum of two dollars ($2.00) per thousand feet of gas funished to private persons in the City of Crookston nor more than one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1.75) per thousand feet of gas furnished to the City of Crookston for such amount of gas, if any, it may contract to take from said company.

Sec. IV. Within thirty days after the passage of this ordinance the said, the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Company may file with the city clerk of the City of Crookston their acceptance hereof duly acknowledge and after the filing of such acceptance this ordinance shall have the effect of a contract between the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Company and the City of Crookston as to the matters stated in this ordinance. Provided that the Crookston Gas Light and Heating Company shall not acquire any right or permission or privilege until it has filed acceptance as aforesaid with the city clerk of said City and also filed with him a bond approved by the city council of said City of Crookston in the sum of five thousand (5000.00) dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of the provisions of the foregoing ordinance to be by it performed.

This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication and acceptance.

Aldermen voting in affirmative, Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Watts, Walker, Cromb.

Negative, none.

Aldermen not voting, Childs, Morrissey, Marlette.

Approved Sept. 27th, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Mayor.

Passed Sept. 27th, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of Council.

Bids for grading Second street were opened.

Bids received from John R. McKinnon and John Wilcox.

On motion the bids were referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Jennings, Jerome, Watts.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 27th day of September, 1892, Alderman Morrissey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Watts:

The city council of the city of Crookston do hereby resolve: That the Crookston Waterworks, Power and Light Company be and hereby is directed, authorized and ordered to construct and lay a line of water main, suitable for fire and domestic purposes, at the proper depth below the surface of the earth to insure against frost, in and along Fifth street in said city from the westerly terminus of the water main at present therein; thence westerly along said Fifth street to Pine street in said city, and the said company is further directed to place one hydrant at the corner of said Fifth and Pine streets.

And be it further resolved that from the time of laying said water main and the location of said hydrant ready for use, the city of Crookston will pay to said company, its successors or assigns the sum of $80 per year as rental for said hydrant, in the same manner and for the same period of time as controls in the case of other hydrants now in use in the city of Crookston, and said hydrant is to be used for the same purpose and in the same manner as are said other hydrants.

Provided nothing herein contained shall be held to in any manner affect the respective rights of the parties hereto under any contract or purported contract heretofore entered into with regard to water and light to be furnished the city of Crookston, nor shall the contents of this resolution be held to annul, revise, legalize or invalidate any such contract or purported contract.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrissey, Marlette, Walker, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 27th day of September, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 27th day of September, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Complaint was made concerning the blocking of woodland Ave. in Sampson's addition.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Jennings that the chief of police be instructed to notify parties who are obstructing Woodland Ave. in Sampson's addition to remove them from the streets of the city.

Aldermen voting in affirmative:—Jennings, Jerome, Morrissey, Marlette, Walker.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Cromb

Aldermen Aderson, Childs, Watts not voting.

Declared carried.

The city engineer recommended that Marcus Stoner be appointed as assist. city engineer. On motion same was granted.

Comptroller Walsh presented his estimate for the expenses for the coming year. On motion the report was referred back to the comptroller for further estimates.

Moved by Alderman Morrissey seconded by Alderman Watts that the amount of money now in the sewer fund be transferred to the credit of the per improvement fund. Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Wednesday evening Sept. 28th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by president Cromb.

Roll called.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen absent:—Childs, McGlogan and Walker.

The committee to whom was referred the bids of grading Second street reported in favor of letting it to John Wilcox. On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

Alderman Cromb offered the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey. Resolved:—That the grading of second street be awarded to John Wilcox in accordance with bid, upon filing with the city attorney a sufficient bond in the sum of $150.00 for the faithful performance of the work and his signing the necessary contract in accordance with plans and specification on file in the engineer's office. Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb and Watts.

Negative—None.

Motion declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Watts seconded by Alderman Morrisey that when we adjourn it be to meet on Friday evening Oct. 7th, 1892. Carried.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1892, it is moved by Alderman Watts and seconded by Alderman Morrisey.

Resolved: That the City of Crookston by its proper officers enter into a contract with the Duluth, Crookston and Northern railroad company, as follows: That the said railroad company in consideration of the agreements of said city, hereinafter mentioned, will, whenever required by the city council, construct crossings over its right of way in said city, and construct and maintain all sidewalks required by said city council, on and over its right of way therein. And construct and maintain at the proper level all culverts required to carry water under its grade and tracks, and forever maintain and keep a passage way fourteen feet wide under its track on the north side of the Red Lake river, upon what is known as Dobson land, and forever maintain and keep in good repair the approaches and the bridge on Central Avenue in said city over the railroad track of said railroad company as it is now constructed, and make crossing on Washington Avenue not less than forty feet wide and grade the approaches to said crossing so that the same shall not be greater grade than three and one half feet per hundred feet, and convey on demand to said city that portion of certain lots in Jerome's addition to Crookston that lie west of railroad crossing over Robert street as may be found necessary to widen the same. Said company shall also remove earth embankments now located on each side of its right of way where its track crosses town line road between 4th and 5th wards for a distance of 200 yards on each side of said crossing in such manner as to give an unobstructed view of trains passing along said portion of track.

And, in consideration of the foregoing, the said city grants and gives to the railroad company in perpetuity the right to cross all streets and alleys of said city on its line of railroad as the same is now constructed in and through said city, and use all such crossings to the extent that may be required for railroad purposes. And, that the city council of said city will vacate streets wholly used by said railroad company hereinafter described, to-wit. All of Maple street as the same is laid out and designated in the recorded plat of the townsite of Crookston on file in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county Minnesota. And Fourth street from the centre line of block number 31 in the townsite of Crookston to the center line running north and south of section 30 in township 150 range 46. And that part of Albert street in McDonald's addition to Crookston that is between McDonald's Avenue and Central Avenue in said McDonald's addition to Crookston, and allow said railroad company to use said streets and parts of streets so vacated for railroad purposes.

Dated September 29th, 1892.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Austin, Jennings, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative; Jerome.

Alderman Anderson not voting.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of council. Passed the 28th day of September 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of Council.

Approvedthis 28th day of September, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Mayor.
Attest E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 28th day of September 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman F. Anderson:

The city council of the city of Crookston does hereby resolve: That the proportionate amount of cost of constructing sewer heretofore ordered constructed along centre of Front street from a point where the same is intersected by Sixth street to Red Lake river where the same intersects said Front street to be paid by special assessment, that is, the cost of a two foot sewer over said territory is three hundred and fifty (350) dollars per linear foot, and be it resolved that aforesaid sum be the measure of said special assessment.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Austin, Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 28th day of Sept. 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 28th day of September, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Mayor.
Attest: E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

Moved by Aderman Watts seconded by Alderman Marlette that the president appoint a committee of three to look over the assessment lists for the ensuing year and report at the next meeting. Carried. President appointed as the committee Aldermen Watts, Morrisey and Austin.

On motion the president appointed Aldermen Jerome, Anderson, Morrisey as a committee of three to meet the supervisors of the town of Crookston and see if a new wagon road cannot be laid out to run into the city in Jerome's addition.

On motion the street commissioner was instructed to repair the sidewalk on Polk street at once.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

The Westover—Martin Case.

Judge Christianson's court was occupied for a goodly share of the time last week in settling with one of Jim Westover's hired men. It was a sort of a double-header—in which Westover had brought action against one Joseph Martin, alleging assault with intent to do great bodily injury to the aforesaid Jeems, and the man had trumped the trick with a similar action backed up by a bullet through his hat. It transpired that the said Martin, some four weeks since, engaged to work for Westover for six weeks for $45; worked four weeks and wanted to quit, but Jeems wouldn't have it so—refused to pay him a cent unless he worked out his time. During the discussion Westover showed a gun, whereupon Martin left the place, came up town and procuring an old rusty revolver, went back, found James at work in the hayfield and secured $2 and a promise of the balance soon. Mr. Westover, after Martin left, went to town and secured a warrant for Martin, and when he had reached a point north of Collins' stable on his homeward journey he was suddenly accosted by Martin with a request for his pay. In the controversy that followed, the revolver that Westover carried in some way exploded sending a ball through Martin's hat in close proximity to his skull, and Martin downed Mr. W. and held him there until they were separated, when Martin went for a warrant for James, and both were raked in and cared for. Martin's trial resulted in his discharge, the evidence failing to substantiate the charge that he had assaulted Westover with a loaded revolver, and in Westover's case the evidence went to show that he had acted in self-defense, so he was allowed to go free, and after paying the wages the man claimed to be due he departed for his farm and Martin left for Dakota.

August Gustafson, a young man about 25 years of age, who had been employed as a section hand on the Great Northern at Euclid, in attempting to board the train on Tuesday evening, fell and sustained severe injuries. He was picked up and brought to Crookston for surgical attention. Dr. Denniston, assisted by Dr. M. Watts amputated several smashed toes and found one leg badly fractured but have hopes of saving that. The young man's parents live in Kittson county and he had only the day before left the employ of the railroad company. The doctors are of the opinion that he will get along all right.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's pills.

If you want a good pair of shoes, call at A. Sture's.

Thomas Nesbit, of Mallory, has returned home after an absence of about four weeks. He was in Dakota to care for a sick nephew until the death of the young man and then went with the body to the old home in southern Minnesota.

The song service at the Congregational church last Sunday evening was a very enjoyable meeting. The solos by Miss Laner were particularly pleasing. She has a very sweet voice with a good deal of range to it and she sings clear and distinct.

Before and After.

When it is remembered that before the McKinley bill was enacted every ounce of this tin was made by the Tin trust in Wales at their own prices, the Democrat who will not admit that a manufacture of 8,000,000 pounds a quarter in this country, and its sale at the same price or less than the Welsh asked, is a vast economy as well as a stimulus to industry, must be deaf, dumb and blind to truth.—Seattle (Wash.) Press-Times.

How About the First Visitation?

It may be remarked, now that the approach of the cholera is charged to the McKinley law, that when the cholera came to the United States and swept the country the Walker revenue tariff was in force. Instead of a quarantine to keep the disease out of the country the president announced a day of fasting and prayer that the pestilence might cease, and it did—when cold weather came.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Fruits of Democratic Rule.

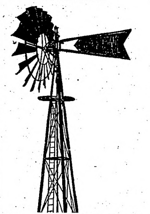
Gaze on the state of Tennessee, all who would observe the outcome of untrammelled Democratic rule. There is not enough room in the prisons for the convicts; they cannot be left to roam about and they cannot be protected at work except by a large and expensive body of soldiery. Could "negro domination" plunge Tennessee into worse depths of trouble?—Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot it a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit he fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

THE IMPERIAL



All Steel Windmill,
Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.

We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
ANTI-FREEZING
FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.

CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,
Broadway, near Robert St, Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Novenmber 14th, 1892, viz: Isaac N. Kingsland, Hd. 12583 for the N. E.¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S. Rathary, Torson T. Sveen, James Miller, Lorenzo Judson, all of Crookston, Minn.

25-301 HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

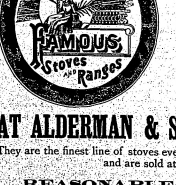
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—AT THE—
NEW YORK STORE
Next Saturday,
October 8th, 1892.

Look at These Prices:

36 inch English Cashmeres	17½c	100 dozen all wool Hose	19c
10-4 all wool Blankets	$2.50	8-4 Sheeting	17c
2 cases of Prints	4¾	Sanitary Flannels	15c
10-4 Blankets	75c	40 inch Plush Sacque	$7.95
Velvet Brussels Carpet	$1.35	Cotton Flannels	5½c
All wool Carpet	65c	2,000 yards crash	5c
36 inch Dress Flannels	19c	Plush Jackets	$4.79
Tricots	19c		

NEW YORK STORE,
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—



FAMOUS
BRAND
STOVE

AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.
They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at
REASONABLE PRICES.

TREASON CHARGED.

MEMBERS OF THE HOMESTEAD ADVISORY BOARD ARRESTED.

They Are Charged With an Attempt to Overthrow the Government of the State of Pennsylvania—More Arrests to Be Made.

HOMESTEAD, Oct. 1.—A great sensation was created here during the evening by the arrest for treason of a number of the members of the advisory committee of the Homestead strikers. Those arrested were Chairman Thomas J. C. Crawford, William Baird, George Reynolds, John Dierken and T. W. Brown. The arrests came like a thunderbolt to the strikers, they were so suddenly made and so unexpected. The prisoners were chatting at street corners when they were taken by the officers.

It was late in the afternoon when the warrants, based on the information of Chief Justice Paxson, reached Homestead and were placed in the hands of the officers to serve. They first caught Crawford and Dierken, who were hurried to the provost guard tents. The others were caught in quick succession before the strikers had time to realize what was happening. It was intended first to keep the prisoners all night and hunt for others, but through fear of an attempt at rescue they were taken to the city farm station, placed on the train, brought to Pittsburg at 11 o'clock and landed in jail.

MORE WARRANTS.

Advisory Board of the Carnegie Union Mills to Be Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—It was learned at noon that warrants have been issued by the Carnegie Steel company against the members of the strikers' advisory board at the Union mills, this city. The charge preferred is that of conspiracy and treason, None of the members of this board have heretofore been called upon to answer charges of violation of law in connection with the present strike. It is also stated that during the afternoon attorneys representing those of the Homestead advisory committee already under arrest on the charges of treason will make application before Chief Justice Paxon for bail. Six of the defendants are now under arrest. In all thirty-five warrants on this charge have been issued. Judge Paxon will also instruct the grand jury with reference to the treason charges, and will occupy the court of oyer and terminer when these cases come to trial. The question has already risen that should the defendants appeal the case to the state supreme court, would Judge Paxton again have the conduct of the cases when they came before that body?

Gave Bail.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 4.—George Reylands, John Durkin, William Gaches, David Lynch and Thomas J. Crawford, members of the Homestead advisory board, who were under arrest on the charge of treason, have given bail in $10,000 each for their appearance at court. The treason charges will be tried under the Kings jury system, which virtually allows the prosecution to make their own jury. Attorney Breck, for the prosecution, says that the advisory committee of the Union mills strikers will not be arrested on the charge of treason.

MINERS CONVICTED.

Rioters at the Cœur d'Alene Mines Sentenced to Imprisonment.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 30.—The trial of the Cœur d'Alene miners at Cœur d'Alene City on charges of conspiracy resulted in the conviction of four of the defendants and the acquittal of ten. Those convicted were George A. Pettibone, John Murphy, M. L. Devsne and G. Sinclair. The sentences were passed as follows: Pettibone, two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary; Devine and Sinclair, eighteen months each; Murphy, fifteen months. Pending an appeal the men were released on $4,000 bail each.

MADE A FLYING MILE.

Nancy Hanks Trots in 2:04 Flat, at Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 29.—The world's record for the light harness horse, either trotting or pacing, was lowered during the day when Nancy Hanks trotted the mile in 2:04. The 10,000 people who saw it sat breathless for a moment after the little mare passed under the wire and even Doble, always modest of speech, declared, when carried to the judge's stand on the shoulders of the crowd and called upon for a speech, that "he was hoarse and Nancy Hanks went so fast it took my breath away."

It was about 4:30 o'clock when the scrapers put the track on edge and Starting Judge Walker announced that Hanks would go to beat her record of 2:07 made over the regulation track at St. Paul. The clip was a terrible one. She was at the eighth in 15 1-2 seconds and at the full quarter in 31 seconds. The second, "an uphill quarter," was done in 31 3-4 seconds, the half being reached in 1:02. The excited crowd began to cheer, but at a word of admonition from the judge, lapsed into silence. This was only broken by murmured "ohs" when the third quarter was done in 29 3-4 seconds. Even her light hoof-beats sounded loud to the silenced crowd as Doble gathered her for the final effort. He touched her gently with the whip, gave two of those masterful lifts of his and the world's record for pace or trot was lowered 1 1-4 seconds and the record for regulation track 3 seconds.

A Permanent Station.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding says that while the matter is not fully determined it is practically settled that the federal quarantine station at Camp Low will be maintained as a quarantine station as long as there is any occasion for its use.

HE HAS BEEN MALIGNED.

The German Catholic Congress Expresses Sympathy with Cahensley.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—About 7,000 people crowded into Caledonia Park at the last meeting of the German Catholic congress. The programme commenced by the singing in German of the "Star Spangled Banner." Resolutions were then read by Dr. Faeber, of St. Louis, and adopted.

The first was congratulatory to the pope on his approaching fiftieth anniversary of consecration as bishop and in connection stated the demand for all American Catholics to make use of all proper means in their power to restore to the pope his temporal power.

The second expressed heartfelt sympathy with the Columbus celebration, calling upon all Catholics to participate in the religious and civic celebration on that occasion.

The third regarded school questions and demanded full freedom and liberty to parents to educate their children in parochial schools and called upon Catholics to join only such societies as they were allowed to by the church and to keep away from all secret societies.

The fourth recommended St. Raphael's collect and expressed sympathy with Cahensley, inasmuch as he had been maligned; that the society to which he belonged had nothing in view except the betterment of Catholics.

The fifth warned Catholics against the sensational sheets of the country.

The sixth embodied a protest against any attempt of curtailing our liberty in using our mother tongue, whilst at the same time we fully understand the importance and value of the English language as the language of our country.

One plank, protesting against the absolute closing of the world's fair on Sunday, was hotly debated and in the end was thrown out.

CAUSED A BAD WRECK.

Two Trains on the Northern Pacific Crash Together at Full Speed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—Passenger Train No. 7 of the Dakota express on the Northern Pacific road, which left St. Paul at 8 p. m., met Freight No. 58 from Staples about one mile west of Northtown Junction at 9:10 p. m., and the result was one man killed and six injured. The freight was two hours late, it is said, and was running fast to make up the lost time. The passenger train was also running at a high rate of speed. They came together just at a curve and there was only time for the engineers to reverse their levers when the shock came. The engines and tenders of both trains were smashed into kindling wood, and Fireman Bullman, of the passenger engine, was caught by his tender and horribly crushed about the body and almost cut in two. Engineer Carr escaped with serious injuries to his back and about the body. The engineer of the freight engine escaped with very slight injuries. The fireman was badly scalded. All the injured passengers were in the smoker. In front of this were two dead freight cars, which deadened the shock considerably, and doubtless it was due to these that there was not greater loss of life. As it was, the smoker crashed into and upon the dead cars and the passengers were roughly tumbled about, cut with broken glass and jammed against the seats. The freight train is a total wreck.

BLOODSHED LOOKED FOR.

Utes Committing Many Depredations Along the Colorado Line.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—Intelligence has been received that the Utes have crossed the Colorado state line and are commiting depredations. The telegram which conveyed this intelligence also stated that the settlers had become impatient and that bloodshed might be expected at any time inasmuch as great damage was being done and much game destroyed. The governor at once wired the agency at Unitah and also the department at Washington that unless the Indians were returned to their reservation he would not be responsible for their safety. These Indians have been on a marauding tour through the entire portion of the route. No collision has yet occurred, but a battle is hourly expected.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 3, 1892.

HOGS—Steady. $5.00@5.10.

CATTLE—Market slow Prime steers, $3.00@3.25; good steers, $2.40@3.00; prime cows, $1.90@2.20; good cows, $1.50@1.90; common to fair cows, 50c@1.70; light veal calves, $2.50@4.00; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $1.80@2.40; bulls, $1.00@1.50.

SHEEP—Market steady. Muttons, $3.00@3.80; lambs, $3.25@3.85; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.25; common and buck lambs, $2@$3.50

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 100; calves, 2; sheep, 250.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Oct. 3, 1892.

CATTLE—Strong, 10c higher.

HOGS—Strong 10c higher. Choice to prime heavy shipping hogs, $5.55@5.70; best assorted light, $5.60; good to choice mixed and packing $5.25@5.60; inferior light and rough packing, $4.95@5.20;

SHEEP—Strong, 10@15c higher.

Receipts: Cattle, 1,800; hogs, 21,000; sheep, 7,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, 73¾c; December, 75¾; May, 80⅞@81.

CORN—October, 43¾c; November, 44⅝c; December, 44⅝c; May, 47⅛c.

OATS—October, 30¾c; November, 31¾c; May, 35¼c.

PORK—October, $10.65; November, $10.75; January, $12.02½.

LARD—October, $8.12½; November, $7.40; January, $6.95.

SHORT RIBS—October, $10.10; January $6.27½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, 72⅝@¾c; December, 75⅜c; May, 80⅛.

CORN—October, 43⅝@¾c; November, 44¼c; December, 44⅛; May, 47⅛.

OATS—October, 31c; November, 32¼c; December, 32⅞c; May, 35⅝.

PORK—October, $11.87½c; November, 10.8⅞c; January, $11.97½c.

LARD—October, $8.20; November, $7.45; January, $6.97½.

SHORT RIBS—October, $10.15; November $6.90; January, $6.27½.

1892	OCTOBER.	1892				
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

FOREIGN.

Paderewski, the pianist, is critically ill with rheumatic fever in Paris.

The Hawaiian government has adopted a new tariff schedule to take the place of the tariff of 1878.

The cattle pest has spread to thirty-four farms in Meckleburg and is causing widespread mortality.

A society is said to exist in China whose object is the assassination of the emperor of that country.

The Tageblatt states that the German government has decided to have a world's fair in Berlin in 1897.

Mrs. Parnell, formerly Mrs. O'Shea, and widow of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, is reported to be seriously ill.

The British consul at Mozambique has reported to the foreign office the drowning of two Englishmen and five Germans at the mouth of the River Moma on July 9.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

A big Republican meeting will be held in Chicago during the world's fair dedicatory exercises.

Judge Frank A. Hooker has been nominated by the Michigan Republicans for chief justice of the supreme court.

The Republicans of the Second Wisconsin district have nominated Lucian B. Caswell, of Fort Atkinson, for congress.

Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall have decided to put an independent county ticket in the field at the coming election.

Marcellus Audier, of Port Washington, has been nominated for congress from the Fifth Wisconsin congressional district by the People's party.

Judge Lambert Tree, ex-United States minister to the Netherlands under Cleveland, will act as collector of moneys in Chicago and the West for the Democratic national committee.

Senator David B. Hill is preparing a number of speeches. He will speak in Albany some time next month, thence to Virginia, and will devote the last two weeks of the campaign to New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Edward S. Dann, the Buffalo (N. Y.) bank wrecker, killed himself to avoid trial.

At Rome, Ga., Lord Walter S. Beresford, alias Sidney Lascelles, the noted English forger, was sentenced to six years hard labor in the penitentiary.

The jury in the case of Burton C. Webster, of New York, charged with murdering Broker Charles Goodwin has returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. Webster was remanded for sentence.

The circuit court at Columbus, O., refused a new trial to P. J. Elliott, one of the Elliott brothers, publishers, one of whom is serving a life sentence and the other twenty years sentence for precipitating a shooting affray last year.

Mrs. James Pike, who lives across the river from Gallipolis, O., became incensed at a remark made by her neighbor, Charles Bippers, and taking a shot gun, went to his house and killed his two children who were playing in the front yard. She has been arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The international monetary congress will meet in Brussels on Nov. 22.

The "heresy" case of Professor Briggs will be tried publicly by the New York presbytery on Nov. 9.

Three men were killed and three seriously injured in a wreck on the Vandalia line near Greenville, Ills.

Minister Egan will be tendered a reception by the Irish-Americans of New York on his arrival from Chili.

Over a thousand head of cattle were burned to death and three persons fatally burned in a prairie fire in Idaho.

The estate of the late George William Curtis according to the will filed in the probate court, amounts to about $70,000.

A cloudburst visited Brunswick, Ga., Tuesday, damaging property $20,000. Many streets were inundated. Rain has fallen for twenty-two days.

At the annual school board election at Faribault, Minn., Saturday, the supporters of the "Faribault plan" were defeated by 200 votes. A heavy vote was polled.

Robert T. Lincoln, the United States minister to Great Britain, will sail for the United States this week on a short leave of absence. He will return with Mrs. Lincoln in November.

The postoffice department will place the new return postal card on sale early in October. Postmaster General Wanamaker has accepted two designs, one for domestic and one for foreign.

The Figaro publishes a letter from Cardinal Gibbons saying that what the young American nation admires most in Pope Leo is that the terms republic and democracy do not terrify him.

The Rome correspondent of The Catholic News has cabled that the pope has ordered the propaganda to carry out the necessary formalities for the erection of the diocese of Dallas, Tex., into an archbishopric.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

St. Paul dressed beef dealers have formed a combine.

Destructive forest fires are reported on the St. Cloud and Hinckley railway in Mille Lacs county.

Andrew C. Lee, a prominent farmer living near Moorhead, suicided last week. No cause known.

Several St. Paul warehouses were damaged by fire Tuesday of last week to the extent of $40,000.

The Minnesota woman's auxiliary of the world's fair, at a meeting in St. Paul, voted in favor of having the fair open on Sunday.

Several heavy damage suits have been filed against the City of St. Paul on account of the flood in West St. Paul last summer.

At Minneapolis last week Charles Baker, charged with stealing 95 cents from Emma Watson, was sentenced to three years at Stillwater.

The business portion of Bellingham was partially destroyed by fire. Every business house on both sides of Main street was destroyed, causing a loss of $55,000.

Since the opening of navigation 2,976 vessels have passed in and out of Duluth harbor, carrying on the average about 1,500 tons each, or nearly 5,000,000 tons of freight.

The miraculous window from the Catholic church at Canton has been removed by Bishop Cotter and taken to Winona for examination. The bishop believes the face is due to a flaw in the glass.

The South St. Paul distillery resumed active operations Monday. The concern has paid $320,000 to the internal revenue officers for September taxes. It uses 165,000 gallons of oil per month for fuel for its furnaces.

Minneapolis school children, to the number of about 20,000, enjoyed an outing at Lake Harriet and Minnehaha falls Friday. It was the first "Park Day" picnic and will hereafter be an annual holiday for the Minneapolis youth.

Maggie Deboe suicided at Stillwater last week. She was engaged to marry Fred Payette, who was killed by a falling log at Holyoke a day or two previous. On learning of his death she drowned herself in Lake St. Croix.

A horse owned by the Minnetonka Meat Supply company met with its death in a peculiar manner on Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, the other night. It was frightened at its shadow in the street, and rearing, fell back upon the curb dead.

G. R. Bell, a vagrant, was arrested at Winona for stealing billiard balls, and confined in the city lockup. During the evening he set fire to the woodwork of the lockup and only for the smoke attracting attention he would have been cremated.

The officers of the Minnesota State Fair association have about completed the financial account of the late fair, and state that there will be a good margin in the profit column despite the unfavorable weather that attended the last two days.

A gang of burglars was at work in St. Paul last week. The residence of A. B. Stickney was burglarized and $3,500 worth of jewelry and diamonds were secured, and Dr. Stone's residence was robbed of jewelry and clothes to the extent of $1,500.

At Lake Elmo, Stefan Zecha, 33 years old, shot Mary Mendling, his sweetheart, in the back of the neck, and then, after running a hundred yards, placed the revolver to his head and blew out his brains. He was jealously insane of the girl, and accused her of flirting with other men just before shooting her.

St. Paul was visited by a severe hail storm Saturday. For twenty minutes the hail poured down in an incessant stream, covering the streets to the depth of three inches. A number of runaways occurred and several persons were injured. The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning.

Jacob Kiewell's brewery at Fergus Falls, burned Thursday. The origin of the fire is not known, but it started in the boiler room and the men employed in the building had barely time to escape. Nothing was saved, even the account books being destroyed. Five hundred barrels of beer were in the vaults.

Mrs. Ed Hathaway, wife of a farmer near Kimball station, Stearns county, was fatally injured last week in a strange manner. She was in company with her husband, who placed a loaded shotgun in the baby carriage, which Mrs. Hathaway was wheeling. Through some cause the gun was discharged, striking Mrs. Hathaway in the abdomen.

Major E. H. Evans, an old and well known settler, died at his home at Garden City last week. He has been a resident of Garden City since 1856. Upon the outbreak of the Sioux war he was appointed major of volunteers and had charge of affairs on the frontier. He went South and bought a pack of bloodhounds to track the Indians. He was marshal of the day when the thirty-eight Indians were executed at Mankato in December, 1862.

C. N. Gibson, formerly an architect on the world's fair buildings in Chicago, has decided to go into the sheep raising industry in the vicinity of Little Falls. A few months ago he fell heir to half a million dollars. He has just closed a deal whereby he becomes the owner of about one thousand acres on the shores of Swan lake, a short distance from that city. He intends building a handsome residence and starting out with a first class sheep ranch. About $50,000 will be invested in the enterprise at the start.

THIRTEEN TOWNS

FAIR,

At Fosston, Minn.

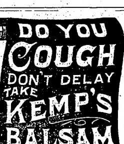
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th.

HORSE RACING,
BASE BALL,
ATHLETIC SPORTS,
SPEECH MAKING.

$2,000 IN PURSES AND PREMIUMS.

For Premium List and further particulars, write to
W. H. AVERILL,
Sec. 13 Towns Fair Association,
FOSSTON, MINN.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

S. L. COLLINS,

Proprietor of Main Street

Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. HASSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS—C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H. Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Sept. 29th, 1892.]
[Last publication Nov. 10th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of nine dollars ($9.00) which became due on the first day of October, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Daniel Bernard and Fannie Jane Bernard, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 3d day of October, A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained, was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 273, 274 and 275.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due; and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-eight and 13-100 dollars, ($48.13), and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen, (14) in Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county of Polk at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 24th day of September, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERRIG,
Attorney for mortgagee. 24-30

Ripans Tabules cure constipation

Ripans Tabules are always ready

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West		Station	East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m
FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m
ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m
GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Aug. 25, 1892.)
(Last publication Oct. 6, 1892.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) and interest on said sums from the 9th day of October, 1886, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frederick Bieler to Francis J. Detling, bearing date the 9th day of October, A. D. 1886, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 22 of mortgages, on page 96, which mortgage, together with the debt thereby secured, was duly assigned by said Francis J. Detling, mortgagee, to Joseph Z. Perron by written assignment, dated the 28th day of February, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of March, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 56 of mortgages, on page 119; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered one, (1) two, (2) and three, (3) in block numbered forty, (40) in Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, Polk county, Minnesota, according to the plat thereof on file in the Register of Deeds office in and for said County and State, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated August 20th, A. D. 1892.

JOSEPH Z. PERRON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
P. G. FALARDEAU,
Attorney for Assignee,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.
[19-25]

TALKS WITH A BRUSH

AN ECCENTRIC OLD EVANGELIST OF WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

Winter and Summer He Wanders Along the Roads Painting Scripture Texts on Bowlders—Nothing Deters Him—Passive When Violence Is Used.

Who is the mysterious paint brush evangelist of Westchester county? Up and down the beautiful hills and along the rugged, rocky roads of Westchester for mile after mile his work can be seen. The wayfarer cannot escape it. At every fresh turn in the road the painted words of warning confront him. Even the most ungodly sinner in all New York, after walking a mile from the little village of White Plains, would think he was surely on the rocky road to the New Jerusalem.

Up in Westchester they call the mysterious evangelist the "Scripture Slinger," and they say "he slings it powerful thick." So he does, and with discrimination rare, in paint of the hue of heaven's own blue, mixed in oil.

All along those rocky roads the fences are made of huge bowlders, out of which rough walls are made, separating the pastures and bounding the roadsides. Besides there are still other bowlders jutting out of the soil along the roadway. On these, and on the stone fences, the mysterious evangelist unfolds his warnings. He is a little man, but energetic. He is a silent man, except with his brush, made out of hairs plucked from the necks of oxen. With it he speaks. His only name is "George."

He marches, a Salvation Army of one man, carrying a bugle to announce his coming. His sandy mustache bristles, and the lines of his face show sixty years. There hangs upon his head an old straw hat, summer and winter, and on the hat is a broad ribbon, bearing the legend, "Jesus is mighty to save." A cane, carved with innumerable inscriptions, helps him over the hills as he marches on, carrying the battered handbag in which repose his restless brush, his pot of paint, his Bible and other little things, such as a comb and cake of soap. through the use of which he keeps himself only a seminomad. They say there is no vanity in him, nor any glass with a quicksilver back in that battered bag

As he marches he spies a rock, big and brown, half hidden behind a clump of weeds, and on which he left no message when last along that way. In a moment the weeds are uprooted, and kneeling by the rock he paints, letter by letter, "O-b-e-y t-h-e L-o-r-d." Then he marches on reading the Bible. On a smooth worn bowlder in the stone fence, he prints, "Repent! Believe! And sin no more." Across the road he leaves the warning, "You must repent or go to hell." A little farther on he kneels again, and under his brush grow the words, "The wages for sinners is hell-fire."

There are painted words, though, along the roads more worldly than the ones he leave there. One of them says, "Spend your Sundays at Manhattan beach." On finding this it is said he bowed his head a moment. Then in a deeper shade of blue than usual, mixed on the spot, he painted right alongside the words, "Where will you spend eternity?"

Many of the farmers up in Westchester take summer boarders, and on a big tree in the front yard each of them nails up a sign which reads: "Pleasant summer home. Board by the day or week." Across the road from such as these the paint brush says, "Think of that beautiful home above."

So the strange evangelist goes on, fighting the world with blue paint, measure for measure, and covering the surplus space with admonition, exhortation and advice.

To him all things are of the world worldly, and therefore he knows naught of politics.

This strange man sleeps by the roadside, in a stable or where he may, and for months eats only what is given him. Money is nothing to him. For a little while each year he works on the Sound View stock farm, owned by William A. Sammis, and it is then he pulls the hair from the necks of oxen and makes his stock of brushes. His paint is given him and he mixes it himself.

He has been told to stop the task of covering the rocks of Westchester with blue paint, but he keeps on. By his action he says, "Shall a man not make his fellow man reflect?"

Township trustees threaten and resolve in vain. The mottoes multiply. Assaults do not terrify him. Once he was met by two men near the Westchester fair grounds and commanded to stop painting a sentence he had begun. He turned his back to them and kept on without reply. When he had finished he began a new sentence. Then the men rushed at him and struck him down senseless with clubs. The unfinished sentence read:

"Forgive thine"——

—New York Advertiser.

What a Widow Is.

It was a Sunday school class, and the teacher believed in asking questions to see how clearly the scholars understood their lessons. The widow of Ham was the subject, and the teacher thought she would be quickly answered when she asked, "What is a widow?" There was a silence until she nodded to the small boy at her left and said, "You know what a widow is, don't you?" for she knew the boy's mother was one. "Yes'm," he answered; "it's a lady what takes in washing."—New York World.

A Dining Room Motto.

In the dining room of a quaint old house seen lately was the inscription over the fireplace in flowing illuminated text:

Work the jaws,
A silent pause,
Frequent hawhaws.

This was an exceedingly apt reminder of the value of slow eating and cheerfulness at table.—West Chester News.

The Division of Time.

At the poles, where all meridians converge, there can be no natural standard time, for it is every hour of the day at once; but the regulation of time at these singular points has not yet become a burning question. Were the system of time reckoning recommended by the prime meridian conference carried out in its entirety, the minutes indicated on all well regulated clock dials throughout the world would be the same at a given instant, but the hours would differ at each 15 degs. of longitude by steps of one, twenty-four standards encircling the globe. Thus, for example, at twenty-five minutes past noon of the prime (or rather the zero) meridian, clocks 90 degs. E. would show twenty-five minutes past 6 p. m. (18h. 25m.); those 90 degs. W., twenty-five minutes past 6 a. m. (6h. 25m.), and those at 180 degs., twenty-five minutes past midnight.

The zero meridian adopted by the prime meridian conference is that of Greenwich, and definite time standards based on hourly intervals from this starting line have been used since 1883 on the railways of North America. The continent is divided into strips of 15 degs. in width, in each of which a separate time standard prevails from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson bay. Atlantic time in the eastern province of Canada and in Newfoundland shows 8 a. m. at Greenwich noon; eastern time in the Atlantic states of the Union marks 7 a. m. at the same moment, while central, mountain and Pacific time indicate respectively 6, 5 and 4 a. m. The meridians which set the clocks across America are those of 60, 75, 90, 105 and 120 degs. W.—London Nature.

Commotions Produced by Electricity.

Many effects have been attributed to electrical commotions, but for some of these it would be hazardous to vouch. There are wells and springs which are thrown into a state of apparent ebullition on the approach of a storm. Fountains are said to pour out copious streams, even in times of drought, when Jupiter "media nimborum in nocte, corusca fulmina malitur dextra." Subterranean thunders have occasionally been heard preparatory to an aerial eruption. The sea has cast up volumes of water, as if volcanoes were exploding below. The ground has burst open, and floods of water have gushed forth from the sides of hills or from fissures in the rocks.

Taking another class of effects, cures have been performed by lightning; gouty men have been enabled to walk freely; epileptic persons have been healed; amaurosis has been removed and rheumatism dispelled by a flash. But one dare not look too closely into the subject of medical electricity, nor venture to recommend any one to tempt lightning in the hope of experiencing its curative powers, for its action is arbitrary and oftener than not hurtful. Three hundred persons were once struck in Charleston prison and clean robbed of their muscular strength.—Chambers' Journal.

Patti Sang for the Parrot.

In her castle at Craig-y-Nos Mme. Patti has a $6,000 parrot, which she cherishes and pets as if it were a child. One day there went to interview Patti a young man who had traveled long and far to view the beautiful Craig-y-Nos palace. "Mme. Patti will be here in a moment," said the door attendant.

Just then there was a rustle of skirts and Mme. Patti swept into a room adjoining. In a minute the most beautiful, birdlike notes rose upon the air, unmistakably from Patti's throat.

"She is singing to me," said the delighted listener to himself, "and she is too modest to come in and sing directly before me. She wants me to hear her as she sings at home. Oh, what joy to have this privilege!"

At this moment the heavy draperies were pulled aside and the attendant said:

"You may wait upon Mme. Patti now. She has been giving a short lesson to her parrot. She teaches him every day. This way, sir, if you please."—Chicago Post.

Won a Wife by His Skill.

Action was a Grecian painter of about the time of Alexander, and he won a wife by his great work. He painted a picture called "The Nuptials of Alexander and Roxane," which was exhibited at the Olympic games. It created such a stir that one of the judges cried in admiration, "I reserve crowns for the victorious athletes, but I give my daughter in marriage to the painter Action as a recompense for his picture." Action was one of the artists who excelled in the art of mixing his colors; he could not go to the nearest store and purchase them as artists do today.—Harper's Young People.

Lumber in Abundance.

The timber area of Washington is the most extensive in the United States, and combines a greater number of valuable commercial varieties than may be found anywhere else. The quantity of merchantable lumber standing in these forests from a conservative standpoint is estimated at 160,000,000,000 feet, sufficient to supply all the markets in America for untold years to come and yet send cargo after cargo into foreign lands.—Port Crescent Leader.

At Saint Cloud.

A beggar armed with a cornet stopped in front of a terrace on which a large number of persons were dining. One of their number asked him to give them a tune. The beggar humbly confessed that he could not play.

"What! You don't know how to play? Then what good is your instrument to you?"

With noble frankness, "It is only a threat!"—Gaulois.

Cheap Artificial Eggs.

James Storey, a Parsons (Kan.) inventor, claims that he has perfected an artificial egg equal to natural hen fruit in every respect. He coats his albuminous mixture with a shell so "true to life" as to defy detection. He says that he can make a carload a day at a cost of only three cents a dozen.—St. Louis Republic.

"FIREPROOF" MAIDEN LANE.

The Precious Metal District Almost Exempt from Big Conflagrations.

Maiden lane has been singularly free from destructive fires for many years, and there is a superstition among the jewelry and diamond merchants of that street that the lane will never succumb to flames or streams of water, and that the old rickety buildings lining it on both sides are pretty nearly "fireproof."

The records of the fire patrol, which go back to 1874, prove that in the last eighteen years 113 fires have taken place in that neighborhood, all of which were of little account. Those fires which affected jewelry establishments were the most insignificant of the lot, and their stock was never damaged by any fire.

This seems strange, for the reason that in the majority of houses occupied by jewelers numberless small and rickety rooms are used as smelting furnaces and workshops, with plenty of opportunities for creating heat and flames.

I talked with a number of merchants located in the precious metal district, between Broadway and William street, and all of them said they had never lost a cent by fire. One of the reasons for this happy state of affairs is their extreme cautiousness. They have watchmen constantly on the premises to guard against thieves, and these men are bound to look out for conflagrations likewise. Whenever there is the slightest cause for danger the thick doors of the safes are locked in a jiffy, and all hands in the building combine to remove that cause.

As one of the "Maiden laners" expressed himself, there is no inducement for fires either. All the wealth the jeweler's stock represents is kept in safes, the doors of which may be barred in an instant. Even if there was a firebug among that respectable class of merchants he would not dare set fire to his building in order to claim insurance on his stock, for such a thing would give him away in an instant. If a really destructive fire should occur in one of the large jewelry emporiums in the lane the safes would tumble down into the cellars, and the precious stock would be recovered as soon as they had cooled off.

And even if the safes were injured on their come down their contents would not necessarily be lost. We all remember the great fire in Bond street which destroyed a number of wholesale jewelry establishments. When the proprietors of those precious safes looked for them they were nowhere, only twisted and distorted fragments being found, but when they dug up the soil under the destroyed building, they turned up large chunks of precious ore that had once been watch chains, breastpins or wedding rings. The police were notified and formed a line all around the seat of the fire. Then a mining camp was established. A long gutter was run around two sides of the spot made vacant by the fire, a stream of water was led through these gutters, the earth was carefully washed and a fortune recovered, the proceeds of which were divided among the former occupants of the building according to the extent of their business.

Maiden lane is not the only down town street that of late years has been free from conflagrations, though no other has such a record to show as the lane.

Pearl, Williams, Beekman and Fulton streets were once notorious for big fires. That was in the times when the big paper warehouses and similar establishments made their headquarters there. The part of Maiden lane adjacent to the river still gives the fire department work from time to time. Oil and paint stores are mostly responsible for conflagrations in that vicinity.—New York Herald.

Dinners Must Be More Plain.

Physiological facts, no more than ill bred people, ought to be admitted into good society. There is one, however, that is of concern, since it seems to demand an important change in a long established precedent. The stomach of civilized man has shrunk to such an extent it appears something will have to be dropped from the menu. When meals were occasional, as now among savages, the elasticity of the stomach was capable of great deeds. In the days of fighting and knight errantry food was as precarious as now on the plains, and this created the stomach of the valiant trencher man on whose capacity the present orderly sequence of dinner was founded.

The passing away of the three and four bottle men has been remarked with the growth of the temperance movement and popularly ascribed to it. It is only recently that a side light has been thrown upon the real cause of their effacement. This is the insufficiency of what has come to be known as the tank. For a long time dinners of state have facetiously been held to be periods of gloom. It was the true word spoken in jest. It is now frankly admitted that the modern stomach is unable to wrestle with the procession of dishes at dinner.—New York Evening Sun.

Oppressed Nations Sing.

"Do you know that oppressed nations always sing?" asked J. W. Wurtenberg, of Boston, at the Tremont. "Victor Hugo makes such a statement somewhere, and I believe he is fully borne out by the facts. It is the periods of the greatest struggle for freedom and of the greatest tyranny that witness the birth of great musical composers. It was after the thirty years' war that the German choral was founded. Italy was in the throes of dissension, conflict and strife when Palestrina arose. Art, as represented by the paintings of the great masters, had been suppressed, and art in another form, that of music, took its place. I need not quote instances nearer at hand to prove the accuracy of my statements."—Chicago Herald.

A Contradiction of Terms.

"The popular impression is that some millionaires have more dollars than sense."

"How absurd, when there are 100 cents to every dollar!"—Kate Field's Washington.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

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FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

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The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables.

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.25	per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.10	" "
Fife	1.90	" "
Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	9.00	" ton.
Shorts	10.00	" "

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

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M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
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IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

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A word to the wise and money savers.

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THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods

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Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear.
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Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine.** Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

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—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—

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Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

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On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address; and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 62.
1 Northern 60.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

J. P. Foote was up at McIntosh last week a few days.

A Sture has put in a new plate glass window to replace the one destroyed by the storm last summer.

W. D. Pinkerton came over from Michigan City last week to look after his farming operations here.

Everybody calculates to visit the Fair at Fosston this week. A good time is announced to all who go.

Commencing next Sunday evening, service will be held at 7:30 in the evening at the Congregational church.

John O'Brien was observed on Saturday laying sidewalk in front of the plumbing establishment on Broadway.

Daily trains commenced running on the Fosston branch on Monday. This should be the case every day in the year.

Andrew J. O'Keefe and wife came over from Grand Forks on Saturday to spend the Sabbath with R. J. Montague and family.

U. S. Dist. Attorney Hay was in the city last week to prosecute a whiskey case before U. S. Commissioner, Judge Ives.

B. J. Duntley has bought an interest in the Queen City Laundry. Bert is A number 1 business man and will make a hustle for the work.

The M. E. church will be heated by steam. Men have been at work during the past week digging a cellar under the church to put in the apparatus.

Capt. Pat. Russell went out on a wild goose hunt last week accompanied by Bily Davis, Will Hoch, H. Bnrkhardt and Geo. Young. Cap shot nothing—not even his toe.

Ed. Gates has purchased the Board of Trade of R. B. Duntley and will continue business at the old stand. Billy Davis will still be found at his old place at the Board of Trade.

Wm. McManus was up from Duluth this week to observe the many improvements that have been going on in Crookston since he lived here. He has been making big money in iron stocks.

The enterprise of the Fosston people in getting up a fair deserves encouragement by a liberal patronage, and the JOURNAL hopes to see a big turnout from Crookston. Everybody go and enjoy a good time.

Great improvement is noticable on the Great Northern yard already, and the grading is only fairly commenced. When completed it will make a great change, not only in the yard itself, but also in the grade in and out of the city.

Mrs. R. J. Montague left for Rochester, Minn., Sunday evening. Mr. Montague accompanied her as far as Mankato, where he delivered an address Monday evening and has been speaking at different places in that section during the week.

Bob Leick has been having a severe time with felons—has had s'ten of 'em or such a matter in his fist and says he begins to have "that tired feeling." He bears up nobly under the infliction and will no doubt be on deck again at an early day.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs closes out her millsnery business this week and will soon leave for California where she goes to make her future home with a wealthy brother there. Her many friends here will regret to see her go and will unite with the JOURNAL in bidding her a heatry God speed and a safe journey.

The new Fournet block is rapidly approaching completion. The flats are nearly ready for occupancy and the JOURNAL learns that Conductor Copeland, Frank Gravel and J. F. Creamer have spoken for quarters therein. The rooms are very elegatly fitted up with all of the modern improvements. This block will be among the finest in the city when completed.

P. L. Ramstad, the republican candidate for the legislature, was up from Norman county on Monday. Mr. Ramstad owns and works a large farm near Ada and has a fine lot of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep, which, he says, is the the most profitable property a farmer can keep in this country. Elsewhere he gives notice in this issue of a number that he offers for sale. Write him for terms at Ada, Norman county.

Rev. R. H. Battey tendered his resignation as pastor of the Congregational church, on Sunday last, requesting immediate action. Mr. Battey has been an indefatigable worker, and it would be hard to find a man who could do more good, hard, solid work for the church than he has. What action the church will take in the matter we are unable to say. Mr. Battey has made many warm friends in this city who will regret to see him go should the church decide that it is best to make the change.

Fur trimmed jackets at A. Sture's, only $6.50.

Everybody agrees that this is lovely weather.

All wool ingrain carpets, 57cts. at Fontaine & Anglim's.

Arne Higdem was over from the west-side on Thursday.

An apprentice wanted at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store.

Our $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 corsets for 72cts. at Fontaine & Anglim's.

A pleasant social hop was held at McKinnon's hall on Monday evening.

A 10-4 grey blanket will cost you only 69cts. at Fontaine & Anglim's.

You can buy a genuine lambskin biarritz glove for 59 cts. at Fontaine & Anglim's.

Quite a number of the residents of East Grand Forks were in the city on Tuesday.

Wm. Davidson, the manager of the Keystone farm, was doing business in the city Saturday.

I. U. Jennings will sell bedsteads for $2.25 until Oct. 15th, if you will bring this advertisement with you.

Do you want a good pair of blankets? If so, do not purchase before you have seen those at A. Sture's.

You can buy the new improved American sewing machine at I. U. Jennings' furniture store for thirty dollars.

Mrs. Chas. Stanton arrived last week from Salt Lake City for a visit with Mrs. C. E. Dampier and friends in the city.

Alderman J. E. Morrisey went up to Thief River Falls way for a big hunt on Monday. Expected to be gone several days.

Large stock of dry goods just received. Come in and look them over before you go elsewhere. Prices guaranteed. A. STURE.

Mayor McAdam, of East Grand Forks, has issued an order to the saloon keepers of that city to close their places of business at 11 o'clock p. m. each night.

N. W. Frame came up from Illinois last week to look after his interests in Polk county. He is well pleased with the improvements he notes in our city since his last visit.

You may never have such an opportunity again to purchase dry goods, clothing, carpets, boots and shoes, at sacrifice prices as you will have at A. Chabot's next Saturday.

Remember A. Chabot moves back to his former stand next Monday, and if you are in need of anything in his line, call next Saturday and you will get such bargains as you never heard of before.

Ladies, call at the fashionable millinery parlors of Veronneau & Adams and examine those pattern hats and their elegant stock of fall millinery. Opening days Friday and Saturday of this week.

The Wade—LeRoyle Comedy company will appear at the Grand opera house next Monday evening for a week's engagement. This company comes well recommended and our theatre-going people are promised a rare treat.

Do not wait for that statement of account, but if you are in arrears on subscription call and settle. Owing to the new partnership arrangement we are obliged to insist upon a settlement of all past due subscription accounts this fall.

Judge Benson was out to Mentor last Sunday and happened along just in time to help fight a terrible prairie fire which was sweeping over the country between Mentor and Grove Park. He reports that Louis Vallom's house, granary and stables were destroyed by the fire.

In the list of candidates nominated at the republican county convention, the name of G. H. Palmer for court commissioner, was inadvertently ommitted in the JOURNAL. It is the last nomination on the ticket but by no means the least. Mr. Palmer needs no introduction to the people of Polk county, and his election is assured.

Veronneau & Adams desire to call the attention of our lady readers to a nice new fall stock of millinery goods fresh from Chicago and eastern cities. All of the very latest novelties in stock and prices that cannot be duplicated in Crookston. We have no shop-worn goods to sell at cost but we are selling our new stock at prices as low as any in the city. Call and see us before you purchase, if you desire the latest styles at lowest figures. Our specialties this fall are the best goods at low prices.
VERONNEAU & ADAMS.

The centre wall between the stores formerly occupied by A. Chabot and J. E. O'Brien and Co., in the Fournet block, has been removed and the large, handsome apartment thus created will be occupied next Monday by A. Chabot, with his immense stock of dry goods. Mr. Chabot's motto is small profits and quick returns, and by square dealing he has built up his business until he has been forced to [illegible] his quarters in order to accommodate the trade.

THE RACES.

Secretary Wyatt Announces the Names of the Horses Entered For the Races.

A Long List of Flyers, that will Certainly be Here and Complete.

Don't Forget the Dates, Mon., Tues. and Wed., October 10, 11 and 12.

Announcement.

October 10, 11, and 12, 1892, has been set apart by the executive board of directors of the "No 1 hard racing circuit" for the fall meeting of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association of Crookston, Minn., to be held at Crookston. We expect to have the greatest trotting and pacing meeting the Crookston citizens have ever witnessed here. This association has left nothing undone to afford the public the highest type of amusement and all may attend and feel at home in their surroundings.

It is but little more than 18 months since this association was formed and today the grounds, stables, grand and judges stand and other accessories that are nearing completion are not excelled by those of any association in the Red River valley." Not only has this work been done in the short time mentioned, but work which had been done some twelve months ago had to be remodelled owing to the fact that it was not in accordance with the rules and regulations of the American Trotting Association of the United States and Canada. All this has cost thousands of dollars and unceasing toil. It has been done for the love of the noble horse and the grand sport racing affords when conducted and patronized by citizens and farmers who wish to promote the welfare of the people of Crookston and vicinity, by encouraging the farmer in his pursuits and to create a spirit of energy and enterprise among our citizens generally. We wish to bring the farmers together so that they may exchange ideas about matters concerning their interests.

We propose as soon as practicable to adopt a county fair in the interest of the farmer to assit him to display the product of the soil and exhibit his live stock and also to give the farmers wife an opportunity of displaying specimens of her handiwork and enjoying the amusement and recreation attainable on such an occasion. As yet we have been unable to give attention only to horse racing at these meetings owing to financial embarrassment, but in 1893 we feel confident that we will hold a county Fair.

At this time and while the work is nearing completion we are arranging for a meeting of trotting and pacing stock which not only be a credit to the promoters and members of this association, but that shall afford the citizens and lovers of the light harness horse an opportunity to see the best and fastest horses perform that have as yet visited Crookston. The entries to the coming meeting (except running) have just been closed, and while it is yet too early to give a detailed list of all that will be here, the following list (incomplete) insures us a meeting that will excel any yet given in this city.

Arrangements have been made with owners of livery and also hackmen as to fare to the grounds which are as follows:

Hacks	25 cents,	for adults,
Carriages	25 "	" "
Light wagons	15 cents	" "
Wagons	10 cents	" "

Admission to the grounds as follows:

Tickets for each person 15 years and over 50 cts.

Tickets for children under 15 yrs. 15c.

Tickets for one or two horse vehicle 25c.

Licenses for hacks; carriages; light wagons; wagons and vehicles for conveying passengers to and from the grounds will be issued free; provided charges for fare of passengers are not in excess of above list. Any driver who charges more than above will pay $5.00 per day for license to the association grounds.

In all cases no tickets will be given with licenses of any kind. No person shall be allowed to sell or give away articles on the fair grounds of this association during the meeting until the license for the privilege shall have been paid to, and a receipt therefore obtained from the secretary. Special police will be in and about the grounds to protect the association rights and the welfare of all who attend the meeting.

The entries for the one mile running and ½ mile pony race are not yet closed and will not be until the night proceeding running races. Will be pleased to receive local entries in these classes. Below is an incomplete list of entries in the trotting and pacing classes.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

2:29 CLASS, TROT.

Name	Color and Sex.	Entered By.	Residence.
Michael	Bay Geld.	M. T. Grattan.	Preston, Minn.
Billy Brown.	Black Geld.	George M Webb.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Alkali	Bay Geld	H. H. Budgett.	Long Prairie, Minn.
Keller V.		Mathews & Stringer.	Fergus Falls, Minn.
ONE-HALF MILE TROT AND PACE—FARMERS' HORSES OWNED IN POLK COUNTY.			
Dick.	Sorrel Geld.	Thomas Young.	Crookston, Minn.
Belle B.	Brown Mare	F. Bivins.	Crookston, Minn.
Nellie.	Sorrel Mare	N. Erschfield.	Crookston, Minn.
Black Jack.	Black Geld.	J. Farewell.	Louisville, Minn.
Grey Ned.	Grey Geld.	Wm. Cousin.	Fisher, Minn.
2:35 CLASS PACE.			
Sam Cox.	B. Geld.	W. Boran.	Independence, Iowa.
Alice Stanton.	Bay Mare.	H. H. Budgett.	Long Prairie, Minn.
Ned V.	Bay Stallion.	Charles Vesberg.	Utica, Michigan.
Perfection.	Bay Mare	P. Martin.	Farmington, Minn.
Billy Bashaw.	Ches Stallion.	L. F. Rowell	Tracey, Minn.
Jessy Green.	Buckskin Mare.	J. H. Brannon.	Millbank, South Dakota.
2:45 CLASS TROT.			
Allie Graham.	Bay Geld.	J. Dennie.	Grand Forks, North Dakota.
Grey Prince.	Grey Geld.	Sheldon, Bros	Alexandria, Minn.
No-Ne.	Bay Mare.	Longstreet & Lindsay.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Louisa B	Black Mare.	L. Jacobsen.	St. Paul, Minn.
Lady Rab.	Black Mare.	James Curl.	Tracy, Minn.
Belle Lecroix	Brown Mare.	C. P. Gove.	Anoka, Minn.
Ladd.	Bay Geld.	C. Corby.	Park River, Minn.
2:34 CLASS TROT.			
Allie Graham	By. Gelding	J. Dennie	Grand Forks N. D.
Madge.	By. Mare	H. H. Budgett	Long Prairie, Minn.
Billy Bashaw.	Chestnut Stal.	L. F. Rowell.	Tracey, Minn.
Avon Girl.	Bay Mare.	George M. Webb.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Nellie.	Black Mare	H. Thompson.	Crookston, Minn.
FREE FOR ALL PACE.			
Sam Cox		W. Roran.	Independence, Iowa.
Tommy Lynn.	Brown Gelding.	H. H. Budgett.	Long Prairie, Minn.
Perfection.	Bay Mare.	P. Martin.	Farmington, Minn.
FREE FOR ALL TROT.			
Lulo.	Bay Stallion.	Chas. Vosberg.	Utica, Michigan.
Captain Lee.	Bay Stallion.	C. G. Church.	Watertown, S. D.
King Princeps.		G. G. Mathews.	Fergus Falls, Minn.
THREE MINUTE CLASS TROT.			
Pation Boy.	Bay Stallion.	Byers & Hill.	Grand Forks, N. D.
Belle Lecroix.	Brown Mare.	C. P. Gove.	Anoka, Minn.
Una Young.	Bay Mare.	George M. Webb.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Flossie D.	Bay Mare.	Jno. Causino.	Ben-on, Minn.
Louisa B.	Black Mare	L. Jacobsen.	St. Paul, Minn.
P. J.	Bay Gelding.	P. J. LaChapelle.	Crookston, Minn.
Ladd.	Bay Gelding.	C. Corby.	Park River, N. D.

With attractions like these we hope to see the meeting well attended by the citizens of Crookston and vicinity and the farmers of Polk County.

Yours truly,

J. V. E. WYATT, Secretary.

I. U. Jennings: While driving out last Sunday with Mrs. Jennings we came upon a large deer lying in the grass about ten miles south of Carman. "Max," our dog, chased it for about 80 rods, and then concluded he didn't want it.

A. J. Lindquist, the expert window trimmer of the Fair department store, left Tuesday night for Davenport, Iowa, where he has accepted a position as window trimmer for Hained, Pursell & Van Maur. Mr. Lindquist acquired the art of window dressing in The Fair, and has made such a success of it as to secure him a good position.

The Wilson Theatre Company closed a week's engagement at the Grand on Saturday evening in "Ticket of Leave Man." This is a piece that calls out the full power of the company and it was well played. The matinee on Saturday afternoon was well attended and Little Dot Farley as "Topsy" and little Flo Farley, as "Eva" won golden opinions, the balance of the company ably supporting them. The Wilson company is an excellent one, deserving of a much better patronage than they had here. They left on Sunday evening for a week's engagement at Fargo.

The largest assortment of new hanging lamps at Locken & Holmboe's.

Only one place in town where ladies' shoes are sold at cost. Locken's shoe store on Robert street.

I. U. Jennings has for sale at his furniture store, No. 21 Main street, 12 styles patent swing rockers 30 styles other rockers, 20 styles chamber sets, 15 styles bureaus, 20 center tables, 20 styles other tables, folding beds, book cases, hall racks, spring mattresses, pillows, mirrors, lounges, bed lounges, parlor suits, picture frames, and everything necessary to furnish a house in suitable style and guarantees to sell at from 5 to 10 per cent. less than the same goods can be bought for at any other place in this city. But how can you do this? you ask. Answer, because I buy for cash and pay twelve dollars per month rent as against fifty to seventy-five paid by other dealers.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A large and elegant stock of fall and winter millinery has arrived at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store where she will be found ready to show you all the latest styles and novelties in that line. Japanese goods are an attraction at her store.

A two-year-old child of Henry Johnson, who lives near Maple Lake, was shot last Thursday, but it is still a mystery who shot him. His parents had gone out and left the child in the house with an older brother. In the corner of the room stood a loaded gun. When the parents returned they found the child dead on the floor, and they also found the gun in the corner, but it had been discharged.

Frank Arnold left for the east this week to accept a situation with a theatre company. Frank told our reporter that he had two offers, one from a company that starts from Chicago and another from one that starts from Philadelphia and he had not fully decided which to accept though he thought it probable that he would go out ahead of the Philadelphia company as had been with that company before and liked it.

Grand Opening.

Veronneau & Adams desire to announce to the ladies of Crookston and vicinity that they will have their grand fall opening of millinery on Friday and Saturday of this week and invite their lady friends to call and inspect their fine stock. Low prices a specialty.

The Wade-Leroyle company will be seen all next week at the Grand in a list of new plays. They will present on Monday evening "Linked By Law." A comedy drama in four acts. The following is what the Mankato Free Press has to say:

The Wade-Leroyle Comedy Company appeared at the opera house last evening and gave a good entertainment. Mr. Leroyle and Miss Wade are both artists in their particular lines. Miss Wade is especially pleasing. Her facility in characters impersonation is remarkable, and in last evening's entertainment she assured several different characters of costume and passed with many of the auditors for as many different persons. In this particular Miss Wade is superior to any actress who has appeared before a Mankato audience. Throughout the entertainment was pleasing, sparkling with fresh humor which kept the audience happy from start to finish. We heartily recommend the Wade-Leroyle party as worthy of the patronage of everyone who can enjoy a pure, pleasing and merry performance.—(Mankato "Free Press" Minn.)

Sale of seats, opens Saturday morning at Tom Morris' jewelry store.

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

$1.00

A WEEK WILL BUY ANY

CLOAK,

JACKET

or SACQUE

In our immense stock, and if you consider it a little too early for these goods, by making a cash payment of $1.00 we would be too pleased to reserve them for you until required.

WE QUOTE AS SAMPLE VALUES.

40 inch Plush Sacqes, satin lined.........................$9 50
Plush Jackets, 32 inches long, fur trimmed.......... 7 50
BlackDiagonal Jacket, 32 inches long, all wool... 4 50
Fancy Bk Cloth Jacket, Melton reefer, satin faced 8 50
Novelties in Colored Cloth Jackets...................... 6 00
$7.50, $10.00, $12.00, and by easy steps as high as $45.00.

Children's Garments.

Too, for the little ones of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6. 8, 10 and 12 years, and Misses garments for all ages. The cloths are right, the trimmings harmonize and the

GARMENTS WILL FIT.

Fontaine & Anglim.

IT MEANS BUSINESS.

I have never been so busy as at present, which speaks well for the manner in which my business is conducted. There is no friction. Mistakes do not pay, so I do not provide for them. I am giving satisfaction to all my customers. That means I am giving Prompt Service, Low Prices and Good Work. I have the handsomest and best selected stock, and if business is what I expect it to be this fall,

GOODS MUST MOVE.

C. H. SAAKE, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1892. NO. 26

Crookston Furniture Co.

Undertakers

—AND—

Funeral Directors.

SECOND STREET, Next to Times Office, CROOKSTON, MINN.

—COMPLETE STOCK OF—

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

A Beautiful New Hearse has just been received. Parties desiring the use of the same will leave orders with us.

☞ Telegraph orders promptly and casefully filled. ☜

R. G. WOODHAM, Undertaker and Embalmer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Merchants' National Bank,

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, at the close of business, September 30th, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$182 095 92
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,668 88
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	19,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc	4.539 53
Due from approved reserve agents	15,864 74
Due from State Banks and bankers	3,165 29
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	20,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	22,180 70
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,750 68
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,770 00
Checks and other cash items	497 78
Bills of other banks	630 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	155 81
Specie	6,861 00
Legal-tender notes	2,500 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	855 00
Total	$287,034 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 75,000 00
Surplus fund	2,500 00
Undivided profits	9,475 24
National Bank notes outstanding	17,100 00
Individual deposits subject to check	68,014 81
Demand certificates of deposit	79,635 16
Cashier's checks outstanding	9 60
Notes and bills re-discounted	35,300 00
Total	$287,034 31

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk, } ss.

I, A. D. Stephens, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. D. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1892.

{Notary Seal.} WM. A. LANCTOT,
Notary Public,
Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN CROMB,
HUGH THOMPSON, } Directors.
A. BRALEY,

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:25 p. m., St. Paul 8:25 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:15 a. m. and St. Paul 7:55 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 4:35 p. m., St. Paul 5:15 p. m., arriving at Chicago 8:00 a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[20tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Attention, Sheep Farmers!

The undersigned has a few thoroughbred

SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS

For sale at his farm near Ada, in county. Call on or address

PETER RAMSTAD, Ada,
[25-28] Norman Co., Minn.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Scandia-American Bank

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of September, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$210,140.40
Overdrafts	1,347.74
Due from other banks	20,824.11
Furniture and fixtures	1,200.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	5,730.43
Cash on hand	11,096.93
Total	$259,339.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000.00
Undivided profits	23,019.67
Individual deposits subject to check	69,900.59
Demand certificates of deposit	78,919.37
Bills Payable	32,500.00
Total	$259,339.63

I. J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk, } SS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 8th day of October, 1892.

{SEAL.} H. STEENERSON,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
O. H. LUCKEN,
L. ELLINGTON.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 28th, 1892, viz: Henry Huot, Hd. No. 12,003, for the ne¼ sw¼ and lots 4, 5 and 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Pepin, Joseph Boivin, Narcisse Mircault, Paul Mathew, all of Huot P. O., Minn.

[26-31] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

FITS—All fits stopped free by *Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.* No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Ladies, just examine those 89 cent kid gloves at the New York store. They're cheap in price but not in quality.

Cloaks! cloaks! at A. Sture's. Give us a call.

McIntosh News:—A. D. Stephens, of the Merchants' Bank, of Crookston, is doing business in the village today.—J. Wooden, one of the old residents of the town of King, is visiting his brother-in-law, Guy E. Pratt, this week.—I. K. Messelt, of the town of Winger, has sold his farm, and will sell his household goods and farm machinery at public auction on Saturday, Oct. 29th.—Andrew Adams has sold his farm near McIntosh, to Attorney Brattland and Knute Hofto. And so it goes; the farmers are letting their farms slip away from them and do not seem to understand why there is no profit in farming.—John R. McKinnon was nominated by the democratic party on Wednesday last, for representative from this district. John is losing no time campaigning but is selling threshing machines the same as ever. He was doing business in our village yesterday.—Erskine has now six general stores, two hardware stores and two hotels. L. F. Benson and P. A. Blackstad have just opened a large stock of general merchandise at their new store, while Ole Narveson carries one of the largest and best selected stocks of hardware in eastern Polk county. Erskine has a good class of farmers to do business with and will soon push to the front as one of the thriving villages of the county.

THE RACES.

The Fall Meeting of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association,

Was a Success in Every Way Except From a Financial Point of View.

Horses with Records were here From all Over the State of Minnesota.

The Weather was Perfect, the Racing Fine and the Attendance Miserable.

The fall meeting of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association, held October 10, 11, and 12, was not a howling success from a financial point of view.

The managers of the association have expended about $4000 on their grounds, buildings and track and the horsemen who attend the meeting acknowledged that the track is the fastest in the northwest.

A fine string of flyers were here from all over the country, and the racing was the best ever seen on the Crookston track, but the audience was very light and the association is much discouraged by the treatment accorded them by the citizens of Crookston. Just imagine the expense the association has gone to in fencing their grounds, building a splendid covered grand stand, putting up stables and grading the track—which latter has cost over $2000 alone—then the best horses in the country were provided as attractions, the weather was perfect, and the gate receipts the first day reached the magnificent sum of $40.00. Isn't that encouragement for an enterprise of this kind?

The object of the association is not personal gain. The promoters of the enterprise expected to share in the general benefit which accrues to the city from these race meetings. No one is to be benefitted more than another, and every citizen who is interested in the welfare of the city should be interested in these meetings.

FIRST DAY.

There were three entries in the first race—a 2:29 trot. Keller V. by G. G. Mathews, the veteran driver of the northwest; Allie Graham by T. Hill and Alkali by H. H. Budgett. Keller V. was the favorite and the bookmakers offered odds of 7 to 1 on Keller V. with scarcely any takers. The first and second heats were won by Keller V. but the third by Allie Graham. In the fourth heat Keller V. was sent around for a record, and ran right away from the other horses, making the mile in 2:29¼. It was a fine sight to see this horse going round the track, never once breaking but working like a piece of mechanism. Alkali looked like a horse that might do good work but his driver couldn't keep him on his feet. Keller V. took first money, Allie Graham second, Alkali third.

Four horses were entered in the farmers' ½ mile trot; Tom Young's Dick, Walter Bivens' Belle B., N. Erschfield's Nellie, and L. Charon's Sorry Sorrel. Dick was the favorite and he won the first and second heats in a way that made everybody think he had a sure thing on the race. But in the third heat Belle B. won by a neck, and in the fourth and fifth heats Dick had fallen so far behind that Nellie—the third horse in the race—crowded him for second place. Sorry Sorrel is a fine specimen of a family carriage horse but is not suited for the race track. Belle B. won the race. Dick second, Nellie third and Sorry Sorrel fourth. Time 1:29¼.

SECOND DAY.

There were four starters in the three minute trot: Patron Boy, Ladd, P. J. and Ole Olson. P. J. was withdrawn by his owner, P. J. La Chapelle, at the end of second heat on account of lameness. Four heats were trotted, and the race was won by Ole Olson, with Ladd second, and Patron Boy 3d. Time 2:41

The next event was the attraction of the day. For some time G. G. Mathews of Fergus Falls, the best horseman in the northwest, has had Hugh Thompson's mare Nellie in training, and has trotted her in the diffent towns in the No. 1 hard circuit. She made a record of 2:31 at Hillsboro N. D. and Mr. Mathews had guaranteed to make her lower this record on the Crookston track, and he kept his word. She trotted a splendid mile making a neat finish in 2:18 thus knocking three seconds off her record. This makes her a standard mare, and Mr. Thompson is justly proud of his mare and her record.

In the 2:25 pace there were two starters: Abdallah and Jessie Green. Four heats were paced, and the race resulted, Jessie Green 1st, Abdallah 2d. Time 2:29¼.

The ¾ mile dash for running horses was won by Crab Cider, with Little John second. Time 1:24.

DRAINING THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

The Red river valley embraces an extensive alluvial plain of exceedingly fertile soil, a large portion of it so nearly flat that it has no natural drainage, the few streams which permeate it performing that office only for a narrow belt along their courses. The result is that a large proportion of its richest areas is unavailable for agricultural purposes and in wet seasons farming over a large part of the cultivated areas is rendered unprofitable. In view of the extraordinary agricultural capabilities of this great level expanse if rendered available by a proper system of drainage a movement was organized six years ago in the Minnesota counties of the Red river valley to secure legislative aid for an extensive system of drainage. A convention was held at Crookston in July, 1886, to discuss the matter. At this session Mr. J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, proposed that a survey of the valley be made and offered to pay one-half of the expenses of such survey if the counties interested would pay the other half. This proposition was adopted. A committee was designated to see that a thorough topographical survey was made, and a drainage commission was appointed consisting of one representative of each of the counties concerned. The topographical survey was made by experienced hydraulic and drainage engineers, and in the December following their reports were made to the re-assembled convention, accompanied by maps and statistics showing the areas requiring drainage and the amount of money necessary to accomplish it. The survey covered the six Minnesota counties in the Red River valley, viz.: Wilkin, Clay, Norman, Polk, Marshall and Kittson, whose combined area is about 5,250,000 acres. Of this area the engineers found that at least two million acres would eventually require drainage to some extent, while one and a half million acres of the six counties will remain almost valueless until drained. A scheme of drainage was proposed consisting of main ditches which, if constructed, would reclaim over 808,600 acres at a cost of $746,288. These plans were subsequently modified so as to require less expenditure, and efforts were made at the next session of the legislature to procure a state appropriation based upon the very liberal offer of Mr. J. J. Hill, representing the Great Northern to pay one-half the cost of carrying out the plans of drainage if the state or the counties or both would pay the other half. Subsequently he made a still more liberal offer; but the attempt to secure legislative aid at that time failed.

The movement was not vigorously pushed in the following years partly, perhaps, owing to a succession of dry years; but the conditions of the present season have been such as to give it a new and powerful impulse. For there has never been a year in the history of the Red river valley when the necessity for a general system of drainage has been so apparent as the present. The spring was an exceedingly wet one, and seeding was delayed in the low and wet districts till it was too late. The reports from the threshing machines show that while the wheat yield reached from 20 to 25 bushels per acre in the areas adjacent to the rivers and coulies, it is exceedingly small elsewhere, often as low as 4 and 5 bushels per acre, so that the average yield of these counties will not exceed 7 or 8 bushels per acre. Over three million bushels of wheat was lost this year in five counties for want of drainage. The people of these counties never before felt so strongly the necessity of legislative aid for this purpose, and the republicans of Polk and Norman counties have accordingly nominated as one of the three representatives from that district one of the strongest and ablest men in that section, Mr. Halvor Steenerson, to represent them in the house, in the belief that he will be able to secure the needed legislation. He was nominated upon a platform and which gives a conspicuous prominence to these resolutions:

Third—That, whereas, it was provided by act of congress, granting swamp lands to this state as follows: "The proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied exclusively so far as necessary to the reclaiming of said lands by means of levees and drains," and,

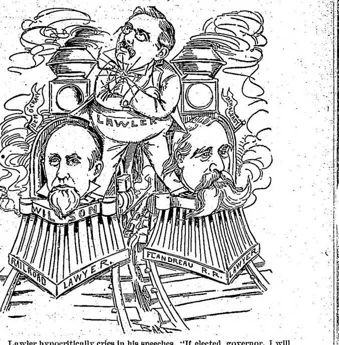
Whereas, large tracts of the lands so donated in trust to the state are located within this legislative district; and

Whereas, they have heretofore been appropriated by the state for other purposes than those expressed in the grant.

Now, therefore, we affirm that the sovereign state of Minnesota is morally and in good faith bound to make good this misapplication of these lands by adequate appropriations for the construction of requisite main drains, and clearing and widening of the natural channels and water courses of the state for proper drainage and reclamation of said lands, and we enjoin upon our legislative nominees (if elected) to use their best efforts and influence to induce the legislature to honor this our just claim.

Mr. Steenerson is an able lawyer and it will be seen from the above that he is prepared to base his claim for an adequate appropriation for the drainage of the Red river valley upon the invincibly strong position that the state has deliberately diverted the proceeds of the large areas of swamp lands in that valley, amounting to 250,000 acres, from the purpose to which they were dedicated by congress—that is, to the drainage of the swamp and overflowed lands—to devote them to purposes wholly alien to the subject and have been donated chiefly to railroads, and what was left to other purposes, but not an acre has been used to carry out the specific objects of the grant. They were granted to the state, we repeat, in trust for one purpose and one only—that their proceeds should be applied exclusively to the reclaiming of swamp and overflowed lands. The position of Mr. Steenerson, would, therefore, seem to be impregnable that the state is bound to make good to the counties of the Red river valley this misappropriation of its swamp lands by adequate appropriations for the construction of main drains and other expedients for the reclamation of those lands.

The people of those counties are very fortunate in the selection of so able an advocate as Mr. Steenerson to plead their cause before the representatives of the sovereign state of Minnesota in the legislature assembled. The question is one of the vital interest to the people of the Red river valley, and they will have already made a most hopeful progress towards the realization of a proper drainage system in the election of a man so capable of presenting all the economical as well as all the legal arguments in its favor. As a matter of fact, it can be shown that the reclamation of the lands would be worth to the state many times what it would cost to drain them. The arguments are so strong on every side for state aid that it only needs a man of first rate ability and forensic force and skill like Steenerson to present them to the legislature to give them a weight which ought to be decisive.—Pioneer Press.



Lawler hypocritically cries in his speeches, "If elected governor, I will enter the State house through the suffrages of the people and not on the cow catcher of a locomotive." Bah! Mr. Lawler, the voters know that your candidacy was conceived by railway magnates, and your election is now being earnestly advocated from the stump by the noted railroad attorneys, Judge Wilson and Judge Flandreau. If you enter the State house it will be on the cow catchers of two locomotives rather than one, and then you will be "no man's man and wear no man's collar" (in a horn).

Minton Holmes, a prominent citizen of St. Hilaire, died at his residence at St. Hilaire on Sunday of consumption. Mr. Holmes was one of the first settlers of that village and was for some time a partner with C. G. Rapp. Several years ago he was admonished that that insiduous disease, consumption had marked him for its victim so he went to California and later on to Norway in hopes to throw it off. He seemed to be successful and in Norway he married returning to St. Hilaire last September. The funeral services were conducted on Monday afternoon. Mr. H. leaves a young wife and many friends to mourn his untimely death.

Fertile Journal:—Trade is picking up with our merchants.—County Surveyor Hamery is doing some work in town.—The flag for the school house has arrived. It is 14 feet long and 8 feet wide and is made of standard wool bunting. It cost $11.20.—Freight Conductor Davis had his foot smashed while working in the yards at Winnipeg Junction one day last week. He was laid up for some time.—Mrs. X. Sohler and children are visiting in town a few days previous to starting for California, where Mr. S. has been for some time. Mr. Sohler has gone into the flouring mill business again.—Dr. A. Nelson will soon commence the erection of an elegant two story frame store building on Washington Ave. The building will be 24x60 and 24 foot high with flat roof. The lower room will be used for the drug store and post-office and the upper rooms for living apartments.

"Hail, Columbia!"

That is what old Christopher Columbus probably would have sung, on the 14th day of October, 1492. The way had been long and weary, groping in the dark for the unknown, and these shores, no doubt, seemed a "happy land" to him. Poor servant of an effete monarchy, he never could have believed, had he been told that four hundred years from that morning his discovery would be celebrated at a place to be called Chicago, by a people numbering sixty millions, who had no king over them. Christopher's mistake was that he did not become a citizen, and grow up with the country, instead of going back to Spain to feel the ingratitude of a monarchy. We shall celebrate on the 20th, because some few hundred years ago Pope Gregory turned forward the hands on the clock of time, and what was then the 14th is now the 20th. When you go to Chicago to witness the ceremonies Oct. 20th to 22nd. buy your tickets over the Burlington, at a reduced rate, as the best, quickest, and most comfortable line. Apply to your home agent, or address, W. J. C. Kenyon, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

A Sample of One of the Ballots to be Used at the Coming Election.

Congressional, Legislative, Judicial and County Ticket.

(To be printed on BLUE paper)

Put an X mark in the space indicated by the index ☞		
Congressman Seventh District—HENRY FEIG—Republican.		Vote for 1 only
Congressman Seventh District—W. F. KELSO—Democrat.		
Congressman Seventh District—H. E. BOEN—People's Party.		
Congressman Seventh District—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—HALVOR STEENERSON—Republican.		Vote for three only
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—LARS E. NORDBY—Republican.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—PETER RAMSTAD—Republican.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—JOHN R. McKINNON—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—OLE NYGAARD—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—JACOB H. NESS—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—J. D. KNUTESON—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—B. M. CHESLEY—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—O. E. OLSON—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Judge 14th Judicial District—IRA B. MILLS—Independent.		Vote for one only
Judge 14th Judicial District—FRANK IVES—People's Party.		
Judge 14th Judicial District—		
County Auditor—W. A. LANCTOT—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Auditor—J. M. HANSON—Democrat.		
County Auditor—C. U WEBSTER—People's Party.		
County Auditor—		
County Treasurer—LEWIS LOHN—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Treasurer—L. C. COUVRETTE—Democrat.		
County Treasurer—J. T. BEAUDRY—People's Party.		
County Treasurer—		
Register of Deeds—NIC NELSON—Repuplican,		Vote for one only
Register of Deeds—ADAM ZEH—Democrat.		
Register of Deeds—J. AMUNDSON—People's Party.		
Register of Deeds—		
County Attorney—IRA C. RICHARDSON—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Attorney—P. G. FALARDEAU—Democrat.		
County Attorney—A. R. HOLSTON—People's Party.		
County Attorney—		
Sheriff—JAS. M. BAIN—Republican.		Vote for one only
Sheriff—A. C. SCHMIDT—Democrat.		
Sheriff—ARNE GRUNDYSEN—People's Party.		
Sheriff—		
Judge of Probate—R. J. MONTAGUE—Republican.		Vote for one only
Judge of Probate—P. J. RUSSELL—Democrat.		
Judge of Probate—C. M. BENSON—People's Party.		
Judge of Probate—		
Superintendent of Schools—V. D. CARRUTH—Republican.		Vote for one only
Superintendent of Schools—A. A. LOMMEN—People's Party.		
Superintendent of Schools—		
Surveyor—GEO. RALPH—Republican.		Vote for one only
Surveyor—P. EMARD—Democrat,		
Surveyor—		
Surveyor—		
Court Commissioner—G. H. PALMER—Republican.		Vote for one only
Court Commissioner—W. H. AVERILL—Democrat.		
Court Commissioner—		
Coroner—GEO. HOLT—Republican.		Vote for one only
Coroner—HENRY SHEPARD—Democrat.		
Coroner—HENRY SHEPARD—People's Party.		
Coroner—		
County Commissioner, 1st District—E. D. BARNESS—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 1st District—EPHRIAM KING—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 1st District—JOHN E. OPPEGAARD—People.		
County Commissioner, 1st District—		
County Commissioner, 2d District—R. ERWIN—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 2d District—ANTON LINDEM—People's Party.		
County Commissioner, 2d District—		
County Commissioner, 3d District—E. D. CHILDS—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 3d District—M. E. KIRSCH—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 3d District—CHRIS. HANSON—People's Party.		
County Commissioner, 3d District—		
County Commissioner, 5th District ROBT. NESBIT—Republican.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 5th District—A. C. RHINEHART—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 5th District—ROBT. ANDERSON—People's Party		
County Commissioner, 5th District—		

National and State Ticket.

(To be printed on WHITE paper)

Put an X mark in the space indicated by the index ☞		
President—BENJAMIN HARRISON—Republican		Vote for one only.
President—GROVER CLEVELAND—Democrat.		
President—JAMES B. WEAVER—People's Party.		
President—		
Vice-President—WHITELAW REID—Republican.		Vote for one only
Vice-President—ADLAI STEVENSON—Democrat.		
Vice-President—J. G. FIELD—People's Party.		
Vice-President—		
Justice Supreme Court—C. E. VANDERBURG—Republican.		Vote for three only.
Justice Supreme Court—D. A. DICKINSON—Republican.		
Justice Supreme Court—WM. MITCHELL—Republican and Democrat.		
Justice Supreme Court—DANIEL BUCK—Democrat and Peeple's Party.		
Justice Supreme Court—THOS. CANTY—Democrat and People's Party.		
Justice Supreme Court—W. N. DAVIDSON—People's Party.		
Justice Supreme Court—		
Justice Supreme Court—		
Justice Supreme Court—		
Governor—IG. DONNELLY—People's Party.		Vote for one only.
Governor—KNUTE NELSON—Republican.		
Governor—D. W. LAWLER—Democrat.		
Governor -		
Lieutenant Governor—D. M. CLOUGH—Republican.		Vote for one only.
Lieutenant Governor—H. H. HAWKINS—Democrat.		
Lieutenant Governor—SWAN NELSON—People's Party.		
Lieutenant Governor—		
Secretary of State—F. P. BROWN—Republican.		Vote for one only.
Secretary of State—PETER NELSON—Democrat.		
Secretary of State—H. B. MARTIN—People's Party.		
Secretary of State—		
Treasurer—JOS. BOBLETER—Republican.		Vote for one only.
Treasurer—JOS. LEICH—Democrat.		
Treasurer—P. M. RINGDAL—People's Party.		
Treasurer—		
Attorney General—H. W. CHILDS—Republican.		Vote for one only.
Attorney General—J. C. Nethaway—Democrat.		
Attorney General—J. L. MACDONALD—People's Party.		
Attorney General—		

Amendment to Article Four (4) of the Constitution to prohibit Special Legislation.	YES	
	NO	

Amendment to Section Three (3) of Article Nine (9) of the Constitution, providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies and other companies: YES—NO.

How to Clean a Clock.

A fine eight day cuckoo clock stood in one corner of the kitchen, inside the case of which Jemmy kept his single barreled gun; a good one it was, and always kept ready loaded. "I like to have things ready and handylike," he was wont to remark; "you never know when they may be near"—the birds he meant. There was no gun license needed in those days, only a game certificate. The things that did come when Jemmy was about seldom went away again. The clock was a good one, but the bird had not shouted properly for some time; one day he would tune up all right and the next he was mute. Mother said she really must have it cleaned, but she never could make up her mind to let it go out of the house.

One day—the very day when this really was going to be done—a boy came rushing from the farmyard into the kitchen, where Jemmy was having his snack of lunch alone, to tell him, "Something had come, and he'd best be quick, for it was on the move like." Jemmy opened the clock case and hurriedly caught up the gun, as he had done scores of times before, but not with the same result. In the haste of the moment he touched one of the weights. It swayed. The hammer of his gun hit the bottom of the weight, which threw it back, and off she went, bang!—right through the works. Down fell the cuckoo. The mother was up stairs when she heard the report; her first thoughts were for Jemmy. "Jem, my boy, what have you done?" she cried. For a moment he looked speechless at the wreck; then he shouted back, "All right, mother; I've only cleaned the clock."—Cornhill Magazine.

Crime in Corea.

"They do not classify crime in Corea," said J. B. Winkler. "It is just as serious a matter to be convicted of stealing a pound of rice as of plotting treason or of committing wholesale murder. There is but one penalty for all crimes—to cut off the heads of culprits. During my visit to that queer country a pair of valuable sleeve buttons were stolen from me. I suspected a servant and he was taken before the tribunals and subjected to a rigorous examination. There was absolutely no evidence tending to fasten the crime upon him. I suspected the fellow of having swallowed the buttons to avoid discovery, and the authorities politely offered to cut him open in search of evidence if I said so."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

State of the Weather.

Housewife—Just go and look at the barometer to see what sort of weather we are going to have.

Servant Girl (on coming back)—Please, ma'am, it wants five minutes to set fair.—Humoristische Blatter.

WE ARE NOW STOCKING UP.

In Better shape than ever before with a

Handsomer and

Better Selected Line

Than ever before, and

As to Prices, we Shall Certainly Please You.

If you wish to save money. One of the many

RARE BARGAINS —ARE THE— Children's Suits

From ages 8 to 11. Don't fail to see them.

Men's, Boys' and Dhildren's OVERCOATS, Very Nobby and Very Cheap.
Fur Coats open for inspection.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

IT'S A FACT

—THAT THE—

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in

Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

—AND—

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

—THE—

Polk County Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN

ENGLISH POULTRY METHODS.

Portable Houses and Systematic Killing Off of Fowls Where Many Are Kept.

English methods of managing poultry differ somewhat from our own. An excellent English authority, writing to The Country Gentleman, tells that in the great majority of cases it is found better to have a number of small houses rather than a large one. The expense is perhaps a little more at first, but not when it is taken into account that with portable houses fencing is unnecessary, and dispensing with that more than compensates for the greater cost. The advantages of keeping flocks of, say, fifty hens in one house, and placing these houses in different parts of the farm, must be obvious. For some unexplainable reason fowls thrive and lay better in small numbers than when a great many of them are massed together.

The writer referred to says: "I have never yet been able to find a reasonable explanation for this, but the fact is one that cannot be gainsaid. With a house such as I have mentioned placed in the corner of a field fifty fowls can be kept quite easily, and as it can be moved quickly there is no danger whatever from disease arising from foulness of the ground. I send you herewith illustrations showing some of the portable houses used in this country, and from them you will see what we have found best.

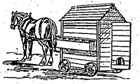


FIG. I—PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

"Some time ago I was at a farm in the north of England, where 2,400 laying hens are kept. These were placed out in flocks of fifty, as suggested, and as the land upon which they were running was also occupied by dairy cattte there was no danger of the ground being contaminated. Around each house was placed a low fence to keep the cattle from rubbing themselves thereon. In this way so large a number of fowls as named are kept in perfect health, and I may say that in places where poultry are bred extensively this is the better plan.

"Of course there is a little more trouble involved, in the direction of feeding, cleaning collection of eggs and general oversight than if the hens were all placed in one house, but I am sure the additional trouble is compensated for by the fact that an attendant can better supervise a small number of fowls, seeing that all are healthy, than if there are several hundreds together. At any rate the additional labor is not found to be any drawback to the method I am advocating.

"One of the great dangers when keeping poultry in large numbers is caused either by great waste of food or starvation of the fowls, and as either is certain to bring evil in its train it is most important that careful attention be paid to these questions. I have been in poultry establishments where the amount of food lying about would have kept all the poultry for several days, and in others where every grain was almost begrudged, and the fowls had certainly at some seasons of the year scarcely enough to eat."

There is a further matter to which Mr. Beale calls attention—viz., the importance of killing off birds regularly. Concerning a place in Sussex, where this method is systematically carried out, he writes: "Here some hundreds of laying hens are kept, and in their second year, so soon as they show the slightest signs of ceasing to lay, they are fed up for a week and killed. The result is that they sell for fair prices because they are still in good condition and they make room for young stock which will be ready to lay later on in the year. In poultry keeping, as in all other departments of industrialism, the great point is to prevent leakages by such methods as that to which I have referred. If you feed a fowl three months without any return it is so much against what it has done before or will do again."

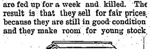


FIG. II—PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

Advice to Market Gardeners.

In a lecture on market gardening, Professor Bailey tersely remarks: "Marketing is one-half of success; therefore study your market thoroughly; learn the conditions and demands. Failure is often brought about by ignoring such small differences as the color, size or flavor of certain varieties that please the public taste, or for some other reason, or for no reason, except because it is fashionable, it becomes popular. Boston wants a branched celery, while New York requires a tall, straight stalk; some markets desire red onions, while others prefer white ones. Find your market before the crop is ready. Send the produce to market in the neatest and most attractive condition. Be honest. Secure the same customers each year, so as to establish a reputation. In each city have one reliable dealer to whom you can send your stock."

SECURING THE CORN CROP.

A New Yorker's Plan as Described in The American Agriculturist.

Corn should be cut for fodder as soon as the kernels begin to glaze on most of the larger ears. At this time, if no frosts have occurred, the leaves are mostly green, and if put in stooks of from thirty-six to forty hills each and well tied at the top the fodder will cure in good condition. The juices in the stalks will be sufficient to ripen the unmatured ears, so that husking may commence in earnest in about fifteen days.

In dry sunny weather it will pay to leave the corn fodder spread on the ground for a day or so to dry out and harden, more especially if to put away in large bulk. It will also be found a good plan to sort the corn when husking, removing all silk and husks from the best, while the small ears and that intended for immediate feeding may be hauled without this precaution. If the best corn is cribbed without removing the litter it will make a fine nesting place for rats and mice.

When husking corn fodder many persons jerk the husks so spitefully as to remove them entirely, and being loose and short they are not bound in the bundle, but left in the field to become weather beaten, dirty and useless as fodder; hence caution should be exercised on this point. The best ears should be selected for seed. As the stalks contain a vast amount of moisture they should not be placed in large stacks or in close barns until late in the season, as they will be quite certain to heat and mildew unless a layer of dry hay or straw be placed between each layer of bundles.

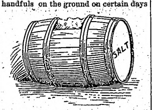
Winter Feeding of Bees.

The best method of feeding bees in winter is, according to a writer in The American Bee Journal, to give them a frame of honey. If all of the honey is in the hives, look over all of the colonies or a sufficient number of them to find combs of honey to give the starving colonies. It is well known that all colonies do not consume the same amount of stores, and the variation is so great that it often happens that enough combs of honey may be spared from those that have plenty to supply the needy.

If no honey is available, and some colonies must be fed, a candy made of granulated sugar is the best substitute. It may be caked in shallow dishes, and the thin cakes laid over the bees and covered with enameled cloth and two or three thicknesses of old carpet, or the candy may be "run" directly into the frames and the frames hung in the hives adjoining the clusters of bees. "Good" candy is also recommended for this purpose. Thin boards are tacked to one side of an empty brood frame, thus forming a shallow tray. It is then filled with candy and the other side covered with boards, except a small space at the top, which is left for the bees to enter.

Salting Stock.

Ohio Farmer gives a sketch of one way of furnishing salt to a herd of cattle in pasture. Instead of throwing it in handfuls on the ground on certain days of the week, after the old method, take a new, sound barrel out into the field, place it upon its side on some dry knoll, where there is no shade, saw out four or five staves between the large or middle hoops, thus giving the animals access to the salt at will and at the same time leaving a pretty fair protection from the rain to the contents of the barrel.



GIVING CATTLE ACCESS TO SALT.

After half or more has been eaten saw out another stave or two on each side of the opening, thus making it large enough for them to use all that remains. By this plan all the animals in the herd will help themselves to just the quantity they need, whenever they want it, and the waste is much less than by any other method.

Freshly Manured Land.

On land freshly fertilized with barnyard manure wheat will not make a fine grain, according to Professor A. E. Blount, because the manure has a tendency to make too much stalk and foliage, decidedly to the detriment of the grain. If barnyard manure is applied at all to wheat it should be old and well rotted, or what is far better, to a crop of corn or potatoes the preceding year and then follow with wheat. If fertilizers must be used directly to stimulate the wheat crop let them contain elements that make grain, not foliage, such as superphosphates, potash, nitrates, ashes, salt, etc., in proper proportions.

Farm Notes.

Vick says in his monthly that it is no use to reset old asparagus plants. Set out young plants where they are wanted and destroy the old bed.

The apple crop of England is reported very light; that of France is light and of Holland very small. Belgium has a good crop, Germany poor—not nearly enough for its own use.

Kansas will make at the World's fair a notable exhibit of its native animals. The specimens are being prepared by Professor L. L. Dyche, of the Kansas State university, a skillful taxidermist.

A North Carolinian tells in Orchard and Garden that he sowed the entire list of turnips in a leading seed catalogue the last week in September, and every variety made a good crop.

Aside from the honey stored by the busy bee the Rhode Island experiment station expresses the belief that the influence bees and insects exert in the proper fertilization of the flowers of fruits and vegetables is of far greater importance than is generally allowed.

THE FACTORY LASSES

SKETCHES OF THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT LANCASHIRE MILLS.

Provisions Made by the Oxford Factory Owners for the Recreation of Their Employees—How the Girls Dress and Conduct Themselves.

For the recreation of their hands mills have no provision whatever—as a rule, that is. There are a few exceptions, and only a few. Unique certainly are the Oxford mills at Ashton-under-Lyne, in connection with which the late Mr. Hugh Mason founded a little colony. For outdoor sports there is a large play ground, with swings, etc., and a bowling green attached. When the weather is unfavorable the hands can go to the recreation rooms. On the ground floor of these is a reading room liberally supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and having a library of 700 volumes.

A coffee room leads off it, and from that again the baths are reached. Up stairs is a large lecture room fitted with desks and with a platform at the end. Busts of great men are on pedestals round the walls. Scott and Burns are in a niche together, as is fitting, and near them are Homer, Shakespeare, Dante and Milton. Michael Angelo looks at Raphael, Bright and Cobden. Newton and Watt, Franklin and Washington—all are there; and at intervals there are also hung portraits of inventors and improvers of cotton machinery. In connection with these rooms there is a good brass band. Sewing and other classes, too, are held, while during the winter months concerts and lectures are of frequent occurrence. Of all this it should be noted Messrs. Thomas Mason & Son defray the expenses.

From other portions of the district we take the following. The secretary of a cotton operative spinners' association is stated to have said:

"Any girl who wants work can have it in the mills. That labor market is never overstocked. At the present time, particularly in the spinning department, some firms are shorthanded. Nowadays many girls in Manchester do not care to go into the mills; they would rather work in the warehouses and shops."

"There has been an improvement in the lot of the factory workers?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes," replied the secretary, "in every way; wages are higher, hours shorter. But, mind you, hands have to work harder while they are at it, because the machinery runs faster and they have to look after more of it. Why, in my young days a weaver tended only two looms, now she tends four."

Throstle spinners, the writer adds, work with as little clothing as possible and generally in their bare feet, though some wear slippers. Cardroom hands wear straight pinafores, cut away at the neck and with short sleeves. The distinctive parts of the mill girl's dress are clogs on the feet and a small shawl—"handkerchief," they are called—on the shoulders.

Weavers, though there is nothing peculiar about their dress, can generally be distinguished from other factory girls. They have a personal trade mark—their front teeth are often bad, and besides many of them have at times a peculiar gesture. Drawing in the breath to suck weft through a shuttle causes the teeth to decay. The mannerism is similarly explained.

In a weaving shed the noise is deafening. You cannot hear your own voice. So the weavers attract one another's attention by a shrill "Whoo!" and converse by means of signs and by watching the movements of the lips. They are so proficient in labiomancy that they can follow a private conversation anywhere if they can see the speakers' faces. This circumstance explains a common observation that is otherwise enigmatical. "Mind what tha'rt sayin'" one gossip will remark to another, glancing suspiciously at the object of their talk, "oo's a wayver."

Some mill girls never do any housework; their ignorance in which branch of female education is consequently colossal. Hundreds cannot make a pudding or a pie for the life of them, and the writer has heard of a lass putting a rabbit in a dish whole and making a crust for it with suet. There are factory girls on the other hand—and these are in the majority—who take their full share of cleaning, cookery, needlework, etc.

As a rule, too, the lasses are in every way respectable. When a factory lass and her sweetheart go off on a trip or take a week at Blackpool or Southport or the Isle of Man, as often as not she pays the expenses. She it is who in due course buys the furniture—aye, and perhaps the ring and all the rest. Whether she will stand treat in this or not, the four loom weaver need never remain single. Among factory girls she corresponds to the heiress of ordinary life, and as such has no difficulty in obtaining a husband.

When offsprings become old enough they are sent to the mill, as their parents were before them. The typical Lancashire woman does not like the idea of their aiming higher. As they soon receive good wages their parents are rapidly placed in comfortable circumstances—more comfortable than they ever knew perhaps. This state is the factory operatives' summum bonum—the position beyond which he or she very rarely goes.—Cassell's Journal.

He Was a Pounder.

The millionaire was desirous of employing a slugger to protect him from dangerous visitors, and a big two fisted fellow applied for the place.

"How much will you charge for your services?" inquired the cautious millionaire.

"Aw, I don't know," said the slugger carelessly. "About fifty dollars a pound, I guess."

The millionaire looked at the applicant's knotted muscles and heavy hands and concluded that the figures were not too high.—Detroit Free Press.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

To be voted upon at the next General Election. Published in persuance of Chapter 157. General Laws of 1887.

WHEREAS, it is made the duty by law of the Attorney General to prepare a synopsis of all amendments proposed to the constitution, notice is hereby given that the following amendments are submitted to the voters of the state of Minnesota, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year 1892:

FIRST—An act proposing to amend Section 33 of Article four (4) to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, prohibiting special legislation.

The following amendment to Section 33 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed, which section when so amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 33. In all cases when a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject. The legislature shall pass no local or special law regulating the affairs of, or incorporating, erecting or changing the lines of any county, city, village, township, ward or school district, or creating the offices or prescribing the powers and duties of the officers of, or fixing or relating to the compensation, salary or fees of the same, or the mode of election or appointment thereto; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, vacating or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys, remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; regulating the powers, duties and practice of justices of the peace, magistrates and constables; changing the names of persons, places, lakes or rivers; for opening and conducting of elections or fixing or changing the places of voting; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; changing the law of descent or succession; conferring rights upon minors, declaring any named person of age, giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds, or affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability; locating or changing county seats; regulating the management of public schoosl, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes; exempting property from taxation, or regulating the rate of interest on money; creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever, or authorizing public taxation for a private purpose. Provided, however, That the inhibitions of local or special laws in this section shall not be construed to prevent the passage of general laws on any of the subjects enumerated.

The legislature may repeal any existing special or local law, but shall not amend, extend or modify any of the same.

The ballots to be used in voting upon said amendment shall have printed thereon:

"Amendment to Article Four (4) of the Constitution to prohibit special legislation."

YES ☐

NO ☐

And each voter shall vote upon by placing a cross (X) opposite "yes," if he desires to vote in the affirmative, and opposite the word "no," if he desires to vote in the negative.

SECOND—The following amendment to Section three (3) of Article nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of said State for their approval or rejection, that is to say, to add at the end of said section the following words:

"And their may be levied and collected annually a tax upon the gross earnings in this State of all railroads, sleeping, parlor and drawing room car companies, or owners whose cars run in or into this State; on all telegraph and telephone campanies, or owners, whose lines are in or extend into this State; on all express companies, or owners, doing business in this State; on all foreign insurance companies doing business in this State; on all domestic insurance companies of this State, or on either or any of such companies. Or in lieu of such tax on the gross earnings of such companies, or either or any of them, an annual license fee or tax imposed on them, or either or any of them, but no tax upon the gross earnings of any carporation shall be construed to prevent the taxation by law of any real estate owned by said corporation not used in the business of the same. And there may be levied and collected in lieu of other taxation on mining properry, a specific tax upon the product of all mines in this State, and no such tax shall be construed to prevent the taxation by law of any real estate belonging to the owners of such mine not used in the business of mining or in connection therewith."

Section three (3) of Article nine (9) of the State Constitution which it is proposed to amend as above, now reads as follows:

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money; but public burying grounds, public school houses public hospitals academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property used for religious purposes, and houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal propersy to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, shall, by general laws be exempt from taxation.

Ballots used in voting upon said section shall have printed thereon "Amendment to Section three (3) of Article nine (9) of the constitution providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies and other companies: YES—NO," and the voters in voting upon such amendment shall erase, mark across or scratch out one (1) of said words "yes" or "no." If he desires to vote in the affirmative he shall scratch out the word "no." If he desires to vote in the negative, he shall scratch out the word "yes."

EXPLANATION.

It will be seen that the matter of voting upon these two proposed amendments is entirely different. The reason for this is that the first amendment was proposed under an act of the legislature passed prior to the general election law of 1891, and is to be voted upon subject to the provisions of said general election law. But the second proposed amendment is submitted under an act of the legislature passed after the general election law of 1891, and in terms provides how it shall be voted upon, and as above indicated.

The object of the first proposed amendment is to restrict special legislation.

The object of the second proposed amendment is to regulate the taxation of railroads, sleeping, drawing room and parlor car companies, telegraph and telephone companies, express and insurance companies, by taxing the gross earnings or by a licensed fee; and authorizing a specific tax on mining property.

MOSES E CLAPP.
Attorney General.

July 7 1892

125-27]

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QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.25 per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.10 " "
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Bran	9.00 " ton.
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CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

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LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

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Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

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OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

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The date opposite your name on this paper shows the time your subscription is paid up to. The JOURNAL would like to have all those who are in arears, and can spare the money, remit as soon as possible, as the new management would like to get all the old accounts settled up.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.
Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

State.

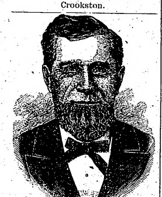
Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.
Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.
Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.
Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.
Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.
Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Congressional.

Congressman 7th District—
HENRY FEIG,
of Kandiyohi County.

County.

Auditor.—W. A. LANCTOT,
Of Crookston.
Treasurer.—LEWIS LOHN,
Of Fosston.
Register of Deeds.—NIC NELSON,
Of Norden Township.
Attorney.—IRA C. RICHARDSON,
Of Thief River Falls.
Sheriff.—JAS. M. BAIN,
Of Fisher.
Judge of Probate.—
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Of Crookston.
Supt. of schools.—V. D. CARRUTH,
Of Crookston.
Surveyor.—GEORGE RALPH,
Of Crookston.
Coroner.—GEORGE HOLT,
Of Crookston.
Court Commissioner,
G. H. PALMER,
Crookston.



KNUTE NELSON,
Republican Candidate for Governor.

SEE the sample ballots in this issue. With the exception of the presidential electors, all the candidates to be voted for this fall are on these tickets. The presidential electors, the candidates for state offices and amendments to the state constitution, will be on one ballot, which will be printed on white paper. The candidates for congress, the legislature, the judiciary and for the county offices will be an another ticket, which shall be printed on blue paper. Every voter should become familiar with these ballots, so that on election day he can vote intelligently and without any hesitation.

Of Dan Lawler's speech in East Grand Forks the Review says:

"Would-be-governor Lawler spoke to the people of our city Wednesday on the political issue from a democratic standpoint. He made one bad break that should lose the vote of every "old soldier" with democratic ideas. He said "the time had come to relegate the old vets to the rear and fill up the ranks with new, young blood." Yes, the boys that saved the nation, are many of them dead and forgotten and the remainder should be, is good democratic doctrine."

Speaking of the situation in Norman county the Ada Index says:

A deep melancholy has settled down upon the crowd of Ada candidates who are running for office on the peoples ticket. Until recently they fondly imagined that Fish, Schilling and Donnelly would have followers enough to give them one and all a soft berth at the expense of the "dear people" for the coming two years. But now all is changed, and they are now hustling for dear life. Reports from all over the county show that the demagogic leaders of the state organization, are fast losing support and local defeat stares them in the face. In Ada it is almost impossible to find a follower of Fish and the surrounding towns are in nearly the same shape. Even from the solid alliance towns of 1890 comes the report that Knute Nelson is in the lead. No wonder the Fish candidates are sad."

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT.

In another column will be found two amendments to the state constitution which have to be voted upon at the coming election. The first is an amendment to section 33 of article 4 of the constitution prohibiting special legislation, and the second is to amend section 3 of article 9 of the constitution so as to tax the gross earnings of all railroads, sleeping, parlor and drawing room car companies, or owners whose cars run in or into this state; on all telegraph and telephone companies, or owners, whose lines are in or extend into this state; on all express companies, or owners doing business in this state; on all foreign insurance companies doing business in this state; on all domestic insurance companies of this state, or on either or any of such companies. Or in lieu of such tax on the gross earnings of such companies, or either or any of them, an annual license fee or tax imposed on them, or either or any of them, but no tax upon the gross earnings of any corporation shall be construed to prevent the taxation by law of any real estate owned by said corporation not used in the business of the same. And there may be levied and collected in lieu of other taxation on mining property, a specific tax upon the product of all mines in this state, and no such tax shall be construed to prevent the taxation by law of any real estate belonging to the owners of such mine not used in the business of mining or in connection therewith.

Here is an opportunity to make every corporation doing business in this state pay a tax not only upon their property in the state but upon their gross earnings. People are heard continually kicking about the corporations not paying their proportionate share of the taxes, and now that a remedy is within their reach the JOURNAL hopes every citizen will take advantage of it, or forever after hold his peace.

A great many voters stay at home on election day, and then complain all the year around about the country being misgoverned, about the wrong men being elected to office, and about our laws discriminating in favor of the corporations as against the poor man. If these kickers would only get out and work—attend the ward caucuses, the various conventions, and then vote on election day—they could remedy any wrongs that might exist, and then they would have nothing to kick about.

Don't fail to vote for this amendment taxing the gross earnings of railroads and other companies doing business in the state. It is of vital importance to every taxpayer.

Voters should note the difference in the manner of voting on these two amendments. In the first one the voter will make a cross after the word "yes" if he wants to vote for the amendment, and if he wants to vote against it he will put a cross after the word "no."

To vote for the second amendment the voter must scratch out the word "no" and to vote against it he must scratch out the word "yes." If you think the gross earnings of the railroads, the telegraph, the telephone, and mining companies should be taxed, then scratch out the word "no" in the second amendment.

A BRILLIANT(?) ARGUMENT

THE Crookston Tribune has evolved from its inner consciousness a brilliant editorial that does great credit to the genius that presides over the destination of that institution but does not reflect much credit upon the average intelligence of its readers. We refer to the reason it gives why E. D. Childs should not be elected county commissioner. The Tribune gravely remarks that Mr. Childs should not be elected commissioner because if he should be Mr. Childs would at once proceed to issue bonds for private purposes. This simple remark shows to what straits the Tribune is reduced while trying to find something to say against Mr. Childs but it also shows that the Tribune must think its readers a set of jays if it thinks anyone will believes that anyone commissioner—or in fact the whole caboodle of 'em could issue bonds without the sanction of the people. Mr. Childs is one of the ablest farmers in Polk county, a farmer who conducts his farming operations upon business principles. In every public position that he has ever filled he has been honest, capable and upright discharging his duties to the satisfaction of his constituents and with credit to himself. He has not sought the office of commissioner but should he be elected he will be one of the best officials the county of Polk ever had and the fact that only such silly charges as the above can be brought against him shows that the opposition knows full well what kind of a man he is. He is a thoroughly capable business man and would do honor to the office. If you want a good official elect Mr. Childs.

THAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

The democrats of Crookston—what few there are left, deserve great credit for their efforts to awaken enthusiasm enough to get up a grand rally under the circumstances. On Wednesday evening they expected their nominee for governor, Dan W. Lawler, and their nominee for congress W. J. Kelso so they procured several hundred torches, secured the opera house and just laid themselves out for a big time all the same as though they had a ghost of a show of electing anybody this fall. The streets were well filled with spectators—enough to have organized a parade of several hundred, but about 60 men and boys several torches and transparencies proceeded to march through several back streets—after a fruitless attempt to procure bearers for the several hundred torches that were left at the rendezvous they were loaded upon a dray and taken away out of sight. Arrived at the opera house the band discussed a bit of music to try and brace up the faithful and revive their drooping spirits and J. E. O'Brien arose and introduced the chairman of the meeting Harry Norrie, who in a few well chosen remarks attempted to enthuse the audience and introduced the big gun of the evening, Dan W. Lawler. Dan pulled himself together with the remark that maybe he would be a little dull this evening owning to the fact he had spoken twice a day since his nomination in in the vain endeavor to get people enough acquainted with him to elect him. His speech in the main was a rehash of the stereotyped democratic platitudes which say nothing and mean less with the additional information that he was "wearing no man's collar" would not ride into the gubernatorial chair "on a cow catcher" and if his corporosity ever lands there the millenium would strike Minnesota p. d. q. (pretty decidedly quick) if not sooner. As a rule Dan manages to awaken a good bit of enthusiasm when on the rostrum, but somehow his audience failed to thrill to his magnetism and we heard more than one expression of disappointment from the faithful who had expected great things. Mr. Lawler was followed by Mr. Kelso in a very few very brief remarks. He was evidently struck with stage-fright, lost his head in the start and did not regain it in time to make anything of a speech. Apologized for coming before this large audience to ask for votes but said if they would vote for him he would vote in congress just as he feels. As he did not enlighten his audience as to what his feelings are, it leaves them in doubt as to how he would vote if he ever should happen to be elected. When he subsided the chair introduced Judge McCafferty, of St. Paul who arose and complimented the ladies for being out in such large numbers, drew a great deal of consolation from the alleged disaffection of Judge Gresham and Wayne McVeigh and after whistling about in the grave yard of despairing hopes for awhile longer subsided and the audience—what was left of it—slowly filed out and went home wondering what it was all about anyhow.

COMMENTING upon Cleveland's letter of acceptance the New York Press says:

Almost at the head of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance are these words:

"The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government." This statement has escaped general notice on account of the grotesque doublings and twistings in which the perennial candidate has striven to illustrate Talleyrand's maxim that language is an instrument for the concealment of thought. Probably most of those who paid any attention at all to this sentence merely wondered at it as a specimen, rather more than usually heavy, of the Claimant's ponderous platitudes.

It is, in fact, either an inexcusable blunder or an inexcusable insult to the intelligence and moral sentiment of the country. Consider what it means: An ex-president of the United States, a third time candidate for the highest office in this or any land, presumes to tell the people that "the especial purpose and mission of our free government" is—what? To secure liberty and equality for all under the law? To protect the lives and promote the happiness of citizens? To guard the republic against foreign and domestic foes? None of these things. It is, he says, "the protection of the people in the exclusive use of their property and earnings." What says the Declaration of Independence, written by that Thomas Jefferson whom the democratic party of today brazenly claims as its founder and patron saint, while repudiating his most cherished faiths and clearest teachings? "Governments are formed among men" to secure these rights. What rights? Rights to the exclusive use and enjoyment of property? By no means. The "inalienble rights" to secure which governments are formed among men are immortal words of the Declaration, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Later on, the American Magna Charta deals with rights of property, with the tyranny of taxation without representation; but at the outset, as the grand source of governmental authority, as the "especial purpose and mission" of governments formed among men, the supreme place is given to persons, not property. And so it is with every great authority in the world on the subject of human law. There is not a writer of recognized competence on the science of statesmanship who does not make the fundamental object of government to consist in protecting and promoting the personal welfare of the people, the protection of property being secondary and subsidiary.

This is not a trivial criticism. It is of serious importance. Mr Cleveland has been guilty of nothing less than assigning to goods and chattels the place that belongs to humanity; of proclaiming the doctrine that money is more than manhood.

WHO IS BACKING LAWLER ?

Speaking of the charge made by democrats that Knute Nelson is a paid tool of the Great Northern railroad, the Todd County Argus says:

"The democratic press of the state has persistently charged Knute Nelson with being the paid tool of Jas. J. Hill and the Great Northern railroad and so persistently has this been followed up that some people have been led to believe that Mr. Hill is a republican. We can conceive of the possibility of fooling some people who do not know Mr. Nelson into the belief that he is a tool of the Great Northern railroad, but up here where he has lived for years and is personally known it will not be possible to make people believe that he is other than the honorable, straightforward man he has proved himself to be, but nevertheless we find the Leader, the local democratic organ piping its feeble lay in the same strain and stating that Mr. Nelson has lived from the patronage of the Great Northern railroad. We do not admire this kind of political warfare, as we believe that most men put forward for such positions as governor of this great state, are not the tool of any one but the following from the Otter Tail County Alliance published at Henning has not been denied by the Globe which was challenged to do so, shows who of the two men, Nelson and Lawler, would be most likely to be influenced by Jas. J. Hill. Here is the article:

About 11 o'clock on the forenoon of July 29th, in O'Connor's saloon, opposite the Merchant's hotel, M. Doran made an appointment with J. J. Hill that they were to meet in M. Doran's office that afternoon to consult with other prominent democrats as to who should be nominated at the coming state convention. In that meeting were M. Doran, J. J. Hill, Lewis Baker, present chairman democratic state committee, P. J. Smalley, secretary democratic state committee, R. A. Smith and others representing D. Lawler, and a few outside delegates. At that meeting it was unanimously decided that Mr. Lawler should be the democratic candidate for governor, and Lewis Baker editor of the St. Paul Globe, knows that Hill, Doran and Kelly agreed to support Mr. Lawler."

A correspondent writing to the Fergus Falls Journal says:

One of the cardinal principles of the new reform movement in politics is that the office should seek the man. It is in all our platforms; it is mentioned by all speakers. But just look at the situation. For the year Mr. Boen, the people's party candidate for congress, has been working for the congressional nomination and for his election since getting the nomination. Not only is he breaking this plank of our platform, but he is a paid official of our county drawing $2,000 a year, yet he has practically abandoned his office and is running after office with a vigor and activity that would put to shame an old party politician. His office is the headquarters and meeting place of all politicians of the county. It is there that the jobs are put up and the slates made. If any good is to come out of our movement we must condemn by our votes at the polls such an outrage upon our principles.

THE DEMOCRATIC party has just awakened to the fact that there is something wrong with the wheat market in the Northwest. The JOURNAL, years ago pointed out the fact and has for years been laboring to see those evils abated and the republican party broke up the combination, the millers association, and provided a means for relief through the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners. The republican party provided for cars for individual shippers and in fact has done all all that has ever been done to provide relief and now the democrats have just awakened to the fact that any relief was needed. It is like a death-bed repentance—done through fear or a hope of a future reward and is not worthy of confidence.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT DICKSON informs the JOURNAL that the schools throughout the county are getting pretty well supplied with flags. This is as it should be as there is no better way to instil the love of freedom into the hearts of the rising generation then to see "Old Glory" floating from every school house in the land. Let the good work go on until every school house is supplied with a handsome flag.

THE News and Tribune of Duluth have consolidated. A sensible move and just what should have been done years ago. Now, if the good people of Duluth are wise they will not encourage the starting of any more morning papers but will give a hearty support to the News-Tribune and thus secure one rattling good paper that would be a credit to their enterprising city.

ATTENTION G. A. R.

Which Will You Support?

A faithful comrade who shared your toils and dangers in the field or a politician who sent a substitute to the front and stayed at home to croak and call the war a failure. During his four years in office Grover Cleveland signed 1,246 pension bills and vetoed 524, and took a malignant pleasure in adding to his pension vetoes every sneer of which his clumsy wit was capable. President Harrison, our loyal comrade, has signed 1,576 special pension bills and vetoed none, showing his loyalty to his country in her hour of deepest need and his loyalty to her defenders in their hour of need. Whom can you trust? Harrison, who by his very action has proven to be your friend or Cleveland, who by his very action has proven to be your subtle foe? Gen. Dan Sickles (a democrat) says "no old soldier true to himself or family can cast a vote for Grover Cleveland."

AT the last minute the democratic state central committee withdrew D. R. Hibbs, A. L. Sackett and James Brown from their electorial ticket and indorsed in their respective places William Meighen, James Dillon and A. B. Stromberg, the people's party nominees. They also indorsed A. H. Halloway of the people's party in place of John C. Oswald, who resigned some time ago. To the democrats of those districts—democrats who hoped to cast a vote for a Cleveland elector this must be a pleasant situation to be placed in. They have three alternatives: vote for the republican presidential electors, the people's party electors, or not vote at all. Great and wonderful are democratic principles!

"THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST."

In the drawing for position on the state ticket the People's party got first place, the Dems second, Prohibs third and Republicans last place, and "the last shall be first" on election day.

MONDAY, Oct. 10th was the last day for candidates for state offices to file their names with the state auditor and have their names printed on the ballots. The state furnishes the ballots, and each candidate must pay the state auditor $50 before his name can be enrolled as a candidate. On the date named, the candidates of the four political parties filed their certificates of nomination and paid their fees.

WITH the exception of the prohibition candidates for national and state offices, and the presidential electors, the national and state ticket published on another page is complete. The JOURNAL publishes these ballots this early that the voters may become acquainted with the Australian ballot and how to vote it.

Cash for Hides.

I will pay the highest market price in cash for hides, pelts and furs. Call at my office No. 14 Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

[26-tf] GEO. VINE.

A Painful Silence.

The Hallock News says that E. M. Stanton, of Crookston, delivered a very good address at Hallock during the fair but remarks that "One notable point about Mr. Stanton's speech was that when he eulogized in glowing terms W. F. Kelso for congress and paused for applause there was a painful silence.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE—

New York Store

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CLOAKS

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JACKETS.

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES!

36 inch English Cashmeres...	17½c
10-4 all wool Blankets...	$2.50
2 cases of Prints...	4¾
10-4 Blankets...	75c
Velvet Brussels Carpet...	$1.35
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A. CHABOT, Prop. Cor. Broadway and Robert Streets, CROOKSTON, MINN.

AM LOOKING FOR YOU!

Whether you want to buy much or little, I want to sell you. My stock of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Watches includes nearly every derisable style and variety, from the modest plain polished, to richly engraved.

Look at These!

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Hoping to hear from you soon, I am yours very truly,

C. H. SAAKE, The Leading Jeweler.

FOSSTON FAIR.

Fair Exceeded the Expectations of its Promoters in Every Respect.

A Fine Exhibit, A Large Attendance, Good Races and Good Weather.

FOSSTON, Minn., Oct., 8—[special correspondence]—The first annual fair of the Thirteen Towns Fair Association, held at Fosston, Minn., Oct. 5, 6 and 7, was a great success in every way. The weather could not be better, the attendance was large—larger than was expected—the exhibits were numerous and excellent and the racing and other attractions were all that could be desired or expected. The citizens of Fosston, who are noted for their hospitality, maintained their reputation in this respect and made every possible effort to please and entertain the visitors. The association starts out in excellent condition. They have paid for their building and track improvements in fact all their expenses—and have money in the bank. Too much praise cannot be given the managers of the fair for the manner in which they have handled their first exhibition.

The secretary, W. H. Averill, has worked late and early, and with some assistance from O. H. Bennett, has done all the clerical work connected with the secretary's office. About 225 entries were made, which is, we think, a good showing for a first fair in a comparatively new country.

Half of the exhibit hall was set apart for display by business houses, and among these were noticed the the following displays by Fosston business houses: Lamps and glassware, P. M. Mark; furniture, Fosston Furniture Co., overcoats and clothing, Hillestad & Blyberg, sewing machines, O. L. Larson, stoves Hillestad & Lade and Sorenson & Randklev.

Kops Bros. of Grand Forks had an exhibit of pianos and organs in charge of Howard, Farwell & Co. of St. Paul also had several fine instruments in charge of Miss Jennie Partridge.

Everyone was surprised with the collection of vegetables shown—large, juicy watermelons, huge pumpkins, mammoth beets, splendid looking potatoes, nice looking tomatoes, large onions, a variety of corn, etc. The farmers of the Thirteen Towns thoroughly demonstrated that they have as prolific soil in this section of country as there is in Minnesota.

The exhibit of stock was not large, but there was sufficient to show that the farmers have started in the right direction. The three Holsteins and two Shorthorns from the S. C. Bagley farm, shown by Timothy Moore, showed that the people have started raising the right kind of cattle. And right here the JOURNAL wants to say that the Bagley farm is one of the finest in the county, and Mr. Moore one of the best of managers.

There was a fair showing of horses, sheep, poultry, etc.

THE RACES.

Farmers trot—F. O. Sibley took first money with Bay Bill; D. C. Dusette, second with chestnut Dick and Lady Gray 3rd.

Pony running race—J. E. Campbell first with Black Billy; J. E. Campbell second with Nellie; and Midget 3rd. On the 2nd day of the fair there was a special running race for $500 between Black Bess, owned by J. E. Campbell of Fosston, and Live Oak a horse from North Dakota. But the Live Oak wasn't in it, and the backers of Black Bess realized on the race.

The trotting race on Friday was won by a horse from Park River, N. D., with P. J. LaChapelle's P. J. second. The running race was won by Jim Campbell's Black Bess.

AN INCIDENT.

Among the speakers requested by the fair managers to deliver addresses was M. Falk Gjertson, of Minneapolis, one of the best scholars and profoundest thinkers in the state. While speaking in the opera hall, Mr. Gjertson was repeatedly interrupted, and was finally hooted by someone in the hall. It was charged that Arny Grundysen, the sheriff of Polk county—the man above all others who should preserve order—was the person who started the disturbance. Mr. Grundysen afterwards denied this, and said he was trying to preserve order. There is one thing certain, whether Mr. Gundysen was guilty or not, he was blamed for it by parties who were in the hall and lost a good many votes by their discourteous treatment of one of the city's guests. The people's party have held innumerable public meeting in Fosston, and have never been molested or disturbed, and naturally the old parties expect the same treatment from the People's party which is accorded to them.

THE RALLY.

On Thursday evening a republican rally was held in the opera hall, and standing room in the building was at a premium during the evening. The Thirteen Towns has been the stronghold of the people's party for two years, and it had even been said that republican speakers would not come here this fall as they would not get an audience. But the sentiment of the people is changing and the meeting Thursday night showed that the republicans will get more votes in the Thirteen Towns than the most enthusiastic republican had hoped for.

Hon. Halvor Steenerson, of Crookston, was the first speaker, and he held the close attention of his hearers for two hours while he discussed the questions most nearly affecting the people of this section, viz: The elevators, the railroads, freight rates and grain grading. He contrasted the records of Knute Nelson and Ignatus Donnelly, and showed very plainly that the charges which the latter is continually making against Nelson and the whole republican party is simply a cloak to cover up his own cussedness. F. A. Husher, U. S. consul at St. Thomas, Canada, addressed the audience in the Norwegian language and discussed the national issues in a comprehensive manner.

To show the interest which was taken in the speeches it is not only necessary to say that of all those who stood in the aisles and around the walls for three hours scarcely a man left the room.

NOTES

The display of bead work by the Indians from White Earth was particularly creditable, and the amount of patience displayed in the making of this work is something wonderful.

Frank Gravel acted as starter of the races, and performed his duties like a professional.

Tom Young took up his trotting mare Kate, to trot in the farmers' trotting race, but was barred out on the grounds that Tom was not a farmer.

Four deer attracted considerable attention on the fair grounds.

The band is one of the institutions Fosston may well feel proud of, and the fact that the village purchased them elegant uniforms is proof that their work is appreciated. A fair would be a tame affair without a brass band and the Fosston band contributed much to the success of the exhibition by their excellent selections.

Billy Spears, the Red Lake Falls merchant, was helping the Fosston people entertain their visitors.

Thos. Johnstone, Felland Bros., manager at Fisher, was here during the fair, and was as busy as a bee looking after the comfort of visitors, and helping along the enterprise in every way he could. On the first day of the fair he went out around the country and gathered up some fine exhibits of stock and vegetables. "Tommy" is a great agricultural fair enthusiast, and no one understands better their management or their value to a community.

On Friday the Crookston base ball team came up and played an exciting game with the Fosston team, winning by a score of 15 to 14. The ground was rough and the playing was not as good as it otherwise would have been.

In the ball game Wilson of the Fair captured the crowd by his excellent work on first base. He didn't miss a ball, and he didn't even take his coat off.

The four new pianos on exhibition during the week were added to the homes of our citizens.

Much credit is due our twin sister McIntosh for the numerous display on exhibition.

The following towns were represented here by their leading citizens during the week, Crookston, Fisher, Fertile, Ada, St. Hilaire, McIntosh, Erskine, Mentor, White Earth, Red Lake, Grand Forks, Park River and numerous other places.

Our hotels and restaurants were taxed to their utmost and every available building was converted into sleeping apartments.

The Grand ball at the opera hall Friday evening under the management of Frank Gravel was the largest and most successful entertainment of the kind ever held in Thirteen Towns.

Of the Marshall county fair the Stephen Leader says:

"The Marshall county fair was a decided success. We were surprised at the large display of stock and the large vegetables, and were fairly speechless when we saw the display of ladies' work. It is a good thing we were not one of the judges or we should have bankrupted the society by giving them all prizes, that is the ladies. By a little more work next year we can have the best fair in the valley."

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the City Council Held Oct. 7th.

Among the Resolutions Passed was one Relating to the Social Evil.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Friday evening Oct. 7th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by president Cromb.

Roll called:

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen absent:—Jerome, McGlogan and Walker.

A communication was read from Alderman McGlogan resigning his position as alderman of the second ward. On motion the resignation was accepted.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Cromb that John Monroe be elected as alderman of the second ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. H. McGlogan. Carried.

John Monroe being present was sworn in as alderman of said ward.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the bill of Olaf Johnson amounting to $2.50. On motion the report was accepted and the bill ordered paid.

Bond of John Wilcox with Chas. E. Sawyer and O. R. Williams as sureties was read and accepted.

The City Atty was requested to look into the matter of the $50,000 bonds in the Duluth Crookston and Northern Railway matter of the city to report at the next meeting.

Levies were made for the different ward and general funds also for grading and sidewalks and the levies ordered filed at the auditor's office.

Alderman Childs raised a point of order on the resolution passed at the last meeting. Point of order being that the records of the adjourned meeting of September 28th are incorrect in that it states that a certain resolution granting certain rights and privileges and proposes to vacate certain streets for the Duluth Crookston and Northern Railway Company, was passed. Whereas the record shows that only six votes were cast in the affirmative, see section three chapter eight of the charter requires two thirds of all members of the council to legally vacate any street or alley.

Chair ruled the point not well taken.

Alderman Childs appealed and called for the ays and nays.

Aldermen voting in favor of sustaining the chair, Jennings, Austin, Morrisey, Marlette, Monroe and Watts.

Not sustaining the chair, Anderson and Childs.

Chair sustained.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 7th day of October, 1892, Alderman Jas. E. Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Watts: Be it

Resolved, That the levy on lot 24, block 15, in original townsite of Crookston be reduced from $281.62 to $238.95, the difference to be charged to the city's portion of said sewer.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts, Cromb, Munroe.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 7th day of October, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 7th day of October, 1892

JOHN CROMB,
Attest: Acting Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

On motion the clerk was instructed to notify the city printer that he must republish the resolution in which he says the tax levy per front foot is $350.00, and publish it to read $3.50 per front foot, and that in the future he comply with section 13, of chapter 11, of the city charter.

A petition was read from property owners and taxpayers in Jerome's addition relating to the house run by Mrs. Dufour.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that the proper officials be instructed to take all lawful means within their power to close the house as a house of ill fame and to bring the inmates to justice.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Morrisey that the resolution be laid on the table.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Jennings, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Marlette, Watts.

Alderman Munroe not voting.

Motion declared lost.

The vote on the original motion was taken and resulted as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Childs, Marlette, Watts.

Alderman voting in the negative: Jennings.

Aldermen not voting: Morrisey, Munroe, Cromb.

Motion declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Anderson that the petitioners in the matter of the Dufour house in Jerome's addition, be requested to present their proofs to the city attorney that he may be able to draw proper indictments and bring the matter stated in the petition before the proper courts.

Carried.

A communication was handed in by Alderman Childs from Mrs. Cox.

The assessment rolls were ordered filed in the court house, on Saturday.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the rules be suspended and permission be given me to move a reconsideration of the resolution passed at the last adjourned meeting, by which the council agree to contract with the Duluth, Crookston and Northern railway company to vacate certain streets and alleys. My justification for making the request being that the council have no right to contract by less than two-thirds vote to do something which the charter requires a two-thirds vote to perform.

Ayes: Anderson, Childs, Jennings.

Nays: Austin, Morrisey, Marlette, Munroe, Watts, Cromb.

Motion declared lost.

Alderman Childs asked to be excused. Granted.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crooksson, held the 7th day of October, 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Jennings:

Resolved, That the street commissioner is hereby ordered to construct sidewalks in front of lots 15, 18, 21, of block 16; the center 50 feet of lot 1, block 18, all in the original townsite of Crookston; also in South Crookston, in front of lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, of block 3, where they have not already been laid.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Morrisey, Munroe, Marlette, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 7th day of October, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 7th day of October, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
Attest: Acting Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 28th day of September 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman F. Anderson:

The city council of the city of Crookston does hereby resolve: That the proportionate amount of cost of constructing sewer heretofore ordered constructed along centre of Front street from a point where the same is intersected by Sixth street to Red Lake river where the same intersects said Front street to be paid by special assessment, that is, the cost of a two foot sewer over said territory is three dollars and fifty cents ($3.50) per linear foot, and be it resolved that aforesaid sum be the measure of said special assessment.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Austin, Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 28th day of Sept. 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 28th day of September, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Mayor.
Attest E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Democratic Courtesy.

Hallock News:—The St Vincent fair managers treated the republicans in a very unfair and insulting manner. They were invited to go there and hear a speaker, to meet Mr. Stanton, the democratic orator. Mr. Stanton was given the first chance to speak but as soon as he had finished, the band was called away and some sports commenced in other parts of the town, thereby drawing considerably from the crowd besides making considerable noise when the republican speaker, Mr. Shisler, made his address.

Warren Sheaf.—Congressman John Lind will speak in Warren on Columbus day, Oct. 21st, in the evening.—James O'Brien, of Stephen, was adjudged insane by the judge of probate, C. S. Hull, and sent to the asylum at Fergus Falls on Friday last.—A. B. Nelson has commenced to build a fine new residence on Nelson Ave, to be occupied by himself and family. He had to catch on to the boom.—Otta Rollis, who used to work for Mentzer in the machine business here, has again returned to this county with his family, after an absence of several years in the "wild and woolly west."—The city schools are making arrangements for an elaborate celebration of Columbus Day on Oct. 21st. The day is made a national holiday by act of congress. People who live in communities where no celebrations are held are cordially invited to join the Warren people in observing the day.

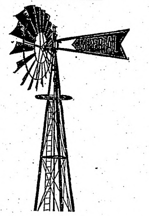
St. Hilaire Spectator:—L. Ellington, of Crookston, is in town today on business.—Farmers are progressing rapidly with their fall work and a few weeks will see all completed.—Minton Holmes had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs last Saturday and he has been very sick since then. Drs. Dunlop and Tillier, of Crookston, are in town today in attendance.—The construction train arrived here last Sunday with a crew of about seventy-five men and they commenced work on Monday laying track to Thief River Falls. They will have the steel laid into Thief River Falls this week. It will probably take a couple of weeks to surface the track after which regular trains will be run.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
Science
MEDICAL SCIENCE
has achieved a great triumph in the production of
BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Sick Headache and all Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

If you want fresh groceries, go to A. Sture's.

From $2.00 to $5.00 saved by those who need a cloak this fall and read Locken & Holmboe's adv. in this issue.

THE IMPERIAL



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Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.
We carry a
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WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
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FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.
Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.
CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,
Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

A SPECIAL SALE OF
Cloaks and Jackets
—FOR THE—
NEXT TWO WEEKS.
Ladies', Misses and children's } CLOAKS AND JACKETS.
Below Regular Prices.
Ladies' fur trimmed Jackets..................from $5.75 up
Misses fur trimmed Jackets..................from 5.50 up
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FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the
FAMOUS Stoves AND Ranges
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STOVE
AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.
They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at
REASONABLE PRICES.

A SOLDIER'S SECRET

BY CAPT. CHARLES KING, U.S.A.

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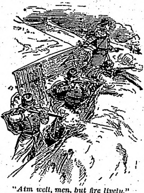
[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XII.



"*Aim well, men, but fire lively.*"

Before quitting the ambulance and its precious freight Ellis had made such examination of the neighborhood as was possible in the thick darkness, and discovered that they were close to the edge of a narrow, winding ravine with abruptly sloping banks, and it was in here that those sagacious mules had sought shelter from the force of the blast. The ambulance was standing on a veritable ridge, exposed to the full fury of the gale, the slope to the rapid running Wolf just in front, the ravine to the right rear. Shouting to the ladies to fear nothing, he had no difficulty, when aided by the driver, in starting the wheels, and the instant the vehicle was partially turned into the track of the storm it was blown backward down into the soft bed of snow, already thick and deep. Here, under the lee of the banks, the stout wagon was comparatively sheltered, for the top of the canvas cover was just a trifle below the general level of the prairie. The mules, startled from their fancied security by the rattle of wheels and canvas as the ambulance was run down the slope into their midst, seized with one of their unaccountable panics tore blindly away up the farther bank and out upon the storm swept level beyond.

Then in the whirling cloud of snow Ellis had remounted, shouted again a few encouraging words to the ladies within, assuring them he and his sturdy troop horse would have no difficulty in reaching camp and bringing aid, urging them meantime to keep snugly bundled in their robes; and with Mrs. Berrien's brave voice and cheery "God speed you, sergeant!" ringing in his ears, he rode gallantly away, forded the shallow stream at the mouth of the coulee and then, facing the gale, spurred forth upon his perilous mission. The driver and the already somnolent Pete, with what was left of the contents of the depleted flask, crawled into the snowbed beneath the wagon body, rolled themselves into their joint stock of robes and blankets and prepared to spend a comfortable night. It was an old story to both.

But, despite all the driver's efforts on the way, the gale had forced them far to the right of the main road and those which paralleled it, the only ones at all familiar to the Twelfth, and when Brewster and his little squad reached the ford, along toward two o'clock in the morning, they sought in vain in every ravine and break—shouted, fired their carbines and sounded their trumpet, all to no purpose. Not an answering cry rewarded their efforts. From Ellis' description Brewster knew that the ladies were so muffled in furs that within their canvas shelter they could hardly suffer greatly from the cold. He was assured that the driver and Pete were with them, also well provided with robes and blankets; and that they were in no immediate danger of freezing; but he could not bear the thought of the long, weary waiting, the dread anxiety, the darkness, the isolation in all that howling wilderness. He could picture Winifred nestled in her mother's arms, wondering, wondering, as the hours dragged by, when, if ever, human aid would come to their relief. At four o'clock he and his party had searched and scouted for half a dozen miles up and down the valley. Some of his best and stanchest men were giving out, and these, with Sergeant Brooks, he ordered to push along with the gale and seek news and shelter at the station.

Three others he posted near the main crossing of the Wolf, under the lee of a little bluff, where they and their horses speedily stamped a hole in the snowdrifts around the hospital ambulance and huddled for warmth—fires they could not light, even had there been a vestige of fuel—and then, with three undaunted campaigners at his back, he had once again turned down stream, following its wanderings in the darkness and feeling for ravines he could not see along the southern bank. Time and again they dismounted and ran beside their horses to restore circulation to the numbed and stiffened feet and fingers. Time and again they plunged waist deep into drifts and the horses floundered to their girths in the powdery snow. At last Brewster noted that here and there far in the northwestern skies the stars were beginning to peep: the clouds were driving away, the dawn was nigh, the hurricane abating. Broader and brighter the daylight stole over the storm swept prairie, streaked here and there with fleecy, winding veins, and when at last the sun arose in its unclouded splendor the gale had died away to a mere ghost of its furious self, and they rubbed the icy fringe from their battered eyelids and gazed long and wistfully up and down that shallow, winding valley, all heaped and tumbled with the driven snow, and saw not a sign of those whom they had rushed to save.

Never for an instant did Brewster relax his efforts. Giving each of his men a pull at the flask, he selected little Murphy as about the most compact and certainly the lightest of the trio, and bade him make his way to camp and tell the colonel that up to sunrise no vestige of the lost ones had been found, and suggest that additional parties be sent out at once.

"Tell somebody to bring my field glass," he added, as Murphy was about to ride away. "If I had dreamed we would have found nothing of the ambulance until this time, I never should have left it. Good luck to you now, corporal. Ride as lively as you can."

Murphy turned promptly away, spurred his unwilling horse through the ice into the black and racing waters of the Wolf and was presently following a little break in the north side which led by a more gradual ascent to the prairie beyond.

"Now, men, one of you ride back toward the party at the ford, poke into every ravine to your left—they're all full of snow; it may be the ambulance is so deep in the drift they could hear no sound. If you find anything, the faintest trace, ride up on the prairie and circle your horse to the left. Morse, you come with me."

"Beg pardon, lieutenant, I think Murphy see's something now," said Morse, indicating the farther shore with a nod of his fur covered head. Whirling eagerly about, Brewster was surprised to see his little Irishman, a hundred yards or so away, crouching low on his horse's back, still in the ravine and up to his girth in snow, and peering cautiously eastward, his eyes just level with the bank. Then he was plainly seen to signal. In an instant Brewster and his men were plunging into the rapid stream, crushing the ice that skirted the shores and bounding out upon the frozen ground beyond. Again Murphy held forth a hand—a warning gesture, not a a beckoning one. "Keep down, keep down," he signaled, and wondering, the little party of troopers cautiously followed into the ravine.

"What do you see?" queried Brewster, eager and agitated.

"Upon my soul, sir, I wish I knew; but it's more like Indians than anything I can think of."

"Indians? where away?" And with a wild fear at heart Brewster gazed over the bank in the direction indicated.

"Indians, and coming this way, sir, or I'm a tenderfoot," muttered Morse, a man who had served in the Twelfth for many a year.

"What on earth can they be doing so far south of the agency? You don't think any of the hostiles have got down this way?"

"They're all hostiles, sir, when there's only three or four ag'in them. It don't matter whether these are from the agency or the Bad Lands now, if they can catch a white man a-napping, and something has brought them out here."

"My God, man! you don't suppose they've heard of the ambulance?"

"They hear things quicker than we do, lieutenant. Day or night, calm or storm, those fellows can all around beat us in getting news."

"And they are coming from the northeast, lieutenant," chimed in Murphy. "That means if they are from the villages near the agency they've circled around our people."

Breathless the little party watched the coming dots. The stream bore to the northeast after a deep bend about half a mile away, and on the farther bank, moving nearly parallel with the valley, about a dozen dark objects could be seen moving at rapid lope, the springing, tireless gait of the Indian pony. Ponies they were unquestionably, and each with his rider. Every moment brought them nearer and nearer, until, as they spread out in extended order across the level surface, it was possible to count their number, eleven; possible to note that every now and then some one of the number in front or on the flanks would rein in suddenly and circle around and stop, as though examining tracks upon the prairie.

"It is not possible the ambulance can have got so far over as that," muttered Brewster. "It is not possible that they can have heard of it in all that fearful storm. Why, Morse, it's madness to think of it!"

"I don't know how far the team may have been driven out that way, sir, but the blizzard came from the northwest, from their left front; it beat across their path all the way and mules won't face it, and if it isn't the ambulance they're after, what can it be?"

"My God, if we only knew where it was!" groaned Brewster. "Come what may, men, we've got to stand 'twixt it and those scoundrels. Here, Murphy, lively now, slip back down into the valley and ride for all you're worth to the ford and bring those fellows back with you, every man of them. Tell them to keep under the bank and ride like hell. Off with you, now." And this time there was no recall; Murphy was out of sight in a flash.

Nearer and nearer rode the savage horsemen, now about a mile away. Already Morse and his silent comrade had swung their carbines out of their leathern buckets, thrust a cartridge in the chamber and loosened others in the woven thimbles. Brewster never for an instant quit his gaze, but his hand had stolen back and loosed the flap of the holster at his hip. The movements of the Indians had puzzled him; they were riding not as though moving on some point already determined, but rather as if searching, feeling their way. Every now and then, too, some of their number cantered to the edge of the bank and seemed to scrutinize the valley.

"Snowdrifts are too deep and plentiful in there, around that bend, sir. That's why they're up on the prairie."

Brewster's heart seemed almost to stand still. All on a sudden the leaders swerved; the blanketed riders could be seen bending low and over as they swung their nimble steeds in circle to the right. And then, then, an instant more, and, tossing the powdery snow all in a fleecy white cloud, there came tearing up out of the depths of some unseen coulee a lively herd of Indian ponies rejoicing in their unwonted freedom and determined not to be herded back to slavery without a struggle.

It was hard to repress the shout of joy that sprang to the soldiers' lips. Then it wasn't the ambulance after all; nothing but this frolicsome band of rascals that, after breaking away from the Indian boys the evening before, had doubtless been driven before the gale, demanding the sending forth of quite a party of the young men in search, even before the storm had fully abated. For a moment the troopers forgot their mission as they watched the chase. Fresh and unhampered by weight of any kind the scurrying band came sweeping along the edge of the distant bluff, following an active, mischievous leader and leaving their jaded pursuers far behind. The Indian knows too much to chase a running horse; he leaves him to his own devices, well knowing he will more quickly stop when unpursued and can then more readily be headed off and turned back to the ways he should go. On came the nimble herd full tilt toward the elbow in the shallow valley, where a broad white streak told of deep drifted snow, and there the leader veered to the left and south and would doubtless have stretched away at racing speed on that course but for one young warrior on a dun colored pony, who with the speed of the wind came darting out across the level surface beyond, gamely, skillfully heading him. Around went the leader once more in a wide circle westward, around the southernmost edge of the fleecy drift, and then, with thundering hoofs, the whole troop went bounding away to the west without a living soul to interpose between them and the bald, rolling heights at the far horizon, miles and miles away.

"Go it, pony! I'm glad to see a redskin done for once!" was Morse's jubilant shout. And then, suddenly and sharp, "Good God! What's that, Lieutenant? Look!"

Not six hundred yards away, now, the little band of ponies, following their spirited leader, had suddenly halted at the very edge of some dip or sink in the prairie that lay to the southeast of the snowy rift in which the troopers were crouching, still hidden, they and their horses, from the sharp eyes of the chasing Indians. Then as suddenly, tossing high their scraggy manes, as though with one accord, the nimble brutes whirled to the south, their leader indulging in a fine flourish of heels as he sped away. And now Morse lay against the bank pointing eagerly to a couple of black objects startlingly outlined on the glistening white of the snow, two objects that came plunging up from the invisible depths of the hollow, struggling breast deep in the drifts, and at last reached the edge of the prairie, and, followed instantly by another couple, with their long ears erect, with outstretched neck and eager brayings, clattered away in pursuit of the herd. Brewster knew them at a glance—Sterrett's ambulance mules. Indeed, the broken pole was still dangling between the two in rear and bounding with them over the frozen turf.

And that swerve, that sudden halt and turn to the south end, had cost the band their liberty. Darting along abreast of them, but nearly half a mile away to the south, the warrior on the dun colored pony had shot far out beyond them, and now, sweeping around in a wide circle to his right, rode between them and the broad wastes to the west. Two other Indians were circling in their front, barring the way to the low hills to the south. Others still, straggling far out eastward, reined up so as not to interfere with the "rounding" of the herd. And in a moment or two more these three experts had turned their runaway property in wide sweep back into the shining track of the sun, and in a very few minutes the matter was settled; the ponies were sulkily trotting along the bank beyond the bend, headed for home and hard work again, with the ambulance mules braying at their heels. Here the younger Indians, the boys, took charge, and from the distant slopes, from south and east and from the prairie to the west, the others came cantering toward that sharp angle half a mile away and gathered in eager consultation about one who seemed to be their leader.

All this, and much more, Brewster and his men were watching with bounding pulses, in breathless excitement, Brewster with feelings of mingled hope and despair. Now he knew that the ambulance must be somewhere near at hand, possibly up that long ravine on the south side that slanted in from the prairie not a hundred yards away below them. Surely the banks looked as though there were a good ford at that point. Might not that be the very one of which Ellis spoke? Now, if it were but possible to drop back out of the drifts in which they were hiding and recross the stream, they might yet creep unobserved into the mouth of that gully and feel their way afoot until, somewhere in the snow, they came upon, as he now felt sure they must, the stormbound wagon with its precious contents. From their crouching place it was impossible to see across the ridge that separated them from the ravine referred to; but to the southeast the prairie lay before them, and the keenest eye could detect no sign of hollow between that which lay so near them and that from which those vagabond mules had emerged far out upon the plain. Somehow Brewster felt certain that now at last he was actually within pistol shot of the ambulance, within speaking distance, almost, of the girl he so fondly loved, whose very life at this instant depended not only on his courage, but also on his judgment. One false move would ruin all.

So long as the Indians kept up their powwow at the bend, so long was Winifred safe. The longer they delayed the nearer would it bring Murphy and the men from the main crossing three miles away up stream. Then, six to six, he could laugh at the Sioux. But any one who knew Indians at all knew that the discovery of the mules would only set them to work to find the snow camp from which the animals had broken away. Aye, even as these things flashed through his mind, Brewster could see that they were signaling "halt" to the herd guard, and that two of the youngsters were lashing their ponies out in front of the band and gradually bringing it to a standstill. Almost at the same moment, too, those in consultation separated, three riding swiftly after the herd, while the other three, slowly and cautiously, began to advance toward the hollow whence the mules had emerged. Evidently they expected to find the white man's wagon there.

"Now is your time, men," muttered Brewster. "Quick! Off with your side lines and double them about your horses' fore feet so that they can't even hobble out of the drift. Keep them here. Take your lariat and hopple my horse, one of you. Throw him if need be. I'll watch those beggars down stream. Ah, I thought so," he muttered, "they've grabbed the mules and are examining the harness; that will tell them easily enough they were cut loose after breaking the pole. Quick, men! throw snow by the bushel all over your horses. Roll in it yourselves. Get all the white on you can; then run down the gully as soon as you have your horses hidden and watch for my signal. The moment I say go, bend double and scamper to the ice yonder, then make for the bluffs. I'll follow instantly."

Meekly the two troop horses, after having been led to a deeper point down the coulee, bent their heads and submitted to the lashing together of their fore feet, but Brewster's "Black Jack" was of different mold. He would not yield.

"Over with him, Morse. No time to lose now. Lash him tight or he'll break away," called Brewster. And poor Jack's plunging availed him nothing. A moment more, with a dismal groan he was on his side in the soft, cold bed, the lariat was being lashed and knotted so that even furious struggles could not free him, and then, to add to the indignity, his erstwhile friends and comrades were heaping new insult and a storm of snow upon him. Jack couldn't understand it.

"Ready, men! They're just peeping over in the hollow now. The moment they're fairly in it, I give the word."

Twenty—thirty seconds of breathless silence. Then a quick gesture; a quick, low toned, but imperative "Go!"

Go they did, skimming over the pool above the rapids, leaping the narrow chasm where the black waters, dancing and frothing, had defied the ice king; ducking under the opposite bank; carbines in hand, revolvers at the hip, cartridges gleaming in every belt; and after them, leaping, yet bending low, went Brewster. Another moment and they reached the mouth of the ravine, burst through the powdery drift, and then, Brewster leading, eyes everywhere, almost on all fours, they scurried along half way up the opposite slope, keeping well under the crest and just at the edge of the deep drifts to their right. Fifty—sixty yards they made their rapid way, and then around a little bend and among great heaps and mounds of glistening, shimmering white there rose an odd-shaped heap, only a trifle higher than its fellows, and from the midst of it there projected a dingy, whity-brown canvas, slanting to the north, and with a cry of delight half stifled in his lips Carroll Brewster leaped into the snow, floundered to his armpits in the powdery drift, and in a moment more had forced his way through the fragile white wall before him, had seized the handle of the door and Winifred Berrien, starting from her mother's clasping arms, blinded for an instant by the glare of radiant sunshine, barely able as yet to rally from the stupor like slumber into which she had fallen, heard her name called in the joyous tones she knew so well and saw her lover, a stalwart, glowing, rejoicing young snow god, all sparkling with the white crystals, all glistening in the glorious beams, gazing upon her with a love light in his brave blue eyes that brought instant glow to her own wan and pallid cheek. And then, before she could even speak, before her mother could emerge from the enfolding robes a shout was heard, then the sudden ring of a rifle shot, followed instantly by another, the spat as of a whiplash on the canvas top. Something tore its way through the roof and front with spiteful "zip."

"Down! down upon the floor! both of you, quick!" shouted Brewster, as he slammed the door, and the next instant they heard the order in his ringing tones, half stifled in the snow, "Fire, men! Keep 'em off! Fire!" They heard the quick bang! bang! of carbines close at hand, the prompt response of rifles distant as were the first, the whistle of lead through the icy air, the shrill yells of battling Indians, the furious gallop of bounding hoofs. Everywhere to their front the rapid fire increased. More yells, partly of triumph, partly summoning additional warriors to the spot, then the muffled beat of coming hoofs, and in the midst of it all Brewster's stern voice, calm and steady: "Aim well, men, but fire lively. Don't let them again get so close as to have a shot at the wagon. Watch that above all." Two—three minutes the sound of battle raged about them, increasing at the front. A soldier voice was heard to say: "There's more of them coming, sir. You can see them down there to the east." And Mrs. Berrien's heart grew faint with fear. Winifred had buried her face upon her breast and closed her ears to the horrid sounds. And then, all on a sudden, the yells of the charging Indians seemed to grow fainter, then sounds of dismay arose among them, then the cries were drowned in the clatter of ironshod hoofs and the chorus of soldier cheers. Murphy and his little squad came whirling up the bank, and Mrs. Berrien's heart poured forth in praise and thanksgiving at the joyous Milesian hail:

"To hell wid 'em, fellers! Sure all B throop's comin—not two miles behind!"

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OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Sept. 29th, 1892.]
[Last publication Nov. 10th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of nine dollars ($9.00) which became due on the first day of October, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Daniel Bernard and Fannie Jane Bernard, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 3d day of October, A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained, was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 273, 274 and 275.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due; and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-eight and 13-100 dollars, ($48.13), and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen, (14) in Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county of Polk at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 24th day of September, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.
C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for mortgagee.
[24-30]

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MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

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Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m

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TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

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FALLACIES REFUTED.

A RIDICULOUS ARGUMENT PROMPTLY PUNCTURED.

The Wages of Europe Are Lower Absolutely and Not Relatively Than in the United States—Some Striking Statements Which Are Unanswerable.

The Tribune published a letter written to the New York World by Mr. J. Schoenhof, which it strongly indorsed, containing certain arguments in favor of free trade. It was intended that the following editorial should be printed in the same issue as the communication whose theories it controverted, but the two got disunited:

Mr. Schoenhof's main contention is that the productivity of the American workingman is far greater than that of his foreign competitor, and that this is why his wages are higher, but that he is paid no more than Europeans for the actual amount of work done.

Schoenhof says that he found in mining coal that the German miner is paid but little more than one-half per ton what the American is paid—70 cents against $1.46 to $1.63 in Illinois to $1.77 in Ohio per ton. Mining coal by the ton is piecework, and a workman makes wages in proportion to the amount of work he does. As the American gets about twice as much per ton he makes double the wages of the German coal miner. This simple fact places Schoenhof's arguments hors de combat, so to speak.

What is true of coal is true of all work paid for by the piece. Unless the head of the establishment is in a great hurry to fill orders it matters little to him that one man does his work more rapidly than another man. What he has to pay for work is the thing which interests him, and it is the sum he has to pay the workman, and not the number of hours or minutes the workman is employed, which fixes the price the employer asks for the goods made in his factory.

The wages of compositors in Chicago are nearly double what they are in England, and the price per 1,000 ems is also about double. Supposing it to be true, which it is not, that the American compositor working by the 1,000 ems is twice as swift as the English one, what difference would that make to the employer when he has to pay twice as much for filling a column as the English employer does? It would be for the interest of the newspaper to employ the English compositors at a shilling per 1,000 ems, which is about their pay. The quantity of matter to be set up would be the same in both cases, but the cost of composition would be reduced a half. The English printers might have to work longer hours or more of them might have to be employed, but neither of those things would affect the total cost of composition. That would depend solely on the rate per thousand.

It follows then that where work is paid for by the piece the employer is concerned only about what he pays for the work done, and not the length of time it takes the workman to do it.

It appears from the various reports on labor in foreign countries that all piecework is paid for at far lower rates there than here. Furthermore, the prices paid for piecework regulate and govern to a great extent those paid for work by the day or hour. The price paid a workingman for his day's labor is based on an estimate of what the average man would do if he worked by the piece. It is a midway figure between what the best and the poorer workman would earn.

Hence it will be seen that the lower wages of Europe are lower absolutely and not relatively. They are not lower because the men work slower, but because they get less for each yard of cloth they spin, each ton of coal they mine, each pound of steel or square foot of glass they make, each 1,000 ems of type they set, and so on to the end of the chapter.

It is claimed by the free traders that the operatives in American cotton mills tend more looms and spindles than those in foreign factories. Supposing it to be so, those operatives are but a very small per cent. of the total number of workingmen and women in the United States.

But to end this controversy with a final and convincing argument, the fact remains that nearly all the competitive goods made in Europe, no matter what their "cost of production" may be, are offered for sale by those who make them at prices much below those asked for similar goods made in this country. Why? Not because the foreign manufacturers are satisfied with much lower profits; not because they get their raw materials much more cheaply, or because transportation costs them less, but because they pay less per yard or pound to their labor for the products turned out. And that is just why they can undersell American manufacturers if the protective duties are taken off, and ruin their business, close them up and drive them from the field, unless American workmen will consent to reduce their wages about to the per cent. of the protection which Democratic free traders would repeal.—Chicago Tribune.

Lots of Noise; No Result.

The eastern Democratic organs that are chasing themselves around in a circle in a vain effort to raise the wind for a northwestern campaign are giving the country a very fair imitation of General Dyrenforth and his rainmakers. There is a great deal of noise about the performance, but the result is a continuation of the Democratic drought.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Cold Comfort for Democrats.

The Democratic national committee congratulates the Democratic party on holding Arkansas and not being worse beaten in Vermont and Maine. Is there no cause for felicitation to be found in Alabama? And are Rhode Island and Oregon not worth so much as a minor mention in this official bulletin of jollification?—Wheeling Intelligencer.

CAN CLEVELAND REVERSE THIS?

He Has No Authority to Change the Chicago Platform.

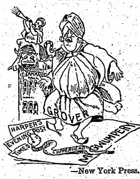
If Mr. Cleveland attempts to substitute a straddle of his own devising for the free trade plank of the Chicago Democratic platform, as it is reported that he contemplates doing, he will have to show his authority for the flop. The party did not nominate him and hand him pen and ink and a sheet of paper and tell him to write a platform to suit himself. First it adopted one, and then he was nominated because it was believed he would accept the principles ennunciated in it.

The vote by which the double construction straddle of the committee was rejected and the doctrine of free trade proclaimed was a decisive one. It was as follows:

States—	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	12	10
Arkansas	..	16
California	..	18
Colorado	8	..
Connecticut	..	12
Delaware	..	6
Florida	3	5
Georgia	22	4
Idaho	6	..
Illinois	33	15
Indiana	15	15
Iowa	26	..
Kansas	..	20
Kentucky	26	..
Louisiana	8	8
Maine	..	12
Maryland	7	9
Massachusetts	26	4
Michigan	28	..
Minnesota	..	18
Mississippi	11	6
Missouri	34	..
Montana	6	..
Nebraska	16	..
Nevada	6	..
New Hampshire	..	8
New Jersey	..	20
New York	72	..
North Dakota	6	..
North Carolina	17	5
Ohio	46	..
Oregon	7	1
Pennsylvania	..	64
Rhode Island	..	8
South Carolina	18	..
South Dakota	1	7
Tennessee	5	18
Texas	30	..
Vermont	..	8
Virginia	11	11
Washington	8	..
West Virginia	12	..
Wisconsin	..	24
Wyoming	6	..
Territories—		
Alaska	..	2
Arizona	6	..
Indian Territory	2	..
Oklahoma	2	..
New Mexico	5	1
Utah	2	..
District of Columbia	..	2
Totals	564	342

It will be seen that New York cast 72 votes for the radical Neal plank, Ohio 46, Massachusetts 26, Texas 30, Missouri 34, Illinois 33, Michigan 28, Iowa 26, Georgia 22, Kentucky 26, North Carolina 17, Indiana 15, Nebraska 16, and West Virginia 12. Have any or all of those states held conventions and authorized Mr. Cleveland to change their votes and record them in favor of a straddle? Until he can show that he holds their proxy he has no authority to take one jot or tittle from or add it to the Chicago platform. If he attempts to do so it is an act of usurpation which will meet with swift punishment.—Chicago Tribune.

The Mugwump Idol Becomes a Howling Dervish.



—New York Press.

Democrats Are Free Traders.

It has been claimed that the Democrats in the east were not so well disposed toward free trade as the western wing of the party, but even this compromising position must be abandoned now so far as New England is concerned. The New Hampshire Democrats have nominated an out and out free trader for governor, and their platform condemns protection in no uncertain terms. Hon. John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, who was sent out by competent authority to stump Vermont, was an avowed free trader, and the committee who engaged his services in effect indorsed his free trade sentiments.—Burlington (Ia.) Free Press.

An Import Picture.

During the month of July, 1892, our imports of British tin plate were invoiced at 2.06 cents per pound, as against 3.38 cents per pound in July, 1891, the first month of the McKinley duty.—New York Press.

A Possible "Business Revival."

It will be a good thing for the men who print counterfeit detectors if the Democracy ever get into power and put their state bank scheme into operation. In the old days, "befo' the wah," when wildcat money from the state banks literally blanketed the country, every business man, merchant, banker, storekeeper, hotel man—in fact, pretty much everybody—had a counterfeit detector within easy reach, and it was a wise precaution.—York City (Pa.) Dispatch.

The Mugwump Idol Shattered.

Mr. Cleveland having extended the olive branch to Mr. Hill, with an unction that is more creditable to his judgment than is consistent with his past high mightiness, the Democrats will probably have less to say hereafter of the president's placation of Mr. Platt. But what will the Mugwumps do now that their idol has so incontinently dumped them?—Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Record.

SAD CALAMITYITES.

ONE REPORT AFTER ANOTHER DAZED THE DEMOCRATS.

This Has Been a Decidedly Bad Year for Them—Cleveland and the Mugwumps Have Unconditionally Surrendered to the "Gang"—What Curtis Has to Say.

This is a very bad year for the Democratic party. The hearts of the members of the British Cobden club may well be wrung with anguish as they contemplate the successive disasters that have befallen their American free trade allies. In the first place the excellent crops and the unparalleled industrial prosperity of the country were a great blow to the calamity party. Short crops and bad business always work for Democratic success. Then came the report of the United States senate committee, signed by the ablest Democrat in congress, John G. Carlisle, showing by incontrovertible proof that the wages of workingmen had increased while the prices of manufactured products had diminished under the McKinley law.

Then there followed in quick succession the official reports of Labor Commissioner Peck and Bank Superintendent Preston, both Democrats. The free traders had insisted, with all the noise and pertinacity of professional howling dervishes, that the McKinley tariff was oppressing industry and lessening the reward of labor. Commissioner Peck's report proved that in one year under this tariff there had been in the single state of New York an increase of industrial production amounting to $31,000,000, an increase in the total amount of wages paid to factory employees of more than $6,000,000, and an average individual increase of wages amounting to $23.11 for 285,000 workers in sixty-eight manufacturing industries. Superintendent Preston demonstrated that the savings banks deposits in New York state had increased from $615,889,796 on Jan. 1, 1889, to $710,112,873.48 on July 1, 1892, while the depositors had increased in number from 1,362,852 to 1,556,133.

These heavy blows sent the Democracy into a panic. They brought about a speedy and unconditional surrender on the part of Mr. Cleveland and the Mugwumps to Bosses Croker, Sheehan, Murphy and the "semicriminal organization" of Tammany Hall. But there was still more misfortune in store for the luckless Democracy. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, the most eminent living Democratic authority on constitutional law, has publicly announced that he will not sanction, even by silence, the outrageous dogma that protection to American industry is unconstitutional.

More than this, Mr. Curtis, whose name commands respect and whose opinions carry weight among citizens of all parties in every state in the Union, has declared not only that protection is constitutional, but that it is in the highest degree beneficial to the nation at large. This veteran Democrat, whose constitutional opinions have been quoted as authority by the Democratic press for so many years, states his position with all the clearness and force that the English language can give to it. He says:

"In common with many other Democrats I cannot follow the leaders of the party in denouncing Republican protection as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few, nor can I subscribe to the doctrine that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. I have no pecuniary interest in manufactures, but I know what protection has done and is doing for this country. If it operates for the benefit of the few I am not one of that few. I am one of the many—one of the great majority benefited by it, including those who denounce it for the sake of obtaining political power. If the leaders of a political party assembled in national convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the presidency and vice presidency choose to stultify themselves by falsifying history they cannot expect to be followed by others who have any habits of independent thought and action."

This last disaster is one of the worst that has yet befallen the Democratic politicians. The facts of the labor market and of the country's industrial development are all against them, and now they are openly denounced for their dishonesty and lack of patriotism by one of the most prominent and most highly esteemed Democrats in the United States. Mr. Cleveland and his followers may well wonder what is coming next.—New York Press.

Secessionists Are Highly Pleased.

Those of the leaders in the old secessionist movement who are still alive must feel mightily pleased at seeing their tariff views officially adopted by the national Democracy. It has taken a long time to convert the party from the strong protectionist principles of Jefferson and Jackson to the free trade notions of Calhoun, but under Grover Cleveland the task has finally been accomplished.—Boston Journal.

An Export Picture.

And still our exports grow. The total domestic exports for the first seven months of 1891 were $474,405,127

The total domestic exports for the first seven months of 1892 were $528,894,241

—New York Press.

Men with Memories.

Seneca, the wise, could repeat 2,000 words in the uninterrupted succession in which they were read to him. The greatest Roman orator before Cicero, Hortensius, could recite all the prices given at a public auction. Themistocles, who considered it a greater art to forget than to remember, learned the Persian language inside of a year.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halvor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcau,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Storiroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls,	C J Knox	T R Falls

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Crookston by A. G. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

G. G HENAULT
Practical Dentist,
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff. Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

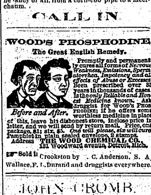
WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases. Is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Crookston by A. C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

JOHN CROMB.
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

A word to the wise and money savers.

GERVAIS'--The Hustlers,
THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF
Spring and Summer Goods
That Ever Landed in the Northwest. comprising

The Latest Novelties in Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Jackets, Cloaks and Cloakings,
Parasols and Umbrellas for rain and sunshine.
White Goods and Embroideries,
Wash Goods in all the newest weaves,
Jersey ribbed and muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Shirt Waists in many styles,
Spring Caps and Straw Hats.

CARPETS

In all grades and newest designs.
Lace and Chenille Curtains and Portiers,
House Furnishing Goods, of all kinds,
New departure in Boots and Shoes.

Call In and Get Prices.

I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.
GERVAIS & GERVAIS, Leaders in Low Prices.

You Can Buy Reliable
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
—OF—
SYLVESTER & FINSETH,
—CHEAPER AND BETTER—

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Elt, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine**. Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Minn.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. L. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on November 14th, 1892, viz: Isaac N. Kingsland, Hd. 12583 for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S. Rathary, Torson T. Sveen, James Miller, Lorenzo Judson, all of Crookston, Minn.

25-301 HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

KOPS BRO'S
105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA
PIANOS, ORGANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month. Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS. Grand Forks, N. D.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON
PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
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FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U. S. Com's'r
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner
IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Will practice in all the courts and before the U. S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.

We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston. Minn.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston. Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 62.
1 Northern 60.

Lovely Indian summer weather.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

A. E. Brush was down from Angus on Saturday.

Frank Gravel has moved into the new Fournet block.

Jeweler Saake has added largely to his stock of goods and fixtures lately.

Look at the label on the address of your paper and if in arrears call and see us.

Mrs. Newland will move into the house on Fifth street just vacated by A. M. Silver.

A. M. Silver has moved into the house on Broadway, just vacated by Frank Gravel.

J. W. Bishop's man M. B. McClellan gave this office a pleasant call on on Thursday last.

Supt. V. D. Carruth has gone to Duluth to do jury duty in the United States circuit court.

Judge Ira B. Mills came up on Monday morning to take testimony in the Wyand case.

J. E. Morrisey went up to Thief River Falls this week to make some repairs on Mehan saw mill.

Mrs. Frank Barnum has returned from a pleasant visit with Mrs. J. D. Marshall, of Red Lake Fall.

Waxey Mathews showed up on Monday morning with four flyers for the great events of the week.

Henry Budget, of the Prospect Hill farm arrived with two of his best horses on Monday morning.

Rev. R. H. Battey goes to Minneapolis this week to attend the meeting of the Congregational National Council.

W. C. Andrew representing Wright, Barrett & Stilwell was interviewing the newspaper fraternity in this city on Thursday.

The tramps who broke into the box cars on the Great Northern were brought before Judge Spendley on Saturday and committed for trial.

Mrs. C. S. Spendley and her mother, Mrs. Newton, went over to Dakota last week to visit relatives. The Judge will keep house all alone meanwhile.

Anton Erickson has moved across the street into the building recently occupied by Anderson & Olson. This will give him more room for his increasing trade.

Ed. Erickson and John Carlson have formed a co-partnership in the butcher business and will occupy the building on Robert street just vacated by Anton Erickson.

The Barrette & Dufresne block is nearly completed and will be one of the handsomest blocks in the city when completed. Nearly every room in it is spoken for already.

The Republican League Club has secured room No. 1 in the Fournet block for headquarters during the campaign. Club meetings Friday evenings and at such other times as called by secretary G. H. Palmer.

Ladies, did you see the opening display of fine millinery at Veronneau & Adams? Such an elegant display of fine stock as they have is rarely ever seen in a city the size of Crookston and their prices are lower than ever before. They invite our lady readers to call.

Tom Harris put the jack-screws underneath the passanger depot on Tuesday morning and on Wednesday moved it north to second street where it will do duty for the coming winter. We are told that the water-tank will be moved 40 feet north of its present site.

The new Anderson-Olson block, on Robert street, now nearly completed, is a beauty. One of the rooms below is occupied by Anderson for drugs and Olsen for a jeweler shop, and we are told that the other room has been engaged for a general merchandise stock. One of the up stairs rooms is occupied by a doctor, another by a merchant tailor, a photographer is finishing off a suite of rooms and there are four rooms yet unoccupied. Anderson & Olson may well feel proud of their fine building.

A. C. Wilkinson, Chris Hoch, Martin O'Brien, A. Dufresne, W. N. Neff and J. N. Priester are away in the Devils Lake region chasing the festive wild goose this week. Judging by the amount of provisions we saw Bob Leick putting up for them ,it looks like they were intending to camp on the trail till the season is over.

The Great Northern road seems to be catching the spirit of enterprise that animates our city this year and seems bound to keep pace with her progress. The company is raising its tracks has moved its depot buildings to clear the site for a new brick passenger depot next spring. While they do not say that they intend to build a large brick passenger depot next spring, their need for such an institution to meet the demands of their growing business and their every movement indicates that such is their intention. They certainly do not intend to be backward in the march of progress.

Fur trimmed jackets at A. Sture's, only $6.50.

Miss Jennie Partridge spent the Sabbath in the city.

A. C. Schmidt went west on a wild goose chase this week.

There are at present eight patients in the county hospital.

Supt. V. D. Carruth took in the fair at Fosston last week.

Tom Morris has put electric lights in his handsome jewelry store.

An apprentice wanted at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store.

R. A. Wilkinson was in the city on Monday on his way home from a trip west.

Halvor Steenerson will speak at Red Lake Falls on Saturday, the 15th inst.

That genial boomer of Thief River Falls, F. H. Kratka, is in the city this week.

O. L. Larson proprietor of the twin stores at Fosston, was in the city this week.

I. I. Hillestad, the well known Fosston merchant, was doing business in the city on Tuesday.

Miss Violet Mason returned on Sunday morning from a six week's visit with friends in Minneapolis.

Only one place in town where ladies' shoes are sold at cost. Locken's shoe store on Robert street.

Do you want a good pair of blankets? If so, do not purchase before you have seen those at A. Sture's.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs went to Stephen Saturday morning to spend the Sabbath with Mrs. Frankie Dickinson.

I. U. Jennings will sell bedsteads for $2.25 until Oct. 15th, if you will bring this advertisement with you.

You can buy the new improved American sewing machine at I. U. Jennings' furniture store for thirty dollars.

Engineer Jack Bunnell contemplates taking a furlough in the near future to get acquainted with his family.

Tellef D. Oen, the McIntosh jeweler, died at the Polk county hospital, in this city, last Tuesday, of quick consumption.

B. S. Bennett, one of Fosston's most enterprising citizens, was in the city Monday, attended the races and acted as one of the judges.

Tom Harris has moved the Great Northern freight depot to its new site just south of where the Red River Valley flathouse stood.

E. D. Barness, the republican nominee for county commissioner in the 1st district, was doing business in the city Wednesday.

L. D. Marshall was in the city Tuesday night, having come in from North Dakota, where he had been looking after the company's interests.

Large stock of dry goods just received. Come in and look them over before you go elsewhere. Prices guaranteed.
A. STURE.

Miss Jennie Miller arrived last week to look after her Polk county property interests She will remain awhile with her sister, Mrs. D. McClellan.

A large and elegant stock of fall and winter millinery has arrived at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store where she will be found ready to show you all the latest styles and novelties in that line. Japanese goods are an attraction at her store.

C. H. Saake has bought the Chronicle building and lot of J. G. McGrew and will move the building off; also the one on his own lot adjoining and build a brick block next spring. This purchase gives him a nice large lot upon the corner of Broadway and Second, which will make a valuable property.

Several of our subscribers improved the lovely weather last week by coming in and renewing. We are prepared to appreciate such favors this fall and we trust that every one who is in arrears will give us an early settlement, as the expenses we have incurred and further contemplated improvements on the paper, calls for all of the money we have out. Moreover, the change in management renders a settlement of all past due accounts imperative, and we shall expect that all such will be adjusted this fall. Look at your label and if in arrears call and see us.

Mrs. Betsey Knutcson, mother of Halvor, Elias and Levi Steenerson of this city, died at her home in Vineland township, this county, on Wednesday night, Oct. 5th, in the 72d year of her age. She was buried Saturday, the Rev. Hillman of this city officiating at the services. She leaves a family of nine children—seven boys and two girls—who were all at her funeral. Mrs. Knutcson was left a widow about 10 years ago, and she took charge of her husband's property and managed it with such business tact that at her death the estate was worth at least $10,000. She was a woman of a kindly, generous disposition, and was never happier than when distributing comfort to her less fortunate neighbors.

A. G. Gallash was looking the city over on Tuesday.

Miss. Halvorsen's display of millinery was elegant.

Watch for the immense line of new goods at the New York store next week.

Mrs. John Bunnell entertains a number of her lady friends at cinch this afternoon.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery opening will take place, Friday and Saturday of this week.

W. Leman was down from Angus last week trying in vain to get up a little democratic enthusiasm.

S. M. McKee has sold his farm to a Mr. Rich, of Michigan, and next spring will return to his old home in Michigan.

The space between the Times building and the Reckitt block will be built up this fall. The work has already commenced.

Ladies, wait for the grand cloak opening at A. Chabot's some time this month, the exact date of which will be announced later.

Charles Rapp was in from St. Hilaire on Tuesday night. He expects his wife from the old country soon as she is on the ocean now on her way home.

Now that opening day is past, patterns will be sold at a discount until closed out. Some beautiful bargains still to be had at Mrs. Sempf's.

A. Chabot is constantly receiving supplies of new goods, and next week he will receive the largest invoice of goods ever opened at the New York Store.

E. D. Childs reports that he has his threshing all done, and gets an average yield of fifteen bushels of wheat where, in ordinary seasons, he gets over twenty bushels per acre. He is well along with fall plowing and expects to finish in good season.

The Womans' Relief Corps presents their compliments to Col. Cobham Post, G. A. R. and George W. Thomas Camp Sons of Veterans, and extend a cordial invitation to both organizations to attend a social to be held in Odd Fellows' hall, Monday evening, October 17th, 1892, at eight o'clock. ELSIE H. SPENDLEY, Sec.

Judge Montague returned from the southern part of the state on Tuesday. Says that the People's party ticket in Blue Earth County will drop from 1200 to 500, in Faribault county it is not known, but in Nobles and Pipestone it is quite strong. He predicts large republican gains in every southern county at the next election.

John A. Larson, Chris Matson and Louis Jenna were up before Judge Christianson Tuesday on a charge of gambling. Richard O. Bolden was the complainant, and he stated that he had engaged in a game of cards with the prisoners, who had beaten him out of $45. The prisoners pleaded guilty, returned the money, and paid a fine of $15 each.

Frank Barnum was on the sick list during the latter part of last week—reckon he howled too loud at the democratic rally. Well, we suppose somebody had to holler and there were so few to do it that it came pretty tough on them. Frank is too good a boy to be wasting the best years of his life in the cause of democracy.

Veronneau & Adams desire to call the attention of our lady readers to a nice new fall stock of millinery goods fresh from Chicago and eastern cities. All of the very latest novelties in stock and prices that cannot be duplicated in Crookston. We have no shop-worn goods to sell at cost but we are sellling our new stock at prices as low as any in the city. Call and see us before you purchase, if you desire the latest styles at lowest figures. Our specialties this fall are the best goods at low prices.
VERONNEAU & ADAMS.

I. U. Jennings has for sale at his furniture store, No. 21 Main street, 12 styles patent swing rockers 30 styles other rockers, 20 styles chamber sets, 15 styles bureaus, 20 center tables, 20 styles other tables, folding beds, book cases, hall racks, spring mattresses, pillows, mirrors, lounges, bed lounges, parlor suits, picture frames, and everything necessary to furnish a house in suitable style and guarantees to sell at from 5 to 10 per cent. less than the same goods can be bought for at any other place in this city. But how can you do this? you ask. Answer; because I buy for cash and pay twelve dollars per month rent as against fifty to seventy-five paid by other dealers.

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

McIntosh Items.

From our regular correspondent.

Threshing in this neighborhood is nearly completed and if the present fine weather continues, will soon be entirely finished.—New wheat is beginning to come in quite fast.—We have certainly had beautiful weather this fall, the only fault-finding to be heard is that it is too dry to plow, but they need this kind of plowing to kill some of the weeds so injurious to the growth of crops.—Some of our farmers who lost their crops by hail, and others who had but a small yield, feel very much discouraged and a few offer their farms for sale at a low figure, intending to leave for parts unknown. But in this we think them a little too rash, for this is the first year we have had hail in this part of the country and it may not occur again. We have had, as a rule, good crops, and most of our farmers have been successful; why would it not then be wise to retain their farms and follow the example of the spider —If you don't succeed, try again?

"Let us drive over to the lakes and shoot ducks this afternoon," is now beginning to be a popular remark among the boys; and many do go, only to come back forlorn and downhearted, having scared the poor creatures all away, and when asked where the game is, they have a thousand and one excuses to make as reasons why it could not be procured and brought home for supper. But they all know how to fetch them next time. The only man who can produce a huntsman's record of championship is Andrew Conquist, and it can be proven by J. P. Johnson who went out with him last Saturday and had the pleasure of witnessing his many wonderful exploits and magical maneuvers in—in what? Well, in scaring the life out of the poor things. Besides he shows great prowess in gaining proximity to them, as he will walk on his all fours for a half mile through the bullrushes and pounce upon them so unawares that they are taken entirely by surprise, and you can conjecture the consequences to the poor birds. They returned Sunday with lots of ducks, and have had fresh meat ever since. They bought them cheap, you see.

The Farmers' elevator at McIntosh will be ready to take in wheat in about a week. The machinery arrived last Monday, and as soon as it can be put in position, they will commence to buy. Mr. Helgeson, of Lessor, has been employed as buyer. Mr. Helgeson is a trustworthy and reliable man, and will no doubt try to perform his duties in the interest of his company to the best of his knowledge and ability.

Bishop Gilfillan, of White Earth, preached in the Congregational church at McIntosh last Sunday. This was the first sermon delivered in this church, as it is not quite ready for services yet, and there being no seats, they had to bring chairs from the different households, which was quickly done and the church was packed to its utmost. The audience had the pleasure of listening to the best sermon ever delivered in this place. The Bishop contemplates building an Episcopal church at McIntosh in the near future.

We are informed that our station agent, G. R. Glover, has resigned his position here, and is going to leave McIntosh in the near future. Mr. and Mrs. Glover have made numerous friends here who would very much regret their departure.

Several bids for building the new school house have already been received, but the contract will probably be let to Larson & Stadsvold of Fosston. They have had many contracts in McIntosh this past summer and their work has been satisfactorily done in every case. They fulfill their agreements to the letter, and they have the advantage over all other lumber firms in this country on account of manufacturing their own material. The contract will be for $4,000 all complete.

Report says that J. Bridstone is thinking of leaving for Grand Forks where he intends making his future home. We hope he may change his mind and remain with us, for he is a worthy citizen and a man that any town may feel proud of numbering among her business men.

McIntosh is taking on her wonted fall appearance again, the streets and alleys being filled with leaves, sidewalks crowded with men and women passing to and fro, and the stores and shops, in fact every place of business, packed with customers, and all our business men, from tailors to bankers, busy from morning till night. Would you believe it? If you don't just come and see for yourselves.

Gunder Bjorge has sold out his restaurant to Jack Shannon, of Fosston, who has taken possession.

The three nominees for governor, namely, Knute Nelson, D. W. Lawler and Ignatius Donnelly are billed to speak at McIntosh this month.

County Surveyor Hamery has been at work on Johnson & Stevens' addition the past week laying out lots. The demand for lots is increasing, and as all the lots surveyed are sold they were compelled to lay out new ones, and well they may, for in three years our town has grown to contain a population of about seven hundred, and it has never since it started grown as rapidly as this last summer. In another year or two we will reach 1,000.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Collectors Hall and Kelsey, of Crookston. have been sojourning in the Thirteen Towns for the last two weeks and made McIntosh their headquarters. Every one traveling through this part of the county should do likewise, for our town now affords first-class hotel accommodations. The smiling countenances of our two landlords, West and Solberg, you may behold at all hours.

JACK IN THE PULPIT.

McIntosh, Oct. 5,

[The above communication which should have appeared in our last issue was received too late for attention.—ED. JOURNAL.]

WITH OUR EXCHANGES.

Thief River Falls Press:—A. E. White went to Crookston Monday, on business.—O. H. Lucken, of Crookston, was registered at the Ogahmah, Tuesday.—Col. Wm. Crooks, superintendent of construction of the Great Northern road was in town Monday, looking after the work here.—J. E. Morrissey, the hustling machine and foundry man and prominent democrat of Crookston, was in town Tuesday.—H. M. Missaw, C. H. Newbury and N. P. Fordham, of St. Paul, government inspectors of survey, arrived last night and went out to the reservation to inspect the work being done by the surveying parties.—J. W. Wheeler has sold his farm two miles north of this city to a Mr. Reed, of Crookston. Mr. Reed will move his family there as soon as the place is vacated by Mr. Pashly, who, we reget to say, will undoubtedly leave this locality.—As we go to press today the iron horse is puffing its way into the city and by this afternoon the iron will be all laid. The ballasting and surfacing will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and preparations are being made for a grand blow-out when the first regular train arrives.—Hon. J. G. McGrew diffused republican sentiments at the school house Tuesday evening to a fair number of attentive listeners. Mr. McGrew is a very forcible, convincing speaker and one who does not go into extremes, but endeavors to confine himself to facts and good logic.

Polk County Review:—A sneak thief entered the Windsor house in this city on Monday and stole a suit of clothes from the landlord, a gold watch and about $40 in money from a railroad man boarding there.—Oliver Brandt or as he is most generally known, "Big Oliver," was assaulted on Wednesday morning by a large iron cuspador, knocked insensible, skull was crushed and but little hopes of recovery.—Thos. P. Johnson, of Fisher, called at our office last week to show us the English Shire stallion Masher, No. 5378, who weighs a little over 1800 pounds, is a beautiful bay and a very active motion for such a mountain of flesh. We have never seen a finer horse. Mr. Johnson will shortly go east for a carload of these important horses, which he will quarter at his barn in Fisher.

Warren Register:—J. H. Smith, of Ellsworth, Wis., who is a nephew of Mrs. L. R. Crooker, came in on Monday to work for G. A. Aubol as tinner.—The baby of Mrs. John Collins of Polk county, was buried in the Warren cemetery Monday afternoon. It was sick only a short time. Its father died four months ago. Mrs. Collins is doubly afflicted and has the heartfelt sympathy of her many friends in her sad bereavement.

Rev. L. W. Squire has been assigned by conference to Crookston whereat the M. E. folks here do greatly rejoice as they had come to like him very much during his stay here.

The Wade-Le Royle company are playing the week at the Grand to fair houses. We have heard many favorable comments about them. In her character impersonations Miss Wade is out of sight.

Bronson Strain was in the city on Tuesday in the interest of the republican congressional ticket. He says that Feig will come up to Glyndon with 6000 plurality—that Otter Tail county, (Boen's own county) will give Feig a big majority and he predicts Feig's election by a good comfortable majority.

The Minnesota conference of the M. E. church closed its annual session in Minneapolis Monday night. Some changes were made in the stationing of ministers in this part of the state. Rev. R. K. Chapman goes from St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls to Ada. He is followed at St. Hilaire by Rev. George Willett. Rev. Geo. West is followed at Fisher by Rev. Thomas Billings, formerly of Wadena. Mr. West goes to Paynesville. Rev. S. S. Farley remains at Warren and Rev. L. W. Squirer continued in charge of the First Methodist church in this city.

Hon. A. Thompson was up from Norman County on Wednesday attending to an important case before the U. S. Land Office. He is a candidate for the legislature on the prohibition ticket and he learns that the story has been circulated that he has declined to run. He wihes the JOURNAL to say for him that he has not declined to run but on the other hand he is very much in the field for all the the votes he can get. Thompson was so insistent on legislating in the interests of the people when he was an alliance member of the house that the Donnelly-Fish crowd had no further use for him so he was left off their ticket this trip.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

A Question of Dollars and Cents.

Sensible persons are no longer carried away by sensational advertising. No matter how much is promised in the newspapers, the completion of a purchase resolves itself into a question of dollars and cents, and the wise buyer takes into account how much he can save before parting with his money. Knowing this, we merely ask you to read the following:

BARGAIN No. 1

Consists of fifty-seven black cloth Jackets, running from 32 to 40 inches in size, and ordinarily selling for $6.50, $8, $9, $9.50 and $12. Your choice of the lot for **$4.39.**

BARGAIN No. 2

Consists of Ladies' and Misses' Newmarkets, eighty-four in all, ordinarily selling for $8, $9.50, $11, $15, $18 and $20. Your choice of the lot for **$6.79.**

BARGAIN No. 3

Consists of Ladies' Plush Jackets, sizes from 23 to 40 inches, and ordinarily selling for $10, $12, $15 and $18. Your choice of the lot for **$6.79.**

BARGAIN No. 4

Consists of Ladies' 32-inch length Plush Jackets, sizes 34, 36 and 38, and ordinarily selling for $18, $22 and $25. Your choice of the lot for **$11.65.**

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCT. 20 1892. NO. 27

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

Crookston Furniture Co.

Undertakers

—AND—

Funeral Directors.

SECOND STREET, Next to Times Office, CROOKSTON, MINN.

—COMPLETE STOCK OF—

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

A Beautiful New Hearse has just been received. Parties desiring the use of the same will leave orders with us.

☞ Telegraph orders promptly and casefully filled. ☜

R. G. WOODHAM, Undertaker and Embalmer.

GREAT SALES OF FURNITURE!

Tables, Beds, Chairs, Sideboards, Office Furniture.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Folding Beds, Mirrors, etc., etc. Repairing neatly and promptly done.

See our immense stock and examine our prices before buying furniture elsewhere.

The Scandia Furniture Co.,

GRAND OPERA BLOCK, Main St. CROOKSTON, MINN.

Cash for Hides.

I will pay the highest market price in cash for hides, pelts and furs. Call at my office No. 14 Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

[26-tf] GEO. VINE.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Attention, Sheep Farmers!

The undersigned has a few thoroughbred

SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS

For sale at his farm near Ada, in county. Call on or address

PETER RAMSTAD, Ada,
[25-28] Norman Co., Minn.

FITS—All fits stopped free by *Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.* No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 28th, 1892, viz: Henry Huot, Hd. No. 12,003, for the ne¼ sw¼ and lots 4, 5 and 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Pepin, Joseph Boivin, Narcisse Mircault, Paul Mathew, all of Huot P. O., Minn.

[26-31] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

OPERA HOUSE.

JUST ONE JOYOUS NIGHT!

Thursday, Oct. 20

The Banner Attraction of the Season.

| TURNERS || ENGLISH || GIRLS |

In the Crowning Glory of Burlesque,

CLEOPATRA,

Inspired and directed by the pick and flower of the Burlesque World.

20 Lovely Girls 20

—EXTRA—

The Original, Bewitching, Sensational,

SERPENTINE DANCE.

{4} SOLO DANCERS {4}

Reserved seats on sale at Tom Morris' Jewelry Store. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

A LIE NAILED.

A Democratic Slander on the Railroad Employes at Red Lake Falls.

Who are Accused of Being Hired to Attend Republican Meetings.

And to Stay Away From Democratic Meetings—an Explanation.

The Crookston Times is doing as good work for the republican party as Doc. Fish, and both should be encouraged by the republicans. In the Times of the 17th inst. appears the following "special" from Red Lake Falls, which was undoubtedly written in the Times office:

"Another case of republican bribery has just been unearthed in this city, which shows better than anything has yet done the desperate straits they are being driven to in order to make a showing for their candidates. The particulars of the case are as follows:

"There are now about 400 men at work upon the Great Northern extension to this place. A large proportion of these men are democrats and many belong to the local democratic club, but when the democratic rally was held here last week not one of the men took part in the parade or attended the meeting at which Messrs. Lawler and Kelso spoke. Not much was thought about this at the time as the crowd was so large, as it was, that the hall could not begin to hold them. But on Saturday evening the republicans had a rally at which Halvor Steenerson and Henry Feig were the speakers, and to the surprise of the democrats nearly everyone of the railroad men turned out in command of the foreman of the different gangs, and not only attended the meeting but carried torches in the procession. In fact, there was not a dozen men in the parade outside of the railroad crew.

This created a suspicion that all was not right and yesterday one of the men belonging to the railroad crew told that a short time before the democratic meeting one of the officials of the Great Northern railway who is well known in this section visited the men and arranged to pay the foreman $200 to be divided up among the men upon condition that they refrain from attending the democratic rally and that they carry torches in the parade and attend the meeting in honor of Messrs. Steenerson and Feig. The statement of this man who had charge of one of the gangs has since been confirmed by several of the other men and some of them are prepared to make affidavit to it if necessary. Some of the men who are willing to go as a favor to their foremen were not paid anything; others got from 50 cents to $1 each."

Now for the facts. The brotherhood of locomotive engineers and the brotherhood of locomotive firemen had several bills introduced in the last legislature of Minnesota. Mr. Feig was a member of that legislature and worked hard and voted for the measures which the railroad employes wanted enacted. During the past summer these two labor organizations—the engineers and the firemen—had thousands of circulars printed and distributed among the railroad employees of this state. These circulars enumerated the measures which the brotherhood was trying to get enacted into laws—such as the anti-Pinkerton, the Iron Clad and the Three-year Bills—and then classified the members of the last legislature. They were divided into three classes, "Our Friends," "Our Enemies" and "Members not voting." The name of Henry Feig, Kandiyohi county, appears in the list of the friends of the brotherhood and this accounts for the grand reception which the railroad men gave Mr. Feig at Red Lake Falls. The railroad men are alive to their interests and do not have to be hired to carry torches for their friends. Every railroad employe in the Seventh Congressional district—irrespective of party—will vote for Henry Feig. If there were any democratic railroaders who had any hesitancy about casting their vote for a republican candidate, this insult which the democrats have put upon them will bring them into line, and they will not only vote for Henry Feig, but will take off their coats and work for him with a will.

If you want to touch a railroad man in a tender spot, just attack his honor. They pride themselves upon the fact that members of their organizations cannot be bought, and that they stick together and fight for their rights with more success than any other labor organization. And then for a democratic paper to assert that they were hired—at from 50 cents to $1 per head—to carry torches in a republican procession, is to offer them the rankest kind of an insult and they will resent it in no unmistakable terms at the polls on Nov. 8th. If the vote of the railroaders of the Seventh district will elect Mr. Feig, then he is already elected, for his work in their behalf in the last legislature proved to them that he is their friend and every last one of them is going to vote and work for him.

Raising Hogs on Millet.

EDITOR JOURNAL: I was much interested today listening to a farmer from near Mankato talk over some of his experience in raising hogs. He sold to-day three car loads at $5.00 per hundred live weight. One car of seventy, (nine months old) were his own raising for which he got $800 and all the corn he fed them to finish for market was about $200 worth, the rest being done with green feed (millet and red top) in fenced pasture.

He considers millet about as good as corn for winter feeding. He stacks it along side the pens and the hogs eat their way into the stacks and live and fatten there without any other food. They hardly ever come out unless to eat snow as a substitute for water.

You have been doing your best to influence the wheat raisers of your parish to become farmers and it seems as if they will have to make a virtue of necessity by trying other things besides wheat. Now might it not be well for some of them to give this a trial on a small scale by fencing in say three ten acre patches or less, two of them seeded with millet and red top for alternate pasture and one for millet alone or which need not be fenced, to be cut early and stacked along side the pens, yielding about four tons to the acre, and now that the acreage of barley for feeding purpose is likely to be larger in the future than formerly hogs intended for market in the fall could be finished off with it. He thinks a few sheep a good thing to have but that cattle do not compare favorably with hogs for profit the way he has of feeding them.

Respectfully submitted, hoping the foregoing is not immaterial, irrelevant or misleading.

S. L. DOBSON.

Minneapolis, Oct. 13th, 1892.

Where Do You Vote?

The city council has designated the Judges of election and the polling places in the city of Crookston as follows:

First ward—F. Anderson, Louis Fontaine and I. N. Simmons; vote at city hall.

Second ward—J. E. Morrisey, John Monroe and S. L. Collins; vote at McKinnon's building on Second street.

Third ward—W. E. Walker, W. Watts and M. R. Brown; vote at Commercial hotel sample room.

Fourth ward—F. Jerome, E. M. Walsh and F. Bivins; vote at St. Louis hotel sample room.

Fifth ward—R. G. Marlette, H. A. Stone and W. F. Hitchcock; vote at E. D. Childs Co's office.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:25 p. m., St. Paul 8:25 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:15 a. m. and St. Paul 7:55 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 4:35 p. m., St. Paul 5:15 p. m., arriving at Chicago 8:00 a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[20tf] St. Paul, Minn.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

P. J. McGuire Explains the "Awful Corrupting" of Hunt.

Last week the JOURNAL didn't have time to investigate the "Hunt expose," but this week gives place to a statement of the case by P. J. McGuire. The people can form their own conclusions as to the heinousness of the crime charged against the republicans. The St. Paul Globe must certainly be about run out of campaign material when it devotes a page to an affair of this kind.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The St. Paul Globe of October 11th contains copies of letters and an affidavit from one Hunt for the purpose of trying to show that the republican committee and some others, including myself, were trying to buy the McIntosh News, a paper published by Hunt in this county. The facts are as follows:

1st. Mr. Hunt's paper, the News, never supported the straight people's party ticket. It has during all the time since the Ada convention refused to support the candidate of that party for district judge and has strongly opposed that candidate.

2d. At the last election this man Hunt did not support the entire Alliance ticket.

3d. On or about October 1st inst., Mr. Hunt called on me in this city and asked me to furnish him some editorial and matter favoring the election of some of the republican ticket, to fill some space in his paper, in accordance with a contract which he said he had made with Mr. L. K. Aaker of this city, by which he was to be paid the sum of one hundred dollars for a certain amount of space in his paper, and asked me if he could safely rely on Mr. Aaker paying whatever he promised. I told him he could, that I would guarantee that Mr. Aaker would do as he agreed.

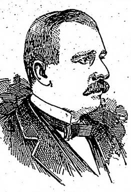
I furnished material for an editorial and told him where he would find our legislative platform. Then Hunt wrote me the following letter:

> McINTOSH, Minn., Oct. 4, 1892.
>
> P. J. McGUIRE:
>
> Dear Sir and Friend,—Your editorial received to-day, but that seems to be all. I wrote Mr. Aaker about this matter. You must understand my position. After I publish that article (as editorial) there will be no backing out for me, and I want some positive guarantee that your part of the contract will be fulfilled, more than I have got now. I have trusted you, and you seem to be afraid to trust me. If I do not get the hundred to-morrow I shall not publish the article, and will return the other, then the News will come out red hot.
>
> Hoping to hear from you, I remain,
> Yours truly,
> W. G. HUNT.

I wrote him in answer a direct refusal to comply, and in answer to his threats, I stated in that letter, that he "could do as he had a mind to about the matter." In this matter I had nothing to do except as above stated. I paid Hunt no money, promised him none, and would not consider that his paper wields very much influence among the intelligent voters residing in the vicinity of McIntosh.

Now, read the letters published in the Globe, and what do they show? They show that the democrats and people's party committees have large amounts of money to pay out for lithographing and publishing matters of that kind.

As to Hunt's affidavit I will simply say, take it for what it is worth. After examining it, and remembering that Hunt in that affidavit, confesses that he acted a wretch who sold himself, and was false to his friends and foes alike. An editor (?) who becomes a spy, who confesses he made a contract, and accepted pay to become a renegade, then holds the money and with the spoils in his pocket, tries to pose as a man, is not to say the least very reliable. For who that knows Hunt believes for a moment that he ever left $100 in St. Paul, except he got at least $100 from his own or the democratic party in place of it.



HENRY FEIG
Republican candidate for congress from the Seventh District.

Now consider the whole transaction as he states it:

Hunt was always trying to defeat a part of what he calls his party's ticket. The files of his paper show this. He offered to devote some of his space to the support of some other candidates, and he wanted pay for it. Pay was promised on certain conditions. The St. Paul Globe and other papers accept pay for like services.

If it is so wrong, why then did a candidate on the people's party state ticket buy out the "Tribune" a republican paper of this city, and transfer both the paper and its editor from the republican to the people's party cause.

The people's party will say that it was simply a matter of business, that they paid for it.

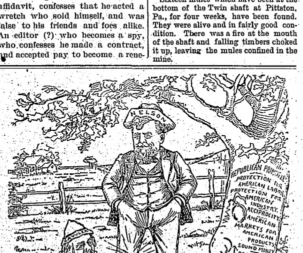
The republican committee of this county is not in that business however; the campaign fund collected, is scarcely able to defray the expenses of speakers who are assigned to this county.

P. J. McGUIRE,
Chair. Rep. Co. Com.

Inconsistency.

SCANDIA Alliance, at a meeting held October 8th, passed a resolution severely condemning the course of the Red River Dalen for supporting a candidate not on the people's party ticket and then immediately passed a resolution agreeing to support the Hon. A. Thompson who is the prohibition candidate for the legislature. They first insist that the Dalen must support the whole ticket and then resolve that they will only support so much of it as they happen to like! The fact that is very patent in these resolutions is that the people's party leaders have made a bad mistake and the farmers are beginning to be too independent to be led around by the nose by scheming politicians, and this resolution endorsing Mr. Thompson means that they mean to vote for the best men regardless of people's party lines.

Sixteen mules which have been at the bottom of the Twin shaft at Pittston, Pa., for four weeks, have been found. They were alive and in fairly good condition. There was a fire at the mouth of the shaft and falling timbers choked it up, leaving the mules confined in the mine.


NELSON
LAWLER
REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES. PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN LABOR. PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY. RECIPROCITY. AMERICAN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS. SOUND MONEY. PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS FOR ALL.
DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES
FREE TRADE
WILDCAT MONEY
DEMOCRATIC MUD
CHICAGO WHEAT GAMBLER
DEMOCRACY

THE STUMPER STUMPED.

LAWLER:—Dang this rotten lever, how can a fellow stump the state with such implements as I have.

NELSON:—Struck a pretty live tree, that time, in your stumping, didn't you, my kid?

A SOLDIER'S SECRET
BY CAPT. CHARLES KING.
U. S. A.

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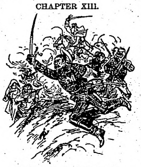
[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XIII.



"Oh, God! My little ones!"

There was silence and anxiety in the long range of winter camps about the agency. The Twelfth were gone, nobody knew just where: but over to the north, over toward those frowning "Bad Lands"—all the more wild and treacherous now that the snow had filled every rift and crevice, for the jagged surface was one mass of pitfalls—other battalions of horse were also gone, and the vigilant watch over those Indians still clustering about their old haunts in the valley was redoubled. The heavier guns of the field battery commanded the smoky lodges, the lighter pieces were away with the cavalry. The infantry, muffled to their eyebrows, manned the rifle pits and guard line and threw their sheltering wings over the deserted camps. For good or for ill, the crisis was at hand. Whatsoever doubt had existed as to the almost universal hostility of the Sioux was banished by the events of the preceding week. The attempted ambush of Sergeant Ellis, of Berrien's advance guard, the attack upon the scouts and couriers at the Porcupine, and, lastly, the affair at the Wolf, in which Brewster a second time had gained distinction, all pointed unerringly to one conclusion: whatsoever might be their assurances to officials high in rank, to agents whose power would be at end were war to ensue, to self constituted framers of public opinion, every soldier on the spot knew, and well knew, that the Indians would be peaceable only in presence of a formidable force of bluecoats, but that nothing but ambush and massacre awaited the whites who ventured forth unguarded. Up to this moment, however, of all those gathered at the scene the only troops which had had actual collision with the Sioux were of Berrien's battalion.

Far away south at the Pawnee old Kenyon had been doing his utmost to still the anxious fears among the families of the absent soldiers. There had been lively excitement when the papers arrived giving sensational details of Berrien's wound and of the affair at the Porcupine, but it was as nothing to that which prevailed over the tidings of the imminent peril in which Mrs. Berrien and Winifred had been placed. That it was just like Mrs. Berrien to insist on joining her wounded husband at once was conceded by all, but opinions differed as to the propriety of her course in taking Winifred with her. This the major decided by prompt assertion that Miss Berrien doubtless refused to be left behind. "And, being a very lovely blending of the characteristics of both her parents," said he, "it would have been decidedly unlike Miss Berrien to have stayed at home."

And then came the dread news that a great band from the northeast, reinforced by a reckless gang of fanatical young ghost dancers from the Bad Lands, had broken away, and that all the regiments had gone to head them off. Far, without a fight, they could not go. The question was which regiment would be the first to meet them. Then the next night's mail brought the next day's papers, and the Twelfth, having swung loose and being absent from the neighborhood whence were derived the items on which correspondents based their reports and editors their comments, shared the usual fate of the absentee, and having sustained the only casualties and inflicted the only punishments yet heard of about the agency, was now coming in for its share of the "toujours tort" to which it was, of course, justly entitled. Kenyon first glared at and then exploded over a dispatch which read somewhat as follows:

"All hope of bloodless solution of the difficulty is now at an end. Even the most peacefully disposed among the reservation Indians are furious over what they do not hesitate to term the slaughter of their clansmen in the three affairs that have recently occurred, and it is an open secret that at general headquarters the gravest annoyance is felt over the total overthrow of carefully laid plans, all caused by the injudicious conduct of certain hot headed officers of cavalry. The friends of White Wolf, the principal 'brave' shot by Major Berrien's troopers, declare that he and those with him were friendly and were only striving to reach the major with the news that couriers were coming, hoping thereby to earn something to eat, for they were cold and hungry when they were fired on, without warning, and even while making signals of peace and friendship White Wolf was slain. Then the Brules who were with them could not be restrained and attacked the couriers in revenge.

"As for the affair at Wolf creek after the blizzard there is unspoken denunciation among the Indians, and the 'damnation of faint praise' in other quarters of the conduct of a cavalry officer present. The Indians declare they had gone out only to gather up their ponies. The sight of the mules told them there must be an ambulance stalled somewhere in the drifts, and they were eagerly searching for it to render succor and aid when they were fired upon from ambush by the lieutenant and his men, and two of their ponies were killed and one young Indian shot through the leg. The Indians declare they could easily have killed Major Berrien, but merely strove to defend themselves and explain, and that had they been hostile they could have finished the lieutenant and his little squad at the Wolf creek crossing long before reinforcements came. Altogether, there is something so plausible in their statements that it is understood that the conduct both of the major and at least one of his subalterns will be made the subject of official investigation."

"Well, well, well!" said Kenyon. "Thank God I'm not serving a grateful nation in the heart of the Indian country. It's bad enough to be shot and worse to be lied about, and that is all the comfort there is in being a cavalryman, if I do say it who am nothing but a cross grained old crank of a doughboy. If this is what the Twelfth is to get for 'a mere affair of outposts,' what the devil will be said of them if they should get into a regular pitched battle? Here, Mr. Adjutant, dump that paper in the fire, and don't let a woman at the post know anything about it. Know it already? How the mischief could they?"

"There were half a dozen of them, sir, at Mrs. Hazlett's reading another copy of that paper as I came down. And poor Mrs. Thorpe is crying her eyes out. She's been utterly upset since the news came that the Twelfth had been sent out. Good God, sir, she's coming in now!"

It was indeed poor Mrs. Thorpe who entered, pallid, her eyelids swollen with weeping. Old Kenyon was on his feet in an instant and leading her to a chair.

"My dear madam, my dear madam," he began, "you must not give way so. I assure you there is no cause for such dread and anxiety. Do strive to control yourself."

"I cannot! oh, Major Kenyon, I cannot! I have been through so much, such fearful scenes!" she sobbed, wringing her nervous hands, rocking to and fro in an agony of grief. "Oh, it is easy for those who have not lived the life we had to live in the old days to counsel patience, calmness. I was only a child then, kneeling at my mother's side when the news came in that widowed half the women in the post. I spent my girlhood in the regiment. How many are left of the officers who were so good to me then? Mother was only one of a dozen whose hearts were broken—broken as, oh, God! I feel mine is to be. They took my father long years ago, now they demand my husband, my babies' father, my all, their all! O God! O God!"

"Sobbing, rocking to and fro in her uncontrollable grief, the poor girl clung to Kenyon's hand, and the old fellow's eyes blinked and smarted with the tears he could not quite force back. He laid the other hand upon her bowed and swaying head.

"My child," he said brokenly, "for your babies' sake try to bear up. Be your father's daughter. I knew and loved him well—knew you when you rode your first pony at the old fort up the Missouri. You know well I wouldn't try to deceive you. I can't think the Twelfth is to bear the brunt of this business. They don't belong in that department at all. They are only borrowed from here, and surely there are troops enough there, more than enough, to overawe that pestilent gang. All that is necessary will be to surround the Indians, let them see what a force we have, and they'll knuckle down. Don't cry so, Mrs. Thorpe; don't cry, my child. Let me take you over home now. Just get the little ones around you tonight, and I'll bring over some famous oranges that came today, and—why, I don't believe the Twelfth will have to pull another trigger. Think how many other regiments and commands there are there."

"I do, I do, and I pray and pray, but no comfort comes. Did you ever know a time when they were not in the thick of the fight? Did you ever hear of any time when the loss did not fall heaviest on us?"

"Don't think of that now," he pleaded. "Don't borrow trouble from either past or future. Come, let me take you home, there's a good girl. I tell you if that band hasn't surrendered they've scattered all over creation, and you can no more catch them than you can—than you can—a newspaper lie. That's the strongest simile I can think of. Did you hear what they were saying about Berrien and Brewster?" he queried, eager to divert her thoughts from her own misery.

"I did. Isn't it cruel? But Major Berrien has his wife and Winnie with him, and they're bringing him home: but if poor George is shot, what can I do?"

"Do? Why, you shall go right to him if I have to give myself a seven days' leave and take you." And so, soothing, comforting as best he knew how, the veteran major led her home to her wondering brood, to the laughing, crowing baby leaping in the nurse's arms, delighted to see the little mother again, to the joyous children romping in the firelight, innocent of care or fear, and then striving for their sake to still her sobs, to dry her tears, he left her to put the little ones to bed, to clasp their folded hands in hers as the wee, white gowned girlies knelt at her side echoing—God only knew with what piteous entreaty—the lisping prayer for his divine protection for the loved father, the devoted husband, the gallant soldier who that very day had fought his last fight and lay lifeless on the frozen sod.

Over the eastward bluffs, cold and gray, the morning light had slowly crept to the zenith. Over the sky was spread one limitless pall of cloud, cheerless and repellent—a pall so dense that not one friendly star had peeped, not one rift of sunshine now could force its way. All below, bleak, frowning and sullen, a bare and blasted landscape; low hills and ridges east and west, low lying swale between, cheerless, treeless, shrubless, not even a veil of snow to hide its nakedness, to lend one pitying touch to break the dull, dead monotony of its wintry desolation; sweeps and slopes rolling away unbroken to the frowning horizon at the west, sterner, harsher lines among the bluffs across the tortuous stream bed, between whose ragged banks an icy, lonely and dismal rivulet is curdling now, spreading out into frozen shallows at the flats, moaning and complaining around its warped and sudden bends, desolate as the surrounding desolation, deserted as the Dead sea, its banks repellent even to such sharers of Dakota solitudes as the coyote and the cottonwood, shunned of man or beast or tree—a stream of silence and gloom at the dawn of this December day, and so cheerless is its every surrounding, so appalling the unnatural hush, that one would never dream of life upon its blasted banks.

Yet, listen! Unseen, but dominant, the sun has risen above the eastern hills, and, as the light broadens even where it cannot warm, there floats upon the air from far away at the southwest, faint and clear, a cavalry trumpet call; soft at first, then crescendo, it ceases suddenly in shrill high note. It thrills through and through a rare atmosphere unruffled by the fleeting wing of hardiest bird. Like the wistful call of scattered quail it seems to say, "Where are you?" And prompt, expectant of the coming of faithful mate, listen again! From the dim recesses to the north, somewhere among these bare and desolate slopes, the answer rises, quick, ringing, even imperative, and the signal reads, "This way."

Groping through the bitter darkness of the December night a cavalry column has sought and, just at the opening of this cheerless December day, has found its mate. The comrade battalions of the Twelfth are within hail.

"Forward!" rings the signal from the southwest. Forward with them, then, around that point at the low bluff to our front, and in the ghostly, gathering light the scene is before us, the tale is almost told.

There, thickly dotting the prairie and covering the low ground, its wigwams smoke begrimed and dingy, lies an Indian encampment; but even in such shelter as this the hostile horde has fared far better than they who through the long, freezing night have kept watch and ward lest again the wary chief should slip through the meshes. It has come at last. The big warrior's fanatical braves have made their rush, Berrien's men the tackle. Back flew the signal with the setting sun. Up through the night came Farquhar with "the guards."

Here in front the four old troops we know so well have shivered for hours about the village. Here, alert and determined, Rolfe and Hazlett, Thorpe and Gorham, have clung to front, flank and rear, well knowing that so soon as the colonel got the news he would not only speed the second battalion on its way, but, gathering any other forces he could find, would ride the long night through, if need were, to join his men.

Stern and silent Rolfe is standing at the bank of the stream, wearied enough, yet certain that there is no rest before them. On him as senior the command has devolved in the absence of the beloved major now being tenderly nursed and comfortably trundled homeward in the warm interior of a Pullman. No excitement, no cheer attends the coming of the column now at steady, soldierly gait winding into the shallow depression. Rolfe knows that without Farquhar and his re-enforcements attack upon or interference with so formidable a band would be worse than desperation. He knows that with Farquhar his own position will be only that of subordinate, and that he must obey. He knows how, were he supreme, a thousand troopers at his back, he would conduct matters now. But Farquhar is a soldier long accustomed both to obedience and to command; Rolfe is one to whom obedience comes with laggard grace, to whom command is opportunity for lavish vent of his imperious will.

Orders or no orders, if he had the power he would deal death to the rabid renegades before him. Orders to "bring on the Indians, but not bring on a fight," to his thinking are orders like those which should forbid a man's going to water until he had learned to swim. Orders to disarm but not molest are simply something to be laughed to scorn. When were the Sioux ever known to surrender those precious arms? Such things when reported in years gone by turned out to be as rusty shams as the arms turned in. Rolfe was in mood as sullen as the morn, and the signs about the now bustling village were not to his liking. Over among the tepees blanketed squaws were scurrying about, their shrill voices suppressed, but their black eyes flashing hatred at the silent squads of troopers, carbines ready in hand, watching every move within the guarded lines. Young women and boys were belaboring the gaunt and dejected ponies. Eager gestures and low exclamations called attention to the coming force, and in groups the warriors, shrouded to the very lips in their heavy robes, stood or sat in council; but all the while, darting from point to point with fierce declamatory gesture, went Mephisto himself in the Indian "medicine man." Mark! wheresoever he goes eager ears are bent to hear his exhortation.

"My God! why can't I arrest him at least? With that old scoundrel done for the rest might not be so hard," is Rolfe's impatient exclamation.

"Simply because the attempt would lead to instant fight," is Hazlett's cool reply.

"But, man, he's putting them up to organized resistance. He's giving them some instructions now; you can see it just as well as I do."

"Who doesn't? but"— A suggestive shrug of the shoulders indicates the brother captain's opinion. "You know the old saying, Rolfe. 'Ours not to make reply.'"

"Who's in command of those advanced men fronting that part of the village?" asks Rolfe after a moment's gloomy pause.

"Brewster. Don't you see? He's talking with Sergeant Ellis there now."

Rolfe grinds his heavy boot heel into the frosted bunch grass not more harshly than he grinds his teeth. "By heaven! Hazlett, bear me witness to this, for there's no telling how things will turn out today. If I had my way those two men would have been brought to book and made to explain instead of having posts of honor here. Farquhar refused to listen to another word on the subject until we got home again: then it may be too late."

"Well-l, I can't understand what you have against them both or either," is Hazlett's reply.

"And I can't explain here or now, but wait till we're home again, Hazlett, if we ever get there."

Farther down to the left two other troop commanders have been watching the symptoms among the swarming lodges.

"There'll be the devil's work this day, Thorpe," says Gorham at last with gloomy brow.

And Thorpe only bows his head.

Three hours later look upon the scene. The open prairie on the hither side of the village is no longer tenantless, as it was at dawn. Two parallel lines confront each other there.

In dogged submission to the orders of their captors and the mandate of the big white chief which has been laid before them, silent, sullen, muffled to the eyes in dingy robe or blanket, the braves have slowly moved out from their lurking places among the tepees and shuffled down the gentle slope until well away from the outskirts of their town, and just in front of a long, silent rank of dismounted troopers they squat upon the ground. No word is spoken by either side. Here crouch the savage leaders of the hostile tribe, and, in long extended line, scores of their fiercest and bravest. Others still lurk among the squaws and lodges. Others peer with glittering, malignant eyes from under heaps of foul smelling robes or parfleches. Those in the outing glance but furtively at the blue line before them. They are silent as the dead, yet the war cry trembles on their lips. They wait, but wait expectant. They crouch, but it is the tiger's crouch, ready for a spring. The word has been passed that all arms must be surrendered, and every arm is there, ready, hidden, but "with the lightning sleeping in it."

Back among those brown, dingy tepees, breathless with excitement, squaws are scurrying to and fro; children are being huddled away to the farther side. "Look at that, Curly," mutters Warren under his frozen mustache, as he passes rapidly along in rear. "Isn't that enough to show they mean mischief?" Some of the Indian police and interpreters are still searching for warriors in hiding. Yet has not the old chief bowed his assent to the orders and given his directions that his people should comply? Nothing must be, can be done so long as the Indian makes no overt move. The dismounted men of two troops are in long single rank. Some of the men shiver a little, for cold and excitement are telling now, as in many cases overcoats have been thrown aside, but brave men tremble ofttimes until the first shot comes, and then the nervous strain is gone, for the hot blood leaps and tingles through the veins. Back some distance the horse herders are aligned. Off to the flanks and rear comrade troops gaze silently on the scene. From the crest of a low bluff the black muzzle of the Hotchkiss gun peers from its knot of watchful batterymen. Farquhar, vigilant and grave, has just sent Warren with other orders. A halfbreed Indian steps forth, as though to carry its import to the chief. At him the eyes of the old maniac of a medicine man glare with tigerish fury. He lowers his feathered head. He crouches.

Then, suddenly, a catlike leap, a wild yell. Off goes every blanket, as though hurled by the explosion from within. In simultaneous crash the flame and lead have leaped upon the trooper line, and now through the veiling smoke every Indian is fighting like a demon. Down goes many a sturdy soldier, veteran sergeant, brave faced boy. The line reels with the sudden shock, but in an instant men like Thorpe and Brewster and Randolph leap forward among the men and their voices ring with the clamor of battle. Back up the slope, scurrying, stooping low, firing, dropping in their tracks, the Indians are making for the shelter of their tepees—for the skirts of the squaws. What Sioux woman fears to die in defense of her brave? What Sioux warrior disdains to shield himself from foeman's blow and to shoot from the covert of the sheltering form of his devoted wife?

"For God's sake, men, head 'em off! Don't let them back among the women," is the yell. But Indian tactics, stooping to anything, stopping at nothing, are too much for men trained to fight only as soldiers and gentlemen. Already squaws are rushing forward, knife and revolver in hand. Already the hidden savages are firing from under tent or travois. Already a score of the best and bravest of the Twelfth have bit the dust. Curly Brewster's arm is smashed by rifle bullet; Thorpe, cheering on his men, heading them in their rapid return fire plunges suddenly to earth with one gasping cry, "Oh, God! My little ones!" Rolfe, riding like mad a dozen yards ahead of his men in wild effort to cut off the backward move, tumbles in senseless heap at the very feet of a knife wielding fury of a woman, who is only laid low just as her clutch is on his hair, her gleaming blade at his throat. Aye, on this bleak and barren and cheerless field, under these leaden skies, beside the black waters, streaked now with curdling red the battle fiend is loose; there is, indeed, "the devil's work this day," but where the blame lies as between the soldier who must fight or die and those who, far and near, east and west, so promptly lashed him as squaw shooter, babe slayer, let the God of battles decide.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Sept. 29th, 1892.]
[Last publication Nov. 10th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of nine dollars ($9.00) which became due on the first day of October, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Daniel Bernard and Fannie Jane Bernard, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 3d day of October, A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained, was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 273, 274 and 275.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due; and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-eight and 13-100 dollars, ($48.13), and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen, (14) in Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county of Polk at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 24th day of September, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.

C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for mortgagee.
[24-30]

PROBATE NOTICE.

[First publication Oct. 20th, 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. In Probate Court, Special Term October 13th, 1892. In the matter of the estate of Julia A. Griggs, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of James Elton, executor of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased mentioned and described in his petition, and it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said executor to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said James Elton aforesaid to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 13th day of October, A. D. 1892.

By the Court:

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate

[27-29]

PROBATE NOTICE.

[First publication Oct. 20th, 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. In Probate Court, special term, October 18th, 1892. In the matter of the estate of Ingeborg I. Loen, deceased: Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto J. H. Loen of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, on the third Monday in April, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1892.

By the court:

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[27-29]

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Ripans Tabules cure the blues.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

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MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West		East
7:40 p m De.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:20 a m "	CROOKSTON.	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
2: 1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

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Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m

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TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg.......	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

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L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

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CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of a Meeting of the City Council Held October 11th.

The Railway Given Permission to Grade Between Robert and Loring Streets.

The Judges of Election Appointed and Polling Places Designated.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening Oct. 11th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by president Cromb.

Roll called.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen absent:—Munroe, Morrisey and Walker.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The city attorney reported that he had received a letter from Kellogg Severance and Davis relating to the Duluth Crookston & Northern Railway bonds and on motion the chair appointed Aldermen Childs, Watts and Anderson to meet the bond commissioners and have the bonds destroyed.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills.

C. S. Spendley, justice fees	$ 8.80
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	5.70
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	5.70
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	5.70
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	8.80
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	5.70
Emil Moeckel, assisting city engineer	9.00
Ole H. Mortenson, special police	10.00
Cahoon & Lytal, draying	1.50
Ben Ralph, assisting city engineer	18.00
M. D. Stone, assisting city engineer	17.00
Stewart Lumber Company, lumber	143.66
Rolstad & Engen, boarding prisoners	10.00
Crookston Fire Department	97.00
Geo. O. Buhn, blacksmith	1.50
C. E. Pampler, medical attendance	6.00
D. F. McDonald, first ward	14.38
D. F. McDonald, second ward	8.12
D. F. McDonald, fourth ward	39.25
Red River Lumber Company, lumber	185.73
Ed. Ross, assisting city engineer	10.00

On motion bills reported upon favorably were ordered paid.

On motion bill number 1059 was allowed at $14.80. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs seconded by Alderman Anderson that bills 1056, 1053 and 1061 be laid over for further information. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Watts seconded by Alderman Anderson that bills number 1062 and 1066 be allowed and ordered paid. Carried.

Report of Justice Spendley handed in.

The city engineer presented the first estimate of John Wilcox on grading Second street.

Moved by Alderman Watts seconded by Alderman Marlette that John Wicox be paid the sum of $150.00 as the first estimate on his Second street grading contract.

Carried.

The commissioners report on grading Ash, Robert and Boadway was handed in.

The matter of grading Front street was brought up.

Moved by Alderman Childs seconded by Alderman Jerome that it is the sense of this council that the Great Northern Railway Company be permitted to grade between Robert and Loring steet as they may desire, to facilitate business with their freight house, conditioned upon the bringing the ends of Loring and Fletcher streets where it intersects with Front street, to a grade satisfactory to the city engineer and council and cover the greater portion of Fletcher, Front and Loring streets with gravel to a sufficient depth to carry a loaded team.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative:—Austin, Childs, Jerome, Marlette, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative:—Anderson, Jennings.

Motion declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs seconded by Alderman Jerome, that a committee of five be appointed with power to act for the council, whose duty it shall be to enter into an agreement with the officials of the Great Northern railroad company as to the amount and character of grading to be done under the above resolution, which agreement shall be subject to the approval of the city engineer and mayor before becoming upon the city.

Alderman Jennings moved to amend, seconded by Alderman Watts, by striking out the words "with power to act for" and inserting the words "to report to." Ayes:—Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Watts. Nays:—Childs, Jerome, Marlette, Cromb. Amendment declared lost.

The vote on the original motion was then taken and resulted as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative:—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jerome, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in negative:—Jennings. Motion declared carried.

Chair appointed as that committee:—Aldermen Watts, Childs, Jennings, Anderson, Jerome.

On motion the president and purchasing agent were instructed to purchase all necessary supplies for election purposes.

Alderman Anderson excussed.

The committe on vacating Barrett's addition asked for further time in which to report, which was granted.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 11th day of October, 1892, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Jerome:

Resolved, That the east and west alley in block five (5) in Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston be graded in accordance with specifications for the same to be furnished by city engineer, and that he be required to report same, with cost of such grading, to the council at the next meeting.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows;

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Austin, Childs, Jennings, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 11th day of October, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of October, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUH, Clerk.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 11th day of October, 1892, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Jerome:

Resolved, That the following named persons be and are hereby appointed as Judges of Election for the respective election districts of said city;

First ward—F. Anderson. Louis Fontaine. I. N. Simmons.
Second ward—J. E. Morrisey. John Munroe. S. L. Collins.
Third ward—W. E. Walker. W. Watts. M. R. Brown.
Fourth ward—F. Jerome. E. M. Walsh. F. Bivins.
Fifth ward—R. G. Marlette. H. A. Stone. W. F. Hitchcock.

For the general election for said city to be held on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1892; and the following places are hereby established as polling places of said election districts at said election, to-wit: First ward, city hall; Second ward, McKinnon's building on Second street; Third ward, Commercial hotel sample room; Fourth ward, St. Louis hotel sample room; Fifth ward, E. D. Childs Co's office.

Upon the call of the ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 11th day of October, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the council.

Approved this 11th day of October, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.

Attest:
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Alderman Watts seconded by Alderman Jennings that when we adjourned it be to meet on Tuesday evening October 18th at 7:30 p. m. Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

A DISGUSTED People's Party man says in the Fergus Falls Journal:

"One of the cardinal principles of the new reform movement in politics is that the office should seek the man. It is in all our platforms; it is mentioned by all our speakers. For the past year Mr. Boen, the People's party candidate for congress, has been working for the congressional nomination and for his election since getting the nomination. Not only is he breaking this plank of our platform, but he is a paid official of our county, drawing $2,000 a year, yet he has practically abandoned his office and is running after office with a vigor and activity that would put to shame an old party politician.

His office is the headquarters and meeting place of all politicians of the county. It is there that the jobs are put up and the slates made. If any good is to come out of our movement we must condemn by our votes at the polls such an outrage upon our principles."

SPEAKING of the veteran soldier vote, the Duluth News-Tribune, says: "The soldier vote will be given to the Republican party in November with a solidity that has never been equalled since the campaign nearly thirty years ago, when the Democratic national convention declared the war a failure and placed even so personally clean a man as Gen. George B. McClellan at the head of its ticket. It was in no idle boast that Gen. Sickles declared that no old soldier would vote for Mr. Cleveland. Few men of today are more in touch with survivors of the war than are Gen. Sickles and Gen. Slocum, and they know that no soldier will stand the insults heaped upon him by the ex-president. To them it is a question of loyalty to country. They have both been lifelong Democrats, and neither would desert the party now unless he felt the necessity of rebuking it for its deliberate insult to the brave men who died that this country might live, as well as the survivors of the war, in placing in nomination a man who has so openly shown his hostility to any recognition of the services they and their fellows gave the country when needed. The most Soldiers will follow Benjamin Harrison, Gen. Sickles and Gen. Slocum in 1892 as they followed them in the days of 1861."

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS.

The Minutes of the Last Meeting of the County Board.

The Board of County Commissioners convened in special session at the auditor's office, October 3d, 1892.

Present, Commissioner Kirsch, Rhinehart, Demers and Erwin.

On petition of A. Sture the interest and penalty on the Swedish Lutheran church property on Sampson's Woodland addition was abated for the years '87, '88, '89 and '90.

The committee on repairs on the county bridge at Fisher reported that the repairs had been duly made at a cost of $1,171.50.

The contract for the brick-work for the county jail was awarded to Wm. Erdmann, whose bid was $13,975; the contract for the steel and cell work was awarded to K. D. Osborne, of St. Paul, for the sum of $4,690, and for steam heating apparatus to H. T. Porter & Co., of Minneapolis, for $2,080.

A. E. Permain was appointed to superintend the work of construction, his compensation therefor to be two per cent. of the aggregate cost of the jail.

The site for the new jail was located upon the court house block.

McKinnon Bros. were awarded the contract for furnishing coal at $9.65 per ton.

The following bills were allowed:

Munn & Filiatrult, repairing Jail floor	$ 9 50
D. McDonald, sewer to County hospital	206 10
Red River Dalen, printing	19 48
Red River Dalen, 500 envelopes	3 50
Michel Brouillet, witness fees	10 21
Red Lake Falls Gazette, printing notice	2 40
S. A Wallace, medicine	3 65
Dr. C H. Denniston, med. services	18 00
Ole Norland, witness fees	4 48
W. Marin, hauling plank	6 00
Swan Swanson, witness fees	9 60
Larson Bros., mdse	1 50
Wm. Anglim, canvas for jail	3 00
Crookston Furniture Co., coffin	14 50
John Locken, postage	5 85
Ole and Peter Holt, witness fees	12 80
A. Grunderson, cleaning jail vault	20 00
Nils Muus, postage	2 40
Arny Grundysen, sheriff's fees	18 75
Arny Grundysen, boarding prisoners	187 84
A. Sture, groceries	36 75
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	20 00
Pioneer Press Co., books and blanks	24 00
E. Work, services at hospital	15 00
C. A. Pickney	7 85
W. Cunningham, milk at hospital	9 00
Mrs. Freeman, nurse	29 00
Mrs. A J. Streeter, vegetables	3 15
Gervais & Gervais, mdse	48 28
T. Erwin, fees and mileage	85 80
C. P. DeMers, fees and mileage	23 50
M. E. Kirsch, fees, mileage and commissioner work	58 40

The Alliance Advocate, which is published at Henning under the supervision of a board of managers consisting of Senator John B. Hompe, Hon. Hans P. Bjorge, Hon. Thos. Cole, Hon. Michael J. Daly, A. S. Paulson, George Poulsen and O. A. Fetyedt, contains an article accusing Mr. H. E. Boen, the people's party nominee for congress, with taking illegal fees as register of deeds. It specifies an instance where it claims that Mr. W. B. Milne, the Henning banker was over charged and insinuates that he has collected about $1,500 illegally.

Mr. Boen claims that he has simply charged for doing things outside of his regular work. The Fergus Falls Journal, in commenting upon the matter says:

"Mr. Boen has given his version of the matter of the illegal charges he made as register of deeds. He simply charged his constituents for doing what he had to do for them outside of his regular work. That is when he was asked to leave his office and go accross the hall to secure certificates he charged 25 cents for his trouble. This was probably not illegal; it was certainly unwise. It was outside of his regular work and he was not obliged to do it, and if people asked him to they must pay him if he saw fit to charge them. But now we will suppose a thing or two. Suppose that Mr. Boen was elected to Congress. The law says he shall attend the sessions and the salary is $5,000 a year. Now, Mr. Boen would not be obliged to leave his seat. He could sit there day after day and legislate for the nation. But this is not all that is expected of a congressman. Suppose an old soldier, whose pension had been hung up, should write to him and ask him to go over to the pension department and see what the matter was. The pension bureau is several blocks away, and if he charges 25 cents to step across the hall to get a certificate, he would charge an old soldier about $4 for looking up his pension matter. The same rate would probably hold in case a farmer wrote to him to see what the matter was with the title to his land, which might be delayed in the land department. The charges would be legal, for a member of congress is not obliged to leave his seat. But Henry Feig will not charge his constituents for doing little favors for them. If he goes to congress it will be a pleasure to him to oblige an old soldier by looking up his pension or to help a farmer who has settled on disputed land whom some railroad is trying to beat. Henry Feig will be glad to do these things, and the fact that he is this kind of a man is what is going to send him to Congress."

The various type foundries of the country have consolidated under the name of the American Type Founders company. The capital is $9,000,000.

A furious gale is prevailing on the Lancashire (England) coast, and it is feared much damage to shipping and loss of life may result.

Policeman McBride, St. Paul, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured in a fight with a thug named Barney Kelly, whom he was attempting to arrest.

The Parnellite convention in Dublin passed a resolution in favor of placing the Paris fund in the hands of a committee consisting of three Parnellites and three anti-Parnellites.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever,	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halvor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Novevmber 14th, 1892, viz: Isaac N. Kingsland, Hd. 12583 for the N. E¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S. Rathary, Torson T. Sveen, James Miller, Lorenzo Judson, all of Crookston, Minn.

25-301 HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

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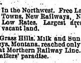
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA
PIANOS, ORGANS



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Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL

Congressional.

Congressman 7th District—
HENRY FEIG,
of Kandiyohi County.

County.

Auditor.—W. A. LANCTOT,
Of Crookston.

Treasurer.—LEWIS LOHN,
Of Fosston.

Register of Deeds.—NIC NELSON,
Of Norden Township.

Attorney.—IRA C. RICHARDSON,
Of Thief River Falls.

Sheriff.—JAS. M. BAIN,
Of Fisher.

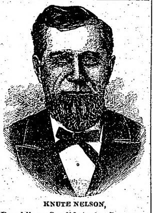
Judge of Probate.—
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Of Crookston.

Supt. of schools.—V. D. CARRUTH,
Of Crookston.

Surveyor.—GEORGE RALPH,
Of Crookston.

Coroner.—GEORGE HOLT,
Of Crookston.

Court Commissioner,
G. H. PALMER,
Crookston.



KNUTE NELSON,
Republican Candidate for Governor.

DON'T forget to register next Tuesday. It insures your vote.

VOTERS should not forget that they must put an x opposite the name of every candidate on the ticket that they want to vote for. See the sample ballots in this issue and learn how to vote.

THE death of Lord Tennyson has caused more feelings of regret and grief throughout the civilized world than the death of any man since the time of the old masters. His remains were laid to rest beside those of Poet Browning in Westminster abbey.

ALTHOUGH this has been a dry fall, there is more plowing done already than the average amount done during the entire fall, and there is no sign of the freeze-up yet. In Polk county there will be double the acreage ready for crop next spring that there was last spring.

"You are robbers," shouted Wolcott to the wheat ring which formerly hired him. "You're another," shouts back the ring. Thus the pot merrily calls the kettle black, and the kettle blithely reciprocates, while honest men for once believe them both.—The Globe.

Thus does the Globe admit that this man Wolcott—the originator of the Globe's great campaign document—is not an honest man. The Globe's frankness is certainly refreshing.

THE rank and file of the democrats throughout the state have protested at their caucuses, conventions and other gatherings against fusion with the people's party. It remains to be seen whether they will repudiate the action of Chairman Baker of the democratic state central committee, in withdrawing the democratic presidential electors and putting on people's party electors—or will they quietly submit to this disfranchisement, and walk up to the polls and vote for Weaver electors?

THE democratic and people's party papers reason thusly, If you see a paper change its politics and support the republican ticket, it has been bought up. How is it then about all the republican and democratic papers which the people's party claims to have changed to their way of thinking. The people's party must have had an unlimited amount of money at their command for this purpose.

THAT the democratic leaders have all along intended to make the farmers a tail to their kite the JOURNAL became fully convinced some time ago, and recent fusion proves the truth of our conclusion. How the honest voters in the people's party can reconcile this action with their professions of belonging to that party from principle we cannot tell, for the only object of the fusion is to win the offices.

WHILE Minnesota and the northwest is reveling in such delightfully pleasant weather—with the thermometer 60 degrees above zero every day—it is hard to realize that there has been snow storms in the east, and also out west in Colorado, where trains have been blockaded for two days at a time by snow drifts. But it is a fact just the same, and those who are kicking about their lot in the northwest, should think of these things.

IN all cities in this state containing 2,000 inhabitats and not more than 12,000, the judges of election shall meet at the various polling places at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, Oct. 25th, and shall continue in session until 9 p. m., for the purpose of making corrections in the poll list and registering names of new voters. On Tuesday, November 1st, they will meet again in the same places and for the same length of time, and this will be the last opportunity the voter will have of registering. If a voter fails to register on these two days, then he must produce evidence which satisfies a majority of the judges that he has the qualifications of an elector in said district, and is entitled to vote at such election, but that his name has been omitted from the register, then his name shall be added to the list and he shall be allowed to vote. Voters should remember the days of registration, October 25th and November 1st, and see that their names are on the list, and thereby save themselves much trouble and delay on election day.

WHEN the democratic state central committee of North Dakota sold out to the people's party, and endorsed the national and state ticket of the latter, they little dreamt what a disruption they would cause in the democratic party in that state. The old-time democrats—men who are democrats from principle—are up in arms against the disfranchisement and are vowing vengeance on their party leaders, and declaring they will vote the republican ticket this fall. They refuse to have their liberty and manhood traded off like a transfer of so many cattle, and will vote the republican ticket to rebuke their party leaders for depriving them of the privilege of voting for democratic candidates and democratic principles. The democratic committee of this state has perpetrated a similar outrage, on a smaller scale, upon their followers by withdrawing four democratic electors and substituting four people's party electors in their places. It remains to be seen whether the democrats of Minnesota who have any principles—there must surely be some—will vote for the people's party electors or not. Many of them have already declared that they will vote for five electors only and positively refuse to vote for Meighen, Stromberg, Dillon and Holloway, the people's party electors. A vote for either one of these candidates means a vote for Weaver and people's party principles. This is the dose the democratic leaders have put up for their faithful adherents to swallow. The question is, will they swallow it?

DAN LAWLER, who is working hard for the success of the democratic ticket—making one, two and even three speeches a day—is said to be very much disgusted by the action of the democratic committee in withdrawing the four democratic electors and endorsing four people's party electors. In his speeches Dan has been telling the people that there was just two parties in the field—republicans and democrats—and that the democrats were certain to carry the state, and he already calls himself "the governor of Minnesota;" and now comes this acknowledgement from democratic headquarters that they have given up every hope of carrying the state, and with this blow they effectually knock the wind out of all Mr. Lawler's bombastic speeches, for no one will now, believe that if the democrats had the slightest hope of success, they would withdraw any of their candidates and endorse the candidates of a party which Mr. Lawler claims not to recognize at all. Mr. Lawler is very hot in the collar because he wasn't consulted about the combine, and the democratic committee are in consternation lest he resign from the ticket.

FRANK IVES' RECORD

The JOURNAL had hoped that this campaign would be one of party issues, and not personalities, but the opposition have decided otherwise. Last week the Crookston Tribune, the organ of Frank Ives and the people's party, contained a scurrilous attack on Judge Mills, which embraced charges which the facts in the case do not warrant. The JOURNAL can therefore not be charged with commencing the attack when it republishes in another column a few communications—all matters of public record—which show the character of the people's party candidate for judge of this district. And what is the substance of them? Simply that on June 7th, 1881, Mr. Ives was disbarred from practicing before the United States land office, on account of making fraudulent land entries. In a letter to Secretary Windom, Mr. Ives acknowledges taking the false affidavit in question, but gives as an excuse for doing so, that there were other attorneys doing likewise, and says that the firm of Ives & McLean did much less of this fraudulent business than others "because we were here but a few months during the time it prevailed." If they didn't take as many fraudulent entries as others, it was only for lack of opportunity. Mr. Ives very magnanimously takes all the blame to himself and says that his partner had nothing whatever to do with taking the false affidavit. Another point that might also be noticed is that in his communication to Secretary Windom, Mr. Ives contradicts himself. He opens his letter by saying that his disbarment was caused by "political spite and jealousy," and in the last sentence of his letter he says that "when Bond (the man for whom he made the false affidavit) saw the land he had entered he did not like it and took this method of clearing himself of it so as to get a new entry." That doesn't look as though there was any "political spite and jealousy" connected with his disbarment. Three and a half years after his disbarment, Mr. Ives was reinstated, as it was thought he had been sufficiently punished. But it is needless to go into details. Every old settler is acquainted with the facts in this case.

The JOURNAL wants the voters to think this matter over, and ask themselves: "Is Frank Ives a safe man to elect to the judgeship of this district?" Can you trust this most important office to a man who stands convicted by his own testimony of committing fraud by taking false affidavits? Can you conscientiously vote for a man who while practicing as an attorney, sold his honor for the paltry sum of which his fees in each fradulent entry amounted to? Our courts are the safeguard of every citizen's life and property. Our judges should be men whose characters are stainless, men who are known to be honest and who cannot be swerved from the line of duty by bribe or threat. Does Frank Ives' record prove that he is such a man? Are you sure that he has got the necessary qualification to fill the judicial bench? In this connection it is significant to note that during the whole time Mr. Ives served as county attorney of Polk county, only ONE conviction was made. Is that a good record to stand on? The natural inference from it is that Mr. Ives was not qualified for the position, or else—there was something wrong somewhere.

Let the voters investigate these things before they vote to place their lives and liberty in the hands of a man whose character is not above reproach.

VOTE FOR A SAFE CURRENCY.

New York Press: Very few voters will go to the polls on election day without an intelligent grasp of the tariff question. The discussion that has raged during the last eight or ten years has left no one an excuse for ignorance on this subject. But there is another question to be passed upon in November which, though in prominence second only to the tariff in this campaign, and in its vital importance to all American interests second to none at all, is not so well understood. It is the currency question.

No legislation that can possibly be enacted comes so close to the private citizen or affects so positive and powerfully his most vital interests as do laws dealing with the country's monetary system. That this is so need no other proof than to consider thats on the volume and stability of our currency depend the price of every yard of cloth, every ounce of food, every foot of land, every day's labor in the country. This is not merely a partisan assertion, but an economic fact recognized by all parties and by all economists, not in this country alone, but the world over.

There are not merely the direct specific effects of the blight of a fluctuating medium of exchange to be considered. Only in a broader view do its worse consequences appear. Manufacturers, investors and bankers will be terrified by the ever-changing and uncertain markets. They will prefer hoarding their capital to investing it in productive enteprises. This means that the wheels of industry will be blocked, labor thrown out of employment, bankruptcies multiplied and a reign of industrial paralysis inaugurated. The rich can stand that sort of thing. They will save enough at the first alarm to live upon. But the poor, who depend for what they eat to-morrow upon what they earn to-day, they are the ones who will suffer.

The Republican party has always been the friend of sound and safe money. Never in the history of the country have we enjoyed so long a period of unbroken prosperity and commercial confidence as under our present currency system, devised, inaugurated and sustained against repeated Democratic assaults, by the Republican party. It is not perfect and no Republican statesman claims it is. Even now a commission exists, appointed by President Harrison, which goes to Europe soon to confer with the representatives of the other principal commercial countries, to try to devise some safe and effective method by which its defect can be remedied. But the one thing we can surely depend upon is that whateve remedy is tried it will be a safe one. There will be no commercial disturbances, no stagnation of industry, no loss to anyone growing out of it. Our monetary system and the great interests dependent upon it can be safely intrusted to the care of the Republican party.

Not so with the Democrats. They have consistently opposed every wise measure of monetary reform that has been enacted during the past thirty years. To-day they recommend in their platform the abolition of the tax on State bank issues, which is, in effect, to demand the return of the chaotic currency of the years before the war. They are not worthy of the great trust of regulating the currency. The American people ought not to take the tremendous risk involved in placing them in power. If no other issue were involved in the coming election, this question of sound, safe and staple money ought to be enough to continue President Harrison in the White House for four years more.

Frank Ives' Disbarment.

Department of the Interior}
June 7th, 1881.}

The Acting Commissioner of the General land office.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the commissioner of the general land office dated 14th ult. in which he recommended that the firm of Ives & McLean of Crookston Minnesota, be disbarred from practice as attorneys before U. S. land offices upon evidence that they procured fraudulent entries of certain public lands at the land office at Detroit (now Crookston) Minn. in the name of one Charles Bond.

The recommendation is approved. You will please notify the officers of the land offices that Messrs Ives & McLean should not be recognized as attorneys after this date.

A copy of your letter and the papers referred to therein will be furnished to the Governor of Minnesota by letter of this date for his information concerning the notary and the clerk of court who appeared to be implicated in the perpetration of these frauds.

Very Respectfully,
A. BELL,
Acting Secretary.

CROOKSTON, June 14th, 1881.
HON. WM. WINDOM, Secretary of the Treasury, U. S. A.

I am sorry to have to ask you to intercede in my behalf to free me from an imputation that political spite and jealously have cast upon me, but so it is, and this is the history of the matter:

Some time ago, in the year 1878, when the land excitement in this valley was running, high an application for a homestead and timber culture entry was made by our firm for one Bond for lands in this county. I will say that I have no recollection of the fact but presume it was so. It was the common and well known fact at that time for land agents and attorneys to make applications for parties living abroad, it being done solely to save the expense of a long journey to this country coming, and the practice was not confined to a few men in the immediate vicinity of the land but was almost universal throughout the whole northwest, we doing much less of it than others because we were here but a few months during the time it prevailed, and when the land office was moved to Crookston, the practice was wholly discontinued. I know of more than thirty men in the circle of my acquaintance from St. Paul to the extreme northern boundary who were then and for a long time prior had been engaged in the business, but shall under no circumstances mention their names, because the technical infraction of a law involves no moral turpitude.

Now in the first place this is an injustice to my partner, Mr. McLean, who, as the papers show, had nothing to do with the case, Bond's affidavit showing that I took the false affidavit. It seems that when Bond saw his land he did not like it and took that method of clearing himself of it so as to get a new entry.

FRANK IVES.

General Land Office,}
January 14th, 1885.}

Hon. H. M. Teller Secretary of the Interior.

SIR: By your reference of the 12th inst. I am in receipt of an application by Frank Ives, Crookston, Minnesota, for restoration as attorney before the local offices and the department.

Said application is endorsed by Hon. Knute Nelson, M. C.

Mr. Ives was disbarred by order of Acting Secretary Bell, June 7th, 1881.

As applicant seems to be a citizen in good standing now, and as more than three and one half years have elapsed since date of the order of disbarment I am of the opinion that Mr. Ives has been sufficiently punished and that the relief asked for should be granted.

The papers accompanying your reference are herewith returned.

Very Respectfully,
N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner.

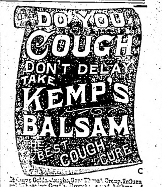
Department of Interior,}
January 16th, 1885.}

To the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SIR: In compliance with the recommendation contained in your letter of the 14th inst. the order of the department dated June 7th, 1881 disbarring Frank Ives of Crookston Minn. from practice before your office and local land offices is hereby rescinded.

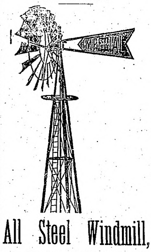
Very Respectfully,
M. L. JOSLYN,
Acting Secretary.

THE last hope of the democrats of electing any the candidates on their state ticket, was gone when they withdrew four of their presidential electors, and put in their stead four people's party electors.



[illegible] Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

THE IMPERIAL



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Can be set up on a Steel or Wood Tower.

We carry a
COMPLETE STOCK OF
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
including DOUBLE-ACTING,
ANTI-FREEZING
FORCE PUMPS.
IRON PIPE AND IRON PIPE FITTINGS.

Special attention given to the
2-in Plugged and Rimmed Well Casing.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Estimates given on all Plumbing Contracts in or out of the city.

CROOKSTON PLUMBING CO.,

Broadway, near Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE—

New York Store

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOAKS

—AND—

JACKETS.

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES!

36 inch English Cashmeres...	17½c
10-4 all wool Blankets...........	$2.50
2 cases of Prints..................	4¾
10-4 Blankets........................	75c
Velvet Brussels Carpet..........	$1.35
All wool Carpet.....................	65c
36 inch Dress Flannels...........	19c
Tricots..................................	19c
100 dozen all wool Hose.........	19c
8-4 Sheeting.........................	17c
Sanitary Flannels..................	15c
40 inch Plush Sacque.............	$7.95
Cotton Flannels.....................	5½c
2,000 yards crash..................	5c
Plush Jackets........................	$4.79

A. CHABOT, Prop.
Cor. Broadway and Robert Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

I AM LOOKING FOR YOU!

Whether you want to buy much or little, I want to sell you. My stock of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Watches includes nearly every derisable style and variety, from the modest plain polished, to richly engraved.

Look at These!

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Hoping to hear from you soon, I am yours very truly,

C. H SAAKE, The Leading Jeweler.

THE CROW LANDS.

THEIR RESERVATION IN SOUTHERN MONTANA OPENED

To Immediate Settlement by a Proclamation of the President—Nearly Two Million Acres Given to Settlers Under the Agreement of Aug. 22.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. — President Harrison has issued a proclamation opening to immediate settlement the surplus lands of the Crow Indian reservation in Southern Montana, aggregating about 1,800,000 acres, ceded to the government under the agreement of Dec. 28, 1890, as modified by the agreement of Aug. 27, 1892.

Under the terms of these agreements the ceded lands, except mineral lands, must be disposed of only to actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead laws, except section 2,301 of the revised statutes, which gives to ex-soldiers and sailors the benefit of the time they served in the army or navy of the United States. Provision is made that all white persons who located on the reservation by reason of an erroneous survey shall have three days in which to renew their filings.

ALL WERE KILLED.

Eight Idaho Horse Thieves Surprised by a Vigilance Committee Last August.

BOISE, Ida., Oct 17.—Wilson Marvin, just in from Deer Flat, in the Northern portion of Idaho, has given Deputy Sheriff Lorton, of Emmitt, details of a battle that resulted in the complete obliteration of a large gang of horse thieves who had long been a source of great loss to farmers and stockmen.

The battle occurred on Aug. 12 near Deer Flats. The thieves were eight in number, well mounted and heavily armed. When discovered the rustlers were cooking dinner and the posse came up and surprised them. They were surrounded, but that fact only made them fight more desperately. The shooting was all at long range, and after an hour's battle no fatalities, save to the horses, had resulted. The posse then drew off and held a consultation, after which a majority of the pursuers ranged themselves in a long line half a mile to the leeward of the thieves. Then the few men left on the windward side set the prairie grass afire. The hunted men started for a distant gulch in an attempt to escape the double danger that threatened them. Three of their number were wounded, and these the other rustlers left to perish. The rustlers dropped everything except their rifles, ran toward a ravine, firing as they went, but were shot down before they had gone a thousand yards. The prairie fire did not destroy the wounded rustlers left at the spring, though it singed off their hair, beards and eyebrows and burned their faces and hands very badly. They begged piteously to be allowed to die in peace, but they were, with their six companions, strung to the different limbs of a tree and allowed to remain there to become the prey of buzzards.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

Decision Handed Down by Justice Brewer of Far Reaching Effect.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 17.—A decision which will affect every railroad in the United States was filed in the United States circuit court of appeals. The decision was delivered by David J. Brewer, chief justice of the court of appeals for the Eighth district and associate justice of the United States supreme court. The case was the Chicago and Northwestern railway vs. John Osborne.

The far-reaching effects and the national importance of the decision consist in it being a reversal of the hitherto prevailing construction of the "long and short haul" clause of the "interstate commerce law." It thus upsets the basis on which rests the tariff charges of every railroad in the country, and in so doing necessitates a revision of the rates; it declares the foundation supporting the railroad legislation of the Western states to rest on an erroneous view of the meaning, intent and legal effect of the much discussed clause; and it wipes out of existence the vast code of rules and regulations that has been adopted for the regulation of railroad matters. The decision is final so far as the particular case is concerned, and the principle established will have a bearing upon all questions arising under the "long and short haul" clause.

The decision holds that no railroad is required to arrange its local rates on the basis of its through rates, and that through rates are entirely distinct from local rates whenever the through rate is established by a combination between two or more roads. In other words, that if a railroad has a through rate from a point west of Chicago to the seaboard, and the part of the through rate given the road from Chicago westward to the shipping point was less than the rate the same railroad charged for similar freight between the shipping point and Chicago, yet such a state of facts constituted no violation of the "long and short haul clause."

To Meet in San Francisco.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The next meeting of the national Congregational council will be held in October, 1895, in San Francisco. The decision was reached during the afternoon by the committee in charge.

No Change Noted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—No change is noted in Mrs. Harrisen's condition. She passed a comfortable day and is resting easily.

Sale of Thoroughbreds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—At a sale of thoroughbred stock at Tattersall's, the chestnut mare All Hands Round was sold for $4,000 to J. S. McDonald; the bay mare Belle of Maywood for $5,500 to J. E. Green, and the mare Ella, dam of Tea Tray, for $7,000 to W. Lakeland.

PROHIBITIONISTS ARE OUT

Their Candidates in South Dakota Fail to Get a Place on the Ticket.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 15.—There is consternation among the Prohibition ranks in this state. In fact, they are not in it owing to their inability to get their ticket on the official ballots. According to the new ballot law passed two years ago certificates of nomination must be sent to the secretary of state thirty days before election. This time was up last Saturday, and at that time, when the certificates were presented to the secretary of state it was found that the Prohibition certificates failed to give the place of residence and the business address of the nominees according to law. The secretary refused the certificates, but agreed to refer the matter to the attorney general for his opinion. The attorney general now comes with his opinion, and says that the secretary has no choice in the matter; that the law is arbitrary, and provides that the certificates shall contain the residence and business address of the candidates, and as these certificates from the convention fail in this they cannot be accepted and the names of the candidates cannot be placed on the ticket. This is favorable to the Republicans, as there are 3,000 or 4,000 Prohibitionists who will have to vote the Republican ticket, and as the Republican majority would have been rather small these votes will be hailed with delight.

A STEAMER SUNK.

The Bokhara, of the Oriental Line, Founders in a Typhoon.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship company's office here has received the following dispatch:

Hong Kong, Oct. 17.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamship Bokhara has been totally wrecked. The steamer struck on a sand island of the group known as the Pecadores, or Fisher's islands, called Peng Ho by the Chinese, in the channel of Fiken in the China sea. The weather was terrible and the raging waters quenched the fires on the steamer. She became unmanageable and sank and the commander and a majority of the officers and the crew were lost. Twenty-three persons only were saved. It is feared that those who were lost were mostly Europeans. The steamer Anchoria has proceeded to the scene of the wreck.

IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Federal Supreme Court So Decides the Michigan Electoral Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Michigan will divide her electoral vote this year, between the candidates of the two great parties. By a unanimous decision the supreme court of the United States has decided that the Miner law passed by the last legislature dividing the state into districts for the election of electors of president and vice president was valid and constitutional, being inoperative only so far as it conflicted with the provisions of the action of congress fixing the time of the meeting of the electors. The views of the court will be written at length later. The opinion is by Justice Fuller.

GRESHAM DENIES.

He Says He Never Said He Would Vote for Cleveland.

PORT TOWSEND, Wash., Oct., 17.—Judge W. H. Calkins, formerly of Indiana, has received a letter from Judge Walter Q. Gresham saying that the statements that he would vote the Democratic ticket and take the stump against Harrison were made wholly without his authority. He says the statements are unauthorized and purely gratuitous.

Wisconsin Legislature Meets.

MADISON, Oct. 17.—The legislature met in special session during the evening in response to a call by the governor for the purpose of passing a law apportioning the state into legislative districts. Quorums were present in both houses. The assembly re-elected J. J. Hogan, of La Crosse, speaker; George W. Porth, of Milwaukee, chief clerk; Patrick Whalen, of Kaukauna, sergeant-at-arms. After the organization and usual formalities the assembly adjourned until morning. In the senate President Jonas was in the chair and called that body to order. An adjournment until morning was taken without delay.

No Trains Moving.

DENVER, Oct. 17.—The situation on the Rio Grande remains unchanged. The trainmen are still out and not a train has moved from Saliday to Grand Junction since 7 o'clock Saturday morning. A committee of strikers left Saliday at 7 p. m. for Denver to confer with President Jeffries and will reach here in the morning. It is hoped that some agreement can be reached. The yards at Grand Junction are filling up with freight and to make matters worse the switchmen have gone out in sympathy with the trainmen.

May Live Three Months.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Harrison's rally Saturday was of brief duration and was followed by weakness so prevalent in such diseases. The patient's condition, while slightly weaker, remains practically the same. Dr. Gardner, in answer to questions, said that while Mrs. Harrison's condition may fluctuate from day to day, that unless some unforsen complication arises she might live three months.

Will Stand by Briggs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A statement by E. M. Kinsley, secretary of the board of directors of the Union Theological Seminary is to the effect that the institution's charter does not allow the directors to delegate their powers to another body and that the seminary will stand by Dr. Briggs and support him, regardless of this trial, as long as he retains his present position on the theological points.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

FOREIGN.

Herr Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, is very ill. He has not left his bed since Friday noon.

The Aaron Meyer bank at Buckebourg, Lippe, founded 107 years ago, has failed, with liabilities of 1,500,000 marks.

D.L. Ruiz, consul general of Ecuador, has been arrested in New York for forgery, committed to raise money for his extravagant mistress.

France and Germany are likely to engage in a serious diplomatic dispute over German interference on behalf of the Dahomeyans in their war with the French.

The German emperor has signed Von Caprivi's military bill and has empowered the chancellor to dissolve the reichstag in case it refuses to approve the measure.

There were nineteen fresh cases of cholera and five deaths in Hamburg Sunday. In the hospitals 588 patients are under treatment. The city probably will be declared free at the end of the month.

The crews of ten British sealing vessels which had been seized by Russian cruisers and brought to Vladivostock complain bitterly of the barbarous treatment which they were subjected to by their captors.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth is to deliver Republican speeches throughout Ohio, Illinois and Iowa.

Charles F. Joy has been nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Missouri district.

The Cotton Plant, organ of the Alliance in South Carolina, has fallen under the control of the Democrats.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin has given out her letter of acceptance as the presidential candidate of the woman suffragists.

The New York Democratic state committee has endorsed the Republican nomination of Judge Charles F. Andrews for the court of appeals.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has issued an order prohibiting postmasters or other postal officials from furnishing to inquirers the names and addresses of persons who receive mail through their respective offices.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

In Louisville, Conrad Bender, a German tinner, shot his wife through the lungs and then cut his own throat with a razor. Both are expected to die.

City Collector L. B. Sides, of Little Rock, Ark., is $20,000 short in his accounts. An investigation of his books is going on, and it is feared further shortage will be developed. Sides bet on the races. He shows signs of insanity now.

The Italian-Hungarian race war, which has been going on between these elements, culminated at Meadsville, Pa., in a pitched battle Sunday. All kinds of weapons were used, and the result is one man dead, three mortally wounded and some seriously hurt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A state good roads convention will be held at St. Paul some time during December.

A waterspout in Texas flooded 400,000 acres to the depth of two feet, and destroyed much live stock.

The Boston granite manufacturers and the Boston branch of the granite cutters' union have settled their differences.

The United States Express company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Nov. 15. The last dividend paid was in May, 1891.

In Kansas City a Santa Fe engine crashed into a cable car, killing William Barber, gripman; Cynthia Bevis, Ed McKinney and Jefferson Secrist.

The justices of the United States supreme court, with the exception of Justices Field and Lamar, have decided to attend the Columbian celebration in Chicago.

The tenth annual convention of the Roadmaster's Association of America, which was to have been held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 18 to 20, has been postponed for four weeks.

At Lockport, N. Y., fire broke out in George Chester's flouring mill and spread to John Little's flour and feed mill adjoining, and totally destroyed both. Loss estimated at $150,000.

Charles H. White, representative of the London Illustrated News, was arrested in New York Saturday, charged with the embezzlement of $50,000. The charge is preferred by his wife, formerly Mrs. Magle, who resides in Cheyenne, Wy.

A bulletin giving a summary of the manufacturing census of Philadelphia for the year 1890 will be issued by the census bureau. It shows an increase in the average annual wages in the decade 1880-1890, from $346 lo $529, or 52.89 per cent., the greatest so far shown in any city.

The postmaster general has executed contracts for ocean mail service with the New York and Brazilian Steamship company. The service will begin December, 1893, and three steamers will leave the port of New York on that day and twice each month thereafter.

The board of education of Detroit, Mich., has adopted a resolution declaring that hereafter the teachers in the public schools of that city must be persons who have received their entire education within the public schools and the high school of Detroit. No others are to be eligible.

John Dougherty, a young man living near Leavenworth, Kan., boasted that he could drink all the whisky anybody would pay for. Somebody offered to settle for the drinks, whereupon Dougherty drank twenty-one glasses and died in fifteen minutes. A post mortem examination revealed a cooked brain.

THE GREAT DAY.

New York's Biggest Parade in Honor of Columbus Takes Place.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The military parade capped the climax of the most successful series of consecutive public demonstrations in the nation's history. Everything in this wonderful week of Columbian celebration has progressed in a sliding scale of increasing merit. The governors of five great states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts—two ex-presidents—Cleveland and Hayes—the entire state national guard of New York, and powerful provisional brigades from Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey, strong forces of United States troops and blue jackets, reinforced by such a majestic civic parade as only the great cosmopolitan city of New York can produce, all combined to do honor to the occasion.

Two thousand troops of the United States army, composed the first division, while the naval brigade followed them. After these came the New York militia, 5,000 strong; the Pennsylvania militia, 8,000 strong; the Connecticut national guard, 2,000 strong; troops from New Jersey to the number of 2,500, Grand Army posts 1,750 strong, fire departments, Italian, German and French uniformed societies, and other independent military organizations.

The parade was reviewed by vice president and the notables mentioned above.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

Census Bulletin Showing the Increase in Products Since 1880.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The census bureau has issued a bulletin on the condition of the textile industries of the United States for the census year 1890 which will attract general attention. The increase of silk manufacture since 1880 was most striking, being 112.75 per cent. in the value of products. The increase in cotton manufacture ranked second, being 39.51 per cent., and the wool manufacture third, being 26.39 per cent. The increase in the entire textile industry was 38.51 per cent. The relative rank in importance of these industries has been changed. The wool manufacture in all its branches, including all descriptions of hosiery and knit goods, now stands first on the list, with products valued at $337,768,524. Cotton is second with products valued at $267,931,724 and silk manufacture third with products valued at $87,298,454. The actual increase in the value of products was $70,515,611 in wool, $75,891,614 in cotton and $46,265,409 in silk, the total increase being without parallel in any country.

RETURNED TRUE BILLS.

The Pittsburg Grand Jury Indicts Strikers and Carnegie Officials.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The grand jury has returned indictments against the Homestead rioters, charging them with treason. The grand jury also handed down true bills against the Carnegie company officials charging them with aggravated riot, murder, etc. The finding of the grand jury against the Carnegie firm includes the Pinkerton brothers, of the Pinkerton agency, as well as a number of other Pinkerton men.

USED A REVOLVER.

Tommy Warren, the Pugilist, Commits a Murder in Texas.

WACO, Oct. 17.—Tommy Warren, ex-welterweight champion, entered the St. Charles saloon where Skeeter Root, a young gambler, and two women were drinking and opened fire with a revolver, apparently trying to hit Root. This he did not succeed in doing, but one of his bullets passed through the body of Clement Stoway, an attache of the saloon, causing death. Warren disappeared after the shooting and has not been captured.

Tom Reed Will Speak.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—It is announced at Republican headquarters that ex-Speaker Reed had telegraphed his willingness to speak on Oct. 22 and 24 in New York. Chairman of Speakers Hahn has assigned him to Albany on Oct. 22 and Syracuse on Oct. 24.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 12, 1892.

HOGS—10c higher. Range of prices, $5.10@5.15.

CATTLE—Slow. Prime steers, $3.00@3.40; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.00@2.25; good cows, $1.50@2.00; common to fair cows, 75c@1.50; light veal calves, $3.50@4.25; heavy calves $2.00@3.25; stockers, $1.35@2.20; feeders, $1.80@2.50; bulls, $1.00@1.75.

SHEEP—Market steady. Muttons, $3.00@4.10; lambs, $3.00@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50.

Receipts: Hogs, 500; cattle, 500; sheap, 258.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17, 1892.

WHEAT—May opening, 76⅝c; highest, 77c; lowest, 76¼c; close, 77c; December opening, 70¾c; highest, 71c; lowest, 70½c; close, 71c. On track—No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 northern, 70½c; No. 2 northern, 65@67c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Oct. 17, 1892.

CATTLE—Weak.

HOGS—Strong 10c higher. Heavy, $5.15@5.75; mixed and medium, $5.25@5.72½; light, $5.00@5.55.

SHEEP—Market strong.

Receipts: Cattle, 23,000; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 9,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—November, 75⅛c; May, 80⅛c.

CORN—October, 42c; November, 42⅛c; December, 42⅛c; May, 45⅛@45⅝c.

OATS—November, 29⅝c; December, 30c; May, 33⅞c.

PORK—November, $11.65; January, $12.91.

LARD—Oct. $9.37½; Novembe, $7.70; January, $7.27½.

SHORT RIBS—October, $9.00; January, $6.70.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, 73¾c; December, 75⅝@75¾c; May, 80¾c.

CORN—October, 43c; November, 43¼c; December, 43¼c; May, 45½@45⅝c.

OATS—October, 29½c; November, 30c; December, 31c; May, 33¾c.

PORK—October, $11.87½; November, $11.90; January, $12.95.

LARD—October, $9.55; November, $8.05; January, $7.45.

SHORT RIBS—October, $10.47½; November, $7.02½; January, $6.65.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Minnesota Baptists met in St. Paul last week.

August Brecker, a well borer, was asphyxiated in an old well at Montgomery Saturday.

At a meeting of the Duluth presbytery Mr. Wheeler deeded twenty acres, worth $50,000, in Duluth, to start a Presbyterian academy.

Charles Konda, a prominent farmer living near Montrose, was thrown from his wagon by a runaway team, breaking his collar bone and seriously injuring him.

Mrs. Urich Ladd, of Cottage Grove, Washington county, was fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp which she had in her hands. She lived but a few hours.

The drawing for positions on the state ticket took place last week. The People's party secured first place, Democrats second, Prohibitionists third, and Republicans last.

Mrs. Christopher Hyton, a bride of two weeks, suicided at Minneapolis Friday. A belief that her husband did not love her with his old time fervor is given as the cause.

Lewis Nelson, while unloading potatoes in the Union railway yards at Albert Lea, had one horse killed by the switching of cars. He and the other horse narrowly escaped destruction.

James Carey, who was recently removed from the Stillwater penitentiary to the St. Peter insane asylum and escaped from that institution, has been captured at Chicago and returned to Stillwater.

Windom institute, the Congregational seminary, was dedicated at Montevideo last week, with appropriate ceremonies. Governor McGill delivered an oration on William Windom, after whom the institute is named.

Malcolm McLean, a wheat buyer at Delhi for the Interstate Grain company, of Minneapolis, has departed with $1,000 of the company's funds, leaving besides many creditors behind. His bondsmen are well off and will pay the full amount to the company. McLean was a fireman at one time in St. Paul.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

STOP THIEF.

Dyspepsia is stealing the roses from many ladies' cheeks, and making many men's faces blanch.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will arrest the rascal, and restore health, vigor and color; they will cure Sick-Headache, acting like a charm on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

AT
BEDTIME
I TAKE
A
PLEASANT
HERB
DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,

CROOKSTON, MINN

We Have too many SHOES

WE MUST SELL A GOOD MANY

SHOES

This fall as we cannot afford to keep them over the next season. We have therefore decided for the next

Three Weeks

TO SLAUGHTER OUR SHOE STOCKS

At both our Robert street and Main street stores. All are urged to

TAKE ADVANTAGE

and supply themselves with SHOES At a saving of 25 per cent.

Yours Respectfully,

LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,

NORTHWESTERN College of Commerce

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA.

THE GREAT CHAIN OF BUSINESS COLLEGES under the above name offers facilities superior to any school in the Northwest for obtaining a Practical Education. Four Courses, Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting, Ornamental Penmanship and English. Students receive personal instruction and can enter at any time and take just such studies as they desire. Evening School now in session. Good board $2.00 per week. TUITION REASONABLE.

Three thousand Handsome Catalogues for Free Distribution. Send for one. Write for particulars.

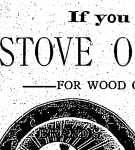
J. J. SWENGEL, Principal.

H. L. RUCKER, President.

If you want a

STOVE OR RANGE

—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—



FAMOUS

BRAND

STOVE

AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

A Sample of One of the Ballots to be Used at the Coming Election.

Congressional, Legislative, Judicial and County Ticket.

(To be printed on BLUE paper)

Put an X mark in the space indicated by the index ☞

Congressman Seventh District—HENRY FEIG—Republican.	X	Vote for 1 only
Congressman Seventh District—W. F. KELSO—Democrat.		
Congressman Seventh District—H. E. BOEN—People's Party.		
Congressman Seventh District—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—HALVOR STEENERSON—Republican.	X	Vote for three only
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—LARS E. NORDBY—Republican.	X	
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—PETER RAMSTAD—Republican.	X	
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—JOHN R. McKINNON—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—OLE NYGAARD—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—JACOB H. NESS—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—J. D. KNUTSON—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—B. M. CHESLEY—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—O. E. OLSON—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Judge 14th Judicial District—IRA B. MILLS—Independent.	X	Vote for one only
Judge 14th Judicial District—FRANK IVES—People's Party.		
Judge 14th Judicial District—		
County Auditor—W. A. LANCTOT—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Auditor—J. M. HANSON—Democrat.		
County Auditor—C. U WEBSTER—People's Party.		
County Auditor—		
County Treasurer—LEWIS LOHN—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Treasurer—L. C. COUVRETTE—Democrat.		
County Treasurer—J. T. BEAUDRY—People's Party.		
County Treasurer—		
Register of Deeds—NIC NELSON—Repuplican,	X	Vote for one only
Register of Deeds—ADAM ZEH—Democrat.		
Register of Deeds—J. AMUNDSON—People's Party.		
Register of Deeds—		
County Attorney—IRA C. RICHARDSON—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Attorney—P. G. FALARDEAU—Democrat.		
County Attorney—A. R. HOLSTON—People's Party,		
County Attorney—		
Sheriff—JAS. M. BAIN—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Sheriff—A. C. SCHMIDT—Democrat.		
Sheriff—ARNE GRUNDYSEN—People's Party.		
Sheriff—		
Judge of Probate—R. J. MONTAGUE—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Judge of Probate—P. J. RUSSELL—Democrat.		
Judge of Probate—C. M. BENSON—People's Party.		
Judge of Probate—		
Superintendent of Schools—V. D. CARRUTH—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Superintendent of Schools—A. A. LOMMEN—People's Party.		
Superintendent of Schools—		
Surveyor—GEO. RALPH—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Surveyor—P. EMARD—Democrat,		
Surveyor—		
Surveyor—		
Court Commissioner—G. H. PALMER—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Court Commissioner—W. H. AVERILL—Democrat.		
Court Commissioner—		
Coroner—GEO. HOLT—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Coroner—HENRY SHEPARD—Democrat.		
Coroner—HENRY SHEPARD—People's Party.		
Coroner—		
County Commissioner, 1st District—E. D. BARNESS—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 1st District—EPHRIAM KING—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 1st District—JOHN E. OPPEGAARD—People.		
County Commissioner, 1st District—		
County Commissioner, 2d District—T. ERWIN—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 2d District—ANTON LINDEM—People's Party.		
County Commissioner, 2d District—		
County Commissioner, 3d District—E. D. CHILDS—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 3d District—M. E. KIRSCH—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 3d District—CHRIS. HANSON—People's Party.		
County Commissioner, 3d District—		
County Commissioner, 5th District ROBT. NESBIT—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 5th District—A. C. RHINEHART—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 5th District—ROBT. ANDERSON—People's Party		
County Commissioner, 5th District—		

KNUTE NELSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Minneapolis Tribune: It is just one month ago today that Knute Nelson commenced his campaign tour of this state. During that time he has met the people of some thirty counties, shaken hands with thousands of fellow soldiers, farmers and old settlers, and addressed the voters of Minnesota at some forty meetings. His campaign tour has been a continuous ovation. Political meetings were never more crowded or enthusiastic. At almost no meeting has the hall been large enough to accommodate the throng. Overflow meetings have not been infrequent. It has been a common occurrence for farmers in attending the meetings to drive fifteen to twenty-five miles and back, in order to hear and shake hands with the famed "Little Norwegian"—the sturdy, plain and plucky man of the masses, who for three successive terms in congress so ably and faithfully represented the people of the "Old Fifth," and for so many years in the state legislature and on the state university board of regents, has been identified with Minnesota's public interests.

On the stump Mr. Nelson employs no flowers of rhetoric, and burdens his plea with no second-hand stories to tickle the crowd; but makes a clean and strong, unpainted and unvarnished argument worthy of the earnest and clear-headed statesman that he is. He leaves the clouds of imaginative oratory and the mud of cheap stories to his competitors, and proceeds by direct lines to win the confidence of his hearers by plain, frank and clean-cut logic. In so doing he may be heaping up laurels for cheap eloquence, but he is winning the respect of the people and making votes; and the respect, support and votes of the people are the things that count.

Against the implicit faith and confidence which Nelson's presence and sturdy earnestness inspire the attacks of the opposition have fallen vain and flat. Farmers, soldiers, workingmen see in him an unpretentions, plain-spoken and hard-working commoner, like themselves—one from the ranks, in boyhood a farm hand, in the war a private and a corporal, and in public and private life a humble and faithful worker, and a true and cordial neighbor. Against such a man the sickly campaign balderdash about his being a "monopolist," a companion of "railroad kings," "robber barons" and "plutocrats," simply reflects on those who lend themselves to such idle and puerile malice.

The "race issue" which certain fool partisans were good enough to raise against Mr. Nelson because of his Norwegian birth, has long since been dropped like a hot potato, and those who were most active in the attempt to create race prejudice on that score are now the loudest in their protests that they never thought of making a political capital of that issue. When the democratic machine discovered that Knute Nelson was on American soil seven years before young Mr. Lawler was born, and was fighting under the American flag for his adopted country while the infant Dannie was learning his A, B, C's, the attempt to besmirch Knute Nelson's Americanism suddenly ceased.

Sixty per cent. of the voters of Minnesota are citizens by adoption rather than birth. Minnesota is pre-eminently an agricultural state. Northern Minnesota and the foreign born citizens have never yet seated a representative in the gubernatorial chair. The voters of Minnesota therefore recognize the pre-eminent justice and courtesy of the republican party in placing at the head of the state ticket, for the campaign of 1892, Knute Nelson, of the state's great north central wheat belt; and not only the agricultural yeomanry, but townsmen and the "dinner pail brigade," are marshaling to swell the majority of the little giant of Alexandria.

The Real Issue at the Front.

Speaking of the desperate efforts being made by democrats to hide the real issues the New York Press tersely says:

The stupid and dishonest "Force bill" shriek is growing fainter. It has been so universally discredited by the intelligence of the American people, and its utterance has brought down such public contempt on the unprincipled organs that tried to force it into prominence in the campaign; that there is manifest a disposition in many democratic quarters to drop the sham altogether. Of all the attempts which the impudent tricksters of the democratic party have made to cheat the people, this was perhaps the most brazen. Utterly without justification it was put forward in the desperate hope of distracting popular attention from protection, honest money and reciprocity, the real issues of the campaign.

The voters have refused to allow the democracy to retreat from its confederate free trade plank and its declaration for wildcat currency under cover of this absurd scarecrow. As the campaign progressess these questions, with the great dominating issue of republican protection against democratic destruction of American industries, always at the front, have taken practical possession of the political arena. The main question to be decided is whether American or European wages shall be paid to American workingmen. The present attitude of the American people shows what their answer at the polls will be. We want neither the wages nor workhouses of Europe in the United States. No Free Trade! No Paper Labor!

McIntosh Items.

McIntosh, Oct. 10th.—In another week, if the weather continues favorable, most of the threshing in this section will be finished.

Some of our farmers whose crops were destroyed by hail are a little discouraged and are talking about leaving the country. Everyone who sells his farm now will always regret it.

The farmers elevator, seems to meet with many hindrances in nearing completion. It is over a month ago since the machinery was ordered, and part of it arrived as per order, but the balance they are unable to procure. And although numerous telegrams have been sent to the company to forward at once, they have not even received an answer, and Mr. Helgeson, their buyer, has gone below to find out if possible the reason for the delay.

Very little wheat is coming in because they are waiting for the farmers elevator to open up, and if the machinery had come as ordered, the house would have commenced buying two weeks ago. This keeps business back and it will come with a rush when it does come, but then the merchants are expecting it and are ready for it.

Jim Scott, J. A. Drew and P. O. Maud took last Thursday's train for an extended trip to Galgary and Edmonton, Canada, where they have gone to look the country over, and hunt up new locations. We understand that if they find the country according to expectations they will remove thither with their families next spring.

Rev. Ryding has bought J. Bridstone's house and property. Mr. Bridstone leaves for Grand Forks in a short time where he intends making his future home. Mr. Bridstone and family have made numerous friends during their stay in McIntosh who will very much regret their departure, and unite in wishing them prosperity wherever they go.

Quite a number of buildings have been completed during the past two weeks, many are well under way, and several will be commenced in the near future. If McIntosh continues growing like it has this summer, in five years Crookston will not be in it. The town is only about three years old, and contains a population of about 700. In another year we will reach a thousand, and when we get the county seat we will double that amount in one year.

John Boen is erecting a neat little cottage in Johnson and Stovern's addition.

Ole Espeland will commence the building of a spacious residence in Johnson and Stovern's addition soon.

Christ Moen has also decided to erect a dwelling this fall, having bought the corner lot on Broadway and Sherman streets. He is not going to batch it but will have a housekeeper as a better half.

I. K. Messelt, of Winger, has been employed as clerk in J. P. Johnson's big store.

The excavation for the basement of the new school house has already commenced and as soon as the lumber arrives work on the building will be started. The school house when fully completed will cost five thousand dollars.

Refreshments were served at Bjorgo's hall last Monday evening. This time it was on Ole Storvens bouncing boy who arrived a few days since.

JACK.

WE ARE NOW STOCKING UP.

In Better shape than ever before with a

Handsomer and

Better Selected Line

Than ever before, and

As to Prices, we Shall Certainly Please You.

If you wish to save money. One of the many

RARE BARGAINS

—ARE THE—

Children's Suits

From ages 8 to 11. Don't fail to see them.

Men's, Boys' and Dhildren's OVERCOATS, Very Nobby and Very Cheap.
Fur Coats open for inspection.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

IT'S A FACT

—THAT THE—

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in

Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

—AND—

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

—THE—

Polk County Journal.

HONOR COLUMBUS.

NEW YORK GIVEN OVER TO GAY FESTIVITIES.

Public School Day, Second in the Order of Festivities, enthusiastically Celebrated. Many Thousand Children March in the Parade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Every nationality under the sun, excepting possibly the Hottentots and Chinese, will take part in the celebration commemorative of the discovery of America by Columbus, to be held in this city during the next six days.

And, to judge by the programme prepared, it will surpass in grandeur and size anything any of the numerous nationalities taking part ever before beheld.

The programme has been completed. The order of each day's exercises has been arranged, each official has been assigned his duty, the last ticket to the grand banquet has been sold and the great machinery set in motion, and it will continue to grind out wonders until Thursday night. It will be a celebration

Long to Be Remembered.

Nothing like it has ever before been seen, and this generation will not see it again. It will be an epoch in history, and if the children of today become gray grandfathers they will tell the children of the generation to come of the grand celebration in New York on the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DAY.

Thousands of School Children in the Parade at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Public School day, in the order of festivities of New York's Columbian celebration, was the second movement in the grand symphony arranged for the occasion.

The prayers and religious exercises on Saturday and Sunday—participated in by all creeds and denominations—were fitly followed by an equally cosmopolitan demonstration of the educational forces which have given the new world its strongest upward impetus.

Results of more than 250 years of educational work were represented in the parade, for the first school founded by the old Dutch settlers in 1633, in that part of "New Amsterdam," now known as West Seventy-seventh street, is still in existence, and is called the school of the Reformed church. Today New York owns 100 school houses, representing an estimated value in sites and buildings of over $15,000,000, and provides education in its grammar schools for more than 260,000 pupils, boys and girls.

How They Marched.

Twenty regiments of grammar school boys, of New York and Brooklyn and Long Island Jersey City, each regiment at least 500 strong, marched with swinging step and perfect alignment in the parade, every boy proudly carrying the flag of his country, prepared to honor and defend it. And this was only one division of the parade. They had been preparing for weeks past, drilling in the armories of the Sixty-fifth and Twelfth regiments and in other buildings placed at their disposal and in the open squares so that their discipline should be complete and their marching faultless. Every boy entered into the patriotic spirit of the occasion. There were three other divisions of equal patriotic purpose.

The Second Division.

In the second division came the pupils of the parochial schools, academies and colleges of the Catholic church in New York and adjacent cities, over 5,000 strong, each pupil also carrying the national flag in connection with the emblems and banners of the churches and academies to which they belong. After them followed the uniformed schools, and last the students of maturer years from the different colleges of law and medicine, engineering and the arts, about 4,500 strong—1,000 from Columbia college; 1,200 from the University of New York; 1,200 from the undergraduates college; 250 from the college of dentists, etc.

Third Division.

In the third division of the procession was a medley composed of numerous "institutes." It comprised Hebrew orphan asylums, German, Italian and French institutions of various characters, intermixed with trades schools, business colleges, military institutions and mechanics' societies, with 1,000 "young Dalton volunteers," whatever they may be, and sixty "glittering spears."

Altogether it is probable there were fully twenty-five thousand scholars and students in the procession. The din of the different bands was at times confusing and discordant in the extreme—unavoidably so from the large number of bands and the small intervals of separation. Cappa's fine Seventh regiment band led with fifty pieces, but there were also military bands of the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-second and Seventy-first New York regiments, all ranging from thirty-five to fifty pieces; the band of the First New Jersey regiment, the navy yard band, numerous private bands and innumerable drum corps.

At the Reviewing Stands.

The presidential reviewing stand in Madison square, opposite the Worth statue, was pleasantly shaded by pink striped awnings, supplementing the fall foliage of the trees in the square. The stands, stretching to right and left of the presidential dais, and the opposite side of the avenue the [illegible] of the square was thronged w[illegible] [illegible] who were admitted by [illegible] and who gathered early and waited patiently for the passing show. Brilliant gonfalons and bannerets were hung across the streets from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth street, the Hoffman House, the Madison Square bank building and other imposing edifices facing the reviewing party were fairly covered with artistic decorations, making the scene a very brilliant one. At 10:25 the first division came to the waiting crowd. The carriage of Governor Roswell P. Flower, New York's chief executive, drawn by a pair of spanking bays, drove up rapidly to the reviewing stand and the governor alighted accompanied by Adjutant General Porter in full dress uniform and followed by Generals Earle, Barnum, Jenks, Halsy and other members of the governor's staff. The spectators cheered the governor, and renewed the cheering when immediately afterwards the guest of the day, Vice President Morton, representing President Harrison, drove up in an open barouche and was received at the entrance to the stand by Governor Flower, who conducted him to the seat set apart for the president. Mr. Morton was accompanied by Mr. Hugh R. Garden, president of the Southern society, and Mr. Howard Carroll. He entered into a pleasant chat with Governor Flower and those around him and with a number of prominent politicians who came up and shook hands with the governor and the vice president.

Each company carried its company flag to the right and every boy had pinned on his left breast a tiny United States flag. The captains carried canes and gave their orders in a shrill, boyish treble pleasant to hear.

Heads up, eyes front, looking neither to the right nor left, not even when they passed the vice president, the soldier ing to the Children's Aid society waved their miniature American flags as the procession passed on.

The last organized body passed the grand stand at 1:30 o'clock. A little over two hours in passing. Gov. Flower held an impromptu levee and introduced many friends to a mysterous stranger in a slouch hat who had stood by his side until recognized and who turned out to be Gov. Tillman of South Carolina.

Wonderful Illuminations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The illuminations and fireworks on the Brooklyn bridge during the evening were grand and realistic and almost beggars description. The crowds that witnessed the spectacle were beyond precedent.

FUSION IN MINNESOTA.

The Democratic State Committee Endorses People's Party Electors.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.—The Democrats and People's party have fused on their electoral tickets. Each party will have an electoral ticket in the field, but the Democratic ticket will include the names of five Democrats and four Populists. The People's party ticket will remain as at present, that is bearing the names or nine Populists upon it. It is stated that the Populists are not parties to this deal, and that it is a move on the part of the Democratic state central committee to carry out the so-called Gorman policy, that is, in states where a majority of the voters are Republican or where there is certain to be a Republican plurality, the Democrats shall endorse a certain number of the People's party electors, where fusion is not practicable. The object of this is to secure at all hazards a sufficient number of anti-Harrison votes in the electoral college to throw the election of president into the house of representatives where there is a Democratic majority. This is presuming that the People's party electors so elected will not vote for Harrison.

WILL GO IT ALONE.

The South Dakota Democratic Committee Fails to Sanction Fusion.

HURON, S. D., Oct. 10.—No fusion will be had by South Dakota Democrats with the Independents by sanction of the Democratic state executive committee. The committee left the question with individual candidates to fuse or not as they deemed advisable. An effort will be made to induce M. M. Price, the Independent candidate for lieutenant governor, to withdraw in favor of S. A. Ramsey, and Mrs. Hassell, nominated for superintendent of public instruction and endorsed by the Prohibitionists, to withdraw in favor of Dr. Styles, the Democratic nominee. It is not likely the request will be complied with, as the lady has already made a partial canvass of the state, and her backers will not allow her to withdraw. The electoral position of neither ticket will be disturbed.

PECK'S REPORT.

It Is Confirmed by the United States Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The official bulletin of the census office on New York manufacturers demonstrates that Labor Commissioner Peck gave statistics wholly reliable in his report of the increase of manufacturing interests in the Empire state since the passage of the McKinley bill. This bulletin is prepared from statistics collected before the celebrated report of Commissioner Peck was published. It is thus officially established that the growth of manufacturers was not over estimated by the labor commissioner.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Five Men Killed and Seventeen Others Badly Injured.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—The tug Goliah, which arrived here at an early hour, brings news of a terrible collision between the steam collier Willamette and the Canadian Pacific Navigation company's steamer Premier. Five persons are dead as a result of the accident, and almost a score of others are badly hurt.

A War Ended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—J. T. Barry, commission merchant, of 85 Broadway, received the following cable from his Curacoa agent, M. Zerpa: "Crespo entered Caracas at the head of his army, 15,000 strong. There is great rejoicing among the people."

Hallock News: When W. F. Kelso had finished his speech on Thursday, a party remarked to us "Is that the first speech he ever made?"

Mr. Kelso's first speech in this campaign was made in Crookston when he accepted his nomination. He had a few words written out for him, and it was really pitiful to see him try to say his little piece, and the thought uppermost in the minds of all was; What kind of a figure would this man Kelso cut in the house of representatives at Washington? When asked what qualification Mr. Kelso has for congress, his friends will tell you that he is a good wire-puller and a local politician of considerable repute. If a man can round up votes in his own balliwick then he is fit to send to congress, say the democrats. Mr. Kelso may be a successful farmer, a nice gentleman and a good political wire-puller in his own county, but the JOURNAL does not think these accomplishments fit him for congress.

Where the Wealth Is.

It is a popular, but fallacious idea that gold and silver mines are the chief wealth-producing sources of any nation, and particularly of the United States. The yields of such famous mines as the Comstock, with its $175,000,000 of gold during its life, and the discovery of new mines are heralded to the world by the press until the average man has his attention so taken up by them that he thinks of them as the great source of wealth. Since 1793, the product of gold in the United States has been about one billion dollars, an average of ten millions a year. In 1891, in only ten states of this Union (traversed by the Burlington Route lines) the production of wheat for that single year was 260 million bushels valued at two hundred million dollars. Five such years would equal the value of the gold mine in a hundred years. Do you see where the riches of our country are? To reach the true Eldorado, take the Burlington Route which runs trains daily to our principal cities and towns of these states. Call on your home agent for tickets, or address for ony information W. J. C. Kenyon, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The November number of Peterson's Magazine is admirable in point of illustrations, contents, and general appearance. "Charlotte Corday," by Virginia G. Sully, is a most interesting record, and is beautifully illustrated. "A Mountain Passion-Flower," by Ella Higginson, is an intensely dramatic story, and the accompanying pictures are very effective. Among the other illustrated articles are "Preserved in Pictures," by Harriet Latham, and "About Pincushions," by Mrs. Saward, the latter giving numerous novel designs that would make lovely Christmas presents. "A County Parlor," by Dorthy Hasbrouck, is full of capital suggestions, as is "An Afternoon Tea," by Sarah Atherton. "Breaking His Fetters," by Frank H. Sweet, is an exceptionally good story, but indeed both stories and poems are all away above the average magazine standard. The most noticeable feature of the month is, however, the statement that with this number "Peterson" will close its record as a fashion periodical, after having stood at the head of such publications for over fifty years. A fresh management takes control, and the future magazine will be devoted solely to literature and art, under the title of "The New Peterson." For several years past, the magazine has been rapidly progressing toward this evolution, and the time has for the change, as we all feel that a combination of literature and fashion is no longer desirable.

The editorial staff embraces Frank Lee Benedict, editor; with Miss M. G. McClelland, Octave Thanet, and Howard Seely, associates. Names that will prove a guaranty for its excellence; while the low subscription rate of $2.00 per year will appeal to the common sense of the reading public. Our readers should send five cents and procure a sample number. Address, The New Peterson Magazine, 112-114 So. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Bishop Potter, of New York, states there is no truth in the rumors that Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls Protestant Episcopal church, of New York, is to be tried for heresy.

The lighthouse board is engaged in preparing plans and specifications for four lightships to be stationed on the great lakes—three in Lake Michigan and one at Bar Point, Lake Erie.

The Wisconsin Grand Lodge Good Templars at Oshkosh adopted a resolution petitioning the legislature for the repeal of all laws against drunkenness, setting forth drunkenness as no crime.

Miss Francis Willard and Miss Gordon, accompanied by Lady Henry Somerset, have sailed from Liverpool, arriving in New York about Oct. 15. Lady Somerset will attend the national W. C. T. U. convention at Denver.

J. T. Conley, passenger agent in St. Paul for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway announces that his company proposes to make reduced rates on round trip tickets Oct. 20 to 22, during the dedicatory ceremonies of the world's fair buildings in Chicago.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

To be voted upon at the next General Election. Published in persuance of Chapter 157. General Laws of 1887.

WHEREAS, it is made the duty by law of the Attorney General to prepare a synopsis of all amendments proposed to the constitution, notice is hereby given that the following amendments are submitted to the voters of the state of Minnesota, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year 1892:

FIRST—An act proposing to amend Section 33 of Article four (4) to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, prohibiting special legislation.

The following amendment to Section 33 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed, which section when so amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 33. In all cases when a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject. The legislature shall pass no local or special law regulating the affairs of, or incorporating, erecting or changing the lines of any county, city, village, township, ward or school district, or creating the offices or prescribing the powers and duties of the officers of, or fixing or relating to the compensation, salary or fees of the same, or the mode of election or appointment thereto; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, vacating or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys, remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; regulating the powers, duties and practice of justices of the peace, magistrates and constables; changing the names of persons, places, lakes or rivers; for opening and conducting of elections or fixing or changing the places of voting; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; changing the law of descent or succession; conferring rights upon minors, declaring any named person of age, giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds, or affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability; locating or changing county seats; regulating the management of public schoosl, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes; exempting property from taxation, or regulating the rate of interest on money; creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever, or authorizing public taxation for a private purpose. Provided, however, That the inhibitions of local or special laws in this section shall not be construed to prevent the passage of general laws on any of the subjects enumerated.

The legislature may repeal any existing special or local law, but shall not amend, extend or modify any of the same.

The ballots to be used in voting upon said amendment shall have printed thereon:

"Amendment to Article Four (4) of the Constitution to prohibit special legislation."	YES |
	NO |

And each voter shall vote upon by placing a cross (X) opposite "yes," if he desires to vote in the affirmative, and opposite the word "no," if he desires to vote in the negative.

SECOND—The following amendment to Section three (3) of Article nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of said State for their approval or rejection, that is to say, to add at the end of said section the following words:

"And their may be levied and collected annually a tax upon the gross earnings in this State of all railroads, sleeping, parlor and drawing room car companies, or owners whose cars run in or into this State; on all telegraph and telephone campanies, or owners, whose lines are in or extend into this State; on all express companies, or owners, doing business in this State; on all foreign insurance companies doing business in this State; on all domestic insurance companies of this State, or on either or any of such companies. Or in lieu of such tax on the gross earnings of such companies, or either or any of them, an annual license fee or tax imposed on them, or either or any of them, but no tax upon the gross earnings of any carporation shall be construed to prevent the taxation by law of any real estate owned by said corporation not used in the business of the same. And there may be levied and collected in lieu of other taxation on mining properry, a specific tax upon the product of all mines in this State, and no such tax shall be construed to prevent the taxation by law of any real estate belonging to the owners of such mine not used in the business of mining or in connection therewith."

Section three (3) of Article nine (9) of the State Constitution which it is proposed to amend as above, now reads as follows:

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money; but public burying grounds, public school houses public hospitals academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property used for religious purposes, and houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal propersy to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, shall, by general laws be exempt from taxation.

Ballots used in voting upon said section shall have printed thereon "Amendment to Section three (3) of Article nine (9) of the constitution providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies and other companies: YES—NO," and the voters in voting upon such amendment shall erase, mark across or scratch out one (1) of said words "yes" or "no." If he desires to vote in the affirmative he shall scratch out the word "no." If he desires to vote in the negative, he shall scratch out the word "yes,"

EXPLANATION.

It will be seen that the matter of voting upon these two proposed amendments is entirely different. The reason for this is that the first amendment was proposed under an act of the legislature passed prior to the general election law of 1891, and is to be voted upon subject to the provisions of said general election law. But the second proposed amendment is submitted under an act of the legislature passed affer the general election law of 1891, and in terms provides how it shall be voted upon, and as above indicated.

The object of the first proposed amendment is to restrict special legislation.

The object of the second proposed amendment is to regulate the taxation of railroads, sleeping, drawing room and parlor car companies, telegraph and telephone companies, express and insurance companies, by taxing the gross earnings or by a licensed fee; and authorizing a specific tax on mining property.

MOSES E. CLAPP,
Attorney General.

July 7 1892

(25-27)

Valley Roller Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FLOUR

From Selected Red River Wheat.

QUOTATIONS.

Best	$2.25	per 98 lbs.
North Star	2.10	" "
Fife	1.90	" "
Skip Jack	1.25	" "
Bran	9.00	" ton.
Shorts	10.00	" "

Call early and get your supply of feed.

☞ We exchange flour for wheat on equitable terms.

LEE & HERRICK.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Schmidt, the Painter,

—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—

PAINTS,

OILS AND

VARNISHES.

—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—

☞ WALL PAPER. ☜

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

Crookston Business College

and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.

TEACHERS:—Benj. A. Strawbridge, J. M. Latham and L. E. Gossman.

Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.

CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.

We are Selling Now

For fall use a nice line of **HARNESS**, Single or Double, heavy and light, at prices which will surprise you. We are making a leader on double heavy harness, and invite you to give us a call before purchasing. We have just received another car of **Rushford Wagons** the lightest running and best finished wagon made. We can show you something in **PLOWS** that no one else can, and if you are in need of one and will call and look at our line of goods we can convince you we have something you want.

Merit Wins.

And to that reason more than anything else, do we assign our large and daily increasing trade. The Yankee and Scandia Gang Plows and Sulkies can't be beat. We have a few Buggies left that we are selling cheap to close out.

Good Goods at Reasonable Prices,

and fair treatment to all is what we aim, and our motto is MERIT WINS—every time.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Opera Block, - - Crookston, Minn.

TRY PEAKE,

THE MAIN STREET HARNESS MAKER,

FOR BARGAINS.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,

Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN

NEW FEED MILL

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.

I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the

LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,

Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

Try My New Mill!

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 62.
1 Northern 60.

Hon. Robt. G. Evans, of the Republican National Committee, will deliver an address at McKinnon hall to-morrow, Friday, evening.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet at The Fair.

Mr. A. Boddy was up from Edna on Saturday last.

Turner's English Girls at the Grand opera house to-night.

Have you seen the carload of stallions at M. R. Brown's barn.

Contractor Wilcox has the grading of Second street almost completed.

Conductor J. B. Copeland has moved into the new Fournet block.

Miss Dollie Bunnell entertained a number of her friends on Friday evening.

Secretary of State, F. P. Brown, was calling on his friends in the city on Friday last.

Geo. A. Ralph went up to the reservation last week to complete his work of surveying.

Reserve your seats at Tom Morris' at once for the performance to-night, Turner's English Girls, remember.

Farmers are nearly through with their fall work. There has hardly been a day this fall that they could not work.

Miss Cora Rudesell, who has been visiting Mrs. Eber Cameron, returned to her home at Glenwood, Wis., on Friday last.

Mrs. C. L. Dyer is visiting friends in the city, the guest of Mrs. Geo. W. Peake. She is en-route to join her husband at Spokane Falls.

If you want to see a good spectacular burlesque on the "Spider and Fly" order, only a little better, come to the performance to-night.

It will pay all persons to call at M. R. Brown's barn and see the fine lot of stallions for sale by C. M. C. Stewart, of Mason City, Iowa.

C. M. C. Stewart, of Mason City, Iowa, can show the finest lot of draft stallions ever brought to this country, if you call at M. R. Brown's barn, Crookston, Minn.

The building occupied by Sam Wallace as a drug store on the corner of Broadway and Second street, is being lowered to the level of Second street, which has been graded down.

Eber Cameron is buying wheat as an independent buyer this fall, also shipping for all who desire his service. Mr. C. says he will make it an object for farmers to deal with him.

The old proverb that "a penny saved is a penny made" could not be better illustrated than by a visit to Locken & Holmboe's store. Not pennies but dollars are saved there to their customers.

L. S. Nelson, of Luverne, and Hon. Halvor Steenerson, delivered addresses at Fertile Oct. 17th, Rindal Oct. 18th, Winget Oct. 19th, and will speak at McIntosh tonight, Oct. 20th and Mr. Nelson will speak at Fosston Oct. 21st.

Sylvester & Finseth took possession of their new quarters in the Barrette and Dufresne block last Saturday. They wish to call the attention of the JOURNAL readers to their new line of stoves of which they have just received a car load and are prepared to sell at a great bargain. They invite a call in their new quarters.

Mr. E. Winslow dropped in to set his subscription ahead another year on Thursday of last week and reports that he raised 2300 bushels of No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern wheat this year. He has rented his farm near Fertile for a term of years and will go to Grand Rapids or Aitken to work in the lumber woods for the coming winter and perhaps longer.

The Serpentine Dance, which has never been seen in this opera house, and which was the greatest feature with "Sinbad" in the large cities in the east and west will be a feature presented to-night, by Miss Nellie Russell, whose costume for this dance contains 130 yards of the finest gauzy glittering white silk. Miss Russell, also will be seen in her musical specialties, playing fifteen different musical instruments.

The republican rally at Red Lake Falls last Saturday night was a rousing affair. There was a grand procession half a mile long headed by the Thief River Falls brass band, and over 200 torch bearers. The hall where the speaking took place was not large enough to accommodate half the crowd, and an overflow meeting was held in another place. The meetings was addressed, by Henry Feig, Halvor Steenerson and S. H. Crossfield, the latter gentleman speaking in the French language. It was an enthusiastic gathering and was a surprise to everyone, as Red Lake Falls has always been considered a democratic stronghold.

Cloaks! cloaks! at A. Sture's. Give us a call.

If you want fresh groceries, go to A. Sture's.

Fur trimmed jackets at A. Sture's, only $6.50.

An apprentice wanted at Mrs I. U. Jennings' millinery store.

Look at the label on the address of your paper and if in arrears call and see us.

Do you want a good pair of blankets? If so, do not purchase before you have seen those at A. Sture's.

Ladies, just examine those 89 cent kid gloves at the New York store. They're cheap in price but not in quality.

You can buy the new improved American sewing machine at I. U. Jennings' furniture store for thirty dollars.

Large stock of dry goods just received. Come in and look them over before you go elsewhere. Prices guaranteed. A. STURE.

When looking for millinery do not forget to give Mrs. Sempf, the Broadway milliner, a call. Something new each week and prices to suit all.

The fire department announce a grand ball for Thursday evening, Oct. 27th. The boys always have a good time and promise that this will be no exception.

A large and elegant stock of fall and winter millinery has arrived at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store where she will be found ready to show you all the latest styles and novelties in that line. Japanese goods are an attraction at her store.

Something should be done to stop the throwing of papers on the streets. Last Monday the air was literally filled with flying paper—newspapers, wrapping papers, paper boxes, etc. It is not only annoying to pedestrians, but is liable to be responsible for runaway teams.

Henry Feig, the republican candidate for congress from the 7th district, was in the city last Saturday, and in company with Halvor Steenerson Hugh Thompson and A. S. Crossfield, went out to Red Lake Falls, where addresses were delivered by Messrs Steenerson, Feig and Crossfield.

It is no use denying it. Crops are poor and the price of wheat is too low. The question arises for every farmer how to make ends meet and have some money to spare. We have one suggestion to make. It is this "read Locken & Holmboe,s adds" or better still visit their store and see how far a dollar goes at that place.

The Wade-LeRoyle comedy company finished their week's engagement at the Grand on Saturday evening in "Squabbles" a farcical skit that has no plot but is full of fun all the way through. The piece was put on Wednesday night and so well liked that it was reproduced by request. The company, which is a good one, appears at its best in "Squabbles."

Thos. Johnston, of Fisher, who was in the city last Monday, says that last week he completed the sale of the famous black Percheron stallion Cassagnac (13449) the property of Felland Bros., of Fisher, to a company of farmers at Reynolds, N. D. for $2000. This horse is a son of the world-renewed shire horse Gilbert and should prove a benefit to his owners and the community where he was purchased.

I. U. Jennings has for sale at his furniture store, No. 21 Main street, 12 styles patent swing rockers 30 styles other rockers, 20 styles chamber sets, 15 styles bureaus, 20 center tables, 20 styles other tables. folding beds, book cases, hall racks, spring mattresses, pillows. mirrors, lounges, bed lounges, parlor suits, picture frames, and everything necessary to furnish a house in suitable style and guarantees to sell at from 5 to 10 per cent. less than the same goods can be bought for, at any other place in this city. But how can you do this? you ask. Answer; because I buy for cash and pay twelve dollars per month rent as against fifty to seventy-five paid by other dealers.

H. E. Wilson, who is government superintendent of schools on the Red Lake Reservation arrived in the city on Friday evening of last week on his way to Fort Totten N. D. with four pupils for the Indian training school at that place. He says it is very difficult to persuade the Indians to place their children in the training school owing chiefly to the opposition of one chief who does not desire to have the Indian children educated. Mr. W. has been on the reservation some three or four years and seems to be doing a good work there. He was formerly connected with the Minneapolis Tribune and used to visit Crookston occasionally. His wife will be remembered by some of our citizens as a very pleasing elocutionist who gave several entertainments in our city some years since. Mr. W. says our city is improving wonderfully since his last visit here.

Rev. Battey is expected home to-day or to-morrow.

Rev. R. H. Battey preached in St. Louis, Mo., last Sabbath.

Geo. W. Smith brought in some nice fat cattle from Mentor last Friday.

Comrade Wm. Carlton was down from Angus to attend the banquet on Monday evening.

Pretty near time to put up storm windows again as we are reminded by the weather this week.

Mrs. W. E. McKenzie and Mrs. E. C. Carruth entertained their lady friends at 5 o'clock tea yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Dunlop took a bit of a hunt up near Thief River Falls last week. As a result he brought home a lot of dead geese.

John Monroe, who was appointed to fill the vacancy in the city council caused by the resignation of John McGlogan, is right at home in the council chamber.

In setting up the write-up of the Fosston fair last week, the compositor omitted the name of D. S. Horwitz, who had charge of Kopps Bros. exhibit of pianos.

Friday, Oct. 21st, being a legal holiday the post-office will be open for the delivery of mail only from 8 a. m. till 9 a. m. and then from 12 o'clock noon till 1 p. m.

J. E. Morrisey returned from a business trip to Thief River Falls. Says the report that he shot plenty geese is incorrect. While there are lots of geese they are shy.

Farmer J. J. S. Nichols was up from Fertile on Tuesday. Nichols asserts, beyond aperadventure, the election of the people's party state ticket next month, but many a good man has been mistaken before now and he may be.

C. M. C. Stewart, of Mason City, Iowa, has a carload of Clydesdale stallions at M. R. Brown's barn in this city. They are fine-looking animals and considering their pure blood and excellent quality, he offers them at extraordinarily low prices.

Pierre Dulude will offer at public vendue at his residence on section 34, in Gentilly, on Monday, October 31st, 1892, his horses, cattle, hogs and machinery to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. and continue until all is sold; also has a lot of potatoes which will be offered on that day. A good chance to buy at your own figures.

Major C. H. Mix returned on Friday morning from a pleasant trip to Washington, New York and other cities. Says he enjoyed his trip immensely and says the 26th annual encampment at Washington last month was the biggest crowd of its kind that ever occurred or ever will. The major was on the staff of the state commander in the parade.

Last week we sent out our statements of account on subscription. The replies so far have been many and encouraging, for which we wish to return our thanks as well as for the words of good cheer that many have spoken. We shall be encouraged to try to keep the JOURNAL in the front ranks of journalism and to conduct it in the interests of the people.

Salesmen wanted to travel in surrounding districts, by team or otherwise, soliciting orders on commission from retail dealers for rubber boots and shoes, to be shipped direct from factory. Those already traveling with another line of goods could make this a valuable addition to their business. Address stating particulars and references. Colchester Rubber Co., Colchester, Conn.

Engineer Pat Cleary enjoyed a visit from his brother Mike last week. Mike was an engineer on the Great Northern road years ago when it was the St. Paul & Pacific, and he has been in the employ of the road ever since. Mike is an old-time democrat, but he told our reporter on the quiet that he proposes to vote for Harrison and Feig next month if he lives to vote at all. He left for home on Friday's belated train.

The Ladies' Relief Corps gave a banquet to the members of Col. Cobham Post in the banquet hall of the Odd Fellows in McKinnon block, on Monday evening. The old vets demonstrated the fact that their gastronomic qualities are unimpaired by doing full justice to the viands spread before them. Comrade J. G. McGrew, Comrade Wm. Carlton and Commander I. U. Jennings responded to invitations to speak and waxed eloquent in attempting to thank the ladies of the Relief Corps, but all of the eloquence wasted on that occasion was inadequate to fully express the feelings of the old boys as they disposed of the excellent repast—the eloquence of their motions during the meal was far more expressive. After speeches, music and the banquet a few pleasant hours were spent in cards and chatting and the company broke up voting the affair a splendid success in every particular.

Frank Bivins says he had his plowing all done over a week ago. Has plowed over 300 hundred acres this fall the pleasant weather allowing him to put in full time.

Ten or twelve carloads of steel and iron material have arrived for the Great Northern railway bridge over the Red Lake river at this place, and work will commence on the bridge in a few days.

Andrew Hanson's team took a lively spin on Robert street on Tuesday, wrecking the buggy completely, and cutting one horse pretty badly. Andrew says if the prohibition party could run like that every candidate would be elected without a doubt.

The coroner was summoned to East Grand Forks on Monday to hold an inquest on the body of A. C. Barrett who was found dead on Sunday. The coroner being ill deputized John Wyatt to go and hold the inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

Dennis Kelley, a Polk county old timer, was in the city this week on his way home from Niagara, N. D., where he had been to bury his wife who died at their home in Superior Wis., on the 11th inst. Mrs. Kelly was a sister of Jack McLaren, of this city. She leaves many friends in Polk county to morn her loss.

This office acknowledges a pleasant call from Ira B. Richardson, republican candidate for county attorney and Nic Nelson republican candidate for register of deeds, on Wednesday. Both men are well qualified for the office to which they aspire and should they be elected would do credit to themselves and their constituents.

Lars E. Norby, republican candidate for the legislature, was in the city Tuesday night enroute for home from a trip through the Thirteen Towns. Says he finds a great many who are going to vote independant of what politicians say. They have made up their minds to vote for whom they consider the best men. Mr. N. is well acquainted with the needs of this country and if elected will make an excellent legislator.

Last Tuesday night a republican rally was held at Fisher, which was addressed by L. H. Crossfield, R. J. Montague, Ira G. Richardson and N. Nelson. Despite the fact that through some misunderstanding the meeting was not properly advertised, the hall was comfortably filled, and everybody said it was the best meeting held this fall in Fisher. Mr. Crossfield is an entertaining talker, and one whom you can listen to with profit. Mr. Montague, who is thoroughly posted on the tariff, discussed that subject, and Mr. Richardson and Mr. Nelson talked local politics.

And now the Tribune comes out and says it was only "a quiet little joke" on its part when it said that it would not do to elect Mr. Childs because he would at once issue bonds in his own selfish interests. Well if THAT is true then they have nothing to urge against him why he should not be elected although they searched high and low to find one and only succeeded in finding "a joke." The fact is that Mr. Childs is one of the best business men up for the position. He is a practical farmer and understands fully the needs of the farmers and should he be chosen commissioner he will use his influence to see that the affairs of the county are run economically and in the interest of the people. The office of commissioner is one requiring a great deal of business tact and executive ability and these Mr. Childs possesses in an eminent degree as his record in Polk county well shows.

The only Ignatius Donnelly delivered one of his political harangues in the opera house, Crookston on Friday evening the 14th inst. The house was crowded to the doors, and the audience seemed to be made up of equal numbers of the three parties. Many of his audience had never heard him before, and to them he was a great disappointment. They expected to learn something from a man of Mr. Donnelly's ability. They expected him to discuss the platform of the people's party and compare it with those of the old parties. They thought he would elucidate the principles of the people's party for the benefit of the unconverted. But he shrewdly abstained from going into these delicate questions. Instead of this he kept up a running fire of jokes at the expence of the two old parties. Mr. Donnelly is a good story-teller and kept his audience in good humor from start to finish. But he gave his hearers no food for thought and he gave his followers not a single argument nor an ounce of ammunition of any kind to help them carry on the battle; but he didn't forget to tell them to vote for I. Donnelly, and when he was elected governor he promised them to get a long pole and "stir up the pot till they could smell the sulphur." Perhaps the people's party men know what that means, but it is beyond the ken of the uninitiated.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

H. P. Gallup, traveling salesman for the Farwell, Ozmun & Kirk company, of St. Paul, was robbed of all his sample outfit at the Northern Pacific depot at St. Cloud. He had left them on the platform awaiting the train. They consisted of cutlery, revolvers, knives, etc., and were valued at $500.

The total number of manufacturing industries reported in St. Paul for the census of 1890 was 116 against 89 in 1880; capital, $21,438,538, against $3,738,791 in 1880; value of product, $31,068,300, against $10,286,363 in 1880: hands employed, 17,485, against 5,230 in 1880; wages paid, $9,731,588 against $2,254,340 in 1880; number of establishments. 1,421, against 593 in October.

The dedication of a soldiers' monument took place at Spring Valley last week, in the presence of a large assemblage. Last February the Grand Army post, Women's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans decided to erect a monument in honor of the Union soldiers and sailors of the rebellion. The necessary amount, nearly $1,000, was soon subscribed by the public, and the monument secured.

Charles Smith, otherwise known as Indian Charlie, a somewhat noted character in this state, was killed by a Kansas City train near Inver Grove Saturday. Smith was a halfbreed and was captured as a boy during the Indian massacre at New Ulm by a man named Smith, who adopted him and brought him up. After Mr. Smith's death Charlie removed to Inver Grove where he has since resided.

The Minneapolis mills last week made their banner run as to output. They ground 230,380 barrels of flour, or an average of 38,397 barrels per day. The greatest amount ever made before was 214,930 barrels, for the week ending June 11, 1892. Last week's work was done with two mills idle, whose daily capacity is 2,000 barrels. For the corresponding week in 1891, 194,875 barrels were made, and in 1890, 151,400 barrels.

Say They Won't Count Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 17.—A Washington special to The Pioneer Press says: Some of the Democrats here closely identified with the house of representatives assert that the Democratic house will refuse to count the vote of Minnesota should the secretary of state persist in his refusal to duplicate the names of the Peoples' party electors on the election ballots. This may be merely a threat, but it is asserted the Democrats would be glad of any opportunity to throw out the vote of any Republican state, and would quickly seize upon such a pretext as that offered in the present action of Secretary Brown.

Strange Cattle Disease.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 17.—News has been received in this city that there are three or four herds of cattle in Garner township afflicted with some strange unknown disease which has been taking them off quite rapidly. The cattle appeared to be mad, pawed the earth and dashed at each other, and at persons who came near them. A number had died. Sheriff Hazen sent an officer to Garner township and several of the animals were killed. A telegram has been sent to the state veterinary surgeon and he will make an examination.

Object to a Dyke.

BOISE CITY, Ida., Oct. 18.—Word comes from Bonner's Ferry that the Kootenai Indians will probably make serious trouble in that country on account of the dyking of the Kootenai river by an English company. The other day a band of twenty Indians, all fully armed, went to the workmen and forced them to quit working on the dyke. The Indians say they will shoot any one who attempts to resume work.

Blaine Will Write a Letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Mr. Blaine and Whitelaw Reid arrived at the Grand Central and were at once driven to the Fifth Avenue hotel. Mr. Reid subsequently informed the United Press reporter that the rumor that Mr. Blaine might write a letter was true. He said that Mr. Blaine would write one after he had reached Washington. Mr. Reid also stated that he was at work on his letter of acceptance and added "I will give it to the national committee this week.

Dr. Welch, assistant superintendent of the Middleborough (Mass.) insane asylum, will probably be appointed superintendent of the Fergus Falls insane hospital, in place of Dr. Williamson, resigned.

The Minnesota railroad and warehouse commissioners have received official notice that the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern railway had been completed and will make a tour of inspection over the new line at once.

Mrs. Margaret Rice, widow of Banker John Rice, well known in Northern Minnesota, was killed in a runaway accident at Tower Sunday. She attempted to jump from the carriage and was thrown, breaking her neck.

Norman B. Stevens, one of the pioneers of Winona county, died Thursday, having been stricken with paralysis. Mr. Stevens was one of the company that went out to California in the early days against the notorious bandit, Murietta.

At Breckenridge one night last week as a man was sitting on the platform waiting for the Great Northern train for St Paul, some unknown person drew a revolver on him, marched him to a lumber yard made him lie down and went through his pockets. Fortunately the man had placed his ticket and a roll of bills under the lining of his hat and the robber found nothing but a little silver.

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Oct. 15st, 1892.

Alexandria, Joseph
Anderson, Axel
Clousen, John E.
Fverberg, C. J.
Pulls, John
Tomlin, C. H.
Anderson, Aron Mrs 2
Anderson, Andrew
Flaskind, Ottine
Martin, Joseph
Stostad, Olsen Anders 2
Wilson, E. W. Mrs.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

In Favor of Childs.

The contest case of E. D. Childs vs. Thos. T. Brown, which has been pending so long in the interior department, has been decided in favor of Childs. The land involved is the southeast quarter of section 30, town 143, range 47.

A Question of Dollars and Cents.

Sensible persons are no longer carried away by sensational advertising. No matter how much is promised in the newspapers, the completion of a purchase resolves itself into a question of dollars and cents, and the wise buyer takes into account how much he can save before parting with his money. Knowing this, we merely ask you to read the following:

BARGAIN No. 1

Consists of fifty-seven black cloth Jackets, running from 32 to 40 inches in size, and ordinarily selling for $6.50, $8, $9, $9.50 and $12. Your choice of the lot for **$4.39.**

BARGAIN No. 2

Consists of Ladies' and Misses' Newmarkets, eighty-four in all, ordinarily selling for $8, $9.50, $11, $15, $18 and $20. Your choice of the lot for **$6.79.**

BARGAIN No. 3

Consists of Ladies' Plush Jackets, sizes from 23 to 40 inches, and ordinarily selling for $10, $12, $15 and $18. Your choice of the lot for **$6.79.**

BARGAIN No. 4

Consists of Ladies' 32-inch length Plush Jackets, sizes 34, 36 and 38, and ordinarily selling for $18, $22 and $25. Your choice of the lot for **$11.65.**

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
Historical Society
SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1892. NO. 28

Knute Nelson will speak at Grand Opera House, Crookston, November 5th, 8 p.m.

Crookston Furniture Co.

Undertakers

—AND—

Funeral Directors.

SECOND STREET, Next to Times Office, CROOKSTON, MINN.

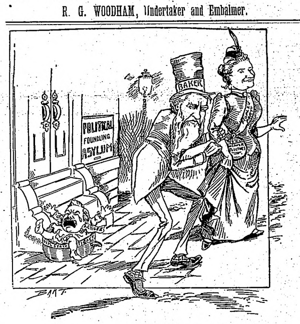
—COMPLETE STOCK OF—

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

A Beautiful New Hearse has just been received. Parties desiring the use of the same will leave orders with us.

Telegraph orders promptly and casefully filled.

R. G. WOODHAM, Undertaker and Embalmer.



ABANDONED.

Chairman Baker of the Democratic party deserts Lawler and the State ticket and elopes with the People's party.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:25 p. m., St. Paul 8:25 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:15 a. m. and St. Paul 7:55 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 4:35 p. m., St. Paul 5:15 p. m., arriving at Chicago 8:00 a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[20tf] St. Paul, Minn.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

COUGHING LEADS TO C NSUMPTION Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Lawler Elected.

Tom Morris says he does not know whether Lawler will be elected or not but he does know that you can find a larger stock of holiday jewelry at Tom Morris' store than anywhere else in Polk county.

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

It is no use denying it. Crops are poor and the price of wheat is too low. The question arises for every farmer how to make ends meet and have some money to spare. We have one suggestion to make. It is this "read Locken & Holmboe,s adds" or better still visit their store and see how far a dollar goes at that place.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 28th, 1892, viz: Henry Huot, Hd. No. 12,003, for the ne¼ sw¼ and lots 4, 5 and 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Pepin, Joseph Boivin, Narcisse Mircault, Paul Mathew, all of Huot P. O., Minn.

[26-31] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

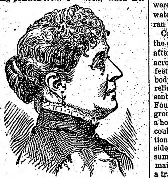
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

SUFFERING ENDED.

MRS. HARRISON'S LONG STRUGGLE WITH DEATH TERMINATES.

Her Last Moments as Peaceful as a Child in Sweet Repose—The President Overcome with Grief by the Loss of His Life Partner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Harrison died at 1:40 a. m. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's venerable father, was the only member of the family now in Washington, not present when she died. Dr. Gardner was in an adjoining room and was not present when his patient passed to the dark valley. From 1 o'clock Mrs. Harrison was to all intents a corpse, her breathing being hardly preceptible and her respiration gradually decreased until 1:40 when she passed away. Her death was as peaceful as a child in sweet repose. President Harrison was at the right side of his wife in a reclining position from 1 o'clock, when Dr. Gardner notified the family that the end was close at hand. In this position he remained until 1:40 when life was thought to be extinct, and Lieutenant Parker, who was at the bedside, called in Dr. Gardner, and the experienced eye of the physician soon detected that Mrs. Harrison was no more. The president gave way to an almost



MRS. HARRISON.

Audible Outburst of Grief,

but soon suppressed his emotion and endeavored to console Mrs. McKee, his daughter. All the members of the family remained in the room for fifteen or twenty minutes after the death and then, overcome by grief, they repaired to their respective rooms and were alone in their great sorrow. The first intelligence of Mrs. Harrison's death was communicated to the newspaper representatives who were grouped in a room assigned to the clerical force of the executive mansion by Mr. Montgomery, an employe. Lieutenant Parker, who was present when Mrs. Harrison passed away, said, in speaking to the newspaper men, that it occurred without a struggle. Mr. Halford immediately notified all the cabinet officers who are now out of town of Mrs. Harrison's death.

Immediately after Dr. Gardner left the mansion the newspaper men followed and at 2:30 the doors were closed and the lights extinguished. Mrs. Harrison will be buried Thursday morning in Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis. Private services will be held in the White House Wednesday morning.

The Last Hours.

At 11:30 o'clock Dr. Gardner said to Mr. Halford that if Mrs. Harrison passed the midnight hour alive, she would in all probability live until 4 o'clock in the morning. The patient's respiration then was scant twelve to the minute. Until it decreased to 10 a minute Dr. Gardner said that there was no immediate danger of collapse. In the course of the disease he said Mrs. Harrison's respiration had been as high as forty-five or fifty a minute for brief intervals. At midnight all the members of the family were surrounding the bedside. The patient lay in a semi-conscious and motionless position and there were indications that an immediate dissolution was at hand. The doctor then made a hasty examination and learned that the respiration was gradually decreasing and there were other signs that the patient was in the throes of death. He made an almost inaudible communication to the bereaved ones, using the words, "I don't think she will last half an hour." At 1:30 she was scarcely breathing and the respirations had fallen to eight per minute.

The navy department has received from the state department the indemnity of $75,000 brought from Chili to be distributed among relatives of sailors of the Baltimore that were killed in Chili.

Mrs. Alice Princle, aged 22, was shot and instantly killed by her husband while she was walking along a street in St. Louis in company with two young ladies. Her husband drank and she had left him. The murderer escaped.

THE BRIDGE GAVE WAY.

Serious Accident on the Great Northern Road Near Seattle, Wash.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 24.—An appalling accident occurred on the construction line of the Great Northern road, resulting in the death of seven men and fatally injuring five more, and seriously injuring six others. The dead are John Leonard, conductor, of St. Paul; John Johnson, James Wright, Daniel Wakhux, Nels Nelson, J. Brady, A. Olsen, laborers. Fatally injured are J. Gilmon, J. Robertson, G. Nelson, J. J. Campbell and J. Linville. The track laying crew employed by Shepard, Seems & Co. had finished up work to Wenatchee river, and started to lay rails across that stream. The east approach and the first span were crossed safely, but when the middle span was reached the false work under the span collapsed and the track machine, together with two car loads of ties and three cars loaded with rails, fell into the river, sixty feet below. The men were thrown in every direction and some of them were buried under ties and rails. The water was about three feet deep and ran through a solid rock channel.

Conductor Leonard was standing on the end of the train, and his body was afterwards found with a heavy rail lying across his head and another across his feet, holding him under the water. His body was badly mangled. The work of relief began at once and telegrams were sent to the surrounding towns for aid. Four physicians were soon on the ground, and the injured were taken to a hospital car and cared for as best they could be with the limited accommodations. The bodies were laid side by side on the bank and an undertaker summoned from Rock Island. The remains were afterward placed on board a train and taken to Wenatchee. The accident was due to the undermining of the false work of the bridge by water. That part of the road is now under the control of the contractors.

SEVEN DEAD.

Frightful Accident at a Celebration at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 22.—A frightful explosion attended a Columbus celebration here. A large number of people, including many children, had crowded around the spot where preparations were being made to explode a six-inch gas pipe loaded with powder. The contrivance exploded prematurely and caused dreadful havoc.

Seven persons whose names are known were killed outright or received injuries from which they died soon afterwards. Besides these, it is believed that least five others were killed or fatally injured and a number of others were seriously injured. One man, named Theodore Rapp, was standing near by holding his two little daughters by the hands. Both girls were instantly killed, the side of one of them being entirely blown away.

Verdict of Acquittal.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 24.—William H. Irvine, of Salt Lake City, who has been on trial here for a week for shooting and killing Charles E. Montgomery in the dining room of the Hotel Lincoln, May 26 last, was acquitted during the afternoon. The trial created widespread interest in the city and state. The defense was that Montgomery had seduced Irvine's wife and that Irvine was so wrought up over his ruined home that he was not responsible for his act.

No Apportionment Bill Yet.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 24.—Both houses of the legislature held short sessions during the evening but did nothing. While the bill which will be introduced is not entirely complete, it is nearly so. Few changes will in any event be made. It insures fourteen sure Democratic senatorial districts and three virtually sure, making seventeen in all or a majority of the whole. The assembly apportionment will give the Democrats about fifty-five of the 100 members.

Both Parties Take a Hand.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—Both the great political parties made a handsome showing of strength in Indianapolis Monday night. Bourke Cochrane was the chief speaker for the Democrats and Messrs. Depew and Reid did the talking for the Republicans. Two immense torchlight processions preceded the speaking.

Seventeen Speeches in Two Days.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24.—Governor McKinley, of Ohio, has begun his two days flying trip through Missouri, in which he will make seventeen speeches. He spoke Monday at Macon, Brookfield, Chillicothe, Hamilton, Cameron and St. Joseph, at each of which places he was greeted by large crowds. He arrived in Kansas City at 8 o'clock and at 8:30 he addressed, at the Auditorium, the largest political meeting ever seen in this city, 4,000 people being packed into the building, while twice as many more were turned away. Major McKinley's speech was confined to national issues and was enthusiastically received.

That Joke on Hixson.

Some of our loyal democratic friends were smiling (they do sometimes) all over their face on Monday morning at what they considered a huge joke on A. N. Hixson at the same time reporting that "Hixson has joined the democracy; he presided over a democratic rally last Saturday evening." It seems that notice had been given that a "ditch meeting" would be held in the Liebert school-house and Hixson, like every enterprising public spirited citizen went to see and hear what was to be seen and heard. Arriving there he found a crowd of his neighbors and a wagon-load of Crookston people. As soon as he appeared somebody proposed his name as chairman of the meeting and he was unanimously voted in. Of course he accepted the chairmanship of a ditch meeting; what public spirited man would not? So he duly acknowledged the compliment tendered him and then asked what was the pleasure of the meeting? Nothing said. He then remarked that he supposed the object of the meeting to be ditches "and asked if there was anybody in the house who was anxious to shoot off his mouth in the cause of ditches! No one responding for a few minutes a timid voice in the rear part of the house called out "E. M. Stanton." Mr. Stanton arose and said he didn't understand this meeting to be a ditch constructor unless peradventure it was to build a ditch for the repubs. and pops.—he came out to talk politics and straightway he sailed in and gave a rale ould dimecratic speech right from the shoulder. Other speakers followed in the same line of thought and Hixson, seeing the meeting had rather got away rom him, decided to make the best of a bad job and presided with what grace and dignity he could muster. He was called upon to speak but did not intrude any of his republican sentiments upon them to produce discord, but at the close, after he had proclaimed the meeting adjourned, he arose and said that he guessed he had been a little mixed in the real object of this meeting when he came to it, and stated that if the audience would return on the following Saturday evening he would see that speakers were forthcoming to build a ditch from a republican standpoint, a genuine protected ditch; said he believed in protection and would give his reasons therefor next Saturday evening. The audience promised to be on hand, including the few democrats in it, who had come from Crookston, and Hixson will show them (if they go) that he is chuck full of republicanism yet.

Where Do You Vote?

The city council has designated the Judges of election and the polling places in the city of Crookston as follows:

First ward—F. Anderson, Louis Fontaine and I. N. Simmons; vote at city hall.

Second ward—J. E. Morrisey, John Monroe and S. L. Collins; vote at McKinnon's building on Second street.

Third ward—W. E. Walker, W. Watts and M. R. Brown; vote at Commercial hotel sample room.

Fourth ward—F. Jerome, E. M. Walsh and F. Bivins; vote at St. Louis hotel sample room.

Fifth ward—R. G. Marlette, H. A. Stone and W. F. Hitchcock; vote at E. D. Childs Co's office.

WEISSERT'S AIDES.

The Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Appoints Members of His Official Family.

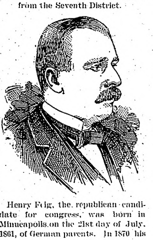
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—Commander-in-Chief Weissert, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued General Order No. 2 from national headquarters in this city, in which he announces the appointment of five members of his official family, as follows:

Adjutant General E. B. Gray, Milwaukee; quartermaster general, John Taylor, Philadelphia; inspector general, George L. Goddle, Boston; assistant auditor general, George Bennett, Chicago; senior aide-de-camp, Ford H. Roberts, Detroit.

Mr. S. G. F. Davis, private secretary of Senator Jones, has been selected as official stenographer of the international monetary conference. He will leave for Brussels in company with Senator Jones and Mr. Henry W. Cannon, two of the United States commissioners, on the Etruria Nov. 2.

HENRY FEIG

Republican candidate for congress from the Seventh District.



Henry Feig, the republican candidate for congress, was born in Minneapolis on the 21st day of July, 1861, of German parents. In 1870 his parents removed to Kandiyohi county, where they settled on a farm, and where they still reside. Thus it can be truly said that Mr. Feig was brought up on a farm. His parents gave him a good education in both the English and German languages, and he speaks both fluently. He also reads, writes and speaks Norwegian, Swede and Danish, and can correctly interpret the same, and if elected to congress his constituents can address him in either of the above languages and a reply will be forthcoming.

When 22 years of age Mr. Feig was married to Miss Elizabeth Damerow and at that time commenced farming on his own account in Harrison township, Kandiyohi county. He still lives on his farm, where he works himself, being in every sense of the word an actual farmer. His wife died three years ago, leaving him with a family of three small children.

Mr. Feig has been honored by his fellow townsmen from the time he attained his majority. He was town clerk for seven years until he resigned. He was at one time secretary of the Kandiyohi county alliance, which position he held until it went into politics, and he is to-day the secretary of the Willmar Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance company.

In 1890 he was elected to the Minnesota legislature from Kandiyohi county, and at once became one of the republican leaders in the house. By parliamentary experience attained while an officer in the state legislature, Mr. Feig was at once enabled to successfully cope with much older members of the house. He was always one of the first to raise his voice in advocacy of measures pending in the interests of the agriculturists. He led the fight for the Currier railroad bill, the bill to reduce interest and punish usury, he stubbornly fought for the passage of senate file No. 76 [the elevator site bill] which suffered defeat through the efforts of Speaker Champlin and Mr. Moore. Let every farmer carefully examine Mr. Feig's legislative record, and if it is not found that all legislation intended to benefit farmers and laboring men generally has had the undivided support of Mr. Feig; if it is not found that his vote was recorded on the right side, then vote for some one else; but if it is found that he was a faithful member, always working and voting on the right side of every question, then give him your vote for congressman, and rest assured that in the halls of congres, on all questions affecting the interests of the farmer or laboring man, you will find him on the right side.

The whirligig near Schreader's barn furnishes the kids with lots of solid fun afternoons and evenings.

Tuesday night a "Knute Nelson" club was organized, A. R. Erickson was elected president and J. J. Molstad secretary. The club starts with a good membership, and embraces men of all political parties.

The Red River Elevator company, having moved their house to a point near Collins' livery barn, and fixed it up in elegant style are now prepared to purchase wheat and invite the farmers to see them before selling. Don't forget the elevator, near Collins' barn.

A SOLDIER'S SECRET
BY CAPT. CHARLES KING.
U.S.A.

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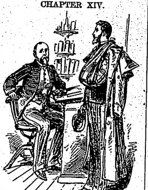
[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XIV.



"How's the arm today, Ellis?"

A month later and Holden has his wounded safely housed under the roof of the hospital at old Pawnee, many severely shattered or suffering great pain. Many will bear to their dying day mementos of that savage December battle. Some of the twoscore are doing very well; others perhaps have done better, and are sleeping under the flag. A busy man is Holden, and a very proud one, as he has the right to be, for one and all the troopers love to speak of him as their "fighting sawbones." He was in the thick of it all when the rush of the rearward mounted troops swept into and through those fire spitting lodges, and the Indians—warriors, squaws and children—were scattering, fighting fiercely all the way to the shelter of the ravines among the bluffs. Tireless as ever he and his assistants are constantly at the bedsides of the wounded. So is the chaplain, one of the church militant, whose "soul's in arms and eager for the fray," for his friends of the Twelfth are under two fires.

Gallantly and well have they withstood that which, with sudden treachery at the hands of their savage foes, flashed in their very faces. But they have no redress as against this—this civilized lashing at their very backs. The parson's sermon Sunday morning in answer to the driveling sentimentality of certain misguided ecclesiastics far from the scene of conflict almost lifted old Kenyon and his comrades out of their seats. The major hugged his chaplain after service and stopped to shake hands with him every time he met him during the afternoon. In many a pulpit east of the Missouri with tearful fervor was the picture drawn of those helpless, pleading Indian mothers, those shrieking, terrified little Indian babes, ruthlessly slaughtered by a brutal and infuriated soldiery. Nor were the clergy without warrant for their "bottom facts," since in some mysterious way the representatives of the press, hovering about that impersonal section of military anatomy known as headquarters, were flooding the columns of their journals with paragraphs about the wanton killing of women and children in the fight in front of the Twelfth.

"Holy Joe," as the parson had been termed, knew well the day when, in the seclusion and simplicity of his seminary life, he would have swallowed whole just such statements and turned up the whites of his eyes in sympathetic horror at the recital. But the man of God on the banks of the Merrimac and his brother in the cross on the upper Missouri see very different sides of the vexing Indian question. "Holy Joe" at Pawnee this sparkling month of January was mad clear through at the indignities and aspersions cast upon his blue-coated comrades. He wrestled with the brethren of his cloth and downed them. He even dared to establish a censorship of the press and to keep from the hands of his precious wounded those journals which had assailed the Twelfth.

He had had his hands full, poor fellow, long before the wounded came, for those were dire days and nights after the news was flashed to the post and the widowed and fatherless in their affliction were thrown upon his hands. Poor Mrs. Thorpe! Ah, she was only one of several. There was wailing among the wives and little ones down where once the soldiers' families were so thickly clustered. There were other households in dread anxiety. There were women broken down with grief and sleepless watching. There was one so ill she could not even now be told she would never look upon the face of her gallant soldier again. But draw the veil. It was on such bleeding hearts and on the men who bore the brunt of the fiercest fighting of the campaign that the lash of press and pulpit fell.

But old Kenyon was in his element. To the best and kindliest of men there is in being able to say "Didn't I tell you so?" a joy that surpasses the sweets of religious consolation. It was something to hear him declaiming among the artillery and infantry officers during the days that followed the completion of official investigation at the expense of the Pawnee battalions. "Why, gentlemen," said he, "I have never ceased to thank God I didn't take the chance for promotion that came in the reorganization twenty years ago. I was one of the senior captains of infantry then. I could have got one of those cavalry vacancies just as well as not—been a yellow major ten years before the leaves dropped on my shoulders in the blue; but if by any chance I were ordered into the dragoons today I'd swap out or quit for good. From the time those Bloods and Piegans got their deserved thrashing at the hands of Tim Baker's battalion I've known enough to steer clear of it. You know those facts as well as I do. You know those Indians had been murdering, robbing, burning, pillaging, for two years. You know how all Montana begged and implored General Sheridan to put a stop to it. There was no catching them until winter, and then when he sent those Second cavalry fellows up there with orders to thrash sheol out of them, what was the result? Didn't the papers east and west turn to and damn him and them? Didn't they dub him 'Piegan Phil' from that time forth? No, sir, no cavalry service for me. There's only one thing harder than the knocks that they have been getting for the last twenty years on the frontier, and that's the knocks they've had to bear at home."

But toward the end of January the old post was beginning to pluck up heart again, and to the keen delight of Mrs. Berrien and Winifred their particular major was able to drive with them, bundled up in his furs, and lolling back in the cushions of Berengaria's barouche, as he termed his wife's comfortable carriage, with that rejoicing matron by his side distributing smiles and sunshine and joyous nods of recognition wherever she went, everybody waving hand or hat or handkerchief as they bowled along, and Winifred—bonny Winifred—beaming upon her father from the front seat. Very, very sweet Miss Berrien was looking just now, said all who saw her; yet there was a shade of wistfulness in her face, a constant expression about those deep, dark eyes that seemed to tell they were ever on watch for one who never came. Shattered as was his saber arm, Curly Brewster had scoffed at the idea of being sent back to Pawnee.

"What's the use?" he said. "I would be utterly alone there, while here I have all the fellows about me. What better care do I need?"

In the midst of all their trials and annoyances, in the thick of the whirl of events that followed their sharp and sudden fight, the officers and men of the Twelfth found themselves more closely drawn together even than before. Very little was said when outsiders were by as to the depth of feeling aroused in their ranks by the unaccountable criticism of the press. Very little had to be said in the official investigation of the affair to clear them, one and all, of the array of allegations lodged at their doors. But that every man, from the colonel down, bore away from the field of their winter's travail a sense of injury beyond the scar of savage missile, who could doubt, who could blame? It did not prevent their having some quiet fun of their own, however. Gray haired Farquhar was whimsical in his sympathy with Rolfe, whose scalp had been saved by the man of all others he had most reviled—Sergeant Ellis. Randolph from the recesses of the hospital tent poked no end of gibes at Ridgeway, who had lost his eyeglasses in the morning fight and had been nearly run off with by the Sioux. As for Rolfe's plight, "he lost all the skin from the side instead of the top of his head," laughed Gorham.

It was pitiable enough to make the boys forget the austerity of his past, for to his dying day Rolfe would carry the marks of his involuntary "scrap with a squaw," as Randolph termed it. "Rolfe's scars have come to the surface," chimed in Warren, who never could get along with him. They all hoped that he would go back to Pawnee with the wounded train, and he did. So, too, did Ellis, wearing on the arm in a sling the new chevrons of a first sergeant, won, as said his colonel in presenting them, "together with the heartiest recommendation for a medal of honor I could write, for bravery on the field of battle." Rolfe turned his bandaged head away when Holden gave him all the story. He knew not what to think, much less what to say. Ellis had leaped through the swarm of fighting braves and with the butt of his carbine dashed aside the unsexed fiend whose clutching claws were in the captain's hair, and then had fought like a tiger over the prostrate body and saved the life of the man who had maligned him.

"One half second more and you were gone, Rolfe," said Holden gravely.

"I never said he wasn't a fine soldier," answered Rolfe faintly. "Perhaps I didn't know him aright."

"That isn't all there is to it, Rolfe," was the doctor's reply. "He is more than a soldier. He is a gentleman, and I know it."

Yet when Rolfe expressed a desire to see and speak with Ellis later he calmly begged the doctor to excuse him.

But just why Brewster would not go home with the wounded the boys could not quite understand. He would not be off duty for months. He might not swing saber again for a year. Miss Berrien was there, all readiness, no doubt, to thank him warmly for all he had done to save her and her mother from the blizzard, from the Indians, and heaven knows what all—to bless him for his rescue of papa—to beam upon him with those wondrous dark eyes, thought poor Ridgeway, who felt somehow that, after all, his cake was all dough. And yet Curly wouldn't go. What was more, he had never so much as exchanged one word with Winifred Berrien from the moment of the discovery of the ambulance. It was "Bithroop," as Murphy said, that had the honor of conveying the ladies on to camp and the bedside of the astonished major. It was a blow to Winifred to learn that within twelve hours after their arrival the old battalion had ridden away, Brewster with it.

"I know why Curly doesn't dare go back," said one of the sages of the bachelor mess. "He's afraid Knowles will come out and insist on lugging him off to town to be nursed under his roof or else, after going out to nurse him. Begad! it may be tough, but it's a heap safer here." And so "Antinous" remained with his fellows in the wintry field, and old Berrien, who never could [illegible] found he could stand it no longer. He bade Berengaria "write and say"—well, something—something really must be said about how they appreciated his conduct; "bygones be bygones;" something, anything; he didn't know; she did; she always knew just what to say. "So write, Bess."

"But I have, Dick."

"Berengaria! And without my consent?"

"Richard Plantagenet, Cœur de Lion, Tete de Veau, of course—ten days ago."

"What did you say?"

"Everything that was proper, I trust."

"What did he say?"

"Nothing."

"Didn't he answer?"

"How could he, Dick? You can't with two hands: he has but one, the left at that."

"He might have got somebody to write for him. I did."

"So did he."

"Thought you said he didn't say anything."

"Well, he didn't. He said everything that was gentlemanly courteous, appreciative, and yet—nothing. A model letter, Dick."

"What does Winnie say?"

"Nothing."

"Didn't she see it?"

"Why should she, Dick? Two months ago you practically forbade their meeting."

"Oh, I know, but—I didn't know him then."

"Not even after seven years' service with him, Dick?"

"Oh, well, that—that party in petticoats there in town, I didn't know her as well as—well, as after I heard all about her from those fellows in the Eleventh."

"But I knew her, Dick, from the start."

"I know you did, Bess. You said so, and I suppose I've been an ass," said Berrien ruefully.

"You sometimes do cross the danger line, Dick, dear. That is, when I let you."

The major had nothing to say in response to this accusation. He pondered in silence a moment. "Well, a fellow can change his mind, can't he, as well as a woman?"

"Not as well as a woman, Dick. Still he can change. And suppose a certain fellow were to change his mind now and take six months' leave and go away to be cured?"

"What! Brewster change his mind?—about Winnie, do you mean? Why, confound him! I'd round him up so quick—. The idea of his going back on Winnie! Why if I thought such a thing possible I'd have him here on his knees at her feet inside of a week."

"Oh, no, you wouldn't, Dick," said she, laughing softly.

"Wouldn't? Why not?"

"Just because two women wouldn't let you—I for one, Winnie for two."

"You still think she cares for him?"

"I won't answer that, Dick. But this," with sudden change from her laughing manner, "I will say, no matter what she cared or how she suffered, neither you nor I, Dick, nor any one of us on this wide earth, would ever wring one word from her lips."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Curious Northern Legend.

On the coast of Kamchatka there is an island known as "The Island of Talking Dogs." The curious story connected with this little spot of land, and the one which gives it the name it bears is this; according to an odd Asiatic legend:

The first inhabitants of the far north did not employ dogs, but drew their walrus rib sleds themselves. After ages had elapsed men made an attempt to use the dogs of that region—which, by the way, talked just as men do—as beasts of burden. The talking dogs, however, argued the case with their would be masters and were not long in proving that they had enough to do to catch game for themselves and the children of men. But the men soon learned the use of the bow and the spear, thus ruining the occupation of the talking dogs. Again an attempt was made to harness them to sledges, but the talking canines rebelled, and all swam out to the island, afterward known by the title given in the opening. Here game was scarce and the dogs soon turned cannibals, and by the end of the first winter there were only seven left.

Some human Kamchatkans volunteered to row out to the island and bring off the remnant of the dog colony. But the dogs refused to leave their barren island, each earnestly asking: "What people are you? We have never seen you before." For this untruth Chani, the dog god, took their voices from them, and until this day they have been the dumb servants of man.—St. Louis Republic.

The Tomb of Eve.

The Arabs claim that Eve's tomb is at Jiddah, the seaport of Mecca. The temple, with a palm tree growing out of a crack in the rock roof, which is of itself one of the wonders of the orient, is supposed to be built directly over the resting place of the first woman. According to Arab tradition Eve measured over 200 feet in height, which, unlikely as it may seem, strangely coincides with an account of our first parents written by a member of the French academy, who also claimed a height of over 200 feet for both of the tenants of the garden of Eden.

Eve's tomb, which is a burying ground that is surrounded by a high wall, the gate to which has not been opened for a single interment for over 1,000 years, is the shrine of thousands of devoted Ishmaelites, who make a pilgrimage to the spot once every seven years. Once each year, on June 3, which is, according to Arabian legends the anniversary of the death of Abel, the doors to the tomb of our first mother remain open all night, no odds what precautions are taken to keep them closed. Terrible cries of anguish are said to emit from the tomb, as though the memory of the first known tragedy still haunted the remains which blind superstition believes lie buried there.—Philadelphia Press.

SPEECH BY BLAINE

THE EX-SECRETARY BREAKS HIS SILENCE BY A SHORT ADDRESS.

Residents of White Plains Serenade Him Him and Manage to Draw Him Out. Present Administration Given the Endorsement of the Man from Maine.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 15.—James G. Blaine has spoken. The magnetic man of Maine has thrown the weight of his utterances into the campaign. His speech was delivered under unique circumstances. There were no cut and dried arrangements, no public hall, no set programme, but when informed at 5 p. m. that the residents of White Plains and the surrounding villages intended serenading him at Ophir Farm, the residence of Whitelaw Reid, the ex-secretary turned to his host and said, "Then I will speak to them."

Mr. Reid invited rather a formidable gathering to dine with Mr. Blaine, but it was a congenial party and a very pleasant one. There were present Chauncey M. Depew, Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican state executive committee; William Brookfield, chairman of the New York county committee; National Committeemen Hobart of New Jersey, Kerens of Missouri, and Hahn of Ohio; W. H. Robertson, ex-collector of the port of New York; Solomon Hirsch, ex-minister to Turkey, and Patrick Egan, minister to Chili.

A Gathering of Citizens.

While they were dining, word was passed that Mr. Blaine was to be given a reception by the citizens of White Plains. The news went by telephone to Portchester, Coscob, and even to Rye, eight miles away. The result was remarkable. At 8 o'clock buggies began to arrive from all directions. Many ladies were present and men of all walks in life from the retired merchant to the town blacksmith. The broad porch was soon filled with ladies and their escorts, while the men stood in groups on the lawn. At 9 o'clock a brass band, followed by a torchlight procession marched up the driveway from the south. It was the colored Republican club of White Plains. They were followed by the Portchester Republican club, also led by a band and carrying torches. The two bodies of men ranged in line in front of the entrance to the Reid mansion. Mr. Blaine was loudly cheered on his appearance. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW YORK—I should be churlish, indeed, if I did not make response to your call after you have come to this beautiful home of Mr. Reid, on a pleasant October evening. At the same time I am not making speeches in this canvass for reasons that are well known to my friends and which have no connection whatever with politics. Generally, administrations in a presidential election are challenged on account of the condition of business of the country and I submit the Republican administration of President Harrison can triumphantly endure such a test. I doubt if, since the government of the United States was instituted, anybody at any time has seen what we call "good times" so general, taking in so many interests, and spreading prosperity throughout the whole domain of trade.

The opponents of the Republican party always represent New York as a commercial city and not a manufacturing one, and yet the products of the manufactories of that city alone are $700,000,000. Anything that would cripple that great interest would cripple the metropolis seriously and to a very hurtful extent. More men in New York get their living from pursuits protected by the tariff than from any other source. I know New York is the centre of our commerce, but all the men engaged in commercial affairs in and about New York are smaller in numbers than the men engaged in manufactures. Nor if you go West, where the Democrats say they are making considerable effort and doing a vast amount of boasting, will you find it different. Take Michigan, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois and the products of manufactories are greater in pecuniary amount than the products of agriculture in those four great agricultural states. We learn from the Democratic party that these Western states are in a desperate condition. The amount of their farm mortgages roll up into the millions. You would suppose it fabulous that the amount of money they embrace could ever have been so invested. This is not so among the farmers in New York; it is not so among the farmers in New Jersey; it is not so among the farms of Connecticut; it is not so among the farmers of Pennsylvania; it is not so among the farmers of any state near by whose condition can easily be learned, but by a singular fatality it is the Western states that have got all these farm mortgages burdening them and taking the life out of the people. I do not like to state that these gentlemen have voluntarily misrepresented the facts, but before accepting them as such you will do well and wisely to demand the proof. The tariff, so the Democratic papers say, is the origin of a plutocratic government when wealth shall rule and the poor man shall not get their rights. I shall venture to challenge all statements of that character, and I shall make the Democratic accusers the judges in the case. A careful estimation of the list of wealthy men in this country [illegible] more than one would be considered as derived from manufacturing investments.

I have a word to say about the Irish vote. I see it stated that the Democrats boast of having the Irish in their ranks. That they would render England such a favor by voting the Democratic ticket is one of the mysteries of politics. By voting for protection they can defy all the machinations of the Democratic party for free trade and put their influence in favor of honest home markets against the foreign market of England.

I know my appeal has been frequently made to the Irish voters, but I make it with emphasis now, for I am unwilling to believe that with the light of the knowledge before them they will deliberately be on the side of their former oppressors. I think I shall rely on my good friend, Egan, the brilliant and successful minister to Chili—whom I feel especially glad to meet at Mr. Reid's table this evening—I think I must rely on him to intercede with his countrymen—his countrymen in two senses—not to aid the Democratic party in lowering the standard and the wages of American labor by their potential votes and their potential numbers.

Mr. Depew and Mr. Egan were called upon and made short speeches.

Adele Grant's Newport Raiment.

One of Miss Adele Grant's prettiest Newport toilets thus far this summer is an ivory serge skirt, with narrow gold braid wrought into anchors and cable cord about the bottoms. With it is donned a cornflower blue serge coat, with revers and pockets of ivory. A narrow gold cord girdle holds the bodice full at the waist, and the small, straight brimmed blue straw sailor hat is trimmed with ivory ribbons.—Newport Letter.

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Sept. 29th, 1892.]
[Last publication Nov. 10th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of nine dollars ($9.00) which became due on the first day of October, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Daniel Bernard and Fannie Jane Bernard, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 3d day of October, A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained, was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 273, 274 and 275.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage; then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due; and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-eight and 13-100 dollars, ($48.13), and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen, (14) in Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county of Polk at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 24th day of September, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.

C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for mortgagee. [24-30]

PROBATE NOTICE.

[First publication Oct. 20th, 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. In Probate Court, Special Term October 18th, 1892. In the matter of the estate of Julia A. Griggs, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of James Elton, executor of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased mentioned and described in his petition, and it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said executor to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county; then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said James Elton aforesaid to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1892.

By the Court:
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[27-29]

PROBATE NOTICE.

[First publication Oct. 20th, 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. In Probate Court, special term, October 18th, 1892. In the matter of the estate of Ingborg L. Loen, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being granted to Iver J. H. Loen of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, on the third Monday in April, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims presented or not proven to its satisfaction shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1892.

By the court:
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[27-29]

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

CALL IN.

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West			East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
2:1 p m	"	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m
FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m
ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m
GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

COCKRAN ANSWERED.

CLEVELAND DENOUNCED IN JUNE AND EULOGIZED IN SEPTEMBER.

Upon Which Occasion Did the Great Tammany Hall Orator State the Truth? Extracts from Both Speeches—Cockran's Present Ungrateful Task.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran formally opened the Democratic campaign in the interior of the state by a speech at Albany. With some of the assertions regarding the issues of the campaign which Mr. Cockran impetuously made before an excited crowd of Democrats on that occasion The Press proposes to deal later. At present we will only discuss the portion of the eloquent Tammany orator's remarks directly concerned with the personality and prospects of Grover Cleveland. It is a characteristic of Mr. Cockran to do with all his might what he undertakes. Hence his panegyric of the perennial candidate was fervid, not to say flamboyant. According to Mr. Cockran, speaking on Sept. 15, Grover Cleveland is a most remarkable and exalted personage. He said:

"The people of this country believe that he typifies today the highest form of development which American citizenship has reached, because in all his life and all his career there is not a single act which needs explanation, and though enemies may criticise him the whole people admire and respect him."

This is fine, very fine. It is the natural language of enthusiastic oratory in which Mr. Cockran is an adept. The Press will not attempt to answer Mr. Cockran. We will allow him to answer himself. Here, for instance, are a few of his statements regarding Mr. Cleveland in that famous and thrilling speech which he made in the hall of the Chicago convention:

"I believe that Mr. Cleveland is a very popular man, a most popular man. I have said that I believe that he is a most popular man—let me say a man of extraordinary popularity every day in the year except one, and that is election day—a popularity which I might describe as tumultuous, but not reducible to votes. It is delusive. So it is calculated to arouse enthusiasm four months before election and to produce disappointment for four years after election.

"I have heard it stated here, I think by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that in 1884 the state of New York protested against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and foretold his probable defeat. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is mistaken in his history. The state of New York voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884. The state of New York, by an overwhelming majority, presented his name to this convention. A minority of the delegation protested in the hearing of the nominating body against the great folly of imperiling prospects that looked as fair as any that dawned over the Democracy. Now, the prophecy was not carried out or realized. But why? We are told that Cleveland carried the state. We are told that he was successful at the polls, but do not the gentlemen remember that the victory was due to Burchard rather than to this amazing popularity, which appears to be so great before the eye in springtime and so impalpable in the colder lights of November?"

These sentences are taken directly from the version of the Chicago speech revised by Mr. Cockran personally. They show that the opinion of Cleveland's popularity entertained by Mr. Cockran in June differs widely from the opinion expressed by him in September. At Albany Mr. Cockran declared that "we enter tonight on a canvass which must be prosecuted upon lines laid down by him (Cleveland) five years ago." What were Mr. Cockran's views at Chicago regarding the chances of Democratic success upon the "lines laid down five years ago?" Here they are:

"I oppose him (Cleveland) in this convention because he comes between my party and the light of success at the polls. I oppose him in this convention because his candidacy imperils the success of a party which is now visited with bright and alluring prospects.

"I warn this convention, from the experience of every Democrat who has carried the state of New York—and none has failed to do it in nine years except Mr. Cleveland—that you cannot get one Mugwump vote without driving away a hundred Democratic votes.

"We have a homogeneous party now. For God's sake, leave it to us. If we be not accorded the nomination that we ask for from the state of New York, give us any citizen in this United States who is a Democrat. Give us some man who will not raise up against us any active hostile force within our own ranks.

"I believe it was the distinguished military hero from Massachusetts, General Collins, who declared there was no Democrat in this Union that would vote against that ticket, but there sit behind him two soldiers whose deeds have not escaped the attention of history, two heroes who have led the Union armies to victory, but who have never made faces at the vanquished foe, and they will tell you here, comrades who fought with them, heroes who sustained them and heroes who lowered their swords to them on the field of battle—they will tell you that the soldier vote of New York—of whom there are 25,000 at least Democratic—will not support the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. Gentlemen, I submit to you, is it wise to antagonize that vote, to antagonize it without reason, to antagonize it blindly, defiantly, recklessly?"

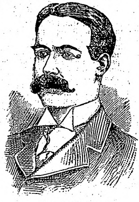
The Press tenders to Mr. Cockran the assurance of its sympathy. The task of acting as eulogist to the candidate whom he denounced so mercilessly in the Chicago convention must be highly ungrateful to him. And we have his own word to show that he expects from his present efforts nothing but disaster and defeat.—New York Press.

A PROBABLE GOVERNOR.

John Kean, Jr., Whom the New Jersey Republicans Have Nominated.

Congressman John Kean, Jr., of Elizabeth, N. J., was recently nominated by the Republicans of New Jersey for governor, and it is confidently expected that he will defeat Judge Werts, the Democratic candidate. Perhaps an idea of Mr. Kean's remarkable strength, politically speaking, may best be gained by the following sketch of his personality, taken from the New York World, a rank Democratic paper:

John Kean, Jr.—you mustn't forget the "Jr." because John, pater, is still to the fore—was born one fine morning about thirty-eight years ago, and there was a gold spoon in his mouth. He is of medium height, stoutly built and decidedly blond, with what the Scotch call a sandy mustache. Blushing is one of his weaknesses, and when that feeling is on him his face is as rosy as that of the ideal country boy. He could easily be a dude if he wanted to, but his tastes don't run in that direction. When he was old enough to comprehend things his father asked him if he intended to keep the golden spoon in his mouth. John rolled the article up, put it away safely, and then said he was conceited enough to imagine that he could do something in the world.



JOHN KEAN, JR.

The old gentleman was pleased to hear that, and he gave John a few thousand dollars to start on. The money was shrewdly invested and reinvested until today John Kean, Jr., is worth $500,000 in his own right. When his parents die he will be a millionaire. He runs two banks, a water company, a gas company, a street car company and other institutions in Elizabeth, not to speak of concerns elsewhere in which he is interested. He is so boyish in his frankness and good nature that casual acquaintances don't give him credit for knowing much about practical affairs. Individuals of that class would have their eyes opened if they were to accompany him on his rounds for a day or even a few hours.

Without referring to a note he can tell you what business the banks and the gas company are doing now and how it compares with last year; he can tell you what is spent in this department and in that, and he knows just what is needed and what is not. He believes in spending money for improvements if there is even a remote prospect of any return.

He lives with his parents at the family homestead on the outskirts of the city. It was formerly the Livingston mansion and is a handsome domicile. John rises between 6 and 6:30 o'clock every morning, and an hour later he is at the office of the water company. From that time until 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening he is about as busy a man as can be found in Union county. He has a standard reputation for generosity.

A Conservative Position.

Mark the language. The president does not say that he will recommend the enactment of any particular measure, but merely that he will urge upon congress the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to investigate the subject and report what can be done to secure free and fair elections in the choice of national officers. In the light of this moderate, just and conservative position, how absurd is the Democratic assertion that the president is madly bent on congressional legislation that will take the control of elections out of the hands of the states! He shows that the force bill spook is purely a creature of the Democratic imagination—a hobgoblin for campaign purposes only.—Indianapolis Journal.

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Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halvor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gendron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hauna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Cebean,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetla
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filbau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Aldaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Bina
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	A E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
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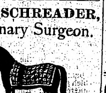

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U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on November 14th, 1892, viz: Isaac N. Kingsland, Hd. 12583 for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S. Rathary, Torson T. Sveen, James Miller, Lorenzo Judson, all of Crookston, Minn.

25-301 HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

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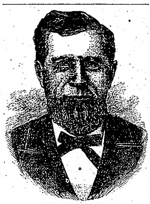

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Republican Candidate for Governor

MISTAKES OF THE ALLIANCE.

When the farmers alliance was formed it was composed wholly of farmers. It was formed by farmers, of farmers and for the farmers. It was a business organization wholly and so remained for several years growing slowly but surely and accomplishing the work whereunto it was established until in an evil day a few sharp designing politicians saw what they considered a golden opportunity to further their own schemes and feather their own nests and straightway they began to manifest a lively interest in the "poor down-trodden suffering farmer." But these were not farmers and of course could not belong to the organization so they moved to change the constitution of the alliance to allow them to get in their work and that body has been a tempest in a tea-pot ever since. These marplots soon found that they could not accomplish their ends by simply depending upon the farmers so they moved to make an independent political party out of the alliance which was done at their instance and then when this was done and a state ticket was put into the field they turned loose upon the ticket and defeated it because it was not composed of men whom they could control—because it was not composed of their tools. Later on they saw that their schemes could not be carried out by the farmers alone so they moved to wreck the alliance and on its neglected grave to build up an organization purely political—in the interests of no one except the leaders—and even here they were successful or appeared to be, for the people's party was formed and the alliance lives only in the hearts of a faithful few who are too sensible to be hood-winked by scheming politicians. The strength of the alliance in northern Minnesota lay in the conditions that existed in our wheat market whereby the elevators, the millers and the wheat buyers were enabled to so control matters that they made an undue proportion of the profits. The farmers imagined that if they combined into an organization they could devise some means to protect themselves and so they could have done had they stuck to that plan—but this would not do for the scheming politicians—who would not be benefited by a deal of that kind, so they conspired together to wreck the alliance and unfortunately for the farmers they were successful. They brought out all sorts of impossible schemes for converting the whole United States, schemes which if they were not intended to thwart the very object the northern Minnesota farmer needs. certainly can have no other effect, for the schemers well know that their peculiar tenets have no followers in a large majority of the states and they know that they never can have. That these are facts is proven in many ways and notably in their efforts to keep the members of their party in ignorance as to what is going on. On the stump and through their organs they urge their followers not to read any papers except those devoted especially to their own peculiar views. They urge them not to go to hear any other speakers except people's party speakers, they urge them to blindly vote the people's party ticket no matter who or what may be on it. Instead of trying to educate the masses they are trying all they can to blind their eyes with the dust of bigotry and for what? Why simply and solely in order that through the dust they raise they may secure what they are after—the offices! But we can see one good that will come out of it all. As we have said before it will be the means of setting the farmers to thinking and as soon as a man begins to think he begins to read and post himself up and as soon as he begins to think for himself he begins to act for himself—in his own interests and not simply because some glib-tongued political office-seeker tells him what he must or what he must not do. The farmers are thinking and the country will be safe.

HENRY FEIG, the republican candidate for congress, while in the city on Monday gave the JOURNAL a call and we enjoyed a pleasant chat with him. Mr. Feig is one of the intelligent farming farmers of Minnesota, but a man who is not so narrow-minded that, should he be elected, would go to congress to represent simply the interests of only one class of people, but the interests of all alike would be sacred in his eyes. When the alliance was first formed as a business organization, he entered into it heart and soul and was instrumental in organizing his county, but when schemers took control of the organization and attempted to make it merely a political machine, he did all in his power to prevent them, and of course did not follow the alliance into the people's party. He recognized the fact that the alliance, used as it was intended to be used when it was organized, would have been the means of accomplishing much good for the farmers, but as a political machine it would be worse than useless as far as doing the farmers any good was concerned. He saw that it was not necessary to convert the whole world to a new, strange doctrine in order to regulate Minnesota's wheat markets—but so far as politics were concerned it was only necessary to use it as a balance of power to accomplish all that can be accomplished by legislation. Mr. Feig is a farmer—an intelligent farmer and a good legislator, as his course in the Minnesota legislature amply proves—he understands the needs of farmers, and being an experienced legislator, would be better able to help them than would a man who knows nothing about legislation. Our democratic friends tell us that Mr. Kelso is a "farmer, an honest, intelligent farmer," and while this may be true it is also true that Mr. Kelso is not an experienced legislator and if elected all he could do would be to vote with his party, and his party has never been known to pay much attention to the interests of farmers, or anything else save their own selfish schemes. Farmers, if you want an honest, upright representative in congress, vote for Henry Feig.

C. C. WALCOTT, the man who tried to blackmail the millers and elevator men of the northwest, and failing in that, went into a combination with the wheat gamblers of Chicago and issued his pamphlet of charges against the millers and elevator men—this man Walcott is the same man who organized and conducted the Skandinavian Elevator Co., which was the biggest swindle ever perpetrated upon the farmers of the northwest. He got the farmers to subscribe for stock in the company, and a few elevators were built. Walcott got what money he could out of it and then skipped out. Now the assignee of the company, Geo. H. White, has brought suit against over 200 defendants throughout the state, in the district court, who are farmers for the most part. The action is to force them to pay, as stockholders of the company, about $12,000 liabilities under the law of the double liability of stockholders. A demurrer was interposed against the assignee instituting the suit instead of a creditor, but was set aside.

Around Redwood Falls, a number of farmers claim that they never received certificates of stock in the company, and they refused to pay notes and take their certificates when some were sent to a bank in Redwood Falls three years ago, and the notes and certificates were returned to the company. Then the notes were cancelled and sent back to them. They say C. C. Wolcott promised them he would erect an immense elevator at the Falls; pay 1 cent to 5 cents more per bushel for wheat; store it free of charge to stockholders, and gave them glittering promises of big dividends. No elevator was built there and Wolcott departed, and his victims say this is one of his many swindles upon the farmers of this state. At New London, also, 50 or 60 alleged farmer stockholders say they were victimized in the same way. These two points were the ones that apparently suffered the most.

DRAINAGE.

A very important question that should be brought before the coming legislature is the question of drainage. The experience of the past year—when a great deal of our land has been forced to lie idle and very much of that which was sown did not yield a full crop because of too much moisture, shows our need of drainage. To obtain the means it will be necessary to send to the legislature men who are not only familiar with our needs, but men who by reason of experience in legislation know how to obtain the aid necessary. In nominating Hon. Halvor Steenerson the republicans have put up just the kind of a man that the situation demands, and should he be elected he will be a host in himself. His running mates are also men of experience, capable and good workers, men who will ably supplement his efforts. No better men for the purpose could be found.

BE SURE to register on Tuesday next if you are not already registered. If there is any doubt about it, go and make sure of it.

MOSES E. CLAPP, Henry Feig and C. A. Severance will deliver addresses in McKinnon's hall next Saturday. Go and enjoy a treat.

NOT long ago the Press, a republican paper at Thief River Falls, endorsed P. J. Russell, the democratic nominee for Judge of Probate, and straightway thereafter Mr. Russell pulled off of the ticket. We are not sure whether the first part influenced the second.

THE McIntosh Times calls W. G. Hunt a self-confessed boodler and blackmailer, and says his "word is so entirely unreliable that no well-posted man in this community would accept it under oath." And to this blackmailer and his story the St. Paul Globe devotes about a page. The Globe can be truthfully called the blackmailer's organ.

THE nominees for judge of probate on the republican and democratic county tickets—R. J. Montague and P. J. Russell—have withdrawn in favor of Frank Montague, who will run as an independent candidate. Frank was deputy clerk of the court for five years, and was clerk in the probate court for about three years, and is thoroughly familiar with the work in that office and well qualified for the position.

THE qualification of a voter in Minnesota is that he is a citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention or a civilized Indian, and all such must have resided in the state four months, in the county 10 days or in the precinct 10 days. Any one seeking registration who cannot show himself thus qualified should be excluded. That is all there is about it. And it is the duty of registration officers to keep the books clear of the unqualified, even if the democrats howl.

IN another column Judge Mills pays his respects to N. L. Nelson, of Norman county, who accused him of taxing up too much costs against the plaintiffs in several suits brought by farmers against the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway company. Everybody who has ever had any experience in court matters knows that the attorneys in a case fix up a bill of costs and file it with the clerk of the court, and the judge has about as much to do with fixing up the costs as the man in the moon.

THE populist leaders urge their adherents to "vote for their own interests." Well, that is all right, but in the same breath they urge them to keep away from all meetings except people's party meetings, to read no papers except people's party papers. Well, how is a man to vote for his own interests unless he studies all sides of the question carefully in order to find out what is for hist best interest? The populist leaders MIGHT be hodest in nheir peculiar notions, and yet they MIGHT make mistakes, and a man might not discover those mistakes until too late, if he blindly votes as they dictated without due idquiry into the merits of their cause. They assert that grave evils exist, but do not point out one single remedy. Not one effective remedy. Consult your own interests by posting yourselves.

THE biggest rally of the campaign will be held by the republicans on the evening of November 5th, when Knute Nelson will deliver an address in the Grand opera house, Crookston. The grandest torchlight procession ever seen in Crookston—headed by the Republican Flambeau club—will be a feature of the demonstration.

P. J. Russell was mystified on Tuesday at receipt of a letter from Dakota which said:

"Hould aisy. Be phwist, but av yees come over, COME afther darruk and kape mum. The game's up and ye'll be arristed at soight, &c."

The document was signed simply "H." and had no doubt been opened by mistake, as Pat aint that kind of a Russell. It was very evidently intended for some of the light fingered gentry now hovering about. It was addressed to E. J. Russell.

AS A RULE the people are very liable to act in their own interest in whatever they undertake. The act of voting seems a very simple thing to do and yet what great results depend upon voting right. People should do that just as they do other things—for the best results to all concerned, and they should be well enough posted upon the questions involved to be able to vote intelligently. Consider all sides of the question and then vote as your judgment and your conscience dictates and you will not go far wrong.

JUST so soon as the people begin to insist upon qualification for office in their candidates, just so soon will political parties be particular whom they nominate. If it is an object to have a party ticket voted for solidly, then it should be incumbent upon the party to put up only such men as are thoroughly qualified to fill the office for which they are nominated. In nominating Mr. E. D. Childs for commissioner the republican party put up the best man that has been nominated for the position—a man who is thoroughly conversant with the needs of the people, and who will if elected have the courage of his convictions and work for economy in the administration of county affairs. No better man could have been selected for that important position, and the JOURNAL hopes to see Mr. Childs elected to represent this commissioner district on the board.

Judge Mills Replies.

Judge Mills has written the following letter which was published in the Red River Valley News, in answer to the recent attack on him in the Crookston Tribune by N. L. Nelson, of Norman county. Judge Mill's letter shows that Nelson's charges are entirely groundless and was written solely for the purpose of prejudicing the people against him.

To the voters of the Fourteenth Judicial District:

A sense of duty to the position I hold, and to several hundreds of voters of this judicial district by whose petition my name has been presented as an independent, nonpartisan candidate for judge of the district court at the coming election, prompts me to make a brief statement in answer to the article published in the Crookston Tribune of the 11th inst., over the signature of N. L. Nelson.

The article above referred to charges me with having in my capacity of judge of the district court, allowed certain bills of costs, and directed the taxation thereof, against the plaintiffs in several cases brought by certain farmers against the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway company, in the court over which I preside; that those bills of costs were illegal and unjust, and were so allowed by me in the interest of the said railway company. Such charges, it seems to me, must originate either in a wilful intent to mislead, or in a possibly excusable ignorance of the fact that the judge of the district court has absolutely nothing to do with the allowance or taxation of costs in any case, unless the same is brought before him for hearing on an appeal from the action of the clerk of the court. At this point I desire to quote the rule of court, based upon the laws of the state, which governs all proceedings in such matters, viz: Rule 35, of the rules of practice in the district courts of this state, the language of which is as follows:

> "Rule XXXV. Costs and charges to be inserted in a judgment shall be taxed in the first instance by the clerk upon two days notice. And an appeal therefrom may be taken to the court within 30 days after such taxation by the clerk, and not afterwards. When such appeal is taken, either party may bring the same on for determination before the court on notice, or by an order to show cause. On such appeal the court shall only review the items objected to, and upon the grounds specified before the clerk."

The railroad cases referred to in the Tribune article were nine in number, and among the parties bringing these suits appears the name of N. L. Nelson. The agreement referred to in that article contained no statement of a purpose to save expense, or to make the decision in one case control all the others. By the article we are referred to the records of the court as showing such an agreement. An examination of those records shows the agreement to have been in the following words, after reciting the title of the cases:

> "It is hereby stipulated that a trial by jury in the above cases be waived, and that the same be tried by the court, viz: Hon. Ira B. Mills, district judge, and such other judges, not to exceed two besides himself, as he may invite to sit with him upon the hearing; such trial to be had of said actions upon ten days notice.
>
> Dated June 23, 1888. (Signed). O. MOSSNESS.
> Att'y for Plaintiffs.
> W. E. SMITH,
> M. E. GROVER,
> Atty's for Defendant."

Judges L. L. Baxter of Fergus Falls and C. L. Brown of Morris. were invited to sit upon such trial, and the cases were submitted to these judges by agreement between all the parties, and as will be seen no agreement was made as to costs or expenses. The decisions rendered by the court were concurred in by all the judges named, and no appeals were ever taken from such decisions.

On the 11th day of May, 1889, a motion was made before me by the attorneys for the railway company asking that each expert witness who testified upon the trial be allowed $10 per day for five days attendance in each of said cases. By an order made by the court on that motion it will be found that such expert witnesses were allowed $1.15 per day in addition to the fee of $1 fixed by law. That order is on file as are the other papers in the case and is the best answer to any charge of the allowance of unreasonable fees.

With the exception of the allowance of fees as above stated, to expert surveyors and civil engineers who were actually in attendance and who spent valuable time on the cases, I never had occasion to, and never did pass upon, fixed or in any way have any part in the adjustment or allowance of any item of costs or disbursements of any of those cases.

The records of the court in Clay county show that on May 11th, 1889, the attorneys for the railway company presented to the clerk of court their bills of costs in each of the cases mentioned and the same were taxed and allowed by the clerk as stated in the certificate of the clerk found in the Tribune article. Every person of any experience, or who has taken any pains to inform himself upon these matters, knows perfectly well that the judge of the court has nothing to do with the bills of costs when presented to the clerk of court, that they are taxed by the clerk of court, and judgment entered by him without either the presence or knowledge of the judge. The same court records show that notice of appeal was filed with the clerk of court and served on the defendants, but no such appeal was ever brought before this court for argument or consideration at any time or in any manner, and the record of the judgments and of the taxation of costs in each of these cases stands today and has always stood just as it was made and entered on the day the costs were taxed by the clerk of court.

Mr. Nelson called at my office some time after the judgments were entered and complained of the amount of costs. I informed him that I could not act as his attorney, and advised him to see Mr. Mosness and have the appeal brought on for hearing. As judge of the court I had no right to advise Mr. Nelson or any other person as to his rights or remedies in matters which might come before me for decision, and whatever was said to Mr. Nelson was only to remind him of that fact. I never had any other conversation with Mr. Nelson concerning the matter. This court has at all times been ready, and now is so ready to hear and determine any appeal which may be brought before it in a proper manner in regard to the costs in these cases. Until such hearing is asked I cannot determine the rights of the parties or furnish redress for their grievances, and I am of the opinion that the foregoing statement of facts will be sufficient to satisfy all fair minded people that there has been no corrupt or unfair proceedings had in the cases referred to so far as this court is concerned.

Dated, Moorhead, Oct 19, 1892,
IRA B. MILLS.

Warren Sheaf: Knute Nelson is being enthusiastically received wherever he goes to speak. The people come long distances to see and hear him. He appeals to the sound sense and honest judgment of the people, not to their vanity or their prejudices. His presentation of the issues in this campaign is truthful and sincere, and gains for him the respect and confidence of the voter. The people will not be long in choosing between Donnelly and Nelson. Nelson's election is certain.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Oct. 22nd, 1892.

Fowler Frank W.
Harper: John
Larson. Dortha
Mullarky, James
Paulson. Lena
Shults, John
Shaughnesy, T. C.
Voyt, J. F.
Gunderson Jasy Miss,
Harvey, James.
Mullen, Libbie Miss.
Money, Will
Randolph, Wm. Mrs.
Shofer, Emma 2
Ubvestad, Martha

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Cloaks At Cost

This is no bluff. We have an immense line of Cloaks, and must dispose of them, even if we don't lay up a cent. What we mean by cost is what the goods cost us laid down in our store.

We Mean What We Say.

And if you will come in and price our Cloaks you will be convinced that we can save you money.

Williams & Roberts.

McKINNON BLOCK——MAIN STREET——CROOKSTON.

Before it gets to be cold and stormy, drop around and give your order for your

Winter's Supply of Fuel

We handle only the best quality of Lehigh Coal and will deliver same promptly. Good quality and full weight guaranteed. We aim to please.

We carry a full and well selected line of

HARNESS

Both heavy and light, and sell at Very Low Figures.

We have one or two

BUGGIES

Left which we will sell at your own figure, almost, to close out and clean up for the year.

If you want a

WAGON

Remember we have the Rushford, which cannot be beaten. You will always find our prices reasonable and the goods the best that money can buy.

Remember,

Merit Wins.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., Opera Block, Crookston.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Official Proceedings of a Meeting Held on Tuesday Evening, October 18th.

A Resolution Passed Vacating Barrett's Addition to the City of Crookston.

The City Engineer's Estimate for Grading Alley in Block 5, F. & L. Addition.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall, Tuesday evening Oct. 18th, 1892,

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Monroe, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Anderson and Walker.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the vacation of Barrette's addition to the city of Crookston reported, and recommended that the prayer of the petitioner be granted. On motion the report was accepted.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 18th day of October, 1892, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey:

Whereas, The petition of Emma Walsh heretofore and on the 17th day of August, 1892, filed and presented to the council asking that Barrette's addition be vacated and set aside, was referred to a special committee, and said committee having reported in favor of granting said petition, and the notice of the hearing of said petition ordered by the council having been given, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, therefore be it

Resolved, That the plat of Barrette's addition to Crookston be and the same hereby is vacated, annulled and set aside, and all the streets and alleys of said addition be and they hereby are vacated and set aside.

Upon the call of the ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Austin, Childs, Jennings, Monroe, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 18th day of October, 1882.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 18th day of October, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

On motion the bill of Ed. Allard was allowed and ordered paid.

On motion the bill of W. W. Fegan was allowed and ordered paid.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of grading Front, Loring and Fletcher streets in the neighborhood of the Great Northern freight house, reported that they had met the officials of the road and received a letter from them which was read to the council and referred back to the committee.

The city engineer presented an estimate upon the grading of the alley in block 5, Fletcher & Houston's addition. Totol cost being $78.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 18th day of October, 1892, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Watts:

ALLEY IN BLOCK FIVE, FLETCHER & HOUSTON'S ADDITION.

The city of Crookston doth hereby assess and levy upon and against the several lots and parcels of land below described, the respective sums set opposite each lot or parcel.

This assessment is levied to pay the expenses of the city of Crookston in grading along the alley running east and west in block five (5) in Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, and said lots and parcels of land are assessed upon the basis of an equal sum per front foot along the line of such improvements, same being benefits and damages for same duly assessed.

Fletcher & Houston's Addition.

Names of Owners.	Block.	Lot.	Front.	Cost.
Geo. W. Peake	5	1	25	$3 25
John Alderman	5	2	25	3 25
Anderson & Olson	5	3 and 4	50	6 50
Walter Alderman	5	5	25	3 25
J. H. Thomas	5	6	25	3 25
John C. Olmsted	5	7	25	3 25
H. Halvorson	5	8	23	3 25
Felix Fournet	5	9,10,11,12	100	13 25
Fontaine & Anglim	5	13	140	18 20
City Hall and Alley	5	19	160	20 80

Upon the call of the ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Monroe, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 18th day of October, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 18th day of October, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the purchasing agent have the surplus earth from the alley in block 5, Fletcher & Houston's addition placed as the aldermen of the Fourth ward and the city engineer may direct.

The bond and acceptance of the Crookston Gas Light and Heating company was read and ordered filed.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Cromb, that the bond of the Crookston Gas Light and Heating company be accepted and approved. Carried.

On motion Aldermen Morrisey, Jennings and Austin were appointed as a committee to look into the repairs of sidewalks during the past year and have the proper assessment rolls made out and to report at the next meeting.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the committee having in charge the grading of Front, Loring and Fletcher streets be authorized to expend not to exceed $100 in preparing Robert street on the river bank to receive the clay to be hauled from Front street.

Ayes: Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Monroe, Watts, Cromb.

Nays: none.

Declared carried.

Moved by Alderman Cromb, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that the engineer be instructed to take the necessary steps to protect the approach on the west side of Robert street bridge, by piling and planking where necessary.

Ayes: Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Monroe, Watts, Cromb.

Nays: none:

Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

AT WOODSIDE.

Halvor Steenerson and N. S. Nelson Held an Enthusiastic Meeting.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Today we had a rousing republican rally—it was the first public assembly in our beautiful new town hall—and it was largely attended. Hon. Halvor Steenerson first addressed the meeting in a splendid speech which was well received and attentively listened to by all. He was followed by Judge L. S. Nelson, of Luverne, who is an orator of great power and eloquence. Mr. Nelson's address was worthy of a great occasion and left a very deep impression especially that part of it dealing with the financial questions. He showed that the silly charge of the populists that the republicans of 1862 and 1873 had sold the country to the "pluocrats" and "gold bugs" was the silliest trash, and not only that but it reflected upon the good name of Abraham Lincoln and his contemporaries.

Mr. Steenerson showed that so far as relief to the farmers from legislation is concerned that nothing can be expected from the democratic party nor did the populists offer anything practical—that their their theories of state ownership of railroads could not be realized and was a delusion that the record of the alliance party and democratic combine that controlled the last legislature was bad—that they gave the people little or no remedial legislation and defeated some of the best measures for the farmers—that about the only thing they did that the farmers could appreciate was to spend so much money as to necessitate a heavier tax levy in the state—a raise in the farmers taxes of seven mills from previous years.

At the close of the speeches the speakers were given a hearty applause—and the venerable Dr. Elliot who presided at the meeting proposed three cheers for the speakers which were given with a will. This closed the meeting in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Editor: I am satisfied that Mr. Steenerson will get a strong support here regardless of party ties for the reason that he is the man that can be of service to the people by reason of his experience and ability. The idea of sending a man like John D. Knutson to the legislature! Why last year he was assessor and the rule was adopted by all assessors to assess elevators at $3000 a low value—but what did Knutson do? Why he assessed the elevator at McIntosh at $1250—it was an outrage upon the tax payers of the county they will not soon forget. Why this same Knutson is not even able to speak the English language understandingly, and how can he serve the people in the legislature?

Yours Truly,
T. J. FARDEN.

WOODSIDE, Minn., Oct. 25, 1892.

A Grand Musical Event.

Arrangements have been made to have the famous Norwegian violinist Herr A. Aamold appear at the opera house in this city, Monday, November 7th, 1892. This world-renowned violinist comes to us with the most flattering notices from the principal cities of Europe and America. He plays on his favorite Gaarnesius violin valued at $5,000. No music lover can afford to miss this artistic treat.

Money to Loan.

On good farms by the Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Call at their office in the Bjoin block, Main street, Crookston. Minn. [28tf]

REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM.

The Meeting Addressed by R. G. Evans and R. J. Montague in McKinnon's Hall, Crookston.

Was the Most Enthusiastic yet Held, and the Addresses Were Excellent.

The most enthusiastic republican gathering which has been held in Crookston during this campaign was the meeting in McKinnon's hall last Friday evening, which was presided over by C. E. Sawyer and addressed by R. J. Montague and R. G. Evans.

Mr. Montague confined himself to a brief discussion of the sub-treasury scheme, and cited the history of France, where cheap money has twice been tried, and twice that country was ruined by it. Every device that human ingenuity could invent was resorted to in order to make the scheme successful, but it was of no avail. For two years each time there was apparent prosperity, everyone borrowed money from the government and went to speculating, industry ceased, good money left the country, wages decreased, necessaries increased in price, the rich grew richer and the poor grew poorer, when finally the money began to depreciate. The government kept issuing money as fast as printing presses could turn it out, and even passed laws making it a crime to refuse this fiat money. But it was all no use, and the whole scheme of fiat money and the laws upon which it was based were abandoned. Metallic money returned to the country, and the people started anew to build up the ruined country. The last time this scheme was tried in France 7,000,000,000 francs of this worthless money was left in the hands of the common people of France, who had given something for it. The Argentine Republic is now paying dearly for their experiments with the sub-treasury scheme, and yet in the light of these terrible lessons, the people's party propose this scheme which has brought ruin wherever it has been tried, and will bring ruin to the United States if tried here.

It is seldom that the people of Crookston have had an opportunity of listening to as stirring and patriotic an appeal as the address by the Hon. Robt. G. Evans. Mr. Evans is the republican national committeeman for Minnesota and his talk was of course on national affairs. He spoke of the nation as a whole, and said that in framing laws for the whole country, we should not look upon it in a local sense but that the greatest good for the greatest number was the principle which should govern the people in national law-making. The tariff is the principal national issue in this campaign and Mr. Evans discussed it in a more convincing manner than it has ever been presented to a Crookston audience. He pointed out the fact that even if the tariff was a tax—as the democrats claimed it was—the duties collected last year only amounted to $2.65 per capita of the people of this country, or $13.75 to an average family of five persons. To offset this, the protection which the laboring man pays $13.75 per year for, makes his wages almost double those of workmen in the same occupations in free trade England. Suppose he received $300 per year in England, he will receive about $600 for the same labor in this country. Therefore he can well afford to pay his $13.75 per year and have a snug balance to his credit in favor of protection.

The 170 million dollars raised in duties last year were necessary to carry on the government, and if it hadn't been raised in that way would have been raised by direct taxation. As these duties are imposed on the luxuries, and not upon the necessaries of life, the burden of this tax falls upon those who are best able to pay it. Mr. Evans was cheered repeatedly during his address, and at its conclusion three rounds of cheers were given for Benjamin Harrison, Knute Nelson and Halvor Steenerson.

A Musical Event.

A great treat is in store for all lovers of violin playing, as A. Aamold, the noted Norwegian violinist, will appear at the opera house on Monday, November 7th. He ranks on a par with any who have appeared in either Europe or America.

Prairie Fire.

A severe prairie fire is reported from Fisher by which Tom Erwin loses 100 tons of hay, Auditor U. Webster 40 tons, John Stoughton 40 tons, Carl Widenhoeffer 50 tons, Philip Murphy 50 tons, Ole Strande 40 tons, R. T. Webster 50 tons and H. Nesbit 200 tons of straw. It was only by the earnest efforts of hundreds of men that much farm property consisting of buildings and hay was saved.

CHICAGO EN FETE.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS

To the Purposes for Which They Were Erected—Joy, Jubilation and Gladness Unconfined—Speeches by Watterson and Depew.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The past three days in Chicago have been given over to celebration. Wednesday and Thursday were preliminary to the dedication proper of the world's fair buildings. Wednesday was Children's Day and exercises were held in all the school buildings in Cook county.

The official reception to the distinguished guests from other portions of the country and from abroad was held in the evening and was one of the most elaborate affairs ever witnessed in this country. Governors were as plentiful as Kentucky colonels, while senators, representatives, cabinet officers and diplomats were still more numerous. Vice President Morton, as the representative of the president, was was the central fiugre.

On Thursday occurred the great civic parade. There were eighty to ninety thousand men in the line of march.

General Miles was grand marshal of the day, and some twenty prominent citizens of Chicago acted as his aides.

First in the line as usual came the mounted police, then a platoon on foot and following them notables in carriages. Among these were the visiting governors and members of their staff. Some of them were mounted, but the majority preferred to use the vehicles that were placed at their disposal. The second division was made up of civic societies and the third of Catholic organizations.

Although the route of the parade was less than three miles long the procession was fully ten miles in length. Rough estimates of men in line varied from 80,000 to 90,000.

THE GREAT DAY.

World's Columbian Exposition Buildings Formally Dedicated.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The empty structures of the world's Columbian exposition have been dedicated to the purposes for which they have been designed, by the people of the greatest and grandest, and noblest republic that has ever existed on the face of God's earth. It was the nation's day, a day set apart by proclation of the chief magistrate, a proclamation as rigorously observed as were the pronunciamentos of the magistracy of ancient Europe, as a brief season of thanksgiving and of festivity in commemoration of the man and the discovery of four centuries since. Chicago kept holiday, and not only Chicago, but every nook and corner of the big, bustling, tearing, driving, striving republic.

Joy, Jubilation and Gladness

were unconfined. Patriotism, the safety valve of a people enlightened and determined to be free, had full vent. In city and town, in village and hamlet, the people, to quote the proclamation of President Harrison, "devoted themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and appreciation of the great achievements of the four complete centuries of American life." Joy and gladness envelop the nation as a mist, a joy and gladness unknown to nations over which limited or absolute monarchies exercise full sway.

A Parade of State

inaugurated the exercises of the day. Cannon boomed at daybreak—a national salute on the nation's holiday—starting the tired million or two from their slumbers, serving notice that the crowning event of the occasion was at hand. The very air was strongly tinted with holiday ozone. One felt instinctively that this was not a day for toil or for drudgery, that it was a day dedicated to the people and for the country. The day had barely dawned when Michigan boulevard from the Auditorium southward to Jackson park, a distance of over seven miles, commenced to be fringed on either side with men and women. Each moment added its quota to the early risers, up town and down town. It was very much such a crowd as that which passed judgment on the civic procession, but reinforced with a decidedly large scattering of members of local "polite society," between whose imposing mansions and tasteful villas the line of march had been mapped out. There were times when it seemed as though the entire population of the Windy City, reinforced by its quarter million or more of visitors from far and near, were on the streets between the lake front and Jackson park.

Took Time by the Forelock.

Fortunate holders of invitations entitling them to a participation in the exercises of the day, began to move southward at an abnormally early hour, apparently determined to take time by the forelock, and to secure a point of vantage, and the trains on the suburban branch of the Illinois Central as well as as the cable cars leading to the grounds were crowded from their initial trip. Soon after 7 o'clock those intending to participate in the procession began to mass themselves at the Auditorium, while the vehicles were massed in columns of four on the other side of the hostlery on Wabash avenue. Little time was occupied in assigning the distinguished visitors to their respective places in the parade, and a few minutes after 9 o'clock the order was given for the head of the column to move. The escorting military comprised three batteries of artillery from Fort Ripley, Major Randolph commanding, one from Fort Sheridan, four companies of the Fifth and Sixth cavalry, U. S. A. After the military the procession of carriages with their occupants moved with the following order, save that the carriage allotted to the vice president was not occupied until the procession reached the Higginbotham mansion at Twenty-ninth and Michigan avenue, at which point the vice president, amid a salvo of cheers from the crowds that banked the four corners of the thoroughfare, was escorted to the vehicle.

The vice presidential carriage was drawn by four white horses, ridden by postillions in scarlet. Over the doors of the carriage were draped two of the finest flags that were ever made, and which came a few days ago from the manufactory of a Philadelphia firm at a cost of $500.

From the street the procession moved south on Michigan avenue and by way of Thirty-fifth street, to the Grand boulevard, and thence to Washington park, the occupants of every carriage being greeted with a volley of cheers as block after block was traversed. At Washington park a brief halt was made, while the United States troops and the visiting militia deployed before the vice presidential carriage.

After a lunch had been served the line of march was resumed to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. Here seats had been provided upon the floor for 100,000 participants. Every chair had its occupant, and an immense crowd, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, would fain be contented with standing room. The guests that had participated in the procession were escorted to their seats upon the platform with the utmost dispatch, Vice President Morton being seated in front, with President T. W. Palmer on his right, President Higinbotham on his left, and Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Ireland, Bishop Fowler, Mayor Washburne, Henry Watterson, Chauncey M. Depew occupying seats on either side. To the east and west upon the same platform were seated the members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the judges of the supreme court, governors of the states, and other distinguished guests. Mind cannot conceive, nor pencil describe the scene that was presented when the last of those who had participated in the parade were seated. On the platform were representatives of every country on the civilized globe; before them the largest audience that has ever assembled since that day upon which the Creator said "Let there be light." Little time was occupied in preliminaries. Without waiting for a signal the orchestra broke forth with the opening strains of the "Columbia March," arousing the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. As the strains of the music died away Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of California, one of the most eminent divines of the Methodist church, arose in his place. The immense audience, which stretched back as far as the eye could reach, followed his example. And heads were bowed and hands clasped, while the eminent divine gave thanks to the Almighty for what had already been accomplished, and besought the blessing of the great ruler of all upon what remained to be done. A hundred and fifty thousand throats voiced a fervent amen as the bishop resumed his seat. The task of making the formal announcement that the work of preparing the buildings and grounds had been completed, had been assigned to Hon. George R. Davis, director general, and who was received with a burst of applause that went up to the roof of the structures and reverberated as from the firing of a cannon in the distance.

After Mr. Davis came Mayor Washburne with a welcome on behalf of Chicago. The Columbian ode was read by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne, interspersed with choral selections from the same. Mrs. Potter Palmer made a brief address on the part of the board of lady managers, and President Higginbotham then tendered the buildings on behalf of the exposition to President Palmer of the Columbian commission. President Palmer responded briefly, and then Vice President Morton was introduced to dedicate the buildings on behalf of the United States.

The conclusion of Mr. Morton's speech was the signal for loud and long continued applause, and when the vice president stepped forward to bow his thanks one eighth of a million men and women rose to their feet and gave him a salvo of applause that he is likely to remember so long as he has breath and life. The "Hallelujah Chorus" was rendered at this point.

A good old-fashioned reception of cordiality was extended to Henry Watterson when he came to the front of the stage to deliver the dedicatory address.

When the eminent Kentuckian had resumed his seat, and the applause that greeted his peroration had subsided the choir rendered the "Star Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia," with orchestra accompaniment. This incentive to a patriotic outburst was not needed to serve as an introduction to the next speaker. When Chauncey M. Depew stepped forward the audience went into ecstacies, and would not be quieted. Comparative silence at last was restored, however, and the eminent national orator proceeded with his oration.

The oration was repeatedly punctuated with applause, and when it was concluded three cheers were called for and responded by all of those within hearing. After the chorus had rendered Beethoven's "In Praise of God," Cardinal Gibbons arose, a wave of his hand and every head was bowed at the throne of grace, while the eminent prelate delivered himself of a fervent supplication.

After this there was more music. The audience, which had been remarkably still and patient, began to manifest tokens of fatigue at this point, and an exodus from the south door was inaugurated. The exercises, however, were close to an end. A blessing was pronounced by Rev. Dr. A. P. Cook, of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and almost before his closing words had died away the band struck up the familiar strains of "America" and the audience joined in the second stanza.

In the evening Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, delivered an address upon the aims and ends of the various congresses which will meet during the world's fair.

Three Questions.

One of our modern philosophers says that the three most important questions any man can ask himself are: Whence came I? Where am I? Where am I going? It would pass the wisdom of most of us to answer all three. The first is a poser for any body. The second we cannot always answer. The third will have almost as many answers as the number of people to whom it is addressed. It all depends on the circumstances of the case. Specially important are the answers when one is traveling. If you are journeying by the Burlington Route, you came from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Deadwood or Cheyenne; you are riding on an elegant train of vestibuled chair cars, dining cars and Pullman sleepers; and you are going easily, swiftly and safely to some one of the cities above named, or some one of a hundred others reached by the Burlington Lines. If you are traveling by some other line——but it is useless to speculate on that, since you always buy tickets of your home agent via the Burlington Route. Maps, and any information as to rates and routes can be had by addressing W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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Crookston Plumbing Co.

Carry the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

WOOD and IRON PUMPS AND Iron Pipe

IN THE CITY.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST

AT
BEDTIME
I TAKE
A
PLEASANT
HERB
DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for a free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

DO YOU
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DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
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It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Hd. No. 17,542, for the se¼ Sec. 33, Tp. 150, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Martell, Peter Toupin, John Zeuzel, Joseph Geaudette, all of Mentor, Polk county, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

A Sample of One of the Ballots to be Used at the Coming Election.

Congressional, Legislative, Judicial and County Ticket.

(To be printed on BLUE paper)

Put an X mark in the space indicated by the index ☞	☞	
Congressman Seventh District—HENRY FEIG—Republican.	X	Vote for 1 only
Congressman Seventh District—W. E. KELSO—Democrat.		
Congressman Seventh District—H. E. BOEN—People's Party.		
Congressman Seventh District—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—HALVOR STEENERSON—Republican.	X	Vote for three only
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—LARS E. NORDBY—Republican.	X	
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—PETER RAMSTAD—Republican.	X	
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—JOHN R. McKINNON—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—OLE NYGAARD—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—JACOB H. NESS—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—J. D. KNUTESON—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—B. M. CHESLEY—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—O. E. OLSON—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Judge 14th Judicial District—IRA B. MILLS—Independent.	X	Vote for one only
Judge 14th Judicial District—FRANK IVES—People's Party.		
Judge 14th Judicial District—		
County Auditor—W. A. LANCTOT—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Auditor—J. M. HANSON—Democrat.		
County Auditor—C. U WEBSTER—People's Party.		
County Auditor—		
County Treasurer—LEWIS LOHN—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Treasurer—L. C. COUVRETTE—Democrat.		
County Treasurer—J. T. BEAUDRY—People's Party.		
County Treasurer—		
Register of Deeds—NIC NELSON—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Register of Deeds—ADAM ZEH—Democrat.		
Register of Deeds—J. AMUNDSON—People's Party.		
Register of Deeds—		
County Attorney—IRA C. RICHARDSON—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Attorney—P. G. FALARDEAU—Democrat.		
County Attorney—A. R. HOLSTON—People's Party.		
County Attorney—		
Sheriff—JAS. M. BAIN—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Sheriff—A. C. SCHMIDT—Democrat.		
Sheriff—ARNE GRUNDYSEN—People's Party.		
Sheriff—		
Judge of Probate—R. J. MONTAGUE—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Judge of Probate—P. J. RUSSELL—Democrat.		
Judge of Probate—C. M. BENSON—People's Party.		
Judge of Probate—		
Superintendent of Schools—V. D. CARRUTH—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Superintendent of Schools—A. A. LOMMEN—People's Party.		
Superintendent of Schools—		
Surveyor—GEO. RALPH—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Surveyor—P. EMARD—Democrat.		
Surveyor—		
Surveyor—		
Court Commissioner—G. H. PALMER—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Court Commissioner—W. H. AVERILL—Democrat.		
Court Commissioner—		
Coroner—GEO. HOLT—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Coroner—HENRY SHEPARD—Democrat.		
Coroner—HENRY SHEPARD—People's Party.		
Coroner—		
County Commissioner, 1st District—E. D. BARNESS—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 1st District—EPHRIAM KING—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 1st District—JOHN E. OPPEGAARD—People.		
County Commissioner, 1st District—		
County Commissioner, 2d District—T. ERWIN—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 2d District—ANTON LINDEM—People's Party.		
County Commissioner, 2d District—		
County Commissioner, 3d District—E. D. CHILDS—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 3d District—M. E. KIRSCH—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 3d District—CHRIS. HANSON—People's Party.		
County Commissioner, 3d District—		
County Commissioner, 5th District. ROBT. NESBIT—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 5th District—A. C. RHINEHART—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 5th District—ROBT. ANDERSON—People's Party		
County Commissioner, 5th District—		

A Population Picture.

Three years ago Elwood, Ind., was a country village, with a population of 600

The McKinley tariff was enacted, industrial development took a new start, and great plate glass and tin plate factories were erected in Elwood. Today it is a busy manufacturing town, with a population of 12,000

No intelligent person can deny that this progress is due to the McKinley law.—New York Press.

A Destructive Party.

The Democratic party has never shown itself to be a constructive party; it is always obstructive and destructive. The peace party of 1861 insisted that the war for the defense of the Union could not be carried on constitutionally. The revenue reform party of 1892 insists that American industries cannot be protected constitutionally. Now, as then, the Democrats are confirmed dissenters.—Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

Grover and John L.

Mr. Cleveland will wake up on the morning of Nov. 9 voicing the eager inquiry of Mr. Sullivan at New Orleans, "Am I licked?" Mr. David Bennett Hill, with listening ear, will catch the query, and with wicked tongue will send the answer, "Well, I should smile!" —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Finely powdered Peruvian bark is recommended to keep bangs in curl in moist weather. It is applied with a powder puff. Unfortunately this suggestion is valuable only to persons with blond or light brown hair. On black hair the powder shows a fine dust and cannot be used.

Don't give up your steamer chair when your European trip is over. It still has possibilities. Let it go along with the luggage to the country boarding place or summer hotel. There, stretched out with a shawl and cushions, it will be found a most comfortable lounging place.

His Version for Her.

A small genius, aged four, was being taught by his grandmother a new prayer the other night. It was in verse and ran thus:

> Jesus, gentle shepherd, lead me;
> Keep thy little lamb tonight.

"Grandma," said the boy, "do you say that prayer?"

"Well, not exactly," she answered. "Why?"

"'Cause if you said it you'd have to let the 'little lamb' go and say 'keep the old sheep.'"—Boston Transcript.

As Maudie Understood It.

"Mamma, does Mrs. Brown want to sell her baby?" asked Maudie.

"I don't think so, my dear. Why?"

"I was at Nancy Brown's house this afternoon and her mother was singing, 'Buy, oh, my baby!' all the time."—Harper's Bazar.

A Fashionable Miss.

Mamma—What under the sun are you doing with little Dot's clothes on?

Little Dick (despondently)—Well, Dot said she wanted to be in th' fashion and she's gone off with all of mine.—Good News.

Numbers of skirt supporters are coming in the market. They are something like little chips in the form of flower-de-luce and other devices with chains and rings for the finger.

Colored glass bowls with silver mountings are for berries. Some have brackets for the berry spoons. The greater number have crumpled edges and are often of fanciful shape.

Scented orris powder is rubbed into the hair and carefully brushed out again, leaving a faint fragrance impossible of attainment by any other process

---

A large Egyptian shaped vase, simple and severe in outline, with solid handles like wings, is one of the novelties.

It is reported that a company composed of northern Vermont farmers are to establish a colony in Canada for agricultural purposes.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE—

New York Store

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOAKS

—AND—

JACKETS.

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES!

36 inch English Cashmeres	17½c
10-4 all wool Blankets	$2.50
2 cases of Prints	4¾
10-4 Blankets	75c
Velvet Brussels Carpet	$1.35
All wool Carpet	65c
36 inch Dress Flannels	19c
Tricots	19c
100 dozen all wool Hose	19c
8-4 Sheeting	17c
Sanitary Flannels	15c
40 inch Plush Sacque	$7.95
Cotton Flannels	5½c
2,000 yards crash	5c
Plush Jackets	$4.79

A. CHABOT. Prop. Cor. Broadway and Robert Streets, CROOKSTON, MINN.

I AM LOOKING FOR YOU!

Whether you want to buy much or little, I want to sell you. My stock of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Watches includes nearly every derisable style and variety, from the modest plain polished, to richly engraved.

BOSS
14K
A 3822

BOSS
14K
A9187

Look at These!

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am yours very truly,

C. H. SAAKE, The Leading Jeweler.

WE ARE NOW STOCKING UP.

In Better shape than ever before with a

Handsomer and Better Selected Line

Than ever before, and

As to Prices, we Shall Certainly Please You.

If you wish to save money. One of the many

RARE BARGAINS —ARE THE— **Children's Suits**

From ages 8 to 11. Don't fail to see them.

Men's, Boys' and Dhildren's OVERCOATS, Very Nobby and Very Cheap. Fur Coats open for inspection.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

IT'S A FACT

—THAT THE—

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

—AND—

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

—THE—

Polk County Journal.

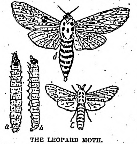
FARM GARDEN

THE LEOPARD MOTH.

It Greatly Damages Elms, Maples and Other Trees and Shrubs.

An insect pest which threatens to be as formidable as the gypsy moth is the leopard moth, or Zeuzera pyrina. Its preference seems to be for the various kinds of elms and maples, but it includes in its ravages the oak, linden, ash, tulip and other forest trees, as well as apples, pears and currants among the fruits.

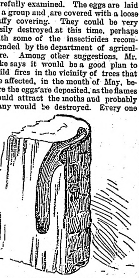
The leopard moth is large and white, with black markings, and is easily recognizable. The larva is also white, with black markings, a brown head and posterior segments also of brown. The moth deposits her eggs in or near the crotch of a tree, and the young bore into the heart of the tree. The damage done by them is generally the first warning of their presence.



THE LEOPARD MOTH.

Concerning this comparatively new insect Mr. Nicholas Pike, of Brooklyn, tells in Insect Life that he first noted its appearance about five years ago. A number of maple trees near his house were somewhat injured by boys (as he then supposed) breaking numerous branches, particularly on some young trees. The next year he noticed branches broken near the top of some old trees quite out of reach of the boys. These he had cut off, and after careful examination discovered the work of the insect, which he later identified as the leopard moth, Zeuzera pyrina. In 1891 it had begun its ravages all over the city of Brooklyn, and it has already spread to numerous surrounding towns.

The hatching of young takes place early in June and they at this time cluster together for some hours before they separate and begin life each on its own account, and this is the time when trees known to be affected should be carefully examined. The eggs are laid in a group and are covered with a loose fluffy covering. They could be very easily destroyed at this time, perhaps with some of the insecticides recommended by the department of agriculture. Among other suggestions, Mr. Pike says it would be a good plan to build fires in the vicinity of trees that are affected, in the month of May, before the eggs are deposited, as the flames would attract the moths and probably many would be destroyed. Every one who has shade trees and ornamental shrubs near his dwelling should use his influence next spring to help in saving them.



LARVAL BURROW.

In the first cut, a, is larva, dorsal view; b, larva, side view; c, male moth; d, female moth. The second cut represents the larval burrow.

Why Barnyard Fowls Lay Well.

It often happens that a flock of common hens belonging to some neighbor lays more eggs than a well bred flock that has been carefully fed and provided for. The fact is that in a majority of cases the pure bred flock has been too well treated. It is a mistake to suppose that common hens that are in the barnyards have no advantages. The waste grain and the pickings from the droppings of cattle, as well as the constant and vigorous work on the manure heap, not only permit them to secure a goodly supply of food, but the compulsory method demands exercise. If pure bred fowls were in the same circumstances they would lay more eggs than common hens. It is the pampering of pure bred hens that causes them to fail when they should be laying, and which also causes lack of fertility of the eggs.—New Hampshire Farmer.

The Honey Crop of 1892.

By collecting all answers by states and condensing the replies of all regarding the honey crop, Gleanings in Bee Culture gives the following by states up to date:

Alabama, fair; Arkansas, fair; California, very poor; Colorado, average; Delaware, very poor; Illinois, fair to good; Iowa, very good; Michigan, good; Kansas, good; Kentucky, poor; Maine, average; Maryland, poor; Minnesota, prospects good; Mississippi, very poor; Missouri, poor to fair; New Hampshire, poor; New Jersey, poor; New York, poor to fair; North Carolina, poor, prospects good; Ohio, poor to very good; Pennsylvania, fair to good; Tennessee, very poor; Vermont, poor to fair; Virginia, medium; West Virginia, fair; Wisconsin, very poor to poor.

Capons are said to make excellent nurses for turkeys and chicks.

STORING VEGETABLES.

The Harvesting and Care of Vegetables for Winter Consumption.

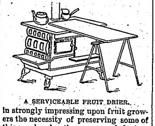
As sweet potatoes are readily injured by frost this crop is among the first to be dug. Great care is necessary in lifting sweet potatoes in order to avoid bruising them. Cut off the vines close above the ground; lift out the roots by means of the spading fork. Leave on the ground for a few hours to dry, and then store in a dry, warm loft or other dry place where the roots will not be exposed to great changes of temperature. To keep well these tubers should not be exposed to a lower temperature than 50 or 55 degs.

Beets and carrots are lifted early. A supply of the former for table use may be stored in boxes or barrels or heaps in the cellar, and should be covered with sand to prevent evaporation and wilting. When the root crops are large, they are readily carried over in pits out of doors. Turnips will stand considerable frost, but a good freeze seriously injures them. Cabbage will stand a freeze, while salsify and parsnips can be left out all winter if desired, although usually it is best to dig and store a supply to use during the winter before hard freezing weather sets in. Vegetables to be stored for long keeping must be sound. Store in a place where there is a good circulation of air and yet in a place where they can be readily protected in case a sudden change of weather should make it necessary. In this way a good opportunity will be given them to dry out before storing away, and they will keep much better than if they are dug and stored away immediately.

On the subject of harvesting Irish potatoes American Cultivator says: "The potatoes should be dug as soon as the weather is such that they can dry off fit to take to market or to be put in the cellar. They should be well dried but not sunburned before being carried in, and should be kept in a dry but cool place, with good ventilation, and away from the direct influence of the sunlight or moonlight. Select some of those that ripen earliest for seed, and do not take any misshapen or scabby potatoes for seed. Good shape, smooth skin and early ripening are more important in seed stock of almost any vegetable than large size."

Fruit Drying.

When there is a surplus of fruit which the grower cannot sell in a green state or work up into jam or preserves, the value of the drying process is most apparent. The New England Homestead, in strongly impressing upon fruit growers the necessity of preserving some of this surplus by the process of drying, illustrates the following simple device for so doing:



A SERVICEABLE FRUIT DRIER.

It consists of a water tight tin vessel, or rather pan, 2½ feet wide and from four to five feet long and three inches deep. The usual method of using is to place one end of the pan on the stove, the outer end being supported by the light bench, as shown in the engraving. At or near one corner of the top is soldered a small funnel, through which water is poured into the pan, which is partly filled. A cork is then placed in the funnel, leaving a small hole for the escape of steam should too much be formed.

The fruit is spread evenly over the upper surface of the pan, the juice being evaporated from sliced apples in two or three hours' time even with a moderate fire. This arrangement can be and is often used, and the cooking and baking progressing at the same time, as indicated in the accompanying sketch. Those who do not have a large stove often build a simple arch out of doors, upon which the pan is set.

Seeding Wheat.

The Ohio agricultural experiment station has for several years been investigating such problems in wheat culture as the quantity of seed per acre, the depth of seeding, drilling versus broadcasting, the mixing of different varieties, cross drilling and the use of the roller press. The average results favor sowing at the rate of five to seven pecks per acre of thoroughly cleaned seed, and sowing this not to exceed two inches deep. In favorable seasons broadcast seeding has produced about as large a crop as drilling, but if the seeding season be hot and dry, drilling is likely to give the best results. No advantage has yet been discovered in the mixing of different varieties. There has been a slight increase of crop where the wheat was cross drilled, the same quantity of seed being used in each case. This increase may be partly due to the more thorough pulverization of the soil accomplished by the double drilling. The roller press—a wheel following each hoe of the drill—has not increased the yield sufficiently to warrant its use.

Agricultural Briefs.

Light crops of sweet potatoes are reported from many sections of the south.

In proportion to its weight the goat is the best manure maker on earth, says The Rural New Yorker.

Three thousand dollars in premiums will be offered by the Aberdeen-Angus association at the World's fair.

Asparagus beds can be made in October to advantage and will be ready to start at the opening of spring, says Vick.

The hornfly is injuring dairy cattle in New York state.

The sixth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will meet in New Orleans Nov. 15.

Sensible Words About Eating.

Perhaps popular medical literature is partly to blame for the growing habit of overnursing organs which are quite able to stand ordinary work. Health articles are written by doctors, and these, seeing people only when they are ill, forget that the papers they write for—the "family journals"—are read by men and women, especially women, who are perfectly well. "Avoid pastry," writes the doctor, thinking of the confirmed dyspeptic who left his consulting room half an hour ago, and thereupon a hundred folks who were never a whit the worse for their tarts avoid pastry conscientiously and take to unending sago puddings, whose monotony their weary palate loathes. If we were to renounce all that we see or hear condemned as overstraining or misusing our digestive apparatus, we should probably take nothing but pepsin, with perhaps a little milk to exercise it on.

There are times when after a too rigid dieting the most mature of us longs for the green apples and raspberry tarts of youth, and such a longing is an honest rebellion of the digestion against a regimen which keeps it weak for lack of proper exercise. To give a fair and reasonable consideration to the food we eat is a matter of common sense, but to make ourselves mentally the parallels of the monks of Mount Athos and concentrate our attention on all that we should avoid, is to lay ourselves open to the chance of indigestion as much as if we indulged every day in the banquets of a Lucullus.—London Hospital.

Franklin's Exercise.

At a time when so much attention is given to physical education, it is of interest to remember that Benjamin Franklin told John Adams that he made it a point of religion to exercise. When sixty-six years old, Franklin wrote to his son as follows:

"Exercise to prevent diseases, since the cure of them by physic is so precarious.

"The quantum of each kind of exercise is to be judged by the degree of warmth it produces in the body rather than by time or distance.

"There is more exercise in one mile's riding on horseback than five in a coach, and more in one mile's walking on foot than in five on horseback; more in walking one mile up and down stairs than in four on a level floor.

"This last may be had when one is pinched for time, as containing a great quantity of exercise in a handful of minutes.

"The dumbbell is another exercise of the latter compendious kind; by the use of it I have in forty swings quickened my pulse from sixty to 100 beats in a minute, counted by a second watch, and I suppose the warmth generally increases with quickness of pulse."—Youth's Companion.

The Prizes of Literary Work.

When not long ago a statement was made in The Author that there were fifty men and women in Great Britain and the states who were making £1,000 a year and upward by writing novels, the statement was received with derisive laughter. Fifty novelists making £1,000 a year? Impossible! Preposterous! The statement, however, was made by one who knew what he was saying. It is a true statement; it represents the real prizes of the profession.

There are in London alone, it is said, 15,000 people who in some branch or other exercise the literary profession. Fifty of them by writing novels make over £1,000 a year. The number of men who actually live by the production of original work, apart from journalism in any of its branches, is comparatively small. There are half a dozen dramatists; about a hundred novelists; a few successful writers of educational books, which are indeed a mine of wealth if one can succeed, and a few publishers' hacks. The greatest prizes are those of the dramatists.—Walter Besant in Forum.

Sir Boyle Roche's Famous "Bulls."

Sir Boyle Roche, too, whose bulls made him famous, on one occasion assured a wonder stricken body of voters that, if elected, he would put a stop to smuggling practices in the Shannon by "having two frigates stationed on the opposite points at the mouth of the river, and there they should remain fixed, with strict orders not to stir, and so, by cruising and cruising about, they would be able to intercept everything that should attempt to pass between them."

Another time, when on the hustings, he observed, "England, it must be allowed, is the mother country, and therefore I would advise them (England and Ireland) to live in filial affection together like sisters, as they are and ought to be." This was only equaled by his—when opposing his antiministerial motion—wishing the said motion "was at the bottom of the bottomless pit."—London Standard.

Mountain Peasants in New York.

The mountaineer peasants of northern Italy and the Tyrol are unusual among the immigrants to this country, but one now and then encounters them upon the streets of New York, where they are easily recognized by their great stature, sturdy legs and shoulders, hard, sun browned features and felt hats, creased in imitation of Kossuth's headgear, and ornamented with the scimitar like cock's feather. Their footgear, too, is distinctive, being coarse legged boots, with pointed toes and high, tapering heels, such an article of apparel as it seems no man would dare venture out with in a region of difficult footing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Chance for a Sore Tongue.

Mrs. Poots—What are you looking so glum about?

Poots—Oh, there's a confoundedly tender spot on my tongue from resting against a broken tooth.

"Humph! You're always grunting about something. Funny I never have anything like that the matter with my tongue."

"Nothing funny about it. Your tongue is never at rest."—Texas Siftings.

AT FIFTY-ONE.

Jesting is over with me forever—
Life is too sober at fifty-one;
No longer I worship the witty and clever;
Things that amuse me I loathe and shun.
I have come to the summit and now begun
To sink to the vale on the other side;
There's a damp in the air, there's a gloom on the sun,
Whose waning the vapors of Orcus hide.

And my fellow travelers, left and right,
Fall away from the track, as we downward hie,
To their several homes; they are not in sight,
But I hear the bells as they bid goodby!
How lonely I feel as I get more nigh
To my destined inn—a dismal place
Shut from all glimpse of the goodly sky
And the sunshine of every friendly face!

Yet what is to dread? There's a Master there,
Full of pity, to welcome the weary guest,
Who will bind the footsore and have good care
Of every poor soul who seeks his rest.
I tremble to go to him, unconfessed;
I bear him no letters from priest or pope,
But I carry a passport within my breast
Of his own sure word, and a deathless hope.
—Thomas W. Parsons in Boston Journal.

Proper Names.

Whether it is well to keep a single name in a family for generation after generation may be doubted from several points of view, but certainly this multiplication of Georges and Williams is confusing and of small utility. Young George and old George invariably result from the fond parent's desire to perpetuate his own name, and no special good comes about in a majority of cases. Let us have a more reasonable selection that is now customary. We need a Matthew Arnold to inveigh against our "uninteresting" personal names as well as those of our towns and cities. The mental mediocrity and laziness that has scattered Jenkinsvilles and Jonestowns, Homers and Virgils indiscriminately over the map of the United States is simply on a par with that which seems to take the name that comes handiest for the individual of every succeeding generation. Away with Angelina and Gladys on the one hand and with Miltiades and Gershom on the other, and let us have instead the good old English names of Arthur and Harold perhaps, and the Biblical names Esther and Ruth.—Providence Journal.

Bishop Brooks' Sermons.

Bishop Phillips Brooks devotes hardly more time to the composition of his sermons than did the late Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher used sometimes to delay that essential proceeding till Sunday morning after breakfast, and on occasions, when in the pulpit he would discard the material thus prepared for a new idea that had struck him after the services had begun. Bishop Brooks devotes an hour or two during the week to thinking about the text he has selected for use on the approaching Sunday, and hunts up a few references, but he makes no notes and does not even touch his pen to paper for that purpose. But when he is in the pulpit his discourse flows from his lips without hesitation, and with a rapidity that strains the attention of the congregation to the utmost. His tendency then is to preach beyond the limit of time set for his sermons.—Harper's Weekly.

All the Advantages of a Hotel.

A sea water bath in our own homes has long been a commonplace privilege, but now we are approaching a day when the ingenuity of man will make possible that trinity of luxuries—the salt water, the sea air and the glorious sunburn after it, all within one's own bathroom, for the new electric light bath browns the complexion of the bather while it invigorates his system almost like the real article, which involves a hotel bill of alarming size. It is evidently only a matter of time when we may all enjoy a summer vacation on the penny-in-the-slot plan without even paying car fare.—New York Sun.

Effect of Invention on Fishing.

Doubtless the india rubber worm is only a beginning of the marvels in the fishing line. From artificial flies and artificial worms it is only a step to other kinds of artificial bait. The time is not far distant when bogus frogs, crickets, dobson, snails, grasshoppers and grubs will form a part of every sporting outfit, with perhaps artificial trout and bass for the returning fisherman who dislikes to pass down the street dangling a single sunfish.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Perfectly Harmless.

Lady—I hear you fought a duel with Mr. Meyer yesterday.

Gent—That is so.

Lady—But did you not feel afraid when standing before a loaded revolver?

Gent—Not in the least when Mr. Meyer holds it, for he is my insurance agent.—Gewerbeblatt.

What Did She Mean?

He—Did you see me on the street yesterday?

She—Yes.

He—Have you quit speaking to your friends?

She—Oh, no.—Detroit Free Press.

A portable sundial is not an uncommon object in Spanish shops, and it is still in current use in Spain. At Burgos no less than three different kinds are offered for sale at prices varying from nine to seventeen cents.

The highest type of character is that which is made up of feelings so luminous that the man takes a more elevated path than he could ever do if he were bound down to rules and precedents.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The average length of life is greater in Norway than in any other country on the globe. This is attributed to the fact that the temperature is cool and uniform throughout the year.

A big patron of the shoe market is Allen Milton Browning, of Huntington, W. Va. He has led six wives to the altar and is the father of sixty-seven children.

The municipality of Vienna has 600 clocks, regulated from four main centers, so that standard time is assured in all parts of the city.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—
FAMOUS
BRAND
STOVE
FAMOUS Stoves and Ranges
AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.
They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at
REASONABLE PRICES.

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Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.
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NEW FEED MILL
CHRIS. ANDERSON, Prop.
I desire to annouce to the farmers of Polk County that I have rented the
LAURENCE BUILDING, ON MAIN STEERT,
Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable
Try My New Mill!

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements
MAIN STREET. - - - McKINNON BLOCK.
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 58.
1 Northern 56.

Moses E. Clapp, Henry Feig And C. A. Severance Will Speak at McKinnon Hall Saturday Ev'g, October 29, At 8 O'Clock.

Buy your diamonds of Tom Morris.

Mrs. A. C. Wilkinson has returned from a visit to friends in Wisconsin.

Herb Mason left for St. Paul on Monday evening to purchase holiday goods.

Bob Evans made the best speech of the season at McKinnon's hall last Friday evening.

Miss Lizzie Zarracher, who is teaching school at St. Hilaire, spent the Sabbath in the city.

August Wentzel reports that he raised 16 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat per acre this season.

NEXT Tuesday is the last day of registration. Don't fail to register and thus insure your vote.

W. H. Averill was in from Fosston last Friday and took in the meeting at McKinnon's hall in the evening.

Jim Meyers was up from the west side on Friday and went to hear Bob Evans, speech in the evening.

Tom Edison, bonanza farmer of Larimore, N. D. and all-around politican, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. Dr. C. E. Dampier and Mrs. A. Braley entertained a number of their lady friends at cinch on Tuesday evening.

L. S. Nelson made this office a pleasant call on Monday morning. He is doing good work for the republican party on the stump.

Henry Burkhardt, whose severe illness was the cause of his father's visit, was so much improved on Sunday that the senator felt safe to leave or home.

Napoleon Rapin has been rather under the weather for five or six weeks and now proposes to hire an extra man and take a lay-off for a while in hopes to recruit his wasting strength.

Tom Morris' holiday stock of jewelry, silverware, watches etc., is beginning to arrive. A larger and more complete stock than ever before brought to Crookston. He invites a call.

Marcus Johnson was in the city this week and went over to Fisher to see the improvements being made in the Thompson-Johnson flour mill at that place. He is just as confident of Harrison's election as he was of his nomination.

C. T. Lanman, of the McIntosh Times was in the city on Thursday last. In his last issue he roasted Hunt, of the News to the queen's taste and yet lived to make one more trip to the county seat.

C. M. Lowe returned from his southern trip last week, glad to get back to civilization. Thinks Polk county the best place to get a living of any he has seen and by far the healthiest country to live in.

Angus Kennedy died at his residence in this city on Sunday last and was buried on Tuesday. Mr. K. has been a resident of Polk county about nine years and was at one time proprietor of the Box hotel in this city.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of an invitation from Capt. Eberhart to take a trip to the Red Lake agency on the steamer Viking and some day we may be on deck to accept but probably not this fall owing to lack of time. The trip is said to be a very delightful one by those who have made it and the boat has been well patronized.

The steamer "Viking," owned by Capt. Eberhart, plying between Thief River Falls and Red Lake, is fitted up comfortably for the accommodation of passengers, making the trip one of the most delightful that can be made at this season of the year. The Viking leaves Thief River Falls for the Red Lake agency every Tuesday, returning on Friday and will make regular trips until navigation closes. [28 tf]

The Methodists gave a reception for their pastor at the church parlors on Friday evening of last week which proved a very enjoyable affair.

See Saake before you order your holiday jewelry.

Charlie Misner was on the sick list last week. Had to stop at home for several days.

J. P. Paradis, of St. Paul, was in the city this week talking politics from a republican stand-point.

Comrade Zarracher displayed the star-spangled banner from the palace hotel windows on Columbus day.

Republicans, remember the meeting at the club rooms on Friday night. All republicans cordially invited.

I Benoit is moving into the new Barrette-Dufresne block where he will have as slick a little grocery store as is in the city.

Lots of hay coming to the market these days but not lots of wood. A few hundred cords of that article would be appreciated.

When you want a good photograph of yourself, go to P. E. Lynne's new gallery in the Anderson-Olson block—second floor.

A. E. Brush was in from Angus on Tuesday and called to renew his subscription. Very many are doing that and yet there is room for more.

P. E. Lynne has removed his photograph gallery to the Anderson-Olson block and now occupies the entire rear end of the second floor, where he has a splendid light for photographic work.

T. G. Thompson went out to Devils Lake last week to hunt the festive wild goose and every train that came from there while he was away was loaded down with the results of his hunt.

Our reporter called at the stables of M. R. Brown on Monday and saw the beautiful Clyde horses that Mr. Stewart has there for sale. There are six of them, as fine samples of horse-flesh as one would wish to see. The Clyde makes a valuable farm horse besides being a good stylish driver.

John P. Bray, postmaster of Grand Forks and ex-auditor of North Dakota, was in the city Monday. He predicts success for the state and national ticket in North Dakota. The fusion which the democrats made with the people's party has disgusted most of the democrats and they will not support the ticket.

Dr. A. Nelson was up from Fertile on Friday to meet national committee man, Bob Evans, and hear him speak. The doctor is enjoying excellent health this fall and says his business is better than ever before. The doctor is a staunch republican and while he thinks the town of Garfield will not be responsible for it, he predicts a rousing republican victory in the state this fall.

Senator Burkhardt came up last week to see his son Henry who has been very sick. He left for his home in Wabasha on Sunday evening, his son being considered out of danger. Mr. B. says the southern part of the state is all right and predicts Mr. Nelson's election by 10,000 majority at least. Says he has been doing some great work for Feig while here, also for the balance of the ticket.

That free-thought lecturer seemed to be out of luck in Crookston. The first night the lecturer failed to show up, the next night a very small audience showed up, and the next nobody at all appeared to hear what he had to say. What he did say was only a rehash of Tom Paineism and disgusted the most of his hearers, we are told. Free-thoughtism may be all right in its place but the doctrine don't seem to have much place in Crookston.

Adolph Rauch reports a little 2x4 burglary at his store which occurred sometime in the afternoon on Sunday. He went down to his store at 5 o'clock p. m. and found the door to the shed in the rear of the store room open and a shovel lying near showed how it had been accomplished. Upon further investigation he found that the cash drawer had been robbed of about $1.50 in small change consisting mostly of nickels and pennies, and two pocket knives missing. Why the thieves did not help themselves to more is a mystery as yet unsolved.

Grand Forks Herald—Our friends the enemy are circulating among the farmers a document which undertakes to tell them how calamitous is their situation when they hitch a taxed horse to a taxed wagon by means of taxed harness and drive it through town, where they buy such and such, taxed so and so. They omit to say, however, that the the wagon now costs $50 instead of $125, as it did a few years ago; that the lumber it brings back from town costs $12 where then it cost $30; that it is put together with nails costing $2.75 a keg instead of $7; that it is painted with paint costing $7 per 100 pounds instead of $11, and mixed with linseed oil costing 45 cents a gallon where then it cost $1. These phases of republican taxation do not get into democratic documents.

R. Tiedeman was down from Euclid on Tuesday.

Be sure you are registered if you want to vote.

Dick and Ted Plumb came up from Fisher on Monday looking as jolly as ever.

Miss Inez McGrew returned on Tuesday morning from a visit to friends in Minneapolis.

J. T. Knight, the independent rustler from Red Lake Falls, was in the city on Wednesday.

Will Clements has rented a store in the Rickett block and will occupy it about the middle of November.

Saake wants your trade in jewelry or in anything in his line and will make it an object for you to call on him.

August George, for so long time auditor of Norman county, will move to Crookston and be a Polk county resident for the future.

Mrs. W. E. McKenzie and Mrs. E. C. Carruth entertained a number of their friends at progressive cinch on Thursday evening of last week.

Another burglary is reported for last week. The Germania house was the scene of operations and two silver watches the property purloined.

For rent—the front or rear room in the public reading room building. Suitable improvements will be made according to the business going into it.

The Commercial house has changed owners. Mr. Clements has sold it to A. J. Stoeser of Grafton, N. D. Mr. Clark will still continue to run it, however.

The residence of Fred Mix was entered on Wednesday night of last week by burglars who stole Fred's pants getting only $1.10 for their trouble.

C. H. Saake is constantly adding to his stock of jewelry such things as are needed and is prepared to show the finest stock he ever had. He invites a call.

The work of grading up the railroad yards goes forward lively and at this rate will soon be completed. When done it will make an expensive and a very great improvement.

Our next governor, Hon. Knute Nelson, will speak in this city on the evening of Saturday, November 5th. Everybody cordially invited to come and see and hear Minnesota's next governor. Remember the date.

Photographer Lynne now occupies his new quarters on the second floor of the Anderson-Olson block, and is better equipped than ever to turn out first-class work, for which he is famous.

Saake's jewelry store on Robert street is the place to buy jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware and everything in that line. He allows no competetor to discount his prices. Call and see his holiday goods.

Hoch Bros. have just purchased a new cash register that is the most perfect machines of the kind we ever saw. It operates automatically and adds up the amount of the day's sales at the close of each day's business.

C. H. Saake thinks of building a large three-story brick block on the corner of Second street and Broadway, next summer. The plans show an elegant building, with a fine town clock in the steeple. We trust the plans will be carried out.

The Ladies' Society of the Congregational church have secured the services of the noted violinist, Herr A. Aamold, to give a concert. He will be assisted by some of the best singers in the city. This is a musical event that none should miss.

Turner's English Girls appeared at the Grand on Thursday evening of last week playing to a fair house. As the company could not make the next place billed for, Hillsboro, N. D., in time for Friday evening they played here on Friday night also to a small audience.

Chabot is getting his goods back into his old place in the Fournet block, but what a different looking place it is. The room formerly occupied by O'Brien's hardware is added, and both fixed up in elegant style. He will have as fine a store as any in the city.

M. E. Bartlett: McManus & Farley have the largest and best feed mill ever run in this city. They can grind a thousand bushels in a day, and have the best conveniences for handling I ever saw. I took fifty bushels of barley there last week and almost before I had turned around they had it ground and ready for me to take home. I know it did not take them over half an hour to do it.

Peter Larson was up from Fisher on Tuesday and called to set that subscription ahead a peg. Mr. Larson is one of the old-time patrons of the JOURNAL, commencing in '78 or '79, and is one of the kind we like—very prompt to put up the needful to make a good paper. He says his experience convinces him that millet is better for the land than summerfallowing and henceforth he summerfallows no more.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

Cloaks! cloaks! at A. Sture's. Give us a call.

If you want fresh groceries, go to A. Sture's.

Fur trimmed jackets at A. Sture's, only $6.50.

John Hart was in the city from Montana this week.

B. M. Chesley was up from Ada this week on political business.

New furniture constantly arriving at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

Mrs. Halvor Steenerson returned this week from a visit to Minneapolis.

Look at the label on the address of your paper and if in arrears call and see us.

I. U. Jennings keeps every variety of furniture and guarantees to undersell them all.

Do you want a good pair of blankets? If so, do not purchase before you have seen those at A. Sture's.

The lovely fall weather still continues with the prospects good for lasting through November at least.

Mr. Wilcox has the grading of Second street nearly completed and the sidewalk along the north side is laid.

Policeman Robinson went to Wisconsin this week on a visit to the old home, expecting to be gone two or three weeks.

John N. Hager who was in the city visiting friends and relatives for a fortnight, returned to his home in Maiden Rock, Wis., last week.

Don't fail to hear Moses E. Clapp, Henry Feig and C. A. Severance at McKinnon's hall, next Saturday evening, Oct. 29th.

Yes, my son, Eli is a very talented man—a very smart man—yet we think the Tribune rather over-estimates his capacity.

Large stock of dry goods just received. Come in and look them over before you go elsewhere. Prices guaranteed. A. STURE.

Rev. R. H. Battey returned on Wednesday and there will be services at the Congregational church at the usual hours on Sunday.

Andrew Swanson was in from Wylie on Monday. Says the crops were not extra in his neighborhood this year and the price of wheat discouraging.

Mrs. Newland moved from the rooms over Mrs. Bangs' old store to the house on the corner of Broadway and Fifth street, last week and is getting nicely settled this week.

Owing to the rally at the Liebert schoolhouse next Saturday evening, at which Henry Feig will speak, A. N. Hixson has decided to postpone his meeting until the evening of Nov. 4th.

H. E. Boen was up looking after his fences on Monday. Mr. Boen is a nice, jolly sort of a fellow, just the kind to keep at home—where he will doubtless stay for the next two years.

Dr. J. H. Thomas has purchased the Box hotel property and next summer intends building a fine brick block upon the site now occupied by the old Minnesota house. Doc. is a rustler.

A. Chabot now occupies his old stand on the corner of Robert street and Broadway, which he has remodeled and doubled in size, and is now one of the handsomest business places in the city.

Mr. Carl Hardle, of Belgium, was stricken with paralysis on Friday of last week and has been very ill since. He is father of Mrs. Theo. Greenhalgh and this week Mr. and Mrs. Greenhalgh went up to care for him.

Will Carlton, Jr., moved into the rooms on Second street just vacated by the Newlands and will henceforth be a resident of Crookston. Mrs. Carlton will be remembered by our citizens as Maggie Cruikshanks who was for some time one of the popular school teachers of Polk county.

Locken & Holmboe have moved their stock of goods which they had in the Locken & Solberg store, across the street into the new Anderson-Olson block. They still continue their department store in the opera house block, and the Robert street store will be devoted to clothing, boots and shoes and gents' furnishings.

Our German Ward presented by the Middaugh Company on Monday evening was well-attended and highly enjoyed. The company is composed of artists and Allen Wightman in the title role is a howling success. May Woods takes the character of Malinda Briggs, the old maid, perfectly, as in fact does each actor take his or her character. The band is one of the finest ever brought to the city and Crookston people were highly delighted with it and with the Middaugh Company as a whole. Never has a company given better satisfaction and if a good house is any satisfaction to a company this company should be satisfied with their business in Crookston.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

I. U. Jennings does not advertise a few articles at "way down prices" to catch you on the balance but sells everything at "way down prices."

Knute Nelson will hold three meetings in Polk county—Fertile Nov. 4, at 8 p. m.; McIntosh Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock noon; and Crookston Nov. 5th, at 8 p. m.

Veronneau & Adams find their business increasing so fast that extra help was needed so they have engaged Miss Selma Sampson and Miss Alice Childs for the season.

Grand closing out sale of jewelry watches, clocks and silverware at A. D. Morris store on Robert street. Remember, anything you want in jewelry you can get at a bargain.

M. S. Converse, member of the republican state central committee gave this office a pleasant call on Wednesday. He reports prospects good for republican success wherever he has been.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings can always be found at her old stand on Robert street ready to show you the latest and most approved styles of millinery and will sell at prices corresponding to the times.

On Tuesday the judges of election assembled in the various wards to attend to registering names. They will meet again next Tuesday to complete the work. BE SURE THAT YOU ARE REGISTERED.

Owing to his wife's contined illness A. D. Morris has decided to go out of the jewelry business in this city and offers his entire stock for sale at prices away down. Call early for choice. (28tf)

Will Peterson took a trip to Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls this week. While enroute home from the latter place on Thursday the buggy broke down and Will had to go and hire a farmer to haul him home in a lumber wagon.

See A. D. Morris' ad and call at his store on Robert street for bargains in jewelry. He expects to leave Crookston about Nov. 15th, and will dispose of his stock regardless of cost. Now is the time to catch on while they go at any price.

If you need anything in the line of watches, clocks, silverware or jewelry of any kinds, call on A. D. Morris' at his jewelry store and take advantage of his great closing out sale. They go without regard to cost to close out. It will pay you to bear this in mind and call.

At last the sad blow for which the nation has awaited with bated breath for the past few weeks has fallen and Mrs. Harrison has gone from earth. She died at the executive mansion in Washington at 1.40 on Tuesday morn surrounded by mourning friends and relatives, and the nation mourns the death of a true and noble woman who had endeared herself to all by her many graces by her manifold virtues, qualities that will cause her memory long to survive in the hearts of her many friends.

It beats all, the number of sales Veronneau & Adams are making these days, and yet it is not so very wonderful either when you come to see their elegant goods and learn how cheaply they sell them. Why, every day is special sale day with them. They invite our lady readers to call and take advantage of the many opportunities for bargains that are afforded.

Cash for Hides.

I will pay the highest market price in cash for hides, pelts and furs. Call at my office No. 14 Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

[26-tf] GEO. VINE.

A Benefit for L. J. Columbus.

Arrangements are being completed to secure a company to play for the benefit of Manager L. J. Columbus, which event will occur some time in November, probably about the 15th. Mr. Columbus, since he took charge of the opera house, has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure the very best attractions for his house, and it is through his efforts that such stars as Marie Frohmann, Margaret Mather, Haverly's Minstrels and the like have been induced to come here, and he is entitled to credit for what he has done for the theatre-going people. He has taken great pains to secure good plays and good companies, and if we have had any "rocky" shows here Mr. C. has been as badly fooled beforehand as anybody, for he has tried to avoid all such. The JOURNAL hopes to see a big turnout to Manager Columbus' benefit.

For Sale.

Two solid gasoline barrels for sale at this office. The very best of material and well made. Call at the JOURNAL office. [28 tf]

Lost.

By the undersigned, between Crookston and Beltrami, Minn., four (4) promissory notes, as follows, viz: One for $75, dated August or September, 1890, due November 1st, 1891; one for $40, dated August or September, 1890, due November 1st, 1890 or November 1st, 1891, given by Ole Iverson and payable to the order of the undersigned. One for $40, given by Herman Viken to Ole Brye, and endorsed by him; and one for $20 given by Ole Tofte to said Ole Brye and endorsed by him.

The payment of these several notes is hereby stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded for the return of these notes to the owner, J. A. Bakkene, or to Christianson Bros., Crookston, Minn.

Oct. 22, 1892. [28-30]

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: John Sensel, Hd. No. 2546, for the w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Peter Toupin, David Robinson, Wentzel Luxemburger, all of Mentor, Polk county Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMSON, Register.

Blankets and Bedding

Have been poor lately. The weather seems to have taken the life all out of them. The prices we are quoting ought to move them.

3-pound, 62x72, gray blanket for	$ 69
5-pound, 72x82, all wool gray for	3 00
7-pound, 84x144, all wool gray for	5 00
5-pound, 72x82, all wool scarlet for	3 00

15 all wool white blankets, all sizes, and prices, at a discount of 15 per cent. These are a very little soiled on the outside fold, and we trust the excuse for the discount will be more apparent.

Why Shake and Shiver from Wintry Blasts?

8-pound, 64x72, quilts for	$ 72
8-pound, 72x84, quilts for	1 00
7 pound, 72x84, quilts, cotton filled, reversible, and made of best satine	4 00
Elder down quilts for	9 00

They are of good silk, beautiful and cheap. We have comfortables made by the ladies of the different church societies, and we know what goes into them—no shoddy, no trash, nothing but pure, clean cotton. The price is marked plain figures and speak up quite loud enough. Witness our display window.

For 60 cents we will sell you a 2¾ pound feather pillow, covered with the best feather ticking. Why pay more?

Fontaine & Anglim.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1892. NO. 29

Knute Nelson will speak at Grand Opera House, Crookston, November 5th, 8 p.m.

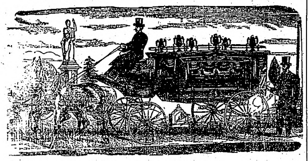
Crookston Furniture Co.

Undertakers

—AND—

Funeral Directors.

SECOND STREET, Next to Times Office, CROOKSTON, MINN.



—COMPLETE STOCK OF—

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

A Beautiful New Hearse has just been received. Parties desiring the use of the same will leave orders with us.

☞ Telegraph orders promptly and casefully filled. ☜

R. G. WOODHAM, Undertaker and Embalmer.

The Flambeau Club.

The republican flambeau club made a nice appearance last Saturday night when the members turned out as an escort for Attorney General Clapp. Their uniforms consists of a red helmet with a torch in it, and a white cape. It was through the efforts of Secretary Palmer of the republican club that the uniforms were secured, and a more striking campaign uniform could not have been had. During the parade the company was in charge of Captain Zarracher and Lieut. Jefferson.

The following item, which we have from the Lake City Republican will be a surprise to some of George's friends in this city, though some have had their suspicions for some time. George and his fair bride will be welcomed home by hosts of friends. The Republican says:

Mr. George E. Lipscomb of Crookston, and Miss Lizzie Copp were married at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. Harry Copp, in the town of Gillford on October 25th, 1892, by Rev. C. L. Demster of this city. The young couple will make their future home in Crookston. The young lady has a large circle of friends in Gillford who will wish her and her husband many years of happy wedded life.

Notice.

All those who are indebted to us are requested to settle up their accounts at once, as we must have money to buy a new stock of goods. We hope our friends will respond promptly and thus enable us to get on our feet as soon as possible.

WILLIAMS & ROBERTS.

Lost.

By the undersigned, between Crookston and Beltrami. Minn., four (4) promissory notes, as follows, viz: One for $75, dated August or September, 1890, due November 1st, 1891; one for $40, dated August or September, 1890, due November 1st, 1890 or Nobember 1st, 1891, given by Ole Iverson and payable to the order of the undersigned. One for $40, given by Herman Viken to Ole Brye, and endorsed by him; and one for $20 given by Ole Tofte to said Ole Brye and endorsed by him.

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Oct. 22, 1892. [28-30]

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Beecham's Pills cure bilious and nervous ills.

Cash for Hides

I will pay the highest market price in cash for hides, pelts and furs. Call at my office No. 14 Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

[26-tf] GEO. VINE.

Money to Loan.

On good farms by the Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Call at their office in the Bjoin block, Main street, Crookston. Minn.. [28tf]

Lawler Elected.

Tom Morris says he does not know whether Lawler will be elected or not but he does know that you can find a larger stock of holiday jewelry at Tom Morris' store than anywhere else in Polk county.

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

It is no use denying it. Crops are poor and the price of wheat is too low. The question arises for every farmer how to make ends meet and have some money to spare. We have one suggestion to make. It is this "read Locken & Holmboe's adds" or better still visit their store and see how far a dollar goes at that place.

A New Cycle Company.

A company entitled the "S. C. Heath Cycle Co." has been incorporated in Minneapolis, with a capital stock of $50,000, for the purpose of manufacturing and repairing bicycles, typewriters, sundries and accessories thereto, and the owning, holding and selling patents to and within the scope of this business. The names of the incorporators are S. F. Heath, of Minneapolis, and J. W. Hack of Minneapolis, and F. M. washburn, Minneapolis. These men are men of means and have the necessary enterprise to make the institution a success.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF POLK }

The State of Minnesota, to Edward Arneson Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the first day of December 1892 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the City of Crookston in said County, to answer to T. B. Maurland in a a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgement will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said T. B. Maurland for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 29th day of October 1892.

STEENERSON & STANTON, C. O CHRISTIANSON,
Atty's for Plff.s. Justice of the Peace.
[29-31]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary

McKENZIE'S MOTIVE.

Halvor Steenerson Gives Editor McKenzie's Motive for Continually Abusing Him.

ED. JOURNAL: To those who know what a contemptible, spiteful seven by nine calumniator the editor of the Crookston Times is, no refutation of his effusions against me are required, but as there may be persons unacquainted with his real character, I will say that the motive for his abuse of me in his disgraceful sheet is no secret. Ever since he failed in his scheme to plunder the city treasury, by means of exhorbitant printing charges, he has been hounding me in the most spiteful and unjust manner. He has made his boasts that because I refused to aid him in robbing the city treasury, he would get even with me. This I have from his own employes, who heard him say it.

Now, as to his attack on my legislative record. He first says that I voted for Windom for United States Senator. To this charge I plead guilty. I was elected as a Windom man and pledged to his support, and I always believe in keeping my pledges.

The charge that I advocated the bill for a grant of swamp land to the Lake Park, Crookston & Northern, is a falsehood. I never heard of such a bill in the legislature or elsewhere, and I was never required to vote upon it. The whole thing is a falsehood from beginning to end. I did favor the Duluth & Winnipeg, which was a road projected into the Red River valley, as against the Iron Range road running north of Duluth and every paper in my district did the same.

The statement that I got $1,500 appropriated for a state road to Beltrami county, is not correct. I obtained an appropriation of $3,000 to be expended under the direction of the Board of County Commissioners of Polk county, and I am told that that body spent every cent of it between Maple Lake and the east line of Polk county. I also obtained $2,000 for a bridge at St. Hilaire. and also for bridges in Norman, Marshall and Kittson counties—more than has been obtained since in three sessions. As to the Normal school, Crookston never asked for any such institution until after my term expired, in the session of 1887, and after Moorhead had got one established there.

Hastily yours,
H. STEENERSON.

Fosston Ripples.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Hon. Henry Feig delivered a political oration from a republican standpoint to a large house at opera hall, Friday evening.

Mrs. W. B. Sheffield is visiting friends and relatives at Ada.

Deputy Sheriff Losey was doing official duty in this vicinity last week.

Wood and potatoes are bringing good prices in our market, but wheat is way down.

Chas. Lowe, of Crookston, tarried a few days among his numerous friends here the first of the week.

James Sutor and family of Wylia are visiting his brothers Samuel and Robert of this place.

A number of the leading citizens of McIntosh partook of the Masonic supper at the Commercial Saturday evening, and all agree that mine host Sutor never does things on a small scale.

Hallowe'en was duly observed by the young urchins of this place and some of the older ones have a gently appearing countenance.

School opened in the new building last week with an enrollment of nearly one hundred, and Prof. Shelly can congratulate himself on being domiciled in the most commodious building in the Thirteen Towns.

And So Cheap Too !

Ladies, have you seen that elegant stock of millinery at Veronneau & Adams' Parisian millinery store? It is really the most superb and with a corps of efficient trimmers they can turn out a love of a bonnet while you wait, and so cheap, too. The ladies say it rests the eyes to gaze on these lovely goods, and that it is a real pleasure to trade with Veronneau & Adams.

A STUBBORN FIRE.

A Blaze Starts in the Crookston Mercantile Co's Store in McKinnon's Block.

The Firemen Work for Six Hours before the Fire was Completely Extinguished.

The Mercantile Co., Williams & Roberts and McKinnon Bros. the Losers.

About half past 4 o'clock last Monday morning fire was discovered in the McKinnon block occupied by the Crookston Mercantile Co., and soon after the alarm was sounded the fire department was on the ground and had five streams of water playing on the fire which by this time had burned into the basement of the building which was filled with empty boxes and barrels and a large quantity of tea and butter, and when the latter article got afire it was almost impossible to put it out. Great volumes of smoke rolled out and the firemen were unable to enter the building or locate the fire, and all they could do was to pour thousands of gallons of water into the building. The fire communicated to the store occupied by Williams & Roberts—filled with general merchandise—and two streams of water were turned into that room from the front and rear, and soon everything in the store was on the floor completely saturated with water and almost ruined. But the fire in the basement of the Crookston Mercantile company's store still continued to rage and volumes of the blackest kind of smoke continued to roll out. The fire had got a good start in the under side of the floor and it was impossible to get at it. Soon the large cellars underneath the two stores were almost filled with water and yet it was impossible to put out the fire, and it was not till about half past ten o'clock that the fire was got entirely under control, and the firemen ceased their efforts. It was the most obstinate fire ever seen in Crookston and the firemen displayed a heroism seldom manifested by salaried firemen anywhere. For about six hours they worked amidst the smoke and water, and not a man flinched from doing his duty. And the chief—the man whom the boys all love and respect, Archie McKinnon—worked as he never worked before. First at the front of the building, then at the rear, directing and encouraging the boys, Archie was on the jump all the time He had a double double object to work for. He had the credit and reputation of the fire department to sustain, and he had the incentive also of saving the handsome brick block belonging to his brothers, and backed by the noble lads of the fire department he succeeded in both.

THE LOSSES.

The damage to the building will be covered by insurance.

Williams & Roberts put their loss at $13,000, with $7000 insurance divided as follows: Liverpool & London & Globe $1000; North British & Merchantile $1000; London Assurance Corporation $2000; Underwriters of New York, $1000; German of Freeport, $2000.

The Crookston Mercantile Co., place their loss at $12,000, with $7000 insurance divided as follows: Underwriters, $2000; National fire Insurance of Hartford, $2000; and $3000 in the Continental.

NOTES.

Alderman Morrisey has the spirit of a fireman. While the fire was burning the floor on the lower side, and it was impossible to get the water on it unless some one go down in the basement in which was about seven feet of water. Morrisey volunteered to do down, and after tying a rope around his body and giving the end of it to some of the firemen, he went down in the water and turned on the hose on the fire as long as he could stand it. Then he would shout and the boys would pull him out to get a breath of air. Three times he repeated this, and by this means succeeded in putting out the fire in the basement.

Pastor Squier of the Methodist Episcopal church did good service by bringing round a bucket of hot coffee for the firemen about 9 o'clock.

The McKinnon building was fully insured and will be put in good shape again as soon as possible.

Williams & Roberts were comparatively a new firm having been in business scarcely a year, but they had already worked up a good trade, and they will undoubtedly resume business again.

Among the valient outsiders who deserve great credit for heroic efforts, L. S. Hondesholdt occupies a foremost position for the efforts he put forth gratuitously to save the property of others.

The habit which some have of driving over the hose with heavy wagons is reprensible and can not be too severely condemned. The council should pass an ordinance previding for a heavy fine fof any person driving over the hose when laid for a fire and then perhaps some people would have sense enough to use a little common sense on such an occasion. If the company had not detailed a man to watch every point the hose would have been in danger of being utterly ruined by heavy loads being driven over it.

Aleck McDonald was one of the outsiders who did good service. He constituted himself a hose guard to prevent numbskulls from the ruining the hose by driving over it.

Chief McKinnon: On behalf of the department I want to extend thanks to the Rev. Squier for his kindness in furnishing coffee to the firemen while they were fighting the fire. It was very much appreciated by the boys,

THE ATTORNEY'S MISTAKE.

N. L. Nelson Finds that Judge Mills was Entirely Blameless.

Moorhead Independent: N. L. Nelson, who recently wrote the letter concerning Judge Mills, was in the city Tuesday and made the Independent a pleasant call. He looked up the court records in the flowage cases and found the fault with his attorney, who had not appealed the cases to Judge Mills, as the records show, but the cases can be appealed at any time.

Gay Halvorson has decided not to go into the theatrical business, and Prof. Casad will have sole management of the company which he has gotten up to play "Olson's Troubles." The professor will leave here about the 9th of November, get his company together, and probably start on the road about the middle of November. He is going to carry a band of 16 pieces and in the street parade each musician will be dressed in the costume of a Swede just arrived in this country. This feature will be a drawing card, and as the play is new and novel, and the company all artists—embracing the greatest of all Swedish impersonators. Professor Casad will have a show that is bound to be a winner and a money-maker.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

The Valley Roller Mills Purchased by the North Dakota Milling Association.

The Valley Roller mills of this city which were built by Lee & Herrick and operated by them until the sad fate which overtook these gentlemen, rendered it necessary for Mr. Lee's father to assume the management, have been purchased by the North Dakota Milling Association, and will hereafter be operated to their fullest capacity. This association owns and operates 16 mills, with a combined daily capacity of 4,000 barrels. These mills are located at Mandan, Bismarck, Mayville, Northwood, Devils Lake, Grand Forks, Park River, Casselton and Minto, N. D., and Moorhead, Fisher and Crookston, Minn.

A new set of officers have been elected by the directors of the association, and Mr. Hugh Thompson, although but recently having acquired stock in the company, was selected as president. A better choice could not have been made, for Mr. Thompson is one of the most levelheaded business men of Minnesota, and has been successful in the milling business as well as everything else he has undertaken. The following are the officers:

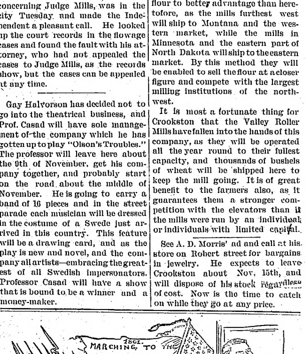
President—Hugh Thompson. General Manager—Jno. M. Turner. Vice-president—L. B. Gibbs. Secretary and treasurer—Geo. F. Honey. Board of Directors—Hugh Thompson, Jno. M. Turner, L. B. Gibbs, W. F. Honey, Walter Dohney together with two Boston and one Newark, N. J. stockholder.

The present force at the mill here will be retained, with Frank Brown as head book-keeper, and Will Bugg as head-miller. The mill will be run by water in about thirty days or less.

The association can now handle flour to better advantage than heretofore, as the mills furthest west will ship to Montana and the western market, while the mills in Minnesota and the eastern part of North Dakota will ship to the eastern market. By this method they will be enabled to sell the flour at a closer figure and compete with the largest milling institutions of the northwest.

It is most a fortunate thing for Crookston that the Valley Roller Mills have fallen into the hands of this company, as they will be operated all the year round to their fullest capacity, and thousands of bushels of wheat will be shipped here to keep the mill going. It is of great benefit to the farmers also, as it guarantees them a stronger competition with the elevators than if the mills were run by an individual or individuals with limited capital.

See A. D. Morris' ad and call at his store on Robert street for bargains in jewelry. He expects to leave Crookston about Nov. 15th, and will dispose of his stock regardless of cost. Now is the time to catch on while they go at any price.


1861.
MARCHING TO THE DEFENSE OF THE UNIO
NELSON
US
US
BAKER
WHEELING REGISTER PUBLISHED BY LEWIS BAKER

THEIR WAR RECORD.

While Knute Nelson was marching to meet his country's enemy in 1861, manager Baker of the Democratic party, then editor of a rebel sheet, sat back and sneeningly dubbed the Union forces, "Chained gangs of glory," and declared the war a failure.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The new water works system at Aitkin is in operation.

Louis Hohmann, aged 78, a resident of St. Cloud for thirty-eight years, is dead.

The 11-year-old son of O. C. Wheeler, living near Staples, was accidentally shot and killed while duck hunting.

Two immense barrels, each having a capacity of 100 ordinary barrels, have been constructed by a St. Paul firm for an Eau Claire brewery.

Grant & Dougherty's store at Fergus Falls was robbed of $200 worth of shoes and fine plush goods. This is the second time within at month.

It is estimated that over one hundred thousand bushels of potatoes have been marketed at Albert Lea this fall and have brought from 40 to 50 cents per bushel.

A number of prominent business men of Redwood Falls have been arrested for attending a prize fight near there about a month ago. Consternation reigns in the social circle.

The Red Wing grand jury has returned six indictments against one of the alleged blind pig operators at Goodhue, and five against the other, besides several miscellaneous indictments.

A big tin plate mill, to employ 300 men, is to be established at St. Paul Park, a suburb of St. Paul. The company has a capital stock of $200,000. Work on the buildings will begin at once.

The body of the 3-year-old child of Frank Haberman, that was lost Aug. 27, at Fulda, was found in a slough not far from the residence of the parents. The remains were in a good condition.

Dr. M. H. Wickersham, of Mankato, died Wednesday night. He has been a resident of Mankato thirty-six years. In 1861 he was appointed physician for the Winnebago Indians and accompanied them to Nebraska.

Charles H. Hind, a brakeman, fell between two cars at Janesville and was instantly killed. His head was severed from his body and the body otherwise frightfully mangled. The deceased was 22 years of age and resided at New Ulm.

Ex-Public Examiner H. M. Knox has presented the state historical society with a volume containing several sketches of George Washington, accompanied by a short story regarding each artist. The book possesses considerable historic value.

The residence of John Shannes, near New Prague, Minn., nine stacks of grain and farm machinery, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $4,000; no insurance. Jacob Havorka, a farmer, was thrown from his wagon, and his collar bone and three ribs were broken. His condition is critical.

For some time past great trouble has been experienced by Winona firemen from false alarms sent in. The city offered recently a reward of $50 for the apprehension and conviction of any person caught sending in a false alarm. Last week John Jeretschek was detected in the act and was arrested and lodged in jail.

Superintendent O. C. Gregg, of the state farmers' institute, will issue his annual about the middle of November. It promises to be of more interest to those engaged in agricultural matters than any previous number. The publication consists of 355 pages and 20,000 copies will be ready for distribution before the winter institute circuit.

E. E. Gross, a school teacher at Round Lake, about ten miles south of Worthington, Minn., was accidentally shot and killed. He and another man were hunting in a boat. Gross shot, and the gun kicked so that he lost his balance and caused the boat to rock, and the other man's gun was accidentally discharged, taking effect in Gross' head, killing him almost instantly.

Will Kenna, of Clontarf, had Conductor Cunningham, of the Great Northern, arrested at Benson, Minn., on a charge of larceny. Kenna boarded the train at Clontarf and tendered payment of fare, but refused to pay additional 10 cents usually charged, whereupon Cunningham took possession of a suit of clothes to cover fee. Cunningham furnished bond and the case was continued until Nov. 1.

USED SCALPING KNIVES.

Indians at White Earth, Minn., Engage in a Fight Among Themselves.

WHITE EARTH, Minn., Oct. 29.—The Indians of the White Earth reservation are in a turmoil. At a war dance Thursday night Chief White Cloud, the most noted Indian in Minnesota, made a murderous attack with a scalping knife on his son, William Wright, wounding him a such a terrible manner about the heart and lungs that he lies dying in his tepee. In the general fight which ensued several other braves were seriously wounded. Agent Schuler telegraphed to St. Paul for assistance in getting the reds under subjection, and received an answer that several deputy United States marshals had left for this point.

Finishers Organize.

PITTSBURG. Nov. 1.—Representative finishers from all of the iron and steel mills in and about Pittsburg met and perfected their new organization, to be known as the Finishers' union. All necessary preliminaries as well as a constitution were adopted. Hereafter the finishers will exist as an organization independent of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, but will at times work in harmony with the latter. The new organization resolved to contribute to the support of the Homestead strikers and to aid them in every possible way. Lodges will at once be organized in every mill employing this class of workmen.

A Puzzling Outlook.

Duluth Herald:—The quietness of the present presidential campaign in which feature it differs entirely rom any campaign for many years past, is puzzling the politicians who are trying to size up the situation. The people will not enthuse to any great extent this year. Parades and torches are all very well in their way, but they do not make votes this year, because the people resolutely decline to shout and cheer in mad frenzy upon the slightest provocation. This is the direct result of the recent campaigns of education. Facts, argument and reason, not meaningless cheers and dazzling processions, are in popular favor in the present campaign. The people are thinking. They are studying the issues between the great parties. They are reading and listening and are weighing the arguments pro and con, and deciding what is right and what is wrong.

In the face of this state of affairs the politicians are at sea. The political prophets are distracted in their endeavors to find signs upon which to prognosticate the result. Only a few of the more reckless have dared to express any confident predictions. The conservative, careful observers, men whose prescience has been verified in past political contests, frankly acknowledge their inability to make any definite predictions. The interview with Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, which is published to-day, runs along this line. Col. McClure is a good judge of the political situation under ordinary conditions. This year, however, he says the quietness of the campaign is so puzzling that he can predict nothing definite. The contest, in his opinion, is close. Further than that, he dare not predict, although he is inclined to regard the quietness and lack of outward enthusiasm as ominous and would not be astonished at a veritable landslide in one direction or the other.

For Sale.

Two solid gasoline barrels for sale at this office. The very best of material and well made. Call at the JOURNAL office. [28 tf]

Madison Press—For weeks the people's party folks have been advertising a big meeting to take place at Bellingham to be addressed by Dr. Fish. Wednesday of this week was the appointed time and the dear good doctor was on hand, but alas! the people, where were they? That's what Mr. Fish wanted to know and an accommodating gentleman, it is said, took him out upon the streets and thus addressed him: "Do you see this little village with every man in it, both business and laborers profitably employed! Do you see those hundreds, aye, thousands of wheat stacks, those barns, granaries, farm houses nestling in groves of trees? Do you not see that on every hand there is life, activity, prosperity and happiness where but a few short years ago there was naught but a wide expanse of prairies, and do you suppose our people want you or any other man to come out here and tell them they are beggars, that they are surfs, when all our surroundings prove that you are telling falsehoods? We have no use for you!" And the fact that there was no meeting for the doctor to address emphasized the truth of what the gentleman said.

PROBATE NOTICE.

[First publication Nov. 3rd. 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the estate of David L. Lusian —Insolvent.

It appearing to the court that Adolph F. Rauch, the assignee of the above named insolvent, has converted all the property and assets of said insolvent into money and is now ready to render a final account of his proceedings as such assignee and pay to the several creditors who have proved their claims the amount they may be entitled to. it is therefore ordered: That said assignee make a final account of his proceedings before this court at general term thereof to be held at Warren, Marshall county, Minn., on the 21st day of November A. D. 1892, at the opening of the court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard: and that all creditors and the insolvent debtor then and there show cause why the account of said assignee should not be allowed as presented and why he should not be discharged from said trust upon the payment to the several creditors of the amount of dividend that is found due them by the court.

Let this order be served on the insolvent debtor and the creditors who have proved their claims, by a publication of this order in the Polk County Journal for two weeks, commencing November 3rd 1892 and by mailing a copy thereof to the insolvent debtor and to said creditors if their address is known to said assignee.

Dated Oct. 29th 1892.

By the court.

EDWARD GEORGE, Atty. for Assignee.
IRA B. MILLS District Judge.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn.. October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: John Sensel, Hd. No. 12,546, for the w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Peter Toupin, David Robinson, Wentzel Luxemburger, all of Mentor, Polk county Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 26th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or received U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec., 9th, 1892, viz: Frank Hanson, Hd. No. 11701 for the e½ ne and e½ s e¼ sec. 8, tp. 147 n, r 48 w. He names the following witness to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Halvor Steenerson of Crookston, Minn., Gunder G. Dale, Michael G. Wood, K. S. Akker, all of Neillsville, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

THE

Crookston Plumbing Co.

Carry the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

WOOD and IRON

PUMPS

AND

Iron Pipe

IN THE CITY.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS—C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H. Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, R. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine. J. R. McKinnon. A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer W. H. Crosby

Work Horses and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street

Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 28th, 1892, viz: Henry Huot, Hd. No. 12,003, for the ne¼ sw¼ and lots 4, 5 and 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Pepin, Joseph Boivin, Narcisse Mircault, Paul Mathew, all of Huot P. O., Minn.

[26-31] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Sept. 29th, 1892.]
[Last publication Nov. 10th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of nine dollars ($9.00) which became due on the first day of October, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Daniel Bernard and Fannie Jane Bernard, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 3d day of October, A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained, was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 273, 274 and 275.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due; and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-eight and 13-100 dollars, ($48.13), and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen, (14) in Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county of Polk at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 24th day of September, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER, Mortgagee.

C. M. HERTIG, Attorney for mortgagee. [24-30]

PROBATE NOTICE.

[First publication Oct. 20th, 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA. COUNTY OF POLK ss. In Probate Court, Special Term October 13th, 1892. In the matter of the estate of Julia A. Griggs, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of James Elton, executor of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased mentioned and described in his petition, and it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said executor to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said James Elton aforesaid to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 13th day of October, A. D. 1892.

By the Court:

C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

[27-29]

PROBATE NOTICE.

[First publication Oct. 20th, 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. In Probate Court, special term, October 18th, 1892. In the matter of the estate of Ingebor, I. Loen, deceased: Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto J. H. Loen of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, on the third Monday in April, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 13th day of October, A. D. 1892.

By the court:

C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

[27-29]

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Hd. No 12,542, for the se¼ Sec. 33, Tp. 150, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Martell, Peter Toupin, John Zeuzel, Joseph Geaudette, all of Mentor, Polk county, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Novemnber 14th, 1892, viz: Isaac N. Kingsland, Hd. 12583 for the N. E.¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S. Rathary, Torson T. Sveen, James Miller, Lorenzo Judson, all of Crookston, Minn.

25-30] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

WE ARE NOW STOCKING UP

In Better shape than ever before with a

Handsomer and Better Selected Line

Than ever before, and

As to Prices, we Shall Certainly Please You.

If you wish to save money. One of the many

RARE BARGAINS —ARE THE— Children's Suits

From ages 8 to 11. Don't fail to see them.

Men's, Boys' and Dhildren's OVERCOATS, Very Nobby and Very Cheap.
Fur Coats open for inspection.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

IT'S A FACT

—THAT THE—

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

—AND—

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

—THE—

Polk County Journal.

We Have too many SHOES

WE MUST SELL A GOOD MANY

SHOES

This fall as we cannot afford to keep them over the next season. We have therefore decided for the next

Three Weeks

TO SLAUGHTER OUR SHOE STOCKS

At both our Robert street and Main street stores. All are urged to

TAKE ADVANTAGE

and supply themselves with SHOES At a saving of 25 per cent.

Yours Respectfully,

LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,

A SAMPLE SHOWING.

The St. Paul Globe Prints Another Palpable Lie Regarding Polk County Politics.

(St. Paul Globe)

Polk county, the whilom stronghold of republicanism, has undergone such a complete political change of heart that the republicans could not with a brass band scrape up enough men in it to erect a flagpole. The evidences of this fact are apparent on every hand, and there is no longer a reason to doubt it. Prominent republican speakers who have campaigned the county spoke to empty houses everywhere. One popular Scandinavian who, four years ago, spoke to crowded houses all over the county says that at one point he had an audience of six, at another point only three, and the largest audience he met any place was twenty-five. His meetings had been extensively advertised, and at every place every man, woman and child knew of the meeting. At some of the points where he had almost nobody out he made appointments to speak again, and set on foot the best means possible to get the people out, but in every case he met the identical few who were present at his first appearance. He was so completely surprised that he quit speaking and went out among the houses to labor with the people personally. He was not able to bring a man back to the fold.

Other speakers, both Scandinavian and American, met the same experience. The republicans have practically given that county up as lost; and so far as can be learned, no republican is speaking any place in the county.

To be doubly assured of the great political flop, Andrew Trovatson, of McIntosh, has made a house to house canvass of many portions of the county. He was in St. Paul yesterday and gave a couple of samples of the situation. In the town of Knute, which was named in honor of Knute Nelson, he found only ten men who still adhere to the republican party, and furthermore they are the only men in the town who will vote for Knute Nelson. In the village of Sletten he found only three adherents to the old party, and they are the only men in the village who will vote for Nelson. He says that in both these places four years ago the republican party made a clean sweep, not a man voting any other ticket. Two years ago the republican party received a handsome majority in both places. These, he says, are fair samples of the situation all over the county. He estimates that the republican ticket, including Nelson, will not receive at the outside over 10 per cent. of the vote of the county; the rest will be divided between Lawler and Donnelly.

The situation in Polk county makes certain two things: The Norwegians, also the Swedes, have gone back not only on the republican party, but Knute Nelson. They have not only done so in Polk county, but they have done so almost everywhere in the state.

The above, from the St. Paul Daily Globe shows to what straits the the democrats are reduced when they have resort to such wholesale lying to bolster up a forlorn hope; while it is true that great dissatisfaction existed in the republican ranks two years ago, the statement that republican speakers are addressing empty benches is a gratuitous lie out of whole cloth, and if the writer himself believes what he says, he will be the worst fooled man in Minnesota after the votes are counted. As to the statement in regard to the town of Knute and the village of Sletten that is as transparent a lie as the balance of the entire article and had the writer taken the pains to verify the statement by referring to the official count two years ago then he need not have been silly enough to have printed the statement. In the first place the "village of Sletten" has no existence except in the fertile imagination of the man who told it and the gullible fool who swallowed the whole yarn without taking the pains to verify it and in the second place the town of Knute and the town of Sletten did not give a majority for the republican ticket two years ago. The blue book gives the official vote of Knute: "Owen 110; Wilson 3 and Merriam nothing." In the town of Sletten the official count shows: "Owen 107, Wilson 1 and Merriam 2.

That is the official record as any honest, thinking man can easily ascertain for himself and is indeed "A Sample Showing" of democratic campaign methods, showing that democracy, having abandoned all hope of winning on its merits has entered upon a campaign of bold unblushing deceit and hopes to win by publishing such lies as to the above. If the voters of the great State of Minnesota are such gullible fools as to be caught by such chaff they are not deserving of much sympathy and it is only the unthinking ones who will be caught. When a cause gets so desperate that its voters have to depend on such a silly tissue of lies as is contained in the Globe article it richly deserves to be beaten as it will be soundly on Tuesday next.

If you want a

STOVE OR RANGE

FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the

FAMOUS BRAND STOVE

BRAND'S FAMOUS STOVES AND RANGES

AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Ready for Business.

The Red River Loan and Investment company is a company which is composed of some of our most honorable, prominent, live business men who have the utmost faith in the growth of Crookston and the Red River Valley. That the company will be a grand success, of benefit to the city and its surroundings, there can be no doubt. The object and business of the company is to loan money on good farms on reasonable terms. Sell farm lands and city property. Offices in the opera house block.

The officers and stockholders of the company are

A. G. Gallasch, President.
C. O. Christiansen, Vice-President.
A. F. George, Secretary.
O. H. Locken, Treasurer.

J. W. Wheeler, H. Steenerson L. Ellington, Wm. Anglim, T. H. Bjoin, J. R. McKinnon, Geo. O. Buhn, W. E. McKenzie, A. Chabot, J. R. Clements, O. O. Christianson, Crookston; H. L. Melgaard, O. L. Melgaard, Olsen & Holen, Argyle; John E. Ostrom, Otto Edwardh, Warren; Ben Sundberg, Kennedy; Carl Hendrickson, Grafton; W. H. Mathews, banker, Minneapolis; Joseph Lockey, banker, A. L. Alness, banker; J. A. Swenson, banker, T. L. Shurmeier, wholesale dry goods, D. Brown, wholesale stationer, Tams Bixby, Gov. Merriam's private secretary, A. E. Johnson, immigration agent, Olaf O. Searle, immigration agent St. Paul; C. E. Freidrich; Fred Otto, Red Wing; B. J. Borlaug, banker Kenyon; O. H. Myron, Sylvester Peterson, J. G. Herringer, Garret L. Thorpe, W. C. Calkins, A. J. Vangsness, Eliza O. Aikin, Ada; Norman Hanson, Fertile.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:25 p. m., St. Paul 8:25 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:15 a. m. and St. Paul 7:55 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 4:35 p. m., St. Paul 5:15 p. m., arriving at Chicago 8:00 a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. Teasdale
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[20tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Tracy Republican: Free trade can be illustrated by this comparison. Buy everything you can outside of the United States especially if you can get it a trifle cheaper than you can get it here. That will soon kill the United States. Buy everything you can outside the state and that will soon kill Minnesota. Buy everything you can away from Tracy and it will kill Tracy. Buy at home, whether in the nation, state or your town and it will build it up. The first is the Democratic idea, the latter is the Republican idea. Choose ye which plan you will adopt.

Reached the Bottom.

It has remained for the St. Paul Daily News to reach the bottom price. Emulating the example of successful eastern papers, the News has put its subscription price right down within reach of the poorest farmer or tradesman. Think of it, an eight page daily paper, containing all the news of the world, and especially all that of the northwest, for $3.00 a year in advance. Only a few years ago that was the price of of an ordinary weekly paper. Or $3.50 per year for The Daily News and The Chicago Ledger, the best weekly family story paper in the world. This offer will remain open to January 1, 1893.

After Nov. 1st, it will issue a weekly edition at seventy-five cents a year, or with the Chicago Ledger, for $1.00 per year. This offer will remain open to January 1st. 1893.

A Billionaire

Some years ago the brilliant but unprosperous John Swinton said in his New York paper that the early part of the twentieth century would see a billionaire in the United States—a person with a thousand millions of money. There is an Astor baby in New York who is the only heir to one hundred and fifty millions. The possessions of the Vanderbilt family amount to two hundred and fifty millions, and if they increase as rapidly as since the Commodore died, not many years will be needed for a billion. When such people travel, they have trains of superb private cars. But you do not need to be a billionaire, or even a millionaire, to ride in the luxurious and splendid Pullman sleepers run on the Burlington Route train. And if for any reason you do not care to take a Pullman, this line provides reclining chair cars, elegant in furnishings and the acme of comfort, for seats in which no extra charge is made. These cars are in service on the morning and evening trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago and St. Louis, and returning. For tickets by this line, apply to your home ticket agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

KNUTESON REPLIES.

He Indignantly Denies the Charges Made by Mr. Farden.

Ed. Journal: In your last issue is an article signed by T. J. Farden, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, I will answer his falsehoods, which could only originate in the brain of T. J. Farden. Last year I did not attend the meeting of the assessors, so I do not know what rule was adopted in regard to the assessment of elevators, but one thing I do know and that is I took an oath to assess all the property in the township of King impartially, according to the best of my judgment and ability. I came to Crookston after the assessors had finished their meeting. Mr. F. says they made a rule to assess elevators at $3,000 and then adds—"a low value." If an elevator cost $50,000, you are right, it is a low value when you assess it for $3,000. If an elevator cost $1,000 it is also low value when assessed at $3,000, according to Mr. Farden's estimation. His theory is this: Assess an old crippled horse at $50, no matter if he is not worth $20. If you find a horse worth $1,000 assess him for $50 also. Mr. F. says I assessed the elevator at McIntosh for $1,250. Which one? We had three elevators here at that time and four now: I will say to Mr. F. that I know about what it cost to build those elevators and assessed them according to their value as I assessed all other property. If a horse worth $150 is assessed for $50, how much did I favor the elevator company by assessing a $2,000 elevator for $1,250? How much money in the shape of taxes did Mr. F. put into the county treasury by assessing a $2,000 elevator at $3,000, and then having his figures cut down by the board of equalization so as to be even with mine? I will further inform Mr. F. that I have been assessor for six years in this town and that during all this time there has not been a single complaint presented to the town board of review, that the board have looked over my figures carefully and found no fault with my assessment, and I think this is a pretty good record in my own town. I will also refer Mr. F. and all others interested to O. E. Stoven, J. J. Dahl, J. B. Hanson, C. C. Ostby, E. C. Oppegaard, Ole Lee, Paul King, Charles McCarty and O. E. Qualey who have been on the board during the years that I have been assessor, so Mr. F. can find out more thoroughly my record as an official in my own town. I will also inform Mr. F. that the town of King have men competent to run their own affairs without the slightest assistance from him, and if an assessor or any other officer is doing his duties to the fullest satisfaction of all the people of the township, then I think there is no need of Mr. F. troubling himself about it. But Mr. F. is working for his masters and he had to use the best argument he could pick up against me and this was the best he could find.

J. D. Knuteson.

McIntosh, Oct. 28th, 1892.

The above communication is just as we received it except the portions of it that were of a decidedly personal nature. We take the liberty of doing that because we eliminated from Mr. Farden's communication the portions of it that were too personal, because, while we do not think Mr. Knuteson the best man to represent the district, we are willing to bank on his perfect honesty.

If you want a loan, talk to Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

New York Press: Since the republican party came into power the country has had a currency whose notes were worth as much in Vermont as in Texas. Not a dollar was ever lost to their holders, and their value was never destroyed by the failure of a bank whose name they bore. It is a national currency, and it is as good as gold in every part of the world. The democratic party proposes to destroy this currency and establish in its place a state bank currency of rags—a thing of shreds and patches. The proposition is an insult to the commercial intelligence and the business integrity of the country.

Where Do You Vote?

The city council has designated the Judges of election and the polling places in the city of Crookston as follows:

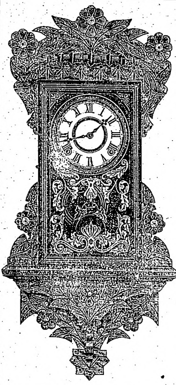
First ward—F. Anderson, Louis Fontaine and I. N. Simmons; vote at city hall.

Second ward—J. E. Morrisey, John Monroe and S. L. Collins; vote at McKenzie's building on Second street.

Third ward—W. E. Walker, W. Watts and M. R. Brown; vote at Commercial hotel sample room.

Fourth ward—F. Jerome, E. M. Walsh and F. Bivins; vote at St. Louis hotel sample room.

Fifth ward—R. G. Marlette, H. A. Stone and W. F. Hitchcock; vote at E. D. Childs Co's office.



THE BIGGEST VALUE For the Money IN THE WORLD Saake's Jewelry Store.

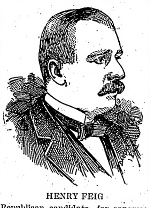
Eight Day, Strike, Alarm Clocks, only $4.85

Every one warranted by special certificate for Five Years.

Don't Wait, but Buy Now.

Remember!

This beats everybody's Prices.



HENRY FEIG
Republican candidate for congress from the Seventh District.

A Grand Musical Event.

Arrangements have been made to have the famous Norwegian violinist Herr A. Aamold appear at the opera house in this city, Monday, November 7th, 1892. This world-renowned violinist comes to us with the most flattering notices from the principal cities of Europe and America. He plays on his favorite Gaarnesius violin valued at $5,000. No music lover can afford to miss this artistic treat.

Stopped His Paper.

Minneapolis Evening Journal—Some one at Hamilton, N. D.—his name is not written legibly—writes the Journal in a perfectly squelching tone of voice, ordering his paper stopped because of a statement made by the Journal about the prices of certain commodities in this country as compared with prices elsewhere. He says he recently came from Scotland and that he knows better. And then he goes on to enlarge on the idea that things of ordinary consumption are very much cheaper in Great Britain than in this country. There is one answer for these kickers, and it is sufficient. It is the question: Why were you so foolish as to come to this country if you were so much better off where you came from? Nobody compelled you to come: nobody compels you to stay. And how are we to account for the enormous immigration from these countries where, according to these critics, they do things so much better than we do upon any other ground than that either the critics lie or else the people who come are very much mistaken as to what is to their best interest? And if the latter, surely a great many would go back as soon as they found out their mistake. They don't seemed to be going in very large crowds.

Fall Dress Goods for Ladies.

The autumn and winter exhibit of dress fabrics is novel, elegant, most bewildering in variety and suited to all purses and tastes. Plain and fancy camel's-hair serges, a gorgeous array of changeable velvets, velours ecossais, veloutine ombree, Scotch plaids, new stuffs in gay Persian, Turkish and Russian colors, silk and wool jacquards, fancy satines and benga-lines that are short, striped, plaided, basket-woven and iridescent are some of the novelties from over the sea. These fabrics come in such an artistic diversity that they require an abundance of appropriate models. To this end new designs, from the picturesque, historic and classic modes, to the plain and practical tailor gowns, are constantly created. The McDowell Fashion Journals, published at 4 West 14th St., New York, are the first to publish these models and present them in an infinite variety, intended to meet all tastes and circumstances of life. "Paris Album of Fashion" and "La Mode de Mode" ased by the most stylish dressmakers. The price of each is only $3.50 a year. "La Couturiere" is a great favorite and has attained an immense success, being $3.00 a year. "La Mode" is the best fashion Journal ever offered for the yearly subscription price of $1.50. If you cannot get these journals from your newsdealers send to the publishers direct.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot it a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit he fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

Before it gets to be cold and stormy, drop around and give your order for your

Winter's Supply of Fuel

We handle only the best quality of Lehigh Coal and will deliver same promptly. Good quality and full weight guaranteed. We aim to please.

We carry a full and well selected line of

HARNESS

Both heavy and light, and sell at Very Low Figures.

We have one or two

BUGGIES

Left which we will sell at your own figure, almost, to close out and clean up for the year.

If you want a

WAGON

Remember we have the Rushford, which cannot be beaten. You will always find our prices reasonable and the goods the best that money can buy.

Remember,

Merit Wins.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., Opera Block, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.

President—BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

Vice-Pres.—WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

State.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON,
Of Alexandria.

Lieut. Gov.—D. M. CLOUGH,
Of Minneapolis.

Sec. of State—F. P. BROWN,
Of Blue Earth County.

Atty-Gen.—H. W. CHILDS,
Of Otter Tail County.

Treas.—JOS. BOBLETER,
Of Brown County.

Supreme Court Judges—
C. E. VANDERBURGH,
D. A. DICKINSON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Congressional.

Congressman 7th District—
HENRY FEIG,
of Kandiyohi County.

County.

Auditor.—W. A. LANCTOT,
Of Crookston.

Treasurer.—LEWIS LOHN,
Of Fosston.

Register of Deeds.—NIC NELSON,
Of Norden Township.

Attorney.—IRA C. RICHARDSON,
Of Thief River Falls.

Sheriff.—JAS. M. BAIN,
Of Fisher.

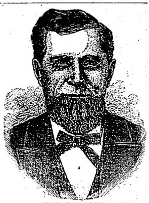
Judge of Probate.—
FRANK MONTAGUE,
Of Crookston.

Supt. of schools.—V. D. CARRUTH,
Of Crookston.

Surveyor.—GEORGE RALPH,
Of Crookston.

Coroner.—GEORGE HOLT,
Of Crookston.

Court Commissioner,
G. H. PALMER,
Crookston.



KNUTE NELSON,
Republican Candidate for Governor

N. L. NELSON, the man who made the outcry against Judge Mills now acknowledges that his grievance is against his attorney and not against Judge Mills, as he supposed. This confirms what the JOURNAL has said before on this subject.

FRANK MONTAGUE who is running as an independent candidate for probate judge, says he is meeting with plenty of encouragement from the voters, and feels pretty confident of election if the people vote as they talk. Frank is in every way qualified for the position, having clerked in the probate office for about three years. Against his opponent, C. M. Benson, the JOURNAL has heard no complaint, and has no kick to register. Mr. Montague will probably receive the republican and democratic vote, and Mr. Benson the people's party vote and the result is pretty hard to foretell.

AT Elbow Lake an attempt was made to break up a republican meeting in a row not long since. While Mr. Nelson was speaking, a great burly fellow, larger than Mr. Nelson, kept interrupting, until finally Mr. Nelson told the fellow if he did not cease his racket he would put him out of the hall if no one else would do it. Whereupon the bully replied that Mr. Nelson nor any other ——— ——— could put him out doors. Jumping from the platform Mr. Nelson seized the fellow by the neck and told him to sit down and be quiet, which advice the fellow followed and Mr. Nelson was disturbed no more that evening. And for this the great St. Paul Globe calls Knute a slugger and a common bully and tries to make political capital out of it.

IT was not a very great while ago that the Great West used to score the bucket-shop gamblers in wheat and assert that if option gambling in wheat could be suppressed the farmers would have a free and open wheat market. Senator Washburn has introduced a bill in congress that would abolish the bucket-shops suppress option gambling and give the farmers a free and open wheat market and yet the Great West opposes the bill. Why? Well, that is something no feller can find out. If the Great West is honest in its professions of interest in the welfare of the farmers it should hail with delight any measure that gives promise of relief to them from what ever source it originates but the Great West says the bill should not pass. Why? Because it is no good? No, simply "because it was introduced by Bill Washburn and Bill is a bold, bad man!" Well there is logic for you! Because Mr. Washburn introduces a bill to prohibit gambling in wheat, which the Great West says is a crying evil, the farmers should all turn loose and defeat the bill and wait for 99 or 100 years until the populists can get into power and pass a similar bill! It would be a sin to accept relief from any other source. Guess not.

OCTOBER 26th was the last day of grace for candidates on the congressional, judicial, legislative or county ticket to qualify, and on the 27th the county auditor in the presence of representatives of the various parties running candidates, drew lots for the positions which the candidates should occupy on the ballots. The independent candidates got first place,, the people's party second, the republicans third, the prohibitionists fourth, and the democrats last. The republican ticket stands as nominated, with the exception of R. J. Montague, candidate for probate judge, who resigned. On the democratic ticket there were five resignations. Ole Nygaard and Jacob Ness, legislative candidates; L. C. Couvrette, for county treasurer, P. J. Russell for probate judge, and Ephraim King for commissioner in the first district. Henry Shepard, candidate for coroner on both the democratic and people's party tickets, failed to qualify as a people's party candidate. Frank Montague was put on as independent candidate for probate judge, he having secured the necessary number of names to a petition. This completes the ticket.

THE democratic sensation maker has been unusually active during this campaign. Almost every week he has got in his work. The latest one is the democratic account of the republican rally which Knute Nelson addressed last week at Elbow Lake. It seems that some people's party men had deliberately planned to break up the meeting, and when they raised a disturbance in the hall they were ejected, and it appears that Mr. Nelson went off the platform and helped quiet the fracas. The leading democrats of Elbow Lake are indignant at the treatment accorded Mr. Nelson and denounce the whole business in no uncertain terms. The democratic papers recount the occurrence thus: "During Mr. Nelson's speech some one in the audience asked him a question. Mr. Nelson couldn't answer it and the questioner insisted upon an answer. Mr. Nelson then told him to shut up and ran down into the audience and took this quiet, peaceable citizen by the neck and choked him." A very probable story, isn't it? And yet there are democrats, who profess to believe this yarn. Such men are too unsophisticated for this country.

THE motive and object for the assault of the wheat gamblers of Chicago upon the republican party of Minnesota is no longer concealed. The lion's skin is no longer able to conceal the tremendous ears of the ass that has been parading as the king of the forest, and who was going to destroy the "wheat combine" and "robbers of the farmers." The fusion of the populist and democratic legislative tickets, coming as it does contemporaneously with the announcement of the candidacy of Michael Doran for United States Senator, lays bare the whole infamous plot to hoodwink the farmers to place their worst enemy in power. Mr. Doran is the head and front of the wheat gambling business in the Northwest. He runs the biggest gambling shop in St. Paul or the Northwest. He has his special wire to Chicago where he executes option deals in grain to an enormous amount every day. With Mike Doran in the senate, the death of the anti-option bill would be a foregone conclusion, and the farmers of the Northwest would be left to the tender mercies of the wheat gamblers of Chicago to be fleeced as never before. Farmers, are you going to let yourselves be led into this trap? If so, vote the fusion ticket; if not, vote for the republican party which alone has offered relief and remedies for the evils that have oppressed you.

THE prohibitionists have issued an appeal to the prohibition and independent voters of the state urging them to vote for Wm. Mitchell, C. A. Vanderburgh and D. A. Dickinson as supreme court Judges, as these gentlemen have proven themselves worthy of the support of every law-respecting citizen. In regard to the democratic candidates, Thomas Canty and Daniel Buck, they have this to say:

"During this campaign, however, an appeal to the selfish interests of voters is made by misrepresenting the character and work of the present Judges, and putting forward one, Thomas Canty, as the special friend of the farmer and laborer, while in truth and in fact he is backed by the worst monopoly that curses the country, viz: The Liquor Dealers Association, and Saloon Keepers whose attorney he has been. The 'working men' who are industriously managing his canvass, are such reformers as the notorious Arctander, J. C. Oswald and Lars M. Rand of Minneapolis, and others of their sort. It is their influence in conjunction with the liquor dealers backed by the money of the latter as we believe, which is being used to change the character of our supreme bench, which has hitherto been true to the best interests of society and a just interpretation of the laws. When the saloon power undertook to break down the ordinances establishing patrol limits and closing saloons on Sunday, this court stood firmly for the right of the city and state to prescribe the limits of place and time beyond which the traffic in intoxicants should not go, and by inference established the principle that under the constitution the state might prohibit it altogether. In the attempt which was made to defeat the temperance legislation of 1887. Mr. Canty was the advisor and counsel of the liquor men as the records of the court show. As to Daniel Buck of Blue Earth county, his record as a legislator and politician is against him. He has always been on the side of the saloon. And there is nothing in all his past history to warrant temperance men in voting for him."

THE object that the average farmer of Polk county sought in joining the farmers' alliance was protection in his business. He realized the force of combination among other business interests; he saw that while every other interest was fully organized, the farmer was trying to go it alone, and for that reason was at the mercy of every other organization. For this reason the alliance obtained a strong foothold and became a power, but before it had had a chace to fairly demonstrate the good it might do, designing politicians saw the opportunity to further their own political schemes and laid their plans to capture the alliance and make of it a political machine. The conservative, thinking farmers saw this attempt with alarm and did all they could to prevent the accomplishment of the scheme, knowing full well that it would wreck the alliance and defeat the object of the farmers, but in vain. The plans of the schemers were too well laid and their wily tongues too smooth to be resisted, and there was a feeling among many that a change, no matter what, could be no worse. The farmers sought relief from a system that prevented his receiving a reasonable share of the profits of his wheat-raising, so when the schemers told him if he would go to work and elect a farmers legislature and pass laws to regulate railroads and elevators and to prohibit option gambling, he very naturally fell in with the idea and did it. But this was only the entering wedge on the part of the schemers, whose plan was to make a political machine of the alliance, and when they had succeeded in once inducing the farmers to take independent action they became more bold and straightway laid the wires for the organization of the people's party. In the farmers' legislature the schemers did all they could to prevent legislation that would benefit farmers; they managed also to pile up a greater bill of expenses than any legislature ever did, so that they might go before the people and say that legislation was no good unless the farmers would combine and capture the government. This kind of argument they used as an excuse for the formation of the people's party, but as yet they have neglected to tell the farmers how the people's party would ever give them the slightest relief. The republican party has recognized the evils that existed in our grain service and they created the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners and have tried to make its operations perfect. The republican party passed the law requiring railroads to furnish cars; also have endeavored to pass a law to prevent option gambling, almost every one of which the schemers that organized the peole's party have opposed. Had the alliance stuck to its first principles, and, as far as politics are concerned, used itself as a balance of power, it would have been a grand good thing for farmers, but the only good the people's party can accomplish if it should be successful is to provide offices for its candidates.

THE Northwestern College of Commerce at Grand Forks has issued their annual prospectus—a neat little pamphlet setting forth the advantages of the institution. This college is one of the great chain of business colleges under the above name, consisting of six of the leading commercial colleges of the northwest, with central office at the University of Commerce and Finance. Minneapolis, and the facilities for acquiring a practical business education is unexcelled.

ENGLISH MEN ARE DEMOCRATS.

London Evening Post: The great interest that we have in the American tariff question no longer permits us to be indifferent to the cause of American politics. Americans are accustomed to complain of British ignorance concerning the minuter differences of political opinion as they exist in the United States. That we should ignore what so keenly excites their attention assumes in their eyes almost the proportions of a slight put upon their national vanity. But the McKinley bill has altered all this. Directly the public here found that one party was pledged to support the bill and the other to repeal it, we were no longer in doubt as to which side to cast our sympathies with. Consequently from the American point of view, we are all democrats. It is no wonder, therefore, that as there must be an important electoral contest in the autumn, we are now looking across the Atlantic with some anxiety. The idea widely prevails that the defeat of the republicans will stimulate trade here and we are, consequently, hardly able to stand by with a feeling of neutrality.

THE democrats are very much worked up over the fact that Henry Feig was indorsed by the alliance of Otter Tail county and upon their petition to the county auditors in the seventh district, his name appears on the ballots as a republican and alliance candidate. The democratic candidate for congress from this district. W. F. Kelso, has filed with the different county auditors of this district a protest against Feig's name appearing on the ballots as an alliance candidate. If the alliance wish to indorse Mr. Feig, that is their privilege, and as they made their request to the county auditors in the proper form the auditors are obliged to have Mr. Feig's name appear as their candidate also—Mr. Kelso to the contrary notwithstanding. It was unnecessary for Mr. Kelso to make himself ridiculous in this matter, because it will not affect his chances of election in the slighest. Mr. Kelso is just as sure of election to congress as he is of becoming the emperor of China.

BEFORE another issue of the JOURNAL the important battle of ballots will have been fought and Harrison will have been re-elected president and Nelson will have been elected governor, together with the entire republican ticket, if republicans everywhere have done and continue to do their duty and the JOURNAL believes they will do it. The campaign has developed no good reasons for a change in the government on the other hand many good and sufficient reasons have been given why it should be continued in power, and from all over the United States comes assurances that it will be if every republican will do his duty at the polls.

THE extraordinary depression in the price of wheat this fall seems to emphasize the need of the passage of Washburn's anti-option bill in a manner too forcible to be misunderstood. We have it from as good authority as the Great West that only for option gambling wheat would be sold on its merits. Washburn's bill would paralyze option gambling so why not try it once? Let us have the Washburn bill passed say we.

THE great St. Paul Globe has dropped the cry for an "educational campaign" that we used to hear so much about and has resorted to a campaign of lies and billingsgate, unequalled by any paper in the United States. The voters this year are not to be caught with such chaff. They are determined to vote for their own interests and have thoroughly studied and are studying the questions that effect them in order to vote understandingly.

THE JOURNAL would suggest to Secretary of State Brown that he bring an action for libel against the artist who perpetrated the alleged portrait of him and palmed it off on the republican press of the state. The cut looks as though it had been made with a sausage machine.

A correspondent writing to the Fergus Falls Journal says:

One of the cardinal principles of the new reform movement in politics is the office should seek the man. It is in all our platforms; it is mentioned by all our speakers. But just look at the situation. For the past year Mr. Boen, the people's party candidate for congress, has been working for the congressional nomination and for his election since his nomination. Not only is he breaking this plank of our platform, but he is a paid official of our county drawing $2,000 a year, yet he has practically abandoned his office and is running after office with vigor and activity that would put to shame an old party politician. His office is the headquarters and meeting place of all politicians of the county. It is there that the jobs are put up and the slates made. If any good is to come out of our movement we must condemn by our votes at the polls such an outrage upon our principles.

Keeping Track of Passengers.

"How do I remember which passengers have given up their tickets?" said a Western railroad conductor. "I have no way in particular, but just get used to it. While I may not recognize every one who has paid, I can spot one from whom I have not received a ticket at once. Then if I am in doubt a sharp look usually does the business. Most people would like to have the collector skip them, but they are so impressed with the idea that we know they have not paid that a sharp look acts like a lodestone to draw out the cash.

"Of course it is possible for a hardened sinner to bluff a collector, but few try it. After we have once made a round there is no trouble, for at stations we stand where we have a full view of the train and see exactly what persons go in and out of every car."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

She Didn't Indulge.

They were enjoying a moonlight walk in the park. His was a nature strongly tinged with romance. Her nature leaned decidedly toward the practical side of life.

"Is this not positively enchanting?" he exclaimed rapturously. "We can now drink to our fill of the beauties that nature has so lavishly bestowed upon this lovely retreat!"

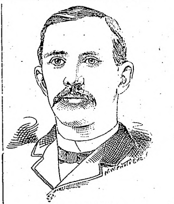
"Yes; but, George, I don't drink," replied the young lady prosaically.—New York Herald.

Teaching Dancing.

In some of the private schools of the city teaching the minuet is a part of the course of physical culture. Skirt dancing will be an easy translation from this, and it may expected to be included in the course shortly.—New York Times.

Amurath III killed five of his brothers; his mother in grief took her own life; and he was shortly after taken off by poison.

Checkers or draughts were known to the ancient Egyptians, and pictures 4,000 years old represent a quarrel over the game.


N.W. PHOTO ENG. CO.

I A C RICHARDSON.

The republican candidate for county attorney is a lawyer of more than ordinary ability and a gentleman of excellent qualities. When he was county attorney of Marshall county, he was the unanimous choice of all parties, and hadn't a single opponent. He has received many assurances of support from voters outside of his own party and in parts of the county where he is known he will poll almost the entire vote. If elected he would be a credit and an honor to the county, and the people could then point with pride to their county attorney.

Reminding Him of a Fact.

A few days ago an elderly gentleman and his wife came down Broadway together. A lady crossing the street fell down. The old gentleman rushed to her assistance and helped her in every possible way. When he returned to his wife she shook her fist at him. "It's all right; it's all right," he whispered. "Yes, I know it's all right," she replied hotly. "Here's an unknown woman falls down and you plow across the street to help her, and the other day I fell down stairs and you wanted to know if I was practicing for a circus."—New York World.

An Innovation.

A south Georgia schoolma'am has introduced a new feature in her school. When one of the girls misses a word the boy who spells it gets permission to kiss her. As a result the girls are becoming very poor spellers, while the boys are improving.—Atlanta Constitution.

SPECIAL SALE

Cloaks,
Shawls
AND Blankets

For a short time, at

GERVAIS & GERVAIS,

Robert St., - Crookston, Minn.

SPECIAL CLOAK OPENING.

Friday and Saturday,

NOV. 4 AND 5.

Mr. Jos. Conhaim, representing Jos. Beifield & Co., of Chicago, one of the most complete and most reliable wholesale cloak companies in the United States, will be at the NEW YORK STORE on the above dates and will have for display the largest and best assortment of Cloaks, Jackets and Reefers ever seen in Crookston. He will also have for display an elegant line of Ladies' Fur Goods. Measurements for special garments taken and the delivery of the goods guaranteed in ten days.

The Regular Fall Opening will occur some time next week, the exact date of which will be given later.

NEW YORK STORE,

A. CHABOT, Prop. Cor. Broadway and Robert Streets, CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE FIREMEN'S BALL.

A Large Attendance, and a Good Time Enjoyed at the Firemen's Tenth Annual Ball.

The Crookston fire department is the pride of the city, and every loyal citizen takes an interest in the organization.

A more efficient volunteer company does not exist in any city the size of Crookston, and one principal reason of its efficiency lies in the fact that the department is not broken up into three or four companies, thereby engendering strife and jealousy between the members. But as one organization the boys pull together and the best of feeling prevails among them.

Every year a grand ball is given by the fire department, and everybody looks forward to the firemen's dance as the local event of the season. Everybody buys a ticket whether he attends or not, for each citizen feels it an individual duty to contribute something to the organization. Their annual dance is always a pleasant affair where social reserve is thrown aside and everybody has a good time. The tenth annual ball of the Crookston fire department, given in McKinnon hall on Thursday evening, October 26th, was in every way equal if not better than any similar event in the history of the department.

THE PARADE.

On Thursday afternoon the department turned out in dress parade uniform and marched around the principal streets. The procession was headed by a platoon of police and the Quean City band, and then came the chief—A. A. McKinnon, the pride of the department—in his buggy, followed by the fire laddies marching in two long files. The boys presented a fine appearance and many were the compliments heard all along the line of march. Following the firemen came the hose carts and fire apparatus, drawn by fine looking horses. When the procession arrived at the fire hall, Mayor Anglim delivered an address to the firemen, in which he took occasion to compliment them upon maintaining their splendid organization and in showing such good judgment in their selection of a chief.

C. E. Sawyer, whose duty as judge, it was to present a whip to the driver of the best looking team in the parade, said it was hard to make a choice, but gave it to Henry Castle.

THE BALL.

The ball was all that was expected. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, while trumpets, hose and other paraphernalia were hung up around the room. The hall was crowded with merry dancers, the music was excellent, the calling good, and everybody had a good time. Supper was served in a couple of rooms on the second floor of the building, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all those who had the good fortune to attend the firemen's annual ball.

The Republican Rally.

McKinnon's hall was crowded to its utmost seating capacity on Saturday evening of last week to listen to speeches by Attorney General Moses E. Clapp, our next congressman, Henry Feig, C. L. Smith, editor of the Farmers Tribune of Minneapolis, and W. N. Severance Esq., of Appleton, Minn. At 7:30 the republican flambeau club met at republican headquarters from whence, headed by the band they proceded to the Palace hotel to escort the speakers to the hall. This was the first public appearance of the boys since their caps and uniforms arrived and they made a very fine and imposing appearance. Arriving at the hall the speakers were conducted to the platform through one of the biggest crowds ever gathered in the hall. After music by the band and two rattling campaign songs by Mr. R. C. Jones, C. O. Christianson introduced Atty. Gen'l. Clapp who spoke for an hour and a half. He commenced by feelingly alluding to the sad scenes recently enacted at the White House, paying a high compliment to the intrinsic qualities of Mrs. Harrison as a wife and mother, spoke of the tariff at length and calmly and dispassionately discussed the vital issues of the day. He was frequently interrupted by applause and when he sat down Judge Christianson introduced Hon. Henry Feig, who spoke for only a short time as he was suffering with a severe cold rendering it almost impossible for him to articulate. C. L. Smith was then introduced who paid his compliments to Donnelly and Fish in a very vigorous and forcible manner. He kept the audience in an uproar for an hour or more and at the close of his talk Mr. Christianson introduced W. N. Severance who said that he would only tell a small story as the hour was late. However he did manage to drop a few very valuable pointers before he told his story and sat down at 11 o'clock. At this time the audience was nearly as large as when Gen. Clapp commenced his speech, showing conclusively that republicans are very entertaining talkers or else that people are very much interested in politics from the republican standpoint. We have heard very many favorable comments upon the speeches and are of the opinion that republicanism is not quite dead yet in Polk county the Globe to the contrary notwithstanding.

A People's Party Rally.

A correspondent at St. Hilaire sends us the following account of a people's party rally at that place.

St. Hilaire, October 26—The people's party had a very enthusiastic meeting here to-day. The hall contained nine populists, five democrats and the orator A. O. Taveitmore. Frank Ives was billed to speak but when he saw the crowd he took the train for Crookston.

Evidently people's party enthusiasm must be at a low ebb in St. Hilaire—the home of Harry Ives—when only nine populists turned out to hear the intellectual looking associate editor of the Crookston Tribune. The St. Hilaire people must be willing to grope along in ignorance of the great problems which are stirring the nation, when they let such an opportunity of acquiring information pass by unheeded. They are the victims of neglected opportunity. Mr. Tweitmoe takes rank with such oratorial whirlwinds as Holston, Grundysen et al, and to think that only fourteen people should assemble to listen to the words of wisdom as they dropped from his lips!

WAGES RISING.

The Incontrovertible Evidence Afforded by the Census Reports.

Every indication deserving the notice of intelligent men which has hitherto appeared has pointed unerringly to the fact that the people, especially the working people of this country, were never before so well off as now in the midst of the campaign of calamity waged by the Democratic party. Commissioner Peck's report and the senate report on prices and wages showed this, and they were backed up by the statements of half a dozen other official reports from various states on industrial conditions.

Unfortunately the complete census returns of the progress made since 1880 are not yet available, but the partial reports which have appeared corroborate in every particular the reports from other sources. Most significant are the census figures given out from Washington. They relate to some of the principal industrial centers in the country and tell a story not at all comforting to the free trade Democracy.

It appears that in Chicago average annual wages per capita increased from $436 to $589, or 35.09 per cent., in the census period; in Buffalo average wages increased from $413 to $502, or 21.55 per cent.; in Rochester from $357 to $512, or $43.22 per cent.; in Denver from $535 to $793, or $48.22 per cent.; in Lynn from $470 to $609, or 29.57 per cent. Two cities in the south—the stronghold of American Cobdenism—are considered. Both show a far greater increase than any of the others. Wages in Nashville increased from an average of $274 in 1880 to $449 in 1890, a gain of 63.87 per cent., while Atlanta shows an increase from $242 to $420, or $73.55 per cent., in the yearly earnings per capita of its working people.

A recent census report has shown that in the Democratic city of New York average wages per capita increased more during the census period than in any of the northern or western cities mentioned above. They were $427 in 1880 and $653, or 52.93 per cent. greater, in 1890.

The eminent free trader, Edward Atkinson, in The Forum of last May said

"There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general rate of wages was as high as it is today, nor a period when the workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product."

This statement is borne out by the official figures of the census office and the reports of the different state bureaus of labor statistics.

American workingmen have in the figures here given a fairly accurate gauge of the rate at which their condition has improved and is improving. There is little likelihood that they will stop the process of improvement by their votes on election day. They are not yet tired of progress and prosperity. No free trade! No pauper labor!—New York Press.

Reid's Development as a Speaker.

No American ever advanced more rapidly to the front as a graceful, forcible and effective public speaker than Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Republican candidate for vice president, has done. When nominated he was known only as an excellent writer and occasional after dinner orator. Since then he has delivered perhaps a dozen speeches, beginning with a good one and improving every time, until now no speeches are listened to or read with more pleasure than his. Mr. Reid has fully vindicated the wisdom of his nomination.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Story of Steel Rails.

The story of steel rails is the story of protection. Industrial history of the kind, however, has repeated itself in a score of other lines of production. In 1867 the average price of American steel rails was $166 per ton. In 1891 the average price had fallen to $30 a ton. In other words, $1 will now buy as much steel rail as $5.50 would twenty-five years ago. A Republican protection indeed works industrial miracles.—Norristown (Pa.) Times.

Straight Republican Ticket.

In voting the straight Republican ticket you must put X marks in the exact place where they appear below on this list.

Congressional, Legislative, Judicial and County Ticket.

(To be printed on BLUE paper)

Put an X mark in the space indicated by the index ☞	☞	
Congressman Seventh District—H. E. BOEN—People's Party.		Vote for 1 only
Congressman Seventh District—HENRY FEIG—Republican. —Alliance.	X	
Congressman Seventh District—F. L. HAMPSON—Prohibitionist.		
Congressman Seventh District—W. F. KELSO—Democrat.		
Congressman Seventh District—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—J. D. KNUTESON—People's Party.		Vote for three only
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—B. M. CHESLEY—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—O. E. OLSON—People's Party.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—HALVOR STEENERSON—Republican.	X	
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—LARS E. NORDBY—Republican.	X	
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—PETER RAMSTAD—Republican.	X	
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—AND. THOMPSON—Prohibitionist.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist—H. O. RASK—Prohibitionist.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—JOHN R. McKINNON—Democrat.		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Representative 51st Sen. Dist.—		
Judge 14th Judicial District—IRA B. MILLS—Independent.	X	Vote for one only
Judge 14th Judicial District—FRANK IVES—People's Party.		
Judge 14th Judicial District—		
County Auditor—C. U. WEBSTER—People's Party.		Vote for one only
County Auditor—W. A. LANCTOT—Republican.	X	
County Auditor—J. M. HANSON—Democrat.		
County Auditor—		
County Treasurer—J. T. BEAUDRY—People's Party.		Vote for one only
County Treasurer—LEWIS LOHN—Republican.	X	
County Treasurer—		
Register of Deeds—J. AMUNDSON—People's Party.		Vote for one only
Register of Deeds—NIC NELSON—Repuplican.	X	
Register of Deeds—ADAM ZEH—Democrat.		
Register of Deeds—		
County Attorney—A. R. HOLSTON—People's Party.		Vote for one only
County Attorney—IRA C. RICHARDSON—Republican.	X	
County Attorney—P. G. FALARDEAU—Democrat.		
County Attorney—		
Sheriff—ARNE GRUNDYSEN—People's Party.		Vote for one only
Sheriff—JAS. M. BAIN—Republican.	X	
Sheriff—A. C. SCHMIDT—Democrat.		
Sheriff—		
Judge of Probate—FRANK MONTAGUE—Independent.	X	Vote for one only
Judge of Probate—C. M. BENSON—People's Party.		
Judge of Probate—		
Superintendent of Schools—A. A. LOMMEN—People's Party.		Vote for one only
Superintendent of Schools—V. D. CARRUTH—Republican.	X	
Superintendent of Schools—		
Surveyor—GEO. RALPH—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Surveyor—P. EMARD—Democrat,		
Surveyor—		
Surveyor—		
Court Commissioner—G. H. PALMER—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Court Commissioner—W. H. AVERILL—Democrat.		
Court Commissioner—		
Coroner—GEO. HOLT—Republican.	X	Vote for one only
Coroner—HENRY SHEPARD—Democrat.		
Coroner—		
County Commissioner, 1st District—JOHN E. OPPEGAARD—People.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 1st District—E. D. BARNESS—Republican.	X	
County Commissioner, 1st District—		
County Commissioner, 2d District—ANTON LINDEM—People's Party.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 2d District—T. ERWIN—Republican.	X	
County Commissioner, 2d District—		
County Commissioner, 3d District—CHRIS. HANSON—People's Party.		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 3d District—E. D. CHILDS—Republican.	X	
County Commissioner, 3d District—M. E. KIRSCH—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 3d District—		
County Commissioner, 5th District—ROBT. ANDERSON—People's Party		Vote for one only
County Commissioner, 5th District THOS. NESBIT—Republican	X	
County Commissioner, 5th District—A. C. RHINEHART—Democrat.		
County Commissioner, 5th District—		

Democracy's Aids Are Sly.

But where are the "combines" and "monopolies," foreign and domestic, which have hitherto filled the treasury of the Democracy? Why do they not now come to its relief? Where is the Sugar trust, and where the Standard Oil company? Where is the Foreign Steamship trust, which in 1888 contributed $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, and had a representative on the campaign committee? Where is the huge concern which has just gobbled up the Nova Scotia coal mines? Where is the English Salt trust, the English Chemical union, the Bradford Worsted trust, and last, but not least, the Tin Plate trust of South Wales and Monmouthshire? Why is it that Mr. Whitney cannot persuade these beneficiaries of "tariff reform" to "do something" for the party which promises them legislative favors? Is it because they realize that the Democracy is playing a losing game this year, and that it is foolish to throw good money away in fighting the inevitable?—Boston Journal.

Cleveland's Predicament.

We have pointed out that upon the one great question affecting the welfare of the whole people of the nation—the destruction or maintenance of the protective system—Mr. Cleveland beats no bush. He led his party in its first honestly declared assault upon protection and he is not lagging behind now that the Democratic party has put into its platform a denunciation of the protective tariff as unconstitutional. Upon the other equally pronounced demand of that platform for a repeal of the 10 per cent. tax upon currency for state banks and the consequent overwhelming of the country with bank notes having no common security, the leader of the Democratic party does not speak with similar clearness. It is easy to write phrases about honest money and plenty of it. It would have been braver to have denounced as iniquitous the scheme which the Democrats have chosen to make as their own.—Philadelphia North American.

Democracy's Financial Bulwarks.

It is not charged that President Cleveland was in active personal sympathy with the polygamists in the territories. His removals and appointments in Utah and Idaho were doubtless dictated by the leading members of his party at the west, where it is closely allied with the Mormon church. All the Mormons are Democrats, and outside of the territories the saints have important Democratic affiliations. The Salt Lake Tribune, the Gentile organ, said of a Democratic leader in Nebraska, calling him by name, "He is in the employ of the Mormon church, and has been working in its interest for years." The Standard Oil company in the east and the Mormon church in the west are the chief financial bulwarks of modern Democracy.—Buffalo Express.

Protection a Means, Not an End.

This country has been proudly called the granary of the world. It is destined to be the manufacturing center of the world. As the day of that approaches this economic law of surplus behind the phenomena to which Mr. Carnegie refers will rise to more and more importance. Protection is a means, not an end. Every protectionist looks forward to the day when, in this country, it will no longer be useful or desirable. It is a means of enabling Americans to reach a level where they will be on equal footing with other industrial peoples. But that this means will have sometimes served its end does not justify the opinion that the end has been served already.—Pittsburg Times.

Cleveland and the Veterans.

PROFESSIONS.	PERFORMANCE.
The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. — Cleveland's Letter.	Pension bills vetoed by Cleveland, 524. Pension bills vetoed from Washington to Cleveland, 133. Pension bills vetoed by Harrison, none.

The Republicans' Only Danger.

Danger to the Republican cause reposes in the marvelous prosperity of the country. Business is so prosperous, trade is so good, farm produce is yielding such fair returns, that the business man, the merchant and the farmer may say: "There is no need of our putting ourselves out to vote. Everything is lovely and will continue so if we stay at home." A few Republicans of this kind in every election district of New York state would lose the election to Cleveland, free trade, calamity.—Utica (N.Y.) Herald.

Democracy Means Free Trade.

The fact remains that the Democratic party is fully committed to English free trade; that the great majority of its members have come to believe in it firmly, thanks to Mr. Cleveland's teachings, and that if he is elected and congress is Democratic a free trade bill will be passed by it and signed by him. Therefore no one should be deceived by the present "lightning changes" and metamorphoses of Democratic office seekers on the stump regarding the tariff.—Chicago Tribune.

Never-to-be-hatched Chickens.

The Democrats always carry the whole country and most of the rest of the universe during the months of July and August of a presidential year. They are now engaged in that pleasing task, and the majorities they are figuring out are scarcely limited by the population of the states they are counting on. It is a harmless pastime, this counting never-to-be-hatched chickens, and we wish our Democratic friends much joy.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.

A Reciprocity Picture.

During the year preceding our treaty of reciprocity with Cuba we exported to that island goods worth $11,920,214

The treaty had been in force for a year on the 31st of August last, and under it we had exported to Cuba goods worth $19,684,720

—New York Press.

I've Always Been a Democrat.

I've always been a Democrat,
And been a straight one, too;
I've done a heap of sneakin work
To help the party through.
I've 'tended campaign meetins
And everything about,
But lately, for some reason,
They want to kick me out.

For since I've joined the meetin house
And try hard to do right—
Quit smokin and a-chewin,
And quit a-gittin tight
On beer and pizen whisky
And actin like a beast—
Why, sirs, the party snubs me
From biggest to the least.

I've always been a Democrat,
Because I was, I guess—
I have no other good excuse
For bein one, unless
The sin of father livin still
And those that used to be,
In generations past and gone,
Was visited on me.

I hardly see, though, how it was
Inherited by me—
In substance, Revelations say
As plainly as can be,
"Let the unjust remain unjust,
The filthy, filthy still"—
Unless I have been smuggled through
On "whosoever will."

From observations taken now,
The only thing I see
Is just to pack my telescope
And leave Democracy.
So, since I've joined the meetin house,
The meetin folks may lead,
And as a rule they're goin straight
For Harrison and Reid.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fear Before the Fight.

Testimony differs as to the feeling of the soldier on going into a fight, and the many experiences related by Grand Army men to their always willing listeners show that in their war histories there was no uniformity of either fear or daring. The major of a New Hampshire regiment said: "I always felt timid when the shot began to reach us, but as soon as we got into action I was carried away by excitement. I am not usually a profane man, and I have no recollection of talking roughly to my troops, yet a good many of them have assured me that all through a fight I would swear like—well, like a trooper."

Another man, a colonel, said: "It's all nonsense to say that a man doesn't feel afraid in the beginning of a fight and all through it. Of course he does. He has reason. Sherman said of General Sumner that he was the only man who grew bolder as he grew older, but the only man I ever saw who really seemed to want to fight, and to enjoy it after he was in it, was Custer."—New York Sun.

A Lawn Game.

Tetherball is a new game of English origin which possesses the pronounced advantage of being played in a few feet of lawn or courtyard. A post eight feet high is set up, and to this is attached a cord having at its end a ball. The space of the grounds may influence somewhat the length of the string, which should be, however, not less than eight nor more than ten feet long. The ball is set in rotary motion, and with tennis racquets the two players endeavor in turn to hit it. The game is said to be exciting, and decidedly a warm contest, as the ball proves very elusive.—Exchange.

Libraries, Museums and Methods.

Modern museum methods applied to libraries will result in a vast extension of their general usefulness and availability for the purposes of instruction, and in the modern museums the exhibition of books has become almost as important as the display of the conventional museum specimens.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Truth About Girls.

A small boy in a Brooklyn grammar school has furnished the latest information about girls in a recent composition: "Girls is pretty and afraid of guns. They wear toe rubbers and look at the clouds and say, 'Oh, how perfickly lovely!'"—New York Times.

Of the 218 suicides reported in New York city in one year, shooting was most popular with 77 cases, to 48 by poison, 37 by hanging, 23 by gas, 16 by knife, 10 by drowning, 4 by jumping from a roof and 3 by jumping from a window.

DANGEROUS SCHEME.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS MEANS WILDCAT AND REDDOG CURRENCY.

The Democratic Platform Either Contemplates a Return to the Unsafe State Bank System or Else Was Intended to Deceive Confiding Voters.

Democrats are extremely anxious to have voters believe that Democratic victory would not bring back the era of wildcat and reddog currency. They dodge discussion of the question as far as possible, having found out that no sophistry will induce the people to vote for the abolition of the simple, uniform and absolutely safe national currency now in use. It is the Democratic habit to sneer at the question when it cannot be entirely ignored, as if it were absurd to suppose that the national platform meant anything or that practical business men who are Democrats would ever permit the national currency to be abolished.

This is dishonorable evasion. There are Democrats who are practical and successful business men and extremely practical politicians also who are desperately determined to revive the state bank system. They know the enormous political power which can be exerted through state banks authorized to issue circulating notes. They reason that a safe system can be provided in some states, and particularly their own. They know that the inferior currency which other states are sure to authorize will put those states and the business men of those states far behind in the struggle for commercial advantage and profit. For the incalculable losses and infinite trouble to which the people would be subjected by having more than forty different kinds of paper in circulation instead of only one these Democrats care nothing in comparison with the partisan and personal advantages sought.

Many influential Democrats are openly arguing for the adoption of the state bank system, pretending to believe that it would be safe everywhere, though they must know perfectly well that in most of the states it would result—just as it did in old Democratic times—in the authorization of political banks of issue by the hundred without any real security for the people. They caused the adoption of the plank in the Democratic platform which deliberately proposes the repeal of the prohibitory tax on state bank circulation. The platform was scrutinized with the greatest care by some of the shrewdest friends of Mr. Cleveland, who were every hour in telegraphic communication with him. That plank would never have been permitted to be reported or adopted if these managers on behalf of Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Cleveland himself, had not been willing to take the responsibility of the change proposed.

It is simply an insult to these gentlemen to suggest that they suffered a pledge to be given in the platform which they and the candidate they represent never intended to carry out. If they believed the change impracticable, dangerous or wrong, and yet without objection allowed the platform to go as it stands, they conspired with Mr. Cleveland to cheat the voters. The only other alternative is to suppose that they calculated upon evading the issue successfully in eastern states and in commercial centers, and carrying the country on other issues, and believed that the party could then secure through the state banks political power enough to defy public indignation after the change had been made. Nor can any man tell how great a political power the monopoly of note issuing would possess if transferred from nonpartisan national hands to the hands of partisans in control of state government.

The people do not want to abolish a simple, uniform and safe national currency; the Democratic managers are quite aware of that. Experience has proved and all the people know that the management of the banking system under the national government has been absolutely free from partisan bias. When it is urged that the national bank system must go down, the people answer, with Senator Sherman, "that we can prevent if we see fit by providing that national banks may issue notes upon other securities than government bonds."

But the provision ought to be by the national government the same for all the states, so that the notes of all the banks shall have the same security, and all the banks shall have the same national supervision and the same absolutely nonpartisan control. It is not safe for the business men of the country to take it for granted that this part of the Democratic platform means nothing and threatens no evil. The only security they can have against the threatened revolution in the currency is by the defeat of the Democratic party, and the election of a president who is publicly committed to resist such a change.—New York Tribune.

The Triumph of Reciprocity.

In the case of reciprocity, as in that of free sugar, we must take the McKinley act as a whole. Whatever may be objected to some of the duties imposed, it must be remembered that this same act gave us reciprocity—an arrangement which, notwithstanding the sneers and the clamors of its enemies, has increased the trade, the wealth, the importance, the commercial standing of the United States in a ratio hitherto unknown. The triumph of reciprocity will not be forgotten by the people in their judgment upon the work of a Republican administration.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Happy When American Enterprise Fails.

The American free trader is untruthful despite of every noble impulse urging him to tell the truth, for the truth reveals a condition of affairs that is beneficial to his country. But noble impulse does not seem to affect him. He is happy only when an American enterprise fails, and proud only when some foreign country gains an advantage over this republic.—Bangor (Me.) Whig and Courier.

CAMPAIGN VERSES.

Some of the Best Efforts of the Campaign Versifiers.

Harrison is right, we know;
Every action proves him so;
Through another term he'll show
That protection still will go,
And free trade is far too slow
To answer Yankee Doodle, oh.
Peck serves out a dish of crow,
England gets another blow.

CHORUS.

Grover is in dismay;
Grover will lose the day.
He has been beat before,
Now he'll be beaten more;
For Ben, who beat him then,
Will do it soon again;
For while he grows each day,
Poor Grover fades away.

Dictionary miscreant,
On deluding voters bent,
To the world a letter sent
(Stilted nonsense prevalent).
But his gas is poorly spent,
Every schoolboy knows he meant
To deceive the ignorant,
And he can't be president.

Dear "Old Glory" on the height,
With its constellation bright,
Cheers the toiler with delight—
Grover's left, for we are right.
Union is the word of might,
And protection wins the fight,
Relegating out of sight
Error into darkest night.

None e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law;
What the nation gained by war
Will be sacred evermore.
Every man from shore to shore
Shall vote once, but vote no more;
Then it's counted in the store
Which chooses Darling Ben.
—New York Recorder.

Campaign Song.

[Air—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."]

We're all in line for Uncle Ben,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll knock old Grover out again,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll knock him out as sure as fate;
We'll give him a dose of eighty-eight,
And we'll all shout for Harrison
As we go marching by.

CHORUS.

And we'll all shout for Harrison
As we go marching by.

The drafted man got left before,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll leave him out for four years more,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll leave him out; he'll never suit;
We don't want him or his substitute;
And we'll all shout for Harrison
As we go marching by.

Harrison is brave and true,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
He's fit for me, he's fit for you,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
He's fit for all; no doubt of that,
He's fit to wear his grandpa's hat,
And we'll all shout for Harrison
As we go marching by.

The people seem to have agreed,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
To vote for Harrison and Reid,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
To vote for reciprocity,
Protection and the G. O. P.,
And we'll all shout for Harrison
As we go marching by.
—New York Press.

Ben Am Gwine Away to Stay.

Oh, sing dat tune we sung befo'
Ben am gwine to stay;
In the White House pa'lor fo' years mo'
Ben am gwine to stay;
He hang 'im hat upon de peg,
Ben am gwine to stay;
He light 'im pipe and he cross 'im leg,
An Ben am gwine to stay.
G'way dar, Grover.
Keep off'n de grass, sah?
Skip along home, now,
Ben am gwine to stay.

De na'bors hens done stole de co'n,
Ben am gwine to stay;
Says he, "I'll stop that suah's yo' bo'n,"
Ben am gwine to stay;
He barred 'em out so dey couldn't come,
Ben am gwine to stay;
An 'is chickens took de premi-yum,
Ben am gwine to stay.
Heah, you, Adlai,
Whar dat rabbit hoof?
No good anyhow,
Ben am gwine to stay,

He pay 'im bills in honest cash,
Ben am gwine to stay;
No wildcat stuff or state bank trash,
Ben am gwine to stay;
His papah money go' at sight,
Ben am gwine to stay;
'N dey take 'is coin 'idout no bite,
Ben is gwine to stay.
Say, you, 'Si Quincy,
Want any mo' 'stistics?
Got 'em by de Peck, sah;
Ben am gwine to stay.

He load 'im gun an he look aroun,
Ben am gwine to stay;
An de chilly coon say, "I'll cum down,"
Ben am gwine to stay;
He put he foot down mighty flat,
Ben am gwine to stay;
Da's no white fedder in 'im "gran'fadder's hat,"
Ben am gwine to stay.
Hi, Boss Harrity!
Scoop dem rainbows.
Grover anxyus,
Ben am gwine to stay.

He fit in de wa' fo' he had de san,
Ben am gwine to stay;
He didn't sen a boughten man,
Ben am gwine to stay;
He lift 'im hat to de boys in blue,
Ben am gwine to stay;
Don't veto 'im bill and kick 'im, too,
Ben am gwine to stay.
Wha' you, Don Dick'son?
Cum out'n dem whiskers,
Yo' gittin musty,
Ben am gwine to stay.

De nation want 'im, sur as fate,
Ben am gwine to stay;
Wid 'is han on de helm ob de ship ob state,
Ben am gwine to stay;
While Grover 'n Adlai, sad and so',
Dey am gwine to stay—
'N fish for gudjuns fo' yeahs mo'
Down at Buzzard's Bay.
Drat dat platfo'm,
Drat dat Peck,
Drat dat rabbit hoof,
Ben am gwine to stay.
—Buffalo News.

Democracy's Appeal.

Why don't you fall in line,
David Hill?
For you we yearn and pine,
Hoping still;
You sulk and mope and pout
Till the party's most worn out
With anxiety and doubt,
David Hill.

This agony must end,
David Hill;
Make your own terms and send
In your bill.
We'll honor all your checks—
But say, David, do not vex
Us with any more hard Pecks,
David Hill.
—Kansas City Journal.

Republicans Welcome the Tariff Issue.

The fact that Governor McKinley has 200 invitations to speak during the campaign does not show that the Republicans are afraid of the tariff issue. On the contrary, they want that issue kept right at the front. Under that sign they will conquer.—Baltimore American.

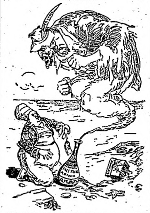
Union Veterans, Attention.

In his letter of acceptance Grover Cleveland makes a bid for the soldier vote by devoting a paragraph of hypocritical praise to the men who saved the nation in the hour of danger. The veterans know Mr. Cleveland. They know Benjamin Harrison. No amount of flattery by the Democratic candidate or of falsification by his party organs can obliterate the record. The Press herewith presents the first absolutely accurate statement published showing the facts in regard to the treatment of the Union veterans by Mr. Cleveland and President Harrison.

During his four years of office Mr. Cleveland signed 1,246 pension bills and vetoed 524. Up to the present time Benjamin Harrison has signed 1,576 special pension bills and vetoed none.

Veterans of the Union, which will you support, the politician who sent a substitute to the front and as president took a malignant pleasure in adding to his pension vetoes every sneer of which his clumsy wit was capable, or the loyal comrade who shared your perils with you, and whose pen has gladly signed every bill to relieve your needs that has come before him?—New York Press.

Uncorked.



The "Arabian Nights" improved: The fisherman of Buzzard's bay uncorks a vagrant bottle found upon the beach, and thereby liberates a demon which he vainly implores to return to the vessel.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

Where Powderly Stands.

Mr. Powderly may not be in full accord and sympathy with the Republican party, but he certainly leaves little room to doubt that as between the two old parties he recognizes in the general policy and purposes of the Republican party more to commend than in the Democratic party. Mr. Powderly has at least the courage of his convictions, and is always able to give reasons for whatever position he takes. Two years ago he gave his support to Pattison, and without doubt contributed more to his election than any half dozen out and out Democratic leaders. He gave his reasons for supporting Pattison. He is not with the Democrats this year.—Scranton (Pa.) Republican.

A Terrific Brain Clout.

Mr. Powderly has brains and intelligence enough to know that the policy of the Democratic party is inimical to the interests of the laboring man, and he says so in no uncertain language. His condemnation of free trade and other heretical doctrines of the Democratic party will be heard from in wage earning centers, and its effect upon organized labor in America will doubtless be great. It was a bad thing for the Democratic national committee to stir up Mr. Powderly in this matter, and it has received a brain clout from which it will not speedily recover.—Harrisburg Call.

They Will Be Repudiated Again.

The same men and the same party that in 1877 declared that ruin would follow the resumption of specie payments if made at the time it was carried into effect by the Republicans and who urged the abolition of national banks and the issue of unlimited greenbacks are now advocating free trade and wildcat banking as essential to the welfare of the people. They are no wiser now than they were then, no honester now than they were then, and the people now as then will repudiate them and their mischievous policies at the ballot box.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

What Does Stevenson Mean Anyway?

Candidate Stevenson announces that he is fully in accord with the principles contained in ex-President Cleveland's letter of acceptance. This declaration does not require much bravery on Mr. Stevenson's part, as it really commits him to nothing in particular. The closest perusal of Mr. Cleveland's letter will fail to show whether Mr. Stevenson has pledged himself to protection or to a tariff for revenue only, or whether he must be for or against the repeal of the state bank tax.—Boston Advertiser.

A Malicious Trick of Expression.

When Senator Hill declaims against the protection of "private" industries he means American industries—all of which are "private." This little malicious trick of expression will not fool anybody. The question is whether the tariff shall be adjusted in favor of home or foreign industries. Republicans prefer the former—Democrats the latter. The voters of the United States must indicate which they prefer on the 8th of next November.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.

An "Annual Wage" Picture.

The average annual wages of the industrial workers at Lynn in 1880 was $479

In 1890 the average wages paid in Lynn was $609

This is one of the reasons why the electoral vote of Massachusetts will be Republican.—New York Press.

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Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Augus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halvor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grand Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcau,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filbau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village.	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:26 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2:1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m

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For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p. m

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MILLIONS IN ASHES

A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION AT MILWAUKEE.

Twenty Blocks in the Southeastern Portion of the City a Mass of Ruins—Five Lives Lost and Seven Millions of Property Destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Morning broke on a scene of desolation such as the Cream City has never before witnessed during its corporate existence. Twenty blocks, twelve hours before covered with magnificent buildings devoted to manufacture, trade and commerce, were a mass of smouldering ruins, and where 600 residences, the homes of 8,000 people stood, there was nothing save piles of blackened bricks and smoking rafters. The loss in money will probably not exceed $7,000,000, on which there is about $2,500,000 insurance; but the collateral damages, the immense shock to business, and the inconvenience and positive suffering entailed upon residents and business men cannot be computed. Every effort will be made, however, to relieve distress, and even while the conflagration was at its height, Mr. P. Bacon, president of the chamber of commerce, issued a call for a meeting of citizens of Milwaukee at the chamber of commerce at 9 o'clock a. m., to take measures for the relief of people left homeless and destitute by the fire. The call was not addressed to the members of the chamber of commerce only, but to all citizens who are ready to join in this work of imminent necessity. Hundreds of families are left shelterless and with nothing but the clothing worn when they fled from the swift pursuit of the devastating flames. Immediate measures for their relief must be adopted and the meeting showed an attendance and a spirit worthy of the city. Prompt and generous action was demanded to prevent great numbers of worthy people from suffering for lack of food and shelter.

The Germania society also held a meeting and decided to turn over all the money received at its fair next week to the citizens' committee to be used for the benefit of the fire sufferers.

Half the Third Ward Gone.

Mayor Somers said: "At least one-dalf of the Third ward is burned away, and I think that fully three thousand people are homeless. The loss cannot be estimated. We are especially thankful to the cities of Chicago, Kenosha, Racine and Oshkosh for their prompt aid in sending fire apparatus. The citizens have organized a relief committee."

The history of the fire, great as it was, may be briefly recounted as follows:

There were several alarms during the afternoon for fires, all of them the result of the heavy gale of wind that sprang up shortly before noon and increased until at 8 o'clock it reached a velocity of about fifty miles per hour. Between 5 and 6 o'clock there were five alarms, and the fire department, including the fire tug, was called in various parts of the city, when shortly before 6 o'clock an alarm was sent in from the box at the corner of Detroit and East Water streets. It was for a fire in the Union Oil Company's store at 275 East Water street, situated on the west side of the street about midway between Detroit and Buffalo streets, the rear of store being on the river. The fire originated from an explosion of something in the cellar. Fed by the inflammable stock it soon spread through the three upper floors. It was ten minutes before the first fire engine coming from a smaller fire some distance away, had reached the scene, and by that time the entire building was in flames. From this point the flames spread until the lower part of the Third ward was burned over, causing a loss of nearly $7,000,000. The insurance is estimated at $2,500,000. At least three thousand people are homeless.

At 2:40 a. m. it was announced that the fire was under control, having burned over about twenty squares, destroying about sixty stores and factories and about five hundred residences.

Loss of Life Very Small.

Notwithstanding the marvelous rapidity with which the fire spread and the numerous fall of brick walls the injuries and loss of life were surprisingly small, and it is believed that not more than four or five persons lost their lives, although the removal of the debris may disclose other victims. Those known to be killed are: Henry Pruddenbuck and Charles Stahr, firemen; Mrs. Callahan, a widow, and an unknown woman, who was suffocated by smoke. There are many persons at the emergency hospital. Two of these are seriously injured and may die.

Like the Chicago Fire.

Those who saw the Chicago fire can realize what Milwaukee has suffered. It was the same thing on a smaller scale. The cold wind was furious, and before a building had been half burned it would totter and fall, a cloud of burning brands and sparks going high above the smoke to show where it had fallen. The great flames would reach out a hundred feet or more, envelop a building for an instant and be blown another way by the wind. But a building once touched by the flame would need no further urging, but would flash up in flames, which in turn would leap and ignite the next building. And so the fire swept on, devouring everything.

Moving Goods of No Avail.

There was so much warning for everyone that efforts were made in many places to save articles that could not possibly be moved a hundred yards. There were a lot of threshing machines lined up on Menominee street, for instance, and their removal only saved them from the flames an hour or two. Wagons loaded with furniture, stoves, bedding, clothing and various household articles, filled the streets and invariably the horses were headed one way. The drivers had no particular destination, they simply wanted to get out of reach of the flames as soon as possible. Every available truck, express and delivery wagon was called into requisition. Occasionally a large load of household goods would be seen moving at a lively rate, propelled by man power instead of horses. Everybody who was in the vicinity seemed anxious to assist those in distress, and if the flames had not spread so rapidly, much of the household goods along the north line of the fire would have been saved by the willing workers. In spite of all efforts toward saving property, however, many lost everything except the clothes on their backs, and the efforts of the charitable will be devoted to relieving those whom the fire has rendered homeless and destitute.

Militia Called Out.

Measures have been taken to stop the depredations of thieves who always hunt the scene of fires. The militia are patrolling the district. Fifty members of the Milwaukee Light Battery responded promptly to the call for assistance. Nearly as many more from the Light Horse squadron, and enough of infantry to make up a total of 150 men, are on duty. If it is found necessary Governor Peck will order out additional troops. The city police are also to be kept on duty night and day, and altogether the police arrangements are excellent. The work of clearing away debris preparatory to rebuilding, will be commenced at once. Already many property owners are looking over the ruins, and as soon as the bricks have cooled sufficiently to be handled hundreds of laborers will be set to work removing the rubbish, and within a few days new buildings will be rising from the ruins.

Owe a Debt of Gratitude.

Several hundred homeless Third ward people owe a deep debt of gratitude to Manager A. L. Chase, of the Plankington house. When he learned of the dire distress among them he circulated about in the suffering throngs and offered the free hospitality of his hostlery to alleviate their wants. There were 100 disengaged rooms in the Plankington house, and in these were quartered more than two hundred of the homelesss ones. Not content with such a noble act of charity, Mr. Chase and Chief Clerk Walsh directed a corps of assistants in furnishing the police and fire department force with hot coffee and food.

AID FOR SUFFERERS.

Money Coming in Rapidly for the Benefit of Fire Victims.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—People from all parts of the city, from neighboring towns and even from places some distance away crowded around the scene of Friday night's fire during the day and looked at the clouds of smoke and steam which covered the sites of the buildings. The work of relieving the sufferers whose household property was destroyed is still going on. The relief committee has its quarters in the Third ward school house close to the edge of the burned district, and there clothing and food and meal tickets are being given away to those in need. Money is being raised on all sides. Already about $80,000 has been secured. On Sunday collections were taken up in all churches for the benefit of the destitute and a considerable sum was netted.

A HUNDRED DEAD.

An Achor Line Steamer Wrecked Off the Coast of Portugal.

LISBON, Oct. 29.—The Anchor line steamship Roumania went ashore early Thursday morning at the mouth of the Arnoya near Penche, and 113 of the 122 persons on board were lost. The Roumania left Liverpool last Sunday for Bombay. She carried 55 passengers, a crew of 67 men and a full cargo of valuable merchandise. She experienced heavy weather early on Monday morning. On Tuesday she ran into a furious storm. All her passengers were ordered below and were not allowed on deck again until Wednesday noon. After a few hours of clear sailing the Roumania ran into a thick fog in about 42 degrees north latitude. She proceeded at half speed and was supposed well out from the coast but another storm came on after several hours in the fog. When the storm struck her the Roumania was but a few miles from shore. The ship made but little progress and the captain was unable to keep her bow to the wind. She went on the rocks almost without warning for up to the last few minutes the ship's officers did not realize their peril. Heavy seas broke over the decks and many of the passengers who ran on deck in a panic were

Swept Overboard and Drowned.

A lifeboat was cut away and an attempt was made to lower, but the boat was swamped by the waves. For two hours further attempts were abandoned. The storm abated and another boat was lowered. This boat was loaded with passengers. A hundred yards from the ship it capsized and all were drowned. Two boats were started out from the shore, but put back, as the men were convinced that they could not live in such a heavy sea. Another boat was lowered from the Roumania, but when half lowered was dashed against the ship sides and capsized. Thirteen persons who had descended to her were drowned. Meantime wave after wave had broken over the Roumania, smashing her decks and carrying away her smokestacks and masts and sweeping away many of the passengers and seamen. Those still left decided to wait until the storm abated further before attempting to get ashore. After an hour of suspense the seven men and two women who had remained on board lowered the last boat. The storm had subsided, and although obliged to ride through a heavy surf they reached shore in safety. The two women were the only passengers saved. Captain Young is reported to be among the lost.

EARTH TO EARTH.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE REMAINS OF MRS. HARRISON.

Those at the White House and at Indianapolis Are Simple But Impressive. Business in the Latter City Suspended. Interment at Crown Hill Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The funeral services at the White House this morning were severely simple and quite brief. They began promptly at 10 o'clock and continued not longer than twenty minutes. Rev. Mr. Hamlin opened the services by a recitation of a few verses of the scriptures adapted to the occasion, closing with a short invocation. Rev. Dr. Bartlett then read the scripture lesson, following which the boys' choir of St. John's Episcopal church sang, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say Come Unto Me and Rest." Dr. Hamlin offered a closing prayer and as those present were leaving the room, the choir rendered Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead Kindly Light." The floral emblems were numerous and beautiful.

RETURNED TO EARTH.

Remains of Mrs. Harrison Laid in Their Last Resting Place at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Harrison's remains have been laid at rest in Crown Hill cemetery. The services in the church and at the grave were brief and without display. Business was practically suspended by order of the mayor and the city was in mourning garb for its favorite daughter. Its business streets, bright but a few days since with decorations in honor of the discoverer of the continent, mutely told of the general sorrow. Flags were displayed at half mast from roof and window, and for block after block there was hardly a building that was not draped to a more or less elaborate extent. Some of the biggest structures had streamers of black and white reaching from roof to sidewalk, or stretched across from window to window on every story. On other streets goods had been removed from the show windows and displaced by mourning emblems and devices of various kinds, while mourning rosettes were displayed on many of the residences along the route of the funeral procession to the cemetery.

Arrival of the Train.

On the arrival of the funeral train the casket was borne to the church and after the funeral party was conducted to carriages the cortege moved by way of Illinois avenue and thence on Pennsylvania avenue to the church. A message from Washington had been received intimating that it was the president's desire that the arrangements be so changed as to dispense with the soldiers from the United States arsenal who had been selected to act as active pall bearers. The request was due to the wish of the president to avoid anything savoring of display or ostentation and the honorary pall bearers who had been selected were notified of the change and attended in active capacity. They were as follows: Judge W. A. Woods, Thomas R. Sharpe, W. P. Fishback, Moses G. McLain, Dr. H. R. Allen, John B. Elam, Hugh Hanna, E. B. Martindale, General Lew Wallace of Crawfordsville, Hon. W. E. Niblack of Vincennes, John R. Elder, Theodore P. Haugey.

At the Church.

About one-third of the seating capacity of the church had been reserved for the immediate family, relatives and friends and those of the general public who were first on the ground were then admitted until every seat was occupied. An exception to this rule was made in behalf of about sixty members of General Harrison's old regiment, the Seventieth, and they were given seats in the south aisle. The total seating capacity of the church is only about 800, so only a comparative few of the thousands who were anxious to participate in the exercises were able to gain admittance. The church presented a somber and yet handsome appearance as the cortege passed through its doors. The front of the big organ behind the pulpit platform had been entirely hidden with folds of drapery festooned in black and white, while above were three shields similarly festooned and so arranged as to typify a burst of sunlight, the entire effect being extremely striking. Wide drapings of black ran the entire length of the edifice over the stained glass windows and were relieved at each panel with monster rosettes of white. Two American flags were draped over the front of the gallery and beneath which the procession passed on entering the church. The ten side lights were festooned in black and white and smilax, while from each depended a cluster of carnations, roses and palm leaves. Back of the pulpit and surrounding the organ a profusion of plants, palms and flowers in bloom filled the air with fragrance.

The Services.

In accordance with the president's wishes the services over the remains were very simple. When the cortege reached the front of the church the casket was placed near the pastor's table and at its head stood a vase filled with Jessica chrysanthemums, eight feet in height. Services were commenced by the rendering of Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," by the choir, and Rev. Mr. Haynes, Mrs. Harrison's pastor during the latter years of her residence in this city, delivered a short invocation. A selection of scripture was then read and the pastor made a brief address, paying a tribute to the Christian life of the deceased.

The mourners were led in prayer by Rev. Dr. Hyde, of the Congregational church, and after the rendition of the hymn commencing, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," Dr. Haynes pronounced the benediction. At the grave a short passage of scripture was read and a prayer was offered as the casket was lowered into the vault.

The funeral procession was headed by a detachment of police, then came carriages containing the officiating divines and pall bearers. The hearse followed and directly behind it were the president and the immediate relatives, followed by the members of the cabinet and their ladies. After these followed Governor Chase and the state officials, the ladies' board of the orphans' home, the members of the state supreme court, intimate lady friends and carriages in general. All traffic was suspended on the thoroughfares over which the cortege passed.

PASSED A BILL.

Wisconsin Legislature Makes Another Apportionment Law.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 27.—The apportionment bill as adopted by the Democratic caucus, with a single exception, passed both houses during the afternoon, all Democrats voting for it excepting Senator Jerger and Assemblyman Brown. The single exception is the case of Fond du Lac county where the Republican arrangement prevailed. In both houses Republicans offered every objection possible, submitting a score of amendments and making as many speeches. The bill got through the upper house by the narrow majority of 16 to 15.

In the house the Republicans were reinforced in their opposition by Neal Brown, one of the Democratic leaders, and at the present time a nominee for the state senate. He thought the assembly bill contrary to the constitution. Generally he endorsed the bill, but a few sections he thought inequal in division. Senator Jerger fought against the Eau Claire division, he representing that district. The Republicans will probably not attempt to bring this apportionment act into court.

NOT FINALLY SETTLED.

The Matter of Sunday Closing of the World's Fair to Be Reopened.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—At their next meeting the directors of the world's fair will probably declare that the exposition must be kept open on Sunday and formally inaugurate the campaign which is expected to end in the repeal by congress of the Sunday clause put in the appropriation bill. As the case now stands both national and local boards are on record as committed to Sunday closing. The Chicago directors months ago accepted the $2,500,000 appropriation with the closing clause attached and last week the national commission voted that the exposition should be locked on Sunday. In neither case, however, can it be said that the action taken was final or that it fairly represented the sentiment of either board. It is likely that an address will soon be issued and given the widest possible circulation. It will take the form of an appeal to laboring men and other organized bodies asking them to express their sentiments to congressmen and senators.

FATAL FLAMES.

Five Perish in a Burning Dwelling Near Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Nov. 1.—The residence of George Cage, one mile southwest of this city, was burned at 4 o'clock a. m. John Cage inhaled the flames and will die. Mrs. John Cage and a child 6 months old, perished also. Two children of George Case, aged 2 years and 5 days, respectively, also perished.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Two Men Killed and Another Fatally Injured in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 1.—Two men were killed and another will die as the result of a collision of a train with a car on the Omaha road near Sigley. The names of the dead and injured men are unknown.

Quarantine Raised.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The secretary of state has been informed by a cablegram from the United States minister at Rio Janerio that the Brazilian government has raised the quarantine on vessels sailing after the 20th of October.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock

SOUTH ST. PAUL. Oct. 31 1892.

HOGS—Not enough received to make a market.

CATTLE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.00@3.40; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.15@2.35; good cows, $1.60@2.00; common to fair cows, 50c@1.50; light veal calves, $3.00@4.25; heavy calves $1.40@2.75; stockers, $1.40@2.15; feeders, $1.60@2.50; bulls, $1.00@1.70.

SHEEP—Market seady. Muttons, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50.

Receipts: Hogs, 50; cattle, 300.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31, 1892.

WHEAT—Close—May opening, 73¾c; highest, 74⅛c; lowest, 73⅝@73⅛c; closing 73⅝c; December opening, 67⅞c; highest, 68c; lowest, 66⅝c; closing, 67¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 northern, 67½c; No. 2 northern, 64@65c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Oct. 31, 1892.

CATTLE—Firm for choice, poor to medium grades weak.

HOGS—Market firm. Heavy, $5.85@5.65; mixed and medium, $5.35@5.60; light, $5.25@5.60.

SHEEP—Firm.

Receipts: Cattle, 20,000; hogs, 32,000; sheep, 7,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—December 72c; January, 72⅝c; May 78c.

CORN—November, 41¼c; December, 41½c; May 45⅝c.

OATS—May, 34¾c.

PORK—November, $11.85; January, $13.15.

LARD—January $7.45.

SHORT RIBS—January, $6.70.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, 70½c; December, 72⅝c; May, 78@78⅛c.

CORN—October, 41⅞c; November, 42c; December, 41¾c; May, 46c.

OATS—October, 29½c; November, 29½c; December, 30⅝c; May 35⅛c.

PORK—October, $11.50; November, $11.50; January, $13.82½.

LARD—October, $8.35; November, $7.70; January, $7.30; May, 7.87½.

SHORT RIBS—October, $12.00; January, $6.57½.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
SPECIAL NOTICE
Complying with general request,
BEECHAM'S PILLS
will in future for the United States be covered with
A Tasteless and Soluble Coating,
completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.
Price 25 cents a Box.
New York Depot 365 Canal Street.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE
The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

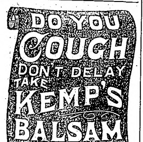
Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.
Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.,
131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Cook's Cotton Root
COMPOUND.
A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute,* or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.
Address Pond Lily Company,
No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold at Crookston by A. C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE
All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for a free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

E. D. SCHREADER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Horse Dentistry a Specialty.
All Calls receive Prompt Attention.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

WANTED SALESMEN.
Local and Traveling
to represent our well known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name.
WORK ALL THE YEAR. $100 per month to the right man. Apply quick, stating age.
L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
(This house is responsible.) St. Paul, Minn.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block} CROOKSTON, MINN.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

W. A. ROBERTSON.
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist,
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,
☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

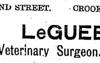
M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

FRANK IVES, Notary Public and U S, Com'sr
D. E. HATLESTAD, District Court Commissioner
IVES & HATLESTAD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.
Will practice in all the courts and before the U S. Land Office at Crookston and Washington. Pensions and Soldiers' Claims and Patents carefully and promptly adjusted.
We loan money on improved farms and city property and have facilities for placing large loans at low rate of interest. We give special attention to collection and all commercial business pertaining to our profession.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

KOPS BRO'S
105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA
PIANOS, ORGANS



WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON. - - MINN

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Buy your diamonds of Tom Morris.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

If you want fresh groceries, go to A. Sture's.

See Saake before you order your holiday jewelry.

S. C. Bagley, the timber contractor of Fosston, was in the city Tuesday.

I. U. Jennings keeps every variety of furniture and guarantees to undersell them all.

J. T. Knight, the enthusiastic boomer of Red Lake Falls was in the city chatting with friends last week.

C. Hendrickson, of Grafton, N. D., who is president of the Scandia-American of Crookston, was in the city Monday.

The flambeau club has an invitation to go to Fertile on Friday evening of this week and intends to go if possible to arrange it.

For rent—the front or rear room in the public reading room building. Suitable improvements will be made according to the business going into it.

Tom Morris' holiday stock of jewelry, silverware, watches etc., is beginning to arrive. A larger and more complete stock than ever before brought to Crookston. He invites a call.

Prof. Casey and W. C. Davis, superintendent and principal of the Red Lake Falls schools came to the city last Friday. Mr. Davis is a comparatively new man in Polk county but the JOURNAL learns that he is a good one.

Mr. James H. Lee, father of Walter C. Lee, who has managed the Lee & Herrick mill property since the distressing times of last spring, will leave soon for his home in Buffalo N. Y. Mr. Lee has made many warm friends while here.

D. S. Harwitz, the genial agent of Kopps Bros., of Grand Forks, was on the streets Tuesday morning, wearing a seven by nine smile, and when asked why he was feeling so good said he "had sold a piano this morning and it isn't 10 o'clock yet."

W. F. Bugg received a box of fine cigars from Leslie McDonald one day last week. That the cigars were good ones we are prepared to vouch and we are thinking some of taking a trip to Tacoma in hopes that he might invite us to try another one.

Frank Montague has announced himself as an independent candidate for judge of probate and Judge Montague the republican candidate and P. J. Russell the democratic nominee have withdrawn. Frank, if he should be elected would be a model judge of probate as he is an A 1 business man.

A. Chabot has found his new quarters inadequate to accommodate his immense stock, and has secured a store in the Fournet block, between O'Brien's hardware store and Mercil's grocery store, and has it filled with clothing, gents. furnishings, gents boots and shoes, trunks, valises, etc. O. Mercil Jr., will have charge of this department.

Judge Ira. B. Mills spent the Sabbath in the city on his way home from a trip north through Kittson and Marshall counties. The judge, when asked what his prospects for election were, good naturedly replied that he was very much too busy to make a regular canvass but said "If I can rely upon what men tell me and what they write me, and I have no reason to doubt their words, I should think that I have a very good fighting chance. I have a great many good friends among the farmers who assure me of their good will and say they will support me." Judge Mills has made an excellent judge and if a faithful guardianship over the interests of the people deserves endorsement he deserves to be reelected and the JOURNAL expects to see him elected.

Postmaster Dawley estimates that by March 31, 1893, Crookston will have free delivery of mails, with three or four carriers and the service will be complete in every respect. A postoffice must do $10,000 worth of business per year in order to secure free delivery, and Mr. Dawley figures that if business continues for the next four months as it has for the past eight months, the receipts of this office will amount to more than $10,000. The business of the office for the year ending March 30th, 1892, was $8,250 so that there would have to be an increase of $1,750 this year in order to reach the $10,000 limit. During the past eight months the receipts have increased $1400 over the receipts for the same period last year leaving but $350 to be made up in the next four months, and it is only necessary for the volume of business to continue as it has to make the receipts for the year ending March 30th, 1893, more than $10,000 and thus secure free delivery.

Fur trimmed jackets at A. Sture's, only $6.50.

New furniture constantly arriving at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

Chas. Ward of the Ada Index was in the city last week calling on friends.

Girl wanted for general housework. Apply at Wm. Beck's in Loring's addition. [29-30]

W. R. Spears, Geo. B. Read and Jno P. Burkhard passed through the city Tuesday on their way east.

Saake wants your trade in jewelry or in anything in his line and will make it an object for you to call on him.

Henry Burkhardt, who has been very ill with typhoid fever is reported out of danger and doing nicely.

A. Kaiser, of the bank of Fosston, was in the city Thursday and attended the firemen's dance in the evening.

A. C. Rhinehart and M. Wolf came down from the reservation Thursday and left for East Grand Forks Thursday morning.

Herb Mason returned on Tuesday morning and very soon holiday goods will begin to appear. Inquire for his bouquet button.

When you want a good photograph of yourself, go to P. E. Lynne's new gallery in the Anderson-Olson block—second floor.

Knute Nelson will hold three meetings in Polk county—Fertile Nov. 4, at 8 p. m.; McIntosh Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock noon; and Crookston. Nov. 5th, at 8 p. m.

C. H. Saake is constantly adding to his stock of jewelry such things as are needed and is prepared to show the finest stock he ever had. He invites a call.

Grand closing out sale of jewelry watches, clocks and silverware at A. D. Morris store on Robert street. Remember, anything you want in jewelry you can get at a bargain.

Some of the best singers in our city are preparing themselves to assist in the concert to be given next Monday evening under the auspices of the ladies of the Congregational church.

Fred Rauch Sundayed in Barnesville and arrived home just in time to help at the big fire. Fred asked us not to tell why he went to Barnesville so we will not—moreover we don't know for sure./

R. E. Netzer sends us a picture of his candidate for governor (of Washington) which picture looks so much like D. W. Lawler that we have been accused by some of disloyalty to the republican ticket.

Fontaine & Anglim open to-day an exceptionally exclusive assortment of ladies and children's cloaks, novelties in styles and patterns, which they would be pleased to have you see and make a selection while the agent is here. Measures taken for special orders.

If you need anything in the line of watches, clocks, silverware or jewelry of any kinds, call on A. D. Morris' at his jewelry store and take advantage of his great closing out sale. They go without regard to cost to close out. It will pay you to bear this in mind and call.

The responses to our statements have not been quite as many as we desired and we trust that our friends will bear in mind that we do not wish to make them trouble but we are compelled to know what each can do for us this fall. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

The ladies of the Gentilly parish will give a grand dinner for the benefit of the church, at Gentilly, Sunday, November 6th, 1892. Dinner served from 12 to 3 p. m. and supper from 5 to 7 p. m. at 25 cents. Refreshments and amusements upon the grounds during the afternoon.

Officer H. N. Tweten is too modest altogether. A few days since he went out to Maple Bay where he was united for life to Miss. Synoba A. Trufto and then came back and resumed his place on the police force all the same as though getting married was an every day occurrence.

The steamer "Viking," owned by Capt. Eberhart, plying between Thief River Falls and Red Lake, is fitted up comfortably for the accommodation of passengers, making the trip one of the most delightful that can be made at this season of the year. The Viking leaves Thief River Falls for the Red Lake agency every Tuesday, returning on Friday and will make regular trips until navigation closes. [28 tf]

The Times prates of the democracy "preferring to remain true to their principles than to take advantage of any temporary gain that might result from a combination." How is it about the deal on state electors Mac? How much "principle" do you remain true to there, where the only object of the deal is simply for office? The amount of "principle" that your party don't have would make a mighty large sized book.

Cloaks! cloaks! at A. Sture's. Give us a call.

Mrs. W. B. Sheffield, of Fosston, was in the city last Friday.

M. H. Novotny, of Argyle, was doing business in the city last week.

Dauser employs nothing but the best of help and can turn out a picture of any style or size

Do you want a good pair of blankets? If so, do not purchase before you have seen those at A. Sture's.

There will be an elegant line of ladies fur goods on exhibition at the New York store next Friday and Saturday.

Andrew Thoreson and Julia Knudson, of the town of Lessor, were married on the 26th inst., by Judge Christianson.

"Have a smoke," said R. G. Woodham last Saturday morning. "A nice big girl arrived at our house last night."

The new boiler for the Fournet block has arrived and is being placed in position, and very soon the heating apparatus will be in order.

Ladies, if you want to see something handsome in the way of cloaks, reefers and jackets, visit the New York store to-morrow and Saturday.

K. O. Gigstad was in from St. Hilaire on Tuesday. He is one of the unfortunate ones who lost their crops in the big hail storm up there last summer.

If you want a cloak or jacket made to order, A. Chabot will guarantee a fit, and will agree to deliver the goods in ten days from the time the order is taken.

Tickets for the concert next Monday evening can be obtained next Saturday and Monday at Tom Morris.' The box sheet will be open there at the same time.

Mrs. Sempf keeps experienced help and you will find your work done in the latest and most approved style as well as cheap. A complete line of millinery always on hand.

Herr A. Arnold, the celebrated violinist, whom the ladies of the Congregational church have been so fortunate as to secure, to give one of his concerts here will bring his own accompanist.

A bit of a blaze at the Red River Lumber Co's planing mill called out the department on Saturday afternoon, but the flames were subdued before the boys arrived on the spot. The loss was about $200.

Don't forget the great cloak opening at the New York store next Friday and Saturday, November 4th and 5th. It will be the grandest display of cloaks, jackets and reefers ever made in the Queen city.

Fontaine & Anglim open to-day an exceptionally exclusive assortment of ladies' and children's cloaks, novelties in styles and patterns, which they would be pleased to have you see, and make a selection while the agent is here. Measures taken for special orders.

Rev. R. H. Battey preaches next Sunday at the Congregational church. In the morning he will conduct the communion of the Lord's Supper with the church, and with the evening sermon close his pastoral labors here. Attendance of all the members at these services is particularly desired.

A Chabot is making preparations for opening at the New York store, on Friday and Saturday of this week, the greatest assortment of cloaks ever seen in Crookston. A represeneative of the great cloak establishment of Jos Beifeld & Co., of Chicago, will be here on those days, and everybody is invited to call and examine the immense line of cloaks which will be displayed.

Frank Cernousek, one of the leading farmers of Tabor, made this office a pleasant call on Wednesday. Frank says that the town of Tabor will cast its vote as it always used to—for the republican and democratic candidates. He is positive that Harrison and Nelson will get a good vote in Tabor but that for commission Nesbit will divide the vote with Anderson instead of Rhinehart.

The Red River Valley Elevator company, in their new location, between Third and Fourth streets, are now prepared to buy or ship for farmers, at reasonable rates, their wheat or other grain. Mr. Wm. Munch, their representative here for the last five years, is still with them and requests all his old friends and patrons to call on him in his new place of business. All others he would ask to give him a trial.

The Shunk Calhoun Opera Company, one of the largest theatrical organizations in the country, appear for one night only, Friday, Nov. 25th, for which occasion the beautiful opera "Bohemian Girl" will be produced on a magnificent scale. This is the greatest treat Crookston has ever been favored with. Seats are selling by subscription at one dollar. Excursions will be run from the surrounding towns and the largest house in the history of the opera house is looked for.

Dauser guarantees his photographs to be second to none.

Ed. McManus, brother of Geo. J. was up from Duluth last week.

Eber Cameron was in from Thief River Falls this week in time to see the big fire.

The taking of children's photographs a speciality at Dauser's corner gallery.

Mrs. A. J. Streeter went to St. Paul last week on business connected with the hospital.

A first-class crayon given away with every dozen cabinets at Dauser's corner gallery.

Isaac Mills of this county had his house and all its contents burned on the 2.th of October.

Money to loan by Red River Valley Loan and Investment Co., opera house block.

Mrs. J. G. McGrew and Miss. Inez went to Fosston last week on a business and pleasure trip.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

Mrs. H. D. Pinkerton and children, of Michigan City, N. D., was in the last week visiting friends and relatives.

Large stock of dry goods just received. Come in and look them over before you go elsewhere. Prices guaranteed. A. STURE.

I. U. Jennings does not advertise a few articles at "way down prices" to catch you on the balance but sells everything at "way down prices."

A first-class crayon given away with every dozen cabinets at Dauser's corner gallery.

E. E. Abbott was in from Mentor on Wednesday. Says he got 25 bushels of wheat per acre on some of his land.

Geo. Lipscomb and bride arrived at their new home on Wednesday morning. The JOURNAL extends a hearty welcome.

Minor Rood was in from Mentor on Wednesday with some garden stuff to sell. Minor always makes a good spec on his garden truck.

John Miller has rented the Germania house and taken possession. He will endeavor to sustain the reputation of that excellent hostelry.

L. K. Aaker returned last Saturday from a trip to Madison, where he had been on business connected with the Normal school at that place.

A first-class crayon given away with every dozen cabinets at Dauser's corner gallery.

Do you know Herb carries a full stock of musical goods from a mouth organ to a guitar? Everything it that line you need he has and he invites you to call and look him over.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings can always be found at her old stand on Robert street ready to show you the latest and most approved styles of millinery and will sell at prices corresponding to the times.

Fontaine & Anglim open to-day an exceptionally exclusive assortment of ladies' and children's cloaks, novelties in styles and patterns, which they would be pleased to have you see, and make a selection while the agent is here. Measures taken for special orders.

P. M. Dauser has removed his photograph establishment to the gallery recently vacated by P. E. Lynne, on the corner of Broadway and Robert street. He has got nicely fixed up and is working hard to keep up with his orders.

Owing to his wife's contined illness A. D. Morris has decided to go out of the jewelry business in this city and offers his entire stock for sale at prices away down. Call early for choice. (28tf)

M. M. Rood of Mentor brought in 35 bushels of white beans last Wednesday and realized $2.35 per bushel for them. He has raised a considerable quantity of vegetables this season and has found ready sale for all his produce. He says it pays better than raising wheat at 55 cents per bushel.

W. N. Severance, one of the republican speakers of Saturday evening attended services at the Congregational church on Sunday morning. In conversation with the writer he remarked, "I consider you very fortunate in having a lovely little church edifice and a most excellent pastor—a combination that not every church possesses. Under such favorable circumstances you ought to be very prosperous."

People are admiring C. H. Saake's new stock of jewelry displayed in his show cases, and it is evident there is where people will go to buy their holiday jewelry. Gold and silverware of every description adorn his store. But do not take our statement for it. Just see his great stock of jewelry for yourselves. Mr. Saake is also a skillful repairer of clocks and watches, and his prices are right too.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

1892			November.			1892
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

FOREIGN.

The Columbus historical exhibition was opened at Madrid Sunday.

Six new cases and four deaths from cholera are reported by the authorities of Vienna for the day.

Erastus Wyman is making a tour of Canada, speaking in favor of closer relations with the United States.

Snow has fallen in the Black Forest district of Germany to a depth of four feet and railway traffic is blockaded.

Mr. Gladstone will attend the lord mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, if his physician, Sir Andrew Clarke, consents.

Hamburg citizens are jubilant over the fact that there was not a single case of cholera nor a death in that city Sunday.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, and his supporters, are now safe in their legislative seats, the decision of the chief justice completely bowling out the opposition.

The London Observer announces that it has learned on the best authority that at the last cabinet meeting it was definitely decided not to retire from Uganda.

The court of queen's bench at Dublin has issued a writ of execution against William O'Brien for 3,000 pounds, the amount of a judgment given against him in a libel suit.

Kaiser William has refused permission to the German military bands to go to the Chicago world's fair, the refusal being based, it is rumored, on the ground that he may have use for them in a different field.

A sensational trial is promised at Gratz, the capital of Styria, where a respected district judge has been arrested on the charge of murdering his wife. The woman died Sunday and the circumstances of her death lead to the arrest of her husband.

POLITICAL NOTATIONS.

The Oregon Democrats and Populists have fused.

Jerry Simpson imagines that there is a scheme on foot to assassinate him.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Vice President, has given out his letter of acceptance.

The Minnesota Democratic state committee is credited with an intention to abandon the five Democratic nominees for electors left on their ticket and urging Democrats to vote for all the nine Populist electoral candidates. The Nebraska Democrats are expected to take similar action.

CASUALTIES.

An epidemic of typhoid fever is raging at Ishpeming, Mich.

The schooner E. Phipps was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland and sixteen sailors were drowned.

A dispatch from Hong Kong states that the same storm which wrecked the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Bokhara, at the Fishers islands, off the coast of Fokien, wrecked at the same time a Norwegian steamer, the Normann, in the same vicinity. It is believed that only two of those who were on board the Normann survived.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Mrs. Russell under sentence of imprisonment for life at Eau Claire for murder, has been granted a new trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Boston and Maine and the Reading system have consolidated.

Harry Vane Milbank, the noted duelist, died in Switzerland Tuesday.

General Poe's plan for a twenty-foot waterway between Duluth and Buffalo has been approved in Washington.

The new return postal cards were placed on sale Wednesday at the postoffices throughout the United States.

Police Officer White, of Tacoma, has received information from New York of the death of his uncle, and he is one of ten heirs to a fortune of $3,000,000.

Green Morris' promising 3-year-old colt Rex, for which he recently refused $10,000, was so badly injured in the mile handicap race at Hawthorne Park, Chicago, Wednesday, that he was shot.

Edwin Gould, second son of Jay Gould, and Miss Sarah Cantice Sprady, daughter of George F. Sprady, were married Wednesday night at the home of the bride's parents, 80 East Sixty-sixth street, New York city.

The fight in New York city between the steamship companies and grain shippers over the form of a bill of lading has ended in a victory for the steamship companies and an advance of freights from 2 to 4 cents.

Preliminary steps towards the organization of a naval militia have been taken in Pennsylvania and Vermont. There are already eight states with properly equipped and creditable naval forces organized in conformity with the national law.

The Nebraska grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, has just discovered that it lost $3,000 by the failure of the Ainsworth bank. The grand treasurer of the order was cashier of the bank and had the funds on deposit. His bondsmen are involved, so that the order will lose the entire sum.

Terms for the Electric Force.

About the middle of the last century, through the genius of Franklin, lightning became identified with common or frictional electricity, but the language referring to this great natural force continued to be the same as when men were ignorant of its nature. They spoke, as we still speak, of a thunderstorm, and of thunder and lightning, and thus, as in other cases, mistook, as we continue to do, at least in our mode of speech, the effect for the cause. It is commonly said that the thunder turns to sourness the milk and the beer; that there is thunder in the air, and the singeing of a tree by lightning "was due to the thunder last night," as its owner informed me a few weeks ago. Even Scott, in "The Heart of Midlothian," speaks of "the shattered and thunder splitten peaks of Arran."

Our gratitude is due to those gifted men who have been able to divest natural phenomena of the ignorance and superstition that formerly encumbered them, and so to bring them under the dominion of scientific laws which appeal to the good sense of all students of nature.—Notes and Queries.

Blankets and Bedding

Have been poor lately. The weather seeme to havetaken the life all out of them. The prices we are quoting ought to move them.

3-pound, 62x72, gray blanket for..................$ 69
5-pound, 72x82, all wool gray for.................. 3 00
7-pound, 84x144, all wool gray for.................. 5 00
5-pound, 72x82, all wool scarlet for.................. 3 00
15 all wool white blankets, all sizes, and prices, at a discount of 15 per cent. These are a very little soiled on the outside fold, and we trust the excuse for the discount will be more apparent.

Why Shake and Shiver from Wintry Blasts?

8-pound, 64x72, quilts for..................$ 72
8-pound, 72x84, quilts for.................. 1 00
p ound, 72x84, quilts, cotton filled, reversible, and made of best satine.................. 4 00
Elder down quilts for.................. 9 00
They are of good silk, beautiful and cheap. We have comfortables made by the ladies of the different church societies, and we know what goes into them—no shoddy, no trash, nothing but pure, clean cotton. The price is marked plain figures and speak up quite loud enough. Witness our display window.

For 60 cents we will sell you a 2½ pound feather pillow, covered with the best feather ticking. Why pay more?

Fontaine & Anglim.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1892. NO. 30

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Crookston Furniture Co.
Undertakers
—AND—
Funeral Directors.
SECOND STREET, Next to Times Office, CROOKSTON, MINN.

—COMPLETE STOCK OF—
CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

A Beautiful New Hearse has just been received. Parties desiring the use of the same will leave orders with us.

Telegraph orders promptly and casefully filled.
R. G. WOODHAM, Undertaker and Embalmer.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Nov. 7th, 1892.

Boner, James
Horton, Knute
Herrick, J. W.
Peterson, Frank
Harrison, Mr.
Halyson, Louis
McArthur, Weil

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Special Sale of Millinery.

On and after Tuesday, November 15th, Veronneau & Adams will offer the balance of their fall stock of millinery at special sale. In order to close out everything they will make such prices as will dispose of the entire stock.

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

Farmers, call at the Valley Roller Mills and get your flour, bran and shorts.

Lost.

On Tuesday, October 25th, an English Setter dog, white, with red spots on both sides and both ears red, answers to the name of "Bird." Had collar on when last seen by owner. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Dr. A. H. Dunlap, Crookston, Minn. [30-32]

Notice.

All those who are indebted to us are requested to settle up their accounts at once, as we must have money to buy a new stock of goods. We hope our friends will respond promptly and thus enable us to get on our feet as soon as possible.

WILLIAMS & ROBERTS.

Lost.

By the undersigned, between Crookston and Beltrami, Minn., four (4) promissory notes, as follows, viz: One for $75, dated August or September, 1890, due November 1st, 1891; one for $40, dated August or September, 1890, due November 1st, 1890 or November 1st, 1891, given by Ole Iverson and payable to the order of the undersigned. One for $40, given by Herman Viken to Ole Brye, and endorsed by him; and one for $20 given by Ole Tofte to said Ole Brye and endorsed by him.

The payment of these several notes is hereby stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded for the return of these notes to the owner, J. A. Bakkene, or to Christianson Bros., Crookston, Minn.

Oct. 22, 1892. [28-30]

For Sale.

Two solid gasoline barrels for sale at this office. The very best of material and well made. Call at the JOURNAL office. [28 tf]

BEECHAM'S PILLS sell well because they cure.

If you want to purchase a half section of land, all under cultivation, at a great bargain call and see us. We know of such a place within two miles of the city limits that can be had cheap, as the owner wishes to put the proceeds into other business. One hundred acres of the land was broken last year. Good buildings, good well and good fences on the place. One of the best farms for a stock farm we know of in this vicinity. It is a bargain. [30tf]

Ready for Business.

The Red River Loan and Investment company is a company which is composed of some of our most honorable, prominent, live business men who have the utmost faith in the growth of Crookston and the Red River Valley. That the company will be a grand success, of benefit to the city and its surroundings, there can be no doubt. The object and business of the company is to loan money on good farms on reasonable terms. Sell farm lands and city property. Offices in the opera house block.

The officers and stockholders of the company are

A. G. Gallasch, President.
C. O. Christianson, Vice-President,
A. F. George, Secretary.
O. H. Lucken, Treasurer.

J. W. Wheeler, H. Steenerson L. Ellington, Wm. Anglim, T. H. Bjoin, J. R. McKinnon, Geo. O. Buhn, W. E. McKenzie, A. Chabot, J. R. Clements, O. O. Christianson, Crookston; H. L. Melgaard, O. L. Melgaard, Olsen & Holen, Argyle; John E. Ostrom, Otto Edwardh, Warren; Ben Sundberg, Kennedy; Carl Hendrickson, Grafton; W. H. Mathews, banker, Minneapolis; Joseph Lockey, banker, A. L. Alness, banker; J. A. Swenson, banker, T. L. Shurmeier, wholesale dry goods, H. D. Brown, wholesale stationer, Tams Bixby, Gov. Merriam's private secretary, A. E. Johnson, immigration agent, Olaf O. Searle, immigration agent St. Paul; C. E. Freidrich; Fred Otto, Red Wing; B. J. Borlang, banker Kenyon; O. H. Myron, Sylvester Peterson, J. G. Herringer, Garret L. Thorpe, W. C. Calkins, A. J. Vangsness Eliza O. Aikin, Ada; Norman Hanson, Fertile.

Cash for Hides

I will pay the highest market price in cash for hides, pelts and furs. Call at my office No. 14 Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

[26-tf] GEO. VINE.

Money to Loan.

On good farms by the Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Call at their office in the Bjoin block, Main street, Crookston, Minn. [28tf]

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on you

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF POLK. }

The State of Minnesota, to Edward Arneson Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices o the Peace in and for said County, on the first day of December 1892 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the City of Crookston in said County, to answer to T. B. Maurland in a a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgement will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said T. B. Maurland for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 29th day of October 1892.

STEENERSON & STANTON, Atty's for Plff.s
C. O. CHRISTIANSON, Justice of the Peace.
[29-31]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

CITY ELECTION.

Complete Report of all the Votes Cast in the City Last Tuesday.

The Republicans Gain 151 Over the Vote Cast for Merriam Two Years Ago.

The Democrats Gain 105 and the People's Party lose 157

The People's Party County Ticket Elected With one Exception.

Both the republicans and democrats are gratified with the result of last Tuesday's election in the city. Both made gains over their vote of two years ago, the republicans 151 and the democrats 105. The people's party show a loss of 157. The fact that the republicans made such a magnificent gain in spite of the disreputable tactics of the democrats, is doubly gratifying and shows what the republicans could do if they were thoroughly organized and had a fair show. Except in one precinct the republicans failed to take advantage of the provision in the law which allows each political party running candidates to have a challenger at each polling place. But the democrats were alive to the situation and had challengers at each polling place, and in some wards—notably the First and Fourth—almost every Scandinavian voter who presented himself was changelled by these democratic censors of the ballot box—presumably on the grounds that they thought every Scandinavian was going to vote for Nelson. Scandinavians were challenged right and left, and made to swear in their vote, or were rejected altogether and thus a great deal of time was wasted, and when the polls were closed there were men waiting for a chance to vote. Many Scandinavians who went to vote in the First ward were unable to speak or understand the English language very well, and when they saw how hard it was for a Scandinavian to cast a vote left the polling place without voting. But in spite of all this the republicans made a gain of 151 votes over the vote cast for Merriam two years ago, and are naturally feeling satisfied.

The cold weather made a good many stay-at-home votes among the republicans, as the register will show.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed with the Australian ballot, one objection being that it was too cumbersome, another was that the great object sought to be accomplished—secrecy—was not carried out. Voters were allowed to call in any elector to mark his ballot, and so the voter marked his ballot as the person called in directed him to do. If everybody understood the ballot, and were able to vote intelligently, the Australian ballot would be an ideal ballot.

The indications are that the entire people's party county ticket will be elected, with the exception of G. H. Palmer, republican, for court commissioner, and Henry Shepard, democrat, for coroner.

Kelso for congress has a majority in the city, with Henry Feig second. John McKinnon, for the legislature, and Ira B. Mills for district judge, ran like wildfire. Frank Ives ran behind his ticket more than was expected.

V. D. Carruth for county superintendent polled a handsome vote in the city, outside of the ladies' vote, which was considerable. It was amusing to see some of the ladies come into the polling places, secure their ballot, mark it, fold it up, and then start home with it. The judges had to watch them closely and call some of them back to keep them from carrying their ballots away. This wasn't owing to a lack of intelligence, but because they got rattled.

In the Third ward the judges and clerks of election got through canvassing the vote about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning; in the Second ward it was about 4 p. m. Wednesday; in the First about 6 o'clock, and in the Fourth about 8 o'clock before they had the votes thoroughly canvassed, the judges and clerks were almost worn out by their long and tedious labors.

There is one thing certain, better accommodations should be provided for voting—more booths should be provided and more judges of election retained. It has been suggested that instead of this two polling places be provided in large wards like the First, Second and Fourth.

THE VOTE IN THE CITY.

	1ST WARD.	2ND WARD.	3D WARD.	4TH WARD.	5TH WARD.
Harrison Electors—					
John S. Carlson	73	66	43	125	11
Patrick Fox	64	63	34	116	9
Archibald D. Gray	66	62	39	117	8
Ebenezer C. Huntington	65	62	39	116	8
Samuel P. Jennison	64	62	40	115	8
Ernest L. Hospes	65	62	39	116	8
Henry F. Brown	65	62	39	117	8
William E. Culkin	65	60	39	115	8
Hugh W. Donaldson	67	62	39	117	8
Bidwell Electors—					
Hugh Harrison	7	6	1	18	4
Martin Mahoney	8	3		16	4
James E. Childs	9	4		17	3
S. S. Johnson	8	4		18	3
A. T. Conley	7	3		18	3
C. B. Marshall	6	4		17	3
Frank Peterson	6	8		17	3
David Murdock	6	4		16	3
B. B. Haugan	6	4		18	3
Cleveland Electors—					
Robert A. Smith	77	90	58	110	10
Benjamin F. Nelson	74	83	49	105	10
David N. Jones	77	84	47	101	10
William Quinn	73	83	48	101	9
Martin Shea	71	84	48	102	9
Weaver Electors—					
H. W. Norton	23	33	10	34	4
Peter McGrath	20	33	9	34	5
Ole H. Thoen	23	33	10	34	4
E. F. Clark	21	31	8	32	5
C. E. M. Brown	23	31	8	33	4
Fusion Electors—					
Wm. Meighen	83	100	45	119	13
A. L. Stromberg	81	98	44	114	12
James Dillon	81	93	42	113	13
A. H. Holloway	79	91	41	113	12
Governor—					
Ignatius Donnelly	40	44	11	45	7
Daniel W. Lawler	83	94	53	106	10
William J. Dean	5	3	2	13	
Knute Nelson	69	57	40	121	7
Lieut. Governor—					
Swan Nelson	43	33	17	42	6
H. H. Hawkins	70	84	45	100	10
Ole Kron	9	6	4	15	4
David M. Clough	59	55	33	120	6
Secretary of State—					
Henry B. Martin	42	38	16	43	5
Peter Nelson	72	87	42	91	9
H. H. Aaker	12	4	6	16	5
F. P. Brown	57	55	37	121	7
State Treasurer—					
Peter M. Ringdal	67	47	25	65	6
Joseph Leicht	70	80	42	91	9
D. H. Evans	4	3	2	18	3
Joseph Bobleter	46	57	32	111	5
Attorney General—					
John L. MacDonald	48	39	14	44	4
John C. Nethaway	70	84	47	100	9
Robert Taylor	8	4	4	15	3
H. W. Childs	56	60	33	121	8
Associate Judge Supreme Court—					
Wm. N. Davidson	40	46	20	47	3
Daniel Buck	90	105	45	117	13
Thomas Canly	99	93	50	111	12
Wm. Mitchell	100	99	58	165	19
Daniel A. Dickinson	54	42	34	118	9
C. E Vanderburgh	53	43	33	115	11
Amendment to Article four—					
Yes		45	41	92	4
No		34	33		7
Amendment to Sec. three of Article nine—					
Yes		33	31	53	5
No		40	48	97	7
Congressman, 7th District.					
H. E. Boen	46	36	17	50	5
Henry Feig	50	63	30	117	9
F. L. Hampson	11	7	4	15	2
W. F. Kelso	75	82	46	107	8
Representative, 51st Sen. Dist.—					
J. D. Knuteson	45	47	20	58	10
B. M. Chesley	41	46	15	49	8
Hans Juelson	40	38	17	49	4
Halvor Steenerson	67	68	37	133	5
Lars E. Nordby	46	46	27	88	3
Peter Ramstad	41	48	22	99	8
And. Thompson	10	14	8	26	6
H. O. Rask	4	7	7	14	4
John R. McKinnon	102	106	61	148	13
Judge, 14th Judicial Dist.—					
Ira B. Mills	107	110	72	177	15
Frank Ives	67	50	18	83	6
County Auditor—					
C. U. Webster	58	54	28	82	8
W. A. Lanctot	83	63	47	140	10
J. M. Hanson	43	68	28	68	7
County Treasurer					
J. T. Beaudry	105	89	49	148	14
Lewis Lohn	58	56	35	109	6
Register of Deeds—					
J. Amundson	68	57	31	94	8
Nic Nelson	44	50	26	90	5
Adam Zeh	67	78	41	94	10
County Attorney—					
A. R. Holston	57	42	12	59	4
Ira C. Richardson	51	57	46	120	9
P. G. Falardeau	72	86	41	105	10
Sheriff—					
Arne Grundysen	63	52	32	86	6
Jas. M. Bain	34	37	14	75	6
A. C. Schmidt	94	110	59	126	14
Judge of Probate—					
Frank Montague	88	114	64	154	10
C. M. Benson	94	69	28	108	11
Supt. of Schools—					
A. A. Lommen	57	46	30	109	4
V. D. Carruth	129	126	103	272	52
Surveyor—					
George Ralph	104	58	62	181	14
O. L. Hamery	67	96	27	75	8
Court Commissioner—					
G. H. Palmer	91	93	60	177	11
W. H. Averill	69	70	36	89	11
Coroner—					
George Holt	103	75	60	176	16
Henry Shephard	61	96	40	101	
County Com'r, 3d Dist.—					
Chris Hanson	45	48	20	57	3
E. D. Childs	45	38	22	97	18
M. E. Kirsch	90	98	58	189	4

In the first ward although the vote was 100 short of the registration, the judges were kept busy all day and it would have bothered them to have taken the entire vote had it been offered. This was owing in a great degree to the challenging—which in a great many cases was entirely needless and only resulted in wasting time—in fact it seemed in a majority of cases that the only object sought was to waste time in order to prevent a full vote being taken.

If you want a watch that will keep absolutely correct time, call on Saake, the Robert street jeweler He has that kind of a watch and it don't cost a farm to buy one, either. In fact, for anything in jewelry, call on Saake.

The train from the west on the Great Northern road that should have reached here on Saturday night did not arrive until 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

Saake has a full supply of jewelry of every description and invites the inspection of JOURNAL readers. Call early for choice as it goes off like hot cakes. SAAKE, THE JEWELER.

Texas Returns.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 9.—Democrats in this state were badly divided on state issues and the result is still in doubt. The party was united on the presidential ticket, so that Cleveland will have an old-time majority. In 1888 Cleveland had 145,000 majority.

IT WAS A LANDSLIDE.

Democrats Have Evidently Elected Elected Their National Ticket by a Safe Majority.

NEW YORK GIVES THEM A GOOD START,

And Other States, Including Illinois and Indiana, Fall in Line.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY WEAK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says: The elections Tuesday resulted unmistakably in the election of Cleveland and Stevenson. Cleveland carried New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois, as well as the solid South, and perhaps Wisconsin also. Weaver, latest reports indicate, has carried Nebraska and Nevada, and perhaps Kansas. According to the returns as they now stand, Cleveland has upwards of 250 of the 444 electoral votes.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

The New York Tribune, Republican, says:

Returns from many states are not yet complete enough for basing results, but there are strong probabilities that Harrison and Reid are defeated.

New York state is Democratic by not less than 80,000 and has elected a Democratic assembly. New Jersey has probably gone for Cleveland by from 5,000 to 8,000, but Kean, Rep., claims his election as governor.

Connecticut is believed to be Democratic by a plurality above 10,000 on the presidential ticket, with the governorship and legislature in doubt.

Indiana is claimed by both parties by a small plurality.

Congress is Democratic by a large majority.

FROM DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

The Sun, Democratic, says:

The election resulted in sweeping Democratic victories.

Mr. Cleveland was elected president and a Democratic house of representatives was chosen.

Some of the features of the election were the great majorities rolled up by New York and Brooklyn, overcoming the majorities in the Republican strongholds in the interior.

In the South the third party cut a sorry figure, their most crushing defeat, perhaps, being in Georgia, where Tom Watson was beaten by 4,000 by his Democratic opponent. Not a third party congressman was elected in Georgia.

ILLINOIS.

Democrats Claim the State by 8,000 to 10,000—Also Twelve Congressmen.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The returns from Illinois are still incomplete, but all indications point to the carrying of the state by Cleveland and Stevenson by a plurality of from 8,000 to 10,000. The entire Democratic state ticket is also elected and shows a majority for the congressional delegation and have apparently gained control of both branches of the state legislature. The Republicans, while generally conceding the state to Cleveland and the Democratic state ticket, still insist there is a possibility of Republican supremacy in the lower house of the general assembly. It is probable that the Democrats will retain their majority in the congressional delegation. There is no doubt of the election of the Democratic candidates for congressmen-at-large and the indications are that in addition to the election of John C. Black and Andrew J. Hunter the Democrats have elected twelve other congressmen.

INDIANA.

The Vote in the State Very Close—Both Sides Claim It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Both parties are claiming Indiana. The vote in the state is close. Secretary Reilly, of the Democratic state committee, makes a statement acquiesced in by Chairman Taggart, that Cleveland will have the state by 5,000. This is based upon returns from county chairmen. Republican state headquarters were not open until late. Chairman Gowdy arose with the impression that the state had gone for Harrison. He will not concede that the Democrats have it. The legislature is Democratic and they probably have elected eight congressmen with a possibility of one more. Returns are not entirely satisfactory because the count is so close. The Republican gains over 18 have been constant and if maintained would give the state to Harrison by a few hundred. There are 2,995 precincts in the state. The gain must be seven to the precinct over 1890 to give Indiana to the Republicans.

MICHIGAN.

Republicans Elect the State Ticket and All but Six Electors.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—In Michigan the Republicans carry the state for Rich for governor by 8,000, the whole Republican ticket having the same majority. The probabilities are that the Republicans have the legislature, though the Democratic and Populist fusion may give them a majority. On congressional districts the following are elected:

First, Chipman, Democrat; Second, Gorman, Democrat; Third, Burrows, Republican; Fourth, Thomas, Republican; Fifth, Richardson, Democrat; Sixth, Aitken, Republican; Seventh, Whiting, Democrat; Eighth, Linton, Republican; Ninth, Wheeler, Democrat, probably elected; Tenth, both sides claim congressmen; Eleventh, disputed by both parties; Twelfth, Republican elected.

Cleveland gets the Eastern, First, Second, Third, Fifth and Ninth electoral districts.

Wayne county, in which Detroit, a Democratic city, is located, elects possibly one Democratic county officer. All others are elected by Republicans by majorities of from 2,000 to 6,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Seventy-five Thousand Majority for Harrison and All but Nine Congressmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Pennsylvania has gone for Harrison and Reid—the returns at this hour indicating that the majority will not be less than 75,000 and more complete returns may make it considerably larger. The Republican state ticket, including John Deane for justice of the supreme court and William Tilly and Alexander McDowell for congressmen at large, has received about the same majority. An important part of the Republican victory in the state is the election of twenty-one congressmen out of a total of thirty. The legislature is also strongly Republican, the majority on joint ballot promising from the returns so far received to range from 85 to 90.

OHIO.

Harrison's Majority Probably 30,000. Fifteen Republican Congressmen.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 9. — The returns come in very slowly from Ohio, the necessary slowness in counting the blanket ballots making the reports unusually late, but from all points come news of Republican gains, only a few precincts showing Democratic gains. Indications from these meager returns are that Harrison has carried the state with a plurality between 25,000 and 30,000. S. M. Taylor, Republican candidate for secretary of state, defeats W. A. Taylor, Democratic candidate, by the same plurality. Democratic congressmen are elected in six districts and the indications are that the Republicans elected the fifteen other members of the Ohio delegation.

The Democratic state committee and W. A. Taylor, Democratic candidate for secretary of state, concede Ohio to Harrison by not less than 15,000. S. M. Taylor, Republican, for secretary of state, claims that the Republican plurality in this state will be 30,000.

NEW YORK.

Cleveland's Majority in the Empire State Over Thirty Thousand.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 9.—Kings county complete with seven wards in Brooklyn estimated gives Cleveland a plurality of 94,475.

Total in New York City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The total vote for president in New York city with three election districts missing is Cleveland, 174,884; Harrison, 99,100. Plurality for Cleveland 75,100.

Claims the State by 40,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Governor Flower claims the state by over 40,000.

NEW JERSEY.

Cleveland's Plurality Estimated at About 7,000.

TRENTON, Nov. 9.—The New Jersey returns are scattering and meagre at midnight. It is estimated that Cleveland has carried the state by 7,000 plurality. The result of the gubernatorial contest is in doubt. H. S. Loundenstager, Rep., for congress in the First district, and Judge Gardner in the Second are elected. J. Gardiner, Rep., in the Third district is elected. The complexion of the legislature is in doubt.

THE PALACE CAR.

WHAT IT COSTS AND HOW IT IS USUALLY EQUIPPED.

A Combination Hotel on Wheels in One Car or a Train of Several Cars—If You Have the Money You Can Take Your Ease—Linen for Palace Cars.

It costs only $50 a day to hire a completely furnished and palatial dwelling house on wheels, containing seventeen beds. In front is an "observation room." Next come two drawing rooms, both fairly spacious. Behind these is a dining room twelve feet long. The middle part of the car is occupied by berths, which are comfortable sofas during the day. In the rear are a good sized kitchen, a china closet, a pantry, a bathroom and a cold storage closet. All linen for table and beds, tableware, crockery and every other necessary are supplied. Three servants are provided also without extra charge—a skilled cook, a waiter and a porter, who are under the orders of a tenant. Heating and lighting are thrown in. After ten days the rental is five dollars less per diem. Thus luxuriously housed, the occupant can travel wherever he wishes all over the continent by paying the railways eighteen fares for transportation. However, if more than eighteen passengers are carried in the car, so many extra fares must be paid. He can stop at whatever points he desires and have his car side tracked, making his home in it during his stay.

If he chooses he can bring along his own servants, linen, tableware and wines. He is at liberty to furnish the commissariat himself, or the company will supply everything in that way for him, charging only 15 per cent. over and above cost and rendering to him the bills. The latter is by far the better plan, inasmuch as trouble is saved and affairs are attended to more satisfactorily by the company, which understands the business and can buy food cheaper besides. The cook is always a capable person, and, having a time schedule for a journey across the continent, he will telegraph ahead to various points for such luxuries as may be obtainable at the markets in different cities, thus arranging for fresh fruits, butter and eggs, and even for a newly cut bouquet to be put on the table every morning at breakfast. All of this is susceptible of variation. One can engage an ordinary sleeping car for $40, a sleeping car with buffet for $45, or dining and observation car combined for $40. A hunting car, provided with kennels for dogs, racks for guns, fishing tackle, etc., costs only $35 a day. Service and all incidentals are in every case thrown in.

But one can do better than this if he has plenty of money to spare. He can hire a complete traveling hotel for $210 a day, in the shape of an entire train, consisting of four sleeping cars, a dining car and a buffet smoker. An observation car may be added at an expense of $40 more. The buffet smoker represents in some respects the highest development of the modern parlor car. It includes a bar, a barber shop, a bathroom and a library, wherein can be found books, writing materials and the newest magazines and pictorial and daily papers.

In short, it is a small club on wheels. There is no other country in the world where luxury in traveling is so highly appreciated as it is in the United States. Abroad it is said that the only people who go by rail "first class" are the nobility and the Americans. Of course the person who charters a whole train must pay the railways for transportation at least eighteen fares per car, though west of the Mississippi the minimum rate is usually fifteen fares. No car can be rented for the prices above given for less than three days.

It has recently become the fashion for actresses to travel in private cars. Nowadays a conspicuous star usually insists on being provided with such a conveyance as part of the contract for the tour which she signs with her manager. Bernhardt always carries a small menagerie with her, which could not very well be accommodated in a public vehicle. Theatrical companies very commonly hire one or more cars while traveling, that being a convenient and agreeable method of transportation.

Dining cars are usually owned by the railways and are managed by the palace car companies. Ordinarily they are run at a considerable loss, being attached to trains merely as an attraction to passengers. The expense of conducting them is enormous.

Arrangements made between the palace car companies and the railways regarding sleeping cars vary very much. Sometimes the latter pay as much as two or three cents a mile for the use of each sleeper, where, as is particularly apt to be the case in the south, the passenger traffic is not sufficient to repay the car companies. In such cases a railroad is often obliged to provide the necessary convenience at a loss to itself. The item of washing is a very costly one in the running of sleeping cars, inasmuch as no piece of linen is ever used twice without going to the laundry. A sleeper, on leaving New York for Chicago or St. Louis, receives a "stock" of 120 linen sheets, 120 pillowslips and 120 towels. This gives change for two nights. Fifteen or twenty clean towels are always kept on the washstand. The washing is done in New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities, being given out in great quantities at the low rate of one dollar per hundred pieces. An equipment of linen lasts about one year, at the end of which it must be renewed. It is purchased by wholesale—$50,000 worth at a time.—Philadelphia Times.

The Snail's Eyes.

The little black spots on the end of the snail's horns are the animal's eyes. He can see with them very little, but they serve to distinguish for him light from darkness and enable him to observe objects at a distance of an inch or two.—Exchange.

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Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.

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Next to Brown's New Livery Stable, and am now prepared to grind feed of all kinds promptly. You can get your feed in two hours after you bring me your grain. Prices Reasonable

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SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Minn.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Augus.	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Bris'et,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caaruth,	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halvor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John Mc oy	E.G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H &elgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S TJohnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Ked Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

GREAT NORTHERN Railway TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West		East
7:40p m De.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:20 a m "	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
2: 1 p m, "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m — Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m — Arrive 5:30 p m

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Depart 10:45 a m — Arrive 4:30 p m

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Arrive 9:50 a m — Depart 7:55 p m

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	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South..............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p.

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WE MUST SELL A GOOD MANY

SHOES

This fall as we cannot afford to keep them over the next season. We have therefore decided for the next

Three Weeks

TO SLAUGHTER OUR SHOE STOCKS

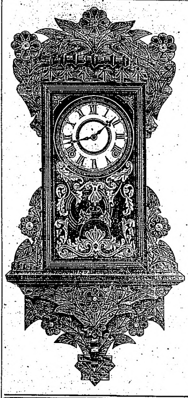
At both our Robert street and Main street stores. All are urged to

TAKE ADVANTAGE

and supply themselves with SHOES At a saving of 25 per cent.

Yours Respectfully,

LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,



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Work Horses - - and Mares.

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The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables,

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn, on Nov 28th, 1892, viz: Henry Huot, Hd. No. 12,003, for the ne¼ sw¼ and lots 4, 5 and 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Pepin, Joseph Boivin, Narcisse Mircault, Paul Mathew, all of Huot P. O., Minn.

[26-31] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: John Sensel, Hd. No. 12,546, for the w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Peter Toupin, David Robinson, Wentzel Luxemburger, all of Mentor, Polk county, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

If you want a

STOVE OR RANGE

—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—

FAMOUS BRAND STOVE

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Stoves AND Ranges

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They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

AMAZONIAN FLOODS.

FEATURES OF THE ANNUAL DELUGE OF THE GREAT RIVER.

Then the "Wild Hog River" Becomes a Paradise of the Swamp Loving Brutes. Floating Islands Filled with Refugees of the Brute Creation.

The worst inundations of Louisiana and eastern Arkansas are but spring freshets compared with the monster floods that visit the Amazon valley every year with a regularity equaled only by astronomical events and tax collections. The rainfall of northern Brazil is about three times that of the webfootiest counties of Oregon, and in midsummer the thunder showers that drench the woods every afternoon resemble a daily cloudburst. On the Northern Pacific no other word would be applied to an atmospheric waterfall, darkening the air like a London winter fog for hours together, and swamping a house, if the roof should leak, through an aperture of a few square inches.

Rains of that sort are apt to occur day after day for a series of weeks, and their effect on the lowlands can be only imperfectly indicated by the fact that the Amazon river drains an area of more than 2,000,000 square miles. The Mississippi, too, drains half the eastern slope of a country larger than Brazil; but its largest affluents are dwarfed by the third class tributaries of the South American father of waters.

Not such flowing lakes only as the Rio Negro and the Madera, but the Purus, the Yavari, the Qurua, the Hingo, the Papajos and dozens of other streams rarely mentioned on this side of the isthmus, enter the main river through a delta miles in width and deep enough for the largest river steamers of the St. Lawrence.

About the middle of summer these streams begin to rise, those from the southwest first, those from the northwest and north a few weeks later, and a fortnight after the arrival of the second, supplement the valley of the Maranon, the "wild hog river," as the early colonists called the Amazon, becomes a paradise of swamp loving brutes. The tapis, the peccari and the fish otter celebrate the picnic season of their summer life, and herds of wild deer begin their westward exodus. Near Monte Beira, in the province (now state) of Matto Grosso, the woods in midsummer get full of game as a hundred years ago the foothills of the Southern Alleghanies swarmed with wild pigeons when the forests of the north were buried in snow.

A more than usually sudden rise of the flood cuts off many of these fugitives, who are thus reduced to the alternative of making for the highest accessible ground, further east, till every knoll becomes a hill of refuge, crowded with timid brutes whose survival depends on their escape from the giant cats and boas who may approach their stronghold by swimming, if the water should have submerged too large a portion of the continuous forest.

About two months after the beginning of the rainy season the deluge of the lowlands reaches its maximum. Thousands of square miles are submerged so effectually that canoes can be paddled through forests apparently free from underbrush, since only the taller trees, with their network of climbing vines, rise like islands above the surging waters. The swollen rivers have found new currents; the broad gurgling streams twist and eddy through the leafy wilderness, tearing off whole groups of trees, with all their roots, but making amends by depositing hillocks of driftwood, which soon get covered with tufts of new vegetation.

The pressure of the surging flood against these mounds of alluvium soon becomes enormous, but the deep rooted stems of the adansonia and the canolio tree may resist till new deposits of driftwood consolidate a number of mounds, thus forming good sized islands, with a down stream base of perhaps half a mile, but a narrow head deflecting the current left and right, like the wedge shaped front of a stout bridge pier. At the time of their incipiency these new islands may be tenanted only by river lizards, but necessity is the mother of successful exploration, as well as of invention, and a week after its birth the driftwood hill swarms with animal refugees, hogs, deer and capybaris jostling each other in their struggle for a base of operations, thus often getting noisy enough to attract the prowling carnivora.

The climbing talent of the great cats saves them the trouble of emigration. The jaguar and the ocelot become entirely arboreal, traveling like monkeys from branch to branch, and making themselves at home in the tree tops—so much indeed that some of them go to housekeeping and raise a litter of cubs in the cavity of a hollow tree.

Their larder is replenished by all sorts of pheasants and wood hens, who make their headquarters in the underbrush, but who are now obliged to take up lodgings on the lower branches of the unsubmerged trees. By climbing around the stem and rising suddenly in view an ocelot can scare a roost of gallinaceous fowl out of their wits and strike down two or three of the clumsy youngsters before the whole flock contrives to take wing.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Securing a Widow.

Young Walter de Umfraville, son of Gilbert, had left a widow, Emma, presumably in the very blush of her charms. Peter de Vaux had fallen at her feet, but he declined to obtain her in border fashion, and this fact is the earnest pledge of the chivalry of his love. If he would not steal her he was bound to buy her, and coin with the de Vaux was always a scarcity. So he offered the king five palfreys for her, "if she wished it," and with what would read as a graceful acknowledgment of the borderer's pure chivalry, John absolutely drops the commercial from his reply and simply orders Robert Fitz Roger, the sheriff, "to permit it to be done."—Gentleman's Magazine.

Glaciers.

Glaciers plunge into the sea in many cold countries and perish by drowning, their dismembered remains floating away as bergs. But their end is by dissolution where the annual mean temperature rises considerably above the freezing point. At some certain level they melt faster than they can flow, and so terminate.

The level indeed is a fluctuating one. Icelandic glaciers are now steadily advancing. Swiss glaciers, according to M. Forel, have undergone during the present century five alternating periods of diminution and growth.

The meteorological changes occasioning and emphasized by these oscillations are very slight. Their character, however, is unmistakable, and such as might have been anticipated. That is to say, glacial decrease accompanies a warm and dry cycle; glacial increase, one that is damp and cold.

Without one additional degree of cold it is conceivable that a persistently augmented deposit of snow upon the Gerstenhorner and the Schneestock, although otherwise scarcely perceptible, might enable the Rhone glacier to overwhelm Brieg.

But this would be an exceedingly small step toward the restoration of a former state of things, when an ice stream close upon 250 miles in length, starting from the same source, crossed the frozen or nonexistent lake of Geneva, and debouched by Culoz upon Lyons. Without severe cold as well as heavy precipitation, ice could not possibly have gained so great an ascendancy. And this was no local phenomenon—it was simultaneously prevalent over widely separated tracts of the earth's surface.—Edinburgh Review.

An Ornament to the Profession.

The political orator was just warming up to his subject.

"Gentlemen," he said impressively, "the great party of freedom—the party that has upheld the dignity of the American eagle and strengthened it so that it is now able to flap its wings in the face of the British lion, or any other animal on the European continent—made no mistake when it nominated that able and representative citizen, William Montgomery Blinks, for alderman from this ward. A young man of sterling integrity and progressive ideas, he entered upon the study of law soon after graduating from one of the free schools with which this glorious country is blessed, and upon being admitted to the bar he at once became an ornament to his profession—I beg your pardon, sir, did you say anything?"

"I did," replied the tall, angular man in the back of the hall.

"May I ask you to repeat the remark? I didn't quite catch it."

"I said you were right"——

"Certainly, sir. I am glad you"——

"He's been an ornament to the profession, I suppose, but that's all. He never has been any use to it. And, gentlemen, are we looking for ornaments to put on the ticket?"—Detroit Free Press.

An Architect's Clean Shirt Front.

George Meikle Kemp's indifference to dress is amusingly illustrated by an incident which occurred when he was called upon to attend a committee meeting, in order to discuss the restoration of Glasgow cathedral. He performed the journey from Edinburgh to Glasgow on foot, and on arriving at his destination it occurred to him that a fresh shirt front would freshen his toilet to a sufficient degree.

He bought the article, put it on, and quite satisfied with his immaculate appearance waited on the committee, and then, business dispatched, called upon a relative.

"Why, George," cried that "plain spoken" person, "what have you been doing to your shirt collar? Just look in the glass and see what a fright you are!"

Kemp looked in the mirror and then burst into hearty laughter.

"It does not matter now," he said, "for, fright and all as I am, I hae been among the great folks."

He had forgotten to remove his travel stained collar, and there it appeared, rising majestically above the new and spotless one.—Youth's Companion.

The Tailor Made Suit.

In fitting a cloth suit the modes of fitting peculiar to the tailor are many in number, but good in result. The measurements are numerous; the first fitting is an ordinary cotton lining; the second one a silk lining; the third one the silk and the material; the fourth one the almost finished bodice, which usually needs then only a few mistakes rectified, and there is the finished bodice for the head tailor to see in its entirety. No critic is so severe as is the master of the establishment, and a slight wrinkle will cause him to order the taking apart of the bodice and the making it so that it fits like the proverbial glove. The same care is shown in fitting a skirt, and at the really good tailor's a long train cloth skirt, unless it were for evening or house wear, is not even considered. — Mrs. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

Happiness and the Blues.

I wonder why a girl isn't happy unless she can have the blues once in awhile? Once in a long time one finds an angelic being whose spirits never pass low water mark, and who lives through day after day in a state of the most exasperating cheerfulness till one longs to do something desperate to break the awful calm.

But we never love them as we do the dear, harum scarum people who are blue sky and thunder shower half a dozen times a day. It is such a satisfaction to find out that other people are just real faulty, human creatures like ourselves. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

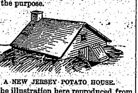
A Timely Protest.

Sarah K. Bolton, through an article in The Independent, utters a timely protest against the wedding present nuisance and extortion. She says—what every sensible person knows and concedes—that wedding presents have come to be a burden, and to a considerable extent simply a matter of pride.

SWEET POTATOES.

Storing and Keeping—A New Jersey Potato House Illustrated.

In Virginia and farther south sweet potatoes are usually kept over winter in pits covered with earth. In states farther north better protection than is afforded by these earth covered pits is required, and therefore, where large crops of sweet potatoes are to be stored, cellars and sweet potato houses are used for the purpose.



A NEW JERSEY POTATO HOUSE.

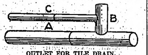
The illustration here reproduced from the Philadelphia Farm Journal shows a style of sweet potato house in common use in New Jersey. A dry, well drained spot is selected, and a cellar about three feet deep is excavated and a wall of rough stone about six feet high is built. On this a roof is put and the earth banked up to the top of the wall. The roof and ends should be double to keep out the cold. It is better also to have double doors, as indicated in cut. The house should front the southeast and the chimney be put at the cold end. The size of the house will of course depend on the crop to be stored.

Bins are made to hold 20, 50 or 100 barrels. Rough boards and a layer of straw are generally placed in the bottom and against the wall before putting the potatoes in the bin. A small cast iron cylinder coal burning stove is the kind in common use for heating. The fire should be started a few days in advance of storing to dry out the house, and a little be kept burning for a week afterward to dry off the potatoes, as they invariably go through a sweating process. During this time ventilation should be freely given. Afterward just enough fire should be maintained to keep the temperature between 60 and 70 degs. Sweet potatoes to keep well must be stored before heavy frosts kill the vines.

Tile Draining.

In tile draining a good main or outlet is essential to success. Here is an illustrated plan from Ohio Farmer, with a description by one who has tested its efficacy. He says:

I use either five or six inch tile, according to the amount of water to be carried. Lay the main with the natural flow, if practicable, and a foot deeper than the laterals, so as to make the connection on top of the main, giving a free flow. Make the connections perfect, so there will be no earth working through. The accompanying cut shows the arrangement—A is the main, B the connecting arm and C the lateral. A flat stone will close the top of the arm all right. I place laterals about two feet deep, more or less, according to soil, etc., and place them three to seven rods apart, and, if possible, across the natural flow, thereby cutting off surface water more quickly.



OUTLET FOR TILE DRAIN.

In the Poultry Yard.

In reply to the oft repeated query, "How to obtain winter eggs?" the agricultural editor of the New York World says: "Secure pullets hatched in February and March. Keep them in a warm place. Feed with plenty of animal food, green stuff, sound grain, not too much soft food and do not change their surroundings." The Poultry World advises as follows: "Put the pullets that are to produce the eggs during the winter season in the quarters you intend them to occupy, so that they will become accustomed to the buildings and surroundings before winter. Give them the best of care and feed, so that by Nov. 1 they will be in condition to commence laying in dead earnest. Give them free range if possible, and they will pick up the kind of food their systems require much easier than you could supply it for them. The numerous insects that make their appearance this month will prove a luxury for the birds, and will be very beneficial. Give them a good grain diet also each morning and evening; feed oats, wheat, buckwheat and a little corn, varied occasionally by a mash composed of boiled vegetables mixed with bran or shorts."

As the cold weather approaches all growing flocks ought to be culled. It will not pay to feed chickens that do not promise to make well marked pullets and cockerels. The sooner such are disposed of the better the profit will be, says The Fanciers' Journal, which gives this advice: "It is well to keep all growing chickens on unlimited range as long as snow is off the ground, and even the quarters at night should be roomy and well supplied with pure air. A tight shed open only to the south is about as good a place for chickens as we know of, but care should be taken to prevent the depredations of skunks and other vermin."

News and Notes.

Colonel James Wood, of Mount Kisco, N. Y., ex-president of the New York State Agricultural society, will serve as director of the agricultural exhibit of the state of New York at the coming Columbian exposition at Chicago.

The British board of agriculture has issued an order to the effect that in future sheep from the United States will be allowed to land without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine.

Discouraging accounts are made of the results of the harvest in Great Britain.

Dr. Styles, of the bureau of animal industry, describes a new cattle parasite which lives in the follicles of the roots of the hair, and produces disease in the skin of the animal affected.

We are rapidly coming to the conclusion that bees need more ventilation in the cellar than many suppose.

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FOREIGN.

Charlotte Edgen, Swedish authoress, and wife of Cajanello, died in Naples Monday.

The Irish evicted tenants' commission will begin investigating the first week in November.

There were two fresh cases of cholera and two deaths at Hamburg Friday. It snowed all the afternoon.

Four persons were killed by the collapse of a granary on a farm at Greatford, Lincolnshire, England.

There were thirteen fresh cases of cholera in Hamburg Sunday and three deaths. The hospitals are treating 497 patients.

The Berlin Vossiche Zeitung says that the efforts of Russia to place a four per cent. loan of 400,000,000 francs in Paris has finally collapsed.

The Paris municipal council has devoted 2,000,000 francs to advance wages of street sweepers, sewer men and other municipal employes whose wages are under 5 francs a day.

The weather in the northern and part of eastern England is cold and stormy. In Norfolk the ground is white with snow and snow and hail are falling in the vicinity of the Tyne.

A dispatch from Colonel Dodds, in command of the French force invading Dahomey, states that he has destroyed one-half of King Benhanzin's army, and the remainder are demoralized. About 1,500 Dahomeyans have been killed by the French force in the various encounters.

Thief River Falls Press:—Peter Newman is building a residence and barn on 1st street north.—Evenson Bros. have purchased a new hay press and will busy themselves baling and shipping hay during the winter.—C. Kretzschmar is putting a steam appliance into the Roller Mill O. K. and in addition to steaming the grain before grinding will furnish heat for the institution.—Mrs. A. W. Stebbins and daughter Cornelia arrived in the city yesterday from St. Charles, Minn., and will make their future home among us. Mr. Stebbins' new building is about completed and his family will be settled therein in a few days.—The contract has been let and a greater part of the work done in ditching and grading the swamp road west of this city known as the Tweet road. A few more days work will make this mire hole one of the best graded roads in the country at all times of year and thus give our neighbors on the west an opportunity to reap the benefits of the fine market and bargains offered in this city.—Carl Kretzschmar has succeeded in proving to the people that it takes a German to make a good garden and especially raise a german vegetable. He exhibits, at the post office, an enormous Kohlrabi. The main head or plant is larger than a man's head with 35 smaller heads attached, varying in size from 1 to 5 inches in diameter. The entire head is estimated to weigh 25 pounds. Mr. K. would like to learn of a larger one.—L. J. Columbus, manager of the Grand Opera house, Crookston, was in the city yesterday and arranged for the appearance of a first class company of players to give three performances here on the 21st and 22nd inst. Let our citizens turn out and while being handsomely entertained will encourage other attractions in coming this way.

About Silver.

The most generally diffused metal in the world is silver. The waters of the ocean hold it, in bulk not at all to be compared with that of the sea, and yet in those waters are ten thousand million tons of silver. Since the discovery of the New World, the two Americas have yielded seven billion dollars worth of the metal. A peculiarity of silver is that it is not found in a free state, but always in combination with other metals. A striking example of this is the yield of the famous Comstock lode, of Nevada, three hundred and fifty millions, nearly one-half of which was gold found in the silver ore. "Standard" silver, as used in the arts, is understood to have 925 parts of pure silver to 75 parts of alloy. As a silver producing state, Colorado claims the palm, and the way to reach it (as well as all other of the great Western States) is via the Burlington Route. From North, East or South, this is the line to Lincoln, Denver, Cheyenne, Deadwood, St. Paul or Minneapolis. Ask your home agent to ticket you by this route, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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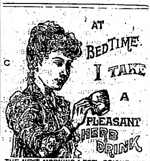

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All druggists sell it at 50c and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address,
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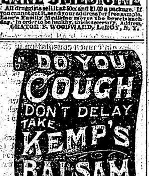

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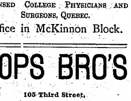

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WHERE is Donnelly at?

KNUTE NELSON is elected governor of Minnesota by a good safe majority.

HALVOR STEENERSON made a gallant fight and went down with his friends.

M. E. KIRSCH was re-elected county commissioner from the third district by a large majority.

Thursday, November 24th, has been designated by President Harrison as Thanksgiving Day.

ANTOM LINDEM, the people's party candidate for county commissioner in the second district is elected.

THE returns thus far brought in, would indicate the re-election of Commissioner Rhinehart in the fifth district.

JOHN E. OPPEGAARD has been chosen by the people of the first district to represent them on the county board.

THE Australian ballot system requires a great deal of time but it may work better when people get more used to it.

Now that the chance to lie about republican candidates is gone one wonders what the St. Paul Globe will find to write about.

THE county board will probably be composed of the following gentlemen: Oppegaard, Lindem, Kirsch, Demers and Rhinehart—three democrats and two people's party.

But we got Nelson and the republican state ticket and kept Minnesota in line despite the mendacious course of the St. Paul Globe and other democratic papers.

NEVER in the history of the politics of this state has a man been pursued with more bitter hatred than has Knute Nelson by the democrats in this campaign. But it availed not. The right triumphed.

ONE of Lawler's pet sayings was that "he would rather stay at home and play with the babies than ride into the state house on the cow-catcher of a locomotive." Well, Dan will have plenty of time to play with the babies now.

D. P. R. Strong has succeeded in starting a daily in East Grand Forks. It made its first appearance last week, is a six column folio and is what we should call a Decidedly Pretty Remarkably Strong newspaper for that burg.

THE four fusion electors in Minnesota are elected. Before election they were people's party men, and now the democrats claim them as Cleveland electors. Wonder if the people's party will ever tumble to the fact that the democrats are just using them as catspaws?

THE Hon. Knute Nelson closed one of the busiest and hardest fought campaigns ever waged in Minnesota by making three speeches in three different halls in Minneapolis on Monday night. He has been on the stump day and night for the past six weeks doing more and better work than any man in the state. He deserves the victory, that he has won and has shown the people of Minnesota that they have a govenor who is not afraid of hard work. When he was in congress he won the name of being the hardest worker in that body and it would not be Knute Nelson if he did not work hard in any capacity. The people of Minnesota are to be congratulated upon their governor.

The threshing machine has demonstrated the fact that the past year has not been very favorable for wheat and that the yield will not be up to the average by a good deal. It is estimated that nearly all of the wheat has been marketed. This is a year that the all wheat farmer is growling, but the man who has had oats and barley to sell, the man who has had butter to sell during the season, the man who has had a few veal calves to turn off in season, who has a few head of steers or dry cows to turn off as beef who has had sheep and hogs and poultry to supply the market is not complaining to a remarkable degree; because he is not now obliged to dispose of his wheat unless he wants to and nobody wants to sell No. 1 hard wheat on the present market. It is good property to keep. The moral is plain. "Diversify your husbandry."

FOR district judge, Mills and Ives are running very close, and the result is uncertain.

ON the national ticket the people's party cut no figure at all. In the south the movement fell flat.

IT is now beyond question that the democrats have carried the country and Grover Cleveland will be our next president.

The returns are extremely slow about coming in this year, and it will be impossible to form a correct opinion all around for this issue.

So far as heard from, John McKinnon polled a good vote in the county, but the three people's party electors will probably be elected.

IT is possible that we might not have won with Blaine and reciprocity but it looks now as though that was the only chance we did have.

NEW YORK went democratic by about 40,000, and Illinois is also in the democratic column. Indiana is so close it will take the official count to determine, and Wisconsin has gone to the dems.

THE bitter cold weather which set in last Sunday evening and continued till after election, made the vote lighter than it otherwise would have been—especially the republican vote. Democrats always vote, but it is hard to get the full republican vote out under any circumstances and doubly so when the weather is inclement.

THE JOURNAL is unable to secure full and complete returns before going to press and it looks now as though full and complete returns would not afford us much consolation. It looks as though the other fellow would be doing the crowing this fall—but hold on a minute, seems as though we did elect Palmer. 'Rah for Palmer!

TO THE intelligent voter the Australian system of voting is all well enough in many respects, but to a foreigner—a man who through no fault of his own does not understand the English language, it is liable to prove a delusion and a snare. In such cases it also causes a waste of time and calls for at least one more judge of election at the polls—so that a full board can be on deck all the time. As it now is, when one judge is called into a booth to assist some one in marking his ticket, the balance of the board must await his return, which causes a waste of valuable time, quite an item where there are a large number to vote. But of course the method, although it might prove the proper one in the long run, must necessarily prove quite awkward at first.

DURING the last week of the campaign, Mrs. Lease was to speak at a grand rally of democrats and populists at Topeka, Kansas. Now, Mrs. Lease is not in favor of fusion, and the fusion managers decided it would not do to allow her to speak, as she would probably denounce the fusion scheme and urge the people to vote the straight people's party ticket. So when the audience called for Mrs. Lease, the democratic chairman—Jones—said that Mrs. Lease had taken the train for another place. Immediately the great female agitator of the populists—who had been standing in the flies—marched out on the stage and gave the lie to the chairman, and then proceeded to roast the fusion scheme and the leaders of the movement, declaring it was simply a scheme on the part of the democrats to hoodwink the people's party and use them for tools. After the meeting Mrs. Lease cancelled all her dates and cleared her skirts of the whole iniquitous scheme.

Where Are We At?

TO A MAN up the tree it looks as though the answer to that conundrum is "in the soup!" It looks as though all there was left for the republicans to do is to skirmish round and console themselves trying to figure out how it all happened—and there ain't much consolation in that.

George Holland, for many years superintendent of the public schools of Chicago and prominent in the educational world, is dead.

Rev. Francis Springer, known as Chaplain Springer in G. A. R. circles, is dead. He was 82 years old. He lived at Springfield, Ills.

A Wells Fargo train was wrecked at Leiters, Ind., on the Chicago and Erie road. Engineer Frederick and Fireman Metz were fatally injured. The wreck was caused by an open switch.

At Nashville Tuesday the 3-year-old trotting record was lowered by Directum to 2:11 1-4, a cut of two seconds. Hal Pointer paced a mile in 2:04 1-2, lowering his record three-quarters of a second.

Ex-President Cleveland's Buzzard's Bay residence, known as Gray Gables, is for sale. It is stated that Mr. Cleveland will again make his summer home at Marion, Mass.

STATE TICKETS.

OFFICIALS VOTED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

In Some of Them Full State Tickets Were Elected, While in Others Only Legislatures Were Voted for—Others Voted On National Issues Alone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The following summary shows the state officers voted for at the election Tuesday. There were in nearly all the states three tickets, and in some of them four:

ALABAMA elected a governor in August. Jones (Dem.) was re-elected over Kolb, the candidate of the Alliance Democrats. Only federal electors were voted for Tuesday.

ARKANSAS elected a Democratic governor by a large majority on Sept. 5.

CALIFORNIA elected a legislature. The legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator Felton (Rep.).

COLORADO elected a governor and other state officers.

CONNECTICUT elected governor, state officers and legislature. The legislature will choose a successor to United States Senator Hawley.

DELAWARE elected a legislature. The legislature will chose a United States senator to succeed Gray (Dem.).

FLORIDA elected a legislature. The legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator Pasco (Dem.). The state elected a Democratic governor Oct. 4.

GEORGIA elected the Democratic state ticket on Oct. 5 by 70,000 majority.

IDAHO elected a governor and a state legislature.

ILLINOIS voted for a governor and legislature.

INDIANA elected a governor, legislature and other state officers. The legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator Turpie (Dem.).

KANSAS voted for state officers, including governor and legislature. The legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator Perkins (Rep.).

KENTUCKY had no state election.

LOUISIANA had no state election.

MAINE elected a Republican governor Sept. 12. It voted for a legislature Tuesday. The legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator Hale

MARYLAND voted only for electors and congressmen.

MASSACHUSETTS voted for state officials, including governor and legislature. The latter will choose successor to United States Senator Dawes (Rep.)

MICHIGAN elected state officials, including governor and legislature. The latter elects a successor to United States Senator Stockbridge (Rep.)

MINNESOTA voted for state officials, including governor and a legislature. The latter will choose a successor to United States Senator Davis (Rep.)

MISSISSIPPI elected a state legislature, which will choose a successor to United States Senator George (Dem.)

MISSOURI voted for state legislature and state officers, including governor. The legislature will choose a successor to United States Senator Cockrell

MONTANA voted for state officers. In addition to these the location of the state capital was voted on.

NEBRASKA elected state officers. The legislature will elect a successor to United States senator Paddock (Rep.).

NEVADA elected a legislature, and the legislature will choose a successor to United States Senator Stewart (Rep.).

NEW HAMPSHIRE elected a governor.

NEW JERSEY elected a governor and other state officers, and a legislature which will elect a successor to United States Senator Blodgett (Dem.).

NEW YORK elected a judge of the court of appeals and a legislature. The legislature will chose a successor to to United States Senator Hiscock (Rep.).

NORTH DAKOTA elected a governor and a legislature, and the legislature, will choose a successor to United States Senator Casey (Rep.).

NORTH CAROLINA elected a governor and state officers.

OHIO elected several state officials below the governor.

OREGON had no state election.

PENNSYLVANIA elected a supreme court justice and legislature. The legislature elects a senator to succeed Quay

RHODE ISLAND elected a Republican governor and legislature in May. United States Senator Aldrich (Rep.) has been re-elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA elected a governor, and a legislature which will choose a successor to United States Senator Butler (Dem.).

SOUTH DAKOTA elected a governor and a legislature, the latter to chose a successor to United States Senator Pettigrew (Rep.).

TENNESSEE elected a legislature and state officers. The legislature will choose a successor to United States Senator Bate (Dem.).

TEXAS elected state officers and legislature. The legislature will choose a successor to United States Senator Mills

VERMONT recently elected a Republican governor. Tuesday it elected a legislature. The legislature will choose successor to United States Senator Proctor (Rep.).

VIRGINIA elects a legislature. The legislature will choose a successor to United States Senator Daniel (Dem.).

WASHINGTON elected a legislature which will choose a successor to United States Senator Allen (Rep.).

WEST VIRGINIA voted for governor and legislature. The legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator Faulkner (Dem.).

WISCONSIN voted for governor and legislature. The legislature will choose a successor to United States Senator Sawyer (Rep.).

WYOMING voted for a legislature, and the legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator Warren (Rep.).

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The Republican State Ticket Comes Out Victorious.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9.—At the Republican state headquarters a large number of dispatches were received during the day, and while no official figures were given, the news was sufficient to justify Chairman Jamison in asserting that fusion in Minnesota had been defeated. All returns show that the fusion electors are not running even with the straight electoral candidates.

From dispatches received during the afternoon the Republican state central committee make the following claims:

Nelson's plurality in the state will not fall below 20,000. The balance of the state ticket will run ahead of Nelson.

Tawney is elected to congress in the First district.

McCleary in the Second.

The Third district is doubtful, but chances seem to favor Hall.

Kiefer has carried the Fourth district by at least 1,500 plurality.

In the Fifth Fletcher is a sure winner, and Judge Searle is elected in the Sixth.

The Seventh district is doubtful and the result will not be known for a day or two. The Republicans claim the lower house of the legislature by a majority of 12. Gains are reported in Fillmore, Waseca, Dodge and several of the northern counties.

WISCONSIN.

Democrats Claim the Election of the Entire State Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—There is no outlook. Wisconsin is certainly Democratic for Cleveland and Peck by from 10,000 to 15,000. Republicans concede state legislature, which will return a Democratic senator in place of Sawyer. Majority of congressmen are Democrats.

An extra of the Journal issued at 8 a. m. contains the following:

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9, 1892.

Hon. Grover Cleveland, New York—Wisconsin assures you her twelve electoral votes and congratulates you and the country on the magnificent victory.

(Signed) E. C. WALL.

About 8 o'clock a. m. Chairman Wall, of the Democratic state committee, sent the foregoing dispatch. At that hour all doubt that Wisconsin is a Democratic state had been removed. Returns from one-fourth of the towns in the state showed that Cleveland and Peck (governor) had carried the state by a plurality of from 10,000 to 15,000. Both branches of the legislature are Democratic and a majority of the congressional delegation.

Payne Concedes Defeat.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—Henry C C. Payne, ex-chairman of the Republican state central committee, practically concedes Wisconsin to the Democrats. In an interview he said that while the returns were not complete that if the same average of Democratic gain is maintained in the northern counties of the state not yet heard from, Mr. Spooner will unquestionably be defeated, together with the entire state ticket. He admitted the victory for Cleveland in the national contest and stated that if the policy outlined in the Democratic platform were adhered to, in his opinion, it would be disastrous to the country.

IOWA.

Harrison Electors Chosen but the State Ticket in Doubt.

DES MOINES, Nov. 9.—The indications are that the Republicans have carried the state on electors and the state ticket is doubtful. Indications are that the Republicans have elected congressmen in the First, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth districts and the Democrats in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh districts.

Chairman Blythe, of the Republican committee, claims the state by 2,000 and the election of Republican congressmen in all but the Second district and possibly the First. The Democratic chairman practically concedes the state, but states that the few precincts heard from are too meagre to base an estimate.

Harrison's Majority Increasing.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 9.—Returns now coming in rapidly increase Harrison's plurality to 20,000. Anti-Prohibition-Republicans have returned to the party in platoons, showing enormous Democratic losses everywhere.

Coming in Slowly.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 9.—Only very meager returns, owing to count still progressing in many precincts. Iowa appears to have gone 10,000 or 12,000 Republican. First, Third, Fifth, Ninth and Eleventh congressional districts, doubtful; Second, Democratic; all others, Republican; Weaver's vote probably 25,000, Bidwell, 8,000. Lacey, Republican, has carried the Sixth district by 1,500 plurality over White, Democrat.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Small Majority for the Republican Candidates—Republican Legislature.

BISMARCK, Nov. 9.—North Dakota for the first time voted under the Australian system, and it has made returns exceedingly slow to get in. Returns from counties so far indicate that the Harrison electors have at least 1,000 majority. Johnson, Rep., is returned to congress, and on joint ballot the Republicans will have the legislature. The Republican state ticket has carried by a small majority.

Two Farmers Killed.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 25.—Two German farmers were killed during the evening while going home from town. Fred F. Zimmerman, an old man, his son, aged 20, and Lorenz Stretwalter, 83 years old, tried to cross the track in front of a Burlington train and all being somewhat intoxicated miscalculated the distance. When the engine struck the wagon young Zimmerman rolled out behind and escaped injury, but the others were tossed in the air and fell dead. The younger of the two was badly mangled. The crossing there is the full width of the road with a clear track for a mile.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 25.—A boiler explosion at Putney instantly killed L. W. Horton, who was acting as engineer. He was blown several paces, striking the separator and breaking the feed board. Another man, name unknown, was blown forty-five paces in another direction and a third man was blown thirty-five paces, both of whom were fatally injured. A fourth man was seriously injured but may recover. The regular engineer was absent.

According to the estimates given by Postmaster Sexton and his superintendent of mails, Captain Montgomery, about a quarter of a million of Chicago's citizens sent newspapers with full accounts of the dedicatory fete to their distant friends.

John Corbett was found dead in the woods near Deer Lake, Mich. He was employed in the Lake Superior mine and spent the day hunting in Deer Lake woods. Examination showed he was shot through the heart. Corbett was 40 years old, and leaves a wife and six children.

SPECIAL SALE of DRESS GOODS

on Friday, Nov. 11.
Everything in this line at a
Big Discount.

45-inch All-wool Henriettas, in All Colors, Regular Price $1.25, for 99c.

All-wool Storm Serges, 46 inches wide, regular price $1.25, for 99c.

On Saturday, Nov. 12, we will make a Specialty of
Shawls,
Blankets,
Flannels
of All Kinds.
Ladies' Hosiery,
Furnishing Goods, Etc.

A. CHABOT.

Cor. Broadway and Robert Sts., - Crookston.

CLOTHING
SWEEPING SALE

of WINTER CLOTHING is now going on at Mossefin & Lindell's. This is a windy time of year so that a sail quickens business. We've struck a breeze, too, and are making such quick sales that the thing has become a sweep. Don't wait till the wind has gone down, the goods are all sold and there's nothing left but the dust raised by the commotion. Strike the excitement at its height and come now and see the biggest sale of the best clothing that has ever occurred in this part of the state. November is the month in which to prepare for winter and when you've bought a suit from our stock, you won't feel like hugging the stove every time you venture out of doors.

SPECIAL SALE
—IN—
Cloaks,
Shawls
AND Blankets
For a short time, at
GERVAIS & GERVAIS,
Robert St., - Crookston, Minn.

THAT RALLY!

The Last Republican Rally of the Campaign.

The republican rally on Saturday evening, was one of the biggest of its kind ever attempted in Crookston, and the opera house was crowded to its utmost capacity, while many were obliged to go away not being able to find standing room even. Long before the big parade was finished the seats in the opera house were all taken and thousands of people were on the streets watching the parade which was the finest one that has occurred during this campaign. It is estimated over three hundred actual voters were in line, each with a torch and plenty of sky-rockets and they did make Rome howl in great shape. The serpentine march on Main street was said to be the finest feature of the parade though the flambeau club came in for many compliments. At 8:30, A. D. Stephens, as chairman called the magnificient audience to order and announced that the Crookston Glee Club would favor us with a campaign song and "Protection's Come to Stay" was rendered in their best style while Johnny Carter stood behind them waving "Old Glory" back and forth in perfect time. The chairman then introduced Assistant Atty. Gen. H. W. Childs, who delivered a patriotic address which was listened to throughout with wrapt attention. He urged all republicans to do their whole duty on election day and if they would do that we should roll up the grandest victory in the history of the party—the grandest because won in the face of greater opposition than ever before since the war. He was followed by the Hon. Knute Nelson who was so hoarse with much speaking during the campaign that he could hardly articulate but he managed to give us one of the best talks on the tariff that we have had during the campaign. He was preceded by the Crookston string band in two or three patriotic pieces and at the close of his speech, as soon as the deafening applause had subsided the chairman called Prof. Johnson to the front who sang a patriotic song that was well received. When the Prof. had finished his song, somebody called for the Hon. Halvor Steenerson and then the demand became universal from all parts of the house. Although wholly unprepared and although it was then growing very late Mr. Steenerson good-naturedly responded, and gave a rattling good talk of 15 or 20 minutes duration and then the great audience filed slowly out of the house agreeing that it was the biggest event of the season in Crookston and it was freely said that many votes were made for the cause of protection.

The Fertile Meeting.

Last Friday evening the people of Fertile witnessed the biggest political demonstration ever witnessed in that village, the occasion being a republican meeting addressed by Hon. Knute Nelson. A large number of republicans from Crookston, including the Queen City band, the republican flambeau club and a delegation from the "Knute" club went down. Such a crowd was never seen in Fertile before, and farmers drove for twenty miles, and some of them walked in for 6 and 7 miles to see and hear Mr. Nelson, An immense procession headed by the Fertile and Queen City band, marched around the village, and when the opera hall was reached, standing room was at a premium. Mr. Nelson made a telling speech, dealing with the questions which the people's party like to discuss viz; the elevator system, the sub-treasury scheme, and free coinage of silver. He showed the fallacies of the arguments of the people's party orators, and showed it so plainly that many of the farmers said after the meeting that they saw where they were mistaken and that they would not vote the people's party ticket this fall, and the result of the vote last Tuesday shows that Mr. Nelson's speech changed a good many votes.

Misner's Hens.

There seems to be no end to the ambition of Charlie Misner. At first it was a new house that he wanted and he did not rest easy until he got it and a nice one it was to. Then, after he has secured an elegant residence on the avenue and, (figuratively speaking) had sat down 'neath his own vine and fig tree his ambitious soul was not yet satisfied but sought for other achievements—other worlds to conquer, and as he gazed upon his worldly possessions the thought occurred to him that the one thing needful now was a fine hen-house, filled with busy, bustling cackling hens, the fruit of whose industry should produce the gay and festive egg-nog in due season, and as he thought the vision grew more roseate, until by day and night naught but plans for hen-houses ran through his head and he, read every hen-paper in the land and every bit of board he could find, was carefully carried home to enter into the plan. At last it stood resplendent—a thing of beauty and (to be) a jaw for ever (when filled with hens.) Of course his plans were no secret and so it was that soon after the building was complete his neighbor, Silver, said to him one morning: "Charlie, I have just received 38 fine young hens and two roosters which I will sell you cheap. They are at the market; come up and look at them." So during the day Charlie went to look at the hens took a fancy to them and ordered them sent over to his house; which was done and for several weeks, Charlie watched his stock with great pride going home every night to supper fondly dreaming of fresh eggs, boiled eggs, omelettes and everything that can be eggspressly constructed of hen fruit but in vain, and Charlie couldn't think what was the matter with his hens until one day a neighbor's wife meeting him said: "Mr. Misner, whatever be you goin' to do with all them roosters!" "Roosters" said Charlie in amaze, "those are hens—38 hens and two roosters!" "But they are not," replied the lady "there may be one or two pullets in the lot but that's all." And sure enough, so it proved and Charlie's folks have been eating "hens" until they are tired trying to reduce the surplus to a reasonable number and if you want to see Charlie "hot in the collar" all you have to do is to ask ask him what eggs are worth a dozen.

Donnelly and the Butcher.

They tell a pretty good joke on Donnelly that is good even though he was defeated for governor. It is said that at Fertile the chairman who introduced Mr. Donnelly was a butcher, and in introducing him paid the sage a very high compliment saying, that he was every way worthy of confidence and urged the audience to believe everything that Mr. Donnelly should tell them as Mr. Donnelly was an honest man and could not lie on political topics or any other. After having lauded Mr. Donnelly to the skies he sat down and Mr. Donnelly commenced. After an hour or so Mr. Donnelly saw a farmer in the crowd who had a parcel under his arm that looked as though it might be meat. "What have you in that parcel my farmer friend" blandly inquired Mr. Donnelly. "I have some meat sir" replied the farmer. "Where did you get it" next asked Mr. Donnelly, "I bought it at the meat market in Fertile" replied the farmer. "Aha," cried Mr. Donnelly; "and right here is where you are skinned alive again my farmer friends. Right here is a living example of a man who brings his beef cattle to your butcher and sells them at a price that does not pay the cost of raising and then he buys the meat back at cutthroat rates" and then in his own peculiar style the sage proceeded to literally flay his butcher friend, the chairman, alive while he sat there as red as a boiled lobster and meekly took his medicine, the sage all the while unconscious of what he was doing but the audience, who were on to the combination were in high glee and laughed and cheered to see the poor butcher sweat and blush. When Mr. Nelson came to Fertile to speak—the butcher came to him and said he guessed that he had had enough of the people's party and that he should vote for Mr. Nelson and the entire republican ticket.

The Truth Worked.

One of the members of the regiment told a story of "Honest Captain Wood." The incident occurred in very cold weather, and at an important crisis.

"At nighttime," said the narrator, "when we pickets arrived at the outposts Captain Wood said, 'It is too severe for the men to face this storm all night.' There was a small house close by, and the captain directed that we should build a fire in it and shelter ourselves as best we might.

"We did so, and weary with marching and lulled by the warmth we all fell fast asleep. When the officer of the grand rounds came our way he found a regular Sleepy Hollow.

"Of course we were reported, and in the morning we were summoned to headquarters. Naturally we were terribly frightened, for sleeping on picket is a serious offense.

"We were ushered into General Wilson's tent. He sternly repeated the charge. Had we been guilty of sleeping on our posts? We had. It would have been useless to attempt any explanation, but Captain Wood, who was present, anticipated any, that we might have attempted.

"'General,' he said, 'the blame does not rest upon these men. I am responsible for it all. I gave them orders to take shelter in that house and build a fire there, and I am to blame. They would not have been asleep but for me.'

"'How long have you been in the service, sir?' asked the general sternly.

"'A few months, general.'

"'I thought so. If you had been here longer you would have come up here full of excuses and ready to shift the blame upon any one at hand. You can go. Your honesty has saved you.'"—Lewiston Journal.

The telegraphers' strike on the Denver and Rio Rrande has been declared off, and the trouble will be settled by arbitration. The threatened trouble on the Missouri Pacific has been averted.

THE LOWER HOUSE.

Present Indications Are That Democrats Have Lost Forty-six Seats.

STILL MAINTAINING A MAJORITY OF 92.

The Latest Returns Give 224 Democrats, 123 Republicans, 7 Fusionists and Alliance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Returns received at this writing indicate that the house of representatives in the 53rd congress will contain as the result of yesterday's election 224 Democrats, 123 Republicans and 7 Fusionists, Farmers' Alliance. Rhode Island failed to elect either candidate for representative, but the probabilities favor the choice of the two Republicans. This would make the total opposition vote in the house 132, and the Democratic majority 92. In the present house, with all the districts represented, the Democratic majority is 138, a loss of 46.

HARRISON GAVE IT UP.

When Illinois Went Democratic That Settled It With Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The president gave up the election when he heard from Illinois, remarking, "If Illinois has gone Democratic that settles it.," and he requested that no further returns be sent to him. Mr. Tibbott, his stenographer, at 10 o'clock a. m. was still figuring upon some possible combination which might snatch victory from defeat, but with very indifferent success even in his own mind.

The president rose at his usual hour, glanced over some of the latest returns which had been prepared for him, and then calmly devoted himself to executive business, saying nothing.

Attorney-General Miller and Secretary J. W. Foster, of the state departments, are the only two members of the cabinet in the city, though Secretary Charles Foster, of the treasury, will probably be at the department soon, ready to take good humoredly the badinage certain to await him over his confident prediction that Harrison would carry every Northern state except Nevada.

Attorney General Miller was somewhat prepared for defeat by the foretaste of doubt which he brought back with him from his hasty visit to Indiana, but he was far from anticipating so complete a "slump." Secretary of State Foster is not an active politician. He was paired with Colonel Dick Bright, of Indiana.

Ex-Secretary Blaine declines to be interviewed on the result and he has had the telephone removed from his residence in Lafayette Summit so as to avoid the annoyance of perpetual calls.

The feeling of depression and unrest which pervades all the departments cannot be exaggerated. Those clerks who refrained from going home to vote congratulate themselves on their forbearance, while the friends of those who actively participated in the election hope that "this thing may not be charged against them." A goodly number of department clerks, sheltered under the civil service rules, survived four years of Democratic domination under Mr. Cleveland, trust, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the favors previously bestowed. But the heads of divisions recognize that after the fourth of next March their positions which do not fall under the civil service rules, will probably be required for officials in political harmony with the new chiefs of the executive departments.

FROM SOUTHERN STATES.

South Carolina's Majority Small.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—With the possible exception of the Seventh district South Carolina returns a solid Democratic delegation to congress and chooses nine Cleveland electors.

The Seventh district has a very large colored majority. It is represented in the present congress by William Elliot, Dem., who received 8,700 votes against 4,700 cast for two Republican contestants. It is quite possible that General Moise may secure the election thus making the delegation solid as now. Cleveland's majority does not exceed 20,000.

Missouri Is Democratic.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The entire Democratic state ticket in Missouri has been elected by a plurality of 17,000. The returns from congressional districts are not all in, but enough have been received to show that the Democrats have carried thirteen out of the fifteen districts. In the Tenth district Richard Bartholdt (Rep.) defeated Jedeh (Dem.) by 962 majority. In the Eleventh district Joy (Rep.) defeated O'Neill (Dem.) by twelve votes. Both these districts are in this city. In the remaining districts Democratic congressmen are elected.

Democrats Claim West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 9.—Democrats confidently claim election of all four congressmen from this state. Cleveland will undoubtedly be given the electoral vote of West Virginia and the election of the entire state ticket is generally conceded.

KANSAS.

Both Sides Claim the Victory—Returns Are Very Slow.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—The result of the election in Kansas is still in doubt, returns coming in very slowly. Both committees are claiming a victory, neither conceding anything to the other. The Republican committee alone has made arrangements for receiving definite returns. At 11 o'clock, 880 out of 2,100 precincts had been heard from showing a total of 71,727 votes out which the Republican state and electoral ticket have a majority of 5,291. This vote has been compared with the Republican poll of the state which shows a total vote of 305,000. If the returns continue to come in showing the same relative Republican gains the Republican majority will be about 15,000. Republicans still claim the election of seven of the eight congressmen certain, and a majority of the legislature. According to Republican figures, Jerry Simpson is certainly beaten in the Seventh district.

NEBRASKA.

Weaver Will Probably Carry the State by a Small Majority.

OMAHA, Nov. 9.—At midnight returns from Nebraska are still fragmentary owing to the new election law and poor method of counting. Figures so far received indicate that Weaver will carry the state by a few thousands. On governor the result is very doubtful. Crounse, Rep., will not get as large a vote in Omaha as expected and Morton, Dem., develops unexpected strength. Van Wyck, Ind., not so strong among the laboring classes in Omaha as expected. By returns so far received each of the three candidates for governor will poll about 70,000 votes, same as two years ago. For congress Bryan, Dem., of the First district is re-elected. The legislature will be about 40 per cent. Republican, 40 per cent. Independent and 20 per cent. Democratic.

Nevada for Weaver.

RENO, Nov. 9.—It is conceded by all parties that Weaver carries Nevada by 1,500. Results as to legislature not yet received. Silver party candidate elected to congress. It is generally believed that the silver party have a majority in the legislature, which will insure the election of Stewart to the United States senate.

Oregon Very Close.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 9.—The vote of Oregon has been comparatively light. Very few returns have as yet been received. It is impossible at this moment to guage an opinion of the result. It is thought that Pierce, one of the Weaver electors, has been elected.

Harrison Gets Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 9.—Estimates from returns received show Harrison to have carried the state by a very small majority. The Democrats will undoubtedly elect the whole state ticket. The legislature is yet in doubt.

Rhode Island Republican.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 9.—The total vote of the state, lacking 20 districts, gives Harrison 18,484, Cleveland 15,552. This state goes for Harrison.

In Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 9.—Richmond county will give Black, Dem., nearly 9,000 over Tom Watson. Returns from other districts indicate that the Democrats will carry every district and that Georgia will send a solid Democratic delegation to the next congress. The third party candidates were run in every district, but were snowed under. Speaker Crisp is re-elected by an increased majority.

COLORADO.

Indications That the State Will Be Very Close.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 9.—The indications are that the contest in this state will be very close. Returns from 146 towns outside of Arapahoe county give Harrison 5,693 and Weaver 10,213. Weaver and the Populist state ticket are ahead in Lake and El Paso counties, and Harrison and and the People's state ticket are running ahead in Pueblo county. These three counties cast more votes than any others outside of Arapahoe. At 10 a. m. it was generally believed that Waite, the Populist caedidate for governor, is elected.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Returns Very Slow, But They Have a Weaverish Look.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 9.—Returns are unprecedentedly slow. The outlook is that Weaver has carried the state by 1,000 majority. Sheldon, Republican, is probably elected governor.

Cleveland Carries Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—Cleveland has a plurality in Connecticut of 5,830 and Morris' majority is 1,469 over all and he is elected governor by popular vote. Three Democratic congressmen are elected and there are ties in five towns. The house will be Republican but the senate will have a Democratic majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republican Plurality Not as Large as Four Years Ago.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Returns from nearly three hundred towns and cities, including Boston, show a decrease in the Republican plurality as compared with four years ago of about 3,000 votes. The state ticket is in doubt.

QUEEN MARY'S HOUSE

AN HISTORIC OLD MANSION IN THE ANCIENT TOWN OF JEDBURG.

In This Old Fashioned Building the Queen of the Scots Held Court and for Three Weeks Lay Sick of a Fever—Her Near Approach to Death.

There is one house in Jedburg to which, above all others, strangers who visit the ancient town are sure to find their way, and that is the old and antique mansion known as Queen Mary's house. Many will therefore be pleased to learn that steps are about to be taken for the better preservation of this historic edifice, and for the improvement of its surroundings. On Oct. 8, 1856, Mary left Holyrood to hold assizes at Jedburg, the magistrates having been previously instructed to "prepare meat, drink and lodgings for men and horses," and she arrived next day. The queen was accompanied by her ministers of state, her law officers and by many of her nobles, among whom were the Earls of Moray, Huntly, Argyll, Rothes and Caithness, and the Lords Livingstone, Seton, Yester, Borthwick, Arbroath, Hume and Somerville, besides a number of barons and bishops. What a stir there must have been in the old border burg on that occasion, and what anxiety it would cost the worthy provost and magistrates to keep up the good name of their town in the presence of so many great personages, and even royalty itself!

The assizes continued for six successive days, and terminated without a single execution. Mary presided at a privy council held on the 10th, and at another held on the following day. On the 16th, after the pressure of business was over, she rode to Hermitage castle to see Bothwell, who had been wounded by "Little Jock Elliott," of the park, a noted freebooter, and after conferring with her wounded lieutenant for two hours in presence of several of her nobles who accompanied her on the journey she returned to Jedburg the same evening, having ridden more than forty-eight miles. Next day Mary was attacked with an intermittent fever, which kept her prostrate for over a fortnight. On the same day she took ill the sum of six shillings was paid to "ane boy passing from Jedburg with ane mass of writings of our sovereign to the Earl of Bothwell."

The room in which Queen Mary lay during her serious illness is, according to tradition, a small two windowed apartment in the turret, but Miss Strickland, in her "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," says in reference to this point that "the spacious suite of apartments on the opposite side of the staircase, one of which still bears the name of the guardroom, is more likely to have been occupied by royalty as anteroom, privy chamber and bedroom." It is, however, the small back apartment that is pointed out to visitors as Queen Mary's bedroom, and it was there, if we are to credit tradition, where she lay nigh unto death, attended by her French physician—Charles Nau.

On the 26th she "lay for dead" three hours—her limbs cold and rigid, her eyes closed, her mouth compressed, her feet and arms stiff, every one supposing that the vital spark had fled. Master Nau, who was "a perfect man of his craft," would not, however, give the matter up, but resorted to friction and manipulation, which he continued for some hours, until the queen recovered again her sight and speech and got a great sweating. When her illness had assumed a mortal tendency she expressed her willingness to resign her spirit to God. She wished to impress on her nobles the necessity of living in unity, and that they should do all in their power to protect the infant prince—her only tie to life. To Du Croix, the French embassador, she made a request that he would ask his royal master to protect her dear son, and she also recommended his protection to Queen Elizabeth, as her nearest kinswoman.

On the 28th Darnley arrived in Jedburg, but left again the next day, and it is not certain that he was ever allowed to see Mary. When she was recovering the wearisome hours were beguiled by one John Hume playing to her on the lute and John Heron playing on the pipe and "quhisil," the former receiving forty shillings for his services, the latter four pounds for his. As a thank offering to God for her recovery she caused twenty pounds to be given to the poor of the burg, and the same day she wrote a letter ordering materials for a new dress, which letter was to be sent to Edinburgh "in all possible haste."

What a curious Old World picture! But the scene again changes. On Nov. 9—exactly a month after her arrival—Queen Mary left Jedburg, accompanied by her nobles, among whom was Bothwell, and with an escort of a thousand horsemen. She arrived on the 20th at Craigmillar castle, with sorrow, suffering and captivity in the near future, and in the distance the bloody scaffold of Fotheringay. "Four months after her departure from our ancient burg," says a local chronicler, "her husband, Lord Darnley, was murdered; three months more and she was the wife of Bothwell; yet twelve months, and she was lodged as a prisoner in the Castle of Carlisle. As time rolled on and the clouds of misfortune were rolling dark and thick around her, she was often heard to exclaim, in the anguish of a wounded spirit, 'Would that I had died in Jedburg!'"—Scotsman.

Mr. Curtis' First Speech.

Young and diffident orators will take fresh heart when they learn, if they do not know it already, that so accomplished and self possesed a speaker as George William Curtis suffered greatly from stage fright on the occasion of his first lecture, and began by saying, "Ladies and gentlemen, the pitomless bott," with a solemnity which was changed to confusion when he perceived his error. Of course he had meant to make an allusion to the bottomless pit.—Boston Transcript.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Freeborn county has nineteen creameries.

Slayton will build a new school house at a cost of $12,000.

Rev. Magnus Koefod, a Lutheran minister, died last week at Glenwood.

A state good roads convention has been called to meet in St. Paul Jan. 25 and 26.

Charles A. Ruffer has been appointed Indian agent at the White Earth agency.

The Nordstern, a German weekly published at St. Cloud has been sold to a syndicate.

The First National bank of Princeton has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

Mrs. Mary Gear died at Minneapolis last week, aged 85. She had been a resident of the state for fifty-three years.

The Masonic block at Fergus Falls was burned Sunday morning. It was owned by W. P. Book, whose loss is $10,000.

Jacob Guenther, one of the principals in the first marriage ever celebrated in Blue Earth county, died last week at Mankato.

Burglars entered the office of W. W. Beers, agent of the McCormick Harvester company, at Rushford, and relieved the safe of $175.

H. Bervig, of Yacatan, was killed about five miles from Caledonia Sunday. His buggy went over a steep bank, killing him and his two horses.

Percy Gould, of Fairmount, a member of Company D, Second regiment, M. N. G., died at Chicago Friday of heart disease while attending the dedication exercises.

Grace Emery, of Appleton, who has been advertised throughout the state in nearly every leading weekly as lost, was found drowned in the Pomma de Terre river, eight miles above Appleton.

Lester Stevens was probably fatally injured, at Lake Crystal by sliding from a wheat stack and striking on a broken fork handle which penetrated into his back eight inches, inflicting a terrible wound.

The cost of grading the Great Northern through the city of Red Lake Falls will be $200,000. This sum is merely for that portion within the municipality. There are cuts fifty-two feet deep in the solid clay.

The man found murdered in a grain car at Montevideo last week has been identified as L. H. Walker, of Mankato. He worked for a farmer near Montevideo in harvest and went afterwards to South Dakota.

The bank statements of business at the close of September show deposits in the two state and one national bank of Red Wing amounting to $1,007,610.19, of which about three-quarters is in the shape of time deposits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston has won the National League championship.

Nancy Hanks went a mile in 2:05 at Nashville Wednesday.

A telephone line between Chicago and New York was tested with satisfactory results.

The United States army is to be equipped with magazine guns and smokeless powder.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres. A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
C. O. CHRISTIANSON, Vice Pres.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treas.

FARM LOANS.

Red River Valley
Loan & Investment Co.

A HOME COMPANY.

Loans Money on Farms and Improved Business Property on Three and Five Years Time, at Low Rates,

Money always on hand. You do not have to wait. We can make you a loan on the same day you make application. Principal and interest payable at our office. We buy school and town bonds and orders, If you wish to borrow money, buy or sell land, write us. But if you can, come and have a talk with us. Always glad to see you.

OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Valley Roller Mills.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

FARM AND GARDEN

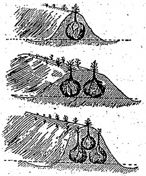
WINTERING CABBAGES.

A Number of Methods Which Have Proved Satisfactory to Gardeners and Farmers.

There are numerous ways in which cabbages can be kept successfully for home use or for the often good market during the latter part of winter or early spring. In a chapter on this subject in his book, "How to Make the Garden Pay," Greiner gives a general rule applicable to all methods. It is this: To pull the crop on a dry day and pack it only when perfectly dry. Also put off the final covering or storing in buildings, cellars, etc., as long in the fall as it can be safely done.

One of the most common methods is to wrap the outer leaves of each plant firmly about the head, and stand root side up closely together, either in single line or in a double row, with or without another layer on top, then plow a furrow from each side to the ridge of cabbages thus formed, and finish covering up with soil, using shovel or spade, leaving only the extremities of the roots sticking out. The first illustration represents a cross section of each of the three arrangements.

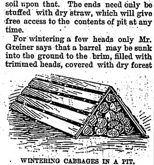
Another good way to store cabbages is to put them into pits, like root crops. The excavation is made six or eight inches deep, four feet wide and as long as needed to make room for the quantity of cabbages desired to store. Here the heads are packed in a conical heap, roots inward, and covered with eight or ten inches of soil, packed firmly. In case it is desired to use all or part of them during the winter it will be a good precaution to cover the south side of the pit with straw or other dry litter deep enough to keep the soil from freezing, and thus secure easy access to the cabbages whenever wanted.



CROSS SECTIONS OF THREE ARRANGEMENTS.

An improvement on this method has been suggested by Rural New Yorker. Boards or slabs are placed on the bottom of the pit. The cabbages, well trimmed and dry, are packed in, as illustrated in the second cut. Triangular frames of 2 by 4 scantling are then set upright into the pit, one at each end only if pit is less than 8 or 9 feet long, one additional in the center for a pit of from 9 to 15 feet in length. Common fence boards are nailed to them, thus forming something like a large three cornered crate around the cabbages. This is lightly covered with straw, and four to six inches of soil upon that. The ends need only be stuffed with dry straw, which will give free access to the contents of pit at any time.

For wintering a few heads only Mr. Greiner says that a barrel may be sunk into the ground to the brim, filled with trimmed heads, covered with dry forest leaves, chaff, etc., and a simple roof to exclude rain and snow. The cellar under the dwelling house is, for sanitary reasons, hardly a place for storing cabbages, but a very few after removal of the coarse outside leaves may each be wrapped in several thicknesses of common newspaper, so that only the roots are showing outside, and hung up in a convenient place in the cellar. Farmers might put a load of cabbages in some corner of the barn, on the floor, haymow, etc., and keep them lightly covered with loose straw, and thus have them ready for use at any time.



WINTERING CABBAGES IN A PIT.

Salt as a Fertilizer.

Conflicting statements of the agricultural value of salt when applied to the soil appear so frequently that the average farmer may well be excused for neglecting it for this purpose altogether. Some farmers have found it valuable, while others have received little or no benefit from it or regard it as hurtful, so that it is seldom used as a practical fertilizer.

So far as it is beneficial to plants it appears to be by indirection. Thus in some cases it has the effect of dissolving matters already existing in the soil and making them available as plant food, when if they were sufficiently soluble without it its application would be useless. If applied in quantities sufficiently large to kill insects in the soil it will be injurious to vegetation. Some plants, however, resist its injurious effects far better than others. With many people salt was once thought indispensable for a good asparagus bed, but it is now more commonly believed that its beneficial effect consists chiefly in killing the weeds. There are soils, however, whose fertility seems increased by moderate applications.

Things That Are Told.

California is to be honored by having a section of one of her famous big trees made a prominent feature in the Government building at the Columbian exposition.

An invention that attracted attention at a state fair was a transplanting machine for setting tobacco, cabbage and other plants and firming the earth around them; also automatically watering the roots of the plants.

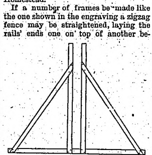
Times are changing. Two or three years ago self spacing frames were not considered practical, and the reversing features of the latest honey extractors were regarded as just so much surplus machinery. But beekeepers are thinking differently now. Honey is being produced on larger scales, and better and more rapidly operated appliances are demanded, and these things come of necessity.

RAIL FENCES.

Helpful Hints for Repairing Old Fences at a Small Cost.

In sections where old rail fences are only a temptation and not a hindrance to stock, some system by which they may be made good at slight expense will be welcome. We therefore present a plan suggested and described by a Connecticut farmer in The New England Homestead.

If a number of frames be made like the one shown in the engraving a zigzag fence may be straightened, laying the rails' ends one on top of another between the uprights, and the material will be sufficient usually to more than fence the whole line. One will also reap the advantage of being able to clear up the weeds and brush along the old fence row and crop the land more closely. A slab or plank 3½ feet long, averaging 2 by 6 inches, will do for the bottom piece; strips 2 by 3 inches for the uprights and others: 1 by 3 or 4 for the side braces.



SUPPORT FOR STRAIGHT RAIL FENCE.

Waste strips, that may be bought by the cord for almost nothing frequently, will serve admirably, and may be sawed and nailed together in the barn or shop when storms prevent outdoor labors. The uprights and braces are nailed to the bottom piece and to each other one foot from the top of the uprights, a space of not over five inches being left between uprights. No fence is better for sheep. Unless the nails are clinched wire nails should not be used, as they draw out so easily, enduring but little strain and rendering the fence weak. Light poles can be laid up between these braces if desired instead of rails.

Clearing Poultry Houses of Insect Pests.

The poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned out before extreme cold weather, and every louse and mite in the walls, nest boxes and perches destroyed with kerosene. Care should be taken to see that there is no grain in the straw used for nests, for if a hen finds a single one she is almost certain to tear the nest to pieces seeking for more. When the nests in the poultry house are clean, free from vermin and nicely lined with soft material the pullets will naturally go to them when they begin laying. When they are foul or hard or infested with vermin the pullets drop their eggs in the corners of the yard, off the perches and almost anywhere. Some of them are broken, the hens get a taste of egg and the trials of the poultry keeper have just begun, writes an Illinois correspondent in The American Agriculturist. For destroying insects he advises kerosene as the best article. It is abundant, cheap and sure death to lice, mites and every other insect that it touches. First thoroughly clean out the house and then spray it with the kerosene. A good spraying apparatus with cyclone nozzle is best for doing this work, but it can also be very effectively done with a common garden syringe fitted with a fine rose spray. Draw slowly when drawing in the liquid, but force it out as hard as you can. This will make a fine spray, which will penetrate every crack and crevice, however small it may be.

Grades of Hay.

The different grades of hay, as generally understood by the trade, are as follows: Choice timothy, to be timothy, and not more than one-eighth of other tame grasses mixed; good color, well cured and free from must. Strictly prime, to be timothy, and not more than one fifth of other tame grasses mixed; good color, well cured and free from must. Prime, to be sound, well cured, good color and free from must, and may contain three-fourths of tame grasses and one-fourth timothy. Mixed hay, to consist of tame grasses, mixed; good color, well cured and free from must. All kinds of hay badly cured, stained, or in any way out of condition, are regarded as no grade.

Weevils in Corn.

A Texas correspondent in Insect Life gives the following as a successful plan for keeping weevils out of corn: "In putting up his corn in the fall he placed two open bottles containing bisulphide of carbon about four feet apart on the floor of the bin. The mouths of the bottles were covered with a single layer of cheese cloth, and each bottle was covered with an old broken box. The bin was then filled with corn to its utmost capacity, and the result of the experiment was highly successful. What live weevils were admitted from the field were destroyed and none further appeared. It is also claimed to have kept mice and rats out of the bin."

Seven persons were killed and fifteen injured in an accident on the Philadelphia and Reading railway.

FAST OYSTER OPENERS.

Workmen in New York City Who Take Oysters Out of Their Shells.

The crack oyster openers of New York can easily hold their own against the rest of the world as "lightning operators," as they are called.

One of the veterans is Dick Balmer, who has opened 9,000 oysters in a day of twelve hours, and he can now average 7,500 in a day of twelve or thirteen hours' work.

Mike Foley, who may well be termed a lightning operator, and is now in his fifties, has opened as many as 9,500 oysters in one day, and on ordinary days, if he pushes himself, he can easily get away with 8,000 oysters. Of course the oysters opened are large and small, just as they come, as if they were all small and round the opening could be done much more rapidly.

John Lahey is good for an average of 8,000 a day, and so is an opener known among the oystermen as "Deaf George." In a trial of speed in opening 500 oysters John Lahey probably cannot be beaten.

To open oysters rapidly of course requires a great deal of experience in handling them, but there also seems to be a knack about it that every oysterman cannot acquire. Some men, for instance, can only open 4,000 oysters a day and they will not go much above that after years of work in this line.

The twenty-seven men employed by Alex Frazer on the North river will average 5,000 oysters a day, which is a much higher average than is reached by the majority of the crews around New York. These men also can turn out, when required, 150,000 oysters a day in all, which is 15,000 oysters above the average of 5,000 a man. There are very few oyster scows in the market can equal this average from week to week. It must also be considered that on some days work begins at 5 o'clock in the morning and on others at 6 or 8 o'clock.

There was an oyster opening match about a year ago between Mike Foley and Jack Gillon. The match was to decide which man was the quicker at opening 1,000 oysters. Gillon won in 57 minutes, beating his opponent by only seven oysters. Foley has opened 11,200 oysters at one sitting.

Dick Balmer has appeared in sixteen oyster opening matches and lost only two of them. Most of the contests were over the opening of 100 oysters. At one time Balmer opened 100 oysters in 4 minutes and 22 seconds, which is now the best "straight knife" record. Balmer has also opened 1,000 oysters in 55 minutes. The two matches in which he was defeated he lost to John Gillon. The first match was best two out of three records in opening 100 oysters, but owing to a dispute Balmer retired from the contest, leaving the match to Gillon. At the second match Balmer was beaten by eight oysters.

Among the lightning operators on William Foster's scow the most conspicuous undoubtedly is "Black Frank," as Frank Barrett, who is as white a man as any other white man in this country, is dubbed by his associates. Mr. Barrett has spent a good many years in the south, and from his association there in a business way with the darkies he came to be called "Black Frank."—New York News.

Discarded India Rubber Utilized.

It is a matter of common knowledge that india rubber goods even of the highest quality are perishable. Although not subject to any great wear and tear the time comes when the rubber loses its elasticity and becomes soft and rotten. Hitherto such perished rubber has represented a waste material for which no use could be found, but by a process recently invented the perished rubber can be made, it is said, once more serviceable.

By incorporating the waste rubber with certain hydrocarbons and with a proportion of Trinidad asphalt, by adding to the mixture certain vegetable oils and submitting the product to heat, there is produced a substance to which the name of "blandyte" has been given. It can be made hard and dense or soft and pliable by modifying certain parts of the process, and it seems to be applicable to most of the various purposes for which pure rubber is used.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Cutaway Coat.

The cutaway frock coat may be worn at any time during the day, and is really the most useful all around garment in the vocabulary. The man in the black cutaway of dull finish cloth is dressed for any emergency that may arise during the hours of the day. It is suitable for the afternoon tea and for the morning stroll. It has been worn with excellent effect with the top hat at the noon wedding—indeed its efficacy and becomingness is so apparent that many of the more conservative swells have been deterred through their fealty to this garment of semidress from pinning allegiance to the more distinguished but trying lines of the long tailed double breasted frock.—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Valuable Clock.

There is no further need for the noisy little alarm clock, for a Swiss has just invented a clock that talks. It is much pleasanter than the grating br-r-r-r of the bell that always rings ten times as loud as necessary, to have a clock that will stand at the head of the bed and remark: "There are eggs, and a nice juicy steak, and a cold melon and milk and toast and fried potatoes and coffee down stairs for you, John Henry, and this is the day when Archimedes McGonigle promised you the twenty dollars he has been owing you so long. Besides day after tomorrow is Sunday, and you can finish your sleep then." That's the sort of a clock to have in the family.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Information Wanted.

"Do birds think?" asks a writer in opening an article. If they do, we should like to know what a canary thinks of a woman who stands up on a chair and talks baby through the bars of the cage.—New York Recorder.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication Sept. 29th, 1892.]
[Last publication Nov. 10th, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of nine dollars ($9.00) which became due on the first day of October, A. D. 1889, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Daniel Bernard and Fannie Jane Bernard, his wife, to John Milton Oliver, bearing date the 3d day of October, A. D. 1888, which mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained, was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 273, 274 and 275.

It is provided in said mortgage that if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of the sum of money thereby secured at the time and in the manner specified in said mortgage, then upon such default, the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage, may at the option of the mortgagee be declared due and payable; and the said John Milton Oliver, mortgagee, who is now the legal holder of said mortgage and of the notes thereby secured, has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage to be due; and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of forty-eight and 13-100 dollars, ($48.13), and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen, (14) in Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county of Polk at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., this 24th day of September, A. D. 1892.

JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
Mortgagee.

C. M. HERTIG,
Attorney for mortgagee. [24-30]

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Hd. No 12,542, for the se¼ Sec. 33, Tp. 150, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Martell, Peter Toupin, John Zeuzel, Joseph Geaudette, all of Mentor, Polk county, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 3rd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Novenmber 14th, 1892, viz: Isaac N. Kingsland, Hd. 12588 for the N. E.¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S. Rathary, Torson T. Sveen, James Miller, Lorenzo Judson, all of Crookston, Minn.

25-30 HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies*, is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.

Address Pond Lily Company,
No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE
The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses*. Been prescribed over 3 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known*. Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.

Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.,
131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana. — FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. — Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street

Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Before it gets to be cold and stormy, drop around and give your order for your

Winter's Supply of Fuel

We handle only the best quality of Lehigh Coal and will deliver same promptly. Good quality and full weight guaranteed. We aim to please.

We carry a full and well selected line of

HARNESS

Both heavy and light, and sell at Very Low Figures.

We have one or two

BUGGIES

Left which we will sell at your own figure, almost, to close out and clean up for the year.

If you want a

WAGON

Remember we have the Rushford, which cannot be beaten. You will always find our prices reasonable and the goods the best that money can buy.
Remember,

Merit Wins.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., Opera Block, Crookston.

IT'S A FACT

THAT THE

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in
Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

AND

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

THE

Polk County Journal.

A SOLDIER'S SECRET

BY CAPT. CHARLES KING, U.S.A.

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[CONTINUED.]

And over at Holden's things were going on in an odd groove. It was Kenyon who was a frequent visitor, there now, not Rolfe. Mrs. Holden was still in St. Louis with her olive branches, for the doctor had frankly told her that just so long as he had all these wounded on his hands the children would be in his way.

"He means me," said Jennie to Miss Guthrie, with prompt resentment. "But he says next month he'll come on here—business will require it as well as pleasure—pay us a ten days' visit and take us home. Then you'll come, too, won't you, Nita?" But Miss Guthrie shook her head.

"You promised us," said Mrs. Holden reproachfully; "and Rolfe won't be there to worry you this time," she faltered. "He's going to take a long leave and go abroad."

"But even that," wrote Jennie to her liege, "did not seem to comfort her. She says she will never, probably, visit Pawnee again; and I know well as can be it is all on account of that terrible fright. What can there have been behind it all? Now that the Twelfth is coming home and you have everything running smoothly, don't you think it possible to find out something about that strange affair? You have never written a word, and I can see Nita's eyes questioning me every time she knows I have a letter. The other day I was in her room and looking over some old albums that I drew from the bottom of a desk I came across a picture of hers just like the one that is in the little silver frame on the toilet table in her room at Pawnee, except that this was blurred and worn. 'Why, Nita!' I cried unthinkingly, as she entered, 'I thought you told me mine was the only one left of this kind, and here's one that looks as if it might have been worn next some fellow's heart and been kissed a million'— and then I stopped short and dropped it, for she had turned white as death and was stretching out her hands. 'Where did you find that?' she whispered at last. 'Between the leaves of this old album,' I said. 'It was lying there loosely.' 'I had not seen it for six years. I thought I had burned it with'——

"And then she broke off suddenly and shuddered, but seized it and took it away. If she would only talk to me of Jack; but she will not, even though I know that ever since the suicide of Mr. Percival last August Mr. Guthrie has been working day and night reopening the old matter. All the friends of the Guthries are now more than ever confident that Jack was absolutely innocent—that Mr. Percival as president of the bank had made away with those missing funds and securities and charged it to Jack and to his friend Harold Worden. An effort has been made to get at Mr. Percival's papers, all of them, but his widow is still so broken that she cannot be seen by any one, say her physicians. It is believed she knows something of the inner history of the whole case, and that she is striving to hide what she knows for her children's sake. Of course people say she has behaved very ill—that she ought to sell and restore to the bank real estate and property that from time to time Mr. Percival had settled upon her. But she only goes into hysterics when lawyers are mentioned.

"Mr. Guthrie is now in a highly nervous and excitable state, which naturally reacts upon Nita. I wish we could get her away from here. He went west, you remember, when he left her with us at Pawnee. He went in the hopes of finding some trace of Mr. Worden, so I learn now, and to urge the immediate return to St. Louis of Jack's old and intimate friend to demand justice at the hands of the Percivals, for he was ruined irretrievably by Percival's accusation when dismissed from the bank. But he has vanished utterly, and I know that they have about given him up for dead. A detective agency has been at work for months, and twice of late men have come to the house asking if it were not possible to find somewhere a picture of Mr. Worden; but Nita says none exist that she knows of. I believe that she burned all that she had.

"Why will she not trust me and tell me about it—she who used to have no secret from me? We know that he was deeply in love with her and that she was believed to care for him, but there was a fearful scene between him and Mr. Guthrie over poor Jack's body. The old gentleman was wild with grief, and in his misery he upbraided Worden as the cause of it all—accused him of being the thief and cursed him for concealing the crime at the expense of Jack's life and honor. Possibly he did believe it then, but since Percival's death everything is changed. I believe he would give all he owns to make amends to Worden now, and sometimes I think that that is what is killing Nita."

"'That that is what is killing Nita,'" read Holden again, this time half aloud, as he pondered over the word. Then a sound at the door attracted him. He glanced up quickly.

"Oh, come in, sergeant. I did not hear you knock."

"I beg your pardon, sir," was the answer, in Ellis' deep voice, a faint flush rising to his pale, black bearded face. "I knocked twice at the outer door, and then, knowing the doctor to be here, ventured into the hall. Am I too early, sir?"

"You are just in time. Come in. Shut that door and sit down. How's the arm to day, Ellis?"

Obediently the tall trooper had stepped within and closed the door, but he still remained erect, a shade of hesitation in his manner. "The arm seems doing well, sir."

"And yet you yourself do not pick up as I could wish. Take that chair, Ellis; we shall not be interrupted, and I want to talk with you about your case. You have won honor and troops of friends in this campaign, and when the regiment gets back and they find you pale and languid, so utterly unlike yourself and unfit to take your duties as first sergeant, they will say I was at fault. Can't stand that, you know, so I have spoken to Major Kenyon about the matter, and he has directed that you move out of the hospital forthwith and under my roof. No; keep your seat. You are to report to me for special duty in making up the field papers and reports, and I shall need you right here where I can supervise it all and look after you."

For a moment the two men sat gazing straight into each other's eyes. Then again, trembling slightly, Ellis strove to rise.

"Dr. Holden, I—I ought not to take advantage of this. Indeed I cannot."

"That will do, sir," was the quietly smiling reply. "Orders are orders, sergeant, and being a patient you are doubly under mine. What's more, you can ask no question until that chevron is replaced by the shoulder strap. Ellis, under what name shall the officers of the Twelfth ask that you be made one of their number?"

Making no reply, the sergeant bowed his head and covered his face with his hands.

Late that evening old Kenyon, dropping in to see the doctor, found the tall cavalryman seated at a desk in Holden's library, and, as he promptly arose and stood erect in acknowledgment of the presence of the post commander, the major strode straight up to him and held out his hand:

"Sergeant, I am as proud and pleased as your own father could be. When a whole regiment recommends a man for a commission, as this day's mail tells us, it's worth more than all the senatorial backing in Columbia. It may not fetch it, but I'd rather have it. Now, have you any friends to aid you?"

"None in the world, sir."

"No relatives? No kin? Not even a congressman?"

"Not even a congressman. A sister, perhaps; but that is all."

"Well, well, well! Never mind, though, my lad; we'll see you through. What you must do is get strong and well. You're but the ghost of yourself, and the doctor and I have moved you over here as a matter we owe the regiment. I thought you were told to go to bed an hour ago. Which is your room?"

"The doctor has given me the run of the top floor, sir, but mine is the front room on this side," answered Ellis gravely.

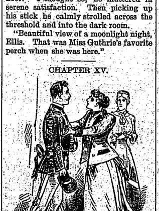
"Well, it's time for you to turn in, so I order it. Let me see. This is the twenty-fifth of January. A month from now, or two at most, I hope to see you with a strap on your shoulder, and long before that with the flush of health in your cheek. Now good night to you and pleasant dreams." And the major strode away.

Only an hour after sunset the silver disk of the moon had risen cloudless and unveiled, and now, as the bugle was calling the belated ones back to the post for night inspection of quarters, the burnished shield was high aloft, flooding the broad valley with its radiant sheen, throwing black shadows upon the broad roadway, the white picket fence, the glistening verandas at the post. Holden, returning from a late visit to some of his patients at the hospital, stopped and looked quickly and intently up at the little gallery overhanging the eastward wall.

In the front room, that which he had assigned to Ellis, a light burned dimly. The Venetian window of the rear room leading to the gallery was dark, yet open, and on the little ledge, leaning against the casement, the moonlight gleaming on his face and form, a tall soldier was gazing intently eastward. Quietly Holden strode along, entered the gate, went noiselessly into the hall and up the stairs. The door from Nita's room to the landing stood wide open. At this juncture a person standing outside would have seen the silent occupant of "Robbers' Roost" turn with sudden start and peer into the room, for Holden, his eyes fixed upon the gleaming, glistening space between the two rear windows and just over the toilet table, had purposely dropped his heavy stick with resounding clatter upon the landing floor. "I thought so," he muttered in serene satisfaction. Then picking up his stick he calmly strolled across the threshold and into the dark room.

"Beautiful view of a moonlight night, Ellis. That was Miss Guthrie's favorite perch when she was here."

CHAPTER XV.



Nita, with outstretched arms, throws herself forward to meet him.

A great city is draped in mourning. On every side, at half staff, the national flag hangs limp and lifeless in the moist and misty air, as though of its own volition drooping in honor of the soldier dead. Under the sodden skies, through thronged yet silent streets, in long, long column chosen detachments of soldiery are leading to its final resting place the shrouded clay of him who to such glorious purpose had led the Union blue in every field from the Mississippi to the sea, and who through long years of honored service ranked foremost on the rolls of the army—foremost perhaps in the great heart of the people. For days, as though in sympathy with the widespread grief, the heavens have poured their floods upon the brown and leafless slopes. All nature seems plunged in wintry gloom. The black smoke from a host of stacks and chimneys has settled down upon the silent city, covering it like a pall. From north and south, from east and west, battalions and batteries, national and state, have been concentrating to take part in the last honors to the illustrious chief, and dripping, yet disciplined, without the stir of martial music, the men have marched from the trains to the rendezvous assigned them about the town.

At last the hour has come. The weeping skies have checked their tears. The streets and sidewalks along the line of march swarm with citizens, whose hushed voices and reverent mien speak eloquently of their sense of the national loss. From many a stately mansion and modest homestead out beyond the business section festoons of black are fluttering in the rising breeze, the flag is twined with crape, the windows, balconies and steps are alive with spectators. And, far out on the westward avenue, on a sheltered portico that projects from a solid, old fashioned residence of cut stone and almost overhangs the street, there is gathered a little bevy of fair forms and faces which we saw together for the first time that Indian summery afternoon of the reception at Pawnee.

The rapid trot of orderlies and mounted police, sent ahead to warn the populace off the street and back to the sidewalk, and the distant wailing of cavalry trumpets far down the avenue, have told that now the funeral column is approaching; and from the warmth of the cozy parlor, well wrapped in mantles and furs, the ladies have come forth into the chilly February day—Mrs. Berrien, Mrs. Holden and her children; Winifred, whose soft cheeks are aglow and whose dark eyes turn instantly, eagerly toward the head of the advancing escort; Nita Guthrie, pallid, lanquid when unobserved by her guests, yet brightening instantly, bravely, when addressed, and striving to be her old gracious, radiant self for the sake of these and other visitors from Pawnee—for the Twelfth has been detailed especially to lead the escort of the great commander, and all the way from the frontier and only a few days home from the stirring scenes of its fierce campaign the regiment has been brought hither by the orders of a general who knows their worth as well he knows their wrongs and whose soldier heart has felt for them in all their trials.

It was in his power to give this honor to others, but though his own old regiment is within easy call, he means that the people shall see for themselves what manner of men are these whom press and pulpit have assailed, and against whose fair fame the shafts of slander have been hurled, only to fall blunted and broken or, like boomerangs, come hurling back about the ears of the thrower. Vindicated by the verdict of his peers, doubly vindicated by the highest powers of the land, gray haired Farquhar is chosen to command the escort, and, though the flower of the nation's soldiery marches in the funeral train this day, the eyes of all the gathered throng are strained to see and hail and honor the standard and the guidons of the men who bore the brunt of battle only two short months gone by.

And with the squadrons and the guns from Pawnee came such of the wounded officers as were well enough to be transported hither, and with them half a dozen of the ladies of the garrison. To the huge delight of the old battalion, two of whose troops are cruelly thinned in numbers now, the jovial major is permitted by Dr. Holden to mount "Old Glory" and take his position in front of the line. To the tremulous joy of Winifred Berrien, Mr. Brewster has telegraphed from Washington, whither he was summoned immediately after the close of the investigation at the agency, bidding them bring his horse and equipments, for even though he cannot draw saber he means to ride with "the black troop" on this day of days. She has not seen him since that wonderful morning when, like a young snow king, he burst through the fleecy barriers about them and stood before her rejoicing eyes their rescuer, her father's preserver, her lover, her hero; and ever since in his pride he has held aloof from her and all she holds dear. She can hardly hush the fluttering of her heart as now, near at hand, she hears the familiar strains of the trumpets of the Twelfth, still sounding the mournful dead march. Other ladies of the Twelfth are here—Mrs. Hazlett, Mrs. Gorham and Mrs. Warren; and small wonder can there be that their soft eyes fill with tears. Ever since the brief and bloody campaign the sad, solemn tones have been their daily music. The crape is not yet rusting on the sword hilts of their lords, worn in honor of poor Thorpe and Rand and Burrows, when it is renewed for the general in chief.

And now the crowds have drifted back from the asphalt. The platoon of mounted police has slowly clattered by. Then in long rank, boot to boot, muffled in their blue overcoats, the yellow lined capes turned back, led by their veteran chief and guiding their spirited grays with hardly a touch of rein, the trumpeters of the Twelfth cover the street from curb to curb, the brazen bells uplifted and pouring forth their mournful strains. A little space, and then, mounted on mettlesome bay in the rich housings of a general officer, there rides the marshal of the parade, followed by rank after rank of staff officers, all in the somber dark blue of the service. The autumn frosts of a vigorous life have silvered the strands at his temple and tinged with ruddy glow the cheeks of that firm and soldierly face, but the eyes gleam clear and clean as ever they shone a quarter century ago, when he and Farquhar spurred through the misty forest aisles about Dinwiddie and led the cheering troopers to the charge on Pickett's crouching line at the Forks. He knows the fair party on the Guthrie balcony at a single glance, and touches the visor of his forage cap as he moves slowly by, then summons an aid, gives him a low toned order, and the officer reins aside to let his comrades pass, then jogs back down the avenue to meet the column. And now necks are craning on every side, and a murmur runs along the crowded banquette,

> A murmur that fain would break forth in a cheer

but for the solemn occasion of their coming. Eyes gleam and brighten; lips stir with inarticulate greeting; hands, kerchiefs and hats are waved in voiceless acclaim. Any other time and all the great city would burst into tumultuous cheer, for here rides gray haired Farquhar at the head of his staff, and just behind them, commanding the Twelfth, still pallid from his wounds, but erect and soldierly as ever, the senior major, dear old Berrien, lowers his saber in acknowledgment of the salute of the aid, bends his ear to listen to the message, glances quickly at the balcony into the smiling face of his wife, meeting Winifred's dark and glowing eyes, but shakes his head, motions to Dr. Holden, who is at his left rear, and ambles on. Holden nods appreciatively on receipt of what seems to be a similar message, reins out of column, followed by his orderly, dismounts at the side street, and presently is standing by his wife's side, welcomed most cordially by Miss Guthrie to the now crowded balcony.

In column of platoons stretching from walk to walk, clear across the street, ranks carefully aligned, every man's head and eyes straight to the front, the leading troops of the Twelfth are now clinking steadily by. Hazlett has glanced out of the corners of his eyes at the lovely picture on the gallery, but, riding at attention as they are, and on duty, he makes no sign. Randolph and Ridgeway, heading their platoons, strive to do two things at once—look as though they saw and appreciated the fluttering greetings of hand and handkerchief and smiling eyes to their right, and still look as though they did not see it at all. The sorrels, the grays have gone by, the bay troop is passing, and now yonder comes Gorham over on the other side of the street, the nearest he can get to his regulation position of four yards to the left of his leading platoon, and out from the sheltering screen of tree branches and in front of the center of the first subdivision of the blacks, his saber arm still in its sling, his face pale with confinement and suffering, but tall and stalwart rides Curly.

"Oh, there's Mr. Brewster! Mr. Brewster! Oh, why doesn't he look?" cries Miss Guthrie, as the handkerchiefs begin waving furiously, and fair, eager faces press forward in the effort to attract his attention—all but Winifred, who, though bravely smiling like the rest, is clutching with trembling hands the back of her mother's chair and shrinking behind her mother's form. It is impossible for him not to see the fluttering signals. He half glances toward that thronging gallery, and in a second the light leaps to his eyes, a flush to his pallid cheek. Instinctively his arm twitches in the effort of the hand to reach the cap visor, and the instant twinge of shooting pain brings him to his senses. He has one brief, fleeting look, however, at the beaming face he loves, and he has just time for a half gesture with the bridle hand, a little nod, and then, as on he rides, he feels rather than sees that one sweet face that beamed upon him has suddenly paled, that one graceful form is now staggering back into Holden's waiting and expectant arms. Only two platoons in the black troop today, for the others sleep beneath the wintry sod or still languish in the hospital ward. Only two platoons. Brewster heads the first; a tall, dark eyed, dark mustached sergeant the second.

"There's Sergeant Ellis!" cries Mrs. Berrien, in her pride and pleasure. "And he's shaved off his beard. Did you ever see him look so young and well?"

But Mrs. Holden, too, has turned, and does not heed. Her watchful eyes, her attentive ears, have other work to do. Obedient to her husband's touch, she has drawn close to his side. It is into her arms and his that, with one quick, gasping, stifled cry, Nita Guthrie has fallen as though stricken by a bolt from heaven. It is by these loving arms the limp and prostrate form is quickly borne within and laid upon the sofa, and Holden whispers to his devoted wife, "It is all clear now."

That night, the long ceremonies of the day concluded, a throng of fair women and brave men are gathered in the parlors and corridor of the great hotel. Down in the marbled court below some Italian musicians are playing soft, sweet music. Out in the street, under the glare of the electric light, a fine regiment of state troops has drawn up in long extended line and is standing at ease while its officers are bidding farewell to a host of friends upon the walks below. Here and above are soldiers of all branches of the service, who with the morning's sun will be scattering to their stations again. Some are clustered in the broad vestibules and on the office floor. Others, the juniors mainly, are paying their respects to the wife of the commanding general and to the ladies of the Twelfth, for on the morrow they, too, with the regiment, take flight for their prairie home.

The hour is late, and several of those present have just come in from a somewhat subdued and quiet entertainment given in their honor at one of the beautiful homes of the city. The solemn nature of the duty that has called them hither precludes the possibility of any general gathering, but the dinner to which the Berriens and others were bidden has lasted so long that Winifred began to believe it would never end, and Mrs. Berrien has seen all too plainly that, though she strove to appear joyous and appreciative, her daughter longed to leave the scene and return to the hotel, where, as was well known, many of the officers were to spend the evening. Not until nightfall had the Twelfth passed by on its return from the march to the distant cemetery, and as they jogged along at ease one or two of the troop or platoon commanders, in answer to joyous hail from the sidewalk, had reined out of column by old Berrien's permission and dismounted under the portico, but Brewster, smiling, had shaken his head and gone on with his blacks to the muddy cantonment far down at the southern verge. Winifred was already dressed for dinner. She had hastened to her room as soon as they returned from the Guthries', and Mrs. Berrien made no comment. She well understood that the girl's one thought was to be ready to welcome if he should come. There was no telling at what minute he might be announced. And though they were not to leave the hotel until nearly seven, Winifred was ready at four. The mother heart yearned over her child as she saw how the shadows deepened in her dark eyes when the column went on out of sight in the wintry gloaming, Brewster with it.

At that moment she could almost share her husband's idea of bringing the young man to his knees then and there. What business had he playing the indifferent in this utterly unsoldierly fashion? How dare he treat Winifred with coldness? She had done him no wrong. Not since that night of the last hop at Pawnee, the night the marching orders came, had there been opportunity for the girl to speak to him at all. Of course the major had been brusque and repellent and had virtually forbidden his further attentions; but, heavens, that was not Winifred's doing, and both the major and herself had endeavored to show him, without unnecessary allusion to the matter, that whatsoever might have been the suspicions or impressions aroused by the singular conduct of that middle aged married flirt at Pawnee, they no longer entertained the faintest ill opinion of him. Indeed, Mrs. Berrien never had. Blue blooded herself, her faith in bon sang was deep rooted. She had always liked Brewster, but she was a loyal wife and would in no wise act counter to her husband's wishes. It was now, when Mr. Brewster seemed allowing his pride and resentment to prompt him to this undeserved and cruel wounding of her daughter's heart, that Mrs. Berrien first felt any unkindliness. She could have made him suffer for it, but that she knew it would hurt Winifred as well. Without a word, but just so soon as the last of the yellow cape linings disappeared from view, Winifred had turned from the parlor and again sought her room. Mrs. Berrien sent a bell boy for Mr. Randolph, who, having dismounted at the entrance, was standing, the center of a group of friends, in the marble floored office below, and Randolph came up with the next trip of the elevator.

"Do you go with us to the dinner at the A——s' tonight, Mr. Randolph?"

"No, Mrs. Berrien; I believe only those who are so fortunate as to be the husbands of certain ladies of the Twelfth are bidden. We are going to have a little gathering here to see Curly off."

"And where does Curly go—and when?"

"Back to Washington by the first train, Mrs. Berrien. He's been offered a detail at the war department."

"How delightful that is for Mr. Brewster! Why, the Twelfth is getting some little recognition after all. Up to this moment the general's welcome home is the only word we've had from a soul. Then you'll all be here tonight, will you?"

"Most of us. Rolfe's here, too," laughed Randolph, "but he sat in a deep window during the procession and doesn't mean to show in public yet. I'm told he wants to make up with Curly before he goes tonight, but Curly won't let him." And Randolph knit his brows. "I wouldn't if I were Brewster. Wouldn't it be odd if they took the same train, though? I suppose he won't care to exhibit that new cheek of his to Miss Guthrie. Will she be here after the dinner?"

"I doubt it, Mr. Randolph. Miss Guthrie is not at all well. She had a sinking spell of some kind this afternoon during the parade, and has not left her room since. Say to Mr. Brewster for me that we shall hope to see him before he leaves, will you? We'll be back about ten o'clock."

But it is after ten, long after, that now they are gathered in the parlors, and music, laughter and the sound of merry voices ring through the wide corridors. Winifred, the wistful look gone from her dark eyes, a soft flush on her cheek, is standing near one of the high windows, the center of a group of ladies and officers, among whom at this moment is Brewster, his right arm still in its sling. Though she strives after her first fluttering welcome not to glance at him again, just now at least she cannot quiet control her eyes. She cannot but mark with shy delight how her father's broad palm is laid upon her hero's shoulder as the veteran trooper looks into the younger soldier's face with an expression she is thankful to see. All around the big, stiffly furnished, formal room, with laughter and with gladness old friends are meeting again for the first time in years—one at least of the joys of our nomad army life. The buzz of conversation, the remarks of Mr. Ridgeway, who clings to her side, and the sweet, thrilling strains of "Rigoletto" floating up from the rotunda, fall upon listless ears. Winifred is striving to catch his words, for now her mother has joined them, and her cordial, kindly voice mingles with those about her. She cannot hear what is said except in mere snatches, a word here and there, but she can, and does see that, though thoroughly courteous, Brewster is dignified, almost unresponsive. When her father makes some jovial allusion to his narrow escape at the Porcupine and would apparently refer to Brewster's rush to the rescue, the latter seems to waive it aside and turn at once to another subject. Why will he be so—so unlike his old self?

Hark! From the street below the ringing call of the bugle! Randolph pokes his head in through the other window:

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

See A. D. Morris' ad and call at his store on Robert street for bargains in jewelry. He expects to leave Crookston about Nov. 15th, and will dispose of his stock regardless of cost. Now is the time to catch on while they go at any price.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:25 p. m., St. Paul 8:25 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:15 a. m. and St. Paul 7:55 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 4:35 p. m., St. Paul 5:15 p. m., arriving at Chicago 8:00 a. m.

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[20tf] St. Paul, Minn.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN

ORDER FOR HEARING.

[First publication Nov. 3rd. 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the estate of David L. Lusian —Insolvent.

It appearing to the court that Adolph F. Rauch, the assignee of the above named insolvent, has converted all the property and assets of said insolvent into money and is now ready to render a final account of his proceedings as such assignee and pay to the several creditors who have proved their claims the amount they may be entitled to, it is therefore ordered: That said assignee make a final account of his proceedings before this court at general term thereof to be held at Warren, Marshall county, Minn., on the 21st day of November A. D. 1892, at the opening of the court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard and that all creditors and the insolvent debtor then and there show cause why the account of said assignee should not be allowed as presented and why he should not be discharged from said trust upon the payment to the several creditors of the amount of dividend that is found due them by the court.

Let this order be served on the insolvent debtor and the creditors who have proved their claims, by a publication of this order in the Polk County Journal for two weeks, commencing November 3rd 1892 and by mailing a copy thereof to the insolvent debtor and to said creditors if their address is known to said assignee.

Dated Oct. 29th 1892.

By the court.
EDWARD GEORGE, IRA B. MILLS
Atty. for Assignee. District Judge.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Crookston, Minn., October 26th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or received U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 9th, 1892, viz: Frank Hanson, Hd. No. 11701 for the e¼ ne and e¼ s e¼ sec. 8, tp. 147 n, r 48 w. He names the following witness to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Halvor Steenerson of Crookston, Minn., Gunder G. Dale, Michael G. Wood, K. S. Akker, all of Neillsville, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS—C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H. Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, R. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine, J. R. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Buy your diamonds of Tom Morris.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

New furniture constantly arriving at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

Austin Bros. and Alderman & Sylvester have made connections with the sewer.

I. U. Jennings keeps every variety of furniture and guarantees to undersell them all.

Money to loan by Red River Valley Loan and Investment Co., opera house block.

Knute Rollag was in from the west side last week and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Buy your holiday jewelry and silverware of Saake. He has an immense assortment.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

Business in Crookston this fall has been reasonably good, showing that the country is in a healthy condition.

Girl wanted for general housework. Apply at Wm. Beck's in Loring's addition. [29-30]

Prof. Strawbridge reports the Commercial College in a flourishing condition, with lots of pupils being added every week.

When you want a good photograph of yourself, go to P. E. Lynne's new gallery in the Anderson-Olson block—second floor.

Grand closing out sale of jewelry watches, clocks and silverware at A. D. Morris store on Robert street. Remember, anything you want in jewelry you can get at a bargain.

Tom Morris' holiday stock of jewelry, silverware, watches etc., is beginning to arrive. A larger and more complete stock than ever before brought to Crookston. He invites a call.

Don't forget that A. D. Morris will stay but a few days longer and he intends to dispose of his stock before he goes. Call and see what he can do for you in jewelry, watches, clocks or silverware.

If you need anything in the line of watches, clocks, silverware or jewelry of any kinds, call on A. D. Morris' at his jewelry store and take advantage of his great closing out sale. They go without regard to cost to close out. It will pay you to bear this in mind and call.

Tollef J. Farden was in from Tilden last week and called in to leave us some cash on subscription. It is such visits as these that does wonders to brace up the hard-working newspaper man and supply him with the sinews of war. We have on our list a number that we are convinced COULD square up with us if they would and we are needing our money this fall very much.

The steamer "Viking," owned by Capt. Eberhart, plying between Thief River Falls and Red Lake, is fitted up comfortably for the accommodation of passengers, making the trip one of the most delightful that can be made at this season of the year. The Viking leaves Thief River Falls for the Red Lake agency every Tuesday, returning on Friday and will make regular trips until navigation closes. [28tf]

The fall weather has been most propitious for fall work and the farmers seem to have improved it to the utmost as they have their threshing all done and the plowing nearly if not all done. While the farmers have paid sufficient attention to matters political they have not allowed politics to interfere with their work and with the good weather they have had they will go into the winter in pretty good shape.

Now that the election is over and you have time to think, please think of that little subscription—if you are in arrears and let us hear from you. We do not like to be constantly dunning and we do not like to make extra expense for any of our patrons but we have some names on our list that are too far in arrears to be profitable for us and we are determined to have some kind of a settlement this fall. Among these there is not one who has not had due and timely warning, both through these columns and by statements sent him so that if any find extra costs made they certainly are alone to blame for we have done all we can to avoid it. It is simply now a matter of business, the money is justly due us and if we cannot collect it we desire to know why. No man who intends to pay his just debts can object, and if we have any names on the list who do not intend to pay the sooner we get it into a different shape—a form that he will probably respect and have done with him the better we shall be suited. We pay honest money to our help to make this paper and we only ask a square deal in return. If there is anything wrong with this, let us know at once and we are willing to make it right.

Be sure to see what Sture can do for you before you purchase.

The Aamold concert on Monday evening was well attended and highly enjoyed by all.

Some of the challengers at the polls were disposed to be a trifle too fresh until they were called down once or twice.

There are some features of the Australian ballot system that we do not like a little bit, but there are some features that do very well.

I. U. Jennings does not advertise a few articles at "way down prices" to catch you on the balance but sells everything at "way down prices."

The ladies of the Episcopal church society, announce that their next social will be given at the residence of Conductor W. H. Norrie, on Tuesday evening of next week.

Remember that A. Sture, in the opera house block is prepared to give great bargains for cash. A very little money buys stacks of goods of Sture. Try it once.

Do you know Herb carries a full stock of musical goods from a mouth organ to a guitar? Everything it that line you need he has and he invites you to call and look him over.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings can always be found at her old stand on Robert street ready to show you the latest and most approved styles of millinery and will sell at prices corresponding to the times.

A. Sture calls attention to his full and complete stock of dry goods and groceries and invites our readers to call and look him over. A little money will buy lots of goods at Sture's.

Owing to his wife's contined illness A. D. Morris has decided to go out of the jewelry business in this city and offers his entire stock for sale at prices away down. Call early for choice. (28tf)

The ladies report having cleared $75 on the Aamold concert. Very well done but it required an immense amount of work to accomplish. The ladies worked like beavers to accomplish the result and are deserving of good credit. Twice the sum they cleared would not have been more than they deserved.

It is no use denying it. Crops are poor and the price of wheat is too low. The question arises for every farmer how to make ends meet and have some money to spare. We have one suggestion to make. It is this "read Locken & Holmboe,s adds" or better still visit their store and see how far a dollar goes at that place.

THE JOURNAL wants your job work and we are better prepared than ever to give perfect satisfaction in style, quality and price. It will be to your advantage when needing job work to let the JOURNAL figure on it for you. Don't forget that we are in the business and fully prepared for all kinds of work and WE ARE BOUND TO PLEASE YOU at all hazards.

Sylvester & Finseth, having got settled in their new quarters are now prepared to welcome all of their old friends and patrons and as many more as care to call on them, and to show as full and complete line of hardware as was ever brought to the city. Go elsewhere to look but go to Sylvester & Finseth to buy.

If you are a true, progressive business man you want people to know what you are doing and where you are doing it. The JOURNAL can place your advertisement before a live progressive constituency whom it will pay you to invite into your place of business. Try the JOURNAL's advertising columns and you will not regret it. Call and see us and let us make you figures on advertising.

Wm. Erdmann is rushing the work on the new jail as fast as the weather permits. He has the walls of the first story completed and will, the weather permitting soon be through with the balance of it. Erdmann, while not making quite as much fuss as some of them, is a first-class workman, just the same as the many samples of his work in the city fully attest. If you have any brick-work to do, get Erdmann to figure on it for you and if you get him to do your work you will be sure that it is well done.

A serious landslide at the foot of Third Street, caused by the large amount of dirt the railroad company piled into raise their grade, crushed in the mouth of the sewer, damaging it to the extent of some $2000 it is said. Some apprehensions are felt that the needed repairs cannot be made this fall which would result in serious inconvenience to our city next spring. The expense of fixing up will be great as, in all probability the company will be obliged to drive piles in the river bed and build up a wall, using brush to bind up the embankment. Coming at this time of year, the expense of fixing it up will probably be greater than if it had occurred in the summer. A few weeks open weather just now would be highly appreciated.

The banks all enjoyed a holiday on Tuesday.

Martin Lally came down from Leach Lake to vote.

Attorney Havrevold was over from East Grand Forks on Monday.

Chabot is getting his new store in elegant shape and is doing a rushing business.

A. Grindeland was down from Warren to attend the rally on Saturday evening.

Lots of hay coming to the market these days. As a result the price is not very high.

Geo. W. Peake is preparing to move to Minneapolis where he will reside in the future.

If you want fine job work at reasonable figures call at the JOURNAL job-rooms.

If you are curious to know how far a dollar will go in dry goods, go to Sture's, opera block.

Comrade Snider intends to go into the woods and get out 1000 cords of wood this winter for the city market.

Frank E. Hunt and Stephen J. Sprague, of Red Lake Falls was seen at the rally on Saturday evening.

And now that the excitement of the campaign is all over, we can settle down to the arduous duties of every-day life.

Doc. Rutledge, of the Fisher Bulletin, was one of the most numerous republicans in the business on Saturday evening.

H. B. Davis was one of the prominent republicans of Red Lake Falls in attendance at the rally on Saturday night.

Williams & Roberts have placed their stock temporarily in the store lately vacated by Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Thos. Erwin, Thos, Nesbit, A. J. Goodwin and A. G. Rutledge were among the Fisherites who attended the rally Saturday night.

Joe Reynolds, of Grant county, was up on Saturday evening and took in the great rally at the opera house. Said it was one of the biggest he has seen this year.

W. W. Fegan, the genial station agent of the Great Northern railway, who has been laid up for a couple of weeks with catarrh of the kidneys, resumed his duties again last Friday.

Experts claim that potatoes will be very high next spring. It is said that there are not enough potatoes in Polk County to supply the home demand and leave enough for seed.

Mrs. Chas. E. Stanton, who has been visiting in the city the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Dampier started for her home on Monday evening. She was accompanied as far as St. Paul by Mrs. Dampier.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. have removed to the property which they purchased last summer on the corner of Robert street and Broadway, occupied during the summer by Sylvester & Finseth as an implement warehouse.

Everybody, republicans as well as democrats and populists unite in saying that the rally on Saturday evening was the largest of the kind seen in Crookston during the campaign. Some say the torch light procession was the biggest one Crookston ever had. It was a fine one at all events.

J. S. Nichols came up in the rain on Thursday last to sell some beef cattle. Nichols says he has his horned stock all sold that he has to spare and goes into the winter with no surplus stock on hand. Nichols is one of those farmers who always manages to have something to sell and he seems to be gaining in wealth right along.

Mayor A. E. Maglone was over from Rugby junction N. D., on Monday on legal business. The mayor was at one time one of the most valued members on the Fargo Argus staff and Major Edwards used to think he could not keep house without Maglone. He is now one of the leading attorneys at Rugby and is coining lots of wealth in that profession.

Julius Berg was in to see us on Thursday evening with a grievance onto him bigger'n a last year's hornets' nest—and twice as hot, all because—as he said; "there are so many prohibitionists in Euclid that a man can't get through town with whiskey no how." Said he: "I left Crookston for home at 3 o'clock to-day. When I got to Euclid I hitched my pony and went into the office for my mail and when I came out some doggoned prohibitionist had stolen all the whiskey I had. At first I thought it was done for a joke, but I soon came to the conclusion that whoever got it wanted it pretty bad and intended to keep it so there was nothing to do but to come back to town for more and I just want to caution everybody to be careful how they attempt to carry whiskey through Euclid as there seems to be some there who have a morbid desire to acquire whiskey on the cheap."

Prof. Casad left Wednesday even for Rock Island, Ill.

Call at Veronneau & Adams for bargains in millinery. Special sales on and after Tuesday next.

The New York Store will hold its grand opening on Friday and Saturday, November 11 and 12.

L. I. Benoit is moving his grocery stock into his new store next door north of the old stand and is daily receiving new and fresh goods.

Ladies, we would cordially invite an inspection of our fall and winter cloaks when preparing for cold weather. Prices to suit the times.

A. STURE.

Frank Creamer: "I have not decided yet what I will do with the post-office and the land-office. Have not quite recovered my breath from the surprise of it all."

Miss Nellie Brewster, of Fisher, passed through Crookston Monday last enroute for Maple Bay where she has been engaged to teach a three months term of school.

The JOURNAL is pained to learn that Mrs. Casper Sands, who returned last week from St. Paul where she had been under treatment for a tumor is in a very critical condition and it is feared that she cannot long survive.

If you want a bargain in cottons, unions or all-wool flannels, call at once on A. Sture, Opera block.

Mrs. Henry Peterson arrived last Saturday to see her sister, Mrs. Casper Sands, who is afflicted with a tumor and not expected to live.

The JOURNAL is pleased to announce that Mrs. Cora Underhill, who for months has been a great sufferer from rheumatism, is improving encouragingly. For a long time she was absolutely helpless.

Special sale of dress goods to-morrow (Friday) at the New York

A. STURE.

On dit that one of our most popular young business men is to be married very soon to a Wisconsin lady, and W. D. Wilson said to a JOURNAL reporter: "You may say that I will be the next one on deck."

W. D. Wilson: "This cold snap has brought me an excellent trade. Have been on my feet so much this week that I am about played out. If I could hear for a fact that Harrison is elected I could go to bed and rest serenely."

Manager Peterson of the Crookston Water Power and Light Co., met with an accident at the power house on Monday by which he loses a finger. In some way he caught the finger in some machinery and it was so badly lacerated and crushed as to render amputation necessary. He goes about with his arm in a sling as a consequence.

Forty boxes of ladies' gent's and children's rubbers and overshoes—first-class goods at lowest possible prices. A. STURE.

The JOURNAL is informed that conductor J. B. Copeland, who recently went out to Seattle as superintendent on a new division, on the Great Northern road, is delighted with the country and will accept the position and remain. It is reported that Mr. Hill told him before he went, that if he did not like it out there he could return and take his old place on the road here.

A number of the friends of Register John Locken met at his residence on Monday evening to pay him a farewell visit ere he leaves for California to spend the winter in hopes to benefit his health. As an evidence of their high regard for Mr. Locken and his wife they brought along an elegant sideboard and a number of books. Mr. Locken's many friends unite in the hope that the trip may do him much good.

R. H. Carr came in on Wednesday with the returns from the town of Columbia. Says the people's party ticket got a large majority of the votes cast. There were 85 votes cast and Donnelly received 65 of those. Two years ago Owen received 69 votes in Columbia. The reports so far received shows that Donnelly will not get near as many votes as Owen did and that is what the JOURNAL has predicted right along. When the farmers allowed the Donnelly-Fish outfit to bounce Owen they did a very foolish thing.

C. M. C. Stewart, the importer, of Mason City, Iowa, has sold the grandly bred stallion MacCalmen 6,218 (1,316), (6,795) sired by Master of Blantyn (2,283), dam Lily of Hillhead 7,973, to the following farmers living west of Crookston: Andrew Klevin, Ole Christianson, M. B. Christianson, John Anderson, H. B. Christianson, Ben Henry and Martin Finseth. These gentlemen are to be congratulated on securing such a splendid animal and one of the best bred Clydesdale stallions in the state. This stallion must be seen to be appreciated, as he is by far the best stallion owned in northern Minnesota.

Next Saturday, November 12th, the New York store will make a specialty of shawls, blankets, flannels of all kinds, ladies hosiery, furnishing goods, etc. Don't miss this opportunity.

Knute Opheim was up from Fertile on Wednesday.

Martin Sands was in from the north part of the county on Wednesday.

Frank Benoit was visiting with relatives and friends in the city last week.

All-wool storm serges, 46 inches wide, regular price $1.25, for 99 cents to-morrow at the New York store.

Shoes, shoes, all kinds, latest styles, lowest prices. A. STURE,
Opera Block.

Last Saturday night Ed. Walsh had the front windows of his house nicely illuminated and decorated with bunting hung around a picture of Knute Nelson, and when the monster procession was passing, cheer after cheer went up from the marching republicans.

Fisher did nobly for the cause last Saturday evening—something like 150 people coming up from there to join in the big doings.

Saake, the Robert street jeweler, has a full and complete stock to choose from, and can give as good bargains as can be had anywhere in the city. Try him.

45-inch all-wool Henriettas, in all colors, regular price $1.25, to be sold to-morrow at the New York store for 99 cents.

Ira C. Richardson, republican candidate for county attorney, was making friends in the city last week and this office acknowledges a pleasant call. Richardson will yet come to the front in county politics.

Call at A. Sture's and secure one of those lovely flannel dress patterns, 54 inches wide, only 50 cents per yard.

Our elegant fall weather caught a slight cold on Sunday, resulting in a slight snow storm and a gentle reminder of winter on Monday. Just enough to remind one of storm-windows if he hadn't put them on yet.

Dr. A. Nelson brought up a crowd of enthusiastic republicans from Fertile on Saturday evening to attend the big republican rally at the opera house. Doc. is never happier than when doing something to help on the good cause.

Gentlemen, it will pay you to examine our stock of fall and winter caps before purchasing elsewhere. Something to please all classes.

A. STURE.

Our next attorney general, H. W. Childs, gave this office a pleasant call last Saturday. He complimented our city very highly upon the spirit of enterprise observable in the many improvements that have been made this summer and predicts a great future for Crookston. Mr. Childs predicted the success of the republican ticket, both state and national.

Blankets, blankets, all the way from $1 up to $6.50—beauties—all wool—at A. Sture's.

Mr. R. Casmey was in from Euclid on Wednesday with the returns from that town. Although unable to give exact figures he said that Harrison, Donnelly, McKinnon, Ives and Carruth had majorities. There were 44 votes cast in the town.

L. S. Hancock was down from Euclid on Tuesday.

C. W. Clifford of Missouri has accepted a position in Stadsvold's jewelry store.

Ladies, don't forget the special sale of millinery at Veronneau & Adams' next Tuesday.

N. H. Stadsvold of Lansing, Iowa, is visiting his cousin, J. S. Stadsvold.

W. G. Hunt, the McIntosh News man was in on Wednesday to listen to the result of the ballots.

A. H. Cleveland brought in the Grove Park returns. Says the people's party had the majority there. Mr. Cleveland will leave for his old home in Michigan soon to spend the winter.

Andrew Steenerson was up from the west side on Wednesday to see how the returns panned out. He did not seem to be overly pleased.

On and after Tuesday, November 15th, Veronneau & Adams will dispose of their entire stock at special sale to close out. Remember that great bargains can be secured. Do not fail to call and see for yourself.

The streets were made extremely slippery by the rain of Sunday, making navigation for pedestrians an exceedingly dangerous operation.

It required nearly all day Wednesday to finish the count in the city—very much longer than required by the old method.

Fontaine & Anglim are offering unheard of bargains in fall and winter clothing, as you will see by calling at their mammoth store and examining their stock. Anything you want at any price you want.

Mrs. E. E. Bangs wrote to a friend in this city last week that she expected to start this week for California, hoping to reach there by the last of this week. The JOURNAL and hosts of other friends wish her a safe journey,

Thos. H. Stevens, the genial Warren Sheaf man, gave this office a pleasant call on Wednesday. Mr. Stevens although a dyed-in-the-wool republican, was an independent candidate for county attorney in Marshall county at the last election and as yet we have not heard how he comes out, but here is hoping that he won. He is every way worthy and well qualified.

Comrade Jim Kelley came in from Badger town on Tuesday evening and reported that, as near as he could get at it, Badger was voting almost solid people's party. This town gave a solid alliance vote at last election, giving 72 votes for Owen, but Jim thinks that Nelson gets a few votes there, while the people's party county ticket will probably be as solid as two years ago.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Blankets and Bedding

Have been poor lately. The weather seeme to havetaken the life all out of them. The prices we are quoting ought to move them.

3-pound, 62x72, gray blanket for	$ 69
5-pound, 72x82, all wool gray for	3 00
7-pound, 84x144, all wool gray for	5 00
5-pound, 72x82, all wool scarlet for	3 00

15 all wool white blankets, all sizes, and prices, at a discount of 15 per cent. These are a very little soiled on the outside fold, and we trust the excuse for the discount will be more apparent.

Why Shake and Shiver from Wintry Blasts?

8-pound, 64x72, quilts for	$ 72
8-pound, 72x84, quilts for	1 00
8-pound d, 72x84, quilts, cotton filled, reversible, and made of best satine	4 00
Eider down quilts for	9 00

They are of good silk, beautiful and cheap. We have comfortables made by the ladies of the different church societies, and we know what goes into them—no shoddy, no trash, nothing but pure, clean cotton. The price is marked plain figures and speak up quite loud enough. Witness our display window.

For 60 cents we will sell you a 2½ pound feather pillow, covered with the best feather ticking. Why pay more?

Fontaine & Angim.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1892. NO. 31

Crookston Furniture Co.

Undertakers

—AND—

Funeral Directors.

SECOND STREET, Next to Times Office, CROOKSTON, MINN.

—COMPLETE STOCK OF—

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

A Beautiful New Hearse has just been received. Parties desiring the use of the same will leave orders with us.

☞ Telegraph orders promptly and casefully filled. ☜

R. G. WOODHAM, Undertaker and Embalmer.

Beecham's Pills are faithful friends.

A full stock of dry white pine lumber now on hand at our yard.

[31-32] STEWART LUMBER CO.

For Sale.

Two solid gasoline barrels for sale at this office. The very best of material and well made. Call at the JOURNAL office. [28 tf]

If you want a bargain in cottons, unions or all-wool flannels, call at once on A. Sture, Opera block.

Cash for Hides

I will pay the highest market price in cash for hides, pelts and furs. Call at my office No. 14 Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

[26-tf] GEO. VINE.

To treat many diseases of the eye medicines are not necessary, inflamation of the eyes in many cases is first produced, kept up and constantly aggravated by eye strain, the result of repractive error, to give medicine in such cases does harm instead of good, eye water can be dropped into the eye without instruments, but the correction of an optical defect requires many expensive appliances, and can not be treated without, any more than a picture can be taken without a camera. Prof. Whittier has all instruments necessary for perfect work in his specialty. At Crookston Minn, one week commencing Monday Nov. 21st.

Money to Loan.

On good farms by the Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Call at their office in the Bjoin block, Main street, Crookston. Minn. [28tf]

Special sale of dress goods tomorrow (Friday) at the New York

A. STURE.

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Forty boxes of ladies' gent's and children's rubbers and overshoes—first-class goods at lowest possible prices. A. STURE.

Cheap Lumber.

We have an overstock on some kinds and grades of lumber, shingles and building paper, which to reduce will sell at a reduction from regular prices.

[31-32] STEWART LUMBER CO.

Reason? Beecham's pills act like magic.

$20 00 Reward.

Strayed or stolen from my premises on section 34 town of Euclid, a sorrel mare with white strip in face and white front feet, 4 years old weight 1300—branded. Anyone returning her to me or giving information as to her whereabouts will be paid the above reward.

[30-32] ROBERT CASMEY.

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

Farmers, call at the Valley Roller Mills and get your flour, bran and shorts.

Lost.

On Tuesday, October 25th, an English Setter dog, white, with red spots on both sides and both ears red, answers to the name of "Bird." Had collar on when last seen by owner. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Dr. A. H. Dunlap, Crookston, Minn. [30-32]

Gentlemen, it will pay you to examine our stock of fall and winter caps before purchasing elsewhere. Something to please all classes.

A. STURE.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

If you want to purchase a half section of land, all under cultivation, at a great bargain call and see us. We know of such a place within two miles of the city limits that can be had cheap, as the owner wishes to put the proceeds into other business. One hundred acres of the land was broken last year. Good buildings, good well and good fences on the place. One of the best farms for a stock farm we know of in this vicinity. It is a bargain, [30 tf]

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Household Furniture For Sale.

Being about to remove from the city I will offer for sale all of my household furniture at a bargain. Call at the residence, corner of Elm and Fourth streets, Crookston, Minn. MRS. GEO. W. PEAKE.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Nov. 12th, 1892.

Brekke, Miss Mary
Collins, Mrs. Josa
Gaylord, H. L.
Palspnss, Wm.
Berg, Andrew
Ernest, Frank
Pederson, Marin K.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Japanese Artificial Teeth.

Some few years ago a young Japanese of good family come to this country to study the art, or, as we ought now, in justice, to call it, the science, of dentistry. He brought with him an example of the artificial-plate work of his people, which he had picked up somewhare. It was a rim of hard wood very skillfully carved, in which were set pointed pegs of steel. This was one of the sets of teeth which, from time immemorial the dentists of this nation had constructed for the toothless who still retain an appetite, though the machinery for its indulgence had disappeared. This curious denture was used merely for mastication, and was removed and scoured as soon as the meal was concluded.—From "Modern Dentistry," in Demorest's Family Magazine for December.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of Three Meetings, November 8th, 11th and 15th.

$2,000 Transferred From the Sinking Fund to the Permanent Improvement Fund.

Several Resolutions Passed—A Grist of Bills Allowed—Other Business.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held on Tuesday evening, November 8th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Cromb.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Childs, that we adjourn to meet on Friday evening, November 11th, at 8 p. m. Carried.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Friday evening, Nov. 11th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette. Watts and Cromb.

Alderman absent:—Monroe, Walker and Childs.

Proceedings of previous meeting read and approved.

A petition was presented by residents in Chase's addition relating to the removal of the houses of ill fame. On motion the petition was referred to Aldermen Anderson, Jennings and Morrisey.

The city engineer presented a final estimate on the grading contracts of John McKinnon and John Wilcox.

On motion it was decided to hold an adjourned meeting of the council on Tuesday evening, November 15th, at 7.30 p. m.

On motion the final estimates on grading contracts and bills to be paid out of the Permanent Improvement fund he referred back to the finance committee to report on at next meeting.

On motion Alderman Jennings was appointed a committee to wait upon the property owners on Second street relating to the payment for grading done.

The finance committee recommended the payment of the following bills:

Crookston Fire Department, attendance at fire	$ 54 00
Crookston Fire Department, attendance at fire	104 00
G. Halvorson, lunches for firemen	5 00
Rolstad & Engen, meals to prisoners	24 25
D. F. McDonald, gen'l labor	58 57
" " labor, 1st ward	25 75
" " " 2d ward	26 00
" " " 4th ward	35 00

On motion the report was accepted and bills ordered paid.

The city engineer was instructed to examine the condition of the mouth of the main sewer and ascertain if it was constructed properly and report at next meeting.

On motion the chief of police was instructed to furnish all prisoners with cheaper fare while in the city jail.

On motion privilege was given to Larsen, Carpenter & Co. to put in a scale on the corner of Broadway and Robert street.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 11th day of November, 1892, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey:

Resolved, That the city of Crookston borrow from the sinking fund commissioners the sum of two thousand dollars to be placed in the permanent improvement fund and used in the same.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 11th day of November, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of November, 1892.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, November 15th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Childs, Walker.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 15th day of November, 1892, Alderman R. G. Marlette offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey:

The city council of the city of Crookston do hereby resolve: That there be and hereby is appropriated out of the current expense fund, not to exceed the sum of seventy-five dollars, for the purpose of paying the cost of constructing a protecting shed over that certain public well now located in Carman addition to the city of Crookston.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative, none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 15th day of November, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 15th day of November, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 15th day of November, 1892, Alderman I. U. Jennings offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Fred Anderson:

That the city of Crookston agree with Gus Sjoberg that they will build a culvert under lot 2, block 2, South Crookston, at their own expense, sufficient to convey the water on Polk street to the river;

Provided, said Gus Sjoberg gives them on easement across said lot.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 15th day of November, 1892.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 15th day of November, 1892.

WM. ANGLIM,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Alderman Jennings, as a committee to collect for grading on Second street, was granted further time.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

Cooke & Hammond, printing	$ 31 45
O. H. Bjoin, livery for police	15 00
Ed. Allard, boarding pauper	15 50
County Hospital, boarding pauper	7 66
Carl Nelson, labor	12 00
Dan McCarty, labor on bridge	8 00
J. E. O'Brien & Co., hardware	64 20
O. Vian, valve	3 00
W. E. McKenzie, election stationery	11 45
Jas. McKenzie, rent of building	9 00
E. C. Carruth, labor	16 25
Ed. Ross, assistant engineer	21 00
J. E. Fisk, judge registration	15 00
Wm. Marin, judge registration	15 00
E. M. Walsh, judge registration	15 00
Red River Lumber Co., lumber	166 78
Stewart Lumber Co., lumber	55 13
Stewart Lumber Co., lumber	117 70
E. G. Stewart, judge of election	9 00
J. F. Creamer, judge of election	15 00
F. Bivins, judge of election	9 00
F. Jerome, rent and registration	11 00
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise	63 85
Hans Wilson, labor	8 00
J. E. Morrisey, judge election	15 00
H. A. Stone, judge election	9 00
J. E Greenhalgh, judge election	12 00
I. N. Simmons, judge election	15 00
A. J. & A. McKinnon, repairing	9 00
E. P. Bancroft, clerk election	3 00
C. E. Dampier, medical attendance	2 00
W. F. Hitchcock, judge election	9 00
John Ward, clerk election	6 00
Brown, Treacy & Co., books	119 00
Dr. Watts, medical attendance	24 00
Henry Nolan, Piling	79 50
Henry Nolan, labor	19 00

On motion the report was accepted and the bills so ordered paid.

On motion bills Nos. 1093 and 1092 were allowed at $15 and $9 respectively.

On motion the following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

John Wilcox, labor	$ 82 00
M. D. Stover, map	8 00
A. J. & A. McKinnon, repairs	58 00
J. Monroe, judge election	15 00
R. G. Marlette, judge election	9 00
Wm. Watts, judge election	9 00
D. F. McDonald, labor	32 00
D. F. McDonald, labor	14 25
D. F. McDonald, labor	154 13
D. F. McDonald, labor	87 75

Moved by Alderman Marlette, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the bill of John Wilcox for grading Second street be allowed and ordered paid. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Anderson, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the bid of J. R. McKinnon for grading be allowed and ordered paid.

Bill of John R. McKinnon for men on the dump was laid over.

The committee on the matter of borrowing $2,000 from the sinking fund commissioners reported that they had made the necessary arrangements and could get the money.

A levy was made for repairs on sidewalks in different parts of the city, and ordered filed at the court house.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the street commissioner be and is hereby instructed to build a sidewalk on the south side of the engine house, from Broadway to the city jail, under the supervision of the city engineer. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the city attorney be and is hereby instructed to look into the matter of the Crookston Waterworks, Power & Light Co.'s paying the city 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of all moneys received by them for water used north of Seventh street. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Watts, that the purchasing agent be instructed to purchase for the city 500 feet of new hose and other fixtures necessary to repair the old hose.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Monroe, Watts, Cromb.

Nays: None.

Declared carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

"Gone Democratic."

On the N. P. train going south last Thursday evening was a company of jolly St. Paul business men who had been up in Dakota hunting for the festive wild goose. At Detroit a traveling man got on who was acquainted with the party, greeted them and inquired what luck they had had. "None at all," said one of the hunters; the geese have all gone!" "What," said the traveling man, "the geese all gone south this early?" "South nothing," said the other in disgust, "they have all gone—democratic!"

Fosston Ripples.

National conundrum: Who will be our next postmaster?

Did any one hear Donnelly drop?

Chas. Lowe, Mayor Hilligoss and Fred Sibley returned Monday from a hunting tour and report having slaughtered eleven deer.

The bell for the new Synod Lutheran church arrived and was placed in the belfry last week. It is one of the largest in the county outside of Crookston.

The past election proved to be one of education, at least to those not familiar with the English vocabulary.

A number of Dakota Sioux Indians passed through here last week, after an extensive visit and hunt with their brethren at Red Lake.

The fore part of the week was a harvest for blacksmiths on account of the glary condition of mother earth.

The increased attendance at our schools has necessitated an additional teacher, and the board of education has engaged Miss Cora Mark to fill the position.

Mrs. W. B. Sheffield arrived home on Monday's train, and W. B. is himself again.

Our station agent, J. L. Bush, says he does not object to our native neighbors on the east voting the democratic ticket, but when they come around the depot to do their political pow-wowing that is carrying matters a little too far.

E. D. Childs, Frank Hawkins and James Muer of Carman dined with mine host Sutor of the Commercial, last Saturday, on their way to the pines.

The carcases of numerous deer and an occasional bear are seen on our streets of late, to bear testimony to the good marksmanship of our local nimrods.

W. C. Buzzell, Bagley's foreman, was in town a few days the fore part of the week, partly under the weather with a siege of rheumatism.

W. R. Spears loaded a number of teams Saturdry with goods for his Red Lake store.

Col. Samuel Sutor is somewhat bewildered to know who holds the stakes of that Indiana bet of his.

Oscar Olson, the rustling agent for the Crookston firm of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., has his office nicely fitted up for the winter and is ever ready to talk machinery to his numerous customers.

The much needed addition to the Central house is being rapidly pushed to completion.

Thomas Barry died at his residence at Maple Bay on Monday and was buried on Wednesday. He was 74 years old and had lived in this county about seven years. He leaves a wife and four grown up sons.

Comrade A. J. Kelley has sold 75 cords of wood to the Commercial hotel and has commenced delivering.

The Vote of the County.

Harrison Electors—	
John S. Carlson	1376
Patrick Fox	1228
Archibald D. Gray	1293
Ebenezer C. Huntington	1291
Samuel P. Jennison	1290
Ernest L. Hospes	1280
Henry F. Brown	1290
William E. Culkin	1278
Hugh W. Donaldson	1236
Bidwell Electors—	
Hugh Harrison	231
Martin Mahoney	202
James E. Childs	209
S. S. Johnson	211
A. T. Conley	207
C. B. Marshall	195
Frank Peterson	203
David Murdock	192
B. B. Haugan	218
Cleveland Electors—	
Robert A. Smith	1510
Benjamin F. Nelson	1409
David N. Jones	1406
William Quinn	1400
Martin Shea	1365
Weaver Electors—	
H. W. Norton	2775
Peter McGrath	2726
Ole H. Thoen	2724
E. F. Clark	2694
C. E. M. Brown	2692
Fusion Electors—	
Wm. Meighen	3948
A. L. Stromberg	3862
James Dillon	3778
A. H. Holloway	3768
Governor—	
Ignatius Donnelly	3183
Daniel W. Lawler	1310
William J. Dean	175
Knute Nelson	1267
Lieut. Governor—	
Swan Nelson	3221
H. H. Hawkins	1163
Ole Kron	222
David M Clough	1112
Secretary of State—	
Henry B. Martin	3221
Peter Nelson	1206
H. H. Aaker	214
F. P. Brown	1110
State Treasurer—	
Peter M. Ringdal	3351
Joseph Leicht	1150
D. H. Evans	202
Joseph Bobleter	1087
Attorney General—	
John L. MacDonald	3256
John C. Nethaway	1166
Robert Taylor	214
H. W. Childs	1112
Associate Judge Supreme Court—	
Wm. N. Davidson	3348
Daniel Buck	3337
Thomas Canty	3765
Wm. Mitchell	1927
Daniel A. Dickinson	1110
C. E Vanderburgh	1094
Amendment to Article four—	
Yes	3259
No	1132
Amendment to Sec. three of Article nine—	
Yes	1294
No	2210
Congressman, 7th District.	
H. E. Boen	3201
Henry Feig	1114
F. L. Hampson	222
W. F. Kelso	1215
Representative, 51st Sen. Dist.—	
J. D. Knuteson	3265
B. M. Chesley	3447
Hans Juelson	3284
Halvor Steenerson	1299
Lars E. Nordby	925
Peter Ramstad	971
And. Thompson	235
H. O. Rask	217
John R. McKinnon	1570
Judge, 14th Judicial Dist.—	
Ira B. Mills	1951
Frank Ives	3320
County Auditor—	
C. U. Webster	3582
W. A. Lanctot	1197
J. M. Hanson	990
County Treasurer—	
J. T. Beaudry	4350
Lewis Lohn	1132
Register of Deeds—	
J. Amundson	3629
Nic Nelson	1008
Adam Zeh	1148
County Attorney—	
A. R. Holston	3357
Ira C. Richardson	1262
P. G. Falardeau	1238
Sheriff—	
Arne Grundysen	3527
Jas. M. Bain	948
A. C. Schmidt	1383
Judge of Probate—	
Frank Moutague	1314
C M. Benson	3950
Supt. of Schools—	
A. . Lommen	3465
V. D. Carruth	2440
Surveyor—	
George Ralph	1672
O. L. Hamery	3317
Court Commissioner—	
G. H. Palmer	1998
W. H. Averill	2194
Coroner—	
George Holt	2012
Henry Shephard	2244
County Com'r, 1st Dist.—	
John P. Oppegaard	1701
E. D. Barness	297
County Com'r, 2d Dist—	
Linden	398
Erwin	179
County Com'r, 3d Dist.—	
Chris Hanson	308
E. D. Childs	315
M. E. Kirsch	552
County Com'r, 5th Dist.—	
Anderson	274
Nesbit	154
Rhinehart	563

The general and sectional meetings of the thirtieth annual session of the Minnesota Educational Association to be held in St. Paul, December 27th, 28th and 29th, promises to be far more interesting and instructive than those of any previous year. Among the subjects to be considered are civics, history, penmanship, music, state high school course of study, our exhibits at the Columbian Exposition and several roundtable talks on various topics. As the text-book question will come before the legislature this winter it will receive proper attention. The state superintendent will hold a conference with county superintendents and the teachers in the several schools on the first day of the session. On the 27th it is expected that there will be a high school declamatory contest. On the evening of the 28th there will be a lecture by Gen. Lew Wallace upon some literary subject. His well known ability as a popular writer and lecturer insures a pleasant and profitable evening. The usual reduction of rates is promised upon the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the "Soo," the St. Paul and Duluth, as well as the roads belonging to the western passenger association. Hotel rates will be very reasonable.

Owing to his wife's contined illness A. D. Morris has decided to go out of the jewelry business in this city and offers his entire stock for sale at prices away down. Call early for choice. (28tf)

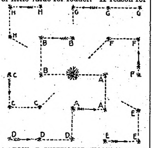
FARM AND GARDEN

HARVESTING CORN.

A Plan That Will Save Labor and Prevent Waste of Corn Fodder.

While the inventors of harvesting machines are making successful progress in constructing machinery drawn by horses for cutting the corn crop, the great majority of the corn fields in the country at large are still harvested by means of hand labor, and the following suggestions from The Country Gentleman are offered with a view to abridge labor and prevent much of the existing waste by the needless exposure of the corn fodder:

The practice of planting corn in "hills" is still very largely pursued, and when the crop is ripe enough and the grain is well hardened it is cut by hand and secured in shocks. These remain several weeks till the season arrives for husking and stacking, during which time the shocks are exposed to storms, and a portion of them are beaten down, soaked with rain and rotted so as to be of little value for fodder. A reason for this waste is the one sided way in which the shocks are built. Instead of placing the stalks in an equal circle around the center, they are often placed nearly all on one side, pressing them more or less out of the center, giving the shocks a one sided tendency and entirely prostrating a portion of them. This waste could be prevented by taking the necessary care to build them with equal additions on every side and thus giving them a firmly erect position.



A REGULAR SYSTEM FOR SHOCKING CORN.

A regular system of cutting each shock can be adopted, saving time and labor, which the accompanying figure may explain. The field is cut by taking five rows of hills at a time and placing the shocks in the center one. Twenty-five hills will make one shock, the center being the first taken; all the others are cut and placed around it. If the corn is of a large variety, three hills will be as much as the operator will hold in the grasp of his left arm while he cuts them with his right hand and places them against the forming shock. In the figure the shock is larger and in the center, and the first three hills are those indicated by the letters A A A, carried to the shock on the dotted line. The next three are B B B, cut and placed beside the others. Each successive three are marked by the letters CCC, DDD, EEE, FFF, GGG and HHH, and being taken and cut in this regular order they will be placed in separate positions equally all around the shock, and the laborer can hardly avoid making it equally upright.

This system will abridge steps and make the work much easier than cutting at random. As every shock requires the same order the operator soon becomes accustomed to it and works rapidly. The same general course will apply to larger shocks or to those made of smaller corn. With slight modification it will apply to corn in drills. The arrows show the direction for the operator to work. In making a single shock, if the hills are three and a half feet apart, it will require about ten rods walking, and for a field of a hundred shocks more than three miles, while with an irregular mode, without system, several miles would be required. Saving the fodder would be still more important, making all the difference between such as is fresh, green and uninjured, and that which is destroyed by prostration and rotting with rains.

Interesting Farm Statistics.

According to the census returns, farm lands in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan are practically of equal value and are rated from $33.74 to $65.16 per acre. The next in value are Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, valued at $23.80 to $32.33 per acre. Following these come Iowa, Colorado, Utah and California, valued at $22.92 to $25.62 per acre. Then follow Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington at $5.80 to $14.45 per acre.

Census statistics further show that in 1890 there were in the United States 4,008,907 farms, 74.5 per cent. of which were cultivated by the owners, 8 per cent. by tenants who paid money rental and 17.5 per cent. by tenants on shares. Illinois had the greatest number of farms—viz., 255,741. Ohio comes next with 247,189. New York had 241,058 and Pennsylvania 218,542. Arizona had only 767 and Nevada 1,404.

Ponderosa Tomatoes.

The editor of The Rural New Yorker writes regarding the Ponderosa: "One day last week we saw twelve Ponderosa tomatoes that weighed 17½ pounds. The largest weighed two pounds three ounces, or thirty-five ounces. One of them was, after weighing, cut open. We had never before seen so large a proportion of flesh as compared with the pulp, and the seeds were so few that it would scarcely pay a grower to collect them for less than ten dollars a pound. These tomatoes were quite regular in form, and their only imperfection was that they were still green about the stems."

Before it gets to be cold and stormy, drop around and give your order for your

Winter's Supply of Fuel

We handle only the best quality of Lehigh Coal and will deliver same promptly. Good quality and full weight guaranteed. We aim to please.

We carry a full and well selected line of

HARNESS

Both heavy and light, and sell at Very Low Figures.

We have one or two

BUGGIES

Left which we will sell at your own figure, almost, to close out and clean up for the year.

If you want a

WAGON

Remember we have the Rushford, which cannot be beaten. You will always find our prices reasonable and the goods the best that money can buy.
Remember,

Merit Wins.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., Opera Block, Crookston.

NORTHWESTERN College of Commerce

GRAND FORKS, - - - - - - - NORTH DAKOTA.

THE GREAT CHAIN OF BUSINESS COLLEGES under the above name offers facilities superior to any school in the Northwest for obtaining a Practical Education. Four Courses, Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting, Ornamental Penmanship and English. Students receive personal instruction and can enter at any time and take just such studies as they desire. Evening School now in session. Good board $2.00 per week. TUITION REASONABLE.
Three thousand Handsome Catalogues for Free Distribution. Send for one.
Write for particulars.

H. L. RUCKER, President.
J. J. SWENGEL, Principal.

Crookston Business College

and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.

TEACHERS:—Benj. A. Strawbridge, J. M. Latham and L. E. Gossman.

Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.

CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.

Schmidt, the Painter,

—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—

WALL PAPER.

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

You Can Buy Reliable
AGRICULTURAL
MACHINERY

—OF—

SYLVESTER & FINSETH,

—CHEAPER AND BETTER—

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine**. Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Minn.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caaruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halyor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar Biver,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire.
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousck	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

GREAT NORTHERN Railway TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH—Monday Wed. & Friday.
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	Leave Crookston Daily.	Arrive Crookston Daily.
For Duluth, Ashland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South..............	7:05 p. m.	8:27 a. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Winnipeg and points in N. Dakota and Winnipeg........	8:27 a. m.	7:05 p.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

We Have too many SHOES

WE MUST SELL A GOOD MANY

SHOES

This fall as we cannot afford to keep them over the next season. We have therefore decided for the next

Three Weeks

TO SLAUGHTER OUR SHOE STOCKS

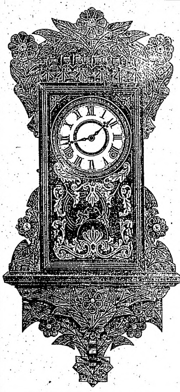
At both our Robert street and Main street stores. All are urged to

TAKE ADVANTAGE

and supply themselves with SHOES At a saving of 25 per cent.

Yours Respectfully,

LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,



THE
BIGGEST VALUE
For the Money
IN THE WORLD
Saake's
Jewelry
Store.

Eight Day, Strike, Alarm Clocks, only **$4.85**

Every one warranted by special certificate for Five Years.

Don't Wait, but Buy Now.

Remember!

This beats everybody's Prices.

Work Horses - - - and Mares.

FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to

M. R. BROWN,

The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at

Brown's New Stables.

Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 28th, 1892, viz: Henry Huot, Hd. No. 12,003, for the ne¼ sw¼ and lots 4, 5 and 6, Tp. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Pepin, Joseph Boivin, Narcisse Mircault, Paul Mathew, all of Huot P. O., Minn.

[26-31] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: John Sensel, Hd. No. 12,546, for the w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Peter Toupin, David Robinson, Wentzel Luxemburger, all of Mentor, Polk county Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

If you want a

STOVE OR RANGE

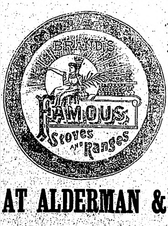
—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—

FAMOUS
BRAND
STOVE

AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

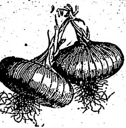


FARM AND GARDEN

ONIONS.

Harvesting, Curing and Storing—Popular Market Varieties.

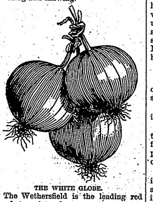
When the bulbs of onions growing for market have reached their full size and maturity, as indicated by the dying down of the tops, the crop is ready to be harvested. Pull the onions by hand or rake them out by means of a dull steel rake, taking great care to avoid cutting into them; then leave in windrows on the ground to cure. Afterward twist or cut off the remnants of the top and roots, if there be such, and try to sell the crop immediately from the field. If this cannot be done, store in a rather thin layer on a dry floor or loft until they can be disposed of. Greiner, from whose work on "How to Make the Garden Pay" we quote, does not advise the novice to attempt wintering even a part of the crop, as this is a task which involves risk even for the more experienced.



THE WETHERSFIELD.

Onion sets are also harvested when the tops begin to die down, either by lifting out with the onion-set attachment of the Planet, Jr., wheelhoe or by raking in windrows five or six rows together, care being taken of course to get the teeth well under the bulbs. They are left on the ground for two or three days to cure and then taken under shelter and spread out on a dry floor to be cleaned at leisure. This is done by rubbing the sets between the hands to remove remnants of tops and roots and adhering soil or sand and by running through a fanning mill afterward. All bulbs that will not readily pass through a grain sieve with ¾-inch meshes are too large for sets and should be sold or used for pickling onions. Another method of harvesting consists of running a large garden trowel lengthwise under the row, lifting up the bulbs with soil adhering to them and throwing into a small meshed sieve to sift out the sand and soil.

In storing for winter, the bulbs—sometimes mixed with chaff—are piled up four or five inches deep in a dry loft, there allowed to freeze and covered with a foot or so of straw or hay until spring. Or they may be stored in shallow open crates and protected from alternate freezing and thawing.



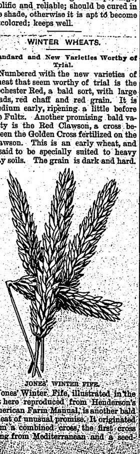
THE WHITE GLOBE.

The Wethersfield is the leading red market variety—large, coarse, reliable and exceedingly prolific; skin deep purplish red; flesh white, flavor strong; unsurpassed as a keeper, according to Greiner, who pronounces the White Globe the most popular white market sort. This is a beautiful silvery white in color and of perfect globe shape; large, prolific and reliable; should be cured in the shade, otherwise it is apt to become discolored; keeps well.

WINTER WHEATS.

Standard and New Varieties Worthy of Trial.

Numbered with the new varieties of wheat that seem worthy of trial is the Rochester Red, a bald sort, with large heads, red chaff and red grain. It is medium early, ripening a little before the Fultz. Another promising bald variety is the Red Clawson, a cross between the Golden Cross fertilized on the Clawson. This is an early wheat, and is said to be specially suited to heavy clay soils. The grain is dark and hard.



JONES' WINTER FIFE.

Jones' Winter Fife, illustrated in the cut here reproduced from Henderson's American Farm Manual, is another bald wheat of unusual promise. It originated from a combined cross, the first cross being from Mediterranean and a seedling, this seedling being a cross between Mediterranean and Fultz, which was crossed with Velvet Chaff. It is a strong grower, covering the ground early in the season, and requiring light seeding on rich soil. The straw is above medium height and strong; heads long and broad and free from beards, with breasts overlapping each other; ripens early; grain of medium size; requires to be left until fully ripe before harvested, and does not shell in the field; transparent, hard and dark. This newcomer, it is thought, is well adapted for the eastern states.

Golden Cross, red and bearded, is a hybrid of the Mediterranean and Clawson. The claims for it are that it is early, a strong grower and prolific yielder of large, plump grain and proof against the Hessian fly. American Bronze, a bald sort, commends itself to localities where the soil is too poor to produce good crops of other wheats. It is of medium height, with thick, strong straw.

Other winter wheats regarded with more or less favor are the Falcaster, Fultz, Martin, Amber and the well known standard winter wheat, Hybrid Mediterranean.

Wintering Bees.

Now we have two general methods of wintering bees—out of doors in chaff or double walled hives, and in the cellar in single walled hives. A writer in The Beekeepers' Review, who does not attempt to compare these methods, says:

I believe that bees can be and are wintered very nearly in perfect health by either method. As to which is the least liable to failure you are surely the best judges, for the method most successful with you is surely the best. Different cellars and the methods of packing upon the summer stands vary so greatly that it is ridiculous to presume to lay down any specific rules for bringing the bees to spring in a prosperous condition.

However, I will describe the methods I would employ to secure perfect hibernation. First, I must see that each colony has thirty pounds or more of good, healthy honey or sugar sirup stored in the combs and well sealed. Then I desire a prolific young queen whose colony has reared a fair amount of young bees during September, which bees should be clustered compactly in a well formed brood nest. Now, if wintered in the cellar they should be placed therein about Nov. 10 to 20. The cellar should be quite dry, and by means of large ventilators or the porosity of the walls the air should be kept pure and sweet and uniformly at a temperature of about 45 degs.

If wintered on their summer stands they should be in chaff packed hives with good roofs that will exclude the rain and snow and admit air to keep the packing dry. Then I must hope for not too severe a winter, but one admitting of several opportunities for flights.

Hay Markets.

Hay markets differ, says The Rural New Yorker. In California timothy is hardly quoted, and hay made of green wheat or barley commands highest figures. In London clover hay is priced at the head and is now bringing twenty-six dollars a ton for best quality. In New York the presence of clover always hurts the price.

Poultry Notes.

Egg foods are principally ground oyster shells, ground bones with gypsum, sand, oxide of iron and cayenne pepper.

Selling pure bred chickens in the fall is becoming popular among fanciers.

One bushel of corn and oats ground together and fed to poultry will produce fifteen pounds of flesh. How many pounds of pork would the same quantity of food produce?

During cold rainstorms and the mornings after, season the mixed food, with a free sprinkling of red pepper; a little in the drinking water will also be beneficial.

Save all the earliest and finest pullets; feed them up well with milk and scraps or a good variety of rich food if you want them to lay a bountiful supply of eggs this winter.

Buy now and let your fowls become acquainted with their new friends and accustomed to their new quarters before the breeding season arrives.—American Poultry Yard.

Seed Corn.

Personally we begin to doubt whether after all it is best to select seed corn early in the fall by picking the ears that ripen earliest. Close observation leads us to conclude that in very many instances prematurely ripened ears are not healthy. Should any accident befall the stalk after the ear has filled the latter will ripen early. Smut, for instance, if injurious to the leaves and stalks, causes this early ripening, and certainly we should not select seed corn that may possibly spread the smut. Many old experienced farmers hold that the time to select seed corn is when the crop is being husked. At this time one is able to compare the ears with many others and so select the best. We fancy this plan is correct, says the editor of The Farmers' Review.

There is one point in saving seed corn we want to see counted on more than it is—that is, study the stalk well when you select the ear. Select good fair ears from strong rampant growing stalks. The ear will not indicate the kind of stalk you are to have next year. But if you want strong growing corn select your seed from that kind of stalks. The principle is the same as in breeding animals. A smart farmer should breed his corn and other grains in the same way. It is a good plan to select the seed wheat, oats, barley or rye from that part of the field which presents a strong growth, and not from the heap of thrashed grain promiscuously, says the agricultural editor of The Inter Ocean.

The Ohio state agricultural experiment station has been removed from Columbus to Wooster. All communications designed for this station should hereafter be addressed to the latter place. Charles E. Thorne is the director.

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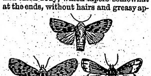
CUTWORMS.

General Descriptions by Which Cutworms May Be Distinguished.

The term cutworm is very loosely applied, being often applied to the larvæ of the June bug, which cuts grass roots; to wireworms, the larvæ of the snapping beetles and even to the borers that cut channels in woody plants.

The term cutworm, according to Entomologist Harvey, of the Maine station, is principally confined by entomologists to larvæ of the owlet moths, that have the habit of hiding just under the surface of the ground during the day and feeding upon the roots, stems or leaves of plants by night. When the larvæ climb high and feed upon the foliage of tall trees or plants they are called climbing cutworms. The cutworms may be known by their descriptions furnished with cuts by Entomologist Harvey in a recent bulletin.

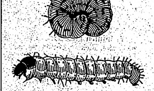
The moths known as dart or owlet moths are triangular in shape when the wings are closed, and usually fly at night and often enter rooms where there is a light to attract them. The worms when full grown measure from one to two inches in length, have sixteen legs and thick body, which tapers somewhat at the ends, without hairs and greasy appearance; brown, gray or greenish, with indistinct oblique markings. The head long, shining red or brown; head and anal segments armed above with a horny plate, darker than the remainder of the body. On each segment are six or eight dark colored lumps, each bearing a hair. (See second cut.) When disturbed the worms curl themselves into a ring, as shown in Fig. 1 in the second cut. There are between 300 and 400 American species related to the cutworms.



DART OR OWLET MOTHS.

Preventive remedies of these pests consist in application of chemicals to the soil; protecting the plants so the worms cannot reach them with tin or paper tubes or frames; thick planting, so as to have a good stand after the worms have fully fed, and dusting the foliage with hellebore, ashes or slaked lime to make it unpalatable to the worms.

Late fall plowing and early spring plowing and late seeding are destructive remedies suggested. Spraying the foliage with london purple or paris green will kill species that attack the foliage. Shaking the trees or vines early in the morning and destroying the worms that fall, has been recommended for climbing cutworms. A preventive remedy strongly recommended by Lintner is soaking the seed in copperas water—one pound to the bushel of seed—allowing it to remain twelve hours and then rolling it in plaster. Killing the worms before the crop is up is another plan. Professor Cook poisoned clover and then forked it from a wagon in small bundles at intervals through the field. Professor Riley recommends that the food will keep fresh longer if tied in balls or loose masses. Another person put poisoned cabbage and turnip leaves in rows fifteen to twenty feet apart through the field. The food can be poisoned with paris green or london purple, preferably in suspension in water, though some have mixed it with plaster or flour.



CUTWORMS.

A Mexican Bat in a Birdcage.

In a little out of the way alley not far from Stuyvesant square there is a small, dingy barroom. It is the favorite drinking place of a dozen or more old men, who are cronies and have met and played chess there for many years. The aged proprietor of the place has filled the room with curiosities—strange stuffed birds, autographs of old New Yorkers, theater tickets of a quarter of a century ago, a few old fashioned collars, etc. The old gentleman is facetious occasionally. He has been chuckling over his latest joke for a week or two.

Hanging from the ceiling directly over the bar is a bamboo birdcage. The four sides of the cage are covered with cloth curtains. On one of these curtains is printed this inscription, "A Mexican Bat." Of course every customer wants to see the animal, but on lifting the curtain one sees nothing but a brick suspended from the top of the cage by a string. The experiment generally costs the curious person at least the price of five flagons of ale.—New York Tribune.

A Scheme That Works.

When you go into the Marble Collegiate church, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, you will find in the book rack of each pew a card of the size of a fashionable envelope. It is an "acquaintance card," bearing the pastor's name and church address on one side, with a nice little square in the upper right hand corner in which is printed, "If mailed, two cent stamp here." On the other side is printed: "In order that the pastors may have the opportunity of seeking personal acquaintance and extending to you the courtesies of the church, please write your name and address below, drop the card in the pastor's mail box, hand to an usher or return by mail. Signed, David James Burrell, D. D., pastor; Rev. Palmer S. Hulbert, Rev. Alfred E. Myers, assistant pastors." It is a sort of a drop-a-card-in-a-slot-and-receive-a-pastoral-call scheme, and they say it works well.—New York Times.

A Very Close Shave.

"I believe I got into the closest place during the civil war that a man ever got out of alive," said E. N. Harper, the Mulhatton of Michigan, now stopping at the Laclede. "I had been detailed to obtain information regarding the strength of a detachment of Confederate troops stationed on the Tennessee river, near Decatur, Ala. I got the information, and was working my way back to camp when I was discovered and pursued by a scouting party. I had concealed a skiff in the brush on the banks of the river, but a sudden rise had swept it away, and there was nothing to do but surrender or swim the swollen stream. I plunged in, but the current was stronger than I had anticipated, and by the time I reached midstream my strength was about exhausted. I managed to get hold of the end of a floating log and drifted down stream, while the Johnnies made the water around me boil with their bullets.

"I soon drifted out of range and crawled up on the log, only to discover that it was already occupied by a big water moccasin, who was inclined to dispute possession. I had no weapon but a water soaked pistol. If I staid on the log I would get bit; if I got off I would be drowned. While debating what I should do the log drifted within range of the Union pickets, and they appeared to think I had been raised up by a special providence as a practice target. The first volley killed the moccasin, and before they could reload I made them understand that I was not trying to pull any feathers out of the tail of the American eagle. Since my escape from that position of fourfold peril I have been something of a fatalist."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Strange stories are frequently told of the doings of electricity, and there is no doubt that of all the forces of nature this is the most capable of eccentric manifestation.

The pyrometer measures heat in degrees and fractions, and will give accurate figures even though the heat runs up to the unthinkable intensity of 7,000 degs.

We learn from a doctor that stammering is almost unknown among savages. Is this infirmity, then, one of the penalties we pay for civilization?

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NELSON'S vote will be close to 120,000, and his plurality about 15,000.

W. H. AVERILL of Fosston is elected court commissioner instead of G. H. Palmer, as was at first supposed. Averill's all right.

C. M. BENSON was re-elected judge of probate by a handsome majority, and will continue on in the even tenor of his way for another two years.

IT is said that at the expiration of President Harrison's term, he will form a partnership with Secretary Tracy and will open a law office in New York.

"HOGG elected in Texas," is the headline in a democratic paper. Why mention Texas when the whole United States seems to be afflicted in the same way?

FRANK IVES will deal out justice as judge of the district court for the next seven years. The defeat of Judge Mills was probably owing to a lack of democratic support.

North Dakota went to smash with the rest of the democratic states, and the only thing the republicans saved out of the wreck was a congressman, the secretary of state and the legislature.

ON the face of the returns as reported on Wednesday, Feig was 141 ahead of Boen for congressman in this district. It will be a close run between them and Feig may yet be found to be right in it.

THE victory of the fusionists in Kansas knocks out prohibition in that state. That is, Governor-elect Lewellyn is not in favor of enforcing the law, and "joints" will run wide open and booze will soon be flowing free.

WHEN the JOURNAL went to press last week Commissioner Rhinehart was ahead for commissioner in his district, but the people's party candidate, Robert Anderson, pulled ahead on the home stretch and came in under the wire just 11 votes ahead of Mr. Rhinehart. The board will be composed of Messrs. Oppegaard, Lindem, Kirsch, DeMers and Anderson.

IT is a matter for republican congratulation that in the terrible landslide to the democracy throughout the country, Minnesota stands true to the republican party. Not only have the republicans elected the governor and state officers, but the entire nine republican electors. It was not expected by even the most sanguine republicans that the whole nine would be elected because of the fusion deal on four of them. But the fusion availed the democrats nothing, and only disgusted many of the old dyed-in-the-wool democrats who want to stand on their own platform, whether it goes down or not. Besides the state and national ticket, a republican legislature has been elected, which means the return of C. K. Davis to the senate. Minnesota is all right, and the republicans are gaining ground in the state.

THE democratic majority in congress has been reduced about forty-six, but the senate will be democratic. The democrats have both branches of the national legislature, and will have ample opportunity to make a record. The people want a change, now let's have it. The democrats in their platform declare protection to be a fraud; so of course they will give us free trade. Throw the gates wide open, let in the manufactures of foreign countries in competition with our own. If our manufacturers cannot compete with old world manufacturers, let them close up shop or reduce the wages of their employes to the level of the European laborer. If the employes don't like this, let them go west—or go to thunder. We don't care anything about their welfare. We want free trade, so that we can get rid of this iniquitous tariff that is robbing the people of this country out of their hard-earned coin. The people have demanded it, and their demands must be heeded.

Another promise the democrats must keep is to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks, and allow every state bank in the country to issue money at its own sweet will. This will give us more currency and then we'll be able to pay our debts and have money left.

The days will drag slowly on till the democrats gain control of the government and give us the legislation necessary to make better times for everybody and the nation more prosperous.

Two years ago Owen, the alliance candidate for governor of Minnesota, received 58,513 votes. This year Donnelly, the people's party candidate for the same office, will scarcely receive 38,000, a falling off of over 20,000 votes. At this rate of decrease, the people's party will have dwindled to a very small fraction in this state by next election.

AT a Nelson ratification meeting last Saturday evening in Alexandria, Mr. Nelson told how he had been waited on by a committee who said they represented 15,000 votes, and asked him to sign certain papers to secure their support. His answer was:

"I go in without having made any promises to any combine, corporation or persons, and shall endeavor to do right, because it is right, and I shall endeavor to give an administration of the people, for the people and by the people."

PETITIONS are being circulated throughout the country with a view to securing better roads. The establishment of a road department, an institute of road engineering, and a permanent road exhibit in the city of Washington, and a comprehensive exhibit of road construction and maintenance at the World's Columbian Exposition would accomplish much in the way of practical results. Our roads and highways have been left almost entirely to township and county supervision and maintenance, and it is high time the United States should render some assistance in this line as well as upon the waterways of the country, upon which millions of dollars have been expended.

THERE is one section in the Australian law which does not seem to be just. Paragraph eight of section eight reads as follows:

Eighth. The mere intention to acquire a new residence without the fact of removal, shall avail nothing, neither shall the fact of removal without the intention. And no person employed temporarily in the construction or repair of any railroad, canal, municipal or other work of public nature, shall acquire a residence in any election precinct into which he came for that purpose so as to entitle him to vote therein; but this provision shall not be held to extend to station agents and section men who permanently reside in such election district. In any question that may arise as to the right of any person in the employment of any railroad corporation or employed upon public work, as aforesaid, to be registered or to vote in any election precinct, it must first satisfactorily appear to all the judges of such election that the said party is an actual bona fide resident of said election district and not there for temporary purposes merely, and the mere affidavit of such person shall not be received as conclusive as to any fact necessary to entitle him to vote

Now the intent of the law is all right. It prevents gangs of men from being brought into a voting precinct simply for the purpose of voting, but on the other hand it disfranchises a lot of men who are entitled to vote. For instance, men working on a railroad or other public work, and having no home except where they are working cannot vote at all under the Australian law. It makes no difference whether they have lived in a place long enough to comply with the law in regard to establishing a residence, they cannot vote because they are working on a public work and came into the precinct for that purpose.

The JOURNAL would be in favor of a property qualification in municipal elections, but so long as we have universal suffrage, every citizen should have a vote at least on national and state affairs. Because a person has the misfortune to be employed temporarily on a public work, he should not be disbarred from voting somewhere. The laborer who works on a railroad or a canal or a public work of any kind has as much right to vote as the laborer who works in the mines or the mills.

IN an interview in the Minneapolis Tribune S. M. Owen, the favorite populist of Minnesota, intimates that the populists need expect nothing from the domocrats for the reason that the democratic party is dominated by the money power, and he also says that if the republican party will shake off the shackles which have hitherto bound it, it can bring all the populists under its banner. He thinks the people's party in Minnesota cannot be resurrected, and they must either form a new party or go in with the rank and file of the republican party. In other words he admits that the principles of the republican party are right, but the leaders have failed to carry out those principles. Read what he says:

"The situation at this time is analogous to the political conditions from 1852 to 1860. When the two old parties, Whig and Democratic, were dominated by the power of slavery, the same as the present old parties both of them, are dominated by corporate power and monopoly. Neither has the power to shake itself free from this control, and the democratic party has by a temporary landslide returned to power, will be less inclined to attempt to do so than ever before. The republican party as at present controlled, will not be inclined to do so, but I can foresee that the element which we know exists among the rank and file of the republicans, may shape itself to bring about a readjustment of its party on such lines as may find the millions of the country who see these things but do not act, rushing into party organization with them."

"Do you mean that the republican party may become the so-called people's party, or the latter be abandoned?"

"Such a readjustment might still be called the republican party. The name matters very little, There may be no more people's party by name and the leaders of the present movement may be no more than very weak John Brown's in the economic reform to come. In that view the republican party would not revolutionize itself."

"Why do you expect nothing from the democratic party?"

"Because it is dominated by the power that the republican party has been. Look at the great coal combine, the Boston and Maine. There is Depew in it side by side with Whitney, who has engineered Cleveland's election. Unfortunately the democratic party believes that all besetting woes spring from the protective tariff—which they do not. They spring from the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few."

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

Thirteen Towns: Our first experience with the Australian ballot was held on Tuesday, and if the proper facilities had been provided it would have proved a success in the opinion of every voter. As it was, the judges did not provide the number of booths required by law, and consequently there was great delay, and many even went away without voting.

McIntosh News: About the hardest worked people in our village were the clerks of the last election. Although good accountants, the Australian ballot system was entirely new to them, and it took thirty-six hours of solid work to canvass. Owing to the insufficiency of voting booths yesterday forenoon quite a number of farmers went home without voting.

St. Vincent New Era: Counting the votes under the new election law was a long and tedious job, but all are satisfied with the Australian system.

Hallock News: The result of the new election law as shown when the votes were counted on Tuesday last seem to indicate that a great many legally qualified voters do not know what they are really voting for nor what they wish to vote. A great many of the ballots were marked with an x here and there, scattered promiscuously along the margin. Some voted for fifteen instead of nine presidential electors, some only one, while others did not vote either for electors or anyone else, but simply folded the ballot and handed it in no doubt under the impression that they had voted for a whole newspaper full of candidates and had therefore fully executed their duty to the country. The Australian ballot system is, however, conceded to be a good one and has found favor with the people as being one of strict honesty, where intelligence is necessary in order to have the vote count. A voter in Badger Creek is reported to have showed his intelligence in a remarkable manner. He took his ticket, went into the voting booth and tore out the names of all he did not wish to vote for and the balance he brought out in his hand and wanted to deposit in the ballot box.

Marshall County Leader: The new election law did not work quite so smoothly in Stephen as it was expected to, as voters were not so well informed as to the manner of voting as they should have been. It is estimated that at least 25 or 30 voters did not cast their ballots. A few ballots were put in the box without any marks while others had marks after nearly every name; it is presumed that these voters were trying to scratch the names off so as not to vote for them, meaning only to vote for the ones whose names were not cancelled. They accomplished one purpose, their votes were not counted for—anyone.

'Twas Due to His Canvass.

Grand Forks News (Dem.): The election of Knute Nelson to the governorship of Minnesota against the combined influence of the monopolies which were for Lawler, absolves him from all obligation to the power that has ruled the state. His magnificent canvass alone is responsible for the result, and he is answerable only to the people.

That Row on the Train.

McIntosh News: A disgraceful row occurred on the train Saturday last, between this place and Erskine. It seems that some one became engaged in an altercation with one of the train men, which soon came to blows. By the time the train reached Erskine sides were taken and a free-for-all fight took place in which rifles were quite conspicuous. The departure of the train probably averted a tragedy.

BREAKS OUT AGAIN

PEACE AND QUIET AT HOMESTEAD BROKEN BY RIOT.

Non-Union Negroes on One Side and Strikers on the Other Have a Clash. Revolvers and Knives Used at Close Quarters, but No One Is Killed.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 14.—The period of comparative quiet which has prevailed in Homestead since the militia left, died out Sunday and the pent up feelings of the strikers broke out afresh in a riot in which at least fifty shots were fired, at which no one was killed although a score were hit by flying bullets. A party of colored non-union men were on their way to their boarding house about 4:45 p. m., when a man, supposed to be a striker, attacked two of the negroes. Charles Carroll and Fred Lewis were knocked down. This was a signal for a large crowd to gather at the scene of the trouble. Lewis' friends came to his rescue and a terrible riot took place between the colored men on one side and the crowd, supposed to be all strikers, on the other. The two sides fought desperately and flashed revolvers and slashed each other with knives at close quarters for several minutes, when the negroes made a dash through the crowd for their boarding house. They were followed by the howling, bloodthirsty crowd, which by this time numbered at least 2,000, including many women and children. The crowd fired and threw stones at the fleeing negroes and they in turn returned the fire on the crowd, and how so many escaped instant death is a miracle. At least two dozen people were injured by flying missles, but as far as can be learned none were killed. The seven negroes and a number of strikers have been arrested. The greatest excitement prevails here and more deputies have been asked for.

STILL AT FEVER HEAT.

Homestead Yet Excited Over the Events of Sunday.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 15.—The excitement attendant upon the scenes in Homestead Sunday afternoon is still at fever heat. In order to avoid the possibility of a conflict between the crowd and the negroes the hearings were heard at the jail. All the prisoners were held to court on a charge of riot. Bail in $500 was furnished for two of the white rioters, McAllister and Barco, and they were released. The prisoners were taken to Pittsburg under heavy guard.

STRIKE IS OFF.

New Orleans Workingmen and Employers Make an Agreement.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—At 2 a. m. the strike was declared off. It is agreed:

First—That the laborers who went out on strike on Oct. 23, 1892, shall be taken back to their employment as soon as they offer their services, in so far as it does not conflict with contracts already made.

Second—Wages and hours to be arbitrated.

Third—It is further agreed that the merchants, boss draymen and other employers, obligate themselves not to make any unjust discrimination against union men, but always give their applications for employment fairest consideration; the merchants and other employers reserving to themselves the right to deal directly with their men.

The parties to this agreement declare that they will use their best endeavors to adjust any differences which may result or may have resulted, or may result from any strike made from sympathy with the strike herein above referred to in accordance with the above terms.

FOUR CREMATED.

Frightful Railroad Wreck Occurs Near Ottumwa.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Nov. 10.—A fearful catastrophe occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road at Highland Center, a small station on that road north of this city. A fast freight crashed into the caboose of a local freight standing on the track, telescoping the caboose and four cars.

The caboose caught fire and the scene which followed was heartrending. Four people were burned alive and a number of others had narrow escapes. The caboose was split in two by a car of grain, wedging in four people on the right side.

A most pitiful sight was Miss Lizzie Butler, of this city, who got her head out of the window and piteously pleaded with those about to save her. Her body was pinioned by a freight car and it was impossible to extricate her.

Mrs. Jones, also of this city, tried to escape through the window, but being an unusually large woman, she could not get through.

The other victims are an unknown woman and an unknown man. The latter is thought to be a butcher at Oskaloosa.

The injured are: Mrs. Clyde Millisack, Mrs. Pickett, of this city, and Miss Lizzie Corry. These were badly burned, but not seriously.

CUT HIS THROAT.

At the Marriage Reception of Their Sister Two Brothers Have a Fatal Quarrel.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—A bloody murder occurred at 118 Swiss street Sunday. Patrick Frank Murphy cut the throat of his brother, W. J. Murphy, a conductor on the Toledo division of the Lake Shore railroad. Saturday a sister of the two brothers was married and Sunday a reception was given in honor of the occasion. The murderer, who is a dissolute character, remained in his room and his brother said he would see what was the matter with him. Soon after he entered the room a struggle ensued in which Patrick cut the throat of his brother from ear to ear. The murderer gave himself up to the police. The murdered man leaves a widow and two children.

NATIONAL SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Government Sustained in an Election in the Northwest Territories.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14.—The bye election in the Wallace constituency of the Nortwest Territories Saturday resulted in favor of ex-Premier Haultains' candidate and will restore to him control of the legislative assembly and the leadership of the executive. The election was fought out on the separate school question, Haultains promising that if returned to power he would establish a system of national schools. Haultains now has a majority of two in the house. Before election the two parties were a tie and a deadlock existed.

Estee Gets a Job.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The president has appointed W. R. Estee, of Minnesota, consul at Hamburg, Germany, in place of Charles F. Johnson, of Ohio, resigned. Consul Johnson's resignation, it is understood, was occasioned by ill-health and was not in any way connected with the cholera outbreak in regard to which his official conduct received the approval of the department. Mr. Estee is a native of Indiana. He held till recently the position of consul at Kingston, Jamaica, to which Mr. Dane, the state department's stenographer, was lately appointed. The salary of the Kingston consulate is $3,000, of the Hamburg consulate $2,500.

THE

NEW YORK STORE

Has now passed through its two days opening and satisfied all who called upon them that they had the finest stock ever shown in the Red River Valley.

DRY GOODS.

We are now fully prepared to wait upon all customers in our large DOUBLE STORE BLOCK, and can meet the demands of all who come.

We do not make a specialty of quoting prices, as our goods are always quoted at the lowest, and we invite all our friends to call and see us.

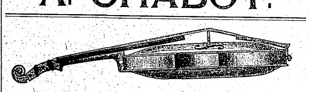
Remember that our stock not only includes **Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Carpets and Notions,** but we also have a full and complete stock of

CLOTHING

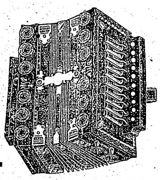
Gents' Clothing and Furnishings just two doors north of our store. When you want anything, remember we are in the field with the finest goods at the lowest prices.

Yours to please.

A. CHABOT.



Here Is Music For You.



In order to at once reduce my immense stock, I have decided to sell Violins, Accordeons, Clocks and Silverware at the following unheard of prices:

VIOLINS for $1.90, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00.

ACCORDEONS, $1.45, $1.80, $2.50 and $4.00.

NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS, Best in the World, only $1.00.

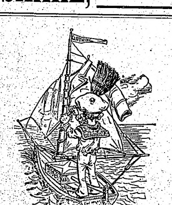
GOBLE CASTERS, Quadruple Plate, $2.75.

SILVER CAKE BASKETS, $2.50 and $3.50 each.

All of the above articles will make most desirable Christmas presents.

COME QUICK AND SECURE THE BEST OF BARGAINS.

C. H. SAAKE, The Leading Jeweler.



of WINTER CLOTHING is now going on at Mossefin & Lindell's. This is a windy time of year so that a sail quickens business. We've struck a breeze, too, and are making such quick sales that the thing has become a sweep. Don't wait till the wind has gone down, the goods are all sold and there's nothing left but the dust raised by the commotion. Strike the excitement at its height and come now and see the biggest sale of the best clothing that has ever occurred in this part of the state. November is the month in which to prepare for winter and when you've bought a suit from our stock, you won't feel like hugging the stove every time you venture out of doors.

A BIG MAJORITY.

CLEVELAND'S VOTE IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE AT LEAST 267.

In Addition to the Solid South the Ex-President Gets the Votes of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin—Ohio Very Close and Still Claimed by Both—Weaver Carries Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Idaho and Nevada.

The general election, Tuesday, Nov. 8, resulted in a sweeping victory for Cleveland and Stevenson, Democratic candidates for president and vice president. The number of Democrats entitled to seats in next electoral college is greater than any party has had since the first election of General Grant. In addition to the Solid South the ex-president gets the votes of New York, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, West Virginia, New Jersey, Connecticut and six out of the fourteen from Michigan. Democrats are also claiming Ohio, which, from late reports, shows large Democratic gains. Republicans admit the vote is very close, but claim a small plurality for Harrison.

The People's party vote in many states fell below expectations. However, Weaver claims the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nevada, Idaho and North Dakota and will have twenty-three votes in the electoral college.

MINNESOTA.

Republican state ticket elected, except possibly the supreme court justices. Nelson, Republican candidate for governor, will have a plurality close to 14,000. Harrison, for president, ran ahead of the state Republican ticket, and Republican electors were chosen. Republican congressmen were elected in the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth districts. O. M. Hall, Democrat, was re-elected in the Third district. The Sixth district is claimed for the Democratic candidate, and in the Seventh district Moen, People's party candidate for congress, claims to be elected. The official count must be awaited to decide who goes to congress from the Sixth and Seventh districts. In the state legislature the Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot, and it is predicted that C. K. Davis will be re-elected United States senator.

IOWA.

Returns indicate a plurality for Harrison of 22,000. The state ticket is elected by a smaller majority. Republicans elect congressmen in ten of the eleven districts, Walter I. Hayes, of the Second district, being the only Democrat elected. The People's party vote is about 35,000 and the Prohibition vote about 8,000.

ILLINOIS.

Cleveland has a majority in Illinois of between 25,000 and 30,000. The state Democratic ticket is elected by a slightly smaller plurality. The Democrats also have a majority in the legislature on joint ballot, and will elect a United Stater senator. They have also elected at least twelve congressmen.

WYOMING.

Reports from all counties in Wyoming except Fremont give the state to Weaver by a majority of 500. Fusionists have 15 majority on joint ballot in the legislature. Coffin, Democrat, is elected to congress.

WASHINGTON.

Republican electors will have a plurality close to 4,100. Entire Republican state ticket elected, also two Republican congressmen, all the state is entitled to. Both branches of the state legislature are controlled by Republicans.

MICHIGAN.

Republicans elected their state ticket by about 7,000 plurality. Eight Republican and six Democratic electors were chosen. The legislature very close, Populists probably holding the balance of power.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Shortridge, Fusionist candidate for governor, is elected by between 1,200 and 1,500. Both parties claim the legislature. Johnson, Republican for congress, is probably re-elected.

MONTANA.

Republican electors were chosen. The Democrats have a majority of the legislature on joint ballot, insuring the election of a Democrat to succeed Senator Sanders.

WISCONSIN.

Corrected returns give Cleveland and Peck (governor) about 9,000 plurality. The legislature is largely Democratic, insuring a Democratic senator in place of Sawyer.

NEBRASKA.

Republicans elect the entire state ticket by about 8,000. Harrison electors were chosen by about 3,000. Republicans also have the legislature on joint ballot.

CALIFORNIA.

Republican electors will have a plurality close to 4,800. In the state legislature, the Democrats will have a strong majority on joint ballot.

OREGON.

Harrison electors chosen by about 4,000 plurality except as to Pierce, Fusionist, who ran ahead of the balance of the ticket.

OHIO.

Republican electors chosen, except one Democrat. The majority for the Republicans is so small that the Democratic state central committee declares that the official count must be waited for before placing the state in the Republican column.

NEW JERSEY.

Democrats elected their state and national tickets. Republicans have two and possibly three congressmen.

KANSAS.

People's party electors victorious, also their entire state ticket and a majority of their legislative candidates.

MISSOURI.

Democratic electors victorious. The state's delegation in congress will be 13 Democrats, 2 Republicans.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Harrison's plurality will be between 3,000 and 4,000. The Republican state ticket is also elected.

NEW YORK.

Democrats have New York. Cleveland electors were chosen by nearly 45,000 plurality.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Rebublicans have the electors but the Democrats elected Russell governor by about 2,000.

NEVADA.

The silver party carried everything in Nevada. Weaver gets the electors by about 500.

INDIANA.

Democratic electors will have a plurality of 8,500.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

In all the Southern states Cleveland electors were chosen by increased majorities.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Status of the Different Parties in That Body Not Yet Definitely Known.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—More than forty-eight hours after the polls closed it is still impossible to give the status of the several parties in the Fifty-third congress officially. The developments of the day tend to confirm the statement made originally in the United Press dispatches that the balance of power in the next senate will be held by the third party, although by a narrow margin.

The Democrats will gain senators in New York, Wisconsin, Wyoming and California, giving them 43. Republicans will return a successor to Senator Paddock from Nebraska and also Senator Perkins from Kansas, although the legislature in this state is still claimed by the Farmers' Alliance. The legislatures of Minnesota and Michigan have Republican majorities. The Republican strength in the senate is thus reduced to 42, leaving to Senators Peffer, Kyle and Stewart (who will succeed himself from Nevada), the power to control the senate with alliance with either party. The chances are they will operate with the Democrats in this matter. Up to midnight the result in congressional districts in New Hampshire, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas and California was unsettled, the figures not having been fully reported. The probable complexion of the house, however, will be 221 Democrats, 126 Republicans and 9 Populists.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Democrats Are Quite Likely to Be in Control After March 4, Next.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Democratic party is quite likely to be in control of the United States senate after March 4, next. On that date 25 senate seats become vacant. The men who will succeed to these vacancies are almost sure of being divided among the political parties so as to give the Republicans 9, Democrats 13, Peoples's party 3.

The political make-up of the next senate will be as shown in the table printed below:

	R.	D.		R.	D.
Alabama	..	2	Nevada	1	..
Arkansas	..	2	New Hampshire	2	..
California	1	1	New Jersey	..	2
Colorado	2	..	New York	..	2
Connecticut	2	..	North Carolina	..	2
Delaware	1	1	North Dakota	2	..
Florida	..	2	Ohio	1	1
Georgia	..	2	Oregon	2	..
Idaho	2	..	Pennsylvania	2	..
Illinois	1	1	Rhode Island	2	..
Indiana	..	2	South Carolina	..	2
Iowa	2	..	South Dakota	1	..
Kentucky	..	2	Tennessee	..	2
Louisiana	..	2	Texas	..	2
Maine	2	..	Vermont	2	..
Maryland	..	2	Virginia	..	2
Massachusetts	2	..	Washington	2	..
Michigan	2	..	West Virginia	..	2
Minnesota	2	..	Wisconsin	..	2
Mississippi	..	2	Wyoming	1	1
Missouri	..	2			
Montana	1	1	Total	39	44
Nebraska	1	..			

The Populists will have two senators from Kansas and one each from Nebraska, Nevada and South Dakota.

Agree to Fight.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A cable dispatch has been received in this city which states that Hall has agreed to fight Fitzsimmons at the Crescent Athletic club in New Orleans for the $45,000 purse offered by that organization. The dispatch added that Charley Mitchell was willing to fight for the $50,000 offered by the New Orleans club and that the men would sign articles just as soon as they reached them.

Duke of Marlborough Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—George Charles Spencer Churchill, duke of Marborough, was found dead in his bed in Blenheim palace, Woodstock. He was 48 years of age. He was married a few years ago to Mrs. Hammersley, of New York city.

Captain Elihu Enos Dies.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Nov. 14.—Captain Elihu Enos died here, aged 68 years. He was a native of Fulton, N. Y., and a graduate of the State university of Alabama. For eight years he was a member of the national Republican committee and for years recognized as a leading politician of Wisconsin.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The Sisler building at Pottsville, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss $50,000.

There was one death from small pox at Tacoma Saturday. No new cases have been reported there or in Seattle.

Rev. O. H. Harris, aged 22, pastor of the Universalist church, North Orange, Mass., committed suicide Saturday night by shooting. He was unmarried and lived alone.

Harbeck's stores, comprising three large buildings on the water front in Brooklyn and filled with a large quantity of jute, hemp and cotton, have burned. The loss will be fully $250,000.

Frederick M. Unger, of Milwaukee, was found dead in his room in a New York hotel with a bullet hole in his head. He is reported to have lost $20,000 on the election and is supposed to have suicided.

Rev. Dr. J. R. Moffett, pastor of the Baptist church in North Danville, Va., a recognized Prohibition leader, who was shot by J. T. Clark, a lawyer and prominent Democratic politician, last Friday, has died of his injuries.

H. L. Heinsetlan, of Monroe, Wis., while hunting deer on the south fork of the Eau Claire river, ten or twelve miles from Augusta, Wis., dropped his rifle among the roots of a fallen tree whereon he stood, discharging it, the ball passing through his hand and back of his head.

FOREIGN.

The treaty of alliance between Russia and France has been signed.

The coroner's inquest regarding the death of the Duke of Marlborough resulted in a verdict of death from natural causes.

The cholera epidemic caused so heavy losses in Prussia that the government is away behind financially and the anticipated increase in official salaries is abandoned.

The demonstration in Trafalgar square, London, to celebrate the "Bloody Sunday" was attended by thousands of workmen. Numerous speeches were made, some of which were violent and inflammatory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. August Belmont, of New York, is dying.

Joseph H. Mack, the theatrical manager, died Monday at Hewitt, N. J.

The case against Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, has been dismissed.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Toronto celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Thursday, Nov. 10.

Margaret Mather has married again. This time it is to a son of Pabst, the millionaire Milwaukee brewer.

The freight rate on hard coal screenings from Chicago to St. Paul will be increased $2 per ton Nov. 25.

Mr. H. Mends, American manager of the Reuter Telegram company, died in New York Saturday of pneumonia.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1-4 per cent., payable Dec. 15.

General O. O. Howard, in command of the Department of the Atlantic, is in Europe collecting data for a book on harbor defenses.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, says Republican defeat resulted from a misunderstanding of the McKinley tariff law by the masses.

At a meeting of the Male Spinners' association at Providence, R. I., Saturday it was voted to demand an increase of 15 per cent. in wages.

The granite troubles at Conway, N. H., where the Maine and New Hampshire Granite company is cutting stone for the new state library building, has been settled.

Chief Justice Augustus S. Merriam, of the supreme court of South Carolina, is dead, aged 62. He was elected United States senator from South Carolina in the remarkable contest of 1883.

The Hon. Joseph Walker, of Worcester, Mass., who has just been re-elected to congress, has written to the Third district congressional committee declaring his purpose not again to be a candidate for congress.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Nov. 14, 1892.

HOGS—10c lower. Range, $2.00@5.20.

CATTLE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.00@3.50; good steers, $2.75@3.00; prime cows, $2.10@2.35; good cows, $1.60@2.00; common to fair cows, 50c@1.50; light veal calves $3.50@4.25; heavy calves, $1.50@2.75; stockers, $1.25@2.00; feeders, $1.60@2.50; bulls, $1.00@1.75.

SHEEP—Market steady. Muttons, $3.00@4.10; lambs, $3.00@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 300; cattle, 150; sheep, 3,000.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 14, 1892.

WHEAT—Close—May opening, 75½c; highest, 75⅝c; lowest, 75c; closing, 75c; December opening, 69⅝c; highest, 69⅝c; lowest, 69c; closing, 69c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCKYARDS, Nov. 14, 1892.

CATTLE—Weak, 10@15c lower.

HOGS—Weak, 10c lower. Heavy, $5.45@5.70; mixed and medium, $5.40@5.65; light, $5.25@5.60.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 21,500; hogs, 40,000; sheep, 7,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—December, 73⅜c; May, 79¼c.

CORN—December, 42c; May, 47⅜c.

OATS—December, 32c; May, 36½c.

PORK—January, $13.35; May, $13.55.

LARD—December, $6.97½; January, $7.77½; May, $7.85.

SHORT RIBS—January, $6.80.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—November, 72¼c; December, 73¼c; January, 73⅛c; May, 78⅝c.

CORN—November, 41½c; December, 42¾c; May, 46⅝c.

OATS—November, 30¾c; December, 31½c; May, 36¾@35⅝c.

PORK—November, $12.05; December, $12.05; January, $13.87½@13.40; May, $13.62½.

LARD—November, $8.80; December, $8.07½; January, $7.81; May, $7.87½.

SHORT RIBS—May, $10.00.

CLEVELAND WILL SPEAK.

A Notable Gathering of Democrats Will Attend a New York Banquet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—President-elect Cleveland is to be the guest of honor at a banquet by the Reform club at the Madison Square Garden assembly rooms Saturday evening, Dec. 8. Though the plans are crude, it seems safe to prophesy that never has a more distinguished body of Democrats gathered in this or any other city than will assemble about the board three weeks hence. Though the speakers have not all been decided upon, it is said that beside the president-elect and the vice president-elect, Governor Russell of Massachusetts, ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, Speaker Crisp of the house of representatives, Senator J. G. Carlisle of Kentucky, Senator D. B. Hill, Senator Arthur P. Gorman, and Governor Boies of Iowa, will be asked to make addresses.

PREPARING FOR INAUGURATION.

Democratic Clubs Already Getting Ready for a Big Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Already preparations are under way for the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland on March 4 next. It is the intention of Democratic organizations in the large cities to make it more notable than any similar event that has preceded it. Tammany Hall, of New York, the Harrity club, of Philadelphia, Iroquois club, of Chicago, and other similar organizations have already sent representatives to Washington to secure accommodations for their members who will be present and participate in the event. The estimates are early fixing the number of marchers in the procession to celebrate the return of the Democratic party to power at 50,000.

WHITNEY AND CABLE.

A Chicago Paper Says They Will Have State and Navy Portfolios Respectively.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A local paper has the following: "William C. Whitney, of New York, will be premier of President Cleveland's second administration. Benjamin T. Cable, of Illinois, will be tendered the navy portfolio. The foregoing statements are made on the highest authority and come directly from the president-elect to a gentleman now in Chicago and high in the party's councils.

CABINET MAKING.

Mr. Cleveland and the Correspondents Are in the Business.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—It is stated that President-elect Cleveland has already begun to think about his cabinet. All forecasts so far printed have made Mr. Cleveland laugh. A friend of Mr. Whitney said that the latter would not be minister to England.

Mr. Cleveland had among his callers Mr. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, who saw Mr. Cleveland on Thursday also. This is regarded by many as indicating that General Collins is in the ranks of cabinet possibilities, and close up to where the band is.

Don M. Dickinson is taking a rest after his campaigning. Mr. Dickinson said that he was not a candidate for any office in the gift of a president, at home or abroad.

"Some people may assert," said he, "that it is in bad taste to decline a thing before it has been tendered, but Mr. Cleveland understands me perfectly on that point. I will take nothing. My ambitions lie entirely in my profession."

Since the announcement of the candidacy of Edward Murphy, Jr., for the senate politicians have come to accept his election as a matter of course.

W. Bourke Cockran said that he was not a candidate, that he was satisfied with his present position, and that Mr. Murphy would be the senator if he wanted to be.

There is an increasing interest in the future relations of Mr. Clebeland and Senator Hill. Most of the latter's friends when questioned say they know nothing whatever about it.

Democratic headquarters are still nominally open. The campaign committee will conclude all business next week. Colonel Tracey, the head of the press bureau, and Sergeant-at-Arms Oliver are still in charge of the ground floor.

More details of the Democratic "still hunt" in Ohio are narrated here by a morning paper. The inspiration came to the Democrats in Speaker Crisp's room in the Hoffman house. James Neal, of Ohio, entered, it is said, and spoke of the fact that the Republicans had deserted the state, feeling that it was safe, and this would be a good time to make an effort to carry it. The question was laid before Chairman Harrity and Campaign Chairman Dickinson. Harrity, it is stated, jumped at the chance and induced Senator Brice to make the effort, furnishing the funds for necessary expenses.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

A Welcome Visitor.

December makes the opening number of The New Peterson, an illustrated magazine devoted wholly to literature and art. The names of the editors are a host themselves; they comprise Frank Lee Benedict, Howard Seely, Octave Thanet, and M. G. McClelland. Among the contributors are such names as E. E. Hale, T. W. Higginson, Hamlin Garland, Joseph Kirkland, John Vance Cheney, William Archer, Margaret Kent, Rebecca Harding Davis, Gertrude Atherton, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Charles W. Coleman—in short, the cream of the essayists, story-writers, and poets in the entire length and breadth of the country. Terms, $2.00 a year; $1.00 for six months. A sample number will be sent for five cents. Address The Peterson Magazine Co., Philadelphia.

WATERED STOCK!

$16,000 Worth of Slightly Damaged Goods! The Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered in Crookston

TO SECURE BARGAINS.

WILLIAMS & ROBERTS

Will dispose of their Entire Stock of General Merchandise which was

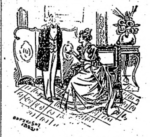
ONLY DAMAGED BY WATER

At the recent Fire. Their Stock consists of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Hosiery, Etc.

These goods were only damaged by water, and as they have been thoroughly dried, most of the stock—especially the dry-goods, Clothing, boots, shoes and rubbers—is practically as good as new. The stock must all be sold in 30 Days. Come in and select what you want and make your own price.

WILLIAMS & ROBERTS,
Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.



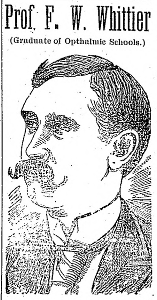
A Neatly Furnished House

Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co.
OPERA BLOCK,
Crookston, - - - Minn.

RETURN VISIT.

Prof. F. W. Whittier
(Graduate of Opthalmic Schools.)



SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

After an absence of a few months will open up once again in

Reckitt Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN,

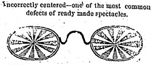
——Take the Elevator to room 128——

Will be here for ONE WEEK commencing on Monday, Nov. 21st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m: I would be pleased to see all of my old customers, and if any change is necessary as regards lenses, it will be done free of charge.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED WITHOUT PAIN.

If you have lost an eye by accident or disease be sure you call on me and I will insert an artificial eye, which will move and look like the natural eye and improve your looks.

Incorrectly centered—one of the most common defects of ready made spectacles.



SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Do not persist in abusing it by ill-fitting glasses, sold by incompetent dealers and quacks, but consult a qualified optician, and have your eyes scientifically tested, and frames properly fitted to your face.

There is more injury done than people are aware of by improperly fitted glasses. Too strong, too weak, too narrow, too wide, too big, too little, poor glass, poorly made, ignorantly made, are a few of the most glaring faults. Daily does the result of this ignorance upon the part of the incompetent dealers in spectacles come before me in distressing cases of permanently impaired vision.

I am a graduate of leading Opthalmic schools and having had fifteen years practical experience in the adjustment of glasses, I can give you better satisfaction than those who make the adjustment of glasses an adjunct to their profession.

Eyes Examined Free of Charge.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on January 10th, 1893, viz: Vebra Godfrey, Hd. No. 11609, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ sec. 10, township 148, range 44.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Horton of Maple Bay, Minn., Arthur Adams, John M. Forsyth, and Wm. Forsyth of Dugdale, Minn.

[81-86] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 12th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on January 11th, 1893, viz: Joseph Allen, Hd. No. 12,843, for the se¼ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4 Sec. 3, Tp. 152, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis S. Hancock, Theodore H. Myer, C. Stuhr, T. E. River, all of Euclid, Minn.

[81-86] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

TARIFF PRIZE ESSAY.

A NOTABLE PAPER BY HERBERT W. DAMON, OF OHIO.

The American Tariff System Strongly Set Forth by a College Student—Logical Reasoning in Favor of the McKinley Law—Free Trade Dissected.

The prize of $150 offered by the American Protective Tariff league for the best essay on the tariff by a college senior was won by Mr. Herbert W. Damon. His argument makes a particularly strong paper, as will be seen by the following copious extracts:

Every problem of public finance involves a problem of private finance. The public revenues can be gathered only from the accretions of individual toil. It behooves every government, therefore, so to distribute the burdens of taxation that they shall rest as equitably and lightly as possible on its individual citizens.

The free trader insists that international trade is mutually profitable, even though the advantages and disadvantages be only relative. If one country possesses superior facilities over another in every branch of industry there will still be a gain in commerce if the countries produce those things in which they are, respectively, at the greatest advantage and the least disadvantage. Trade unrestricted would doubtless lead to this result, but the protectionist can see no resultant gain to the country possessing superior facilities in all directions.

Apply this doctrine to the United States. We have a territory covering all the most desirable part of a temperate zone, and extending southward into the subtropical regions. We need ask little in agriculture from any part of the earth except the strictly tropical countries. We have as rich mines of all the most important metals as exist. As to our people, not only is the original Yankee stock possessed of rare native skill in every kind of industry, but we have drawn upon all the nations of Christendom for the peculiar talent that each one possesses. There is no reason why one cannot produce nearly all that we use, aside from tropical growths, with as little labor as any competitor. Yet it is true, nevertheless, that our superiority over the nations of Europe in agriculture is far greater than in any other line of industry. In so far, then, as the principle of Professor Cairnes, one of the ablest of free trade writers, operated, we should all become tillers of the soil. Would this be to the highest interest of America?

The first consideration that leads me to return a negative answer is this: He whose labor is most fruitful can afford to give most in return for what he buys. If the American manufacturer or miner can produce more in a given time than his European competitor, then he can give more in exchange for his food and raw materials.

The only escape from this conclusion must be found in the lower standard of living prevalent abroad. If the consumption of the foreigner relative to his production is less than in the case of the American, then our farmer might look for better terms abroad. Such might be the case if the European manufacturer were forced to it. Rather than turn to agriculture he would reduce his profits till he was on an equal footing with the neighboring farmer. But to expect him to do so as long as he has a monopoly of the American market is to ascribe to him motives that are not ordinarily the springs of commercial activity.

At the same time the knowledge of what he will do when driven to it serves as a potential check upon American enterprise. Herein seems to lie the fundamental error of the free trader. He assumes that the American, exchanging his crops for European manufactures, will retain all the advantages incident to the fertility of American soil. He forgets that the manufacturer is as much of a monopolist in his way as the farmer in his, and will insist on sharing all the special facilities of the latter.

Again, it is urged that to restrict importation of foreign goods is to limit to the same extent our export trade. This postulate derives its force from a double assumption: 1. That the extent of its foreign trade is an infallible index of the degree of prosperity of a country. 2. That exports and imports must exactly balance.

The first premise is the fundamental point at issue. The protectionist must believe that a protective tariff reduces the amount of foreign trade. He claims that a home market is created for our farm products, so that there is much less to send abroad. But is this detrimental to American interests? Is the foreign market superior to the home market? Can and will the foreign manufacturer pay more in commodities for his provisions than the home producer? The foreign market is at best an uncertain factor. Each country endeavors, so far as possible, to supply its own needs. When the home supply is insufficient the outside world is called upon to make good the deficit. Foreign demand is therefore approximately constant. We may get rid of a small part of our crops abroad, but to throw the whole or any large part upon the world market would result in prices ruinous to the American and European farmer alike.

This gives us a basis for the discussion of the second problem. If the foreign demand is practically fixed, then our export trade will not be greatly affected by restricting importation. The barter principle of the free traders is doubtless the ultimate basis of trade, but it is such a faraway, shadowy ultimate that we can drive a good many profitable cash bargains before we reach it. That it is not directly applicable is abundantly demonstrated by facts.

Take our trade with single countries first. In round numbers we exported to England in 1890 goods to the value of $386,000,000, while our imports from the same country amounted to but $157,000,000. This gives a ratio of 2.4 to 1 in favor of our export trade. Our English trade has maintained about this relation for years. To Belgium we sent goods valued at $36,000,000, and received in return $9,000,000 worth. A hard bargain that for the United States! For Brazil the figures are: Exports, $12,000,000; and imports, $59,000,000, or five times as large importation as exportation.

Only three times in the last nineteen years have our total imports exceeded our total exports. But surely this is a great calamity. What possible good can come to us from exporting a large amount more than we receive in return? If we apply to the individual the argument implied in this question we must regard the spendthrift as most enviable. He is continually getting back all or more than he gives. The trouble with the free trade argument is that they assume that because a permanent excess of imports is not desirable therefore a temporary excess is unfortunate. England annually imports much more than she exports, and contrary to free trade theories this condition has every mark of permanence. But who supposes that England could exact this annual tribute from other countries if she had not first got them in debt to her? We want a favorable balance of trade, not as a mark of servitude, but as an evidence of thrift.

The profits of the farmers as a class are determined by the general laws of distribution. Those who have once entered upon a given line of work do not readily change to something else. But a new generation is constantly coming upon the stage and they are turned this way or that, to the farm or the factory, according to the combined influence of attractions or repulsions and emoluments in the various occupations. Here is a force incessantly tending to equalize the status of the several classes of workers. The only question for the farmer to settle is whether he is likely to improve his condition by striking a balance with the inferior workman of Europe, incurring the expense of ocean transit and suffering annoyance from the uncertainty of a foreign market, or whether he is best off as he is, averaging up his lot with that of the superior American artisan, and finding a constant and reliable market for 95 per cent. of his products right at his door. He will also take into account the fact that a great part of his most lucrative crops would be absolutely worthless but for the presence of the neighboring factory town.

By the combined influence of almost unlimited land, highly perfected machinery and cheap transportation the Dakota wheat grower can undersell his Yorkshire contemporary in the markets of Liverpool. Does any one imagine that the great railroad system which makes this possible would now exist had our country not possessed an army of trained artisans when the locomotive made its advent?

Another phrase of the relation of consumer and producer is met in the question of wages, or the share of the workman as compared with that of his employer. This also is a question not to any considerable extent determined by tariff regulations. But the absolute returns of the laborer to those of other countries are at least influenced by the tariff.

In order that the forces tending to keep our wages above those paid elsewhere may operate, we must be to some extent isolated from the rest of the world. Trade is a great leveler. Unrestricted it tends to equalize the condition of all those among whom it operates. The protection argument is not invalidated by the admission that it is scarcely probable that free trade would reduce wages absolutely to the European standard. The tendency would be in that direction, and this tendency is enough to lead us to set our faces against the free trade policy.

In the application of the general principle of protection to the several provisions of the McKinley law we must bear in mind that a protective tariff, satisfactory in most respects, already existed. Our main work therefore will be to criticise the changes authorized by this measure.

The distinguishing features of the McKinley law may be grouped under seven heads: 1. An increase in certain duties. 2. A reduction in others. 3. An extension of the free list. 4. Provision for drawbacks. 5. A system of bounties. 6. Reciprocity clause. 7. Certain changes in the internal revenue regulations, which we have already considered.

Under the first division the changes that have excited most comment have been those in the duties upon wool and tin.

In the year 1890 we imported wool and manufactures of wool to the value of $71,846,515, about 9 per cent. of all our imports. Only two other classes of imports exceeded this sum in value—sugar and coffee, neither of which falls within the pale of protective operations. Now, why should we import all these goods? You have heard it said that the finest grades of wool cannot be raised in the United States. Perhaps not in New York or Ohio or Michigan, but the fact needs to be pretty carefully demonstrated before we conclude that nowhere in our vast country, with its great variety of soils and climates, can as fine wool be grown as cheaply as anywhere in the world. I doubt if such proof is as yet forthcoming. However, the McKinley law made very little change in the rates upon the higher grades of unmanufactured wool, so that the most that can be charged against it here is a negative attitude. On very cheap grades of wool, valued at thirteen cents a pound (more or less), the duty was nearly doubled. But these certainly cannot include the fine grades that cannot be raised in this country.

The rates on woolen goods were materially raised. No one, however, can show why our woolen fabrics should not be manufactured at home. The critic can only recite the general free trade argument, applicable to the greater part of our industries, that our superiority is less pronounced in this field than in agriculture.

In the case of tin plate similar considerations might be urged. The bulk of such plate is steel, which we can as well prepare at home as to import it, while the tinning is also a process for which we are entirely competent.

The tariff on the ore (cassiterite) and on pig tin will not go into effect until July 1, 1893, and if after two years' trial the total output has not reached 5,000 tons the duty will be discontinued. Such an addition to the comparatively limited tin supply of the world may be confidently expected to reduce its price.

The most important reductions were those in the duties upon iron and steel. This reduction was very general throughout this class of manufactures, amounting to 9 per cent. of the duty upon sheet iron, 20 per cent. on common nails, from 6 to 38 per cent. on steel rails and so on. This, however, involves no abandonment of protective principles. For several years our output of iron and steel has fallen little short of the English product, and finally America has taken the lead. This gives one reason for believing that our iron industries can stand considerable competition. A second consideration is the confessedly great resources of America in this line. Finally these goods are so heavy that transportation charges form an important addition to the cost of foreign wares.

Why, then, you ask, is any tariff necessary? We reply that great as are our advantages in this field there is yet no reason to suppose them as great, relatively, as in agriculture, so that by the very convenient law of commerce formulated by free traders we cannot regard the perpetuity of our iron industries as yet assured without continued protection. In the second place, even were it possible for this business to flourish under free trade, the McKinley law deserves credit for not abolishing the tariff all at once. The most unconditional advocates of free trade admit that changes in commercial regulations must be introduced slowly. Trade is very sensitive to disturbing elements, and widespread ruin may follow in the wake of the most promising reform if urged on too fast.

The reciprocity section has been persistently misunderstood. Democratic organs for the diffusion of information (?) among the masses have found here evidence that protectionists do really recognize the beneficence of free trade. But they urge, If a little free trade is a good thing, why not more of it? The fact is there is not the remotest hint of an extension of the free list in the reciprocity section of the McKinley law. There are certain articles which the United States does not and cannot produce in quantities sufficient for home consumption. Such articles, in accordance with the policy of protection, are now admitted free of duty. But while the interests of our own country are best subserved in this way, no less advantage accrues to the countries producing these articles.

These countries imposed high duties upon our goods—many of them discriminating against American wares as compared with those of other foreign countries. Such a situation suggested that it would only be an act of becoming courtesy if these nations should reciprocate our favors by similar concessions. It was evident, however, that nothing of the kind would result from the native emotions of gratitude of those benefited. So the reciprocity section was proposed as a mild way of compelling what would not be granted voluntarily. As finally passed, it authorized the president "to suspend the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides" as may be shipped here from countries less liberal in their policy toward us than are we toward them.

This section, then, instead of being a breach in the high wall of protection, is simply a provision for throwing out a few additional buttresses in case the illiberality of other countries requires it. The extension of the free list greatly relieves the consumers—by reciprocity an attempt is made to benefit the producers at the same time. To use a familiar phrase, it is only an attempt—ever dear to the genuine Yankee—to "kill two birds with one stone." He who frameth words to the purport that reciprocity is a step in the direction of free trade simply uttereth speech out of the abundance of his ignorance or perversity.

It is too soon to estimate accurately the results of the McKinley bill, yet some things are already apparent. In the first place, that dangerous surplus is wiped out, and government must exercise a wholesome economy in order to meet its expenses.

A second fact is that our foreign commerce in the year 1891 surpassed all previous bounds. Our imports were $5,000,000 more than in 1890. We exported $113,000,000 more than in 1890. How much this result was due to reciprocity it is not easy to determine, and besides the diversion of trade from accustomed channels is likely to take place slowly. But it is a significant fact that the last months of the year seemed to show the greatest increase. In October our exports were valued at $102,877,248, in November at $110,103,536, in December at $119,932,532. Never before in our history had our exports touched the $100,000,000 line for a single month.

The customs returns also show a decrease in the importation of articles upon which duties are imposed. This indicates that the bill accomplished its purpose in encouraging home industries.

A Military Doubt.

"Did you see a boy about my size round the corner?" a boy inquired of an elderly gentleman who was passing.

"Yes, I believe I did," said the man.

"Did he look ugly?"

"I didn't notice."

"Did he look scared?"

"I don't know. Why?"

"Why, I heard he was round there, and I don't know whether he wants to lick me, or whether he's afraid. I'm going to lick him. Wish I did!"—Exchange.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

TASTELESS—EFFECTUAL

FOR A

DISORDERED LIVER

Taken as directed these famous Pills will prove marvellous restoratives to all enfeebled by the above or kindred diseases.

25 Cents a Box,

but generally recognized in England and, in fact throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box," for the reason that they WILL CURE a wide range of complaints, and that they have saved to many sufferers not merely one but *many* guineas, in doctors' bills.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

THE DRYAD.

have seen her limpid eyes,
Large with gradual laughter, rise
  Through wild roses' nettles,
Like twin blossoms grow and stare.
Then the hateful, envious air
  Whisked them into petals.

I have seen her hardy cheek,
Like a molten coral, leak
  Through the leafage shaded,
Of thick chickasaws, and then,
When I made more sure, again
  To a red plum faded.

I have found her racy lips,
And her graceful finger tips,
  But a haw or berry,
Glimmers of her there and here,
Just, forsooth, enough to cheer
  And to make me merry.

Often on the ferry rocks
Dazzling dimples of loose locks
  At me she hath shaken,
And I've followed—all in vain!
They had trickled into rain,
  Sunlit, on the braken.

Once her full limbs flashed on me,
Naked, where some royal tree
  Powdered all the spaces
With wan sunlight and quaint shade—
Such a haunt romance hath made
  For haunched satyr races.

There, I know, hid amorous Pan;
For a sudden pleading ran
  Through the maze of myrtle,
And a rapid violence tossed
All its flowerage—'twas the lost
  Coolings of a turtle.
—Madison Cawein in St. Joseph's News.

English Policemen.

The police regulations in England are very different from those common in this country. The policeman there is not nearly so autocratic as he is here and would never think of using a club or striking a man, except in self defense. J. Gilmer Speed gives this story of their mild sway:

Upon one occasion a man came into my office and created a disturbance. I ordered him out. He declined to go, so I sent for a policeman. A sergeant came. I said to him:

"This man does not belong here and refuses to leave my office. Will you please take him out?"

I expected the sergeant to tell the man he must go, and then if he did not move on I expected to see the officer remove him by force. Not at all. The sergeant said, "You had better leave here, sir," and his tone was as respectful and civil as though he was asking a favor.

The man manifested no intention of leaving, and the police officer began an inquiry as to his reasons for wanting to stay. This so exasperated me that I put the man out myself, greatly to the astonishment and apprehension of the officer.

He explained to me that I had no right to interfere in the matter I had brought to his attention, and that doubtless the intruder would get out a warrant against me and have me arrested for assault.

See A. D. Morris' ad and call at his store on Robert street for bargains in jewelry. He expects to leave Crookston about Nov. 15th, and will dispose of his stock regardless of cost. Now is the time to catch on while they go at any price.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:25 p. m., St. Paul 8:25 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:15 a. m. and St. Paul 7:55 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 4:35 p. m., St. Paul 5:15 p. m., arriving at Chicago 8:00 a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[20tf] St. Paul, Minn.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,

Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot it a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smokng Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit he fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

IT'S A FACT

THAT THE

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in

Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

AND

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

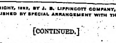
Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

THE

Polk County Journal.


A SOLDIER'S SECRET
BY CAPT. CHARLES KING.
U.S.A.

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[CONTINUED.]

"Come out, all of you. Come and see them march away." It is that handsome regiment from the Queen City. And in a trice, men and women, they are pouring out upon the roof of the portico.

"Come along!" shouts old Berrien. "Come along! Let's give 'em a cavalry send off." And away he goes at the heels of the throng. "Come, Berengaria, you want to see this regiment, I tell you. It's a beauty. And such a band!" But Berengaria holds back an instant.

"Winifred, dear, your wraps are not here, and I fear it is too chilly for you."

"Oh, I'll throw my cape over her," bursts in Ridgeway. "Just the thing! Come, Miss Berrien. Where's your cape, Curly? You bring Mrs. Berrien, will you?" And, rejoicing in his finesse, Mr. Ridgeway offers his arm.

"My cape's down stairs in the office," answers Brewster, shortly.

"Yes, and whatever you do, Brewster, don't you go out in the night air without it," quietly remarks Dr. Holden at this juncture, as he follows the party.

"Orders are orders," laughs Mrs. Berrien. "Sorry for you, Mr. Brewster, but you'll have to see them through our eyes. Yes, thank you, Mr. Ridgeway," as she possesses herself of that young trooper's arm, "I shall be very glad of your cape." And Ridgeway, with one stupefied backward glance, recovers himself and goes.

Winifred is still standing by the curtained window, half hidden by the projection of the chimney and its marble mantel. Very, very lovely she is in her dinner toilet, a simple gown, clinging in its soft, creamy folds about her slender form, a necklace of rare pearls, a beautiful quaint old heirloom, looped below her fair, rounded throat, its pendant rising and falling rapidly, unevenly now, for her heart is throbbing hard. One moment Brewster hesitates, casts a quick glance around, then steps forward to her side.

"Possibly, we can see from this window, Miss Berrien," he says, as he raises the shade. And together they disappear into the curtained alcove.

But they cannot see. This window, like the other, looks upon the roof of the portico, and the backs of their numerous friends are visible, but not the street—not the departing soldiery in whom such interest is felt. It is chilly here by the cold, glassy barrier. A bright coal fire is blazing in the grate. Both have been warned not to take cold, yet neither seems to think of that fire.

"No, I'm afraid we can't see them here," says Winifred, inanely. "But won't you go and get your cape?"

"I saw them today, and I can see them again tomorrow."

"Tomorrow? Where?" And now the dark eyes, full of trouble, glance quickly up.

Hear those sounds from below! The shrill voice of the colonel: "Column of fours. Break from the right to march to the left." The inevitable boom, boom, br-r-oom, boom, boom, of the drums. Loud plaudits and cheers from the crowd. Lively applause from the portico. Low voice are indistinguishable here at the window. Brewster pulls down the shade; it may shut out the noise, thin as it is, and so long as one can't see anything, why have it up?

"Where?" she repeats. "I thought they went east, and that we"— But she gets no further. The pearl pendant is rising and falling like a storm tossed shallop. Her slender fingers are nervously twisting and untwisting her filmy handkerchief. Tramp, tramp, tramp, echoing the drum beats, the column of fours is striding away down the applauding thoroughfare. Then, as the band clears the left flank of the line and opens out across the street, joyous, spirited, ringing, it bursts into martial song. Where had she heard that introduction before? Surely there's something familiar. But she has no time to think of that now.

"I supposed—you never cared for—detached service," she falters. "But—is it your wound?"

He shakes his head:

"Three months ago I would not have left the regiment. Now I am better anywhere away from it."

Oh, Curly, Curly! "What fools these mortals be!" You should have sense enough to see how utterly the situation has changed. You ought to know that something more than gratitude has prompted all old Berrien's clumsy efforts at cordiality. You ought to see by Mrs. Berrien's unaffected kindliness that the cloud has been dispelled. Why stand in your own light, a victim to this bumptious pride, striving to persuade yourself that had it not been for the fortunes of war her father would have interposed today as sternly and positively as he did before and she—she would probably have as meekly, tamely submitted as she did that bitter night of parting at the gate? Can you never forgive that unresponsive hand, that half shrinking, constrained goodby?

He is silent, waiting for her reply. He will not look at her, for her beauty dazzles, almost drives him wild with passionate love and longing. He has worshiped her, adored her as loyal knight might worship his queen of love and beauty. Down in his heart of hearts her image has lived through every instant of the fierce campaign and reigns there now, rebel against it as he may. Her silence daunts him. If he had thought to pique or trap her into questioning, it was unworthy of his love and her. Her little hands are clasping now. She has started, raised her head, is listening intently. Absorbed only in her, in his love, in his wrongs, Brewster has lost all ear for the thrilling, martial music growing fainter and fainter down the street, but the look in her sweet face startles him. The color has fled. The dark eyes are dilating. One little hand is uplifted, as if to ward off any other sound. Borne on the night wind the strains come full and rich upon the ear. No wonder the girl is silenced, stunned. Oh, for the clasping mother's arms now! Oh, for the love, the wordless sympathy, that was hers that cold, gray wintry morning when the battalion with its loved ones strode buoyantly away down the winding road at Pawnee! All the heart breaking sorrow, all the vague, throbbing, quivering pain, come back to her again as now she leans breathless against the casement listening to the same sad, sweet, tearful old song:

Love not, love not, ye hapless sons of clay!

One instant only she stands trembling there, then a great sob surges up in her throat, and, burying her face in her hands, she bursts away, she runs she knows not whither. Out into the deserted corridor, along the carpeted aisle she speeds. Then to her left, wide open, brightly lighted, she spies the elevator, and, with the leap of hunted hare to its form, she springs within. No one there. She tries to shut the sliding door, but now some one is there—Brewster—and his one arm is too strong for her two. An instant more and he is with her, blessing the fates that had carried off the attendant for a surreptitious look at the departing regiment. With quick decision Curly pulls the starting rope, and when the car has glided softly upward just half way to the next floor checks its motion, then springs to her side. Never till that instant had he known the full misery of a crippled and useless arm.

"Winifred, sweet one, listen!" he cries, seizing a slender wrist and striving to draw her hand away, as, sobbing, she crouches in the corner of the cage, while his brave young heart is thumping with a joy and exultation it never knew before. His blue eyes are aflame with love and gladness.

"Listen! Don't cry so! I must tell you."

R-r-r-r-ring! goes the confounded elevator bell. She springs to her feet, stifling her sobs, conquering her womanly weakness.

"Oh, do let me out!" she cries, dashing away the tears.

"I won't," he answers, with such a joyous, teasing triumph in his deep tones. "Though a million men a minute ring that bell, I'll never let you go now—never. You cruel, wicked, heartless girl, you sent me away"—

"Oh, do let me out, Mr. Brewster!" she pleads. "Indeed you must. [R-r-r-r-r-ring.] There's that awful bell again."

"You sent me away," he calmly continues, while his eyes dance and gleam, "utterly miserable because of your coldness and constraint. You knew I worshiped the very ground you stood upon. You knew I loved you better than anything in the wide world"— (R-r-r-r-r-B-r-r-r-r-ring!)

"I must go," she pleads, struggling hard to free the hand he has clasped. "Oh, do, Mr. Brewster."

"You shall; you shall the very instant you have paid toll, Miss Berrien," he laughs low. (R-r-r-r-r- B-r-r-r-ring!) "I'll put you out on any floor you wish, when you have said just two words."

"Oh, quick! Do let me go!" and she makes a frantic lunge at the starting rope, but too late. His daring arm is around her now. He can use but one, and that has enfolded and drawn her close to his breast. The clatter of the bell is deafening. "Oh, please," she murmurs, struggling in vain and glancing up in his glorified face.

"Not until you say, 'Yes, Carroll.' Now, quick! Winifred, do you love me, just a little?" No answer. Head bowed again, and now on the only available resting place. (B-r-r-r- B-r-r-r-r-r-, B-r-r-r-ring!) "I can't hear," he laughs low and joyously, and the blond head bows until the curling mustache is sweeping her flushed and tear wet cheek. "Did you speak, Miss Berrien?"

"Yes, Carroll." A mere whisper.

"Louder, please, Miss Berrien." Oh, what eloquence there is in that one clasping arm!

"Oh, please, let me go! Yes, yes! yes!—if I must." And then the bell rattles madly, but unavailingly, and for the instant neither hears. For the instant she can speak no more, for the soft, red lips are sealed.

Two minutes later, as that brightly lighted car glides down and comes to a stop at the parlor floor, a flushed and wrathful youth confronts the tall cavalryman who calmly steps forth as though on air and holds out a warning hand.

"Young man, if ever I hear of you quitting your post again and allowing a novice to get caught between floors, you'll get into trouble. It's lucky for you I'm the only one who can tell anything about it this time." But the wrath is gone, and with bulging eyes the boy glares at the round gold piece in his palm, then at the vanishing lieutenant and then into the empty car.

Homeward bound! The horses are all aboard. The second battalion has steamed away. Berrien's men from the car windows are answering the cheers of the crowds of citizens assembled to see them off. The ladies, safely ensconced in the cozy interior of the Pullman, are saying adieu to the number of friends, army and civilian, who have accompanied them to the train. The conductor has just reported "All ready, sir," to Major Berrien, who goes back in command, and Winifred, clinging to her mother's side, peers eagerly over the heads of the surrounding throng. Holden signals to his better half to come off, unless she prefers going back to Pawnee without him, and with much laughter and playful effort to keep her aboard, in which the jovial major is most prominent, that popular young matron is finally lifted from the rear platform. Mr. Ridgeway, who has attached himself to Miss Berrien's side, becomes suddenly aware that she has disappeared and returned to the interior, also that Curly Brewster, waving a brown telegraph envelope over his head, has shouldered his way into the crowd and is making for the car. "Wants another goodby word, I suppose," growls Ridgeway to himself, in deep disgust, yet comforted with the thought that the train will be off in a moment, leaving Brewster behind. Far forward a bell begins to ring, the steam to hiss; the couplings of the box cars jerk and strain; the horses snort and stamp in their wooden cages; the motion reaches the rear of the train, and the Pullman leaps forward with sudden start, then settles into slow, gentle glide along the polished rails.

"Tumble off, Brewster!" shouts Ridgeway in feverish anxiety. "You'll be carried away if you don't."

"Shut up, Ridge," whispers Randolph unsympathetically. "He's carried away for good. It's you that's left."

"Why, hello! here's Brewster!" booms the major as he enters the sunshiny car, when at last the crowded station has faded from view. "Thought you were ordered to Washington, lad? Changed your mind, eh? What, Berengaria?"

"Be quiet, Dick," whispers his smiling wife. "He hasn't changed his mind. Neither has Winifred."

But Holden is not the only one of the Pawnee party who remains. Sergeant Ellis has a furlough to visit Louisville, and is to take the train thither. In his cavalry uniform he was at the station to see his comrades safely started, and the last cheers of the troopers were for him as he stood with kindling eye and flushing cheek, the center of a crowd of curious citizens. As the train disappears around the distant curve Holden touches his shoulder.

"At noon, Ellis?"

"At noon, sir," is the prompt response; and the sergeant recovers himself and, springing to attention, raises his hand in salute. Holden smiles.

"I fancy that's about the last time you'll be doing that sort of thing," he says significantly.

"You may rest assured that the impulse will remain, doctor. It is the outward sign of an inward respect that every day has only served to strengthen."

At noon Holden is at the hotel with a carriage, and Ellis, transmogrified, a decidedly distinguished looking civilian, steps forth from the vestibule and joins the doctor.

"To Warren L. Guthrie's office," is the brief order, and the carriage rolls rapidly away.

"Mrs. Holden is with Miss Guthrie now," says Holden, after a moment's silence. "As yet she is to be told nothing—as you desire; but should we hear favorably as to the commission before our return to Pawnee?" he asked tentatively.

"No, doctor. If we meet again it must be as I was, not what this campaign has made me."

"What you have made yourself, man! Don't talk of it in that way. The Lord made you a gentleman. You made yourself a soldier."

Ellis smiles.

"A gentleman despite night prowling and petty larceny?"

"Well," says Holden, "that's something I leave you to settle with her. It seems you only carried out a fair warning, though of course you had no idea of the ghastly effect it would have. But you never told me how you reached that balcony."

"Easily enough, doctor. I simply took a light rope and grappling hook from the firehouse, climbed up the rear porch at the end away from where Kathleen and Murphy were, went along the south slope of the main roof to the chimney, slung the rope about it and lowered myself gently to the balcony, then threw off my overcoat and stood at the open window. She had gone, and I thought I was too late, but catching sight of the very picture whose return she had demanded and which I had sworn to have again as well as to see her, I was just entering when I heard her step upon the stairs. I did not see her. I do not see how it was possible for her to see me; yet there came that scream of terror, and the fall and then the rush. It all flashed over me in an instant that I had been guilty of a mad brained prank—that it would never do to be caught there; it could never be explained. I was up on the roof in a second, snatched away the hook and rope, crouched down to the back porch, waited a moment for Murphy and Kathleen to run inside, then slid to the ground, hid the rope under the woodpile in the dark cellar, squeezed through a gap in the fence into the captain's yard next door—they were all over at the Hazletts'—then donned my overcoat and joined the men running up from the laundresses' quarters. Late at night, as the sentry told Captain Rolfe, I went back, ostensibly to get my pipe, and recovered the rope and hook. That was all."

Holden ponders a moment:

"My wife has told me what she knew of your interview with Mr. Guthrie after poor Jack's death; but Miss Guthrie would never speak of what passed between herself and you."

On the pale, clear cut face the lines of care and sorrow and privation seem to deepen. The shadows darken about the mournful eyes. "I suppose I should never have blamed her as I did," he answers, "but I was mad with grief over Jack, with helpless, hopeless indignation over Percival's accusation; and then, of all others, to have her turn against me as she did—that was the bitterest cup! Her father's influence in her overwrought condition was what did it, I suppose; but she drove me from her sight as though I were indeed a felon, demanded the return of every line and trinket she had ever given me—even that prized little carte de visite I had carried about me for a year. It was then, when she declared she would never look upon my face again, that I went wild with misery, or despair, I suppose. I swore that sooner or later she should see me, and that before I died her picture would be back here in its old place, and then I left her. God knows, the experiences of the years that followed might have knocked the romantic nonsense out of any man. My poor sister seemed to be the only one who had any faith left in me. I wandered all over the west as Ralph Erroll, mining, 'grub staking,' working like a dog.

"I was starving in the hills when Brewster came to my aid. I couldn't take his money without telling him something of my story, but I gave no names. He doesn't know today anything about the old trouble—doesn't dream that he well knows the people who were once my most cherished friends. It was through him I enlisted, and within three months a mine I had located and yet couldn't sell for a dollar began to pay. By the time we reached Pawnee my half interest in it proved worth all my years of toil. Then I thought to see her again—took my furlough at the very time her father was west trying to find me and undo the wrong he had done, and—you know the rest. She was here, and I returned only to learn that she was about to leave and that Captain Rolfe was her accepted lover. Bearded, aged, uniformed as I was, I believed she would not know me even if we were to meet face to face, and believing, more, that no vestige of the regard she once felt for me remained, believing, too, that she was to marry Captain Rolfe, I was bitter, brutal, mad enough to strive to carry out my vow. Twice I had seen her on that balcony on the moonlit evenings, and I determined that the night of her departure she should see me for the last time. You know the rest. I shaved clean, so as to look as much as possible as I did in the old days, wore my civilian dress and—nearly killed her."

"It was a fearful experiment," says Holden gravely. "About the maddest thing you could have done."

"I was mad, doctor, when I heard she was to marry him. God knows I have realized it daily, hourly, ever since. And yet, how could she have seen me? She never reached the door."

"Simplest thing in the world. Nothing but the old principle in optics—the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection. That mirror over the toilet table did the job. I saw you in the moonlight at the balcony window when you couldn't see me in the dark hall, and neither of us could have seen the other had the mirror been away. Now here's Mr. Guthrie. Mind you, you've got to make amends for that harebrained performance at Pawnee; so no word of reproach to him. He's old and broken."

Three minutes later the clerk has retired, after ushering Holden and his friend into the private office. The instant the latch has clicked a gray haired, sorrow stricken man, tears standing in his fading eyes, hands quivering and trembling, totters forward and might have fallen but for the strong arms that catch and clasp him.

"My boy's friend! my boy's friend—whom I so wronged!" he falters, and then for awhile there is solemn silence.

"Is Mr. Percival's confession complete, and have you seen it?" asks Ellis gently.

"I have, my boy, at last."

"And it clears me, Mr. Guthrie?"

"Utterly and entirely," the old man cries. "I thank my God I was wrong—I was wrong!"

One scene more. Pawnee again. The night train has come from the east. Holden's carriage is at the station, and so is Brewster.

"All right?—all arranged?" whispers the doctor, as he springs from the car and grasps the lieutenant's hand.

"All right! Kenyon's just left him," answers Curly, and then busies himself lifting the merry children from the step, welcoming Mrs. Holden and carefully assisting Nita Guthrie to the platform.

"You happy fellow!" she murmurs. "How can I congratulate you? It's announced, is it not?" And for a moment she seems, despite pallor and fatigue, the old buoyant, radiant Nita.

"Announced?" answers Curly. "My mother-in-law elect—God bless her—says my face announced it before that elevator could reach the lower floor."

They drive rapidly up the winding road, and, though plainly nervous and excited, the fair guest never loses her presence of mind. She has something appreciative to say as they pass each familiar object—the lower gate, where the spruce sentry stands at a carry in salute; the guardhouse, where the relief is just forming; the broad west gate; the brightly lighted barracks across the parade; the group of trumpeters in the moonlight out under the tall, glistening flagstaff. Then come the rush of Murphy and Kathleen to open the door and assist them to alight; the rapturous greeting between the children and their Hibernian friends; the fragrance of coffee floating in from the kitchen; the hickory logs snapping and sparkling in the fireplace; the old familiar rooms; the swinging lamp in the hall.

"Welcome to Pawnee once more, Nita," says Holden, clasping both her hands. "We've had enough of pale cheeks and drooping spirits. We've brought you here to recall the roses—to win you back to joy and health, and to your own old room, Nita. Now will you promise not to faint this time, no matter what spooks you see?"

She is trembling violently. She looks into his beaming face with eager, questioning, imploring eyes.

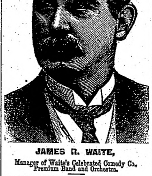
"Come, dear," whispers Mrs. Holden. "I'm going up with you."

The doctor summons the children into the dining room to see the lovely flowers on the table. Mrs. Holden twines her arm about her cousin's waist, and up the stair they slowly go. Nita trembles more and more. They are within a few steps of the landing, and as they come in sight of the open door Nita shrinks closer to her cousin's side. Three steps more and in the dark chamber there gleams that silvery shield of mirror between the dim white curtains, reflecting the dazzling moonlight from without. They reach the landing and Miss Guthrie pauses, breathless, unnerved. She can go no farther.

"Nita, it was no ghost you saw," whispers Mrs. Holden. "Shall I call him?"

One instant the blue eyes dilate, wild with hope, incredulity, joy and fear, all intermingled. Then there is the sound of a quick, springing step along the hall. A tall, dark haired, dark eyed soldier fairly leaps toward them. Nita turns quickly at the sound, and then with outstretched arms throws herself forward to meet him. No terror, no anguish now, but, as she is clasped to his heart, joy unutterable in her stifled cry, in the one word—"Harold!"

THE END.



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Manager of Waite's Celebrated Comedy Co., Premium Band and Orchestra.

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You will remember the condition I was in five years ago, when I was afflicted with a combination of diseases, and thought there was NO HELP FOR ME. I tried all kinds of medicines, and scores of eminent physicians. My nerves were prostrated, producing dizziness, heart trouble and all the ills that make life miserable. I commenced to take

DR. MILES' NERVINE

and in three months I WAS PERFECTLY CURED. In my travels each year, when I see the thousands of physical wrecks, suffering from all forms of nervous prostration, taking prescriptions from local physicians who have no knowledge of their case, and whose death is certain, I feel like going to them and saying, "GET DR. MILES' NERVINE AND BE CURED." In my profession, where there are so many sufferers from overwork, mental prostration and nervous exhaustion, brought on by the character of the business engaged in, I would recommend "MILES' NERVINE" as a sure cure for all suffering from these causes.

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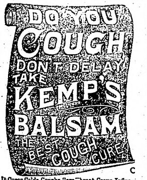

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Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

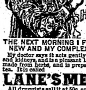
AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LEROY, N. Y.



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A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute,* or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F.J. Durand and druggists everywhere.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Hd. No. 12542, for the se¼ Sec. 33, Tp. 150, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Martell, Peter Touplin, John Zeuzel, Joseph Geandette, all of Mentor, Polk county, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres. A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
C. O. CHRISTIANSON, Vice Pres.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treas.

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Money always on hand. You do not have to wait. We can make you a loan on the same day you make application. Principal and interest payable at our office. We buy school and town bonds and orders. If you wish to borrow money, buy or sell land, write us. But if you can, come and have a talk with us. Always glad to see you.

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Manufacturers of

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MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
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BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,

Always on hand at reasonable prices.

ORDER FOR HEARING.

[First publication Nov. 3rd. 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the estate of David L. Lusian—Insolvent.

It appearing to the court that Adolph F. Rauch, the assignee of the above named insolvent, has converted all the property and assets of said insolvent into money and is now ready to render a final account of his proceedings as such assignee and pay to the several creditors who have proved their claims the amount they may be entitled to, it is therefore ordered: That said assignee make a final account of his proceedings before this court at general term thereof to be held at Warren, Marshall county, Minn., on the 21st day of November A. D. 1892, at the opening of the court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard and that all creditors and the insolvent debtor then and there show cause why the account of said assignee should not be allowed as presented and why he should not be discharged from said trust upon the payment to the several creditors of the amount of dividend that is found due them by the court.

Let this order be served on the insolvent debtor and the creditors who have proved their claims, by a publication of this order in the Polk County Journal for two weeks, commencing November 3rd 1892 and by mailing a copy thereof to the insolvent debtor and to said creditors if their address is known to said assignee.

Dated Oct. 29th 1892.

By the court,
EDWARD GEORGE, IRA B. MILLS
Atty. for Assignee. District Judge.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to Edward Arneson Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the first day of December 1892 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the City of Crookston in said County, to answer to T. B. Maurland in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgement will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said T. B. Maurland for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 29th day of October 1892.

STEENERSON & STANTON, C. O. CHRISTIANSON,
Atty's for Plff.s Justice of the Peace.
[29-31]

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 26th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or receiver at U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 9th, 1892, viz: Frank Hanson, Hd. No. 11701 for the e½ ne and e½ s e¼ sec. 8, tp. 147 n, r 48 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Halvor Steenerson of Crookston, Minn., Gunder G. Dale, Michael G. Wood, K. S. Akker, all of Neillsville, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

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OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

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'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Walter Latta is moving to the Walsh place, near the city.

Newest styles in gold and gold front brooch pins, at Saake's.

Andrew Steenerson moved into the city last week from his farm on the west side.

Beautiful new goods, suitable for holiday presents, at Saake's jewelry store.

Felix Fournet is putting in the steam-heating fixtures in the new Fournet block.

I. U. Jennings keeps every variety of furniture and guarantees to undersell them all.

Money to loan by Red River Valley Loan and Investment Co., opera house block.

W. N. Godfrey was in from Maple Lake on Wednesday on business before the county board.

Max Ericsson went to St Paul on Tuesday evening. He is contemplating going into business there.

Adolph Kœppe went to the twin cities last week to select his stock and fixings and hopes to open up business next week.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., are building a large addition to their machinery depot on the corner of Broadway and Robert street.

Wm. Erdmann is making rapid progress on the jail. Has the south part nearly completed. This fine weather is great for brick masons.

Williams & Roberts on Thursday received two thousand dollars from the German Insurance Co., through their agent, I. U. Jennings. The first company to the front.

L. I. Benoit is getting his goods into his new store adjoining his old stand and will be ready to open out by Saturday night. S-a-a-y, but he will have a lovely store!

Do not fail to take your supper at the Congregational fair both evenings and help the good cause it is held for by purchasing some nice xmas presents after supper to take home.

On Thursday last, at the pastor's study, Mr. Wm. Schenke, of Thief River Falls, was united for life to Mrs. Lilly Kelly, the Rev. R. H. Battev officiating.

The river has frozen over and the small boy is getting barrels of fun with his festive skate. Plowing for the season is out of the question, but as it is all, or nearly all, done no one regrets the freeze up.

At the Congregational fair on Dec. 1st and 2d the rooms will be open and the goods on sale both afternoon and evening. A fine lot of fancy work done by several of the leading society ladies of Crookston will be found among the goods offered for sale.

Chris Anderson left on Friday of last week ostensibly for a visit to the twin cities and his creditors fear he will return no more. Mr. Anderson has always borne a good reputation and this action is a surprise to his friends.

Senator Burkhardt was summoned from Wabasha owiug to the continued dangerous illness of his son Henry and arrived on Sunday morning. Henry seems to be slowly improving but the fever hangs on with a tenacity that is discouraging. If they can manage to keep his strength up he may pull through all right.

Veronneau & Adams wish to inform their lady friends that they have no intention of going out of business (as some seem to have inferred). The special sale announced in last issue of the JOURNAL is for the purpose of reducing the fall stock to make room for the winter goods, Only this and nothing more. But remember our special sale is REAL and there is a bargain for every one.

The ladies and juniors of the Congregational church have been working for a fair which they propose to hold on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 1st. and 2d. We understand it is to be a regular store full of all sorts of goods, both useful and ornamental. Our readers may look for something very nice and worth their money and to suit their tastes, as the ladies of this church never do anything by halves or disappoint the public when they announce a good entertainment of any sort.

The Sunk Opera Company, which is to appear here Friday, Nov. 25th, have over three hundred dollars subscribed already for their appearance here. This is the finest attraction that the management of the opera house has so far been able to secure for our theater goers, and the effort to secure a large house should be encouraged, as the coming attraction is one of the best on the road. The prima donna of the company is Miss Marie Bell, who for some seasons has been almost the "star" of the Carleton Opera Company. Those desiring to subcribe can do so by calling at Tom Morris' jewelry store or the Fair. Those subcribing for tickets get the first choice of seats. Prices $1 for any seat in the house excepting boxes.

Buy your diamonds of Tom Morris.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

Be sure to see what Sture can do for you before you purchase.

New furniture constantly arriving at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

C. C. Bartlett of Fertile, paid this office a pleasant visit on Tuesday.

Hardwood chamber suits at from $16 to $60 dollars, at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

Tuesday was one of those lovely days you read about—regular Indian summer weather.

W. R. Schendel, who is interested in Thief River Falls real estate, was in the city Tuesday.

A new invoice of picture frames just received at I. U. Jennings' furniture store, to be sold very cheap.

Buy where you can buy the cheapest. Saake's store is the place. All goods 20 per cent. cheaper than other dealers.

S. L. Collins took his new hearse down to Neillsville last Friday to attend the funeral of John O. Sundit's mother who died there last week.

Best sweat pads at 75 cents per set. Best farm harness from $25 to $27; everything else in proportion at my closing out sale.

H. L. PEAKE,
Main street, Crookston.

B. Swanson and C. B. Peterson, two prominent citizens of Wylia, were in the city on Tuesday. They had heard that there had been an election recently and were jubilant over the result.

Duke Jewell grieves. His dandy driving mare is no more, having switched off from the earthly track on Tuesday and the places that knew her hitherto shall know her no more forever. Let her r. i. p.

We saw E. O. Flanders at Fertile on Tuesday morning looking as forlorn and lonesome as though he had not a friend in the world. He was on his way to Duluth to invest the wealth coined this year in wheat in mining stock.

Mrs. D. Lumsden of Chicago, a leader in the reform questions of the day, will deliver a lecture to LADIES ONLY in the opera house on Friday evening. Subject: "Woman, Her Health, Home and Happiness." Every mother and daughter should hear this lecture. Admission free.

Carl Weidenhoeffer, a prominent farmer living near Fisher, fell dead in the street in Fisher on Saturday, of heart disease. Mr. W. was one of the old settlers, a man very much respected by all who knew him. The funeral was largely attended on Tuesday, many going down from Crookston.

Attend the great fire sale now going on at Williams & Roberts' store in the opera block, and you will get some of the greatest bargains you ever heard of. Their stock was only damaged by water and a great deal of it is practically as good as new, but everything must be sacrificed or given away in 30 days.

Williams & Roberts intend to dispose of their entire stock of damaged goods within the next 30 days. These goods were only damaged by water and are practically as good as new. They have $16,000 worth of dry goods, clothing, underwear, boots, shoes, rubbers, etc,, and will dispose of them regardless of cost. Opera block, Crookston, Minn.

Rev. L. W. Squier would like to meet all the members and friends of the First Methodist Episcopal church in the lecture room of the church on Friday evening, November 18th, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Methodist social union for the city of Crookston. A special program is being arranged and refreshments will be served by the Epworth League.

In order that I may be able to commence and succeed with the erection of my store building on the corner of Broadway and Second street, I have decided to sacrifice my stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, etc., etc., regardless of cost or value. Every article suitable for Christmas presents.

C. H. SAAKE, the Jeweler.

On Tuesday afternoon Max Ericsson's team caused a flurry on Robert street by indulging in a bit of a go-as-you-please. No particular damage done except to the whiffletrees which were a total wreck. The funny part of the business was that Duke (Max's dog) sat in the buggy seat as calm as you please until the seat was pitched out and then he took a decidedly lively tumble to the situation—and to the ground.

F. B. Chapin, county superintendent of schools of Becker county, gave this office a pleasant call on Tuesday en route to Beltrami county to visit schools. Mr. Chapin was a candidate for re-election and the JOURNAL is pleased to be able to announce that he was elected. Mr. Chapin is one of the best superintendents in the state and the people of Becker county were wise to continue him in office. The people of Polk do not seem to care so much for experience in that office.

If you are curious to know how far a dollar will go in dry goods, go to Sture's, opera block.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

When you want a good photograph of yourself, go to P. E. Lynne's new gallery in the Anderson-Olson block—second floor.

Ladies, we would cordially invite an inspection of our fall and winter cloaks when preparing for cold weather. Prices to suit the times.

A. STURE.

Prof. Whittier, the optician, would be pleased to see all of his old customers and if any change is needed in their spectacles no charge will be demanded.

Grand closing out sale of jewelry watches, clocks and silverware at A. D. Morris store on Robert street. Remember, anything you want in jewelry you can get at a bargain.

Tom Morris' holiday stock of jewelry, silverware, watches etc., is beginning to arrive. A larger and more complete stock than ever before brought to Crookston. He invites a call.

A. Sture calls attention to his full and complete stock of dry goods and groceries and invites our readers to call and look him over. A little money will buy lots of goods at Sture's.

Don't forget that A. D. Morris will stay but a few days longer and he intends to dispose of his stock before he goes. Call and see what he can do for you in jewelry, watches, clocks or silverware.

Fontaine & Anglim are offering unheard of bargains in fall and winter clothing, as you will see by calling at their mammoth store and examining their stock. Anything you want at any price you want.

The Crookston Merchantile Co., received the full amount of their insurance—$7,000—and they are storing their salvage in the building next to McKinnon Bros. store-room on north Main street.

Jas. M. Bain of Fisher, the republican candidate for sheriff, was in the city last Friday and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call. Mr. Bain polled a good vote in his end of the county, and showed himself to be the strongest man the party could have put up.

If you need anything in the line of watches, clocks, silverware or jewelry of any kinds, call on A. D. Morris' at his jewelry store and take advantage of his great closing out sale. They go without regard to cost to close out. It will pay you to bear this in mind and call.

Prof. Whittier, the great optical specialist and expert fitter of spectacles will again open up an office in Crookston, Minn., Reckitt block. Take the elevator to room 123, he will be here for one week commencing Monday, Nov. 21st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Eyes examined free.

It is no use denying it. Crops are poor and the price of wheat is too low. The question arises for every farmer how to make ends meet and have some money to spare. We have one suggestion to make. It is this "read Locken & Holmboe,s adds" or better still visit their store and see how far a dollar goes at that place.

Williams & Roberts have made a satisfactory settlement with the insurance companies holding risks on their stock of goods which was damaged by the recent fire. They received the full amount of their insurance—$7,000—and were allowed to keep the salvage. They are now drying their stock of clothing and when this is done, they will sell their entire stock at sacrifice prices—in fact whatever they can get for it.

Prof. Whittier is a graduate of one of the best ophthalmic colleges in this country. His diploma hangs in his office for the public's inspection. This coupled with 15 years experience is convincing enough of his ability. The profession of optics is a special science as dentistry is, and should be so recognized. Prof. Whittier is of the opinion that eyes are as precious as teeth, and yet many people will go long distances to consult a competent dentist, while for glasses they would patronize an ordinary peddler (calling himself an optician) whom they never saw before and will never see again. At Crookston Minn., one week commencing Monday Nov. 21st.

A. E. Kœppe, who has been in the employ of H. F. Brown for about seven years as a cigarmaker, has decided to start in business for himself, and thinks Crookston a good enough place to locate in. He has rented the building now occupied by G. W. Peake as a harness shop, on Main street, and will open up as soon as he can get possession of the building and get a stock on hand. Mr. Kœppe is a good cigarmaker, and his long residence in Crookston has given him an acquaintance which will be valuable to him in business, and his pleasant disposition has made him lots of friends.

A. C. Rhinehart was in St. Paul last week.

C. G. Rapp of St. Hilaire was in St. Paul last week.

A. G. Gallasch rusticated in St. Paul last week.

Earnest Miller is building a large granary on his farm.

H. B. Laughlin and A. W. Trusdahl of Fisher, were in the city Sunday.

Rev. Savgstag is intending to build a large barn on his farm this winter.

New millinery and new Japanese goods at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store.

Shoes, shoes, all kinds, latest styles, lowest prices.

A. STURE,
Opera Block.

Blankets, blankets, all the way from $1 up to $6.50—beauties—all wool—at A. Sture's.

Go to the fire sale of Williams & Roberts for big bargains in clothing and dry goods.

Call at A. Sture's and secure one of those lovely flannel dress patterns, 54 inches wide, only 50 cents per yard.

Bert Duntley has rented the room recently occupied by Mrs. E. E. Bangs, is fitting it up and will soon open a first-class restaurant. It will be called the "Cafe," and will be strictly first-class in every respect.

Saake, the Robert street jeweler, has a full and complete stock to choose from, and can give as good bargains as can be had anywhere in the city. Try him.

Remember that A. Sture, in the opera house block is prepared to give great bargains for cash. A very little money buys stacks of goods of Sture. Try it once.

Do you know Herb carries a full stock of musical goods from a mouth organ to a guitar? Everything it that line you need he has and he invites you to call and look him over.

W. E. McKenzie, of the Times, and H. E. Cooke, of the JOURNAL, went to St. Paul on Thursday night of last week. Some way Mac seemed to be doing all of the celebrating.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings can always be found at her old stand on Robert street ready to show you the latest and most approved styles of millinery and will sell at prices corresponding to the times.

Ulric Beaudoin begs leave to announce that he nas opened the only shop in this city exclusively for the repairing and cleaning of clothing. Castaway garments, unless absolutely worn out, made to look as well as new. Trial order solicited. One door south of Medical Hall.

A man named P. O. Shalrud, living near McIntosh, sold his farm and with about $300 left for Edmonton, N. W. T., to get work in the mines. On the way he fell in with a man who, finding out that Mr. S. had money, murdered him but was himself shot and killed while attempting to make his escape. Mr. S. has a son living near McIntosh.

On Monday morning of this week the writer met E. D. Childs wandering about the streets of St. Paul trying to find some consolation in the election returns. Mr. Childs said that he felt well satisfied with his vote for commissioner as he ran even with his party vote and had made no special effort for election.

Geo. W. Peake, who went to Minneapolis a short time since, has purchased a half interest in a hardware store at that place that is doing a big business. He has also purchased a house, already furnished, a short distance from his store, and will remove his family to Minneapolis as soon as he can dispose of his harness stock and household furniture here. Mr. Peake is one of the oldest inhabitants in Crookston, where he has made an independent fortune in his business and in fortunate speculations in real estate.

Mrs. Joseph Netzer died suddenly last Friday afternoon of congestion of the brain, at her home in this city. She was enjoying her usual good health until Thursday, when she took sick, and gradually grew worse until the next afternoon, when she died. She was buried Sunday afternoon, and although it was a bitter cold day, there was a large turnout of friends to accompany the remains to the cemetery. Deceased was 62 years of age and was well liked by everyone with whom she came in contact. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss.

A. Chabot is bound to keep ahead if enterprise will do it. Last Friday evening he had the Queen City rendering selections of music in his handsome store which was visited by a large number of people—gentlemen as well as ladies—who were interested in examining the fine display of goods. His stock is rich in quality and large in quantity, and was neatly and artistically arranged. The band was under the direction of Fred Walker and the music rendered was up to the standard of excellence of that organization. Mr. Chabot's staff of assistants is composed of the following: Mr. D. Sylvester, bookkeeper; Mr. C. S. Mills, who did the draping so tastily for the grand opening; Mr. Boyd Monroe, who attends to the cloak and shoe department; A. O. Sandeon, domestic goods; Misses S. Robert, Minnie Martin and Gertie Remshardt, notion department; and Messrs. O. Mercil Jr. and Chris Tweiten, who look after the clothing department two doors north of the big double store.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The young ladies of Hauge's Lutheran church gave a festival Tuesday evening, which was well attended and a handsome sum realized for their church.

The Red River Valley Elevator company, in their new location, between Third and Fourth streets, are now prepared to buy or ship for farmers, at reasonable rates, their wheat or other grain. Mr. Wm. Munch, their representative here for the last five years, is still with them and requests all his old friends and patrons to call on him in his new place of business. All others he would ask to give him a trial.

O. J. Barnes of the firm of Barnes & Slocum has forsaken his bachelor friends and gone to join the long list of benedicts. He left last Sunday evening for Fulton, Wisconsin, where he was married on Wednesday, the 16th inst to Miss Dorothy P. Crain, of Edgerton, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will spend their honeymoon in the east and return in about two weeks. Mr. Barnes is one of Crookston's most energetic and successful young business men, and aside from the friends he has made in a business way, he has made any number of staunch friends in a social way, and each and all of them unite with the JOURNAL in wishing him and his bride long life, happiness and prosperity.

Thanksgiving Day.

In their determined revolt from the corrupt, licentious and tyrannical rule of the Stuarts, and from a state church, the Puritans were unable to separate the practices of their enemies from their principles. The Cavalier danced around the Maypole and made Christmas a season of prolonged feasting and jollity. The Cavalier was a monarchist and a prelatist, abhorred by the chosen people. Therefore Maypoles and Christmas feasts were abominations. But though the Puritan adhered to his standards with stern fanaticism he could not altogether keep down his human nature. So he invented "Thanksgiving Day" giving it a semi-religious character. The practical result was to give sanction once more to innocent and hearty amusement. The best thing about thanksgiving is, that it is a day of "home-coming." The sons and daughters scattered to homes of their own, return once a year to the spot where they were cradled, and to the arms that held them in infancy. Have you such an old home and an old father and mother in it? Speed to spend the day with them—and if your journey is by rail, buy your tickets via the Burlington route; your home agent has them—or you can write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Schools at Motley have been closed owing to the prevalence of small pox.

Winona's elegant new opera house is almost completed and will be opened on Monday evening, Dec. 5.

The Little Falls Daily Herald has suspended publication after an existence of about six months.

Karl Weidenhoffer, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Fisher, died suddenly last week of heart disease.

Fire at Welcome, eight miles west of Fairmont, destroyed five business houses, causing a loss of $30,000.

Four incendiary fires were started in one evening last week at South Minneapolis. Kerosene was freely used by the firebugs.

James Keenan, a wealthy farmer residing at Spring Valley, was knocked down and relieved of $500 at Winona Thursday.

M. J. Sontag, of Mankato, father of the famous train robbers, has left for California, the scene of their latest escapades.

Mrs. O. P. Hawkins, of Fergus Falls, while dusting a room, accidentally knocked a revolver from a shelf to the floor, discharging the weapon and causing probably fatal injuries.

Several St. Paul huntsmen went over to Washington county Sunday, where they were joined by a number of Stillwater sportsman and indulged in a wolf hunt. Two or three wolves were run down.

The Rev. C. H. Brace, of Minneapolis, died suddenly in the union depot at that city on Monday while seated in the waiting room. He had just returned from a trip to Dakota. Mr. Brace was 60 years old.

Nichols Neeb, a well known character at Tower, committed suicide by taking paris green. A bosom friend of his named Andrew Reifer, committed suicide four years ago, and Neeb believed he was called upon by Reifer's spirit to follow.

A destructive fire wiped out all of the business part of Lamberton, on Front street, Saturday night. The Tracy and Springfield fire departments were sent for and assisted in extinguishing the flames. The total damage amounts to about $25,000.

Charles Bazille and Mrs. Alice Ballard have been arrested at St. Paul charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of W. J. Dunneback. It is claimed by the police that they threw Dunneback down stairs, causing injuries which resulted in death.

Dr. G. O. Welch, of Lawrenceboro, Mass., was appointed superintendent of the Fergus Falls insane hospital, at a meeting of the trustees held at St. Paul last week to succeed Dr. A. P. Williamson, who lately resigned from the management of that institution. Dr. Welch comes from a similar institution in the East, and is highly recommended.

By comparison, the increase of insane patients in Minnesota was 167 for 1891 up to Nov. 1, and 115 for 1892. The number of convicts decreased 10 for 1891 and insreased 6 for 1892. St. Peter asylum had 939 inmates on Oct. 31; Rochester, 1,081; Fergus Falls, 249; total insane, 2,269. Confined in other state public institutions are 3,866 persons, an increase over 1891 of 176.

The notorious American forger and confidence woman, Mrs. Annie M. Murphy, for whose capture numerous rewards are offered, has been traced to Montreal. Detectives are now busy trying to locate her. The last crime for which she is wanted was committed on Oct. 27, when she victimized the First National bank and German American National bank at St. Cloud by cashing forged drafts for large amounts.

CLOAKS!

Some time ago, we ordered a second shipment of Cloaks, to be delivered November 1st. Owing to an unusual delay for which we were not responsible, the house wrote us to slaughter the prices on these goods and they would stand the loss, rather than have them returned. Therefore, during the rest of this month you can obtain a handsome, stylish garment for less than they can get them made for.

There is

Eight 50 inch Plush Sacques	worth $15.00,	our price, $7.35
Twelve 42 inch Plush Sacques	worth 16.00,	our price, 8.90
Six Long Newmarkets	worth 18.00,	our price, 9.65
Eight Children's Newmarkets	worth 3.00,	our price, 1.90
Six Children's Newmarkets	worth 5.00,	our price, 3.45
Twelve 32 inch Fur Trimmed Jackets,	worth $15.00,	our price, 10.50
Fourteen 35 inch Jackets, Black Cheviot, heavy weight,	worth $6.50,	our price, 3.75
Ten Colored Cheviot Jackets, Fur Trimmed,	worth $18.00,	our price, 12.95

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOV. 24. 1892. NO. 32

Crookston Furniture Co.

Undertakers

—AND—

Funeral Directors.

SECOND STREET, Next to Times Office, CROOKSTON, MINN.

—COMPLETE STOCK OF—

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

A Beautiful New Hearse has just been received. Parties desiring the use of the same will leave orders with us.

Telegraph orders promptly and casefully filled.

R. G. WOODHAM, Undertaker and Embalmer.

A full stock of dry white pine lumber now on hand at our yard.

[31-32] STEWART LUMBER CO.

For Sale.

Two solid gasoline barrels for sale at this office. The very best of material and well made. Call at the JOURNAL office. [28 tf]

If you want a bargain in cottons, unions or all-wool flannels, call at once on A. Sture, Opera block.

Cash for Hides

I will pay the highest market price in cash for hides, pelts and furs. Call at my office No. 14 Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

[26-tf] GEO. VINE.

Money to Loan.

On good farms by the Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Call at their office in the Bjoin block, Main street, Crookston. Minn. [28tf]

Special sale of dress goods to-morrow (Friday) at the New York A. STURE.

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Forty boxes of ladies' gent's and children's rubbers and overshoes—first-class goods at lowest possible prices. A. STURE.

Cheap Lumber.

We have an overstock on some kinds and grades of lumber, shingles and building paper, which to reduce will sell at a reduction from regular prices.

[31-32] STEWART LUMBER CO.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

If you want to purchase a half section of land, all under cultivation, at a great bargain call and see us. We know of such a place within two miles of the city limits that can be had cheap, as the owner wishes to put the proceeds into other business. One hundred acres of the land was broken last year. Good buildings, good well and good fences on the place. One of the best farms for a stock farm we know of in this vicinity. It is a bargain, [30 tf]

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Household Furniture For Sale.

Being about to remove from the city I will offer for sale all of my household furniture at a bargain. Call at the residence, corner of Elm and Fourth streets, Crookston, Minn. MRS. GEO. W. PEAKE.

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

Farmers, call at the Valley Roller Mills and get your flour, bran and shorts.

Lost.

On Tuesday, October 25th, an English Setter dog, white, with red spots on both sides and both ears red, answers to the name of "Bird." Had collar on when last seen by owner. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Dr. A. H. Dunlap, Crookston, Minn. [30-32]

Gentlemen, it will pay you to examine our stock of fall and winter caps before purchasing elsewhere. Something to please all classes.

A. STURE.

FITS-All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

The Fire Sale

Of Williams & Roberts was attended by crowds and an army of extra clerks were kept on the jump constantly to wait upon the customers, and the way the goods were taken away was a caution. At the rate they have been going a few days will clean out the damaged stock entirely. Williams & Roberts have not decided whether they will resume business again this winter or not.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Nov. 19th, 1892.

Charlton, Tony	Chapman, G. C.
Davis, G. W.	Falkenstein, Anna
Engstrom, Louis	Falkenstein, Chas. D.
Karr, Nellie	Larson, Mrs. L. C.
Linnor, Mrs.	Maal, Virgin
Milton, A. A.	Micholi, Miss Lizie
Nily, J. P.	Peterson, C. A. 2
Perry, Miss Ldcor	Ryan, Archie
Stayr, Susie	Turesson, Sander

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

THE COMMISSIONERS MET

Proceedings of the Meeting of the County Board, Held Nov. 15th and 16th.

The Principal Business was Allowing Bills, of Which There was Enough.

Interesting Figures for Taxpayers to Peruse and Ponder Over at Leisure.

The board of commissioners of Polk Co. met in special session Nov. 15, 1892 at 10 a. m. pursuant to call.

Members present: Kirsch, Rhinehart and Demers.

The minutes of last session were read and on motion approved.

The sw¼ sec. 6 twp. 140, r 43, belonging to Ephraim Morinville, was detached from school district No. 81 and attached to district No. 27.

Satisfactory proof having been furnished of the regular posting of notices in the matter of the granting of a hearing on the petition for the establishing and laying out of a county road from the village of Red Lake Falls to Terrebonne township, described as follows: Beginning at the nw corner of sec. 26, twp. 151, r. 44, and running thence south on the section line to the town line at the sw corner of sec. 35, twp. 151, r. 44, thance east on the town line between the town of Red Lake Falls, Lake Pleasant, Gervais and Terrebonne to the point of intersection of said line with the Clearwater river, thence following the south bank of the Clearwater river in an easterly direction nearly one-half mile to the mouth of the creek on the ne¼ of ne¼ sec. 3, twp. 150, r. 53, thence in an easterly direction across the flat bend to the river thence following the south bank of the river to Ames Bros. & Smith's grist mill to a point near where the quarter line between east and west halves of nw ¼ sec. 2, twp. 150, r. 43, crosses the Clearwater river, thence south on said ¼ line to south line of sec. 2, twp. 150, r. 43,, where said quarter line crosses the town road: Messrs Rhinehart, Erwin, Demers and Kirsh were appointed a committe to examine such proposed county road. "The 30th day of November 1892 at 1 o'clock p. m. was designated as the time, and the store building of Ovide Moreau, Terrebone twp. the place for said committee to meet for said purpose.

W. N. Godfrey was granted an abatement of the interest on his lots in Maple Bay townsite delinquent from the year 1886, conditioned he pay the same within 20 days from date. The building committee on the county jail reported having authorized the issuance of a warrant for $1200 in favor of W. Erdman, as a partial payment on his contract.

The application of Stark Anderson was laid on the table. The communication of J. J. Hill, president of the G. N. R. R. Co. relative to the refusal of said company to pay any assessments resulting from the proposed opening of a ditch through Parnell and Crookston townships was read and ordered filed. The board thereupon ordered a discontinuance of all the preliminary steps taken relative to the opening of said ditch, as prayed for by S. M. McKee and others.

The communication of Attorney-General Clapp relative to the propriety of the county in compensating the clerks of the several towships for mileage incident to the receiving of ballots for the general election, was read and ordered filed.

The Crookston Tribune was allowed the sum of $25 for publishing the official vote cast at the last general election as the same has been returned and canvassed, by each election precinct.

The application of Mrs. A. J. Streeter for an increase in salary of $10 per month as hospital matron was granted from Dec. 1st 1892.

The following bills were laid over:

J. V. E. Wyatt	$ 7 00
Matheas Bergsven	12 00

Bills returned for correction: Martin Purcell, one bill, Noe Brosseau one bill, J. S. Dwight one bill, B. F. MacKall, one bill.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

C. H. Denniston, attendance of patients at county hospital	$ 65 00
C. E. Sargent, 40 bushels potatoes	22 00
Mrs. A. J. Streeter, disbursements for county hospital	1 60
W. Cunningham, milk for county hospital	15 00
Chas. Smith, meat for county hospital	20 08
Mrs. A. M. Freeman, nursing	52 00
Gervais & Gervais, dry goods	26 65
F. E. Hertz, laundry for patients	26 94
E. Martin, barbering patients	50
Mrs. A. J. Streeter, disbursements	1 25
P. Becker, ice for county hospital	8 30
Mrs. E. Slater, nursing at county hospital	9 00
Scandia Furniture company, furniture for county hospital	23 25
M. Watts, attendance on patients at county hospital	8 50
Miss E. Work, services at county hospital	15 00
C. Anderson, water for county hospital	6 00
Nels Haugen; excess on hospital charges	3 23
C. O. Rice & Co., bedsteads and springs for county hospital	52 50
A. Sture, groceries for county hospital	48 31
Mrs. A. J. Streeter, 2 vests for Mrs. Netteland	1 50
L. H. Walker, work for county hospital	10 75
J. M. Stephens, vegetables for county hospital	7 25
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise for county hospital	25 10
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., 56 cabinet files	104 15
Arny Grundysen, allowance for assistant jailor	40 00
Brown, Treacy & Co., blanks for clerk of court	2 25
Brown, Treacy & Co., indel. pencils	28 00
Brown, Treacy & Co., blanks	1 49
Pioner Press Co., pencil sharpener and blanks	4 95
Swan & Hunter, livery for Rhinehart	9 50
Gust Meline, witness fees	9 24
J. Jorgenson, clothes for prisoners	12 75
J. M. Hanson, justice fees	5 25
John Kelle, witness fees	1 12
John Flarty, witness fees	1 12
Mike Donovan, witness fees	1 12
P. Griffin, witness fees	1 12
W. E. McKenzie, printing and stationery	143 44
William Marin, work at court house and one desk	12 50
J. T. Beaudry, freight on wood	18 00
McKinnon Bros., coal for court house and hospital	637 21
V. D. Carruth postage and express	15 20
A. R. Holston fare to St. Paul and per diem	21 40
P. N. Ferberg, 10 days work with team on Woodside and McIntosh county road	35 00
C. U. Webster, postage, express and drayage	25 40
A. E. Permain, on account superintending jail building	70 00
J. P. Wallace, witness fees	2 24
John Locken, postage	7 25
Wm. Marin, building culverts, Lowell and Crookston	20 45
Fred Berthiaume, hauling cordwood	10 00
J. R. McKinnon, teams and men repairing Euclid and Crookston Co., road	74 00
R. R. Lumber Co., lumber	38 36
A. Chabot, dry goods for county hospital	5 42
M. E. Kirsch, 1 box heating stove for hospital	2 00
W. Welch, banking county hospital	4 00
Crookston Furniture Co., coffin and burying expenses of Tollef D. Oen of King township	18 50
Stewart Lumber Co., lumber for court house and county hospital	10 14

The following bills were allowed for carrying election returns from the precincts named to the county auditor's office:

Thos. Dougherty, Black River	4 80
Lars E Gulseth, Tynsid	3 20
August Swanson	6 00
D McMillan, Reese	3 40
Andrew Belden, Lessor	9 00
Chas. Regembal, Crookston	70
Andrew Ramsberg, Woodside	6 40
A. H. Cleveland, Grove Park	5 40
Joseph Perrault Lake Pleasant	4 00
Sivert Larson, Eden	11 60
Chas. Johnson, Polk Centre	5 00
C G Rapp, St. Hilaire	6 00
Remi Fortier, Gentilly	2 00
Hugh Galbraith, Hammond	2 20
Pat Filbin, Parnell	1 80
Christ Meichler, Belgium	3 60
D D Geddes, Keystone	5 00
lius Voelker, Fanny	2 00
illard Boileau, Kertsonville	2 60
njamin Dalbic, Joursville	3 40
urrett Murphy, Rhinehart	5 00
ed S. yverson, Hill River	10 00
John Bolstad, Sullivan	6 60
Knud K. Knudson, Bygland	4 00
Martin E. Hillard, Higdem	8 60
Erick E. Skeple, Badger	7 00
Mark Congden, Farley	7 00
John G. Olson, Hubbard	6 00
John E. Juvrud, Rosebud	10 00
Martin Sands, Sandsville	10 00
H B Laplante, Wyandotte	8 00
Jas Cummings, Huntsville	4 60
Simon Paul, Red Lake Falls vil	4 40
Peter Noesen, Russia	2 40
Andrew Christianson, Godfrey	5 00
Martin Benson, Knute	6 80
Ludvig Olson, Queen	11 80
Lars R Holm, Sletten	8 60
P. Erickson, Winger	8 00
Audre Prudhomme, Terrebonne	5 60
Robt Casemay, Euclid	2 80
J P Bullan, Onstad	3 40
C A Fuller, Brislet	6 00
Pat Filbin, Parnell	1 80
Olaf Larson, Numedal	9 00
John P Lynnes, Chester	10 60
Jedrig Baril, Red Lake Falls	4 40
F J Cernousek, Tabor	6 00
Joseph Pegeon, Poplar River	7 60
R Anderson, Grand Forks	6 40
H L Davis, Angus	5 00
L J Wickstrom, Rocksburg	7 50
Adolph Plante, Lambert	9 00
O P Eggen, Garden	7 00
Toste Sathre, Brandsvold	10 00
R H Carr, Columbia	11 00
John Meier, North	8 00
John R Bjorgan, Northland	7 00
Chas Oehler, Tilden	4 40
John Deforge, Gervais	6 00
Mads Jenson, King	7 60
Ever Nelson, Garfield	4 60
Peter O Fladeland, Vineland	5 00
Jas T Lee, Nesbit	4 00
Peter Anderson, Emardville	9 00
C P Swanson, Bray	6 00
C H Peterson, Sauders	6 40
B C Jorgenson, Andover	1 00
J J Ide, Roome	2 60
Aaron Brown, 4th ward E G Forks	5 20
G Smart, 1st ward E G Forks	5 20
J P Rippel, 3d ward E G Forks	5 20
Martin Purcell, 2d ward E G Forks	5 20
O J Tweten, Norden	14 00

Ellen Wahlstrom, witness fees, justice ct	9 00
Con Ryan, witness fees, justice court	2 24
L E Gossman, assisting county attorney	15 00
H N Tweten, constable fees	7 00
Christine Halvorson, witness fees	9 00
Omar Verville, witness fees	5 36
J K Messelt, constable fees	5 50
J E Engstad, autopsy and expert testim'y	20 00
Timothy Sullivan, jury fees	1 12
Edward Burke, witness fees	1 00
A Champour, witness fees	3 76
T J McAdam, constable fees	6 40
Edmond Montreuil, witness fees	3 75
John Fitzgerald, witness fees	1 00
Louis St Ives, witness fees	3 76
Munn & Filiatrault, repairing jail floor	21 00
Alderman & Sylvester	11 91
Adolph F Rauch, assignee, 7 cots for jail.	10 50
B F Cummings, check perforator	15 00
Ole Rice, witness fees	12 00
D C Darrow, medical attendance on prisoners at Moorhead, bill of $79.80 allowed at	30 00
J M Hanson, justice fees	1 50
Red River Dalen, letter heads and envelopes	32 00
John S Dwyer, justice fees	69 35
Martin Purcell, constable fees	68 10
Thos Murray, constable fees	32 80
Mark Sampson, constable fees	25 60
C L Lasher, justice fees	14 70
F A Campbell, constable fees	24 65
A Robinson, constable fees	10 45
J V E Wyatt, inquest over body of Bartlette	59 40
J V E Wyatt, inquest expenses	23 83
J V E Wyatt, inquest expenses over Louis Skelley	38 91
H N Tweten, constable fees, four bills	12 45
Jas S McIlraith juror's fees	1 12
M T Caswell, burying body of Peter Swanson	17 50
M T Caswell, burying body of Jacob Severson	26 00
M T Caswell, burying body of Donald McClinton	21 00
John Kittelson, constable fees, 5 bills	24 10
C S Spendley, justice fees; 5 bills	24 77
Axel Walstrom, witness fees	9 00
Andrew Locken, juror's fees	1 20
Morse Ragett, witness fees	3 44
Arny A Higdem, witness fees	8 72
George Pratt, witness fees	1 00
M H Engen, jurors fees	1 20
Joseph Therion, witness fees	1 00
Mary L Therion, witness fees	8 76
O Ducharme, constable fees	45
Olaf Olson, jurors fees	62
Ele Aselin, witness fees	1 12
Medard Mercil, witness fees	3 36
Arny Grundysen, boarding prisoners	354 24
Arny Grundysen, sheriff's fees	85 50
Arny Grundysen, taking prisoners to Moorhead	28 75
Arny Grundysen, taking prisoners to Fergus Falls	72 80
O Ducharme, dep. sheriff's fees	9 95
Samuel Gebeau, receiving ballots for Lambert	9 00
Jas M Palmer, receiving ballots for Angus	4 40
Ole Larson, receiving Numedal	8 00
A Gunderson, cleaning co. jail vault	19 00
The Tribune Printing Co., printing of county ballots and blanks	97 10
Pat Connors, janitor's salary at county hospital	52 50
Wm Marin, making desk for clerk of court and other expenses	12 60
C U Webster, copies of election returns and seals	18 00
M E Kirsch, services on canvassing board	11 70
C O Christianson, " " "	11 70
C S Spendley, " " "	11 70
M Cornelius, " " "	7 20
M E Kirsch, com's fees, mileage and committee work	94 80
C P DeMers, com's fees and mileage	31 70
A C Rhinehart, jurors fees in justice court	3 00
A C Rhinehart, com's fees, mileage and committee work	35 20
A C Rhinehart, mileage to St. Paul and per diem	65 40
A C Rhinehart, 10 days work in the legislature to get R R company's land taxed and 624 miles travel	92 40

Board adjourned sine die.

M. CORNELIUS,
Clerk of the Board.

Duntley's Cafe.

> "Change is written on the tide,
> On the forest's leafy pride."

sang the poet and the many great changes in this work-a-day world go to confirm the poet in this opinion. Of all the changes recently occurring none greater than the transformation of Mrs. E. E. Bangs' Second street millinery store into a restaurant—where erstwhile was displayed worlds of millinery "just too sweet for anything," now may be seen substantial tables and a lunch counter just loaded down with eatables in every variety with all kinds of pies'n things on the side whereby the inner man may be greatly refreshed and re-invigorated, fortified for the battle of life. Bert has spared neither time nor expense to fix up a little gem of a place, and has taken pains to fix up a place that will commend itself to all, and he has accomplished his desire. Here the farmer may find a good substantial meal "as your mother used to prepare it," all for a moderate price; here the business man, who has not time to go up home to dinner may find the nice little lunch all ready for quick discussion, in fact all classes may find at Duntley's Cafe abundance of material to "fill a long felt want" at figures to suit every purse. Try it.

Neil Cummings, a wheat-buyer at East Grand Forks, who has been shipping wheat for several farmers secured the proceeds of several carloads of wheat and lit out not long ago. Shortly after he had gone, a stranger appeared at East Grand Forks and inquired where the family of Neil Cummings lived. He was shown the house, went there and inquired for a young lady employed there to whom he handed a letter in presence of Mrs. Cummings. The young lady retired to her room to read her letter followed soon after by Mrs. Cummings who was suspicious that the letter was from her recreant better (or worser) half. When she reached the room the young lady was so absorbed in the perusal of the letter that she did not notice Mrs. C. until that lady, discovering the the familiar handwriting of her absent lord took the letter out of her hands and then the fat was all in the fire for it was indeed from the absent one and invited the young lady to come to California, in company with the bearer. Mrs. Cummings laid the case before the proper authorities who at once took steps to have Mr. Cummings arrested, and Sheriff Grundysen started for San Bernardino on Thursday evening to bring him back. Most of the money was recovered.

Joseph Laframboise informs the JOURNAL that he raised as high as thirty bushels of wheat per acre on some of his land and on some of it eighteen all of which graded No. 1 hard. He says he came to Polk County 13 years ago with $2700 and to-day would not take $15000 for his property in the county. He has never had one crop failure and has made some money every year, but he does not do it by simply raising wheat. Mr. Laframboise is noted for having some of the best stock in the county. Says he has wintered young stock before now at the straw stacks with no other shelter—though he prefers to have good stables as a rule. He is about to build barn room for 50 head of cattle that as yet has had no shelter this winter. Mr. L. says he can no reason why a farmer can not make a fortune in this country, and live like a king as he can raise nearly every thing he needs to consume and things that he must buy can be had as cheaply here as anywhere in the United States or Canada—where he came from.

Notice the new ad. of Dainard Bros. in this issue and go and see what the new firm can do for you. The boys are hustlers and intend to do a first-class business in every particular. They are always prepared to pay cash for beef cattle, hides and furs, and solicit the farmers' trade.

Doc Fish (to Donnelly) "You are an awful clever man—a great man and I made you what you are!"

Donnelly (to Doc Fish) "Oh, you did eh. Well, I am defeated! Did you do that? Since you are so mighty handy making me "what I am" why in thunder did you not make me what I am not—governor of Minnesota?

John Wyatt announces special discount on pictures, picture frames and picture-framing material during the holidays. His stock of coffins and caskets is large and complete.

The annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association will be held at Moorhead on December 7th. A general invitation is extended to all old settlers who settled in the Red River valley prior to June 1st, 1876.

Don't forget that Tom Morris is in the market to supply all your wants in the jewelry line.

Henry Burkhardt, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is very much better this week.

An ice rink is being built on the river near the St. Louis hotel.

Lou Freeman was over from Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Frank Barnum is packing household goods to-day and expects to leave for Sauk Center on Tuesday next. Frank's father has been appointed clerk of the court of Stearns County and Frank will have full swing in the Avalanche office.

Tom Morris desires to have JOURNAL readers call and examine his full and complete stock of jewelry—the largest ever brought to Crookston. He don't insist that you shall buy (unless you want good goods cheap,) we just want you to see the fine display he has. Bargains for all. Call and see.

George Vine and Chas. Smith will open a packing house in Crookston as soon as they can complete arrangements and will be prepared to offer the highest market price for hogs. See the boys before you sell your hogs.

Chas. Smith will take a furlough about the Christmas holidays and go home to visit the old folks for a few days. A well earned rest.

S. M. and J. A. Dainerd have bought out Smith's meat market on Broadway and will conduct the business under the firm name of Dainerd Brothers. They are old hands at the business and will fully sustain the reputation that market has made.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

Is your blood poor? Take Beecham's pills.

To Prevent the Grip

Or any other similar epidemic; the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have "that tired feeling" in the morning, do not be guilty of neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

Cheap Excursions to Canada.

Low round trip tickets will be on sale by the Great Northern from Crookston, Grand Forks, and stations north to boundary and west to Minot, to points in Ontario, Quebec New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on Nov. 29th, Dec. 9th, Dec. 13th to 22nd inclusive, and Dec. 27th, 1892. Tickets good for 90 days, with transit limits of 15 days each way, going and returning. This will allow holders to stop in the Twin Cities, in Chicago to see the wonderful buildings of the World's Fair, and other points enroute. Extension of time beyond 90 days made at small additional cost. For particulars and tickets see W. W. Fegan, agent at Crookston.

[32-36]

Dainerd Bros.,

(Successors to Chas. Smith,)

—DEALERS IN—

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Game and Fish.

FARMERS, We want your Beef Cattle, Poultry, Hides and Furs, and will pay you the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for them.

BROADWAY,

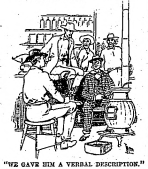
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TURKEY.

The Thrilling Tale of a Fatal Thanksgiving Error.

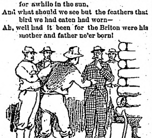
[Copyright, 1892.]

Bill Smiley? You're looking for Smiley? Well, pardner, that strikes me as strange.
Say, where do you live that you didn't know Smiley's gone over the range?
He departed this life last November, on the evening of Thanksgiving day,
And his farm is a range for the rattlers, his dugout is gone to decay.
Poor Smiley! You see, he was British; a nob right from London, I s'pose;
He used to go round wearing glasses and loud and excitable clothes;
And that land that he owned he pre-empted and farmed it in glittering style,
The mem'ry of which sort o' makes me dissolve in a vast, shoreless smile.
One day all the boys were a-sitting and talking in Higgins' store,
And somehow the argument drifted to Thanksgiving dinners of yore.



"WE GAVE HIM A VERBAL DESCRIPTION."

We each told our lies about turkeys as large as the site of a town,
And Smiley, he sat there and listened, and swallowed the anecdotes down.
It seems that in England the turkey is scarce as the horns on a dog—
The bird wasn't built for a country that's made up of rainfall and fog—
So Smiley was overly anxious to know how a turkey might look,
And we gave him a verbal description as clear as you'd find in a book.
Then what did he do but invite us to dinner on Thanksgiving day;
"The turkey I'll have," he assured us, "and cooked in the old fashioned way.
You tell me wild turkeys are met with sometimes in the woods about here?
All right; I'm a prince with the rifle. Remember, don't fail to appear."
Time passed, and it was soon November; the morning of Thanksgiving came;
We hadn't forgotten the turkey, and started to tackle the same;
We soon reached the Englishman's dugout, and Smiley was there with his feast;
His face was all lighted with pleasure and rosy as dawn in the east;
"I killed it—a beautiful turkey," he cried, "and as plump as a grouse;
I cooked it, and warrant the cooking; I was chef in a nobleman's house;
Sit down to the feast, though it's early; give thanks for the luck I have had;
This Thanksgiving day is a feature that England should copy, egad!"
Well, stranger, we ate and we wondered; that bird had a taste that was strange;
We'd eaten tame turkeys so often a wild one went queer as a change.
The dinner was lengthy, I reckon; it took us two hours to get done,
And then we went out of the dugout to loaf for awhile in the sun,
And what should we see but the feathers that bird we had eaten had worn—
Ah, well had it been for the Briton were his mother and father ne'er born!



"JIM SMITHERS EXPLAINED IT TO SMILEY."

Jim Smithers explained it to Smiley, that while it was painful to do,
We felt it our duty to hang him, and that when the swinging was through
We'd see that his body was planted; he'd covered us all with disgrace,
And unless he was hung we could never again look a man in the face.
He acted the man that we thought him and lent us his clothesline, and said
He hoped that we all would forgive him and speak of him kindly when dead.

The crime he committed? Well, stranger, I guess I may tell it to you—
The turkey he fed us was buzzard! We hung him; what else could we do?

WALT MASON.

THANKSGIVING'S LOVER.

[Copyright, 1892.]

BEFORE the great bakeoven built into the huge stone chimney of Captain John Folsom's house there sat a fair young girl on a lowery morning of November, 1777, and near her, basting a fat goose on the spit before a log fire, stood another even fairer than she. These maidens, clad in coarse linsey woolsey garments of homespun, their hair concealed except for a few locks that wandered from beneath the linen handkerchiefs with which it was protected, the sleeves rolled to the elbows, revealing arms that were fair to look upon, so white were they and of such exquisite roundness, were busy with the preparation of a feast, and the natural tint of their cheeks, which was as delicate as the peach blossom, was heightened by reason of the heat that came from the crackling logs.

She who stood at the door of the bakeoven hesitated a moment and turned her head slightly to one side, as though she listened. Then tossing her hand gently, as though to indicate that her ears had been misled, perhaps by the wind without, she opened the oven door and smiled as she perceived the fragrant odor which came from the cavern within. With a broom splint she penetrated the crust which surmounted a great pie that she might learn whether the baking was well done, and then she turned to her companion and said:

"'Twill be a fine feast for Uncle John when he returns today. Surely he said he would be back by noon."

The maiden who had the spitted goose in charge paused for a moment in her task of anointing it with rich gravy and said:

"Father will be here, I know, if the Lord permits, but in these dark days that are upon us, Abbie, who can tell what may happen to our militia, parading here and tramping there that they may observe the redcoats. Father had, I think, some serious business which led the company away last night, and mayhap he will not come to sit at dinner with us. 'Twill be a sorry feast for us if we must eat alone. How is the pie?"

"'Tis nearly done, I think, and such a pie we never made. 'Tis full of giblets, for you know that Uncle John delights to eat them covered with the gravy of the dish."

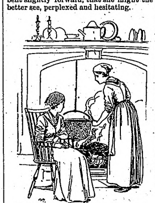
For some moments the maidens continued these preparations, and then she who was called Abbie went to the window, and peering out for an instant turned and opened the door, which creaked with mighty moans as it turned upon its rusty hinges.

"What is it that you hear, Abbie?" said the other.

"It seems to me that I hear the march of the company, and still I do not know but 'tis the wind. See, the snow has begun to fall a little." The other maiden arose and went to the door, and so they stood side by side peering out far down the highway to the turn of the road where it skirted the Long Island sound. And such a picture did these fair maidens make as they stood thus framed by the doorsill and jamb as would have delighted the eyes of any of the young men of that town.

"'Tis true, Abbie, 'tis true. I hear their step, and surely that is Ephraim's fife."

Abbie returned to the kitchen and made preparation for the great table to receive the bounty with which that day was to be celebrated, while the other maid stood awaiting the coming of her father. She saw the company as it marched around the bend in the road with her father at the head, and she was going forth to meet them when of a sudden she halted. The look of joy upon her face was changed to one of wonderment, and she stood, her head bent slightly forward, that she might the better see, perplexed and hesitating.



"BASTING A FAT GOOSE ON THE SPIT."

The company had come as near to the farmhouse as the meadow which adjoined it on the west, and there they halted, and the maiden saw that one was with them who was not of the company when they marched away the night before. He stood alone, erect, constrained, and she perceived that his hands were tied with thongs behind his back. She saw her father talking earnestly and seemingly directing some two or three of the company to take this man in charge, and scarcely knowing what she did she approached her father and was so near that she could have put her hand upon his shoulder before he saw her.

"Sir," she heard her father say, "you were captured within our lines without a pass and having no authority to be there. I am going to send you with a guard to the commander of our army, who is in the camp a dozen miles or so beyond. He will discover whether you are no British spy, but have strayed, as you have said, within our lines by accident."

"What has he done, father?" the girl asked, for she was filled with pity for this man who seemed so proud and yet so pleading in his manner.

"What, Thankful, is it you? Why are you here, my daughter?" said the captain.

"I came to welcome you, father."

"But this is no place for you. We have a prisoner."

"A prisoner? Surely he can do no harm. He is not like an army and he seems well favored."

"Nevertheless we found him wandering within our lines, and there are spies about, and he may be one of those."

"A spy? Surely I think not." And the girl went to the prisoner and stood before him in the innocence of maidenly confidence and looked full into his eyes, lifting her head to do so, for he was tall and seemed to tower far above her in his splendid presence.

"You are no spy," she said at last.

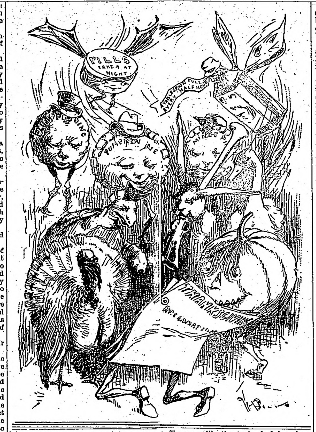
"No, my child, not a spy. I am an officer of the king's army who has strayed by accident within your lines. Thank you for your sympathy. You have beauty in your face, my child, but you have what is better—you have sympathy."

The girl went back to her father and she said: "Father, suppose my brother John, who is somewhere in the Jerseys with Washington, should by accident be captured by the redcoats. It would break your heart and mine if they took him for a spy. Surely there is truth in this man's words. Come, bring him with you. Don't you remember that it is Thanksgiving day, and that we are to have a roasted goose and a chicken pie, and Abbie has baked a glorious pumpkin pie? Let him come and be our guest, and I'll warrant he'll promise me that he will make no effort to escape until you hear from the general what shall be done with him."

The captain seemed to hesitate for a moment, and then turning to his prisoner he said: "Sir, I am myself impressed with your dignity of manner. It may be that you speak the truth. My daughter's intuitions are that it is so. I have changed my mind. I shall send a messenger to the general with a dispatch telling of your capture and then whatever he commands—that will I do. Meanwhile, sir, it is our feast day. We are accustomed every year after the harvest to give thanks to the Lord and to eat a great feast and make merry in our families. I will ask you to share this with us. You will be a prisoner, but I will take your parole that you will make no effort to escape."

"You do me honor, sir. I give my parole to you, and, if I may be permitted, to this fair maiden who has interceded for me."

They unloosed his thongs, and when his hands were free he stepped up to Mistress Thankful and he took her hand and bended over it with the courtesy and grace of



one who had been accustomed to places where high breeding and gentle manners prevail.

They had a fine feast at Captain Folsom's table, and the British officer, being no longer under great constraint, became most companionable and even ventured gentle jest with Thankful and her cousin, Mistress Abbie, who served the meats and bounties with gentle dignity and unconscious grace. And when he turned to converse more seriously with Captain Folsom upon the war and its battles they—Thankful and Abbie—under pretense of some engagement for the preparation of the dessert, glanced furtively at him and exchanged confidences that he was a handsome man and well favored and moreover very young for one of his stature and of his rank, for it was plain that he was a high officer.

In the afternoon there was gentle merrymaking, and Captain Folsom, being greatly impressed with the manifest honor and nobility of his prisoner guest, had such confidence that he at last said: "Sir, I do not know whether your rank would permit me to call you captain or major or colonel, for one of these offices I know must be yours. You do not care to tell us your name or your rank, but I have that confidence in you that I am willing to leave you for awhile with these gentle guards, my daughter and my niece, for I have a mission of some consequence in the village, which is a few miles away."

"I am grateful for your confidence, sir, and shall not betray it. While these maidens guard me I shall protect them until your return."

"Will you promise to obey us?" asked Thankful in merry mood.

"In all things," he replied, bowing with grace and yet with the mock dignity of gentle sport.

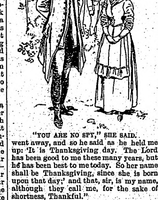
"I exact only one promise, sir," said the captain, "and that is that you will not quit this house until my return."

"I give that promise willingly."

After Captain Folsom had gone away the young officer sought even the more earnestly to entertain these maidens, and their intuition taught them that their charms had found favor in his sight, for he looked upon them with admiring glances, although with the greatest courtesy and deference. He told them stories of England which they were pleased to hear, and of life among the nobility there and how the ways of those titled people differed from the simple customs of their kindred in the American colonies, and he asked the maidens many things about their manner of life, and it was plain to see that Mistress Thankful had already won his high regard.

"Tell me," said he, "how is it that they call you Thankful? 'Tis a pretty name, and well given to you, I should say, but I never heard it before I heard them call you by it."

"But it is not my name," she said. "I have heard my mother say that on one Thanksgiving day they sent to my father who was in the church and bade him hurry home, and when he came he found me there, though I was not there when he went away, and so he said as he held me up: 'It is Thanksgiving day. The Lord has been good to me these many years, but he has been best to me today. So her name shall be Thanksgiving, since she is born upon that day;' and that, sir, is my name, although they call me, for the sake of shortness, Thankful."



"YOU ARE NO SPY," SHE SAID.

She said this with such modesty and with such delicious suggestion of grace, and her cheeks were so gently flushed and her eyes so bright, that the young officer could not conceal the admiration for her which had seized him, and when she perceived it she turned away with gentle coquetry. Thus this Thanksgiving afternoon, which had promised to be so dreary a time for him, was one of joy, and when the shades of evening came and the candles were lighted the maidens and the young officer were like those who had been long acquainted.

In the evening the girls brought apples and nuts and cider, and they were having a merry time when of a sudden Abbie arose and went to the door. Her quick ears had detected a strange sound. A moment later a lad came panting into the room.

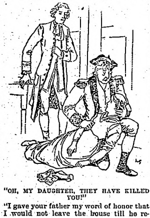
"Look out, Thankful, they are coming to attack you," he said, scarcely able to speak for lack of breath.

"They? Who? Who can attack us?"

"'Tis Ben Williams and his gang. 'Twas yesterday that the cowboys captured a lad—a cousin of Ben Williams—and for some reason they hanged him, and now Ben is bound to have revenge, and he has heard that there is a British officer here, and he swears he'll have him hanged to a tree for revenge."

A moment later a young man with a musket in his hands entered the door and he said: "Mistress Thankful, your father left me here on guard unbeknown to you. There's trouble brewing, I fear. They are coming to take the officer away and to do him harm. Let him go with me and I will hide him."

Thankful brought the officer's cloak and hat and bade him go, but to her amazement he refused. "I cannot go," he said.



"OH, MY DAUGHTER, THEY HAVE KILLED YOU!"

"I gave your father my word of honor that I would not leave the house till he returned."

"But you must. Ben Williams is a brute. He will take you out and kill you, sir. Go under the escort of the guard, and he will take you where you can be concealed."

But the officer would not stir. He would only say that he had given his pledge and he would not break it. In an instant Thankful seemed changed, and the officer, even in the suspense and terror of the moment, perceived that she had assumed the manner of one who has authority and can exercise it. She stood erect, her head thrown back, her eyes very bright, her cheeks now somewhat pale, and she said: "You must go, sir; I command it. Go with him. Hark! Don't you hear that mob shouting? You have not a moment to lose." And then as he did not stir she went up to him pleadingly and with gentle manner, not knowing seemingly what it was she said or did; she put her hand upon his arm with gentle touch; and she said, "Go, go; for my sake, go."

"For your sake?" he murmured, and seemed to hesitate, and then she turned to the guard and bade him lead the officer forth. But at that moment the cry of the mob was so distinct that it revealed that escape was impossible. Thankful bade the guard step in and bolt the door, and commanded him to use his musket if any one should try to force an entrance. And even as she spoke the door was forced and an ugly face was protruded, and some one shouted, "Come out, you redcoat!" and would have said more had he not been felled by the butt of the guard's musket.

The door was closed and bolted, and the guard stood with the manner of defiance. In an instant Thankful had made disposition of the officer. Before he was aware what she was doing she had led him to the settle in the chimney corner, and she bade him to be seated there. None too soon, for the window was forced open and some one shouted, "Come out, you cur, or we will shoot you where you are!"

"Oh, you coward—you coward, Ben Williams! He has done you no harm and he is unprotected," and Thankful speaking thus placed herself so that she stood directly before the officer. There was a crash, a confusion of sounds, for they were trying to force the door. The officer, then realizing that this fair maiden was protecting him with her body, pushed her aside, saying: "No, no, I cannot permit this. You must not be injured. Let me pass." At that moment a musket was discharged, and the officer, perceiving that Thankful was reeling, supported her in his arms. She had received the shot intended for him.

A moment later there was a mighty shout, a great rushing noise, the door was burst open, and Captain Folsom and some of his company entered. "What is this? What is this?" he said.

"Ah, uncle, Ben Williams and his gang are trying to capture the officer, and they have shot Thankful as she tried to prevent it," said Abbie, crying bitterly.

"Williams? Take him away; bind him; put him in the guardhouse with his gang!" the captain shouted, and then kneeling down over the body of his daughter he moaned, saying, "My Thankful, my Thankful; oh, my daughter, they have killed you!"

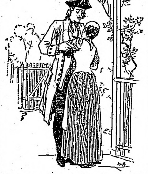
"They have killed her, sir, while she was trying to save my life," said the officer, and he wept like a child.

But she was not dead. They lifted her tenderly and carried her to her bedroom under the gable roof, and when they saw that she opened her eyes and that her lips moved they were rejoiced, and there was a prayer of thanksgiving to God that he had spared her life that night.

A few days later the order came from the general instructing Captain Folsom to deliver the prisoner under his charge to the outposts of the British army at the Bronx in exchange, for it was demonstrated that he had told the truth when he said he had strayed within the patriot lines by accident.

As he was about to go away he said to Captain Folsom: "I have one favor to ask. May I see Mistress Thankful for an instant alone?" It was permitted. He went and stood by her bedside and took her hand. "Thankful," said he, "I am going away. It is not right that I should speak to you except in thanks, for I am an officer in an army opposed to yours, but I may say this: I heard your unconscious confession when you bade me go for your sake, and your sweet words then uttered will be in my memory until I come back again when these battles are over," and then he kneeled tenderly over her and touched his lips to her forehead.

When he looked at her he saw the glance of exquisite joy which she could not conceal, and he perceived that gentle tears were coursing down her cheeks which she did not care to wipe away, and he knew that they were tears of joy.



"THANKFUL, MY THANKSGIVING, I HAVE COME."

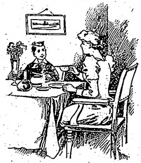
Six years later, on the afternoon of Thanksgiving day, a traveler dismounted from his horse in front of Captain Folsom's forge—for the captain was a blacksmith in time of peace. The traveler looked curiously about, as though not sure that this was the place he sought, when his eyes rested upon a maiden who was standing in the doorway. It seemed to him as though the picture which he had seen in that identical spot six years before on the day of his capture was there again. He went up to her and said: "Thankful, my Thanksgiving. I have come."

"I knew you would," she said, and with such gentle sweetness of manner that he took her to his arms.

It was a grievous sorrow to Captain Folsom that his daughter Thankful was compelled to leave him when she married this man whose life she had saved, but it was a joy for him to know that she had a husband worthy of her. She had married Sir John Sterling and he took her to his estates in England, which were great, and there, as long as they lived, and to this day among their descendants, the last Thursday in November in every year is celebrated as a thanksgiving ceremonial, and in the evening to the children every year is told this romance of the day when their grandfather and great grandfather met his Thanksgiving.

E. JAY EDWARDS.

A Born Diplomat.

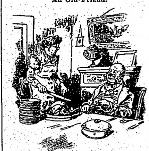


Little Bobbie Bingler—Mrs. Swayback, do you know what I would do if you should ask me to have another piece of that mince pie?

Mrs. Swayback—Why, no, Bobbie. What would you do?

Little Bobbie—I would say no, as my mamma told me to, and then I would weakly smile.

An Old Friend.



Mr. Oldboarder—Mrs. Grinder, haven't I seen that turkey before?

Mrs. Grinder (the landlady)—Why, no, sir. What put that idea into your head?

Mr. Oldboarder—I thought I recognized it as the same one we had last year.

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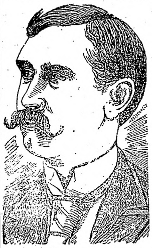

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HAS EXTENDED HIS TIME ANOTHER WEEK AND WILL REMAIN IN CROOKSTON UNTIL AND INCLUDING
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Positively no longer,
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There is more injury done than people are aware of by improperly fitted glasses. Too strong, too weak, too narrow, too wide, too big, too little, poor glass, poorly made, ignorantly made, are a few of the most glaring faults. Daily does the result of this ignorance upon the part of the incompetent dealers in spectacles come before me in distressing cases of permanently impaired vision.
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FARM AND GARDEN

THE APIARY.

When Should Bees Begin to Breed in the Spring?

"How early in the spring do you prefer to have your bees begin to rear brood?" was a query asked by the American Bee Journal of prominent beekeepers in various sections of the country. Here are some of the replies:

As soon as they leave the cellar.—C. C. Miller.

March, in this latitude (Wisconsin).—E. France.

When willows and soft maple begin to blossom.—R. L. Taylor.

As soon as pollen comes in from the fields.—G. M. Doolittle.

In our latitude (Georgia) the last of January.—J. P. H. Brown.

In this latitude (western Illinois) in February.—J. M. Hambaugh.

About the middle of April in this latitude (Iowa).—Eugene Secor.

As soon as they are removed to the summer stands.—C. H. Dibbern.

Not until there is a prospect of settled warm weather.—James A. Green.

Not much, if any, sooner than they can have frequent flights.—James Heddon.

I prefer to have them begin in the winter; not wait until spring.—A. B. Mason.

With a location for an early honey flow, the earlier the better.—Mrs. J. N. Heater.

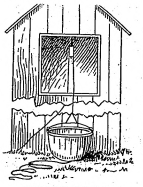
By the 1st of March. I often have two frames of brood in February (Michigan).—H. D. Cutting.

Let them begin when they see fit. They know better than we do when to begin.—Dadant & Son.

About the time natural pollen begins to appear, or about Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 in this locality (Texas).—Mrs. Jennie Atchley.

Hoisting Grain in Baskets.

The cut explains a practical method for one man to hoist grain, such as corn, etc., into the cornhouse in a bushel basket. Two ropes are necessary—one on the bottom of the basket as well as the hoisting rope.



ONE MAN CAN WORK IT.

The bottom rope will invert the basket every time inside of the granary, and between the two ropes the basket returns out of the window automatically, according to the correspondent who originally described the arrangement in The New England Homestead. This device enables one man to stand on the ground and put a large number of baskets of grain out of sight in a very few minutes.

Conclusions on Spraying.

Summing up the results of the work of the past season at the Hatch experiment station, the following conclusions are drawn:

That the apple scab, pear leaf blight and cracking of the fruit, the peach and plum fruit rot, the plum leaf blight and plum black wart, the grape powdery mildew and black rot, the raspberry anthracnose and the potato leaf blight and rot may be wholly or largely prevented when the solutions of copper are properly applied.

That by the combined use of the Bordeaux mixture and paris green the above fungi are prevented, the tent caterpillars and cankerworms are killed, and the injury to the apple and pear from the codling moth, and to the plum and peach by the plum curculio, may be largely prevented.

That if the spores of the plum wart become established in the tree the copper solutions do not stop its growth, but that by painting with "kerosene paste" they are destroyed at once.

That the peach foliage is very susceptible to injury from copper solutions, and that these solutions must be applied at from one-third to one-fourth the strength used upon the apple and pear.

Dwarf Limas.

Among the dwarf limas—Henderson's, Burpee's and Dreer's—we give a decided preference this year to Burpee's. The plants are a couple of feet in diameter, not over fifteen inches tall, all of the true bush form—that is, without any inclination to run to vine, as has been the case with occasional plants in preceding years. We counted on one plant thirty-five pods, the pods averaging nearly three seeds each of the largest size. Thorburn's kumerle strain and Dreer's bush are the same, or so nearly so that the one will answer for the other.—Rural New Yorker.

Protection from Cutworms.

Gardens and corn fields infested with cutworms should be burned over in the fall. Any land kept clean through the fall will be free from cutworms the next year. In the spring protect garden plants until the middle of June by means of old fruit cans set around them, advises The New England Homestead.

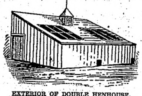
The total wheat crop of Canada this year is reported at 55,000,000 bushels, against 62,000,000 to 65,000,000 last year.

DOUBLE POULTRY HOUSE.

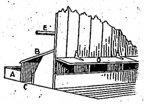
Designed for Two Flocks of Twelve Hens Each, but May Be Enlarged.

The house depicted in the cut was originally illustrated and described in The Farm and Fireside. It ought not to cost more than thirty dollars, and is intended for two flocks of a dozen hens each, but it may be lengthened if desired. It is sixteen feet long, eleven feet wide, eight feet high in front and four feet at the rear.

It is made of inch boards, battened on the outside and lined with tarred felt inside. The roof is of felt, covered with coal tar or cement paint. A ventilator is in the center. The sashes are four feet square. A passage way runs along the north side, three feet wide, and a lath fence divides the house into two apartments. The door may be in the center, in front, for two apartments, but for a long house it should be at the end.



EXTERIOR OF DOUBLE HENHOUSE.



INTERIOR VIEW OF HENHOUSE.

Fig. 2 shows the interior, A being the box to hold the droppings, twelve inches wide and six inches high. B is the board for collecting the droppings when the fowls are on the roost. D is the box containing the nest, the fowls entering at the opening shown at C, and E is the roost. The interior plan is intended for a long house, but may also be applied to one of only two apartments.

Pasteurized Cider.

Many improvements have been made in cider presses, and now M. Pasteur has discovered a vastly superior method of preparing cider after it comes from the press. By the improved method cider is rendered so pure and free from active germs of fermentation that it can be kept for years in a perfect state, even with a very low per cent. of alcohol. California Fruit Grower describes the process as follows: "The cider is taken fresh from the press or after fermentation in tanks, as may be desired. The scum is removed as long as it continues to rise to the surface or until fermentation has proceeded sufficiently far. It is then run through paper filters and is conducted to a coil of block tin, which is surrounded by hot water or steam, kept at a temperature of between 140 and 160 degs. F.

"From here the cider flows through the remaining portion of the coil, which is surrounded by cold water and is so arranged that all the heat is taken from the cider before it is conducted into the barrels in which it is to be stored. After a barrel has been filled great caution is exercised in excluding the air. The bung is driven tight and a coat of thick varnish is applied to the entire barrel. The cider will then by slow fermentation gather flavor and carbonic acid gas, and will soon be ripe enough for use. If wanted for immediate use the flatness in taste can be overcome by the introduction of liquid carbonic acid gas from a cylinder, before or after the cider has been drawn from the barrel, when it will be found that the natural flavor has been restored. Cider made in this way is simply the plain juice of the apple, without the introduction of drugs, gelatins or albuminous compounds of any kind, and it has all of the brilliancy, bouquet and flavor which are so much desired."

The Plague of Field Mice.

In Scotland, where the field mice have become such a plague that a commission of the department of agriculture is investigating the matter, the increase of mice is attributed to the killing of weasels and birds of prey by hunters.

The Stockman says that the same conclusions have been reached by intelligent farmers in many parts of this country. The states of Pennsylvania and Colorado offered a bounty for the heads of hawks and other birds of prey, and as a consequence most of them were killed off. Soon field mice, gophers and ground squirrels increased so fast that the farmers would gladly pay a bounty to the persons who would breed hawks and other large birds.

What to Do with Cornstalks.

If you have an open yard of wire the winds will sweep through the yard in winter, and the hens may not be as comfortable as desired. The cornstalks may be arranged on the north and west sides to serve as wind brakes, and can as easily be kept there as elsewhere, as well as serving to keep the hens warm and less exposed.—Orange County Farmer.

Farm Notes.

The time to feed cattle is whenever they are hungry.

Put a prickly halter on the calf that sucks his mates. It will soon break him of the habit.

Reports come of the success of American tobacco seed in Germany.

The American Florist advises to get rid of moles: "Knock off the rosin from a ball of potash, pulverize the potash, make openings in the runs, drop in a tablespoonful of the potash and cover the opening with a flat stone. I tried it and the moles disappeared within a few days. Ball potash is very caustic and must be handled with caution to avoid injury to the one using it."

DR. L. L. CARMER.

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It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

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Wm. Anglim, K. E. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine, J. R. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: John Sensel, Hd. No. 12,546, for the w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Peter Toupin, David Robinson, Wentzel Luxemburger, all of Mentor, Polk county Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 26th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or received U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec., 9th, 1892, viz: Frank Hanson, Hd. No. 11701 for the e½ ne and e½ s e¼ sec. 8, tp. 147 n, r 48 w. He names the following witness to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Halvor Steenerson of Crookston, Minn., Gunder G. Dale, Michael G. Wood, K. S. Akker, all of Neillsville, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Hd. No 12,542, for the se¼ Sec. 33, Tp. 150, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Martell, Peter Toupin, John Zeuzel, Joseph Geaudette, all of Mentor, Polk county, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on January 10th, 1893, viz: Vebra Godfrey, Hd. No. 11609, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ sec. 10, township 148, range 44.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Horton of Maple Bay, Minn., Arthur Adams, John M. Forsyth, and Wm. Forsyth of Dugdale, Minn.

[31-36] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 12th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on January 11th, 1893, viz: Joseph Allen Hd. No. 12,643, for the s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Sec. 3, Tp. 152, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis S. Hancock, Theodore H. Myer, C. Stuhr, T. E. Biver, all of Euclid, Minn.

[31-36] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

IT'S A FACT

THAT THE

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in

Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

AND

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

THE

Polk County Journal.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

IT is said Judge Ira B. Mills is to be appointed assistant attorney general. A very wise selection.

THE complete returns shows Feig's defeat by a few votes. But he made a truly gallant fight against great odds.

IT is now given out that Biela's comet, which was due here on the 27th inst., is not coming our way, but the comet seen by the astronomers is receding from the earth.

MRS. LEASE, of Kansas, declares she is in the race for U. S. senator from that state, and in order to keep up its notoriety for sending freaks to congress, Kansas should elect a female senator to cap the climax.

The Donnelly-Fish row is but the beginning of the end of the people's party in Minnesota—for that is all there ever was to it anyhow. The farmers alliance as a business organization may survive but even that is doubtful.

BRO. STEVENS, of the Warren Register, independent candidate for county attorney of Marshall County, was one of the good men who suffered defeat at the last election, We extend to him our heartfelt sympathy on this occasion, and wish him better luck next time.

THE Georgia legislature has passed resolutions calling on the incoming congress to carry into effect the provision of the democratic national platform for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state banks. The plank was put in the platform through the efforts of Hon. L. F. Garrard, a delegate from Georgia.

DONNELLY and Fish have had a falling out, each blaming the other for the result of the election. Fish has announced that his paper, the Great West, will be independent hereafter; and Donnelly has issued an appeal to people's party men to subscribe stock enough to establish another organ at the state capital.

Doc FISH and Donnelly have had a dickens of a row and Doc has been fired from the position of state lecturer of the alliance. Doc will now run an independent sheet devoted to his own peculiar ideas and Donnelly will—what, well Donnelly will do only time can tell for no fellow can find out one minute what Donnelly will do the next—it is doubtful if even Donnelly himself could tell if he wanted to.

IN North Dakota the fusionists have elected a lady—Mrs. Eisenhuth—as state superintendent of public instruction, and the question of her eligibility to hold the office is now being raised on the ground that while the state constitution allows women to hold school offices, the office of state superintendent is a state office and not a school office, and that although Mrs. Eisenhuth has good educational qualifications she has not got the necessary business ability to conduct this important branch of the state government.

THE striking workmen at Homestead have at last given in and declared the strike off. The strike lasted 144 days, and was one of the most disastrous and expensive ever enacted in this conutry. The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men, and the loss in wages will reach, it is said, in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Then there is the immense loss to the firm, which cannot be estimated, but which conservative people estimate at least double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly $500,000 paid to the state troops, and the costs to the county of Allegheny for the riot, treason and other cases growing out of the strike. At least 35 deaths were directly or indirectly caused by the strike. Besides those killed in the battle of July 6th many soldiers contracted fever which resulted fatally, one soldier was shot accidently by a comrade, another was killed by the cars, one striker committed suicide, one drowned, several non-union men died from fever and several were killed in the mill, and one was murdered by another non-unionist. The attempted assassination of Chairman Frick, of the Carnegie campany, is also indirectly credited to the strike.

SHOWING THEIR DEMOCRACY.

There is no word in the English language sufficiently strong to apply to the miscreants who, on the night of the democratic demonstration in Indiana, desecrated the graves of Union soldiers in different counties in that state by daubing the headstones with red paint. It is supposed to be the work of a band of southern sympathizers called the Knights of the Golden Circle, which was revived during the campaign to work for the democratic ticket and particularly for the election of Adlai Stevenson—a Confederate sympathizer—who it is even hinted belonged to this order at one time. Emboldened by victory they resolved to commit some act that would show their old Confederate friends in the south that copperheadism was still alive in the north. As a result it was decided to slink into the cemeteries and desecrate the graves of the fallen Union soldiers.

Every grave was visited by trusty men beforehand and marked so that no mistake could be made. On the night of the ratification the Golden Circles gathered, and committees were sent forth to complete the outrage. It now appears that every soldier's grave at Clayton and Stilesville, in Hendricks county and at West Union, Munrovia, Mont Zion, Hall, Mont Pleasant, Poplar Grove and Wilbur, in Morgan county, was visited. In many instances valuable monuments were utterly ruined by the daubing. Over many of these graves the national emblem had been placed by living and loyal friends, and these flags were also smeared with paint. At Hall an elegant shaft placed at the grave of Capt. Smith by his widow has been so bedaubed that it cannot be cleaned. Feeling is most intense in Morgan county, and a reward of $1,000 has been offered for the detection and punishment of the culprits. It is learned that a number of prominent democrats who were at one time suspected of affiliating with the Knights of the Golden Circle are already spotted as having taken a hand in this outrage. The G. A. R. posts are lending all the aid in their power to the searching out and punishing of the men, and talk of railroading a car load of influential democrats to prison is heard. Not only G. A. R. men, but good citizens generally are loud in their condemnation since it has been learned, it is claimed, that the affair arose from the election of Stevenson, and not a mere desire to celebrate the democratic victory.

This act of vandalism only shows the hatered which still exists in the south towards the north, and shows the kind of material the democratic party of the south is composed of. And the southern wing of the democracy—as everybody knows—controls the democratic party of this nation.

If the southern democrats do not rebuke this outrage it will be a silent acquiescence in the deeds of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

"AND THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM."

On the face of the returns as they seem in the Seventh district, H. E. Boen is entitled to a certificate of election, but now comes Henry Feig, the republican candidate, with evidence of errors in the count sufficient to change the result, and demands a re-count.

'Backward, Turn Backward."

Nebraska State Journal Rep.—Backward, turn backward. O! time in your flight, give us a victory just for tonight; wipe from our features the torrent of tears, take up the slack in the rope of the years; turn back the clock till it reads '88, blot out the present unmerciful fate, give us some hope for this nation's concerns, change the returns, mister, change the returns. Backward, flow backward O; stream of the age, seasoned tonight with republican rage; blot from our vision stuffed prophets and crow, choke off democracy's bluster and blow; jerk from despair a few fragments of hope, "keep a good eye" as we roll down the slope; never mind now—it's to late—what a scoop! Bring us the soup mister, Bring us the soup.

Wonderful Development.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman; Everybody who is familiar with the map of Minneasota knows that nearly one-half the area of the state lies north of the Northern Pacific and that with the exception of the prairie district along the Red River of the North, where railroad lines have been built, paralleled and reparalleled that the northern part of the state is almost without railway lines. That is, the maps most familiar to the public shows this condition. But a wonderful development is going on in the northern part of the state. About all the railroad building that is being done is being done in that district. Some of these lines are built for logging railroads and some to bring out the recently discovered deposits of iron ore. Two lines are headed for the Red Lake reservation and are likely to tap it on the east before the reservation is fairly open. These lands will open besides pine and iron lands stretches of hardwood timber and an argicultural district which will some day be populous and prosperous. Indeed there is reason to believe that the time will come, and that soon, when the railroad lines now in process of construction will be vastly more profitable than the prairie lines in the Red river valley district. Railroad managers have fairly fought over territory there while neglecting a great area further east that is destined to furnish far more profitable business, if the experience with the timber country lines in Wisconsin may be taken as any criteron. And the lumbermen have been and are the vangard in this new railroad construction. The logging railroad is an eye opener to railroad men as well as lumbermen.

The Rejoicing Majority.

New York Press: Many more millions rejoice than mourn over the result of the election. Democrats have as sharers in their jubilation nine out of every ten foreigners the world over. Those who regret Tuesday's result comprise only persons who believe in placing American interests before those of foreigners, who believe in the utilization of American resources by and for Americans and who would keep the United States always in her proud place at the head of industrial nations. These may be, for the moment, in minority, but they remember that no great cause ever prospered without reverses, and they prepare to renew with increased vigor their defence of American interests as against those of foreign nations.

Elbow Lake and Knute Nelson.

St. Peter Tribune: It will be recollected that the democracy tried to make a big handle out of Knute Nelson chastising a disturber of his meeting at Elbow Lake. The better class of citizens there exhonorated Knute Nelson and a number of democrats who had not intended to vote for Knute for Governor, declared that after such disgraceful treatment of the Republican candidate they would vote for him for Governor, and they did, Elbow Lake is in Grant Co., and the following is the vote on governor:

Nelson	791
Lawler	303
Donnelly	194

Plurality for Nelson over Lawler 488. Over Donnelly 597. Majority over both 294.

Hurrah for Knute Nelson, the elected governor! He knew his rights and dared to maintain them,

WASHINGTON DEVASTATED.

Floods Causing Terrible Havoc in the Far Northwest.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 21.—Reports received from the districts visited by the recent storm show a far greater loss than was at first anticipated. At Sedro several lives were reported lost, and fatalities are reported in Skagit and Stillaguamish valleys from the floods. Mount Vernon, Fir, Laconner, Hamilton and other towns are under water four or more feet deep, and people are removing their effects to higher ground, fearing a still greater rise. The Skagit river is so full of logs and drift that navigation is suspended. Nearly a million feet of logs came down it Sunday, tearing out the pier of the Wadron bridge at Mount Vernon, snapping the piles off like frail weeds. The banks of the river are lined with people watching the mad torrent.

Levees Broken.

Several breaks have occurred in the levee and the valleys and towns are the scenes of desolation. The lower floors of the houses are covered with several feet of water, while the water in the streets is so high as to make pedestrianism almost impossible. In one place the break in the levee is half a mile long and six feet deep, and the torrent is rushing madly through the town of Fir. Beaver Marsh and the town of Laconner are also flooded, and the farmers are driving their stock to high ground. The damage to the farming district alone will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The telegraph lines are prostrated in many sections, and when communication has been restored

A Fearful Tale May Be Told.

Railroad washouts are reported from many sections of the country. In many places big landslides have washed out the roadbed for miles. At Samish Lake and Ricksham several hundred feet of track have been washed out and at the former place a bridge was carried away. Sunday a Seattle and Northern train ran into a floating bridge in the Skagit valley and the engine and a baggage car went into the river. The fireman was buried under the locomotive, and the engineer and baggageman only saved themselves by jumping and swimming ashore.

Word from the town of Stanwood says that that place is flooded, and that it was found necessary to abandon the lower floors of buildings owing to the high waters. Communication with the other districts is cut off except by steamer.

The jam in the Snohomish river at Snohomish has not yet been broken. Over 5,000,000 feet of logs are piled about the Great Northern Railroad company's bridge and great fears are entertained for its safety. Should it go it will take the large city and wagon bridge with it. The railroad has a large force of workmen endeavoring to break the jam. Two steamers, the Mamie and the Isabella, broke from their moorings and are in the middle of the jam. They will prove a total loss.

AWFUL TRAGEDY

RESULTS FROM A FRIENDLY GAME NEAR FRAZEE, MINN.

Farmer Van Sickler Kills His Wife and Himself and Fatally Wounds a Guest. An Insane Chicagoan Kills Two People and Seriously Injures Three Others.

FRAZEE, Minn., Nov. 21.—I. L. Van Sickler, a Silver Leaf farmer, quarreled with his wife and a friend Saturday night over a game of cards. He procured a Winchester rifle and shot her twice through the body, one ball passing through the heart, killing her instantly. He then turned the weapon on himself and sent a bullet through his lungs. Reversing his weapon again, he shot F. C. Brown, of Fargo, through the hips.

Coroner Hansen and Dr. Hoyt, of Detroit, were notified and went at once to the scene, and found that Van Sickler had placed the muzzle of the gun in his own mouth and blown the top of his head off. Brown is the son of F. G. Brown, deputy register of deeds at Fargo, and had been stopping with the Van Sickler family while hunting for the past few weeks. He is still alive, but, owing to weakness from loss of blood and exposure his recovery is considered impossible. At the time of the shooting all were more or less under the influence of liquor. The general opinion is that Van Sickler was jealous, as Mrs. Van Sickler had the reputation of being a woman of notoriously loose character.

TWO DEAD, THREE WOUNDED.

Horrible Work of an Insane Chicagoan Before Being Overpowered.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The later annals of Chicago record no more horrible crime nor one accompanied by more sensational details than that which brought death into a two-story frame cottage in the northwestern part of this city during the forenoon. By the acts of a man who is said by some to be insane, a double murder was committed, three people wounded and the murderer narrowly escaped violence at the hands of thousands of citizens who live near the scene of the tragedy.

Herman Siegler, a German, lived with his wife and three children at the residence of his wife's parents, Henry and Caroline Siles, 723 North Paulina street. Early Sunday morning Siegler began making preparations for a hunting trip. Nothing unusual was noticed about his actions until about 8 o'clock when, gun in hand, he entered the parlor, where his wife and children were. One of the little ones saw him first and began to scream. Mrs. Siles, the mother-in-law, hurried into the room and tried to take the gun from him. He placed the barrel against her left breast and fired, killing her instantly. The crazy man then fired at his wife, several of the shot taking effect in her neck and breast. The noise down stairs attracted the attention of Mr. Siles and he descended into the hallway. As he stepped from the lower step Seigler met him. Again raising the gun, which he had previously reloaded, he fired both barrels at close range, tearing away a portion of the old man's head. By this time a crowd had gathered outside and as Officer Simonson came up Siegler appeared in the doorway. The people fell back, and as the officer drew his revolver he ordered Siegler to surrender. The latter's reply was a shot from his gun, but he shot high. Simonson returned the fire and Siegler staggered back with a bullet in his side. Before he was overpowered he succeeded in firing another shot, which slightly wounded the officer. As Siegler was being taken to the patrol wagon threats of violence were heard on every hand and a number of revolvers were drawn by citizens who were anxious to get hold of the murderer. Siegler was at last placed in the wagon and the horses whipped into a gallop. At the station he made a short, incoherent statement, indicative of insanity. He was afterwards taken to the hospital. The extent of his wounds is not known.

MURDER IN MILWAUKEE.

William R. Binder Kills His Wife, His Daughter and Then Himself.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—William R. Binder, bookkeeper for the Liedersdorf Tobacco company, shot and killed his wife, his 7-year-old daughter and himself. The affair occurred at the home of the family, 876 Cambridge avenue.

Corbett Buys Real Estate.

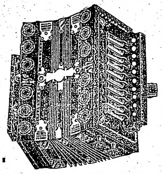
NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—"Jim" Corbett has purchased six lots on Jerome avenue near High Bridge for $33,000. The property is located on the famous drive leading to the Morris Park race track. It the intention of the champion pugilist to erect an attractive road house on one of the lots and make it the headquarters for turfmen and road drivers. He says it is his ambition to be the wealthiest fighter in the world.

Execution Postponed.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 21.—A long petition from citizens of Kent county was favorably considered by Governor Brown during the day. The petition asks a postponement of the eight murderers of Dr. Hill who were to hang in Chestertown during Christmas week. The governor changed the date of execution to Jan. 13.

No Outbreak Threatened.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Indian bureau has received a telegram from Agent Ashley, of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, stating that there was no threatened outbreak or destitution among these Indians as reported from Guthrie in a recent dispatch, charging the government responsible because it withheld the money of the Indians and were short on their rations. This story was also denied a statement made a few days ago by Indian Commissioner Morgan.



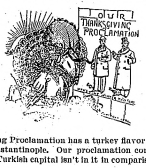
Here Is Music For You.

In order to at once reduce my immense stock, I have decided to sell Violins, Accordions, Clocks and Silverware at the following unheard of prices:

VIOLINS for $1.90, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00.
ACCORDEONS, $1.45, $1.80, $2.50 and $4.00.
NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS, Best in the World, only $1.00.
GOBLE CASTERS, Quadruple Plate, $2.75.
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, $2.50 and $3.50 each.

All of the above articles will make most desirable Christmas presents. COME QUICK AND SECURE THE BEST OF BARGAINS.

C. H. SAAKE, The Leading Jeweler.



Our Thanksgiving Proclamation has a turkey flavor about it, although not issued from Constantinople. Our proclamation comes from a capital, however, and the Turkish capital isn't in it in comparison with our large capital invested in

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Such a magnificent stock justifies two Thanksgivings—one from us that we have such a display to present, and another from you that you have such an assortment from which to buy your winter outfit. Such materials! as good as the best Thanksgiving dinner in ten years. Such suits, bright as a holiday smile.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW THE PRICE. { Come and see the many RARE BARGAINS we have to offer you.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

WINTER IS HERE

And you will no doubt want a new set of

BOB SLEDS

We will have a carload here in a few days, the best that money can buy. We bought for cash from the manufacturers at a bargain and can save you some money. Wait and see us.

These cold days you will WANT SOME COAL.

We deliver promptly hard and soft coal or wood. Best quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., Opera Block, Crookston.

We Have too many SHOES

WE MUST SELL A GOOD MANY

SHOES

This fall as we cannot afford to keep them over the next season. We have therefore decided for the next

Three Weeks

TO SLAUGHTER OUR SHOE STOCKS

At both our Robert street and Main street stores. All are urged to

TAKE ADVANTAGE

and supply themselves with SHOES At a saving of 25 per cent.

Yours Respectfully,
LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Baldwin's plurality over Searle in the Sixth district is now placed at 265.

Seven cars of wheat and a caboose were destroyed by fire at Eden Valley last week.

The Red Wing Brewing company has been organized at Red Wing with a capital of $50,000.

The St. Paul Plow works, situated at Gladstone, a suburb of St. Paul, were destroyed by fire Tuesday of last week, causing a total loss of over $300,000.

Two masked men entered the Bank of Woodstock the other evening at 8 p. m. and forced Cashier Perry and Assistant Craig to open the vault. The robbers took about $1,000 and departed.

Big iron works, to employ about 400 skilled workmen, are to be built in Minneapolis. Articles of incorporation were filed Thursday, and the plant is expected to be in operation by May. 15.

Minneapolis has broken the world's record this year in the production of lumber. Last year's lumber cut was 447,000,000 feet, and the cut for 1892 promises to be 50,000,000 feet ahead of that.

Mrs. Bridget Murtaugh, died in Blue Earth county a few days ago at the age of 102. She left four children, twenty-three grand children, and twenty-six great grandchildren, the oldest of the fourth generation being 18 years.

The saw mills in the Duluth district cut 365,000,000 feet this year, an increase of 90,000,000 over last year. Fifty millions of this was shipped by the lake route. The probable cut this winter is estimated at 425,000,000 feet.

John Flynn, arrested at Red Wing for murder in the first degree for killing Charles Carlson and indicted for manslaughter in the second degree, has been found not guilty. His former good record and circumstances surrounding the case saved him.

Mrs. Fred Smith, an elderly German lady, while attempting to cross the railroad track at Sleepy Eye, was struck by an east bound passenger train and instantly killed. The body was hurled some fifty feet, some pieces of bone being driven into the ties.

The semi-annual meeting of the Minnesota conference of the Augustana synod of the Swedish Lutheran church met last week at Cokato. Over one hundred ministers, representing 255 congregations of the state, the Dakotas and part of Wisconsin, were in attendance.

Louis Herseberg, of Decorah, Ia., township, was the victim of highway robbery on his return from the Democratic ratification at Mankato. A stranger asked for a ride, and while in a lonely spot struck Mr. Herseberg with a plow iron on the head, cutting one ear and otherwise bruising him. He fell insensible to the ground, where he lay some time, after which he managed to get back to Mankato, where he is being cared for. Neither robber nor team has been heard from.

The State Historical society has determined to take steps toward securing a building of its own, and will ask the legislature this winter to pass an appropriation for this purpose. At the last meeting of the society it was decided to have President Ramsey appoint a committee to draft a bill and take all steps necessary to procure from the legislature money enough to erect a building. The present cramped quarters of the society have long been inadequate, and of late the library has increased to such an extent that there is barely room to move about between the rows of book cases.

FOR A NEW CAPITOL.

Minnesota's Commissioners Favor One Similar to the Iowa Building.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 21.—The state capitol commission met Tuesday at the Merchants. All the members were present. The commission has been spoken of as a "removal commission," but there has been nothing as yet in their deliberations or actions which seems to contemplate any removal of the state capitol, unless it should be the slight change within St. Paul made necessary to secure more ground. The commission had set the limit of cost of a new capitol at $3,000,000 as the highest, and $2,000,000 as the lowest figure.

The plan of building was discussed and sentiment favored one similar to the Iowa capitol. This is supposed to have cost $2,600,000, and is described to the commission as about the size and shape to fit the Minnesota commonwealth. Chairman McMillan suggested that a bill be drawn for presentation in the legislature, and he and Senator Dean were appointed to draft the measure. The commission went into executive session to discuss certain features of the bill. It was subsequently decided that the commission visit Des Moines in a body on Nov. 29 to inspect the state capitol there.

Fatal Fire at Willmar.

WILLMAR, Minn., Nov. 22.—The Merchants hotel was burned during the morning. The fire started in the engine room in the basement at 6 o'clock a. m. and before the alarm had been responded to the flames had gained entrance to the south half of the third floor and the building seemed doomed, but in two hours the fire was under control. The hotel was full of guests and all escaped safely except West Howe, one of the oldest and most trusted engineers of the Great Northern railway, who lost his life. He was picked up dead a few feet from his room.

Duluth's Big Cut.

DULUTH, Nov. 22.—The saw mills in the Duluth district cut 365,000,000 feet this year, an increase of 90,000,000 over last year. Fifty millions of this was shipped by the lake route. The probable cut this winter is estimated at 425,000,000 feet.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

How the Necessary Money Is Raised and Handled for Carrying Elections.

During a political campaign the first and in most cases the chief source of revenue is the assessment of candidates. The amount of these assessments varies in different localities and under different circumstances. A common assessment in Illinois, for example, in districts that are not considered especially doubtful in ordinary elections, is 5 per cent. of the annual salary, and it is expected that all candidates, unless there is some special reason for exception, will pay this assessment. However, it not infrequently happens that the most valuable candidate for the party is a poor man, who is unable to pay the regular assessment. In that case, the committee, taking all the circumstances into account, ask him to pay what seems reasonable, or he may be even entirely exempted from assessment, as in the case of a crippled candidate for county recorder in Indiana in 1890. A wealthy candidate, who can well afford to pay more, is sometimes assessed a lump sum without any especial reference to the salary that he is to receive if elected.

In national elections local county committees expect to receive money also from the national committee, usually through the hands of the state committee. In the campaign of 1888 the Republican committee in one county of Indiana received $800 from the state committee, which they supposed, as a matter of course, came from the national committee.

In the campaign of 1880, in that same state, the two leading county managers of one of the parties went to Indianapolis and met there a representative from the national committee. They went to his room in the hotel to talk with him regarding funds. When he asked their needs it was replied that they did not come to beg money from the national committee, but that their county stood ready to match dollar for dollar whatever sum he was willing to give them. "You're the kind of men I have been wanting to see," replied the gratified representative from New York. "You can have as much money as you want; help yourselves." He took down two valises, and threw them open, showing them packed full of bills. One of the most astute of New York political managers is of the opinion that while they doubtless took what they needed they failed to keep their promise to match the sum "dollar for dollar" from their own county; but they did keep their word.

Another source of revenue, and one that is much larger than we should expect, if we did not consider the great enthusiasm that a close campaign arouses, is voluntary contributions. I am not speaking here of the large sums that are raised by national committees from wealthy men, especially from those who feel that they have much at stake in national legislation, but the amount that is contributed to county and city committees in local campaigns. In the campaign of 1888, in the same county that received $800 from the national committee, one little city of 4,000 inhabitants raised $1,200 a day or two before the election, after the assessments had been collected. The money was given voluntarily by enthusiastic men. In that campaign, in that county, some $7,000 was spent by one party alone.—Professor Jenks in Century.

An Apple Tree's Roots.

For the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in honor of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, his private burying ground was searched for himself and wife. It was found that everything had passed into oblivion. The shape of the coffins could be traced only by the carbonaceous matter. The rusted hinges and nails and a round wooden knot remained in one grave, while a single knot of braided hair was found in the other.

Near the graves stood an apple tree, from which fruit had been gathered each year and eaten. This had sent down two main roots into the very presence of the coffined dead. The larger root, pushing its way to the precise spot occupied by the skull of Roger Williams, had made a turn as if passing around it, and followed the direction of the backbone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches, sending one along each leg to the heel, where both turned upward toward the toes. One of these roots formed a slight crook at the knees, which made the whole bear a striking resemblance to the human form. —New York World.

Making Ghost Photographs.

Photographers, and especially amateurs, have given much attention to the production of spirit photographs, and many suggestions have been made as to the best mode of securing effective pictures. A prominent operator states that he has obtained excellent results by setting up the camera and focus in the ordinary way on a person wrapped in a sheet or other suitable covering and placing the clothed spirits lightly out of focus against a dark background, giving a short exposure and then capping the lens. If the real sitter is then placed in the center of the focusing screen and given an ordinary exposure a materialized angel will be visible on the development of the photo.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Increase of Voting Population.

Between 1880 and 1890 the eligible voting population in the United States increased 32 per cent. The ratio of growth was smallest in Maine and Vermont, and largest in Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon, Florida, Kansas and the new states. Florida increased more largely than any one of the southern states, and New Jersey more largely than any of the northern states east of the Mississippi.—New York Sun.

The German Birth Rate.

It is asserted that the proportionate number of births in Russia is nearly double that of France, while the German population increases faster than that of any other country.—Chambers' Journal.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The schooner Edith M. Taylor, lost six men while taking in trawls off Martinicus.

At Alexandria, La., Jesse Price shot and killed Elgin Allen in a quarrel about six ears of corn.

The steamer Rosa Lee burned at Memphis. It is thought four lives were lost. The loss is over $100,000; partially insured.

The Pontiac, sister ship of the W. H. Gilcher, which was lost on Lake Michigan a few weeks since with all on board, is missing.

A horrible tragedy is reported from Mulhausen, in Alsace. A woman named Kern, the wife of a basketmaker, Theobald Kern, driven to desperation by the misconduct of her husband, murdered her four children and committed suicide.

George L. Bagley, a United States express messenger on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, Friday morning at 2 o'clock, took two packages containing $150,000 from his safe, left the train at Davenport and buried the treasure. A few hours later he was arrested and the money recovered.

FOREIGN.

The petition to unseat Mr. Balfour has been dismissed with costs.

All the American delegates to the international conference have arrived at Brussels.

Kaiser Wilhelm will open the reichstag in person, to show that he regards the military bill as his personal measure.

Dr. Neill Cream, the American girl poisoner, was hanged in Newgate jail, England, Tuesday, for crimes committed in that country.

It is announced officially that Abomey has been captured by General Dodds. The French army suffered no loss. It is now camped in and around the capital.

The bodies of nineteen adults have been found buried in the sand of a cellar in Lublin, Russian Poland. The police are investigating the matter which as yet is a complete mystery.

It is announced semi-officially that the English government has resolved to retain Uganda. In this event a special commissioner will be sent out to supercede the officials of the British East African company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Hoey, ex-president of the Adams Express company, is dead.

Colored miners are leaving Southern Iowa for Oklahoma by scores.

Yale defeated Harvard in a football game Saturday by a score of 6 to 0.

William McKinley, Sr., father of Governor McKinley, celebrated his 85th birthday Tuesday.

The annual continental congress and war council of the Salvation Army is in session in New York city.

Henry Baker, of Chicago, knocked out Dick Moore, of St. Paul, in fifteen rounds near Chicago, Sunday.

At a meeting of the Male Spinners' association at Providence, R. I., Saturday it was voted to demand an increase of 15 per cent. in wages.

When Mr. Foster retires from the state department he will go to Paris as agent of this government in charge of its case before the Behring sea arbitration.

Hundreds of people, at Grinnell, Ia., have been victimized by a well, dressed woman who passed around a subsription paper during the week. She secured several hundred dollars on the strength of a woe begone tale which is proven to be a fraud.

General Isaac J. Wistar, president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia, has confirmed the report that Secretary Tracy had granted Lieutenant Peary three years' absence. The second expedition to the arctic regions will be made under the academy auspices.

General James G. Field, Populist candidate for the vice presidency, has written a letter to General Weaver, in which he reviews the result of the late election. The fact that 1,000,000 votes were polled for the People's party ticket in the face of certain defeat he regards as a great victory for the cause.

A Runaway Train.

SPENCER, Ia., Nov. 22.—A caboose and fifteen cars left standing on the main track of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at Hartley ran away, meeting the regular freight west at Everly. The bridge gang of five men were asleep in the caboose when the engine split the caboose wide open and all the occupants were badly hurt. Doty Stevens, one of the injured, died at 1 o'clock and all the others will probably recover.

After Their Pastor.

HAZELTON, Pa., Nov. 2.—The trustees of the Hungarian Catholic church of this city appeared before Alderman German and caused a warrant to be issued against Rev. Father Kossolka, charging him with embezzlement. Rev. Kossolka is widely known in Hungarian circles and the report that he had absconded created a sensation. It is believed he has sailed for Bremen.

Took the Veil.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—Miss Mary Abell, daughter of the late Arunah S. Abell, the founder of the Baltimore Sun, and sister of the present proprietors, took the veil at the chapel of the Academy of the Visitation at Wilmington, Del., Monday.

Circus Train Wrecked.

MOBILE, Nov. 2.—A special train carrying McVane & Shields' 10-cent circus from Mount Vernon, Ala., to Mobile, over the Mobile and Birmingham railroad, was wrecked on a curve four miles from Mobile by a car jumping the track. Several employes were hurt, three seriously.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

Twelve Hundred Lady Scholars at the Ohio State University Walk Out.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 21.—Twelve hundred women students of the state university struck at noon and left the institution. The cause of this action was the failure of President Scott to comply with requests for him to ameliorate the sanitary condition of their reception, study and lunch rooms which the physiological and zoological laboratories adjoin. A careless janitor permitted these laboratories to get into such a condition as to emit odors. President Scott expects to have the matters complained of remedied in a day or two and says the young ladies will return then.

Miss Mather Confesses.

DENVER, Nov. 21.—Margaret Mather, the actress, who opened a week's engagement at the Broadway theatre in this city Monday, has publicly acknowledged her marriage to Gustave Pabst, of Milwaukee, and will retire from the stage Dec. 10 at Des Moines, Ia. She has cancelled her other engagements and discharged her company, to take effect Dec. 10. Mr. and Mrs. Pabst will make their home at Terre Haute, Ind.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Nov. 21, 1892.

HOGS—Steady. Range of prices, $5.35@5.40.

CATTLE—Steady, good demand especially stockers and feeders. Prime steers, $3.25@3.60; good steers, $2.75@3.25; prime cows, $2.25@2.60; good cows, $1.75@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; light veal calves $3.50@4.25; heavy calves, $2.00@2.75; stockers, $1.30@2.10; feeders, $1.75@2.50; bulls, $1.00@1.75.

SHEEP—Market slow. Muttons, $3.00@4.10; lambs, $3.00@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 800; cattle, 150; calves, 5; sheep, 350.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 21, 1893

WHEAT—Close—May opening, 74⅝c; highest, 84⅝c; lowest, 73¼c; closing, 74¼c; December opening, 68⅝c; highest, 68⅝c; lowest, 68c; closing, 68⅛c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Nov. 21, 1892.

CATTLE—Weak.

HOGS—Strong, 10@15c higher. Heavy, $5.70@5.90; mixed and medium, $5.65@5.87½; light, $5.65@5.80.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 28,000; sheep, 9,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—December, 72⅞c; May, 79⅜c.

CORN—November, 42⅛c; December, 42¼c; May, 47¼c.

OATS—December, 31⅛c; May, 36¼c.

PORK—January, $14.75; May, $14 65.

LARD—January, $8 67½; May, $8.67½.

SHORT RIBS—January, $7.65.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—November, 71¾c; December, 72⅛c; January, 73⅜c; May, 78¾@78⅞c.

CORN—November, 41⅞c; December, 42c; January, 43¾; May, 47⅛c.

OATS—November, 1c; December, 31⅛c; January, 32¼c; May, 36⅛c.

PORK—November, $12.90; December, $12.90; January, $14.80; May, $14.72½.

LARD—November, $1[illegible].60; December, $9.25; January, $9.02½; May, $8.70.

Advised to Become Reconciled.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says the Leipsiger Neuste Nachrichten states that while hunting with the emperor, the king of Saxony advised him to become reconciled with Bismarck and pointed out to him the dangers of the military bill.

Bad Blaze at Lamberton.

LAMBERTON, Minn., Nov. 14.—A destructive fire wiped out all of the business part of Lamberton on Front street. The loss will amount to about $20,000, with but little insurance. The fire is thought to have been set in the barn of John Haas.

News has been received at Winona of the death of Miss Sarah H. Strong, of that city, at Rioja, Argentine Republic, S. A. Miss Strong was a member of the first graduating class of the Winona state normal school in 1866, subsequently teaching school at Winona for fifteen years. In 1882 she accepted the position of supervisor of the normal department at Parana, Argentine Republic, where she continued up to the time of her death.

Mr. Dickinson took ex-Governor Campbell off the stump in the East and sent him back among the Buckeyes. The Democrats had a clear field, because Mr. Hahn, of the Republican national committee, had scattered Secretary Charles Foster, Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foraker to other states.

A COLORED BOY CHOIR.

A Very Melodious One in Surplices at St. Philip's Church.

New York boasts of the largest surpliced colored boy choir in the United States, and, so far as is known, in the world. Such choirs are not numerous, and are to be found only in large cities. There are two in New York—one belonging to a Roman Catholic and the other to a Protestant Episcopal church. The latter is the one here meant, and as the music of the Episcopal is so different from that of the Roman Catholic church no comparison between the two can be drawn.

St. Philip's church in West Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, is one of the oldest colored congregations in America. The present building is an ordinary affair of brick and was once used by Methodists. Up to a few months ago the music at St. Philip's was furnished by an ordinary mixed choir of colored singers. Some months before Easter it was decided to change to a boy choir, such as are to be found in Trinity, St. Agnes', St. Andrews' and other more or less "high" churches in the city. The present organist, Mr. E. B. Kinney, was engaged to organize the choir, and the first services under the new order of things were heard on Easter Sunday. Mr. Kinney, however, found the task of organization a difficult one. He discovered that, so far as the constant desire to have fun and play pranks with one another was concerned, there was not much difference between colored and white boys. And as the choir consisted of thirty boys, in addition to twenty men, he had to keep his eyes open. In time the youngsters began to submit fairly well to discipline and are now quite tractable. Of course there was no trouble with the men.

The colored race is essentially musical, both in ear and voice, and this fact has caused the choir of St. Philip's to be reckoned among the best boy choirs in the city. Once the youngsters are interested they enter upon the work with an earnestness that would put many a white boy to the blush. In the choir there are several remarkably good soprano voices. Two little colored chaps, Prentice Hutchinson and Howard Braxton, are regarded as especially fine, and to them most of the solos are given. The ages of the boys range from nine to sixteen years.

Mr. Kinney says that as far as he knows he is the only white person connected with the church, though the rector, the Rev. H. C. Bishop, is frequently assisted by white ministers. St. Philip's church is interesting for other things than its choir. It has a very valuable chalice cup, made of gold, which has been insured for $4,000. It is studded with diamonds, pearls, rubies and other precious stones. There is a legend that two of the diamonds, each worth $700, were found in the bottom of a trunk belonging to one of the women members of the church and were given to adorn the chalice cup. The altar is a handsome one and was presented by Dr. Ray, a colored physician of some note in this city. The organ is small, but very sweet in tone.—New York World.

An Anecdote of Benjamin West.

When Benjamin West, the great American artist—born in Pennsylvania in 1738—was a little boy, one of his school fellows tempted him to a holiday from trap and ball by promising him a ride to a neighboring plantation. "Here is the horse bridled and saddled," said his friend, "so come get up behind me." "Behind you!" cried Benjamin. "I will sit behind nobody." "Oh, very well," replied the other, "I will ride behind you; so mount." He mounted accordingly, and away they rode. "This is the last ride I shall have for some time," said his companion. "Tomorrow I am to be apprenticed to a tailor." "A tailor!" exclaimed Benjamin; "you will surely never be a tailor!" "Indeed I shall," continued the boy; "it is a very good trade. What do you intend to be, Benjamin?" "A painter." "What sort of a trade is that?" "A painter," said the Quaker boy proudly, "is the companion of kings and emperors." "Now you must be surely mad," said the embryonic clothier; "there are neither kings nor emperors in America." "Aye," said young West, "but there are plenty in other parts of the world. And do you really intend to be a tailor?" "Indeed I do. "Then you may ride alone," cried the future president of the National Academy of Great Britain. "I will not ride with any one willing to be a tailor." —New York Press.

Sweet Simplicity.

A party of guests from a well known New Hampshire hotel deserted the piazzas and wandered down into the meadows to view the splendors of a mountain sunset.

In the party were Miss B——, a fascinating girl of sweet and twenty, her mother and Professor K——, an old sojourner and authority on all points of interest in the vicinity.

"I should love to climb Mount Tecumseh. Have you ever tried it, professor?" inquired Miss B——.

"Yes," replied the oracle of West C——; "it's a tough tramp—over five miles to the summit."

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed Miss B—— enthusiastically. Mount Tecumseh is over five miles high!"—Kate Field's Washington.

Gold.

The very sound of the word has something fascinating about it. For these yellow lumps wars have been fought, men have endured the most terrible hardships, and risked life in thousand ways. For it, men and women have periled and lost peace and honor. It almost has moral qualities. Its physical qualities are well worth notice, too. It is the only metal in all Nature's workshop which has a yellow color. It is not oxidized by the atmosphere—in common language, it will not rust. Its ductility is wonderful. A single grain can be beaten into a sheet that will cover fifty-six square inches of space, and the sheets are so thin that 202,000 of them make a pile only one inch high. An ounce of gold, forming the covering of a silver wire, has been drawn out to a length of thirteen hundred miles. It has been found, in quantity sufficient to pay for mining, in thirty states and territories of the Union, and the value of the product from 1793 to 1890 was one billion dollars. One of the best uses of gold is as money; and one of the best uses of money is to purchase tickets for a journey via the Burlington route. Your home agent will be glad to sell them—or, if he cannot supply you, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Canadian Excursion.

Crookston to points in Ontario and Quebec, at the rate of $40. Forty dollars for the round trip, Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba to Montreal and points west in Ontario. The privilege of these excursions will be extended to include points in the province of Quebec, (east of Montreal,) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Tickets on sale Nov. 29th and Dec. 6th, daily from Dec. 13th to 22nd. inclusive, and Dec. 27th, tickets good ninety days from date of sale. We will run through Pullman upholstered sleeping cars making direct connections at St. Paul with special daylight train, with parlor cars, via Wisconsin Central, St. Paul to Chicago. These special trains will be run especially for the benefit of holders of Canadian excursion tickets; and will leave St. Paul on arrival of Northern Pacific train, arriving at Chicago about 9:30 p. m., same day and making direct connections with all trains for Canadian points the same night. You will have a splendid opportunity to visit the World's Fair grounds and buildings by purchasing your tickets via Northern Pacific. For tickets, time-tables, maps and full information, call on or write, C. A. Sharkey, Agent N. P. R. R., Crookston, Minn. [32 tf]

Something new for Chicago Travel.

The Bulletin believes in getting credit where credit is due, and it wishes, therefore, to mention the magnificent train service that "The North-Western Line" is giving the people of the Northwest. It is no ex-aggeration to say that probably in the United States the train service of this line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago is not surpassed. The recent addition of private compartment cars and Buffet-Smoking Library cars to the equipment of the North-Western limited, is a great advance and provides the public with a service that excels the state room accommodations on Eastern roads, for which a large excess fare is taken, while the North-Western Line provides these superior accommodations without extra charge. The Bulletin desires to make this voluntary mention believing that it is deserved. The public will certainly appreciate the improvements referred to.—Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

THE

NEW YORK STORE

Has now passed through its two days opening and satisfied all who called upon them that they had the finest stock ever shown in the Red River Valley.

DRY GOODS.

We are now fully prepared to wait upon all customers in our large DOUBLE STORE BLOCK, and can meet the demands of all who come.

We do not make a specialty of quoting prices, as our goods are always quoted at the lowest, and we invite all our friends to call and see us.

Remember that our stock not only includes **Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Carpets and Notions,** but we also have a full and complete stock of

CLOTHING

Gents' Clothing and Furnishings just two doors north of our store. When you want anything, remember we are in the field with the finest goods at the lowest prices.

Yours to please.

A. CHABOT.

BIG STRIKE OVER.

LOCKED OUT MEN AT HOMESTEAD GIVE UP THE STRUGGLE.

After a Bitter Fight of Nearly Five Months the Strikers Acknowledge Defeat—One of the Greatest Labor Demonstrations in the Country's History Ended.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 21.—The great Homestead strike or lockout was brought to an end during the morning at a meeting at the rink which was presided over by the chairman of the strikers' advisory board. Secretary Killgallen, Vice President Carlter and Treasurer Madden, national officers of the Amalgamated association, were present. The lockout had reached its 144th day. Its history is known all the world over. The vote opened the steel works to the Amalgamated association. The meeting was a red hot one all the way through and at one time it looked as if the burgess would have to assert his authority to prevent serious conflict. Charges and counter charges were the order of the day.

Now that the struggle is over the men are not backward about expressing their opinions of the men who have posed as leaders, confidently promising victory when they knew for a certainty that the battle was hopeless. According to Superintendent Wood, of the Homestead works, not more than 800 or 900 of the total number of old employes will be able to secure employment. Before the break of last Thursday there were left in Homestead about 2,800 of the original 3,800 men who were locked out on the 25th day of June.

FINAL SESSION.

The Farmers' Alliance Convention Closes at Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The closing session of the Alliance convention was held at 9 o'clock, when the newly elected officers were installed in the presence of about one half the delegates. The others were so much disgusted at the result of the contest for the offices that they remained away from the hall. A number of these delegates insist that as soon as they return to their homes and announce the result of the action of the convention to their state alliances that a withdrawal from the national body will at once take place and a new order will be formed. The announcement of the election of Loucks was the last straw with his opponents and they at once began action. A room was secured at the Gayose hotel where they prepared a manifesto denouncing in unmeasured terms the unjust warfare that had been waged upon C. M. McCune by partisan leaders. They also deplored the fact that persons who were not members of the order have by their access to the secret actions of the body sought to degrade it in the public mind. The manifesto is signed by all the Southern delegates, headed by Ben Terryll, of Texas.

The Alliance convention was finished when the officers were installed and the delegates began leaving for home. Some of the northern delegates will take a trip south before returning home.

POWDERLY RE-ELECTED.

He Is Again Chosen Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—At Monday's session of the Knights of Labor convention, after several minor matters had been disposed of, Mr. Powderly was placed in nomination for grand master workman. He told the convention he did not wish a re-election and begged them to chose another grand master. The count showed 102 votes for Mr. Powderly and 6 scattering. Hugh Cavanaugh was elected general worthy foreman by a practically unanimous vote. John W. Hayes was elected in the same manner. The election of the executive board resulted in the selection of A. W. Wright, John D. Collins, J. D. Davis and Morgan Maguire, the first three being re-elected. The report of the committee on schedules and legislation will be the next business before the convention.

IOWANS SELECTED.

Two Residents of the Hawkeye State Appointed to Offices of Trust.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The president has made the following appointments:

William M. Stone, Knoxville, Ia., commissioner of the general land office, vice Thomas H. Carter, resigned; Mr. Stone has been acting commissioner since Mr. Carter left the office; John H. Gear, of Burlington, Ia., assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Lorenzo Crounze, resigned; G. W. Miller, of Pittsburg, collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania.

After Sawyer's Seat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—John L. Mitchell seems to be in the lead in the contest for Philetus Sawyer's seat in the United States senate. It is now claimed that Mitchell has fifty-five votes in the legislature, while thirty-nine are all that are needed. Back of this John L. Mitchell has the solid Milwaukee delegation. Mr. Mitchell was a Trojan in the recent campaign. He gave $6,000 to the fire sufferers in behalf of the Democracy, and he gave $25,000 to the national cause. John H. Knight is "not in it" so far as Milwaukee county goes, and General Bragg is not much better off. "It is $100 to $60 that Mitchell gets it," said a sporting man, and that about sizes up the situation.

Cholera Shows Itself Again.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—Cholera is again showing itself in Belgium. There have been two deaths from the disease in this city, and several cases are reported in Bruges and Mons.

UNCLE JERRY'S ANNUAL.

Report of Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary Rusk has sought to make his fourth and last annual report as head of department of agriculture a valuable document and has grouped together many interesting facts to show what a great agricultural people we are and what a proper thing it was to make the prime commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer. He says we sent abroad last year two hundred million dollars of products more than we had to import from foreign nations, and 80 per cent. of these products were agricultural.

He claims some credit for that because he shows an increase of 40,000,000 pounds weight of pork sent to countries which formerly excluded American pork and 40,000,000 dollars value increase in our exports of live cattle. All this comes from the increased precautions to secure healthfulness of American food products. The regulations offered for the prevention of Texas fever alone have saved cattle growers more than three times the cost of running the whole department. And as to the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia the secretary grows emphatic and eloquent, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of wicked and prejudiced London newspapers.

He explains why our wheat did not realize the big hopes raised by the short crops in various European countries in 1891 by saying that the anticipation of enhanced prices failed to take into account the changed conditions now surrounding the production and marketing of the worlds' wheat crop. Taking the world throughout the fat crops more than equaled the lean crops of 1891, so that there was actually more wheat grown in that year than in 1890.

Secretary Rusk throws cold water on the rain makers. The experiments are being loyally made as congress directed, but the facts in his possession do not justify the anticipations formed by the believers in this method of artificial rainmaking.

As his last word, the secretary expresses his profound appreciation of the cordial sympathy and broad intelligence with which the president has uniformally, throughout his administration, heeded the needs of agriculture.

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT.

Congress Will Be Asked to Appropriate $180,000,000 for Pensions Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—There appears to be more than usual interest attached to the forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of pensions. It has been pretty well understood for some time past that the estimates for the next fiscal year would show a large increase over any previous year. This expectation was based on the fact of the large issue of pensions during the year consequent upon recent pension legislation, which admitted to a pensionable status a very large number of soldiers who were not pensionable under the former laws. In a few days the report of General Raum will be completed. The statements have been made that the amount that will be required for pensions during the next fiscal year will nearly reach the enormous sum of $200,000,000. The work of compiling the figures is sufficiently advanced to show that this estimate is in excess of the actual requirements. Since the passage of the disability bill there has been a rapid increase in the amount needed to pay the pensions. For the year 1890-'91 the total appropriation on account of pensions was about $129,000,000. Last year there was an increase to $144,000,000. But as General Raum will state in his report, this amount fell short of the actual demands by about $18,000,000, so that there is a deficiency of that amount. Congress will be asked to make an appropriation of about $180,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, about $18,000,000 of which is an anticipation of an increase of that amount over the actual expenditures of the last year. It is the judgment of General Raum that while this amount is likely to be increased the next year or two, the maximum limits are nearly reached. It is argued that the great bulk of the pension appropriation at present is used in making first payments and carrying arrears, and, therefore, as soon as the great rush of applications under the disability act is over a rapid decline in first payments will occur. It is understood that the first payments last year aggregated over $50,000,000, which covered the back pay in the 311,000 cases allowed.

Will Race for a $10,000 Purse.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—Bicyclist W. C. Sanger, of this city, has accepted Zimmerman's challenge to race for a $10,000 purse and has deposited $500 with The Sentinel to cover the $500 forfeit placed by Zimmerman with The Sporting Life several weeks ago. Sanger expresses an intention to bring matters to a speedy issue and is anxious to meet Zimmerman as soon as possible after the articles are signed. He is in excellent condition and his friends are confident of his ability to win.

A Third Party Machine.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—Dr. C. W. Macune, editor of The National Economist, who was recently defeated for the presidency of the Farmers' Alliance, predicts the total disruption of that body if, at the next national conference, the Southern delegates do not attend. He said: "The Alliance is now simply a party machine and will continue so for at least one year."

Met Democratic Leaders.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Senator David B. Hill met a number of local Democratic leaders at the Hotel Normandie during the day. It is understood that the principal subject discussed was the election of Edward Murphy, Jr., to succeed Senator Hiscock in the United States senate.

One Woman's Life Story.

I am twenty-two years old and have been married four years. My husband was visiting at my home (which was in England) at the time of my birth, therefore was acquainted with me from earliest infancy. As we grew up we were frequently thrown into each other's society, but when he arrived at the age of seventeen and I was twelve we were parted, my husband coming to America, where he staid five years, at the expiration of which time we were to be married; but unfortunately he lost all his money in Liverpool, and on arrival at my home was penniless. Consequently we could not be married. My husband returned to this country to work for another year to earn enough money to pay my passage over, as we were entirely dependent on our own exertions.

At the end of twelve months he again started for England, but had to return again on account of a collision. Finally he arrived in England, where we were married a short time after and sailed for New York. As soon as we landed I was taken very sick, was taken to a hospital and went under a dangerous operation, which cost every cent of money we had in the world. At last I got better, we hired a couple of rooms, my husband succeeded in getting work, and although we are very poor we are very happy. I am the proud mother of two children.—Cor. New York Recorder.

What One Man Saw in One Day.

"I saw three very curious things yesterday; remarkable, they were. Coming in on a suburban train I sat down behind a women as black as ink. She was a full blooded negro, and her hair was as straight as yours or mine and as soft as velvet. I don't think there is another such case in the world.

"Walking up Broadway later on I saw an electric wire catch fire and burn in twain, the pieces falling to the ground. There were no cross wires nor any wire nor anything within ten feet of it when it caught." He rested awhile.

"Say! Ahem! When I was eating supper last night I found a worm—a black, shaggy worm an inch long—in a fresh egg. You see I have my eggs served to me in the shell and eat them with a spoon from the shell. As I dug down into the yolk of one brought me at a fashionable restaurant I saw something black in the center, and pulling it out discovered what I have told you. The egg was sound as a dollar. The way I figure it out is that an old hen swallowed a worm just before the egg began to form and the worm got tangled up in the machinery and got stuck. Well, I must be going. Good day."—St. Louis Republic.

Caste Broken Down by Street Cars.

Street cars in Bombay are mostly of American manufacture, and the promoters of the street car lines are Americans. When it was proposed, not many years ago, to start such lines Europeans prophesied their failure upon the ground that such common public conveyances could not be profitable in a caste ruled community. It was believed that the high caste man, who will not eat or drink from the vessel used by a low caste man, would refuse to ride in a public conveyance beside his humble brother.

In spite of these doleful prophecies the railways were built and equipped, and lo! the high caste man complacently pays his fare and rides untroubled by the side of any sort of man. The cheapness and convenience of the street cars were too much for even the hard and fast rules of caste.—Chicago Tribune.

Books with Uncut Leaves.

A book, the leaves of which are uncut, possesses no value of an intrinsic character beyond one that is cut, but really less. For that matter, if it is to remain uncut, it is as valueless as it is useless. There is a class of book collectors, however, who place a premium upon books with uncut leaves, and so commend them in their advertisements and circulars. There are persons who load certain shelves in their libraries with uncut books. Of course they are not for use and are not used, and are valueless except for keeping.—Brooklyn Eagle.

How Fishes Multiply.

Piscatory authorities of the highest standard tell us that were it not for nature's grand "evening up" provisions, the fishes of the seas would multiply so rapidly that within three short years they would fill the waters to such an extent that there would be no room for them to swim. This will hardly be disputed when it is known that a single female cod will lay 45,000,000 eggs in a single season.—St. Louis Republic.

Size of Families in Europe.

The average size of families in the various countries of Europe is as follows: France, 3.03 members; Denmark, 3.61; Hungary, 3.70; Switzerland, 3.94; Austria and Belgium, 4.05; England, 4.08; Germany, 4.10; Sweden, 4.12; Holland, 4.22; Scotland, 4.46; Italy, 4.56; Spain, 4.65; Russia, 4.83; Ireland, 5.20.

Honeymoon Cookery.

"And so my little wife cooked this all herself? What does she call it?"

"Well, I started it for bread, but after it came out of the oven I concluded I'd better put sauce on it and call it pudding."—Exchange.

There are but 190 colored voters in North Dakota. There are 15,000 in the city of Baltimore. Baltimore has an area of thirty-two square miles; North Dakota has an area of 70,000 square miles.

Killed While Hunting.

BRAINERD, Minn., Nov. 14.—While hunting deer near Garrison George Depew accidentally shot himself, and was found dead by his companions. He was 28 years old and single.

Want Immigration Prohibited.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The board of trade and transportation has adopted a resolution requesting congress to consider the desirability of prohibiting immigration for three years.

Clifford Blackman

A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes.

I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it **saved his sight,** even **if not his very life.** You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

because of the wonderful good it did my son."
ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Thos. Benson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Cairuth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsbuck	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	Halvor Gunderson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud;	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN

THANKSGIVING DAY.

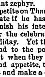
Once more the serene spirit of Thanksgiving fills the air and gives the yearning poet an appetite for roast turkey that cannot be appeased with baked beans, and freights him with a gilt edged joy that sings itself into pleasant dreams in his weary soul and shows in his countenance like the mourning band on a white high hat.

When we go forth to commune with nature at this delightful season of the year, when the petulant quail chants his intermittent "bob whites" that bore holes in the sweet empurpled dusk, we are pleased beyond measure. And this subtle pleasure that possesses us and wins our soul with its ineffable sweetness is the anticipation of the large plateful of roast turkey that bursts into blossoms in our large soulful visions. No small boy ever looked forward to the circus with profounder feelings of blissful anticipation than we look forward to Thanksgiving day, with its blooming golcondas of turkey, plum pudding and pumpkin pie.

The gobbler struts about full of the gentle spirit of the season, little divining the reason why his owner tosses him corn and bits of meat with so generous a hand. Could he know the real motive of this generosity he would probably sigh for an antifat remedy or seek to reduce his avoirdupois by dieting. But as it is, he struts proudly forth and dances a jig and waltzes about to the sad, sweet music of the crisp curled leaves in the ripples of the vagrant zephyr.

The man who has no appetite on Thanksgiving day is only fortunate if he has no money with which to garnish his interior with the bird set apart for the celebration of this widely popular holiday. Yet there are men with souls so dead to the poetic sentiment of this day that when they are, so to speak, all money and appetite, they will slip into a restaurant and make a dinner on corned beef and cabbage or mutton pie, and try to persuade themselves that they have had a Thanksgiving dinner.

But how could one have a genuine Thanksgiving dinner in a restaurant anyhow? You might as well try to have a masquerade ball in a hall bedroom or a game of billiards on a yacht in a choppy sea. The only kind of Thanksgiving dinner that is really worthy of the name is the one that is enjoyed in the country in the old homestead in which there is a great open fireplace with a blazing fire sending forth sparks upon the rag carpet that is constructed of the clothing of the last three or four generations. In such a homestead you cannot help dreaming of Thanksgiving upon any gray day in autumn when the pumpkins lie around the field in which the corn is standing in rustling russet stacks. There is a great deal in an ordinary dull gold pumpkin to make a man with a sensitive intellect renew his happy youth, and to feel that his decayed hair and long lost teeth have been restored, when he dreams of the great thick pies his mother used to construct at that period of the year when serious thoughts of Thanksgiving were first entertained. And as he eats those pies over again in memory they taste sweeter than ever and revive the many games of shinney that made the autumns of his early life so full of joy as they were of poetry.



In renewing his acquaintance with that pumpkin pie which was always the dessert upon Thanksgiving day, he feels that it is Thanksgiving day. And as he sits at the table and watches the tall glass of celery glistening before him, and the old china fruit dish on the sideboard overflowing with grapes and apples and oranges, and the great plate glowing with cranberry sauce, he thinks Thanksgiving is as far ahead of the Fourth of July as a Roman hyacinth is ahead of a Bermuda onion in point of fragrance. And why shouldn't it be? There is certainly no other holiday that brims more beautifully with cheery sunshine. Because, while it is a holiday upon which we receive no presents, it is likewise a holiday upon which we are not taxed to offer any. And this certainly must be a great relief to the women who commence constructing tidies for poor relatives about the 1st of May to make their Christmas happy. Suppose they had to make pincushions and teacloths and clerical slippers to be presented on Thanksgiving day! Then indeed would women's work never be half done.

There is a long headed rich man down at Siasconset, Mass., who selects his Thanksgiving turkey about the 1st of May. He then places it in a barrel for a short time, and every day plays the banjo in the presence of the divine bird. He has learned that a turkey treated in this way will become so fond of its owner that it will follow him around. After the bird becomes familiar with a solo it will never fail to run to the person who plays it. This old fellow often sits on his piazza and plays for the purpose of entering into social relations with the selected bird, and when the latter comes up he feeds it upon English walnuts and other dainties that have a tendency to add to the rotundity of the turkey and fill out its various dimples and hollows. This is much cheaper than scattering walnuts to the flock which he intends to sell.

The turkey selected for the Thanksgiving feast seems like a prime minister in a minuet while strutting about to the melodies of the banjo. And so he grows fat on music and walnuts until a day or two before Thanksgiving, when he hears the banjo solo for the last time, for while its owner is playing the turkey ventures a bit too near, at which time it is gently tapped upon the head and knocked off its drumsticks. And then the old Siasconcetter prepares it for the feast of feasts, and after it has been duly disposed of the family falls into a gentle postprandial vision, in which they hear weird and tender melodies and at the same time see several pairs of turkey wishbones waltzing gracefully about on the Persian rug in a ghostly fashion to the mellow plunketty plunk of the banjo. And on the following day the tenderest souvenir of Thanksgiving—the wishbone—is hung on the library door, to be a constant reminder of the mellow raptures of the day. R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Cause for Rejoicing.

"Dearest," she said, "do you realize that we have been engaged just one year this Thanksgiving? Only think, dear, suppose we were married now?"

"But we are not," he replied, "and my own darling, between you and me, we have a great deal to be thankful for."

OH, SHOUTIN'S MIGHTY SWEET.

Oh, shoutin's mighty sweet
When yer shout when yer meet,
An shek han's roun an say:
"Bless Gord fur de meetin!
Bless Gord fur de greetin!"
Shoutin comes mighty easy dat a-way.

But ter shout when yer part,
An ter shout f'om yo' heart,
When yer gwine far away, far away,
Wid a lettin go han's
An a-facin strange lan's,
Shoutin comes mighty hard such a day.

"Glory" sticks in yo' th'oat
At de whistle o' de boat,
Dat cuts lak a knife thoo yo' heart;
An "Hallelulah" breaks
At de raisin o' de stakes
Dat loosens up de ropes ter let 'er start.

But ef yer fix yo' eye
On de writin in de sky,
Whar de "goodbys" is all strucken out,
An read de prormus clair
Of another geth'rin there,
You kin say far'well, my brothers, with a shout.

Den shout, brothers, shout!
Oh, tell yo' vict'ry out,
How neither death nor partin kin undo yer;
Look fust at yo' loss,
But last at de cross,
Singin glory, glory, glory hallelulah!

—Ruth M. Stuart in Harper's Bazar.

Hard to Satisfy.

Some persons are hard to satisfy. The thing in hand is of little worth, but the object beyond reach seems all desirable.

A clergyman in Maine, who lives near the seacoast, narrates an occurrence which gave him a moment of disappointment, but which has also supplied him with a very good story to tell.

He had planned a beautiful drive for the benefit of a lady from the west who was visiting his family—a lady who had never seen the ocean. The route was chosen in such a way that not a glimpse of the sea would be had until, at a certain bend in the road, the party would come out upon a high open space, commanding a magnificent view of the broad Atlantic.

As the carriage came out upon the plateau the clergyman turned a beaming face on the lady, expecting from her an exclamation of delight; but instead of happiness on her countenance, he saw a look of longing.

"Oh," she said, with a sigh, "how I wish I could see the Pacific!"—Youth's Companion.

The Formation of Heat.

M. Lagrange has communicated to the Belgian academy a paper on the formation of bodies in the universe. In this paper he expresses the opinion that, before any expenditure of work, the quantity of heat of the universe was nil, that the temperature was gradually raised above absolute zero at the expense of work done by attraction, and hence the formation of solid bodies must have preceded that of liquids and gases; that, through the gradual condensation of matter and consequent enormous development of heat, the earth would attain, at least in the parts near the surface, the state of fluidity necessary to its form and geological characters; then, as the temperature gradually rose with gradual agglomeration of matter, a very dense atmosphere would form, with pressure diminishing outward, and in a more advanced phase, the temperature of this, after reaching a maximum, would gradually diminish, causing liquefaction or solidification of certain matters at first vaporous, while other solid bodies might remain suspended in the atmosphere.

Briefly, M. Lagrange, in elucidation of the basis of his original and remarkable theory, as thus set forth, declares that space is occupied by two substances, namely: One, attractive, which is matter properly so called, or material atoms; the other, repulsive, which occupies the interatomic space, and from which results between any two atoms a variable repulsion exercised at the surface of the latter.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Yawning Witnesses.

A few evenings ago half a dozen men were sitting out in front of the Capital hotel discussing various topics, when Judge Yost, of the supreme court, in telling an anecdote of a trial, remarked that the witness yawned and he knew he was lying.

"How did you know?" was asked.

"Well, sir, I have seen witnesses lie and not yawn, but I never knew one to yawn that he was not telling a lie."

Judge Sims, the member of the legislature from Trigg, remarked, "Yes, I always know a witness is lying when he yawns."

Senator Dave Smith said, "It is almost invariably the case."

Judge Wall, the senator from Mason, came up and corroborated the statements of the others, and just then Judge Brent, of the superior court, joined the group. "When a witness yawns he is telling a lie, and he knows it."

Several other lawyers were appealed to, and all bore out the statements made. None, however, could explain the phenomenon. Judge Yost was the only one who had a theory, and that was that when a fellow was swearing to a lie he could not face the music, and his embarrassment found expression in yawns.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Quinine by Proxy.

Not long since, said the drummer, I was down in one of the ague districts of Indiana, and in front of my customer's store I saw a native sitting on the horse block. He seemed to be suffering and I went to him.

"What's the matter?" I inquired.

"Nothin much, mister," he replied with a wan smile. "I'm jest a settin here in the sun shakin."

"Got the chills?"

"That's what, mister."

"Why don't you take something for them?"

"I do, mister. That is, Sary does. She takes all the quinine for the family. Sary's my wife."

That was a new form of woman's devotion, and I was somewhat surprised at its discovery.

"Thunderation, man," I exclaimed, "that won't help you any."

"I guess you're mistaken, mister," he said, with stolid confidence. "I've had the chills fer twenty-five years an they ain't killed me yit."—Detroit Free Press.

Seen in the Metropolis.

A refuse cart was close to the curb on Thirty-seventh street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, recently, while the driver, a healthy young Irishman, talked to a woman who had on each side a little chap dressed in sailor costume. Most passersby must have taken her for a nurse out with her charges from one of the fashionable houses near by. After two minutes' talk the woman lifted the lads one by one to the side of the rough driver, who had carefully spread a piece of stout paper over his cargo to protect the clothing of the children.

One lad, tucked close under the driver's arm, was permitted to hold the reins, while the other poked the staid horse with a short stick. The three drove off eastward, smiling, while the woman followed on the sidewalk. The children were the driver's own, and they were as well dressed as half the children native to the locality in which the scene occurred.—New York Sun.

A Young Child Wife.

The conversation had drifted to early marriages, and Allan Thompson, of Dubuque, said: "The youngest wife I ever knew lived at Fairview, Ia. Her maiden name was Ella Hotchkiss, and at the age of eleven she was married to a youth of eighteen, whose name I cannot now recall. I frequently saw her after her marriage playing with other children about the village, making mud pies, etc. About a year after the marriage a little daughter—a tiny thing weighing but three pounds—was born to the youthful couple. The ladies of the neighborhood then persuaded the child wife to don long dresses and quit jumping the rope in the street."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Whittier, the poet, it is reported, said to the doctors in attendance a day or two before his death, "You have done the best possible, and I thank you: but it is of no use—I am worn out."

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Cloaks,
Shawls
AND Blankets
For a short time, at
GERVAIS & GERVAIS,
Robert St., - Crookston, Minn.

WATERED STOCK!
$16,000 Worth of
Slightly Damaged
Goods! The Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered in Crookston
TO SECURE BARGAINS.

WILLIAMS & ROBERTS
Will dispose of their Entire Stock
of General Merchandise
which was
ONLY DAMAGED BY WATER
At the recent Fire. Their Stock
consists of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents'
Furnishings, Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' Hosiery, Etc.

These goods were only damaged by water, and as they have been thoroughly dried, most of the stock—especially the dry-goods, Clothing, boots, shoes and rubbers—is practically as good as new. The stock must all be sold in 30 Days. Come in and select what you want and make your own price.

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Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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NORTHWEST
Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana — FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.
Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. — Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Work Horses - - - and Mares.
FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to
M. R. BROWN,
The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at
Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. - MINNESOTA

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston. Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE. IN McKINNON BLOCK.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist,
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,
☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

JOHN CROMB.
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

KOPS BRO'S
105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA
PIANOS, ORGANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.
Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 59.
1 Northern 56.

Twenty degrees below on Monday morning.

Something like winter, yet very pleasant withal.

Don't forget the Calhoun opera to-morrow evening.

Rev. R. H. Battey went over to Grand Forks on Saturday last.

J. S. LeDue of Fertile, was registered at the Commercial Friday.

A. J. Arnold has been very sick for nearly two weeks with a kidney trouble.

Shoes, shoes, all kinds, latest styles, lowest prices. A. Sture, Opera Block.

Go to the fire sale of Williams & Roberts for big bargains in clothing and dry goods.

Hardwood chamber suits at from $16 to $60 dollars, at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

Blankets, blankets, all the way from $1 up to $6.50—beauties—all wool—at A. Sture's.

The Mercantile company put the stock saved from the fire into the old Rauch store on Main street.

Call at A. Sture's and secure one of those lovely flannel dress patterns, 54 inches wide, only 50 cents per yard.

Herman Ohn and Christine Ostberg of Thief River Falls, were united for life on Wednesday of last week, Judge Christianson officiating.

Owing to his wife's continued illness A. D. Morris has decided to go out of the jewelry business in this city and offers his entire stock for sale at prices away down. Call early for choice. (28tf)

Will and Ed Cleary have secured positions as traveling salesmen for the McFadden-Mullen Co. manufacturers of fine confectionery, St. Paul, and will have Montana, Minnesota, North and South Dakota as their territory.

The work of repairing the damage caused by the fire in the McKinnon block has been commenced. In its present condition the hall cannot be used for dancing or public gatherings of any kind and it will require about three weeks for the repairs.

Mrs. Lumsden's lecture to ladies only on Friday evening of last week is said to have been well attended and a most excellent lecture, though the writer cannot vouch for that, being of the proscribed sex. So we will not attempt to tell what she said as we should be sure to get something wrong.

The members of Col. Cobham Post are cordially invited to meet at the Post room to-morrow evening for a series of socials for the coming winter. Let every comrade come armed with a nickel to help pay for the fuel consumed. Every old soldier, whether a member of the Post or not, is cordially invited to be present.

The Dalen office, over the Merchants' National bank was the scene of a lively fire early on Saturday morning. The fire was discovered a few minutes before six and lasted but a short time after the arrival of the department. The building was damaged to the extent of six or seven hundred dollars and considerable damage was caused in the bank by water. Losses all covered by insurance.

On Thursday evening Rev. O. H. Elmer pronounced the words that united for life Mr. A. Busterud and Miss Lorina Johnson. After the ceremony a social dance was given at the Crookston Commercial College rooms. The groom is tinner for Alderman & Sylvester and highly respected by all who know him. The happy pair will commence housekeeping in Mr. B's residence on Broadway.

Work on the new jail building, which was hindered by the non-arrival of a carload of stones, was again delayed by cold weather this week. Mr. Erdmann is a hustler and will push the work to completion as fast as the elements will permit. If he could have had his material shipped to him as fast as he required it, he would have been through by this time. Now the work must necessarily be slow, unless the clerk of the weather will bill us some warmer weather soon.

It is all right and proper for the boys to have their fun skating on the ice in the evenings, but the habit that some of them have of stealing water barrels and other barrels to burn, is reprehensible and should be stopped. The boys should learn to respect the property rights of others and the plea that "they are only boys" is no good excuse to offer for such conduct. They should be taught that stealing is stealing just the same whether the article stolen be worth two bits or hundreds of dollars, and they should not touch the property of others because it is not right to do so. The boy who does not respect the property rights of others is liable to grow up a thief and end his days in the State's prison, but the boy who acts from principle will never be in any danger of such a fate.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

Be sure to see what Sture can do for you before you purchase.

New furniture constantly arriving at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

New millinery and new Japanese goods at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store.

A new invoice of picture frames just received at I. U. Jennings' furniture store, to be sold very cheap.

Buy where you can buy the cheapest. Saake's store is the place. All goods 20 per cent. cheaper than other dealers.

L. E. George and Otto Kankel, of Fertile, made this office a pleasant call on Saturday last.

Prof. Strawbridge is to be court stenographer when Judge Ives dons the ermine. The judge has made a very wise selection in this case.

Comrade Snyder came in from his wood lot on Saturday with two wagon loads of iron-wood poles. He has men at work cutting wood for the market and will soon be ready to ship.

Dennis Ryan, the man who built the famous Hotel Ryan in St. Paul spent the day in the city last Tuesday en route home from his farm in Kittson county.

Saake, the Robert street jeweler, has a full and complete stock to choose from, and can give as good bargains as can be had anywhere in the city. Try him.

Remember that A. Sture, in the opera house block is prepared to give great bargains for cash. A very little money buys stacks of goods of Sture. Try it once.

Do you know Herb carries a full stock of musical goods from a mouth organ to a guitar? Everything it that line you need he has and he invites you to call and look him over.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings can always be found at her old stand on Robert street ready to show you the latest and most approved styles of millinery and will sell at prices corresponding to the times.

Fontaine & Anglim are offering unheard of bargains in fall and winter clothing, as you will see by calling at their mammoth store and examining their stock. Anything you want at any price you want.

H. L. Baker, representing the type foundry of Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, St. Paul, was in the city on Monday talking type to the Journal outfit. Call in and order your job work done on our new faces.

If you need anything in the line of watches, clocks, silverware or jewelry of any kinds, call on A. D. Morris' at his jewelry store and take advantage of his great closing out sale. They go without regard to cost to close out. It will pay you to bear this in mind and call.

Frank Barnum who has been reporter on the Daily Times ever since that paper started, has severed connection with the Times and goes to Sauk Centre to run the Avalanche. Frank has made many warm friends in this neck of the woods during his stay here who will unite with the Journal in wishing him success where'er his lot in life may be cast.

Williams & Roberts intend to dispose of their entire stock of damaged goods within the next 30 days. These goods were only damaged by water and are practically as good as new. They have $16,000 worth of dry goods, clothing, underwear, boots, shoes, rubbers, etc., and will dispose of them regardless of cost. Opera block, Crookston, Minn.

It is no use denying it. Crops are poor and the price of wheat is too low. The question arises for every farmer how to make ends meet and have some money to spare. We have one suggestion to make. It is this "read Locken & Holmboe,s adds" or better still visit their store and see how far a dollar goes at that place.

J. N. Priester & Co. have put up an office on Main street next to the Germania hotel, and will handle coal and wood this winter. They have got quite a stock of wood on hand, and have secured an engine and saw and will saw the wood into stove lengths. They are also going to run a feed mill in connection with their wood yard.

The Sunk Opera Company, which is to appear here Friday, Nov. 25th, have over three hundred dollars subscribed already for their appearance here. This is the finest attration that the management of the opera house has so far been able to secure for our theater goers, and the effort to secure a large house should be encouraged, as the coming attraction is one of the best on the road. The prima donna of the company is Miss Marie Bell, who for some seasons has been almost the "star" of the Carleton Opera Company. Those desiring to subcribe can do so by calling at Tom Morris' jewelry store or the Fair. Those subcribing for tickets get the first choice of seats. Pribes $1 for any seat in the house excepting boxes.

Tom Morris finding his jewelry business growing beyond his ability to keep up with his orders, has engaged the services of Mr. A. Lanctot to help in the store. Leave orders with Tom.

Our Indian summer seems to have taken cold.

John C. Wells was in the city from his Edna farm on Saturday.

Newest styles in gold and gold front brooch pins, at Saake's.

Beautiful new goods, suitable for holiday presents, at Saake's jewelry store.

I. U. Jennings keeps every variety of furniture and guarantees to undersell them all.

Money to loan by Red River Valley Loan and Investment Co., opera house block.

Mrs. John McKinnon entertained a number of her lady friends at cinch on Thurday evening.

O. P. Johnson, the Thief River Falls merchant, was doing business in the city last Friday.

If you are curious to know how far a dollar will go in dry goods, go to Sture's, opera block.

M. M. Davis is preparing to move his family from his farm near Euclid to the city for the winter.

Bert Duntley's new cafe is a daisy. He has things fixed in elegant style and ought to do a big business.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

Jim Murray has resigned his position as time-keeper in the yards here to accept a better one in the general office.

Miss Maud Leguee returned last week from Euclid where she has just completed a five months term of school.

Herbert Newland has resigned his position as express manager on the north run to accept the position of time-keeper under McCabe in the yard in this city. This enables him to have all his nights at home—a privilege he is fully prepared to appreciate.

See A. D. Morris' ad and call at his store on Robert street for bargains in jewelry. He expects to leave Crookston about Nov. 15th, and will dispose of his stock regardless of cost. Now is the time to catch on while they go at any price.

The first real snow-storm of the winter occurred on Saturday night and Sunday. Old Boreas held high carnival all Sunday afternoon and night reminding us of the storms that we have read of recently all over Uncle Sam's domains. As yet we have not had as severe storms as we have read about elsewhere.

When you want a good photograph of yourself. go to P. E. Lynne's new gallery in the Anderson-Olson block—second floor.

Do not fail to take your supper at the Congregational fair both evenings and help the good cause it is held for by purchasing some nice xmas presents after supper to take home.

Ladies, we would cordially invite an inspection of our fall and winter cloaks when preparing for cold weather. Prices to suit the times.

A. Sture.

Don't forget that A. D. Morris will stay but a few days longer and he intends to dispose of his stock before he goes. Call and see what he can do for you in jewelry, watches, clocks or silverware.

Best sweat pads at 75 cents per set. Best farm harness from $25 to $27; everything else in proportion at my closing out sale.

H. L. Peake,
Main street, Crookston.

At the Congregational fair on Dec. 1st and 2d the rooms will be open and the goods on sale both afternoon and evening. A fine lot of fancy work done by several of the leading society ladies of Crookston will be found among the goods offered for sale.

Grand closing out sale of jewelry watches, clocks and silverware at A. D. Morris store on Robert street. Remember, anything you want in jewelry you can get at a bargain.

A. Sture calls attention to his full and complete stock of dry goods and groceries and invites our readers to call and look him over. A little money will buy lots of goods at Sture's.

In order that I may be able to commence and succeed with the erection of my store building on the corner of Broadway and Second street, I have decided to sacrifice my stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, etc., etc., regardless of cost or value. Every article suitable for Christmas presents.

C. H. Saake, the Jeweler.

The Red River Valley Elevator company, in their new location, between Third and Fourth streets, are now prepared to buy or ship for farmers, at reasonable rates, their wheat or other grain. Mr. Wm. Munch, their representative here for the last five years, is still with them and requests all his old friends and patrons to call on him in his new place of business. All others he would ask to give him a trial.

Read the Thanksgiving story on another page.

Try the Journal job rooms for fancy or plain job printing.

Do you want a reliable time-keeper? See what Tom Morris can do for you.

Who said anything about that "mild winter" we were going to have?

Rev. Battey goes to Thief River Falls for two carloads of wood this week.

J. S. LaDue, one of Fertile's most prominent merchants, was in the city on Saturday of last week.

Remember the fair to be held Dec. 1st by the workers of the Congregational church. See announcements.

Services morning and evening next Sabbath at the Congregational church. A kind invitation extended to everybody.

Now fully ready for the holiday trade with a full stock of every thing to be present in a first-class jewelry store. Tom Morris the Jeweler.

On Thursday last Senator Burkhardt received a telegram announcing the sudden death of his father who was 88 years old. The Senator took the evening train for home.

Landlord Clark of the Commercial expects to put in electric lights in the hotel office and add a new set of easy chairs. His Thanksgiving dinner to-day will be a hummer.

C. C. Hoch went to St. Paul last week to arrange for fixtures for his new restaurant. He intends to put the saloon in where Wm. Clements was and fit up his present quarters as a restaurant.

August George has removed to the city to take up his residence here. Mr. George was one of the prominent citizens of Ada and what is Norman county's loss is Polk county's gain. The Journal bids him a cordial welcome to Crookston.

Manager Peterson of the Waterworks Power & Light Co., who had one of his fingers taken off recently, is going around attending to business, with his hand tied up, and although he has suffered great pain, he is now getting around all right.

The various societies of Christian Endeavor met on Sunday and arranged to call a Crookston Endeavor convention to meet in Crookston about the middle of December. It is expected that a large gathering will be had as 25 counties will be represented.

Attend the great fire sale now going on at Williams & Roberts' store in the opera block, and you will get some of the greatest bargains you ever heard of. Their stock was only damaged by water and a great deal of it is practically as good as new, but everything must be sacrificed or given away in 30 days.

The machinery is being put in place at the waterworks power house, and Manager Peterson expects to have one of the pumps started up before long. A large 36 inch endless belt arrived last week, and this is to transmit the power from a fly wheel on the first floor to the machinery on the second floor.

Max Borchard, of Mentor, is to be married to-day at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. W. Attix in Grand Forks to Miss Louie Attix, daughter of the late W. W. Attix, of Mentor. The Journal wishes the young couple success and may life's choicest blessings be meted out to them as they travel adown the pathway of life.

The Valley Roller Mills have a gang of men at work driving piles at the north end of the mill and are making preparations to put up a large chain wheel to get power from the waterworks power house. The power will be transmitted by a long chain, and it is expected they will get sufficient power to run the mill, as soon as the waterworks gets started up and there is a sufficient supply of water.

Lots of hay on the market in these days. It finds slow sale at $4 per ton but the farmer who has a few cords of dry wood for sale has a gold mine—but he does not want to delay too long before selling. In a short time or as soon as snow comes wood will begin to come in from points along the railway and then the present prices are liable to be shaded. Now is the time for good prices, but few are availing themselves of the opportunity.

"Carp," of Larson Carpenter & Co., was mystified on Monday at receipt of a genuine, red-headed, warm-hearted bouncing old love-letter—right from the shoulder. It was none of your two-for-a-nickel warmed-over old maid arrangements and for a time made Carp. feel real good—until he happened to find out that it was not meant for him at all but was writ to s'm'other man and then the ambient atmosphere got lurid with his wild and wooly remarks—and he sadly returned the missive to the tender care of Postmaster Dawley marked "opened by mistake" and now he is hunting for that other "George Carpenter."

Miss Ada L. Gates, who has opened a dancing academy in the city, gave one of her instructive dances in the Crookston Business College Tuesday night.

Prof. Whittier has extended his time another week, and will remain in Reckitt Block, Crookston until and including Saturday Dec. 5th, positively no longer.

Engineer Russell of Grand Forks, Engineer Garbeth of the Twin City Iron Works, Minneapolis, and Head Engineer Noxon of the North Dakota Milling association, were in the city this week inspecting the machinery in the waterworks power house.

Prof. F. W. Whittier, Grafton N. D.
Dear Sir: I have received my second pair of glasses (the first having been lost or mislaid) and they are perfectly satisfactory. Could not get along without them for any price.

Yours Truly
Oct. 25, 1892. C. O. Christianson.

F. J. Williams was one of those farmers whose motto is "never say die." Though for three years now he has had either an entire loss of crop or a partial failure, he has prepared 600 acres for wheat next summer and will strike in with renewed energy bound to win.

Hugh Thompson: I'm having a run of bad luck lately. The engine in my mill at Fisher broke down last week, and it will be a week or ten days before it can be put in operation again. This week the mill here has been shut down for a couple of days on account of the pump in the waterworks not working, and the mill couldn't get water.

Having had eye glasses fitted for myself and wife by Prof. Whittier I can truly testify that he has given us entire satisfaction. Mine was a peculiar case and have never before been able to get a perfect fit nor anywhere near it, although I have had my eyes examined by specialists in St. Paul, Minn., and in Christiania, Norway. L. K. Aaker.

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 21st, 1892.

Chris Hoch has purchased his brother's interest in the saloon and restaurant business and will occupy the corner building recently vacated by W. R. Clements. He went to St. Paul this week and purchased new fixtures and when he gets fixed up he will have one of the nobbiest places in the city. Will Hoch expects to leave for the coast country as soon as he can get his business affairs closed out here.

Opinion of Mr. O. H. Lucken:
Crookston Minn. Nov. 21st, 1892.
This is to certify that I have received assistance from Prof. Whittier, optician. I got my eyes tested in a scientific manner by this gentleman and my eyes being a little peculiar my glasses had to be ground especially for me. I have been wearing them now for the past six months and must say that they have been highly satisfactory. I wear them all the time and they never tire my eyes and I enjoy what I never did before perfect congenial vision and most heartily recommend him to the public as being an expert in his profession.

O. H. Lucken.

Prof. Whittier, the optician, is having a big run at the Palace Hotel, and will be pleased to benefit anyone suffering from imperfect sight, consult him at once. Room 128 Reckitt block. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. All those that have received treatment are positive in their praise of his methods.

Bert Duntley opened out his cafe on Tuesday evening. He is doing a rattling good business from the start. Try Bert's place for a good square meal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

John Wyatt

THE UNDERTAKER,

EMBALMER AND

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Besides carrying a full and complete line of
COFFINS,
CASKETS
AND BURIAL SUPPLIES.
has the largest and most complete stock of

Pictures, Picture Frames,

—AND—

Picture Framing Material

—In the city.—

Special discount During the Holidays.

Office 105½ Broadway.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINNESOTA.

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	Dc.	7:30 a m

St. Vincent Branch—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

Fosston Branch—Daily except sunday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls Branch—Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 10:45 a m Arrive 4:30 p m

Grand Forks' Accommodation.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. Fegan, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Ccookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago..........	at 7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Brandon	at 8:19 a. m.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON. - - MINN

CLOAKS!

Some time ago, we ordered a second shipment of Cloaks, to be delivered November 1st. Owing to an unusual delay for which we were not responsible, the house wrote us to slaughter the prices on these goods and they would stand the loss, rather than have them returned. Therefore, during the rest of this month you can obtain a handsome, stylish garment for less than they can get them made for.

There is

Eight 50 inch Plush Sacques	worth $15.00,	our price, $7.35
Twelve 42 inch Plush Sacques	worth 10.00,	our price, 8.90
Six Long Newmarkets	worth 18.00,	our price, 9.65
Eight Children's Newmarkets	worth 3.00,	our price, 1.90
Six Children's Newmarkets	worth 5.00,	our price, 3.45
Twelve 32 inch Fur Trimmed Jackets,	worth $15.00,	our price, 10.50
Fourteen 35 inch Jackets, Black Cheviot, heavy weight,	worth $6.50,	our price, 3.75
Ten Colored Cheviot Jackets, Fur Trimmed,	worth $18.00,	our price, 12.95

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1892. NO. 33

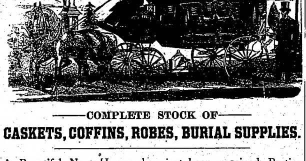
Crookston Furniture Co.

Undertakers

—AND—

Funeral Directors.

SECOND STREET, Next to Times Office, CROOKSTON, MINN.



—COMPLETE STOCK OF—

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

A Beautiful New Hearse has just been received. Parties desiring the use of the same will leave orders with us.

Telegraph orders promptly and casefully filled.

R. G. WOODHAM, Undertaker and Embalmer.

If you want a bargain in cottons, unions or all-wool flannels, call at once on A. Sture, Opera block.

Cash for Hides

I will pay the highest market price in cash for hides, pelts and furs. Call at my office No. 14 Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

[26-tf] GEO. VINE.

Special sale of dress goods tomorrow (Friday) at the New York A. STURE.

Tom Morris desires to have JOURNAL readers call and examine his full and complete stock of jewelry—the largest ever brought to Crookston. He don't insist that you shall buy (unless you want good goods cheap,) we just want you to see the fine display he has. Bargains for all. Call and see.

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

Farmers, call at the Valley Roller Mills and get your flour, bran and shorts.

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Forty boxes of ladies' gent's and children's rubbers and overshoes—first-class goods at lowest possible prices. A. STURE.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

Don't forget that A. D. Morris will stay but a few days longer and he intends to dispose of his stock before he goes. Call and see what he can do for you in jewelry, watches, clocks or silverware.

If you want to purchase a half section of land, all under cultivation, at a great bargain call and see us. We know of such a place within two miles of the city limits that can be had cheap, as the owner wishes to put the proceeds into other business. One hundred acres of the land was broken last year. Good buildings, good well and good fences on the place. One of the best farms for a stock farm we know of in this vicinity. It is a bargain, [30 tf]

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms for fancy or plain job printing.

Don't forget that Tom Morris is in the market to supply all your wants in the jewelry line.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Cheap Excursions to Canada.

Low round trip tickets will be on sale by the Great Northern from Crookston, Grand Forks, and stations north to boundary and west to Minot, to points in Ontario, Quebec New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on Nov. 29th, Dec. 9th, Dec. 13th to 22nd inclusive, and Dec. 27th, 1892. Tickets good for 90 days, with transit limits of 15 days each way, going and returning. This will allow holders to stop in the Twin Cities, in Chicago to see the wonderful buildings of the World's Fair, and other points enroute. Extension of time beyond 90 days made at small additional cost. For particulars and tickets see W. W. Fegan, agent at Crookston.

[32-36]

Lost.

On Tuesday, October 25th, an English Setter dog, white, with red spots on both sides and both ears red, answers to the name of "Bird." Had collar on when last seen by owner. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Dr. A. H. Dunlap, Crookston, Minn. [30-32]

Gentlemen, it will pay you to examine our stock of fall and winter caps before purchasing elsewhere. Something to please all classes.

A. STURE.

The Fire Sale

Of Williams & Roberts was attended by crowds and an army of extra clerks were kept on the jump constantly to wait upon the customers, and the way the goods were taken away was a caution. At the rate they have been going a few days will clean out the damaged stock entirely. Williams & Roberts have not decided whether they will resume business again this winter or not.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

The Great Northern's Pay Roll.

But few of our citizens know or appreciate the amount of money which is paid out at this point by the Great Northern Railway. That this road contributes in no small degree to the support of the city is shown by the following figures which were kindly furnished by Agent Fegan. The amount paid out for the month of October was $20,633.80. The pay roll for November will exceed that. The improvements which the road has made and is making here, viz: a new bridge, the grading around the depot, raising the track, putting in new rails, moving freight shed and depot, etc., will amount to between $75,000 and $100,000. There are 67 employes of the railroad who have families living in the city, and there are between 150 and 200 employes who run into the city and make this their headquarters. The average monthly pay roll amounts to about $9,000 and it is safe to say that three-fourths of this amount is spent in the city.

Walters' Thanksgiving Dinner.

August Walters, the jolly proprietor of the Crookston brewery just more than laid himself out for a Thanksgiving dinner of vast proportions—such a dinner as would just naturally surprise the natives and bring joy and gladness unto the family circle. He procured a nice fat deer, had it nicely dressed and put away in the ice house, he then obtained two or three nice fat turkeys not to mention, three extra nice fat geese that would make your mouth water just to look at 'em—and Walters just smiled all over his countenance, as, on the night before Thanksgiving, he contemplated a jolly dinner—hanging up in the ice house just before he retired to pleasant dreams of the fine dinner in store for—somebody. Bright and early on Thanksgiving morning he hied him to the ice house aforesaid to deliver unto the hands of the cook his treasures, when lo—and behold—upon opening the door not a thing was to be seen that looked like a Thanksgiving dinner for somebody had been there in the silent watches of the night—and the turkeys and the geese had flown away and the deer—Oh, where was it? And the words that August then and there uttered could in no wise have been construed as words of Thanksgiving, on the contrary quite the reverse. The fellow who got the plunder no doubt had a fine Thanksgiving dinner and Walters says if he can find out who it was he will have a little Thanksgiving dinner all by himself even though the day has passed into history unmarked by the big spread he had anticipated. He says if he finds out who got away with that dinner the thief will wish the comet had hit the earth and made Walters forget all about it.

List of Jurors.

List of Grand and Petit Jurors drawn to serve at the ensuing term commencing on Monday December 5th 1892:

GRAND JURY

Sam Rosenthal
Swan Swanson.
O P Krogan
Chris Houston
H H Bradley
Oscar Wick
S Luxemberg
Ole Nelson
Jas Laurent
John Vig
P O Estenson
Ole Berg
Hans H Berg
A Burnam
John Driscoll
B Sampson
Chas Benoit
Patrick Filbin
O E Bush
Andrew Olberg
I I Hillestad
P A Rustad
Henry Bardmore

PETIT JURY

David Huggard
J. B. Herbert
H Christianson
L Berthiaume
A Romberg
August Munn
Jas E Hanson
Henry Wolf
Truman West
Thos McAdam
Ole O Miller
Thos Harris
Sam'l Cruikshank
E Stromsmoe
I J Funke
Halvor Sole
M P Losey
Ole Knutson
Frank Creamer
A Christianson
M Rolstad
Swan Anderson
O Johnson
O Hanson

Sent to the Asylum.

The following residents of Polk county have been declared insane and sent to the hospital for insane at Rochester: On November 18th Wm. Quinn, of the town of Gervais; November 22nd, Mathias Peterson, of the town of Queen; November 25th, Andy Doyle, of Red Lake Falls village.

Owing to the fact that I am about to remove from Crookston I will offer my entire stock at cost until all is sold. In sweet wines I have Port Angelica, Muscatelle, Madeira, Malago and Tokay. In sour wines Reisling, Rhine wine, Hock, Claret, Zinfondel and Burgundy. All of these wines and all other liquors for family use I will sell at very low figures to close out stock before Jan. 1st. MAX ERIESSON.

[33-37]

For Sale.

Two thorough-bred registered Shropshiere bucks for sale very reasonable. Apply to F. Bivins & Son, Crookston, Minn. [33-36]

LOCAL LINES.

A. C. Schmidt has been busy papering McKinnon's hall. When it is completed it will shine forth resplendent.

The Congregational church have extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Smith, of New Duluth, for the ensuing year.

Farmers get your grinding done by Priester & Co., next to the Germania hotel, on Main street, and you will save money by so doing.

In selecting your holiday presents don't neglect to call at Tom Morris' jewelry store and examine his fine new stock. Everything in line. Prices right

W. D. Wilson—at the fair—is not to be outdone on window decorations—just more than spread himself on Tuesday. Gaze upon the bargains therein offered.

Landlord Jerome, of the St. Louis hotel, has bought an elegant wagonette for the use of his guests to and from the trains. It is a daisy.

Mrs. Judge Montague entertained a number of her lady friends at cinch on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. John McKinnon and Mrs. Dan McKinnon won the head prizes.

Jacob Scott was in from Fosston and made this office a pleasant call on Wednesday. Mr. S. says that all who have wood in that section are making active preparations to cut all that is possible this winter.

The St. Louis hotel is putting on lots of style these days. The latest fad is the engaging of colored waiters in the dinning room. Landlord Jerome is bound to keep ahead of the procession if he don't lay up a cent.

The boys at Priester & Co's woodyard cut a cord of wood on Monday in just 11 minutes time. Somebody wanted to bet that they could not do it in 15 minutes and the boys took the bet too quick and won it in 11 minutes.

The ladies should bear in mind that the special sale, inaugurated by Verroneau & Adams still continues and their prices are way, way down. This sale will continue only until the stock is reduced sufficiently to make room for the winter styles. Call early for choice.

O. J. Barnes returned on Thursday of last week with his bride and went to the residence of A. A. Miller to remain until his apartments in the new Fournet block are ready for occupancy. In the afternoon the cornet band proceeded to Mr. Miller's residence and serenaded the happy couple.

Priester & Co., the wood yard proprietors, have put in a feed mill just to utilize the power which they do not need for sawing wood. In this way they can afford to do grinding at very low rates. Anyone having grinding to do should take advantage of this opportunity.

A grand masquerade ball will be given at Fisher on Friday, Dec. 9th, and a good time is promised all those who attend. The people of Fisher are noted for their hospitality, and the young people of the Queen City are invited to go over and have a good time on the 9th.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Plain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very severe cases. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. wallace.

Tom Morris does not make a specialty of "selling out at cost" or less for any alleged excuse, but just keeps right on selling the very best goods in the market at a fair living profit. By the way, he has a large and elegant assortment of jewelry—just the thing for a nobby holiday present. Call and examine his stock.

Priester & Co. are putting up a building on their wood-yard to be used as a feed mill, and intend to grind feed on Fridays and Saturdays. They are sawing wood now every day and intend to be ready to supply all demands in that line. They have secured hundreds of cords of dry wood and greenwood enough to supply the city one year.

Adolph Koeppe has his shop all ready for business and has been awaiting his goods, meanwhile he is making up a lot of choice cigars to be ready for business as soon as his stock and boxes arrive. His choice brand will be named "The Belle of Crookston" and will be a most excellent cigar as we can testify by experience. He will have a neat little place when everything is ready, which he hopes will be early next week when he hopes to see his friends at the new stand on Main street.

Dolls? I reckon. A carload or so at Herb's.

C. C. Reckitt is up from St. Paul this week.

Mr. M. Davis is moving into the city from his farm at Euclid, to-day.

The firm of Tibersar & Wentzel, butchers, assigned this week. Too many meat markets.

J. S. Nichols, the stirring Liberty farmer, was in the city on Tuesday.

Geo. H. Holt was registered at the Clarendon, St. Paul this week.

Have you heard that Locken & Holmboe are slaughtering their entire stock of cloaks?

Assistant Postmaster Geo. McLean, has resigned. That is one man whom Grover cannot bounce.

Wm. Marin and Mr. Walker are putting on an addition to the Commercial house sample room,

A German dramatic club was organized on Saturday evening and will give a public entertainment in the near future. We are told that it will be a corker.

Landlord Sherrer, of the Minnesota house, died on Monday evening. He has been a resident of Crookston for a number of years and took charge of the Minnesota house in June last.

Those elegant flowers were purchased at Herb's.

We see by the papers that Locken & Holmboe are selling their cloaks at cost.

Nellie McDonald, who has been visiting her brother, Dan McDonald, leaves for Bismark. N. D., this morning.

Lewis Ellington was summoned to Forest City, Iowa, by the death of his mother last week, returning on Wednesday morning.

We've got 'em by the car-load, those handsome holiday goods too numerous for description in endless variety and too sweet for anything. Don't fail to see Herb's holiday goods.

The storm of Friday prevented a number of outsiders attending the Calhoun opera. Twenty-five or thirty tickets had been engaged by Red Lake Falls people none of whom showed up and there were tickets engaged at other points that were not claimed. But for the storm no doubt there would have been a big crowd in attendance.

For Christmas presents inspect the dry good and notion department of Locken & Holmboe. Opera Block.

As usual Herb's place is headquarters for holiday goods. When selecting your joys and other presents don't forget to call and see what Herb has. Whatever you want if Herb has not got it you can't find it in the city.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Nov. 26th, 1892.

Brown, Mrs. Linnie
Byrnes, Miss Cora A. J.
Nelson, Hans 2
Peterson, Peter J.
Svenson, Mrs. Anna
Wickens, Miss Maggie
Lento, Miss May
Clausen, L. F.
Osmond, John
Trickel.Charley
Schmidt, Oscar

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWEY, P. M.

Reduced Rates.

To Moorhead, December 7th. For meeting of the old settlers association of the Red River Valley, the Northern Pacific Railroad will make rate of one fare and one third, Crook-Moorhead, good for return Dec. 8th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

Summer Excursions

Are very good things but winter excursions are very much better. Take one of the Northern Pacific Canadian Winter Excursions, from Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba to Montreal and Ontario only $40.00 for the round trip. Call on or write to any agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent,
Crookston, Minn.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell County, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chairberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Remedy. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

La Union, San Salvador, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Three boys were drowned while skating at Green Bay, Thursday.

Five persons, four of them musicians, were drowned in Puget sound Tuesday.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's summer house at Newport burned Friday. Loss, $600,000.

One man was killed and five injured in a fire in the Milwaukee Bedding company's works.

Hiram Danahaur, wife and child, were cremated in their burning dwelling near Sharpsburg, Pa.

A Union Pacific express train collided with a freight at Alda, Neb. Four persons were killed and three injured.

Robbers held up Pullman sleeping car passengers on the Northern Pacific near Hot Springs. They secured over $1,200.

The residence of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, at Pasadena, Cal., was entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday.

William Marole, one of the men burned at Staadt's lumber camp, near Marshfield, Wis., is dead. Leo Schultz is still alive, but cannot live.

Silver Heights, the summer residence of Sir Donald A. Smith, just west of Winnipeg, was destroyed by fire Thursday night; loss, $50,000.

One William Riley, under arrest at Chippewa Falls, has confessed that he is the murderer of William Anderson, the wealthy Eau Claire lumberman, who was killed several months ago.

D. J. Manus and wife, who reside near Freeport, Ills., were found dead in bed Monday morning. Escaping gas from a coal stove caused their demise. A son who slept in the same room narrowly escaped death.

At Albany, N. Y., George W. Post, Buncoer O'Brien's confederate, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Dannemorra. He was convicted of robberry in the first degree for buncoing John M. Peck, of that city, out of $10,000.

Frank Garvin, the newspaper artist, who murdered his wife, at Pittsburg, on account of her supposed infidelity, has been sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary. Garvin's friends were surprised at the sentence as the jury recommended the utmost leniency to the court.

FOREIGN.

Sir John Thompson succeeds Mr. Abbott as premier of Canada.

The Italian parliament was opened by King Humbert in person Wednesday.

The prosecution of the directors of the Panama Canal company has begun in Paris.

It is officially announced that the British parliament will meet for business Jan. 31.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Algiers says that the great French cardinal, Lavigerie, is dead.

The Berlin health officer reports that there have been in Germany this year 19,647 cases of cholera, of which 8,575 have been fatal.

The weather in Vienna Sunday was bitterly cold, the mercury falling to 18 deg. below the freezing point. The people in the poorer quarters suffered intensely from the cold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The international monetary conference has opened in Brussels.

A bicycle corps is to be organized in the Chicago police department.

Difficulties between the Soo and the Chicago-Minneapolis lines have been arranged.

There is talk in Washington of floating a new loan to meet possible financial complications.

William McKinley, Sr., father of Governor McKinley, is dying at his home at Canton. O.

Always Dying.

Life indeed consists in a series of changes of tissue, and the human economy is simply, as far as its material part is concerned, a machine, and primarily depends on food as the most important factor in keeping it in working order. When it is said that we commence to die as soon as we are born, it of course means that certain parts of the body immediately begin to perish; their existence is ephemeral; they come and go, are replenished and decay. They are the dying parts of that system of life, which may last a little while, but which must eventually yield to the inexorable law of nature. The nails, the hair, etc., are observable as an instance of this decay. The same rule applies to every other organ and tissue of the body, though it is not palpable to the naked eye. The skin is always peeling. The food that is taken in the one hour nourishes the system, and ejects that which was taken the hour before.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Union Butter.

"Thanks," remarked the star boarder to the landlady at the table, "but I don't care for union butter."

"I don't understand you," said the landlady, with an unctuous smile of doubt.

"No?" responded the boarder pleasantly. "In union there is strength, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

STILL FOR A TARIFF

PRESIDENT HARRISON AT WORK ON HIS LAST MESSAGE.

Recent Republican Defeat Has Not Changed His Views on the Tariff. Figures from the Annual Report of United States Treasurer Nebeker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Harrison has followed a new method of work in preparing his annual message this year, says a gentleman who saw him at work on it. This message is of particular interest because it will be the last annual message which he will send to congress. It has been the custom of the president in past years to write his message on a pad of memorandum paper, sitting at his desk in his office at the White House or in his room, writing when the fancy seized him or when some idea was suggested to his mind. "But this year," he says, "I am doing something I have never done before. I am dictating my message to a stenographer. I find that the physical effort of writing on this pad of paper is exhausting."

The president looked weary as he spoke. There is not an unhealthy look in his face, but there lies in it today the expression of deep sorrow. It is seamed with wrinkles. The great strain of the long days of Mrs. Harrison's last illness have told upon him. Before they came he was a man of tireless energy. Work never seemed to exhaust him. Particularly was this true of mental labor. The president's ideas flow slowly and steadily, and he grasps his subject with a completeness that is wonderful. He used to sit for hours at a time at his desk writing steadily, not changing a word or altering the position of a comma, so perfectly and so accurately did his thoughts frame themselves.

Still Advocates Protection.

"I prefer to write my message myself," said the president, continuing. "My thoughts flow more freely from my pencil and my words, as they appear on the paper, are an inspiration to me. But I find now that I soon become exhausted. I find, too, that I cannot fix my mind on my subject so readily when I am writing with a pencil. My thoughts wander away from the subject before I have written down the words that come to me. I would greatly prefer to write out my message for I find that my language is stronger, my sentences better rounded when I put them on paper myself."

"The newspapers of the United States are taking a great interest in what you may say on the tariff question," said the visitor. "It looks as though it were McKinleyism that defeated the Republican party and they are anxious to know whether you will modify your views on the question in this message."

The president had thrown himself on to his chair prepared to take up his work again. He leaned back, and looking his visitor squarely in the face, said:

"The newspapers of the United States ought to known me well enough to believe that when I advocate a system I am not going to change my views merely because of a defeat in election."

TOLD BY NEBECKER.

Annual Report of the Treasurer of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The treasurer the United States, Mr. E. H. Nebecke., has submitted his annual report of he year ended June 30, 1892.

The net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were $354,937,734, a decrease of $37,074,663 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were $345,232,043, a decrease of $10,349,749. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from $37,239,762 to $9,914,453.

Analyzing the true condition of the treasury and setting aside the trust funds, the treasurer shows that there was a working balance of cash and deposits in banks amounting to $207,110,452 at the beginning of the year and to $165,718,118 at the end. Of the former amount $119,000,000 and of the latter $114,500,000 was gold.

According to revised estimates the total stock of money in the country on June 30, 1892, was $3,243,343,019, an increase of $150,000,000 in the year. By eliminating that party of the paper currency which is purely representative, consisting of certificates of deposit and treasury notes, the effective stock is found to have been $1,058,033,745, an increase of $70,000,000. Discussing the changes in the amount and composition of the money stock the treasurer finds that the increase which marked the fiscal year was the result of the production of nearly $17,000,000 of gold in excess of the industrial consumption, a fresh issue of $5,000,000 of national bank notes, together with the changes in the stock of silver.

The issue of United States paper currency amounted to $376,726,583, exceeding those of any previous year. The nearest approach to this total was $310,000,000, in the year before; and the next nearest, $201,000,000, in 1868. Of the whole amount $298,000,000 took the place of like kinds and amounts destroyed, while $78,000,000 consisted of fresh issues.

Quarantine Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The treasury department has directed that vessels from all foreign ports hereafter be detained by national quarantine at Cape Charles and the Delaware Breakwater. They will be subject only to local quarantine regulations provided they have no immigrants aboard, have a clean bill of health and had no sickness on board at sea. This regulation will stand during the winter months.

Too Busy to See Them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Ex-Secretary Warner Miller, of New York, and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, called at the White House during the afternoon but the president was too busy writing his message to receive them.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A teamster named Cobb was frozen to death at Cloquet Wednesday of last week.

The town of Redwood Falls is rejoicing over the establishment of a foundry at that place.

E. E. Nansolon, a brakeman on the Eastern Minnesota, was killed at Mora while coupling cars.

The jewelry store of A. Truax at Alexandria was robbed of $1,000 worth of goods Friday night.

The buildings of the Indian industrial school at Clontarf were totally destroyed by fire Friday morning.

George P. Butler, a Mankato sewing machine agent, was thrown from his wagon in a runaway and instantly killed.

Scarlet fever is at present raging to an alarming extent in New Ulm. There are not less than fifty cases. Many are dying.

Charles Rynda was instantly killed at Montgomery by the bursting of a wood saw, a piece of which was driven through his brain.

Superintendent Hunt, of the Minnesota world's fair board, reports that the special fund of $100,000 to be contributed by the various counties, has nearly all been raised.

While skating on the Vermillion, near Eggleston, George Tramor, a telegraph operator for the Milwaukee road at Red Wing, broke through the ice and was drowned.

Torgel Simonson, a farmer of Belgrade, managed to raise $610 on a forged ckeck on the Paynesville bank and is now in the Stearns county jail awaiting trial for his crime. It is believed he is insane.

The regular report of the Soldiers' home shows 225 inmates, of whom 66 are absent on leave. During the past ten days seven new inmates have been admitted and four old members discharged.

Miss Mary Washburn, eldest daughter of Senator Washburn, was married on Wednesday evening to E. F. Baldwin, connected editorially with a New York newspaper. There were 3,000 invitations out.

The business men of St. Paul are arranging to recognize the approaching completion of the Great Northern railway to the Pacific coast by giving a grand banquet in honor of the company's president, J. J. Hill.

The Young People's Christian Endeavor societies included in the Northwestern district of the state, comprising some twenty odd counties, will hold a district convention in Crookston, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 16 and 17.

A logging camp east of Pine City burned Friday, consuming the whole outfit and burning to death Frank Thompson, a son of the owner, who had been left in charge. It is supposed the young man was first suffocated.

Freight train No. 2 on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, was wrecked four miles south of Mazeppa Saturday. The engine, tender and several cars were piled up in less than 150 feet of space. The cars were all smashed up.

State Superintendent Kiehle, of Minnesota, in his seventh biennial report, calls attention to the fact that the Merrill text book contract with the state has expired. He recommends the introduntion of the plan of free text books in the schools of the state, and will so report to the legislature.

W. W. Rich, state food inspector, last week made a careful inspection of seventy-five samples of milk taken from the freight depots of the Milwaukee and Kansas City railway at Minneapolis, most of it being shipped from the southern part of the state. Every sample was found to contain the necessary 3.5 per cent. of fat, showing that the milk was not adulterated.

The somewhat celebrated "dream case" at St. Paul, involving the theft of a $1,000 bill from Mrs. Phillips, of Tacoma, has ended in the conviction of the servant girl, Emma Colby, and her sentence to five years in the penitentiary. She took the bill and gave it to a "lover," who squandered it, and she then attempted to fasten the crime upon her employer, Mrs. Alone, a sister of Mrs. Phillips.

RED RIVER LANDS.

Attorney of the Great Northern Road Conveying Title to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Thomas R. Benton, of St. Paul, attorney for the Great Northern railroad, is in the city and spent the day at the interior department. Mr. Benton's principal business was that of conveying to the government 54,060 acres of land within the company's grant in the Red river valley. This is the body of land which the government by mistake patented to settlers, and for which the company has accepted an equal quantity in other states.

Shortage of Cars.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 28.—The railroad commission is again receiving complaints from the northern part of the state regarding the shortage of cars for the transportation of wheat. Since the ground has frozen and the farmers stopped ploughing they have been rushing wheat into market all over North Dakota and Minnesota, crowding prices down and filling the elevators to overflowing. Now the complaint is that the companies do not furnish more than half enough cars.

Robbed a Jewelry Store.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Nov. 28.—Burglars broke into the jewelry store of W. O. Truax and carried off the entire lot of repair watches, sixty-five in number, and about a dozen new ones. All the jewelry except two trays of scarf pins and some silverware was taken. The loss amounts to $1,500.

CRIBBING CORN.

Advantages of Doing This Early—Shucking from the Shock.

Corn, if reasonably dry, can be put in the cribs measurably early in the fall, especially if proper care is taken to provide good ventilation. There is no advantage in leaving it out in the fall any longer than is strictly necessary; in fact, in leaving it out there is always more or less risk of loss that could be avoided with the corn in the crib. Of course, if put in the cribs damp, and especially if insufficient ventilation is provided, it will heat and spoil, and care must be taken to avoid this.

Shucking corn is better from the shock. As the stalks stand in the field it is not a hard job, if done while the weather is good, as it often is in the fall and early winter. But after it gets cold, and especially if stormy, it often becomes quite a serious task. Where there is considerable shock corn to shuck out a good plan is to have one of the corn cutters and huskers that will shock the corn as it is fed through and at the same time cut the fodder ready for feeding. These of course save considerable labor, besides putting the feed in a much better shape for feeding out.

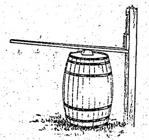
There are a number of these machines on the market now and they have been sufficiently tested to show that they can be relied upon to do the work. With the corn in the crib a considerable saving can readily be made, and all that can be saved helps to increase the profits.

When the corn is dry all reasonable care should be taken to crib early; in nearly all cases it is safer in the crib than in the field, while the work can be done more economically and to a better advantage early in the fall than later. I find that corn can be cribbed earlier than many suppose, and especially fodder corn that has been cut in good season and put up in good shocks. It dries out very rapidly unless the weather is unusually wet, when of course the work will be delayed.

The plan of a Prairie Farmer correspondent—quoted above—is to shuck out the fodder first, for two reasons. It is usually driest, and if delayed until bad weather sets in the work is more disagreeable than to shuck what is left standing. Then the fodder can be hauled up and stacked near where it is to be fed out. It will keep in a much better condition than if left in the field, and this of course is a saving, and in nearly all cases by the time the fodder is out of the way the rest of the corn is dry enough to crib.

Winter Apples.

Winter apples will keep all the better for being left in an open, airy place as late as it is safe to do so. Where there are but few apples to barrel a press can be made at home that will serve very well. The Philadelphia Farm Journal suggests the one here depicted.



PRESS FOR BARRELING APPLES.

This press can be quickly rigged by using a plank or scantling with one end under a stud reaching to the shed plate and temporarily nailed in place. The barrel to be headed forms the fulcrum. Be careful not to press the apples too hard.

A reader of the journal quoted says that the best apples of the season in Bucks county were brought out of a milk vault Feb. 7, 1892. They were Fallawaters, of a rich yellow color, with characteristic shading. They were remarkable for size, but more remarkable for their perfect preservation. Compared with apples kept in the cellar of the same house they were in far better order. The inference is that the deeper milk vault maintained a more uniform temperature. The vault had a small ventilator direct to the open air. The temperature as near as could be ascertained was about 55 degs.

Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia.

Secretary Rusk has given official notice that the United States is free from pleuro-pneumonia, and all quarantines heretofore existing for its suppression are removed. The secretary's official proclamation of the freedom of the United States from pleuro-pneumonia was delayed until six full months from the occurrence of the last case. The seaboard and frontier inspection and all necessary cattle quarantine will be strictly enforced, and there being no possibility of the occurrence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, save by its introduction from foreign countries, the country may congratulate itself upon the removal of all apprehension for its cattle interests on the score of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Agricultural News.

Slaughter houses in Scotland are furnished with apparatus for stunning cattle by electricity.

Sweet potato flour warranted to keep in any climate is now promised. It is to be made from the kiln dried chips by a patented process.

Insect Life notes the spread of the hornfly, reports being cited of its recent appearance in different counties of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Texas, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa and Florida.

It is reported from the Indiana station that mowing wheat in spring to check rankness of growth shortened the stems, retarded the ripening and considerably reduced the yields of both grain and straw.

The total crop of oats in Canada is estimated at 85,000,000 bushels, against 90,000,000 last year.

Mr. David M. Jordan
of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that **I could scarcely walk.** I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I **ate nothing but gruel.** I was badly emaciated and had no more color than **a marble statue.** Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the **inflammation of the bladder** had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and **I began to feel hungry.** After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres. A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
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MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

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BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER *for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

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J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Habson, Assistant Cashier.

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Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

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STOVE OR RANGE
FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the
FAMOUS BRAND STOVE
AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

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GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA.

THE GREAT CHAIN OF BUSINESS COLLEGES under the above name offers facilities superior to any school in the Northwest for obtaining a Practical Education. Four Courses. Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting, Ornamental Penmanship and English. Students receive personal instruction and can enter at any time and take just such studies as they desire. Evening School now in session. Good board $2.00 per week. TUITION REASONABLE.
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H. L. RUCKER, President. J. J. SWENGEL, Principal.

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and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

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Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.

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CHEAPER AND BETTER

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N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.
Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN

SILVER FOR MONEY.

THE CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS IN FULL BLAST.

Senators Allison and Jones Outline the Position of the United States on Bi-Metalism—Prospects That Something Practical May Be Done.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—At the meeting of the international monetary conference Senator William B. Allison and Senator John P. Jones set forth the American proposals and reviewed the monetary situation in the United States and other countries represented by conference. He submitted a general plan on bi-metalism offered by the United States showing:

First—That the re-establishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt paying power would be productive of important benefit to the world. The American delegates also submitted a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the conference it is desirable that means be found for an increasing use of silver in the currency systems of the nations. A document proposed by the American delegates and presented with the resolution explained that they wished that an opportunity be afforded to consider their plans.

The document submitted by the Americans concluded as follows: These ends will be accomplished by the removal of the legal restrictions now existing and the coinage of silver into full legal tender money, restoring by international agreement a parity of value between the metals at such a ratio as the conference may decide upon. The essentials of such an international agreement should be:

First—The unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into money of full debt paying power.

Second—Fixing a ratio of the coinage between the metals.

Third—The establishment of a uniform charge, if any, to the public for coining gold and silver coins.

English influences are evidently busy in opposing American schemes. The English delegates hardly made any concealment of the fact that they mean, if possible, to make the conference unsuccessful. They privately hint that the object of England's representation in the conference is to enable the British government to tell the government of India that they have done all that is possible, and that, if no agreement can be arrived at, it is because the problem is an insolvable one.

ROTHSCHILD'S SCHEME.

What He Would Do With Silver—Working With the Americans.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—In the international monetary conference Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, of the English delegation, proposed that the powers engaged in the conference should form an association having for its object collective purchase annually of 5,000,000 pounds sterling, equal to 125,000,000 francs of silver, this to continue for a maximum period of five years under the express condition that the government of the United States should continue its monthly purchase of silver similar to the purchases heretofore made by said government equal to 54,000,000 ounces of silver. Also that the collective purchases of the powers should be suspended, should silver reach the price of 43 pence an ounce, the result desired being to consider how to obtain that rate.

The Rothschild proposal was referred to a special commission of fourteen delegates. The commission was instructed to consider and report on the plans of Moses Levy and Adolph Rothschild mentioned in the proposals of the United States delegates. The commission on the American proposal will sit daily and will report to the conference on next Friday. The Americans manifest increased hope that the conference will not adjourn without having achieved some substantial results.

Mead Case Continued.

WAUPACA, Wis., Nov. 29.—The court convened Monday for the purpose of trying the Mead murder case. Judge Webb called the case and District Attorney Guernsey stated that it was the desire on the part of the state to continue the case over the term. Attorney Sanborn said it was a shame to keep the defendant in suspense; that the defense was ready and the state had had lots of time and still they courted delay. Judge Webb granted a continuance until the March term. He refused to grant Bronson, Stout and Prior separate trials.

McLuckie and Ross Return.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—Ex-Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead, and Hugh Ross were in the criminal court during the day waiting for their cases to be called, having just arrived from Youngstown, O., where they have been for a long time. Had they not appeared their bail bond, amounting to about $18,000 each, would have been forfeited. Burgess McLuckie had little to say beyond that he was now prepared to stand trial. Mr. Ross also said that he was now ready for the ordeal.

Non-Union Men Discharged.

HOMESTEAD, Nov. 29.—One hundred non-union workmen left the Carnegie mill during the morning in a body. It is presumed they were discharged, but the mill officials refuse to make any statement concerning them. This will make an opening for employment of a corresponding number from the ranks of the strikers.

Blaine Doing Nicely.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—James G. Blaine, Jr., says: "Father is doing nicely. He was up again during the day and moving around the room. We are very much pleased with the prospect of recovery."

THE GRAIN BLOCKADE.

Over a Million Bushels Awaiting Shipment in South Dakota.

HURON, Nov. 29.—Chairman Rice, of the state railway commission, went to the southern part of the state Monday to secure, if possible, a break in the wheat blockade. He estimates that over a million bushels of wheat are stored in warehouses and elevators on various lines of road in South Dakota awaiting shipment. The Northwestern has added ten locomotives to the Dakota division the past week, and is doing its utmost to relieve the overburdened elevators and warehouses. Ovar 200 car loads have been sent from this immediate vicinity during the past twenty-four hours. On this division alone over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped to Eastern markets last month. The present blockade is worse than that experienced last November and is likely to continue till the middle of February. The Milwaukee line has added largely to its rolling stock but is unable to meet the demand of shippers. At many points on that line buyers have given notice to farmers not to haul grain to market as it could not be received.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Divergent Views of the Senate Committee Makes Progress Very Slow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Senator Chandler, chairman of the senate committee on immigration, said that little progress had been made in dealing with the question of immigration by the committee. The failure to arrive at an immediate conclusion on the subject is said to be due to the diverging opinions of the nine members of the committee. Nearly every member has different views of what kind of legislation is needed. Some favor, for a time at least, the stopping of all immigration, while others think the restriction of immigration to half or one-fourth of its present proportions would be sufficient for the present. A conference is being held by members of the committee for the purpose of trying to unite upon a single scheme.

THE FLOOD OVER.

High Water in Washington State Rapidly Receding.

SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—The flood is practically over. The water in the rivers generally is within the banks. The Duwamish and Black rivers have fallen five feet during the day and the Snohomish about the same during the night. The danger to the Duwamish county bridge and Snohomish railroad bridge from the jams is now over and the latter are being cleared out fast. The Great Northern has started on the coast lines, transferring at the wrecked bridge near Samish lake. Chief Engineer Beckler says the damage to the Great Northern main line is not so serious as at first reported.

Germany's Emigration Bill.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Berlin says that the new German emigration bill compels all emigration agents to take out licences and submit their books to the government for inspection. The bill prohibits emigration of men between the ages of 17 and 25, who are liable to military service. It also prohibits the emigration of Germans whose fares are paid by a foreign company or agent. Several other stringent regulations are introduced, the purpose of which is to render emigration difficult.

Egan Goes Back to Chili.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Hon. Patrick Egan has left here for Washington after being entertained by Harlow N. Higginbotham, president of the world's fair directory. At Washington, after arranging some details at the state department, Mr. Egan will proceed to Chili to further adjust the claims made by American citizens, some of which extend back to 1815.

Senator Colquitt Convalescent.

ATLANTA, Nov. 29.—Senator Colquitt and his wife, both of whom have been suffering from paralysis, are now convalescent. Senator Colquitt will be in his seat in the senate in January.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Nov. 28, 1892.

HOGS—Steady and active. Range, $5.40@@5.50.

CATTLE—Steady, good demand especially stockers and feeders. Prime steers, $3.25@3.60; good steers, $2.75@3.15; prime cows, $2.25@2.65; good cows, $1.95@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; light veal calves $3.50@4.25; heavy calves, $1.75@2.75; stockers, $1.85@2.20; feeders, $1.75@2.75; bulls, $1.00@1.75.

SHEEP—Market steady. Muttons, $3.00@4.15; lambs, $3.00@4.15; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 400; cattle, 300; calves, 5; sheep, 25.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 28, 1893.

WHEAT—Close—May opening, 73⅞@74c; highest, 74½c; lowest, 73⅞@74c; closing, 74⅜c; December opening, 67½c; highest, 67¼ lowest, 67½c; closing, 67⅜c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 northern, 68½c; No. 2 northern, 63½@64½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCKYARDS, Nov. 28 1892.

CATTLE—Strong.

HOGS—Steady. Heavy, $5.70@5.85; mixed and medium, $5.67½@5.90; light, $5.25@$5.70.

SHEEP—Weak.

Receipts: Cattle, 20,000; hogs, 35,000; sheep, 10,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Nov. , 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—December, 72c; January, 73¼@73⅜c; May, 78¾.

CORN—December, 42⅜c; January, 43¼c; May, 47⅜@47¼c.

OATS—December, 31⅛c; May, 35½c.

PORK—January, $14.65; May, $14.72½.

LARD—December, $8.80; January, $8.87½; May, $8.90.

SHORT RIBS—January, $7.52½; May, $7.65.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—November, 72c; December, 72¼c; January, 73⅝c; May, 79⅛@79¼c.

CORN—November, 42⅜c; December, 42¾c; January, 43⅝c; May, 48¼c.

OATS—November, 31c; December, 31¼c; January, 32⅛c; May, 35⅝c.

PORK—November, $13.50; December, $13.8?; January, $14.95; May, $15.10.

LARD—November, $9.25; December, $9.07½; January, $8.97½; May, $8.85.

SHORT RIBS—November, $7.50; January, $7.75; May, $7.85.

SHOW A BIG INCREASE.

Estimated Running Expenses of the Government for the Ensuing Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—All the estimates compiled by the several executive departments, with the exception of those of the interior department, are now in the hands of Secretary Foster, of the treasury department, and are being printed for submittal to congress when it meets in December. The estimates, as far as they have been compiled by treasury officials, show an increase of $53,500,000 over the estimate for the same branches of the public service for the last fiscal year, which amounted to $400,608,693. The estimates for the departments of justice, agriculture and labor and state show a slight increase, amounting in all of them, when footed up, to not more than $1,500,000. The executive branch proper—the White House—is about the same as last year, and the judiciary appropriations, too, are but little increased. To carry on the military and naval establishments more money, it is thought, will be needed, and combined these two departments ask an increase of about $4,000,000. The establishment of many additional postoffices and the necessary establishment of new offices have been a tax on the receipts of the postoffice department and the expenditures it is estimated will exceed the receipts by $5,000,000, an increase of expenditures over this year's estimate of nearly $3,000,000. The treasury estimates will be advanced about $5,000,000, caused in a large measure by the erection of public buildings during the past fiscal year, which will have to be furnished and supplied with janitors, etc., and the increased pay given the men employed in the life saving service, etc. It is in the interior department, however, that the greatest increase is shown. While the estimates from this department are not known, that for pensions alone $185,000,000 will be required which is an increase of more than $40,000,000. The figures given above are all rough estimates. Though not official they are believed to be approximately correct and are decidedly interesting.

VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

Trial of Sylvester Critchlow, the Homestead Striker, at an End.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—The trial of Sylvester Critchelow, charged with murder in connection with the Homestead riot, was brought to a close during the evening by the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal. When the court convened in the morning arguments by counsel were resumed. The judge delivered his charge at 2:30 p. m. Referring to the riot he said:

"If the jury is satisfied that the defendant took part in the riot of July 6, which resulted in the death of T. J. Connor and that it was the common intent of such rioters to resist the landing of these men on the barges to the extent of taking life, then he is guilty of murder in the first degree as are all who took part in such riot. If you believe these rioters met for a common purpose, to resist the landing but not to the extent of taking life, then a verdict of murder in the second degree should be rendered."

When the judge closed the jury retired and after deliberating for two and a half hours they brought in a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Critchelow, however, will be held on the charge of riot.

SUSTAINED THE CHARGE.

The Cincinnati Presbytery Trying Professor Smith for Heresy.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The Cincinnati presbytery by a vote of 44 to 17 has sustained the first charge against Professor Smith, of the Lane Theological seminary. The specifications were voted on one at a time and all were sustained by a large majority except the last. On this a rising vote was necessary, Drs. Bryan and Roberts voted not to sustain the specification but it carried by a small majority.

Bank Robbers Caught.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 28.—Three of the five robbers who robbed the Roslyn, Wash., bank of $10,000 Sept. 24, were captured Friday in the Cascade mountains in the central part of Oregon. The prisoners have been fully identified by the bank officials. They give their names as Peter Malcomb, John Huntington and Halsted Smith. They are believed to be the same men who robbed the banks at The Dalles and La Grande, Or., during the past year.

Reservation Gamblers Arrested.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—John Murray, a Canadian who has been giving Uncle Sam trouble on the Oneida reservation, was brought in during the day by Deputy Marshal Buckley. Another man was brought in Wednesday. The men were running a gambling house on the reservation.

Ingalls Will Lecture in the East.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 29.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls will deliver several lectures in the East in the near future, the first being at Akron, O., Friday night. He will also speak at Lowell and New Bedford, Mass.; Rochester and Binghamton, N. Y., and several other places before returning home for Christmas.

Napoleon Ives Married.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Henry S. Ives, the young Napoleon of finance, who began business with nothing in 1886 and failed in 1887, was married in Lockport a week ago to Miss Helen Gertrude Sears, of that city. It is said that she was engaged to be married to the young man before the grand smash came.

Mills Will Be Re-elected.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 28.—Eighty-eight members elect of the legislature have answered a querry of The Post as to their choice for senator and are unqualifiedly for Roger Q. Mills.

Dr. Scott Very Low.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Dr. Scott, the venerable father-in-law of President Harrison, is very low. Telegrams have been sent to members of the family residing out of the city.

The receipts of the internal revenue for the first four months of the present fiscal year show an increase over the corresponding months of the last fiscal year of over $4,000,000.

Alexander H. Wyatt, probably next to George Inness the greatest American painter of landscape, is dying of softning of the brain at the age of 56, in the apartments adjoining his studio in New York City.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, is quoted as saying that he will act with the Democrats on the tariff question, and will vote for any "judicious" measure that will be a step in the direction of tariff reform.

Mr. Charles Dickson, president of the Olympic club of New Orleans, has telegradhed to Mr. Lou Housman, of Chicago, to match Tom Ryan against Tommy Williams, who is in England, for a purse of $3,000, the match to take place during March next.

The Wisconsin state treasury cases will not be decided prior to Jan. 10 and may not even then.

On a kite shaped track, at Stockton, Cal., Stamboul trotted a mile in 2:07 1-2 with rain falling at the finish.

President-elect Cleveland announces that he will not consider applications for office until he is inaugurated.

President Harrison, in his annual message, will earnestly endorse the McKinley law and the principles of protection.

Professor Smith, of the Lane Theological seminary, it is decided by the Cincinnatti presbytery, must stand trial for heresy.

The Confederate Vetarans' association of Atlanta has resolved to buy a United States flag under which to march hereafter.

A meeting has been called by the leading politicians of Western Kansas at Hutchinson to map out the campaign for the division of the state.

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AND Blankets

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$16,000 Worth of Slightly Damaged Goods! The Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered in Crookston

TO SECURE BARGAINS.

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Will dispose of their Entire Stock of General Merchandise which was

ONLY DAMAGED BY WATER

At the recent Fire. Their Stock consists of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots & Shoes, Ladies' Hosiery, Etc.

These goods were only damaged by water, and as they have been thoroughly dried, most of the stock—especially the dry-goods, Clothing, boots, shoes and rubbers—is practically as good as new. The stock must all be sold in 30 Days. Come in and select what you want and make your own price.

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Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raizers' paradise. | Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines | These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

GOV. MERRIAM is mentioned as a probable person to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Nettleton as assistant secretary of the treasury, but it seems that he has not been consulted in the matter as yet and is looking for higher game.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND gives it out emphatically that he will consider no applications for positions until after the 4th of March next, when he has assumed the reins of government, and those who keep bothering him now with their appeals only lessen their chances of receiving appointments by their unseemly haste in making application. When the proper time comes Grover will make up his jewels, but not before.

THE business men of St. Paul propose to get up a big demonstration some time this month in honor of J. J. Hill, upon the completion of the Great Northern railway to the Pacific coast. There will be a grand industrial parade and in the evening a banquet in the Metropolitan opera house, The Great Northern is the first transcontinental line built without government aid, and will be a lasting monument to the enterprise and energy of its promoter—J. J. Hill.

THE control of the Kansas legislature will be decided by lot. The vote in Coffee county was a tie and should the republicans win they would have control in which case Mrs. Lease would not be sent to represent Kansas in the U. S. senate and she might not anyway for in case the populists won, on the contrary lots they would have to secure the aid of the few democrats in the legislature to elect their senator.

FROM what we can learn about Mr. Blaine's reported illness it would appear that some enterprising newspaper men have been exceedingly fresh, sending out the report that he was not expected to survive the attack. The facts seem to be that he has been suffering from a hard cold but at no time has he been considered in a dangerous condition by his physician. But the newspapers must have something to write about so they have made the most of this opportunity—and overdone it.

THE International Monetary Conference now being held in Brussels does not—from present appearances—promise satisfactory results. The American delegates want some measure which will increase the use of silver throughout the world. The European nations—that do not produce silver—are not likely to approve of this plan, and hence it will be difficult to fix upon a satisfactory currency basis. The British delegates are anxious to end the convention in a few weeks, to the end that a full and free discussion of the question may not be had.

THE question of calling an extra session of congress will probably be the test of strength between the southern and the northern democrats. The southern democrats are trying to convince Cleveland that an extra session is necessary. They are out and out free traders and want the tariff repealed without delay, believing that it is injuring the country. The northern democrats do not want any material change made in the tariff, and they don't want an extra session. If the south has more influence with the president than the north then there is some chance of an extra session—but not otherwise.

Always Equal to the Emergency.

No sooner does a man wish for something in the Railroad line than the Northern Pacific Railroad is on hand to furnish it. This time it is Canadian Winter Excursions. Upon November 29th, December 6th, and any day from December 13th to 22nd, and again on December 27th, any man or woman in North Dakota or Northern Minnesota can buy a round trip ticket to Montreal, good for 90 days, for only $40.

Any person living in Manitoba can do the same thing, on any day from November 28th to December 31st. By payment of very reasonable amounts extra, other trips can be added to this, and tickets extended. In addition to all this, the Northern Pacific will, in connection with the Wisconsin Central run through Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars, on November 29th, December 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th. To connect with a special train, which will leave St. Paul upon arrival of Northern Pacific train in the morning, and run through to Chicago, by day light, arriving there in time to connect with all trains for Canadian points leaving there that night.

This special train is for the sole pleasure and accommodation of the Canadian Winter Excursionists, has a parlor car attached, and the charge for berth in sleeping car and seat in parlor car to Chicago is only $2.00. This practically gives the Canadian Winter Tourist the earth, only he doesn't get it fenced in. By buying these winter excursion tickets, you get a fine opportunity to visit the world's fair grounds and buildings, and see what a wonderful place it is there. All information, maps, tickets etc., can be obtained of any agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by either writing or calling personally.

Chas. S. Fee, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Paul B. N. Austin, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent, H. Swinford, Gen'l Agent, Winnipeg, Larry Matthews, Trav. Pass. Agent, Grand Forks. C. A. Sharkey, Agent, Crookston, Minn.

Catarrh in the Head.

Is undoubtedful a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood-purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. It gives an appetite and builds up the whole system.

Canadian Excursions.

You can buy a ticket from your home via Chicago, to Montreal (and other points in Quebec and Ontario west of Montreal) and return, at the low rate of $40.00, good for ninety days to return, and an extension of time can be had if desired. These tickets will be on sale November 29, and December 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 27. When purchasing, pay no attention to outside canvassers, but go to your home agent, and insist on, having your ticket read from St. Paul to Chicago and return, via the "Burglington", (Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R.) giving you a chance to see the World's Fair grounds and buildings at Chicago. The Canadian lines out of Chicago will leave at 11:30 p. m., giving passengers ample time to make connections. [33-37]

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Canadian Excursion.

Crookston to points in Ontario and Quebec, at the rate of $40. Forty dollars for the round trip, Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba to Montreal and points west in Ontario. The privilege of these excursions will be extended to include points in the province of Quebec, (east of Montreal,) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Tickets on sale Nov. 29th and Dec. 6th, daily from Dec. 13th to 22nd. inclusive, and Dec. 27th, tickets good ninety days from date of sale. We will run through Pullman upholstered sleeping cars making direct connections at St. Paul with special daylight train, with parlor cars, via Wisconsin Central, St. Paul to Chicago. These special trains will be run especially for the benefit of holders of Canadian excursion tickets; and will leave St. Paul on arrival of Northern Pacific train, arrriving at Chicago about 9:30 p. m., same day and making direct connections with all trains for Canadian points the same night. You will have a splendid opportunity to visit the World's Fair grounds and buildings by purchasing your tickets via Northern Pacific. For tickets, time-tables, maps and full information, call on or write, C. A. Sharkey, Agent N. P. R. R., Crookston, Minn. [32 tf]

Canadian Excursions.

Excursion tickets to Canada will be on sale via St. Paul and "The North-Western Line," to Chicago at offices of the Great Northern Ry., from points in Minnesota and Dakota north of and including Crookston and Grand Forks on November 29th, December 6th, 13th to 22d, inclusive, and on the 27th, and from points in Manitoba daily from Nov. 28th to Dec. 31, inclusive.

To Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario, but not to points north of Gravenhurst and west of Carleton Jct., the rate will be $40.00 for the round trip.

Tickets will be good for return passage 90 days from date of sale, subject to extension of time on additional payment.

The Montana and Manitoba Express trains of the Great Northern Ry. arrive in St. Paul in the morning in time to connect with the "North-Western Line" fast day train leaving St. Paul at 8 a. m., arriving in Chicago 9:35 p. m., making connections with late night trains out of Chicago to the East.

Passengers arriving at St. Paul in the morning, desiring to stay over until evening, can take the "North-Western Limited" on this line that leaves St. Paul at 8:10 a. m., and arrives Chicago 9:30 o'clock next morning. On this train are the magnificent compartment Sleepers and Buffet-Smoking, and Library cars.

Buy your tickets over the "North-Western Line." It is also the only line running a train from St. Paul every morning both week days and Sundays to Milwaukee and Chicago.

[33-37] M. M. WHEELER,
Traveling Agent.

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

Modern Fashions and History.

The present season opened with a rich display of new styles, and what makes them particularly attractive is the fact that, for the greater part, they are derived from an historical source. Thus, the Louis XV. and and Louis XVI., pretty conceits are seen by the side of the picturesque Directoire and Empire Costumes, and the graceful fancies of the 1830 period—all these, to be sure, in their modern modifications and relieved by the artistic touch of our contemporary taste. A great freedom of selection is, consequently, afforded to every lady, for no single leading style will prevent her from following her natural taste. To fully understand the past origin of the varied modes of our coming season, and their development into their present adaptations, no surer guides could be obtained than the McDowell Fashion Journals. "Paris Album of Fashion" and "La Mode de Paris" are great favorites and sell, each for 35 cents a copy, or $3.50 a year. "La Couturiere" has a wide success, being 30 cents a copy, or $3.00 a year. "La Mode" is the best Home Fashion Journal, consisting only 15 cents a copy, or $1.50 per annum. They are supplied by newsdealers, or by applying directly to the house, at No. 4 West 14th Street, New York City.

A Chance to Choose.

In the early days of railroads, the passenger had "Hobson's Choice" of accommodations—take the passenger coach (such as it was) or walk. During the war for the Union, Mr. Pullman came upon the scene and invented the sleeping car. Still it was "Hobson's Choice"—unless you paid an additional charge, and tipped the porter also. Now it is a fact that there are many persons, rich enough to buy a railroad ticket, and intelligent enough to travel without getting lost, who do not care to pay extra for either comfort or luxuriousness. The Burlington route was quick to recognize the existence of this fact, and it equips all its principal passenger trains with reclining chair cars, and makes no extra charge to any one for occupying seats in them. Its morning and evening trains between St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north, and Chicago and St. Louis on the east and south, carry these cars. Make a note of it, and ask your home agent for tickets via the Burlington route, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of the state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

If you don't see what you want at Herb's just mention it. He has everything there is going in holiday goods. The finest and largest display he ever brought to the city. You are invited to call and look him over.

If out of order, use Beecham's pills.

Why the Hair Grows Gray.

As to the hair growing gray, it results in the majority of cases from the partial closing of the hair cells and the reduction of the quantity of natural coloring matter which the closing produces. —Albany Express.

During the reign of Henry III of France the doublets of men and bodices of the women were so extravagant that a contemporary declared the former looked like bees, the latter like wasps.

At Baku, Russia, there is an immense oil well that "ebbs and flows" with the same regularity as do the ocean tides. It is believed to have some mysterious connection with the sea.

Let a boy take note of this in the outset of life. If he would make friends or followers he must go beneath the politician, the [illegible]sman, the logician, and find the man under all.

On foggy winter days English railways employ thousands of extra hands to place detonating signals on the rails, the ordinary semaphores being invisible.

It would seem that nearly a quarter of all cases of insanity are hereditary, and animals are not free from this visitation.

STORY OF A PLAIN MAN

HISTORY OF ONE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE IN NEW YORK.

A Youth Who Ran Away from Home and Went to the Metropolis Grow to Be a Very Successful Merchant—His Wife's Share in His Great Success.

A good example of how fortunes are made in New York city is afforded by the life and business operations of Millard Fillmore Tompkins, who died at the age of thirty-nine years. Mr. Tompkins was almost penniless when, a mere boy, he first came to this city. He understood his business, however, and he had the courage to strike out into a new path. The result was that building his business up little by little he died worth $600,000. To his wife, fully as much as to himself, this success is due, and Mr. Tompkins was always the first to acknowledge this.

When Mr. Tompkins was fourteen years old he ran away from the home where he was born, at Newport, R. I., and came to this city, with the usual resolve of making a fortune for himself. He had ten dollars in his pocket when he started. This, with what knowledge of groceries he had picked up at the markets near his home, constituted his stock in trade. Naturally on reaching the city he drifted to the grocery districts, and got work as clerk in a grocery store on Catharine street. The proprietor of the store at first paid the lad barely enough to keep him alive; but realizing that young Tompkins was getting so thorough a knowledge of the trade as to make him valuable he raised his wages very soon.

Instead of living in accordance with his increased means, Tompkins continued to live in the same manner as before, putting aside all his surplus money for the purpose of buying a horse and truck. A picture of him taken shortly after his fifteenth birthday looks more like that of a man of twenty-eight than a young boy. He was then tall and well developed, with a good sized mustache and "sideburns." It was more than two years before the young clerk had saved enough to buy such a horse and truck as he wanted. When at length he went into the truck business he made money so rapidly that at the end of two years he was enabled to sell out and establish a retail grocery store in Spring street, near Clinton market.

It had been his idea since his arrival in New York to own a grocery store. There were at that time no cheap cash down groceries in the city. Tompkins made up his mind that there was money to be made in a purely cash business, with a cheap scale of prices for trade among the poorer people. Following out this idea he increased his business to such an extent that he soon moved to a larger store, and then to a still larger one. Within two years after the purchase of his first store Mr. Tompkins, now twenty-one years old, bought out the large grocery at Spring and Sullivan streets, and hired another building for a storehouse near by. It was about this time that he met Mina Josephine Cooper, of 27 Charlton street. He fell in love with her, and after a short courtship, notwithstanding that Miss Cooper was only sixteen years old, they were married. From that time on Mr. Tompkins had a partner in his business as well as in his life.

"You go on and extend the business," said young Mrs. Tompkins to her husband. "I can manage the Spring street store while you look after the general matters." And she did. With a school knowledge of figures and bookkeeping she went into the Spring street store, mastered the business in every detail, and alone and unaided has conducted it up to the present time in such a manner as to make it the most successful establishment owned by Mr. Tompkins. The business spread steadily, new stores being established in Bleecker street, Ninth and Sixth avenues, and in other places in this city and Jersey City, until at the time of his death Mr. Tompkins owned eleven retail stores, besides the two wholesale establishments at 53-61 Gansevoort street.

From the first Mr. Tompkins stuck by his principles of cash payments. He discounted all his bills, and thus was able to buy where others could not, dealers who were in need of ready money often coming to him in preference to others, as they knew that they could get cash for their goods. It was his idea to drop gradually his retail trade and go into the wholesale business entirely. The care of so many establishments was wearing on him, but he absolutely refused to let any one else take part in the management.

"I have built up the business and I will run it," he said. "I want no partners or managers to tell me what to do. When I want advice I can go to my wife. I would rather have her judgment on matters connected with the grocery business than that of any man in New York. I have been guided always by her advice, and to her fully as much, if not more than to myself, the success of our business is due."—New York Sun.

How Sullivan Composes Music.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, was recently asked where he was able to compose best, and under what circumstances his ideas flowed most freely. He replied that there was no place in which he had so many inspirations as in a railway carriage. There is something in the rapidity of the motion, in the clanging of the iron and in the whirring of the wheels which seems to excite his imagination and supplies material for a host of harmonies.—London Star.

To Predict a Storm.

By placing two iron bars at seven or eight yards distance from each other, and putting them in communication on one side by an insulated wire and on the other side with a telephone, it is said that a storm can be predicted twelve hours ahead through a certain dead sound heard in the receiver.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Special Sale,
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OF
CLOAKS,
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IT IS my pleasure to announce that my great HOLIDAY STOCK has arrived and is NOW OPEN for the inspection and consideration of those who are seeking first-class goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. My stock is the largest ever brought to the city, and consists of

Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Silver WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, BAND and SET RINGS, of every description.
CHAINS,
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A beautiful line of Clocks, Silverware, Music Boxes, Violins, Accordeons, Opera Glasses, Gold Spectacles, Etc., Etc. Every article a genuine, safe, sure bargain. No trouble to show goods.

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CROOKSTON, - - - - - - - - MINN.

WINTER
IS
HERE

And you will no doubt want a new set of

BOB SLEDS

We will have a carload here in a few days, the best that money can buy. We bought for cash from the manufacturers at a bargain and can save you some money.
Wait and see us.

These cold days you will WANT SOME COAL.

We deliver promptly hard and soft coal or wood. Best quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

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You Can Buy Reliable
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
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Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine**. Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Minn.

RARE GEMS IN BOOKS.

LITERARY TREASURES IN THE ASTOR LIBRARY IN NEW YORK.

Volumes That Are Storehouses of Scholarship and Are Worth Small Fortunes. Ancient Illustrations in Priceless Manuscripts.

Even many otherwise well informed people are not aware that the public libraries of this city contain some of the choicest literary gems extant—books for which wealthy bibliophiles have offered fabulous sums. If New York is not the literary center of America, then books immense in number, rare in antiquity and almost priceless in value are not factors in the competition.

There are thirty-four public libraries in New York, and the number and value of the volumes within their walls have grown so rapidly that Paris, Munich and even London will be surpassed in their library collections if the present growth continues.

The day when the citizen of New Amsterdam was content to sit outside his door, drink beer, smoke, grow fat and die in the firm belief that he had enjoyed life, has given way to an entirely different state of affairs.

Twenty-five years ago one public library collection was considered sufficient to meet the demands of every class, calling or profession. Today nine institutions can be picked out, each one of which is patronized by a single class.

The Astor is the richest of all our libraries. One million dollars' worth of books repose upon its shelves, but not without frequent disturbance. From fifty to 100 studious men and women are delving into the enchanting mysteries of some favorite theme every day that the reading rooms are open to the public.

The library contains nearly $200,000 worth of rare books and manuscripts, which are seldom allowed to go into the hands of the public. Perhaps the largest and finest single volume in New York may be found there. If any one thinks that the contemporaries of Shakespeare and Milton would marvel at the superb product of modern illustrators he is very much mistaken. Nothing has been produced in the last century that can equal, much less rival, the illustrations in a Seventeenth century manuscript entitled "Antiphonale." It contains 228 pages of vellum, adorned by 272 small and 53 large miniatures in the highest style of the French art of that day. Some of its illustrations have been attributed to Le Brun, the great painter of the time of Louis XIV. The larger paintings for the most part are scenes from the Scriptures appropriate to the various church festivals, and many of the initial letters which accompany the stanzas are illumined in a style wholly unknown at the present day. This volume, bound in purple morocco, with gilt mountings and ornamented with the flower-de-luce, was designed for the coronation of Charles V. At a public sale it would easily command several thousand dollars.

Another valuable work is Sylvester's "Universal Paleography," in two volumes, containing upward of 300 finely executed facsimiles of mediæval works of art. This sumptuous work is said to have cost the sum of £20,000 for its execution alone. Among other rarities is a copy of the first letter written by Christopher Columbus after he discovered America. There are only six copies of these in existence. The letter consists of only four leaves, but at a London auction sale in 1872 it brought $700.

Another rare volume to be found only in this library is Lloyd's "History of Columbia, Now Called Wales," published in 1654. It contains the legendary narrative of the expedition of Prince Modoc and a Welsh company that voyaged to America prior to Columbus, but never returned. Many foreigners have sent to this country for abstracts from this rare volume.

The earliest known editions of Ptolemy's geography repose on the shelves of the Astor. The dates on their title pages range from 1478 to 1621. There is also a superb specimen of the "Biblia Sacra Latina" of 1462, the first edition of the Bible bound in old crimson morocco, with gilt edges, which is worth $10,000. Inside the covers are the names of those "immortal printers," Johann Faust and Peter Schaffer. The oldest polyglot edition of the Scriptures, executed at the order of Cardinal Ximenes, which cost 50,000 ducats in gold and fifteen years for its preparation, is also at the Astor. The oldest manuscript of all is the "Lectiones Evangeliis," printed on vellum and containing whole pages of illuminations. This manuscript was executed by the monks in A. D. 1470, and is almost priceless in value. No other library in America possesses such a treasure. Next in point of antiquity is John Wyclif's English version of the New Testament, written in 1390, and containing the autobiography of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. There are also two rich Persian manuscripts of the Fifteenth century, besides manuscripts of more recent date.

Several competent Egyptologists, among them the late Miss Amelia B. Edwards, who inspected the collection during her visit to this city, have pronounced the library especially rich in oriental works. The great work of James Audubon on the "Birds of America," consisting of four volumes, would probably bring $5,000. Elliott's Indian Bible, dated 1661, the first Bible printed in America; the Geneva, or the Breeches Bible of 1569; a copy of the papal bull against Luther, 1520; rare Siamese manuscripts, and the valuable and interesting collection of autograph letters from emperors, poets, statesmen, presidents, soldiers and authors are included in this collection.—New York Herald.

A Sunday Suit.

Mr. Constant Squabbler—What kind of a suit do you think I had better get for Sundays?

Mrs. C. S.—Well, if you want one to match your usual Sunday disposition, you had better get a pepper and salt suit.—Exchange.

THE WAY TO GO SIGHTSEEING.

An Old Philosopher Gives the Benefit of His Experience.

For sightseers I will lay down two or three rules which have guided me more and more in my habits of traveling, and for which I think there is good foundation:

If you will stay two or three days in one place you will get that sort of affection for it and knowledge of its interior life, if one may use so large a phrase, which makes you always remember it with pleasure. If, on the other hand, you should spend the same three days in going to three different places you have in each of them only the annoyance of dropping your anchor and pulling it up again, only the little trials which necessarily belong to the first hours in an inn or a lodging house, and before these little annoyances are well over you have gone on your way again.

My experience is that I have very little recollection of any sort of places where I have simply spent a night or a part of a day, and that for filling up that great fund of experience and memories the maintenance of which is the great object of traveling it is always desirable to remain for a little while where you are well off, that you may become acquainted not simply with the circumstances, but with the real character of what in a certain way you may thus make a home.

I hold that no man should travel with the mere idea of being amused. He has no right to walk into a town or an inn and say to the first person he meets there, "Come and amuse me; show me what there is which is entertaining." Wherever a man goes he should carry certain tastes of his own, should have certain objects which have interested him in life, and he should inquire with regard to those objects, as this particular place may have an answer to give to his inquiries.

And this I say with a good deal of hesitation. I know nothing in the mere crossing of the water which should change us all into critics of fine art. I am always a little amazed when I go by chance into a picture gallery in Paris, in Brussels, or in Antwerp, to find there some well to do Americans whom I never should by any accident have found in the academy at New York or the art gallery in Boston. I cannot see why we should all be compelled to see paintings in Europe, and in every city in Europe, when at home we do not consider the examination of paintings to be our principal and especial business. I like to see a good picture, I think, as much as anybody does. But I cannot understand why the profession of a traveler and that of a connoisseur in art should be considered, as certainly they are considered, as being very much the same thing. So I do not believe, as I say, that a person gains qualifications for an art critic by the accident of his crossing the ocean.

To young travelers I am forever saying, "Keep scrapbooks." They are even better than journals, by which I mean, preserve little queer bits of printed information which will come drifting into your hands every day, and which in after years will have a value from association which of course does not attach to them, and by the same token whatever is written at the moment has a freshness afterward which no recollection brought out on rainy days can rival. Here is the advantage of a fountain pen or a half dozen sharpened pencils, of which you cannot very easily lose all. Your journal may be no sort of use to anybody else, but it will always be of value to yourself.—Edward Everett Hale in Boston Commonwealth.

Judge Not Too Quickly.

A mother whose temper is impulsive should never trust her first hasty judgment in the management of her little ones.

In the larger affairs of the neighborhood and of society the prudent person refuses to judge hastily. He gives the benefit of the doubt wherever and whenever and to whomsoever he can. People have a right to ask that before they are weighed in the balances and found wanting their cases shall be looked at from all sides and from the most favorable point of view. It is not well to assume that blushes and down dropped eyes always indicate guilt. Innocence falsely accused is often ashamed to look its accuser in the face. Judge not, that ye be not judged, was said by the purest lips that ever spoke on earth.

The man or woman whose habit it is to indulge in snap judgments of any kind is necessarily narrow and undeveloped.—Harper's Bazar.

Rainfall in Australia.

Australia seems to have had an unusual rainfall this year, though it does not equal that of 1890, when, according to a report just issued by the government astronomer of New South Wales, the average for the whole colony was 32.75 inches, or 32.6 per cent. greater than the average of the sixteen preceding years. Forests do not seem to have aided in cloud precipitation, for while a densely timbered region the amount was 35.89 inches, the mean of nine of the nearest stations in an open country was 38.92 inches.

Elevation, however, has a marked influence on rainfall. At Wallagong, half a mile from the sea, at an elevation of sixty-seven feet, 38.84 inches fell, while at Cordeaux river, six miles from the sea, it is 55.53 inches.—Mediterranean Naturalist.

He Played Second Fiddle at Home.

Strong Minded Woman (to a relative, who has called on her)—My husband has now got a position in the orchestra. He plays first fiddle.

Relative—Not at home, does he?

"You bet he doesn't play first fiddle at home."

"That's what I thought."—Texas Siftings.

Not Much Advantage.

Little Dot—Teacher says that rubber trees grow wild in Florida.

Little Dick—S'pose they do. No one ever thinks 'bout rubbers till it rains, and then it's too wet to go into the woods.—Good News.

VALUE OF THREATS.

HOW DESIGNING PERSONS TAKES A MEAN ADVANTAGE.

Wives Are Frequently Terrorized by Their Husbands, While Scapegrace Sons and Wayward Brothers Use Their Positions to Extort Money.

The threat as a weapon of social warfare has not yet been given its truly important place. The sanest persons are inclined to regard the threat as the outcome of a vain and feeble mind and are prompted to laugh when the villain cries "Beware!" Much as we may despise the threat, yet it is indubitable that more people are influenced and made to do what is against their wishes by this means than by actual violence.

The threat wielder is naturally punily proportioned, mentally and physically, and exercises his power most effectually in the woman's world. Women more than men have reason to dread the threat, for man can either afford to run its dangers or proceed to immediate punishment. The woman is defenseless, and though she would frequently like to proceed to extreme, yet traditional convention keeps her within bounds. Threats are so varied that it would require a large volume to describe them all, but we will speak of the more common.

The dissatisfied son is well known to society. He greedily seizes every occasion to drag his name through the mire and besmirch the family. He is frequently remonstrated with; prayers, tears, exhortations are in vain. Then comes the last injunction, "If you persist in this last course I will disinherit you." "Go ahead," replies the young reprobate; "you cut off my supplies, and I'll disgrace the whole family."

One threat is sufficient to procure the means for his vile wants, and the household lives in abject terror lest the threat wielder put into execution his promise of further tortures. It is not only bad sons who exercise this baleful system of money getting; it is as freely employed by bad brothers and husbands.

The pleasant and affectionate brother is probably now reading the society columns of the daily and weekly papers with the utmost care. His drunken comrades once twitted him about his "craze."

"Well," said the unblushing scoundrel, "d'ye see, I have a sister who's no end way up, and when I find she's going to give a party to the nobs I drop her a line and say I'm coming. It fetches the stuff, it does." This heartless scheme to filch from her money to cover her disgrace found a peculiar charm for the besotted minds of his companions. The threat was more potent than the performance, for if the good lady had had the moral courage to send for an officer and declare the fellow a lunatic she would have been saved from his now never ending persecution.

How many women suffer from the threat of their devoted husbands? And how many wives slave themselves to death through threats from their spouses?

The threat cannot be successfully wielded by men whose mentality lacks intuition. To a man whose intuitions are good, and who reads human nature easily, the threat is a powerful weapon. It really requires a man who can analyze emotion and passion to reach the acme of perfection as a threat wielder. The vulgar threatener loses his charm, but the accomplished villain can so torture his victim or victims that the pangs endured by the patrons of the auto da fe were exquisite pleasures in comparison.

Apparently the kindest and most subservient husbands can, by judiciously handling of the threat, drive their wives almost to desperation at a social function, and none but them know of the secret punishment. To employ the threat so that it pesters every fiber of your victim's body the tenderest points in your opponent's armor must be known. That once being discovered it is marvelous what ramifications the threat can take. The merest glance can become a threat, and the person is as completely under the glamour of this delicate inquisition as the diminutive mouse in the claws of a powerful cat.

The most successful threat is not to the woman herself, for a woman's patience and pluck under such circumstances can be provokingly humiliating, and there is no man who feels exactly a hero when the person he has sworn to honor and protect will regard him with humid eyes and meekly say, "As you like, dearest."

Women, as a general rule, love martyrdom, and there are some so peculiarly constituted as to derive the severest enjoyment from the contemplation that their liege lords were harboring in their minds some hideous schemes of vengeance against them. But where this would fail the threat of the amiable individual to do something to himself would be eminently successful. Women above all things feel disgrace, and the anguish at the loss of an unamiable husband by being hit over the head with a bungstarter is trivial when compared to the sorrow for the manner of his death. It would not be for the flight of her husband's soul the tears were shed, but for the disgraceful circumstances attending the departure. The fact that it was not a respectable demise for which she could be properly consoled would be the only bitter remembrance of her sweet widowhood.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Fun for the Monkey.

A pet monkey was sitting in my grandmother's drawing room when a lady came in and sat down. The monkey, after watching her for some time from the back of the chair on which he was perched, snatched the visitor's bonnet from her head, put it on his own, and defied all attempts to catch him and rescue the bonnet. At last, the window being open, he leaped out upon the lamppost, and there sat, sharing the delight of the passersby, looking as Blucher must have looked when, years after, he appeared on the field of Waterloo in an old lady's bonnet.—London Spectator.

Some Definitions.

During the recitation of a class in reading in one of the pieces read the word "merchant" appeared.

"What is a merchant?" the teacher inquired after one of the children had read the word.

"A merchant is a tailor," answered one.

"A merchant is a man who keeps dry goods stores," said another.

"A merchant is a man what buys cheap and kin sell dear," remarked a third.

At last a little boy with a triumphant air cried out, "A merchant is a man what sells goods."

The teacher corrected none of these mistakes in language.—Dr. J. M. Rice in Forum.

MORTGAGE ALE.

[First publication Dec. 1st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.00) which became due January 1st, 1892, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry Steege, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Robert J. Montague, mortgagee, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1891, and, with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 13th day of July, A. D, 1891, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 417, and the said Robert J. Montague having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable, and there is now justly due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage the sum of one thousand thirty-seven dollars ($1,037), and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-six (46), excepting therefrom the west three hundred feet which is platted into lots, and the railroad right of way of the Duluth, Crookston and Northern Railroad Company; also excepting that portion lying on the northeast side of said railroad and within five hundred feet of the centre line of Washington avenue in Jerome's addition to Crookston, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said morgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st, A. D. 1892.

ROBERT J. MOMTAGUE,
Mortgagee.

DEFOREST BUCKLIN, Atty. [33-39]

The Admiration of All

IS a strong claim to make for our stock, but it is based upon two facts: the unrivalled superiority of our

CLOTHING

and the unerring good taste of the public. To command universal admiration requires no small degree of merit and the merit of our

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

couldn't be greater than it is. They stand examination and will also stand wear and look spic and span longer than any garments now offered. The superior of these suits isn't in cloth. They are as fine as the edge of a razor, as handsome as a figure of Adonis, as durable as snow in Labrador, and cost less than a good article of clothing can be bought for anywhere else.

Boston One-Price Clothing House,
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November 28th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on January 23rd, 1893, viz: Gitle Stromstad, for the heirs of Sophia Stromstad formerly Sophia Tallakson (deceased) Hd. 12706, for the se¼ sec. 26 twp. 147 r 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Tom Sandem, G. T. Holland, Gust Christianson, John Stromstad all of Edna Postoffice, Polk County Minn.

[33-39] L. K. AAKER.

ORDER FOR HEARING.

[First publication Dec. 1st. 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA. County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 24th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Wardberg, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Ed Wardberg, of the town of King, of the county of Polk, representing, among other things, that Andrew Wardberg, late of the county of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1892, at the county of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Erick O. Knutson, granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Wednesday, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 24th day of November, 1892.

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[33-35]

MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty two and fifty hundreths dollars, ($542.50) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by James Strader and Mary A. Strader his wife, mortgagors, to John R. Hare, mortgagee bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of November A. D. 1883, at 3:35 o'clock p. m., in book W of mortages, on page 227, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block five (5) in Clements' First Addition to the original townsite (now city) of Crookston according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the fourteenth day of January A. D 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at anytime within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

MONTAGTE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys.

JOHN R. HARE,
Mortgagee.

[33-39]

SELLING OUT AT COST!

Our Entire stock of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS.

ONLY 75 GARMENTS LEFT.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS.

You are Welcome.

LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,

CHRISTMAS COMMON-SENSE.

Our story treats entrely of

UTILITY GIFTS,

Sensible gifts, that are appreciated by thoughtful people. Thousands of dollars are spent for gifts that are admired for a day, and then thrown aside. Who wants to spend money for such presents? Who appreciates them?

A Present that Brings Joy or Comfort,

Not for a moment, but for all time, costs no more than the other kind,

WE KEEP EVERYTHING

—THAT'S KEPT IN A—

First-Class Dry Goods Store

For Such Purposes, viz:

APRONS, MUFFLERS, RUGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, CLOAKS, SILK MITTENS, NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS, FANCY LINENS, SHAWLS, FUR RUGS, BLANKETS, SILK TIES, CHINELLE AND SILK CURTAINS, SADDLE BAGS, FASCINATORS, CRAVAT CASES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Fontaine & Anglim.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

INSIDE THE LINES.

Nobody knew just why a fort had been put in that place. There was no chance for fighting anything except mosquitoes, yet there was a long line of fortifications, and an enfilade of pickets guarded the little town from which all the men had gone away.

If beauty of location had been a military requisite, the fort was certainly well planted. The earthworks ran near the edge of a high bluff, which rose almost perpendicularly from the strip of land bordering the brown river at its foot. On the other side Louisiana stretched away to the horizon line, level and green as a garden, and in the distance a bit of lake often caught some of the blueness of the sky and shone the gem of all this fair setting.

The boy who was lying on the edge of the bluff had no eyes for the distant view. Through an opening in the trees clinging to the sides of the hill he was gazing at the antics of a party of boys far below him. Close under the bluff lay a white, many pillared house, and stretching before and behind it were smooth spaces of lawn, long lines of clipped hedges and avenues of magnolias. Something in its sheltered position between the river and the bank had saved from destruction this estate, whose possessors had given it the fitting name of the Garden. It seemed like a vision of paradise to the eyes of the homesick boy who was gazing down into the enemy's country.

From the door of a rough house within the embankment two officers watched the boy. The elder, Colonel Denning, was the commanding officer of the fort.

"I am afraid I made a mistake when I brought my son down here," said the colonel. "He is almost desperate with loneliness. I was afraid of it, but it seemed too hard to leave him there after his mother died."

"I think you did right to bring him, colonel," said the younger man. "It's a good, quiet, healthy place, and after a while he will make friends with the men and be happier."

"I hope he will," said the colonel.

"I feel sure of it," rejoined the other. "Just now he longs for the society of boys, but he is fighting against the inevitable. He has not philosophy enough to endure nor experience enough to understand the feeling these people have for everything inside these walls. Nothing could tempt one of these town boys to have any intercourse with him, and their scorn is rather hard to bear. I'm going to send George the Second to take him out on the river. He is an amusing little beggar, and will not make such a bad companion for Will when he gets used to his color and his ways."

A few minutes later two boys were swinging themselves down the face of the bluff. Will's companion was a slim, limber jointed little black boy, whose movements suggested a jumping jack, and his bearing showed the pride he felt as Will's guide.

Holding now by a tough root, now by the smooth stem of a blackjack vine, digging their heels into the soft soil and slipping perilously forward, they presently struck into a well worn cowpath, which led by easy stages to the foot of the hill.

Beyond the road which led to the Garden lay huge stranded logs, through which they picked their way out upon a sandy strip of beach, where an ancient skiff was tied to a raft. There was a little water in the boat, and a huge gourd was at hand as a means of defense against further leaking. Two clumsy oars furnished employment for both boys, and once launched their strength was tried by the current, which came swirling around the promontory of rotting bark which served as a breakwater.

But sturdy boyish muscles were at work, and the old boat was pushed slowly up the shore, keeping in with the eddy, and nosing her way through anchored snags of driftwood and up into more open water away from the shore.

Drawing a long breath, Will paused for a minute and said: "Let's go over to the island we see from the fort—the Towhead, I mean. Where is it, anyhow? I'm completely turned around."

"Hit's right ovah yander where you see de cottonwoods an de san'bar," said George. "Dis yer is de corral. Heap er cullud folks lives yer, but hit's drappin in de water mighty fas'. Dat beach tree a swishin up an down in dat bend useter grow in Unc' Jake's yard."

On the shore of the bend George pointed out the grim sight of an old burying ground, upon whose precincts the current of the Mississippi was rapidly encroaching. Will shuddered, and, with quick intuition, George turned the boat's head away from the bend and pointed across the current to the Towhead, which was now below them.

When the island first pushed its white, sandy head through the water some cottonwood seed had landed there from an airy voyage, and the young trees that sprang from them formed the nucleus of an aftergrowth which was added year by year like the rings of a tree. The innermost growth was now composed of tall young trees, but the thicket terraced down until near the water there was none but low thick bushes of last year's growth. A long tongue of sand extended like the tail of a comet down the river. Upon this the boys beached the boat, and then stretched their legs on the soft, warm sand.

"I'ze skeered er dis yer Towhead," said George. "Hit's haunted. A ole flatboat man useter live up in yander, where you sees dat black spot 'mon'st de trees. De ole boat washed agroun one night in high water, an de old man nebber made no monst'ous 'tempt fer to git out. He was onsociable like, an liked hisse'f mighty well. He live yer kinder quiet, an folks done got de notion dat he hab heaps er money. An one night somebody done kill 'im an tuk all he hed. Since dat time his ghos' done walk dis Towhead. On'y jes' yisterd'y Unc' Jake 'lowed he done seen dat ole ghos' an he 'lowed he gwine come yer no mo'! I ain' had much 'pinion er Unc' Jake lately, but I'ze jes' about as nigh dat ole boat as I keers to go."

"Well, I'm going to have a look at the old shanty," said Will, rising from the sand. His companion did not venture to follow him in the expedition.

The river had year by year added to the strip of land, and the old flatboat was now nearly hidden by the underbrush that had grown up between it and the water. The low hut which had once been the boat's cabin was still standing amid the decayed timbers of the hull, and Will noticed with surprise that there were traces of something like footprints leading to it.

Nevertheless he stepped quite unsuspiciously over the doorway. Once fairly within he felt himself roughly grasped by the arms from behind.

"You make a noise to call that boy," said a voice close to his ears, "and I'll kill you! I tell you I will never be taken prisoner!"

The person who had seized him now faced him, still holding him by the arms. Will saw a youth scarcely older than himself dressed in a worn gray uniform. His grip was like steel, but his face was so pinched and drawn and his eyes so desperately miserable that the heart of his captive warmed to him.

Recovering his composure a little, after his first astonishment and alarm, Will said, with an effort to laugh: "Let me go! I'm the only prisoner there's likely to be. I'm not after you. I was only looking for a ghost."

"Who are you? I know all the boys over there, and I know you are a Yankee by your cap and your voice. I tell you I can't be taken."

"See here," said Will, "I'm only a boy like you, and though I'm a soldier's son, and I don't deny either my voice or my cap, I don't want to harm you at all. What is up, anyway, and why are you playing spook on this strip of sand?"

"It is all up now, I suppose, and I may as well tell you all about it. Have you got a mother? I see by your face you haven't; so perhaps you will be sorry for a poor fellow who is going to lose his.

"My name is John Prescott, and over there in that white house below your fort my mother is dying, and I am trying to see her once more if she isn't gone already.

"I got a two weeks' furlough—you needn't stare, I've been in the army nearly a year—and slipped down the river two days ago. Unfortunately for me I made this point too near daylight yesterday morning to venture any farther. I knew the reputation this place has among the negroes, and I thought it safe to wait here until night. I reckon I was too tired and sleepy and didn't make it fast, and the boat managed to slip away while I was looking for a good place to drag it up among the bushes.

"Here I have been ever since, like a rat in a trap. I have watched the house over there for two days, and have even seen the family on the terraces and dared not make a signal! Now, sir, what are you going to do about it?"

"I'm going to do this," said Will, holding out his hand. "I'm going to say I believe every word you say, and I want you to trust me to help you out of this scrape. I lost my mother not six months ago, and I do know how to feel for you, if we are on opposite sides. I happened to hear today that your mother is no worse. Maybe you'll see her more than this once."

"But how can I get over?"

"I don't see quite clearly how to do it, but I'll get you over there before daybreak somehow. You must give me your word to go away when the time is up. Now I must go, or that boy's curiosity will be enough to overcome his fears, and he'll come to look me up. I know you're hungry, so take my lunch. Keep a sharp lookout after dark."

The lumbering skiff carried a very silent passenger back across the river. George ventured to inquire if Will had "seed de ghos'," and was answered so gravely in the affirmative that he then and there laid the foundations for several marvelous tales with which to astonish future audiences.

Will knew quite well that the thing he had in mind to do was a very delicate and difficult thing to undertake. That he, the trusted son of the commander, should attempt to smuggle an enemy inside the lines was no light matter. The thought of it rested not lightly on his conscience, but a refusal to aid the poor fellow on the island to see his dying mother would have rested more heavily still.

At any rate he meant to do it, and by the time the skiff touched bottom at her landing his plan was formed. Making a careful survey of the landing, and noting the shortest route out to the open water, he dismissed his companion without ceremony. A few minutes' walk brought him to the big white gate of "The Garden." He summoned up all his courage and dignity and marched through the magnolia avenue.

His appearance was greeted with a consternation that was far from pleasing. His request to see Miss Prescott in private for a few moments seemed to freeze with terror the black maid in waiting, but after a brief delay he was shown into a bright, flowery little room, which had a delightfully feminine and welcome look to eyes long used to camp life.

But the slender girl who met him with the air of an offended duchess had no welcome in her look. Her manner was sadly chilling. Ten minutes later, however, she was holding his hand at the door and saying: "Mr. Denning, I never, never can thank you enough if you will do this! Mamma is a little better, and if she can see John for one hour it would do her more good than medicine. I will wait at the side gate for him, and he shall leave before daylight."

There were a few more hurried questions and replies, and then Will was climbing the hill to a still more difficult interview. A night pass was not an easy thing for which to ask his father, but he could not leave the fort without it. The colonel was a very quiet and somewhat stern man, and Will knew that the best way was the straightforward one. He made his request in the fewest words.

"I am almost a man, father," he said, after he had made his request, "and I want you to trust me now, as you have always done in small matters. I can't tell you about it now, but I am doing nothing wrong. I am only helping a poor fellow in great trouble. I know my mother would wish me to do it."

"I don't doubt the excellence of your intentions, Will," said his father. "You can be trusted, I know; but are you sure your heart has not the better of your head in this matter, and will get you into some scrape?"

"I give you my word of honor, sir, that in my circumstances I believe you would do just what I wish to do."

"Then here are your papers, and remember it is the commander of the fort as well as your father who trusts you."

Every leaf in the old cottonwood on the bank seemed to quiver as Will started on his lonely trip. The green band of light above the horizon had quite died away, and the river seemed blacker than the night. Things which were plain enough by daylight appeared mysterious and fearful now, and every huge black shadow around the boat seemed to contain an enemy.

It was not pleasant to think of the sunken snags an unfamiliar oarsman might encounter, nor was that ghastly bend just above, where the encroaching river cut far into the old cemetery, a cheering recollection.

"I will not think of it!" he said. "It must be nearly time for me to turn across to the Towhead. The current may carry me down a little, but I would rather pull for it than stay on this side and get the horrors!"

His sharp, short whistle was answered by a figure leaping aboard before the skiff had fairly touched the shore.

"I knew you would come," the young man said. "At dark Nina put a light in my window just as she used to when I was out late on the river, and I knew you had been there. Before we go any further tell me the name of the person I am trusting myself to."

"The trusting is not entirely on your side, Prescott. Do you know what it means when I tell you my name is Denning?"

"It means that if I play the rascal it would be worse for you to have helped me than for any one else. I see and I appreciate it."

"The only way in which I can settle it with my conscience is to consider you my prisoner on parole while you are inside the lines, and see you safely outside before I leave you."

"How about your picket?"

"Fortunately for you he is up at the old sawmill. He saw me, hailed me, and got the password as I went up. Lie low now as we go by. He knows me and will merely wonder what I am about."

As they were swinging inshore by a raft of decaying logs a suppressed voice called to them:

"John! It's Fred, and it's all right. You slip off here and cut for the side gate. Harry is there and Nina."

"Now, Prescott," said Will," "it's 10 o'clock and I give you until midnight. Goodby."

It was a long walk. Will never forgot those two hours alone on the great river at night. All sorts of doubts and misgivings came crowding into his mind as he listened to the mysterious noises of the night and the river. A bright constellation which he had watched at home seemed like the visit of a friend, as it came wheeling into sight over the hill. It cheered him not a little, but it was marching westward rapidly before the paroled prisoner returned.

"Nina's cedar skiff is just here," Prescott explained, as he came out promptly on time. "It is loaded with all I need for my journey. She has planned for everything, and you need only go half way with me, Denning. Your duty will be done then. Strike directly across, and miss your picket. We can make the Towhead by a hard pull on the other side—at least I can."

At daylight Will was in his father's room again.

"Is it all right, Will?"

"All right, father, and I am not sorry I went."

The talk of the town found the commandant's boy's intimacy with the Prescotts a nine days' wonder, and scoffed not a little at the Prescott boys. But the intimacy continued, to the secret amazement of Colonel Denning, and in after years ripened into the friendship of a lifetime.—Mary Stewart in Youth's Companion.

The Dumb Restaurateur.

Some years ago I was stopping in a western town. During the night a fire alarm was sounded and a crowd quickly gathered at the scene of the conflagration, which was in a building occupied by a grocer, the basement being used as a restaurant. The firemen soon had a stream of water playing on the burning building, which flooded the floor and soon began to trickle down to the restaurant below. The proprietor, who was asleep, was soon aroused by the confusion incident to a fire, and in a half dressed and half dazed condition rushed up the steps and into the street shouting at the top of his voice: "I can't speak! I can't speak!" The ludicrousness of the scene can better be imagined than described.—Detroit Free Press.

The Sensitive Turquoise.

The turquoise breaks on the death of its proprietor, and it changes color when he is ill. This last observation is perfectly true, and is certified to by all lapidaries. The same thing has been remarked of coral. "Not only do precious stones live," says Jerome Cardan, "but they are liable to get sick, to suffer from the infirmities of old age and at last to die."—Paris Figaro.

From a Single Barley Stalk.

Tests made under the auspices of the Royal Philosophical society with a single barley stalk unfolded wonders which but few have ever thought even possible. By steeping and watering that one plant with saltpeter dissolved in rain water they managed to produce 249 stalks and over 18,000 grains.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A TREASURED COAT.

IT WAS SLASHED BY WILKES BOOTH WHILE RUNNING AWAY.

The Coat Was Worn by the Leader of the Orchestra the Night Lincoln Was Assassinated—A New Story About an Historic Tragedy.

William Withers, Jr., is the quiet man who leads the ochestra at the California theater, and when not marshaling his musicians is writing music in his room at the Brooklyn hotel. He is so retiring that few can claim to know him well, although his musical genius has for thirty-five years given him standing among the composers and leaders of the country.

Mr. Withers is fifty-five years old now, yet looks to be not more than forty, and would appear even younger except for an episode that occurred on the evening of April 14, 1865, at Ford's theater in Washington. That evening Withers almost had the unpleasant distinction of being murdered by Wilkes Booth after the latter had fired the fatal shot at President Lincoln and was rushing madly from the stage to an entrance where a confederate had a horse in waiting.

Mr. Withers' most valued treasure is a dress coat, now in part destroyed by the mot' that corrupts all wool, but on the back of the coat can be plainly seen two clean cut slits, made with a sharp edge. One, high up, as though a stroke for the wearer's neck, had missed it by a little and descended upon the garment. The other cut, nearly over the center of the space under which the wearer's right shoulder blade would be, is longer but equally well defined, and made with the same sharp steel.

Wilkes Booth made both these slits, and the wonder is that his victim was not fatally slashed, instead of being only nicked through the upper cut.

The coat was new when Mr. Withers put it on to lead the orchestra on the occasion of Abraham Lincoln's visit to the play, but the coat has never been worn since, so great was the sentimental devotion of the musician to the great man who won for friends all who came to know him.

Every one knows the story of Lincoln's assassination while sitting in an upper box of Ford's theater enjoying "Our American Cousin," but few have learned what occurred just after Booth had fired the cowardly shot, because William Withers is the only man who can tell the story, and he does not often do it.

"When the fatal shot was fired," he says, "I thought some property man had fired a pistol. Just then I heard a heavy fall on the stage and the people began to yell: 'Hang him!' 'Lynch him!' 'Stop him!' and I saw a man running across the stage toward me. When he got near I saw his eyes were almost starting from his head and there was the most fearful expression on his face I ever saw.

"I recognized Wilkes Booth and at that instant he put down his head and came rushing on, saying: 'Let me pass! let me pass!'

"I was standing where I could not move much, the passage was so narrow. He came on and when he got near struck me with a bowie knife and kept saying. 'Let me pass!' I felt the cut and turned a little. Then he struck the knife into me again near the back of my neck and I fell. When I was down he rushed to the stage door, grasped the knob with both hands and dragged the door open. I saw 'Peanut' John standing outside holding a bay horse. Then Booth pulled the door shut.

"Very soon Detective Stewart ran over me and out of the door after Booth. The crowd came upon the stage and grabbed me and wanted to hang me right there, but some who knew me shouted that I was not the man. I was arrested, however, and taken to jail, when Mayor Wallack examined me.

"I thought I was severely cut, but when I took off my clothes I found that the knife had only pierced my clothing and cut the skin a little. The cuts were as clean as though a razor had made them, and I have never understood how I escaped. The knife was found in front of the patent office, where Booth had dropped it as he rode away after the murder.

"I had seen Booth before the show standing near the Tenth street entrance to the theater, and after the performance began saw him again standing against the rear wall of the parquet circle, and then noted that he had gone into the balcony. After President Lincoln came in Booth stole down the balcony until he could look through a hole that had been bored in the box door and locate the president exactly. Then he had opened the door a little, taken careful aim and fired the fatal shot. He burst through the box and jumped fourteen feet to the stage.

"It was such an experience as I never wish to have again. It made me sick for weeks, and I get excited now when I think of it. I taught little 'Tad' Lincoln to play the drum, and was always kindly treated by the president. The whole shooting and escape were done in a few seconds and unexpectedly. Booth had evidently made his plan carefully, and was prepared to resort to any means to avoid arrest. I keep that old coat now, and value it more than everything else I have."—San Francisco Examiner.

Satisfied with a Monarchy.

A schoolmaster was so enthusiastic over politics that he began to give lessons on them to his class. He did not get on very well at first, but at length the scholars began to have a tolerable idea of the subject.

"Now, Johnnie," the schoolmaster asked in the course of one lecture, "would you rather have a republic or the present form of government?"

"The present form of government," replied Johnnie.

"Why would you rather have the present form of government?"

"Because I shouldn't get a holiday on the queen's birthday if it was a republic."—London Tit-Bits.

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The Great Rule of Life.

We have to be governed very largely by the analogies of nature whenever we venture into the realm of the possibilities and the unknown, and there is no analogy in nature of something being given for nothing. The seed has to push through the ground to find the sun; the tree has to draw its sap up from unseen sources to whirl forth its buds; the bud itself has to force its way through obstacles of bark and fiber; the bird has to build its nest with careful endeavor and many journeys ere it feels the little wings beneath its breast; the gold has to be mined, the precious stone dug from the matrix; the diamond has to undergo fierce processes of grinding and scouring before its facets shine like living light.

Struggle is the rule of life. Were it otherwise it would seem as though we might all of us have been put upon the planet in conditions of luxury and ease and eminence that would require no effort on our part, and leave us free for all the enjoyment the world affords. But what soft, untempered, worthless metal we should be in such case! It is the fire that tempers the steel; it is the hammer that welds it; the grinding, whirling stone that brings it to an edge.—Harper's Bazar.

A Poor Folk's Garden.

So early were collectors in California, and so universal was the interest felt in Europe over the new plants of the Pacific coast, that many trees of sequoias and other superb conifers were planted in the parks of England, France and Italy long before the discovery of gold. Wealthy Californians, as early as 1855, visiting Europe, were surprised to find how popular were the brilliant annuals, flowering shrubs, vines and trees of their own state. Returning they often urged neighbors to cultivate more of the native plants, but with little effect.

In Alameda county, a plain, uneducated Englishwoman of Lancashire yeoman stock was one of the first persons in all California to make a home garden of wild flowers from field and hill. I remember in my boyhood the passionate devotion that she showed to this pursuit.

"It do be the best land the sun ever shone on," she declared, "for poor folk to have a garden.—Charles H. Shinn in Century.

The Juice of the Papaw Tree.

In his "History of Barbados" Griffith Hughes mentions that the juice of the papaw tree is of so penetrating a nature that, if the unripe peeled fruit be boiled with the toughest old salted meat, it quickly makes it soft and tender. Kersten also tells us that boiling meat with the juice of the papaw is quite a common thing in Quito.

Captain S. P. Oliver, writing in Nature, July 10, 1879, says, "In Mauritius, where we lived principally on ration beef cut from the tough flesh of the Malagasy oxen, we were in the habit of hanging the ration under the leaves themselves, and if we were in a hurry for a very tender piece of fillet, our cook would wrap up the undercut of the sirloin in the leaves, when the newly killed meat would be as tender as if it had been hung for a considerable time."—Chambers' Journal.

A Baronet as a Constable.

Among the constables in the Royal Irish constabulary stationed at the depot in the Phenix park, Dublin, is Constable Sir Thomas Echlin, Bart. According to Debrett's baronetage the Echlin family is of ancient Scotch origin, and formerly possessed princely estates in Scotland, and also large domains in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Dublin and Mayo. The third baronet dissipated a large portion of the family estates, and the fourth, fifth and sixth baronets managed to get through with the remainder. Then the present baronet found himself landless and entered the Royal Irish constabulary.—Yankee Blade.

The Giant's Organ.

One of the most interesting features of the Giant's causeway is "The Giant's Organ." This huge "instrument" consists of a group of pillars of various lengths set apart on the side of the main cliff. The larger columns being in the center and the smaller ones tapering off on either side, after the fashion of organ pipes, admirably sustain the idea which the name "Giant's organ" conveys.—St. Louis Republic.

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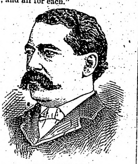
LABOR FEDERATION.

THE GREAT CONFERENCE TO TAKE PLACE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Delegates to Meet in Independence Hall Who Represent Over 600,000 Skilled Artisans—How Labor Has Demanded and Gained Recognition.

In that famous story known in the translation from the French as the "Three Guardsmen" Athos, Porthos, Aramis and their truculent country friend, D'Artagnan, entered into a compact that carried them through many desperate adventures. It was, "One for ıll, and all for each."

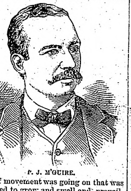


SAMUEL GOMPERS.

It can hardly be unfair to say that the ame sentiment that animated the spirits f the gallant soldiers of France now ills the souls of the intelligent workmen nd skilled mechanics of America. The truggle of labor in civilized countries as gone on through the centuries from he days when there were serfs and laves, lords and ladies, and the "son of he soil" wore an iron collar about his eck as a badge of dependence, while he chatelaine, "housewife" or mistress f the castle displayed on great occasions he gold beads and massive ornaments f precious metal that were the evidence f hard and unpaid toil on the part of assals.

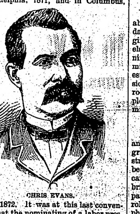
But it was not even at compulsion to o labor that the old time barons and obles called a halt. They demanded ot only support from their tenants, but lso the sacrifice of the most sacred ties f home and family. And right at that oint—after long waiting, to be sure—egan the revolt which led to the terri- e scenes of the Jacquerie, of Cade's erce irruption and of the French revo- ition.

These were instances of rage fierce ıt often impotent against the estab- shed order, but meanwhile another t of movement was going on that was stined to grow and swell and prevail, e the famous incoming tide in the y of Fundy.' It was a movement of ganization. It started among the tin l coal miners of England and Wales, o worked underground, and who ided together despite of laws regulat- wages and punishing all attempts to ate labor associations as treason and spiracy. And they went on and on, l the tide rose higher and higher, ept over the bar of opposition, gained inner harbor, and what the result is intelligent observer of the events of day l. of course noted.



P. J. M'GUIRE.

ll this is preliminary to a brief tch of the American Federation of or, which is to hold its twelfth an- l convention in Independence hall, ladelphia, beginning on the 12th of t month. An authorized statement ently issued from the national head- rters at 14 Clinton place, New York , says that on the 20th of August, , the year following the close of the , delegates from sixty labor organ- ions met in Baltimore and as a re- of their deliberations founded the ional Labor union. Subsequent con- tions of this body were held in Chi- , 1867; Pittsburg, 1868; New York , 1868; Chicago, 1869; Boston, 1870; adelphia, 1871, and in Columbus, 1872. It was at this last conven- that the nominating of a labor pres- ial ticket was followed by disinte- on.



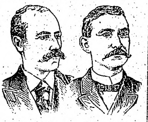
CHRIS EVANS.

e great financial crisis of 1873 ed the resources of the unions, and uspension of work decreased their bers. During this period of dark- and depression secret societies , but in abandoning the lines of ric evolution dissensions were in- ced.

length the old spirit revived, and 107 delegates, representing over a quarter of a million workers, met in Pittsburg on Nov. 15, 1881, and did not separate until they had established the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. Many if not all of the ideas adopted in their political demands have since been taken up and presented by other organizations of labor. A legislative committee was appointed who presented several measures to congress, one important one—a national bureau of labor statistics—being finally secured in 1883.

At the convention of 1882, which was held at Cleveland, the industrial autonomy of each union was guaranteed by a solemn compact. The question of arbitration instead of strikes was the prominent topic at the New York conference in 1883. Next year at Chicago the agitation for the eight hour system was begun and continued at the fifth convention, which met at Washington.

It was at the sixth annual meeting, which gathered at Columbus, O., on Dec. 8, 1886, that the name of "American Federation of Labor" was definitely chosen. A constitution was adopted stating the main objects of the organization to be "the encouragement of formation of local unions and the closer federation of such societies through central trade and labor unions in every city, with the further combination of these bodies into state, territorial and provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interests of the working masses; the establishment of national and international trades unions based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies, and the aiding and encouragement of the labor press of America."



J. B. LENNON. W. A. CARNEY.

And so the movement went on, growing like a gigantic snowball, until when the tenth convention met at Detroit in December, 1890, the report showed over 600,000 members who had stood by each other through 1,168 strikes. Of these 989 had been won, 98 were compromised and 76 lost. The net result of the battles up to that time had been an advance in wages of from 7 to 25 per cent.

The eleventh annual convention was held in Birmingham, Ala., the first time in the history of the general labor movement that one of its meetings had been held in the south. The influences, so the officers say, were vastly beneficial to organization in that section of the country. It was resolved to test the constitutionality of the conspiracy laws and the rights of the courts to issue writs of injunction on wage workers charged with no offense against the law, but engaged in a contest with their employers. An investigation of the "sweating" system and the abolition of this social crime were demanded at the hands of congress. Renewed pledges to attain the eight hour workday were made and action taken for its enforcement. Protests against convict labor coming in conflict with free labor were entered. Selection of organizers for woman's labor was authorized. The abolition of child labor was demanded, as well as legislation in the interest of labor.

Among the well known men holding prominent positions in the federation are Samuel Gompers, the president; P. J. McGuire, the first vice president; Chris Evans, the talented and active secretary; William A. Carney, the second vice president, and John B. Lennon, the treasurer, who has handled the funds with faithfulness and financial ability.

GEORGE BAVARD.

A Noted Chef.

There recently died in the city of Berlin Louis Gaidan. Apoplexy carried him off. Gaidan was a notable in his way. He was for many years the "chef de cuisine" for Emperor William I. Gaidan was a native of Nimes and was sixty years old. He entered the service of the late emperor at the time of his accession to the throne and was his faithful adherent to the last. Gaidan until recently possessed a snug fortune, saved from his salary and perquisites, but he invested it in a business venture in Berlin and lost it all.

Curious Facts About Dancing.

An average waltz takes a dancer over about three-quarters of a mile; a square dance makes him cover half a mile. A girl with a well filled programme travels thus in one evening: Twelve waltzes, nine miles; four other dances at a half mile apiece, which is hardly a fairly big estimate, two miles more; the intermission stroll and the trips to the dressing room to renovate her gown and complexion, half a mile; grand total, 11½ miles.

Guatemala's Railroad Boom.

In the republic of Guatemala there is an active demand for railroad and telegraph supplies growing out of the construction of railroads, and requests have been made for a catalogue of American manufacturers of locomotives, cars, bridges and machinery necessary for repairs and maintenance of tracks and rolling stock, as well as telegraph, telephone and other accessories for railroading.

A Land of Prehistoric Buildings.

Sardinia would be an ideal residence place for the person who has a penchant for conjuring up the things of the dim and misty past, for it contains no less than 3,000 prehistoric buildings. They are almost all in the fertile districts and built in groups, which are separated from one another by wide and generally barren places.

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8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
2: 1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

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Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: John Sensel, Hd. No. 12,546, for the w½ nw¼ and w¼ sw¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 149, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Peter Toupin, David Robinson, Wentzel Luxemburger, all of Mentor, Polk county Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 26th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or received U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec., 9th, 1892, viz: Frank Hanson, Hd. No. 11701 for the e½ ne and e¼ s e¼ sec. 8, tp. 142 n, r 48 w. He names the following witness to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Halvor Steenerson of Crookston, Minn., Gunder G. Dale, Michael G. Wood, K. S. Akker, all of Neillsville, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., October 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th, 1892, viz: Rudolf Wadekamper, Hd. No 12,542, for the se¼ Sec. 33, Tp. 150, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Martell, Peter Toupin, John Zeuzel, Joseph Geaudette, all of Mentor, Polk county, Minn.

[28-33] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on January 10th, 1893, viz: Vebra Godfrey, Hd. No. 11609, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ sec. 10, township 148, range 44.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Horton of Maple Bay, Minn., Arthur Adams, John M. Forsyth, and Wm. Forsyth of Dugdale, Minn.

[31-36] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 12th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on January 11th, 1893, viz: Joseph Allen Hd. No. 12,643, for the s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Sec. 2, Tp. 152, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis S. Hancock, Theodore H. Myer, C. Stuhr, T. E. Biver, all of Euclid, Minn.

[31-36] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

IT'S A FACT

—THAT THE—

Journal Job Department

IsEqual to any in
Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

—AND—

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

—THE—

Polk County Journal.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 59.
1 Northern 56.

Reserve your seats now. They are going quite rapidly.

Miss Lizzie Zarracher spent her Thanksgiving at home.

Money to loan by R. R. V. Loan and Investment Company.

The good sleighing seems to have revived business very appreciably.

The most of our attorneys attended court at Warren last week. A very short term was held.

Capt. Zarracher, who has been under the weather for a few days is complaining of feeling better.

And next month the legislature will begin its weary grind which will continue for about three months.

Money on good farms. Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Offices in Bjoin block, Crookston, Minn.

Martin Benson, of Knute township, a brother of Judge Benson, came in last Friday and bought a span of horses from A. K. Austin.

When you want a good photograph of yourself. go to P. E. Lynne's new gallery in the Anderson-Olson block—second floor.

Ladies, we would cordially invite an inspection of our fall and winter cloaks when preparing for cold weather. Prices to suit the times.
A. Sture.

Comrade Synder left for the woods on Tuesday morning where he is getting out a large lot of wood this winter. He figures on putting in 1000 cords at least.

Grand closing out sale of jewelry watches, clocks and silverware at A. D. Morris store on Robert street. Remember, anything you want in jewelry you can get at a bargain.

A. Sture calls attention to his full and complete stock of dry goods and groceries and invites our readers to call and look him over. A little money will buy lots of goods at Sture's.

The Shunk-Calhoun opera company had a very good house and the entertainment was highly enjoyed. While it is a good company we do not see wherein it excells the old Calhoun opera company.

Ben Hayes, formerly of the Great Northern dining car service, and at one time cook in the Hotel Helena, Helena, Montana, is now engaged as cook at the Commercial, and is giving excellent satisfaction to the traveling public and the boarders generally.

A heavy snow fell on Friday of last week which sent the cutters flying about the city in great style and brought the much needed sleighing for hauling hay and wood. Appearances indicate an abundance of snow for the winter which is said to insure good crops the ensuing year.

One of Tom Bjoin's teams was so glad, on Monday morning to find that the earth had not been knocked into an unrecognizable mass that they took a bit of a hop skip and jump colliding with a sleigh loaded with bran standing in front of John Scheffer's barn. The load was upset and one of the horses was thrown down upon the sidewalk but got out of the spree uninjured.

Thanksgiving day was observed in our city very much after the old-fashioned approved styles. Union services were held at the Baptist church Rev. Squier preaching a very acceptable sermon after which our citizens proceeded to enjoy their Thanksgiving dinner. About four o'clock the stylish rigs began to appear upon the streets and for several hours the fun was continued without hindrance.

In order that I may be able to commence and succeed with the erection of my store building on the corner of Broadway and Second street, I have decided to sacrifice my stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, etc., etc., regardless of cost or value. Every article suitable for Christmas presents.
C. H. Saake, the Jeweler.

The Red River Valley Elevator company, in their new location, between Third and Fourth streets, are now prepared to buy or ship for farmers, at reasonable rates, their wheat or other grain. Mr. Wm. Munch, their representative here for the last five years, is still with them and requests all his old friends and patrons to call on him in his new place of business. All others he would ask to give him a trial.

Do you want a reliable time-keeper? See what Tom Morris can do for you.

Now fully ready for the holiday trade with a full stock of every thing to be present in a first-class jewelry store. Tom Morris the jeweler.

Attend the great fire sale now going on at Williams & Roberts' store in the opera block, and you will get some of the greatest bargains you ever heard of. Their stock was only damaged by water and a great deal of it is practically as good as new, but everything must be sacrificed or given away in 30 days.

Frank Benoit was in the city for two days last week.

J. W. Kelley moved in from Mentor last week to spend the winter in the city.

Mrs. C. E. Dampier returned last week from a visit to relatives in St. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fontaine served Thanksgiving dinner to the clerks in Fontaine & Anglim's store and their families.

Register of deeds elect, John Amundson was summoned to Wisconsin last week on account of the death of a sister.

Order your wood of Priester & Co., and they will saw and deliver it for you cheaper than you can get it done any other way.

Shoes, shoes, all kinds, latest styles, lowest prices. A. Sture,
Opera Block.

Go to the fire sale of Williams & Roberts for big bargains in clothing and dry goods.

Hardwood chamber suits at from $16 to $60 dollars, at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

Blankets, blankets, all the way from $1 up to $6.50—beauties—all wool—at A. Sture's.

Call at A. Sture's and secure one of those lovely flannel dress patterns, 54 inches wide, only 50 cents per yard.

Owing to his wife's contined illness A. D. Morris has decided to go out of the jewelry business in this city and offers his entire stock for sale at prices away down. Call early for choice. (28tf)

The street parade of the Uncle Tom's Cabin company on Saturday last was a good one. The company is a very good one, some of the actors being exceptionally strong. If the play itself was not so much of a chestnut the entertainment given on Saturday evening would have been very enjoyable.

Williams & Roberts intend to dispose of their entire stock of damaged goods within the next 30 days. These goods were only damaged by water and are practically as good as new. They have $16,000 worth of dry goods, clothing, underwear, boots, shoes, rubbers, etc,, and will dispose of them regardless of cost. Opera block, Crookston, Minn.

If you need anything in the line of watches, clocks, silverware or jewelry of any kinds, call on A. D. Morris' at his jewelry store and take advantage of his great closing out sale. They go without regard to cost to close out. It will pay you to bear this in mind and call.

Saake, the Robert street jeweler, has a full and complete stock to choose from, and can give as good bargains as can be had anywhere in the city. Try him.

Remember that A. Sture, in the opera house block is prepared to give great bargains for cash. A very little money buys stacks of goods of Sture. Try it once.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings can always be found at her old stand on Robert street ready to show you the latest and most approved styles of millinery and will sell at prices corresponding to the times.

Fontaine & Anglim are offering unheard of bargains in fall and winter clothing, as you will see by calling at their mammoth store and examining their stock. Anythihg you want at any price you want.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

Be sure to see what Sture can do for you before you purchase.

New furniture constantly arriving at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

New millinery and new Japanese goods at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store.

A new invoice of picture frames just received at I. U. Jennings' furniture store, to be sold very cheap.

Buy where you can buy the cheapest. Saake's store is the place. All goods 20 per cent. cheaper than other dealers.

Newest styles in gold and gold front brooch pins, at Saake's.

Beautiful new goods, suitable for holiday presents, at Saake's jewelry store.

I. U. Jennings keeps every variety of furniture and guarantees to undersell them all.

If you are curious to know how far a dollar will go in dry goods, go to Sture's, opera block.

See A. D. Morris' ad and call at his store on Robert street for bargains in jewelry. He expects to leave Crookston about Nov. 15th, and will dispose of his stock regardless of cost. Now is the time to catch on while they go at any price.

Best sweat pads at 75 cents per set. Best farm harness from $25 to $27; everything else in proportion at my closing out sale.
H. L. Peake,
Main street, Crookston.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Did you you see the meteoric showers Sunday night?

Joe Koelmet's little daughter has been dangerously ill this week.

Henry Burkhardt is improving rapidly. The senator is expected up this week.

Miss Olive Fortier has been engaged by L. I. Benoit as clerk in his new establishment on Broadway.

Hugh Thompson returned Monday from Duluth, where he han been looking after his mining interests.

Mrs. E. M. Walsh and Mrs. W. B. Dawley will entertain a number of their lady friends at cinch this afternoon.

The Jeffreys-Lewis company is highly spoken of by the press wherever the company has appeared.

Have you noticed Fontaine & Anglim's show window lately? George Fontaine, the decorator, has fairly outdone himself.

C. H. Saake is putting the old Chronicle office into habitable condition for winter. He expects to move it off the lot next spring.

Hard and soft wood in any quantity, sawed into stove lengths and delivered to any part of the city, by Priester & Co. Office and yard on Main street, next to the Germania hotel.

Unless your time isn't worth more than 10 cents an hour you cannot afford to saw your own wood, when you can get it sawed and delivered by Priester & Co., at prices that the "buck-saw" cannot compete with.

Tom Young's dray team got to feeling frisky on Thanksgiving day and ran from the depot to the opera house, under the impression, no doubt, that the Uncle Tom's company was holding a matinee there. By the way that team might be said to be in Uncle Tom's company all the year around.

Frank Barnum left on Saturday night for his home in Sauk Center accompanied by the best wishes of hosts of friends. Frank has done good faithful work while here (lacking a few days of one year) and he leaves lots of friends. We expect to see the Avalanche shine forth resplendent under Frank's management.

L. I. Benoit, having got fairly domiciled in his new quarters now invites all Journal readers to call and see him when they desire to purchase new fresh groceries at bedrock prices. Mr. Benoit has spared neither pains nor expense to place his establishment in the front ranks and he is determined to keep it there if good business methods, promptness and attention can do it.

That is a fine little place Johnny has fixed up in the Central house barn, but while it is all fine and cosy for himself it looks like a fire-trap for his neighbors with the stove pipe sticking up through the roof—no chimney. Moreover, it strikes us that it is right in the charmed circle of those celebrated "fire-limits." Wonder if the powers that be are all asleep that such fire-traps are allowed to flourish without a protest!

As a life preserver Will Lanctot proved himself a great success on Friday. As he was going to the bank he saw a team running away with a load of cordwood, and the driver vainly trying to check their flight. Will rushed in, caught the team and rescued the driver from the flying cordwood sticks, which were filling the air worse nor the meteors that you read about but never see.

That meteoric show, that was advertised for Crookston on Sunday evening failed to put in an appearance. We learn that Columbus was ready to open the opera house providing that enough reserved seats were sold to guarantee expenses but up to a late hour on Sunday no tickets had been taken so the house was not opened, although Columbus had received no notice that the show would not arrive as advertised. We have heard it said before that Crookston is no show town but this is the only evidence we have ever seen.

They tell a good story on a certain dominie in this city, and of course our informant told us "not to tell!" It seems that this good minister's mother-in-law arose in the stilly watches of the night, on Sunday night, looked out into the starry firmament and beholding the comet in all its fiery splendor straightway summoned the family to gaze upon the beauteous harbinger. After gazing for an hour or so and bringing to bear upon the subject the united astronomical lore of the family, the minister took a more practical view of the awe-inspiring spectacle than had yet obtained, and observed: "It looks as though it might be the reflection from an electric light!" and lo and behold investigation proved that the dominie had solved the problem and the family quietly retired to rest and pleasant dreams, deciding not to mention it.

Joe Hoch has been on the sick list since Thanksgiving day. Rheumatism.

Tuesday was one of those warm, pleasant days that we read of and everybody within a radius of ten miles from the city seemed to improve it by coming to the city to trade.

T. B. McManus, who has been laid up for a couple of weeks with inflamation of the bowels, was able to be out again Tuesday. He had a severe attack and is still weak from the effects.

Ulric Beaudoin begs leave to announce that he has opened the only shop in this city exclusively for the repairing and clearing of clothing. Castaway garments, unless absolutely worn out, made to look as well as new. Trial order solicited. One door south of Medical Hall.

The landlord at the Germania hotel has been having a good deal of trouble with the water from the broken sewer flooding his kitchen and dinning room which is in the basement, to such an extent that he has had to move up to the next floor. The disaster to the sewer bids fair to be a serious affair for the city unless a remedy is devised very soon.

Herb Newland did not confine his Thanksgiving to one day last week, but was at it every day and night—all owing to a felon of hugh proportions that engaged board and lodging on Herb's hand. Herb proved himself a royal entertainer—even sitting up nights to entertain the thing. Oh, he took excellent care of the thing, you may depend.

Nell Crawford was in from Red Lake Falls on Tuesday and made the Journal happy by one more paid up subscription. Mr. C. said that they were anticipating the arrival of the Great Northern road which is now completed to within a mile of the city and the bridges nearly completed. They expected that the last one would be completed by Tuesday night or Wednesday.

Somebody was mean enough to go into G. A. R. hall and steal the electric business. Words fail us in which to express our opinion of such a sneak—we believe he would be mean enough to take a newspaper from the office for a term of years and then, when the bill was sent him sneak the paper back to the office with "not wanted" on it, and a man who will do that hasn't a soul as big as a louse—he would steal a burner, though!

Sometimes a policeman runs afoul of a circumstance that makes him wish he had no star on for about a minute, and that's what happened to Dave Robinson on Monday evening when he heard that a rather fresh drummer had made an insulting remark to a lady. Dave gave the fellow the worse tongue lashing he ever got, but managed to control himself sufficiently to refrain from knocking him down, though how he could under the circumstances is a mystery. The fellow was very mealy-mouthed, claiming that a mistake had been made, that he did not mean to insult the lady and all that stuff, but the circumstances indicated otherwise and a good healthy knockdown would have been about the size of the punishment he deserved and would no doubt have got only for that star on Dave's coat. We reckon most any jury would have overlooked the star if Dave had proceeded to administer deserved justice.

Three smart alecks caused a disturbance at the opera house on Saturday evening by loud talking and spitting tobacco juice all over in their immediate neighborhood. After enduring the nuisance until patience ceased to be a virtue complaint was made to assistant manager Lent who reprimanded the smarties and then detailed a policeman to see that they respect the rights of others in the house. Some people seem to think the price of a ticket entitles them to make themselves a nuisance and disturb the whole house, but Lent says they will find out their mistake. What they do purchase is the right to see and hear and they are not supposed to take an active part in the show itself nor even to furnish a very poor side-show. All the management requires is gentlemanly treatment from the audience and this will be insisted upon.

It is rumored—and seems to be more substantial than some rumors, that the Great Northern road will be extended from Fosston to Duluth some day in the near future. The Journal has always prophesied that Mr. Hill would build that line if no other line was completed before the Great Northern reached the Pacific coast. While it might be better to have a competing line, this line extended to Duluth will be of immense advantage to Polk county and to Crookston; as it would furnish us cheaper freight rates to and from Duluth, which is our natural market and trading point. The item of coal alone would be a great consideration to say nothing of heavy and bulky machinery that now has to reach us by all rail route. This road would also open up immense forests of hard wood, furnishing an abundance of cheap fuel for the settlers upon the prairies. By all means let us have the road.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A. C. Wilkinson is in St. Paul for a few days.

Toys did you say? Everything in that line you can find first at Herb's.

Tom Harris and Albert went to St. Paul this week.

Hood's Pills act especially upon liver rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

Seventeen carloads of more or less holiday toys just received at Herb's.

Chris. Anderson, whom reports accused of running away a few weeks ago, returned on Wednesday morning and now some people are saying they never said anything,

M. W. Jensen returned from Edmonton, N. W. T., on Monday with the body of P. O. Shadrud who was murdered there a short time since. The murderer was shot down and killed while resisting arrest.

The Times of Tuesday says: "Iver Krohn and wife were up from Valley attending to some business affairs," all of which was a complete surprise to Mr. Krohn's many friends in this city as well as to Iver himself, being that he has no wife.

Iver Krohn paid the Journal a pleasant call on Wednesday to chat about old times and leaves us the wherewithal to send the paper to him at Rindal for another year. From some hints he dropped, we should not wonder if Iver was contemplating matrimony in the near future.

James Lent, who for a year past has been connected with the opera house in this city, left on Wednesday evening for New York City to join a company there. Mr. Lent has done much to make the business of our opera house successful and his genial features will be missed by his many friends in the future. He thinks it may be that his company will visit Crookston some time next spring or summer. The Journal wishes Mr. Lent abundant success in the future.

Frank Gravel on one of his recent trips to Fosston was presented with a handsome gold headed cane by the fair association as a token of their appreciation of his services during the fair. Frank not only advertised the fair during his travels, but rendered valuable assistance during the fair. Frank is not only one of the most popular traveling men, but also one of the most accommodating, and the people of Fosston always appreciate a favor.

On Thursday, December 8th, the ladies and societies of the Congregational church of Crookston will hold an old-fashioned church fair at the Reading Room hall on Broadway. The fair will be opened at 2 p. m. and the sales will begin at once. The ladies have spared no pains to make it one of the finest of displays and sales of all kinds of useful and fancy articles for everybody. Of course the articles are in part the work of many of the leading ladies and artists of the city. The fair will be open from 2 to 10 p. m. An elaborate supper will be served at 6 p. m. At 8 p. m. there will be a grand free concert for an hour or so in which there will be fun enough for all. Buy your holiday presents at the fair and come early and get your choice.

A. D. Wishard: I just came in from Red Lake Falls. I think Marshall & Johnson out there have one of the finest flour mills in the country. It is a four-story building, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It's a 300 barrel mill and they have a side track from the Northern Pacific to their mill. They have the finest waterpower in the county and they must have spent about $20,000 last summer improving their dam, etc. Contractor Foegleberg has just completed a 48-foot cut for the Great Northern Railway which has been built from St. Hilaire to Red Lake Falls. It was a very expensive job to put the railroad into Red Lake Falls, as there was two very large cuts to make and two streams to cross—the Red Lake and the Clearwater. The depot is finished and it is expected the cars will be run in next Saturday, December 3rd. Red Lake Falls has got some enterprising citizens, and I think it is bound to grow.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and tried, many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

JEFFREYS LEWIS

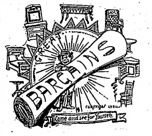
In "FORGET-ME-NOT"

TO-NIGHT!

Don't forget Jeffreys Lewis at the Grand to-night, in "Forget-me-not."

"Forget-me-not" is a favorite wherever it has been rendered, and you will regret it if you do not attend this evening.

One of the finest social events of the season. "Forget me-not" at the Grand tonight.


GREAT
BARGAINS
Come and see for Yourself.

A Neatly Furnished House

Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co.

OPERA BLOCK.

Crookston, - - - Minn.

John Wyatt

THE UNDERTAKER,

EMBALMER AND

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Besides carrying a full and complete line of
COFFINS,
CASKETS
AND BURIAL SUPPLIES.
has the largest and most complete stock of

Pictures, Picture Frames,

—AND—

Picture Framing Material

—In the city.—

Special discount During the Holidays.

Office 105½ Broadway,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1892. NO. 34

Crookston Furniture Co.

Undertakers

—AND—

Funeral Directors.

SECOND STREET, Next to Times Office, CROOKSTON, MINN.

—COMPLETE STOCK OF—

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

A Beautiful New Hearse has just been received. Parties desiring the use of the same will leave orders with us.

☞ Telegraph orders promptly and casefully filled. ☜

R. G. WOODHAM, Undertaker and Embalmer.

If you want a bargain in cottons, unions or all-wool flannels, call at once on A. Sture, Opera block.

Tom Morris desires to have JOURNAL readers call and examine his full and complete stock of jewelry—the largest ever brought to Crookston. He don't insist that you shall buy (unless you want good goods cheap,) we just want you to see the fine display he has. Bargains for all. Call and see.

Owing to the fact that I am about to remove from Crookston I will offer my entire stock at cost until all is sold. In sweet wines I have Port Angelica, Muscatelle, Madeira, Malago and Tokay. In sour wines Reisling, Rhine wine, Hock, Claret, Zinfondel and Burgundy. All of these wines and all other liquors for family use I will sell at very low figures to close out stock before Jan. 1st. MAX ERIESSON.

[33-37]

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

Farmers, call at the Valley Roller Mills and get your flour, bran and shorts.

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Forty boxes of ladies' gent's and children's rubbers and overshoes—first-class goods at lowest possible prices. A. STURE.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

If you want to purchase a half section of land, all under cultivation, at a great bargain call and see us. We know of such a place within two miles of the city limits that can be had cheap, as the owner wishes to put the proceeds into other business. One hundred acres of the land was broken last year. Good buildings, good well and good fences on the place. One of the best farms for a stock farm we know of in this vicinity. It is a bargain, [30 tf]

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms for fancy or plain job printing.

Don't forget that Tom Morris is in the market to supply all your wants in the jewelry line.

Hood's pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the allimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

County Alliance Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Polk county farmers' alliance is hereby called to meet at the court room, in the city of Crookston, on Wednesday, Dec. 28th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the election of one delegate and one alternate to attend the meeting of the State farmers' alliance; also the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. Each subordinate alliance is entitled to send three delegates. Every alliance is requested to send a full delegation.

J. D. KNUTESON, Sec.
H. G. MITCHELL, President.

The Great Northern bridge over the Red Lake river in this city is now completed, and on Tuesday the old piling in the river was blasted to clear away the obstuction. The bridge is a substantial affair—built of iron, with stone abutments—and is ten feet higher than the old bridge.

Farmers get your grinding done by Priester & Co., next to the Germania hotel on Main street, and you will save money by so doing.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Dec. 3rd, 1892.

Haven, Mrs. Peter
Johnson, John M.
Lee, Mary G.
McLaughlin, Robt.
Nelson, Aug.
J. Ioland
Rarf, Charles H.
Stinehourd, E.
Judson, Robt. R.
Murphy, Ed. A
Johnston, Christina Miss.
McDonough, Michael
Peterson, Himnis
Riley, Casey Mrs.
Stimgarerd, Chris

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

For Sale.

Two thorough-bred registered Shropshere bucks for sale very reasonable. Apply to F. Bivins & Son, Crookston, Minn. [33-36]

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

THE JUSTICE MILL.

The District Court Convened Monday, With Judge Powers on the Bench.

Eighty-five Cases on the Calendar and a Long term may be Expected.

A List of the calendar cases and the Disposition Made of Them.

The Indictments Which the Grand Jury Have Made up to Date.

Three Day's Business.

Last Monday, December 5, District Court convened in this city for the holding of its general term in and for Polk County.

In the absence of Judge Mills, who is busy at chambers finishing up on work before January 1st when his term expires, Judge Gorham Powers of Granite Falls presided on the bench. The usual officers and the local bar were in attendance. At 10 o'clock the sheriff rapped for order and formally opened court.

The first business transacted was the calling of the Grand Jury of which 20 members answered. Judge Powers thereupon charged them very carefully as to their duties and rights, especially requesting them to keep all their proceedings secret, and after appointing Ole Bang foreman, asked them to withdraw to their room and consider the matters that would come before them. The Grand Jury then retired in charge of officer George Holt.

After calling the roll of the Petit Jury to ascertain who were present, the jurors were excused until 1:30 p. m., and the court proceeded to the preliminary call of the calendar which now, with the appeal cases added, contains about 85 civil cases. How many criminal cases will come before the court can only be conjectured until the Grand Jury is discharged, but the outlook is that there will be a great number, probably 20 or 22. After the dinner hour, at 1:30 p. m. the court commenced "setting the calendar," i. e. setting each case for trial at a particular date; and this with the hearing of numerous motions, demurrers and petitions consumed the rest of the day.

As Judge Powers is only able to stay in this county until next Saturday only one week's business was "set" as follows:

For Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 6 and 7, Connery vs Burdick et al, Beauchaine vs McKinnon et al, Webb vs Fisher, Lambert vs Bank of Warren, Flakne vs Elder, and Walter A. Wood Co. vs Cornelius.

For Thursday, Dec 8: Smith vs Linden, J. I. Case Co. vs Gleason.

For Friday, Dec. 9: LaDue & Co. vs Watkins & Co., McClatchie & Lowe vs Bergeron et al.

For Saturday, Dec. 10: State of Minnesota vs St. P. M. & M. Ry. Co. This latter is a case to be tried by by the court, the other cases all being for the jury.

The probabilities are that next week will be almost entirely spent in the trial of criminal cases, the county attorney having given notice that he then wished to take up that branch of his duties.

The JOURNAL gives below an itemized record of the disposition of each case:

No. 1—Hoff vs. Harstad. Continued by consent of the parties.

No. 2—Ives vs. City of Crookston and others. Passed.

No. 3—E. P. Pierce vs. City of Crookston and others. Passed.

These two last are the cases brought to prevent the issuance of bonds by this city to the Duluth, Crookston & Northern railroad, and are for that reason also brought against the bond commissioners holding the bonds in escrow. As a similar case has been tried and confirmed in the supreme court, there is very slight probability of these cases ever coming up again. The decision referred to was against the railroad company.

No. 4—Erikson vs. Great Northern railway. Continued by consent.

No. 5—State vs. St. P., M. & M. R'y. To be tried by the court. This is a tax case and one of the few of that nature that have ever been brought on to trial.

No. 6—Minnesota Farmers' Live Stock association vs. Lafston. Already tried and submitted.

No. 7—Larne vs. Berg. Made No. 1 at the foot of the calendar.

No. 8—Foote vs. Reeves. Tried and submitted at former term.

No. 9—State vs. St. P., M. & M. R. R. For the court.

No. 10—Tvetekken vs. Minn. Loan & Trust Co. Dismissed by plaintiff.

No. 11—Connery vs. Nelson & Opheim. For the jury.

12—Beauchaine vs. McKinnon et al. Jury case.

13—Ives vs. Norcross. Court case.

14—Webb vs. Fisher. Jury case.

15—Lambert vs. Bank of Warren. Jury case.

16—Morin vs. Town of Sletten. Dismissed by plaintiff.

17—Land vs. Rude. Settled.

18—Flakne vs. Elder. Jury.

19—Wood Machine Co. vs Cornelius. Jury.

20—Smith vs Linden, Jury.

21—Myers vs Stephens. Continued.

22—Reynolds vs Davis. Passed.

23—O'Brien & Co. vs Finderson. Passed.

24—Holberg vs N. P. R. R. Jury.

25—Mead vs N. P. R. R. Continued.

26—J. I. Case Co. vs Gleason. Continued.

27—Mallette vs Chempoux. Jury.

28—McClatchie vs Bergeron. Jury.

29—Hunt vs Pierce. Court case.

30—Sandwich Mfg. Co. vs Clements. Jury.

31—Childs vs N. P. R. R. Jury.

32—Nelson vs Teal.—Jury.

33—Nordrum vs Stovarp. Jury.

34—Clausen vs Simpson. Jury.

35—Cormonton vs Western Union. Settled.

36—Crookston Imp. Co. vs Marshall. Court.

37—Meline vs Driscoll. Jury.

38—LaDue vs Watkins. Jury.

39—Simpson vs Beck. Jury.

40—Rodman vs Wadekemper. Jury.

41—Sawyer as receiver vs Harrison. Court case, and set as No. 2 at the foot of the calendar.

42—Larson vs Fishbein. Jury.

43—Lemon vs Minneapolis & Northern Elevator company et al. Jury.

44—Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York vs Eikhoff, Demurrer to be argued.

45—Skjegstad vs Hasselton. Demurrer.

46—Vine vs Austin. Jury.

47—Yellow Medicine County Bank vs Tagley et al. Jury.

48—Palen et al vs J. I. C. Machine Co. et al. Jury.

49—Stone et al vs Barron et al. Jury.

50—Sweate vs Vattinson. Jury.

51—Stuhr vs Osterloth. Jury.

52—Steenerson Myers vs Melland. Jury.

53—Hayes vs Pirath. Court.

54—Casmey vs McGory, Jury.

55—Beaucheune vs Chabot. Jury.

56—Sprague vs Nelson and Opheim. Passed.

57—Gilbert vs Erikson. To be tried by referee by agreement of parties.

58—Bishoff vs Bray. Jury.

59—Greenhalgh et al vs Simpson. Jury.

60—Bearns vs Chilback. Jury.

61—Scully vs Town of Gentilly. Set as No. 3 at the foot of the calendar.

62—Pari vs Pari. Divorce; for the court.

63—Kalle vs Halvorson et al. Jury,

64—Application of Petra Sampson to vacate townsite. Court.

65—Beaudoin vs Munn Bros. Jury.

66—Rhinehart vs Anderson. Stricken from the calendar by agreement.

67—Johnson & Co. vs Vaule et al. Jury.

68—Winchester vs Melloh. Jury.

69—Johnson & Co. vs Dahl et al. Court.

The above were all cases on the printed calendar. There were 27 cases on appeal from justice court which were put on the calendar by motion to that effect, but no disposition was made of them.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

The case of Connery against Burdick and Nelson and Opheim resulted in the court directing the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of Connery and against Burdick; as to Nelson and Opheim the case was dismissed by the court. This case was one of the common kind—a constable levying on somebody else's property.

The next case was an old acquaintance to those about the court—Beauchaine vs McKinnon and others was called for its third trial. Once the jury rendered too large a verdict, it was accepted and reduced; but as the case was then against John Patterson as sheriff nothing could be collected on the judgment against him. When he left this part of the country the action was brought on his official bond against the sureties, was tried at the last May term and the jury then disagreed.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7th.

The trial of the Beaucheine case was continued

At the time of going to press the case had just been argued by the attorneys and the court thereupon adjourned. It is impossible to guess at the outcome.

Up to Wednesday evening the grand jury had returned the following indictments:

John Elder, assault 1st degree.

Alfred J. Mortimer and August Nelson, burglary 3d degree.

Con Davis, assault 1st degree.

Wm. Graham, grand larceny 2d degree.

James Marray, assault 1st degree.

John Wayne, burglary 3d degree.

COURT CALLINGS.

Judge Powers is a very pleasant as well as a learned gentleman. The bar would be glad to have him stay during the whole term.

It will soon be necessary to have a new court house, the old one is much too small for the proper transaction of business.

When the new jail is finished the jailbirds will be better housed than the jurors while deliberating on their verdicts.

Sheriff Grundysen went to Fergus Falls last night to liberate some discharged prisoners and bring some others up for arraighment.

A New Industry.

The JOURNAL has had occasion to refer to the new woodyard established in this city by Priester & Co., but the real magnitude of the concern has not before been mentioned. Instead of being a little one-horse affair, having a few cords of wood to sell maybe and maybe not as the case might be, Priester & Co. will have constantly on hand good dry body wood sufficient for the requirements of this city, which they will deliver at your door either in cordwood lengths or sawed into stove-wood and split ready for use if you so desire it. Not only will they have a sufficient quantity of wood to meet the requirements of this city, but they are prepared to fill all orders for all villages along the Great Northern road as well as to supply every farmer on the prairies. As soon as they get fairly to running their stock of wood will embrace thousands of cords which will enable them to meet any requirements. They keep a force of eight or ten men busy sawing, splitting and delivering wood. In addition to their wood business they have added a

FEED MILL

for grinding feed, which they are prepared to do with promptness and at rates that cannot be discounted. They have put up a set of scales and will weigh in the grain and weigh out the feed so that farmers can see that they get their full weight in every case. The institution throughout will be run on strictly business principles and by so doing Priester & Co. hope to merit and receive the patronage of an appreciative public. Give them a trial order.

Fosston Ripples.

E. D. Childs, W. E. Kelsey and Gilbert Walker, were in town several days last week.

A trio of our legal lights, B. S. Bennett, W. H. Averill and O. J. Vaule are at the county seat attending court.

Andrew Eaton arrived home on Thursday after an extensive and profitable season in Dakota.

Miss Berg, a teacher from Thief River Falls, visited in town last week a guest of Miss Akre.

Two of our teachers, Miss Akre and Miss Mark, spent Thanksgiving in Crookston, visiting relatives of the former.

A brief write-up of our village, accompanied by a cut of the new school building, appears in the December number of School Education.

Father Fiege of Lambert, accompanied by several Catholics of this vicinity were looking the ground over to select a suitable site for a church of their denomination, which they feel assured will be built in the near future.

None of our local democrats seem to have any aspiration for the post office, although there is an eight hundred dollar salary attached to the honors. But then, it is early yet.

The following parties from Red Lake Falls dined with Col. Sutor, of the Commercial, on their way to the lumber camps: Joe Marco, Wm. Hillgrove, Matt Coad, P. Grandbois, Pat Glynn, Joe Schusser and Horace Gervais.

The little lake north of town has been cleared of snow and fitted in proper shape for a rink, not so much for the benefit of the public as for the purpose of keeping our local experts in proper trim.

Our popular machine agent, Oscar Olson, was agreeably surprised a few days since on receipt of a handsome fur coat labeled: "Compliments of Larsen, Carpenter & Co." Oscar is a first-class business man, and the firm appreciate his services.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION,

A Good Attendance and a Profitable Meeting Enjoyed.

The Crookston sub-district of the Fergus Falls District Epsworth League convention which met in our city last Thursday and Friday, was quite well attended from abroad and proved a very interesting and profitable meeting The sessions were held in the First Methodist Episcopal church, beginning Thursday evening, with Rev. L. W. Squier of this city, as president, and Mrs. S. S. Farley, of Warren, as secretary. The address of welcome was delivered by J. W. Wheeler on behalf of the Crookston Epworth League and A. M. Childs on behalf of the Methodist Social Union. Impromptu responses were given by Rev. S. S. Farley of Warren, and Rev. Geo. Willett of Thief River Falls. The interest of the association was heightened by a very appropriate and inspiring recitation delivered by Miss Nellie Twombly of Warren, entitled "The Changed Word." After these opening exercises, refreshments were served in the lecture room of the church by Crookston Chapter, No. 4,000, and the evening closed in the enjoyment of hearty social fellowship.

On Friday, besides the ordinary routine business of the convention, the following literary program was carried out: "Our Pledge," by Rev. Geo. Willett of Thief River Falls; "Objects and Aims of the League," by Mrs. C. A. Bradley of Warren; "How can Bible study be most effectively directed in the League," Rev. Thomas Billing, Fisher; "What can the League do for Temperance?" Mr. Chris. Houston, Crookston; "The Literary Department," Mr. C. A. Bradley, Warren; Review of Ferguson's "Practical Hints on Junior League Work," Mrs. A. C. Wilkinson, Crookston; "The League and Charity," Miss Nellie M. Hunt, Crookston; 'What Amusements are Allowable," Miss Ada A. Ridge, Crookston; "Our Motto," Miss Ada Johnson, Crookston. General discussion followed most of these papers; that following "The Literary Department," and "What Amusements are Allowable" was full of sprightliness and pluck, though through it all the kindest spirit prevailed. Helpful experiences were detailed and many valuable suggestions with regard to the literary culture and social pastimes of the religious young people of the Northwest was presented.

Friday evening the church was well filled by young people and their friends to greet the Rev. M. V. B. Knox, D. D., president of Red River Valley University, of Wahpeton, N. D. The subject of Dr. Knox's lecture was "Do and Don't." It was a strong and beautiful arranging of the things which young people must do and the things which they must avoid, in order to cultivate the best character and so reach success in the business of life. The lecture was enlivened by anecdotes and wit, and made a most pleasing and deep impression on the minds of those who heard it.

After the lecture the convention stood adjourned, to meet next spring in Warren.

B. S. Bennet W. H. Averill, S. C. Bagley and I. I. Hillestad were among the Fosston people in the city this week. Messrs. Bennett and Averill had cases in court, and Mr. Hillestad was on the grand jury.

A. E. Brush was down from Angus, Monday.

John Cromb appeared at the bank on Monday morning, "slightly disfigured yet still in the ring" all owing to a bit of a runaway scrape that he indulged in with Felix Fournet on Sunday. They were enjoying a sleigh-ride when the horse took a notion to run away and did so first distributing the gentlemen all over the sidewalk scratching and bruising them up in great shape.

Priester & Co. are now prepared to grind feed at short notice and guaranty satisfaction. Give them a trial.

Piles for the Great Northern road commenced to arrive this week. we are told that the company has ordered 1000 piles which will be driven along the river bank to hold filling which has been and which will be put in.

Sam Wallace's medical hall is headquarters for holiday goods of all descriptions.

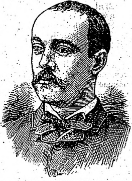
J. G. McGrew has sold the old Chronicle outfit to P. P. Bodine, who will probably start a paper in Beltrami counnty some time in the future.

ABOUT DICK AND TOM.

OTHERWISE RICHARD K. MUNKITTRICK AND THOMAS L. MASSON.

They Are Both Splendid Fellows Personally and Have Written Rhymes That Appeal to the Hearts and the Funny Bones of the American People.

The names of Tom Masson and R. K. Munkittrick are familiar to all readers of current literature, and both have suffered for their names. The new proofreader too often insists on making the former into Mr. "Mason," and the great majority of those not personally acquainted with the latter assume that his signature is a nom de plume. It is painful to add that they often pronounce it Monkey-trick.



RICHARD K. MUNKITTRICK.

He is really and truly Mr. Munkittrick—Mun-*kit*-trick—very much Munkittrick indeed, for his father is a native of Ardee, Ireland. His mother is of American birth, and he was born March 5, 1853, in Manchester, England, but was brought to the United States in infancy. Of himself he says: "Descended from a race of clergymen and drunkards, I am a natural born lotus eater. Would rather loaf a week than work an hour. Have been hammering a living out of writing since 1876. Am married, and my family consists of one wife, one child and one dog. Live in New Jersey."

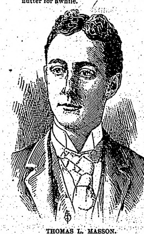
If his confession be true that he does not like to work, it is fortunate for the reading world that he still has to, for he gives us a deal of gently delicious humor. He works hard, and yet has the art which conceals art, for his humor seems perfectly spontaneous. It seems to be of the sort that bubbles up of itself, like the flow from a perennial spring. This is written of his prose. Most of his poetry appears to be in the sentimental style. It is chiefly of the lyric order, while his prose is rather pointedly epic—necessarily so, as it is humorous. A fair specimen of his use of nature's phases in poetry is shown in "An Etching:"

The meadows flame with goldenrod;
  White cloudlets fill the skies;
The thistledown along the sod
  In every zephyr flies.
The orchard trees serenely blow
  With apples red and ripe,
And in the wistful afterglow
  The quail begins to pipe.

Along the way the squirrel pranks,
  The sumachs brightly blaze,
And on the fading flower banks
  There is a veil of haze.
And, singing blithe and happy airs
  Through woodlands rustling brown,
September lightly walks and wears
  Her shining golden brown.

Tom Masson is still quite a young man, but has been a writer for six years. Before that he had a rare and valuable experience on the ocean, nor has his hand yet forgotten its cunning in seamanship, for he is an enthusiastic yachtsman and knows a sailing vessel in minutest detail from spanker to keelson. He was born in Essex, Conn., July 21, 1866, and his father being captain of a sailing vessel he passed most of his first twelve years on the ocean, visiting many foreign lands. He was then three years in school at New Haven and four years in business as a commercial traveler. Since 1886 he has been a writer, and the following pleasant skit entitled "His Light Put Out" is a fair specimen of his style:

He had worn a colored blazer on the Nile;
He had sported spats in Persia just for style;
With a necktie quite too utter, in the streets
  of old Calcutta he had stirred up quite a
  flutter for awhile.



THOMAS L. MASSON.

The maids of Java thronged before his door
Attracted by the trousers that he wore,
And his vest—a bosom ventor—shook Formosa
  to its center, and they hailed him as a
  mentor by the score.
On his own ground, as a "masher" on the
  street,
He outdid a Turkish pasha who stood treat;
He gave Shanghai girls the jumps, and their
  cheeks stuck out like mumps at the pat-
  ent leather pumps on his feet.

But he called upon a Boston girl one night
With a necktie ready made—which wasn't
  right—
And she looked at him, this maid did, and he
  faded, and he faded, and he faded out of sight.

A Pointer on Lightning.

In a thunderstorm it is unsafe to take refuge under a white poplar, as that tree seems to attract lightning.

AS TO POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Postmaster General Wanamaker Sums Up the Work of His Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Postmaster General Wanamaker summarizes the results achieved by his department as follows:

Five million dollars added to the gross revenues; the deficit reduced nearly a million; money order offices increased two-thirds, or from 10,070 to 16,689; eighty-two cities supplied with free delivery; 2,790 new offices established; 263 offices advanced to the presidential grade; 1,590 new mail routes established, embracing 3,500 miles of new service; ocean mail service extended and pneumatic tubes service introduced.

In the last four years 5,403 new mail routes have been established, the number of postoffices has grown by over 8,600, the number of money order offices over 8,200, and the number of free delivery offices has almost doubled.

Penny Postage Question.

On the 1 cent postage question he says: "The present letter rate pays actually double the cost and this overpay serves as a protective rate to the department to cover the under pay from doing an express business for periodicals and books and carrying of advertising sheets at 1 cent per pound that in point of fact are nothing more than business circulars that load the mails enormously. All such mail is not only carried at a loss of 6 cents a pound, but it interferes materially with the business of the express and railroad companies, which are properly carriers of heavy packages and freight."

Something to take the place of fractional currency for the remittance of small sums is very desirable. He urges the issue of a money postal card of denominations of 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and of $1 and of the form of the present small cards and exactly similar to the ordinary postal card, on the address side, and on the reverse side an order on the postmaster of the city addressed for a fixed sum payable on the signature of the payee named in the address.

His Ideal Service.

The report closes with the following: "My ideal for the American postal service is a system modeled upon a district plan, with fewer offices and those grouped around central offices and under thorough supervision. By this means at least 20,000 offices could be abandoned that produce nothing to the department. In the place of every abolished non-money order and non-registry office might be put an automatic stamp selling machine and a letter box to receive mail. With the money saved should be instituted a system of collection and delivery by mounted carriers, bicycles and star routes and messenger contractors, to gradually spread the free delivery all over the country."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Work Done in Secretary Noble's Domain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of John W. Noble, secretary of the interior, has been given out. The volume of work accomplished during the present administration is shown to exceed that of any preceding period.

In the general land office on June 30, 1888, there were pending 350,953 final entries, and the accumulation steadily increasing. These have all been disposed of. During the present administration 398,128 agricultural patents have been issued against 162,754 in the preceding four years, representing an excess in acreage of 37,659,840 acres. The total quantity of public lands disposed of during the past year by cash sales and miscellaneous entries was 18,664,019 acres, and there was a total of cash receipts of $4,860,109.69. Agricultural patents were issued during the year to the extent of 15,420,800 acres, and patents on account of railroad land grants of 2,018,553 acres. Surveys of public lands for the year amounted to 12,717,493 acres.

The policy of making forest reserves in the Western states and territories has been greatly advanced during the past year. Six such reserves have been created by presidential proclamation, making an area of 3,252,260 acres. This policy will be further carried into effect and will be most beneficent and far reaching in its results. The secretary recommends that these forest preserves should receive protection from the army through watchmen or custodians, for whose compensation appropriations should be made, in order that they may be protected from fires and depredations. The secretary also treats of the system of irrigating arid lands and the benefits derived therefrom.

Indian Affairs.

Educational work among the Indians has been greatly increased and improved in efficiency. There has been an increase of over 13 per cent. in attendance of children in the schools, the total for 1892 being 19,798 scholars. New Indian reservation boarding schools have been established during the present administration and more are in progress which it is anticipated will be opened soon. Under the policy of Indian allotments negotiations with fourteen tribes, during the present administration, has resulted in the opening up for public settlement nearly 26,000,000 acres of land. Other negotiations which are pending will, when ratified, add 10,000,000 acres more.

The secretary discusses the census bureau, the Nicaragua canal, and the pension department, which have been reviewed in former reports of department heads.

Killed Four Carpenters.

DENVER, Dec. 6.—A freight train on the Burlington road broke in two at Corona, several miles west of this city, and a collision took place between the two parts, causing a bad wreck and killing four bridge carpenters. Their names could not be learned.

Always Equal to the Emergency.

No sooner does a man wish for something in the Railroad line than the Northern Pacific Railroad is on hand to furnish it. This time it is Canadian Winter Excursions. Upon November 29th, December 6th, and any day from December 13th to 22nd, and again on December 27th, any man or woman in North Dakota or Northern Minnesota can buy a round trip ticket to Montreal, good for 90 days, for only $40.

Any person living in Manitoba can do the same thing, on any day from November 28th to December 31st. By payment of very reasonable amounts extra, other trips can be added to this, and tickets extended. In addition to all this, the Northern Pacific will, in connection with the Wisconsin Central, run through Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars, on November 29th, December 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th, to connect with a special train, which will leave St. Paul upon arrival of Northern Pacific train in the morning, and run through to Chicago, by daylight, arriving there in time to connect with all trains for Canadian points leaving there that night.

This special train is for the sole pleasure and accommodation of the Canadian Winter Excursionists, has a parlor car attached, and the charge for berth in sleeping car and seat in parlor car to Chicago is only $2.00. This practically gives the Canadian Winter Tourist the earth, only he doesn't get it fenced in. By buying these winter excursion tickets, you get a fine opportunity to visit the world's fair grounds and buildings, and see what a wonderful place it is there. All information, maps, tickets etc., can be obtained of any agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by either writing or calling personally.

Chas. S. Fee, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Paul; B. N. Austin, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent, H. Swinford, Gen'l Agent, Winnipeg, Larry Matthews, Trav. Pass. Agent, Grand Forks. C. A. Sharkey, Agent, Crookston, Minn.

Summer Excursions

Are very good things but winter excursions are very much better. Take one of the Northern Pacific Canadian Winter Excursions, from Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba to Montreal and Ontario, only $40.00 for the round trip. Call on or write to any agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent,
Crookston, Minn.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Cairuth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove-Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Gaderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Nellsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebean,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Dainerd Bros.
(Successors to Chas. Smith,)
—DEALERS IN—
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
Game and Fish.
FARMERS, We want your Beef Cattle, Poultry, Hides and Furs and will pay you the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for them.
BROADWAY,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Mr. Herman Hicks
Of Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf for a Year
Caused by
Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh is a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, and requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure it. Read:

"Three years ago, as a result of catarrh, I entirely lost my hearing and was deaf for more than a year. I tried various things to cure it, and had several physicians attempt it, but no improvement was apparent. **I could distinguish no sound.** I was intending putting myself under the care of a specialist when some one suggested that possibly Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me some good. I began taking it without the expectation of any lasting help. To my **surprise and great joy** I found when I had taken three bottles that **my hearing was returning.** I kept on till I had taken three more. It is now over a year and I **can hear perfectly well.** I am troubled but very little with the catarrh. I consider this **a remarkable case,** and cordially recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to all who have catarrh." HERMAN HICKS, 30 Carter Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres. A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
C. O. CHRISTIANSON, Vice Pres.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treas.

FARM LOANS.

Red River Valley
Loan & Investment Co.

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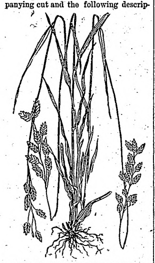
FARM GARDEN

CHESS OR CHEAT.

A Troublesome Animal Which Is Connected with a Foolish Tradition.

The specimen of grass shown in the accompanying is chess or cheat, known to botanists by the name of Bromus secalinus, L. Some farmers still hold to the old tradition that chess is a degenerate wheat, but most now know it is a distinct species, which sometimes overruns grain fields. The seed is sometimes sown with the grain, but more often gets in from neglected fence corners or hedge rows. It is a very hardy, coarse plant, that seeds profusely and would soon overrun a field if not checked. It is an annual; hence careful cutting for one season would eradicate it.

The botanist of the Maine state experiment station says of it: "It is of no value to the farmers of Maine, though it has been suggested as a winter grass for the south, where some of its near relatives are esteemed. It is rather to be regarded as a weed and should be destroyed. It is not a native grass, but was introduced from Europe. It may be recognized by the aid of the accompanying cut and the following descrip-



CHESS OR CHEAT—BROMUS SECALINUS.

tion: Flowering glume oblong, convex on the back; flowers lapping over one another before expanding; lower empty glume distinctly 3-5 nerved, the upper 5-9 nerved, annual; panicle spreading, even in fruit, the drooping peduncles little branched; spikelets oblong ovate, turgid, smooth, of 8-10 flowers; glume rather longer than the palet, short awned or awnless; sheaths nearly glabrous. Growing in fields or waste places as though introduced."

Moths in Beehives.

W. F. Clark, of Guelph, Ont., cites as a strong point in favor of Italian bees that they are rarely troubled by moths, and even a moderately strong colony of this race will clean them out most effectually. If through carelessness and neglect on the part of the beekeeper a colony has become moth infested, the bees and any combs not affected should be transferred to another hive, after which the old hive should be well sulphured; then by giving one or two at a time of the moth eaten combs to strong stocks of bees, after killing any pupa that may be in sight they will be cleansed and used. The enfeebled colony may be strengthened by giving it frames of brood, and if necessary a good young, vigorous queen. It may be added that moths and other evils in beekeeping may be warded off by heeding Father Langstroth's maxim, "Keep all colonies strong."

Seed Potatoes.

The best way to keep seed potatoes, according to an English authority, is after thoroughly drying them in an open shed, to pack the tubers in shallow boxes in single layers crown upward. The boxes can be so made that they can be packed one upon the other in any light building secure from frost, and when the planting season comes round each tuber will be provided with one strong green spur shooting out from its main crown eye. And this is the condition in which potatoes, especially those intended for an early crop, should be planted.

Temperature for Churning.

At a New York state dairy school cream was churned at 68 degs. in fifteen minutes. It had been raised in a Cooley creamer, in ice water at about 40 degs., in twelve hours and ripened at 66 degs. or thereabout in twenty-four hours. The temperature at the separation point was 69 degs. The butter maker who usually churns that cream said that he churned his cream at 65 degs. and was an hour to an hour and a half doing it. Mr. Gilbert churned it at 68 degs. for the purpose of showing the difference in time 3 degs. would make.

Rotting of Greenhouse Lettuce.

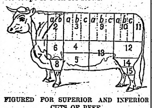
According to Professor Humphrey, of the Massachusetts station, the rotting of greenhouse lettuce is caused by a fungus, and the remedy he suggests is removing all sources of infection by burning the affected plants and thoroughly cleaning the woodwork by whitewashing. New soil ought to replace the old. For powdery mildew upon cucumbers under glass it is advised to spray the affected plants with a solution of sulphide of potassium, one ounce to three gallons of water.

The borer that attacks the apple and quince trees also attacks the locust, white ash and mountain ash, and those who try to destroy them in the orchard should also look after them in any of these trees that grow near by, in order to keep their numbers reduced, says The American Cultivator.

PRIME BEEF.

View from the Butchers' Standpoint fo the Benefit of Farmers.

The illustration here reproduced from The Prairie Farmer represents a fat Hereford cow, carefully figured to show the farmer where the several prime to inferior cuts lie. It will be seen that the inferior parts lie forward of the girth place, and in 4, 5, 13, 12, 14 and 15. Yet this term is used only relatively. A, b, 2, 7, 4, 5, 13 and 12 were relatively good, as being eligible for corned beef, for stewing, and in case of 6 and 12, for drying, so 1, 16, 8, 14 and 15 will come in nicely for soups or even for stews.



FIGURED FOR SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR CUTS OF BEEF.

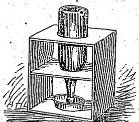
The explanation of the cut from the butchers' standpoint, says the journal quoted, is as follows: All the best roasting pieces lie in a, b, c, 3, and in a, b, c, 9; the best steak also lies in a, b, c, 9; next in a, b, c, 10 and in 11, and the inferior in 12; but 12 is good for drying; 14, 15, 16 and 17 are used for soups and stews; 4, 5 and 33 are the plate pieces best for corning. The brisket (7) comes next: the neck (1) is also used for soups, for corning and also for inferior steak; a, b, 2, may be used either for roasting or for corning. So 12 may be used thus if necessary, and 10, 11 makes most excellent pieces for dried beef.

Keeping Frost Out of Cellars.

During the coldest nights of winter I keep a thermometer in my cellar, and when there is a probability of the temperature falling below the freezing point I keep out the frost by placing a lighted central draft lamp on the cellar floor. The flame is turned low, so that but little oil is consumed, and if necessary it is raised toward morning. I have not banked up the house on the approach of winter since trying this expedient, and have kept out the frost with much less expense than was required in banking up the foundation walls with earth and straw. The heat thrown off by a central draft lamp is very great in proportion to the size of the flame, and could be utilized to protect house plants in the windows and those stored for winter in cellar or cold pit. A lamp of this pattern can also be attached to a window box, so as to give bottom heat in starting early vegetables, flower seeds and cuttings, thus giving the amateur many of the conveniences of a greenhouse or hotbed, writes a correspondent in American Agriculturist.

Water in the Poultry Yard.

Water vessels must be filled fresh at least once a day, and so arranged that the birds cannot scratch dirt into them or make them foul. During the winter take care that snow is not allowed to fall into the drinking vessels; any real quantity of snow water reduces flesh in the fowls very soon. During cold weather it is a wise precaution to add to the water a few drops of a solution of sulphate of iron; just enough to give a slight mineral taste. This will in a measure guard against roup and act as a tonic generally. Where one has the Douglas mixture on hand, it may be substituted for the sulphate of iron.



A WATERING DEVICE FOR POULTRY.

The cut illustrates a simple watering device which Country Gentleman explains is made as follows: Make an oblong box with two crosspieces or shelves; in one make a hole the size of the neck of the bottle intended to be used; in the other make a hole the size of bottom of bottle, then use a common flowerpot saucer for water. Be sure to have the lower shelf made so as to hang the bottle a little clear of the bottom of saucer.

Milking Machines.

"It would be strictly true to say that we don't know of any milking machine in successful operation anywhere," says Hoard's Dairyman, "but what we don't know would make several books. There may be such a machine in existence, or many of them. It is claimed, however, by Dr. Babcock and others who have made special studies in this line that in the nature of things 'the introduction of machine methods of milking would result in a poor quality of milk and a shortened period of lactation, and in general in lowering the standard of our dairy animals.'"

A Good Ant Destroyer.

An English authority says that a good ant destroyer is made up of half a pound of flour of sulphur and four ounces of potash, which are heated in an earthern vessel until they are dissolved. After thoroughly mixing and cooling beat to powder. Infuse this powder in water and apply the liquid in the infested places.

Vice President Morton has gone into the broiler machine business. On his farm at Rhinecliff, N. Y., are incubators enough to keep 2,000 chicks at a time growing, of all sizes—from those just peeping through the shell to the young cockerel old enough to squeak out his first little crow, which is generally his last one, as the broilers are sold as soon as they are large enough.

IN THE SHADOWS.

As the shadows filled the room with peace,
We spoke of our absent friends:
How some were dead and some were sped
To the faraway earth ends.

And by some magic of yearning hearts
The lost seemed warm and near;
Yea, loved so much we could almost touch
Their hands and feel them here.

And when the lamps were lit, and speech
Waxed merrier, yet the place
Felt strangely bare, and each one there
Missed some beloved face.

—Richard Burton in Harper's Weekly.

New York's Women Authors.

Among the exhibits presented at Chicago by the women managers will be a compilation of the names of all the women authors who are natives of New York state or hold residence therein. The list already embraces over 200 authors of either books, articles or pamphlets of acknowledged merit. In the list thus far collected are to be found the names of Mrs. Isabella Macdonald Alden (Pansy), Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, Mrs. Amelia Barr, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, Susan Fenimore Cooper, Mrs. Croly (Jenny June), Mary E. Mapes Dodge, Mary J. Holmes, Mrs. Sarah Jane Lippincott, Mrs. Anna Katherine Green Rohlfs, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan Warner, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Julia Wright, Eliza Ann Youmans and more equally familiar names.—Albany Letter.

Moore's Greatest Poem.

"Lalla Rookh" was read universally and translated into several European languages. The poem has no lofty Miltonic flights—no hall of Eblis reaching the height of the sublime—but it is calculated to suit the taste of every order of the mind. Young and old, educated and uneducated, comprehend its luxurious imagery, sweet passages, fascinating descriptions and gorgeous voluptuousness; hence the uncommon popularity of the poem. Those who have hearts for the deeper things of humanity—what enjoyments come not from external color, orient hues and Tyrian purple?—will prefer the heart which is shown in many of Moore's other productions.—Westminster Review.

Apples as Medicine.

Chemically, the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lecithin, of the brain and spinal chord. It is perhaps for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body.—Medical Age.

Don't Drink Wine with Bananas.

The statement made in connection with the death of Colonel Gilmore that wine and banana juice combined made a deadly poison has caused much comment and much more comparing of notes. That to eat bananas and drink wine immediately afterward is to court certain death, as was stated by a gentleman of some experience, is not correct, or I would have died a score of deaths from poison before this, and the inhabitants of the West Indian islands would have been decimated time and again, for the combination is common among those who can secure wine.

It is possible that some particular wines are dangerous in combination with bananas, but the rule does not apply either to champagne or sherry. The suggestion, however, that bananas are injurious in connection with anything is rather a novel one to me, because there are few fruits which will preserve life and health like the banana. When properly ripened the fruit is at once delicious and nutritious.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of the state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Cheap Excursions to Canada.

Low round trip tickets will be on sale by the Great Northern from Crookston, Grand Forks, and stations north to boundary and west to Minot, to points in Ontario, Quebec New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on Nov. 29th, Dec. 9th, Dec. 13th to 22nd inclusive, and Dec. 27th, 1892. Tickets good for 90 days, with transit limits of 15 days each way, going and returning. This will allow holders to stop in the Twin Cities, in Chicago to see the wonderful buildings of the World's Fair, and other points enroute. Extension of time beyond 90 days made at small additional cost. For particulars and tickets see W. W. Fegan, agent at Crookston.

[32-36]

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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ONLY DAMAGED BY WATER

At the recent Fire. Their Stock consists of

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These goods were only damaged by water, and as they have been thoroughly dried, most of the stock—especially the dry-goods, Clothing, boots, shoes and rubbers—is practically as good as new. The stock must all be sold in 30 Days. Come in and select what you want and make your own price.

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Herds, Mines | These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

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IT IS said that an additional judge will be appointed in this district. Should this rumor prove true there is no doubt but that Judge Mills will be the man appointed.

SENATOR WASHBURN is feeling confident of passing his anti-option bill this session. One source of hope is the fact that the legislatures of several southern states have recently passed resolutions in favor of the passage of his bill. It is to be hoped that the senator will not be disappointed.

WHILE nothing official has been said by that road it is generally understood that the Great Northern road intends to extend its Fosston branch to Duluth at an early day. The fact that T. B. Walker is engaged in building two saw mills in the Leech Lake country is in itself significant and sure evidence that some road will reach that region at an early date, as he is not the man to take chances on uncertainties.

A DISPATCH from Moorhead says a petition is being circulated for the enactment of a bill this winter giving Governor Nelson authority to appoint another judge for this judicial district, which is too large for one judge to properly attend to. This is a move in the right direction, and an additional judge should be appointed or the district divided—the latter being perhaps the most practical.

ALLEN J. GREER is a candidate for speaker of the house, and will be pushed by the south part of the State. They could select no better man but could hardly expect much help from the north part when this section has in Lee of Todd County such excellent material for speaker. Either man would make an excellent speaker but it is high time this section had recognition in that line. It is commonly understood that Mr. Lee has the call on the speakerhip.

IN THE Donnelly-Fish controversy the Great West has struck the keynote and is master of the situation. If there is any principle in the people's party platform it can never be demonstrated or developed by fusion with either of the old parties; all that fusion could accomplish would be the acquisition of offices. Mr. Donnelly's open advocacy of fusion only proves what the JOURNAL h as long suspected that his greatest interest in the people's party was an office for himself.

THE second session of the Fifty-second congress convened last Monday, and on Tuesday President Harrison submitted his annual message to that body. Despite the recent landslide, he still stands firm for protection to American industry, maintaining—and rightly, too—that the country never was in a more prosperous condition than at present. He presents a statiscical arsay of figures to prove the progress of the country in the way of agriculture. manufactures and industry of all kinds. He recommends that the tariff be left severely alone, and let the democrats do the tinkering.

THE McIntosh News asks the JOURNAL "where is that free and open wheat market that the JOURNAL advocates." That is rather a surprising question from that source as no one knows better than Hunt that a free and open wheat market was entirely lost in the recent political shuffle—just as the JOURNAL has all the time predicted it would be if the farmers alliance was dragged into politics. A numof years ago some of the leading farmers of the United States organized the grange in the interests of agriculture which thrived and prospered as long as the organization stuck to its principles, but when designing politicians were allowed to creep in and get control the organization was destroyed. A few years ago some of our leading farmers got together and organized the alliance, as a business organization, declaring no one eligible to membership except actual, practical farmers. As long as this principle was strictly adhered too the alliance grew and prospered, but when Ignatius Donnelly was allowed to creep in and puncture the institution sufficiently to admit designing politicians to creep in then the alliance began to droop and when later on the same hand was allowed to make a political organization of it then it died and the people's party—a would-be political organization was the result. And what earthly good has the organization ever done for the average farmer of, the Red River Valley? It has utterly ignored the most vital question that effects their welfare and you have not heard one single people's party paper refer to it during the campaign. Even your great apostle of light—Ignatius Donnelly, has not once referred to the matter during the past campaign and the fusion with democrats which he indorsed, shows that his main efforts were directed solely for the acquisition of office for himself—for that was the only thing that could be accomplished by fusion, as every intelligent farmer well knows. Mr. Hunt knows this as well as we do as is proven in his own course during the past campaign when he vigorously protested against the election of designing politicians to office—men who identified themselves with the people's party simply and solely for office, and Mr. Hunt knows as well as we do that if the farmers alliance had continued to exist as a business organization THESE VERY MEN COULD NOT HAVE ACCOMPLISHED THEIR PURPOSE BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT HAVE BELONGED TO THE ORGANIZATION. Is there anything plainer than that? The farmers alliance as it was organized was a sufficient safe-guard but if we mistake not, Mr. Hunt was one of those who howled the loudest to have this safe-guard destroyed, insisting that the bars should be let down and the designing politicians should be let in to capture and destroy the organization. "I was an eminent man before the alliance existed and I WILL BE AFTER IT IS DEAD" said Ignatius Donnelly only a short time before he choked the organization to death. Significent words! Showing very plainly to the intelligent mind where stood the man who stood in the place of the leader of the alliance—for such he pretended to be and no one disputed his claim. The rank and file have been deceived—cruelly deceived but their eyes are being opened and when that day comes, when they are fully awake to the situation, then will the day of reckoning be and the true friends of the common people will stand revealed in a clear light but, woe be to those demagogues who have fattened upon the miseries of the people. The JOURNAL has ever been and ever will be found espousing the cause of the common people as against monopolists and demagogues of all descriptions. Mr. Hunt knows very well that if the editor of this paper had not been true to his convictions, but had sought to profit by the sufferings of the people, that we could have had almost any office within the gift of the people, but we advocated the formation of the alliance as a business organization because we saw in it the means for relief to to the common people—to our farmers and this we did until we were admitted into a knowledge of the real intention of its leaders and then we had the courage to fight against those leaders and to oppose the object they sought. While a number of our honest farmer friends scolded us soundly we asked them to suspend their judgment for a short time and see if future events did not justify the position we took. And everything so far has justified our position even sooner than we had expected it. Among other things that we prophesied should the alliance be dragged into politics was that demagogues—played out old party hacks—would ride into office on the popular wave, and that the interests of the farmers would be lost sight of in the deal. How far was that prophesy out of the way? We can point to scores of such who have been honored with a little brief authority who will draw their salary with their usual promptitude but will be worth no more to the people than they were when honored by an office in either of the old parties. Mr. Hunt, being a man of average intelligence well knows that our words are true and how under the canopy he can ever expect a "free and open market" or any other good thing from the leaders of the people's party puzzles us. And how he can pretend to think that the present people's party is the old alliance (and at the same time pretend to be honest) bothers us agan and most of all. We should really hate to be forced to the conclusion that BRO. HUNT is not HONEST in his views!

Jay Gould Dead.

A GREAT man has gone. At the age of nearly 57 years Jay Gould "the wizard of Wall Street" the richest man in the United States if not in the world, died possessed of a fortune said to be over $100,000,000, one half of which he has acquired since 1890. That he was a great man is indisputable but his greatness only existed in his ability to acquire wealth. While the names of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN will live long in the hearts of a grateful people for the good they have done in the cause of humanity the name of Jay Gould will be remembered as simply that of a successful money getter. Unlike the Vanderbilt's and the Astor's of the present day Mr. Gould started in business life without money and what he leaves to his family represents the acquisition of a single lifetime. He was indeed a great man but not an enviable one.

THE Holiday issue of the Message was a hummer even for that excellent paper. It was an extra size containing 16 pages of excellent and choice reading matter in a beautiful tinted cover. The Message is the best religious paper printed in the northwest and for the fact that it is a good paper and that it is a home production edited and printed right here in Polk county it should be in the home of every enterprising citizen of Polk county at least. In fact it is full of interesting matter each month for every dweller in the whole northwest.

THE Globe and several other papers are saying that Henry Feig is trying to beat H. E. Boen out of the seat in congress to which they assume Boen was elected. Well, now, you little fellows needn't worry about Feig! He is a MAN, he is, and he made the grandest fight of any candidate in the state of Minnesota, and if he did not get a majority of the votes cast it was not for lack of good hard work on his part. and what he is after now is simply to see that he is not cheated in the count. If Mr. Boen was honestly elected if only by a vote or two majority, no man would quicker concede the point than Mr. Feig, but, on the other hand, if he was not fairly and honestly elected, but was counted in you can bet your bottom dollar that it will avail him naught, for Mr. Feig is just the man who will sift the matter to the bottom, and smoke him out if any skull-duggery exists—and there seems to be, but it is not, as the Globe says, in the simple fact that some of Boen's ballots were printed simply H. E. Boen while others had the full name, Haldor. Mr. Feig will not base a contest on any such pretext and he will bring no contest unless he can show frauds perpetrated, and if he does contest he will win his case and don't you let that fact escape your memory for a moment.

Pete Peterson had a big crowd but did not begin to be as good a show as Jeffreys Lewis.

Rev. J. G. Smith will go to Duluth next Monday for his family and will return the latter part of the week with them to become a permanent resident of our city.

Suicide Near Warren.

Daniel Lodin, a farmer about fifty years old, who lived in Comstock, Marshall County, about seven miles from Warren, committed suicide last Saturday afternoon by hanging. About 4 o'clock his little son discovered him hanging by a rope tied to a rafter in the granary. The boy ran for a neighbor but the man was dead before anyone arrived to cut down the body.

Couldn't Lick all the parties.

Warren Sheaf.—The republican party could have licked the democratic party, or any other party, one at a time, but when democrats, populists, prohibitionists, socialists, anarchists, single-taxers, free-traders, woman suffragists, popocrats, and Mrs. Lease, and some of the women, all jump onto us at once, it is no wonder that we got overpowered and suffered defeat. It was a deep laid plot to accomplish our ruin. It is not fair play. Next time we tackle the democrats, we will have more help.

The Fosston delegation arrived on Tuesday and they were about the maddest lot of people who came to the city. It seems that the Great Northern road had given no notice of the discontinuance of the daily train on the Fosston line and those who had made arrangements to come on Monday to attend court on Tuesday waited around the depot Monday till about 4 p. m. before they were made aware of the fact that there would be no train that day, and they didn't get to Crookston till Tuesday evening. The Fosston people are justly indignant at this summary taking off of the daily train service without any notice whatever, thus not allowing them an opportunity to make other arrangements. Truly the Great Northern has little respect for the rights of its patrons.

The office of the Commercial presents a lively appearance these evenings. It is the rendezvous of the attorneys and others connected with the court, who meet to chat over the day's doings in court.

Opposed to Sunday Opening.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Northwestern congressmen generally are opposed to opening the world's fair buildings on Sunday. Congressman Pickler said he would oppose the compromise proposition which is to open the buildings but not have the machinery in motion. Congressman Johnson said he would oppose any compromise. He thought it would be as bad to give half an exhibition on Sunday as a whole one. The Minnesota members express similar opinions.

THE FINAL FIGURES

MINNESOTA ELECTION RETURNS ARE NOW COMPLETE.

Harrison Got Five Thousand More Votes in '92 Than in '88—He Also Gathered in Almost Twelve Thousand More Votes Than the Republican State Ticket.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 5.—The secretary of state has received the official returns of the vote cast on Nov. 8 from all the counties of the state, and while there is a possibility that a few inaccuracies may have crept in, which cannot be corrected until the state canvassing board meets, the figures given are substantially correct, and subsequent changes will not affect the results to any appreciable extent.

The total vote for presidential electors was 267,730, an increase of 5,542 over the vote of 1888. The Republicans received a plurality of 15,656.

The total vote for governor was 255,840, or 11,890 below the presidential vote. Of these Nelson, Republican, received 109,205; Lawler, Democrat, 94,684; Donnelly, Populist, 39,784; Dean, Prohibition, 12,167, giving Nelson 14,521 plurality. The vote for governor is given by counties in the following table:

The Vote for Governor.

Counties.	Nelson	Lawler.	Donnelly	Dean
Aitkin	385	169	111	21
Anoka	840	688	96	128
Becker	849	396	0 9	144
Beltrami	42	44	23	9
Benton	343	496	340	23
Big Stone	476	519	245	118
Blue Earth	2,369	2,847	463	329
Brown	991	1,103	577	48
Carlton	525	406	167	46
Carver	1,063	1,445	224	41
Cass	2 7	204	67	9
Chippewa	730	437	334	186
Chisago	1,834	337	100	111
Clay	982	460	869	81
Cook	64	1	34	12
Cottonwood	638	178	385	100
Crow Wing	758	535	268	60
Dakota	1,162	1,720	867	227
Dodge	1,159	541	375	180
Douglas	1,303	434	8 1	234
Faribault	1,769	1,062	108	282
Fillmore	2,775	1,298	538	322
Freeborn	1,917	692	298	170
Goodhue	3,3 7	1,564	346	310
Grant	780	303	184	96
Hennepin	18,248	14,800	3,5 0	2,113
Houston	1,413	1,197	206	63
Hubbard	1 5	121	193	10
Isanti	618	92	833	203
Itasca	451	622	56	21
Jackson	639	680	312	54
Kanabec	1 8	42	83	69
Kandiyohi	1,389	208	779	248
Kittson	337	291	107	68
Lac qui Parle	1,2 2	375	651	67
Lake	242	189	33	23
Le Sueur	1,193	1,8 5	409	134
Lincoln	307	812	377	12
Lyon	1,009	515	319	257
McLeod	819	1,515	377	111
Marshall	502	813	1,147	75
Martin	1,044	633	141	177
Meeker	1,091	1,114	547	286
Mille Lacs	39	203	128	31
Morrison	944	1,555	210	80
Mower	2,151	1,297	183	209
Murray	513	529	439	57
Nicollet	979	949	213	65
Nobles	810	614	373	126
Norman	783	99	731	172
Olmsted	2,0 2	1,943	150	131
Otter Tail	2, 2	1,344	1,844	358
Pine	465	495	104	46
Pipe Stone	5 9	289	359	44
Polk	1,267	1,310	3,183	17
Pope	1, 70	2 5	497	95
Ramsey	8,867	12,304	3,57	846
Redwood	1,01	608	333	111
Renville	1,24	890	1,120	113
Rice	2,537	1,759	424	222
Rock	868	351	200	68
St Louis	4,671	3,089	1,282	524
Scott	648	1,853	158	48
Sherburne	5 9	271	254	83
Stearns	1,417	4,847	681	153
Steele	1,278	1,268	51	106
Stevens	587	484	188	51
Sibley	850	1,181	455	45
Swift	7 8	686	68	99
Todd	1,094	1,069	565	104
Traverse	31	257	388	41
Wabasha	1,345	1,6 8	30	119
Wadena	4 8	287	237	4
Waseca	9 0	1,018	2 5	127
Washington	2,029	1,650	553	109
Watonwan	920	366	9	78
Wilkin	374	319	211	41
Winona	2,426	3,6 0	272	118
Wright	1,984	1,674	558	268
Yellow Medicine	890	304	473	161
Totals	109,205	94,684	39,784	12,167

Nelson's plurality.....14,521

The vote for the rest of the state ticket is summarized as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—

Clough, R	105,157
Hawkins, D	88,732
Nelson, P	37,594
Kron, Pro	13,807

Clough's Plurality, 16,425.

Secretary of State—

Brown, R	105,630
Nelson, D	95,606
Martin, P	33,122
Aaker, Pro	14,567

Brown's plurality, 10,024.

State Treasurer—

Bobleter, R	106,745
Leicht, D	89,811
Ringdal, P	26,470
Evans, Pro	14,397

Bobleter's plurality, 16,934.

Attorney General—

Childs, R	108,917
Nethaway, D	87,630
Macdonald, P	37, 28
Taylor, Pro	14,156

Child's plurality 21,287.

Supreme Court Justices—

Vanderburg, R. and Pro	98,175
Dickinson, R. and Pro	98,885
Mitchell, R., D. and Pro	162 129
Buck, D. and P	112,814
Canty, D. and P	109,086
Davidson, P	42,374

The figures on the supreme court justices indicate the defeat of both the Republican candidates, and that for some inexplicable reason they fell several thousand votes behind the rest of the Republican ticket.

Final returns show that the constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation was carried by a majority of 27,924 votes. There were 77,517 votes cast in favor of the amendment and 49,593 against it.

TALK AMONG POLITICIANS

Concerning the Organization of the Coming State Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 5.—In the hotel corridors there is considerable talk heard among the politicians concerning the organization of the coming session of the legislature.

The leading candidates for speaker are: Greer, of Wabasha county, in the First congressional district; Lee, of Todd county, member of the "Big Republican Four" from the Forty-sixth legislative district; O. B. Turrell, of Redwood, who will doubtless receive the support of the Second congressional district, and J. A. Boggs, of Duluth, who will come down backed by the solid St. Louis county delegation.

For chief clerk, F. A. Johnson, of St. Paul; Robert Deakin, of Macalester; M. J. Downing, of Renville, and S. J. Phillips, of Duluth, are the candidates. Johnson's chances of securing the plum are said to be the best.

Friend Ellingbo was surprised on Wednesday evening to learn that he had had a gasoline stove explosion in the morning. The facts are that early in the morning his stove did not burn readily and he had trouble getting the early breakfasts and supposing the trouble to be lack of gasoline, at eight o'clock he went to the drug store and got some oil. When he went outside to put it in the tank he found that there was a sufficient supply in the tank and upon investigation found that ice had formed about the pipe causing the gasoline to flow too slowly. He then broke the ice away, forgetting that the stove inside was not prepared for the deluge that it got just as soon as the oil flowed freely but was reminded of that fact by screams from the kitchen. Running quickly in he saw a stream of fire several feet high, but by prompt action and good efficient help by the bystanders a serious conflagration was prevented; that there was no explosion seems almost miraculous.

Tom Harris returned from a pleasant visit to the old home in Wabasha county in time to serve his country as juror. Tom says he had a very good time but is glad to get back to civilization again.

The Northern Lights company produced "Michael Strogoff" last evening in a most excellent manner. To-night the popular "Galley Slave" will be presented. This company is giving entertainments of a high order, in a good manner and at very low prices. A company of this kind should be well patronized.—Detroit Free Press, Michigan.

Westerberg, the genial landlord of the Scandinavian hotel, is having a great run of custom these days. Well, he always does have.

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Special Bargains
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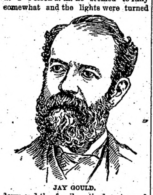
JAY GOULD IS DEAD

THE GREAT NEW YORK FINANCIER PASSES AWAY,

Surrounded by Members of His Family. His Mind Clear to the Last—A Few Facts from the Career of a Most Remarkable Man.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The following additional facts regarding the death of Mr. Jay Gould have been given out:

All day Thursday and in the evening contradictory reports regarding Mr. Gould's condition were circulated, but late in the evening it was acknowledged that he was failing fast and that in all probability he would not recover. In fact at 11 o'clock it was said that he could not live the night out. However, at 1 o'clock a. m. he seemed to rally somewhat and the lights were turned down and the family retired to try and get some rest. Dr. Munn and the nurses remained with the patient.



JAY GOULD.

At daylight Mr. Gould's condition became more alarming and gradually the mebers of his family again assembled at his bedside. It was apparent to to all that the end was fast approaching Mr. Gould seemed to realize the truth himself. No pain attended the last moments of the dying man. The end came peacefully and quietly. Just before he died, Mr. Gould, realizing that he had but a little while longer to live, expressed a desire that all the members of his family be called that he might look upon them for the last time. He was perfectly conscious and entirely composed, meeting the end with calmness. His mind was clear to the last, as was demonstrated by the fact that he missed the face of a member of the family who had left the room for a moment. Mr. Gould's last words were in the form of a request that he might at the closing moments of his life be surrounded by the beloved members of his family.

The physicians have not yet stated definitely what was the nature of Mr. Gould's recent illness, but it is generally believed it was pulmonary consumption. It is said that Mr. Gould had several hemorrhages of the lungs recently, the first having been the day before Thanksgiving and another a few days after and still another a few days ago. Whether or not the pulmonary disease made its appearance recently is not known positively, but it is said that his family have long been aware of the fact that Mr. Gould was a victim to the disease.

The Funeral Services.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The funeral services of Jay Gould were held at his late residence at 4 p. m. yesterday. They were very brief, lasting only half an hour. The remains were not taken from the house to the tomb until 3 p. m. today.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

The Trial Proper of Rev. Charles A. Briggs for Heresy Commenced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The fourth day of the trial of Professor Charles A. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, for heresy, was opened with prayer by Moderator Bliss.

Dr. J. Ford Sutton then moved that the charges be considered sufficient and the accused be put on his defense. The motion prevailed and the trial proper began.

Dr. Briggs was asked by the moderator if he plead guilty or not guilty, and he answered not guilty. The prosecuting committee then put in evidence the first and second editions of Dr. Briggs' inaugural address. They also put in evidence all the works of Dr. Briggs bearing upon the charges, the Holy Scriptures and the standards of the Presbyterian church of America. Dr. Briggs declined to present any evidence until he had an opportunity to ascertain what portion of the writings offered in evidence was to be used in addition to that part quoted in the amended charge.

Opened to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The first act of Congressman Johnson, of North Dakota, after his return to Washington was getting a large tract of land in the Minot district opened to settlement. Surveyor General Williams has been authorized to file plats in the land office. The opening of this land will add largely to the income of the Minot land office. Colonel Plummer may be induced to withdraw his resignation.

No River and Harbor Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Blanchard, of Louisiana, chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors said that there would be no new river and harbor improvements authorized by this session of congress. Sixteen million dollars, he says, will be required to carry on existing contracts and this amount will be provided for in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Gibson Barely Alive.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 6.—Senator Gibson is barely alive, and that is all that can be said of him up to noon. The doctors do not expect him to live through the day.

LAWMAKERS WORK

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS CONVENED.

No Incidents Out of the Regular Order Mark the Opening—Many Members of the House Absent—Discussing the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The final session of the Fifty-second congress opened at noon, and, with probably a brief intermission for Christmas, will now run its uninterrupted course till the 4th of March next, when a new congress and a new administration will come into existence simultaneously. Whether or not the new congress in both its branches will take up its session soon after the old congress dies, is for the future to determine.

The scenes of the day's opening were marked by no events out of the ordinary run. There were the customary crowds in the galleries and corridors, a trifle less expectant and demonstrative than on former occasions, when topics of greater public interest were pending; the usual floral outbursts on the desks of favored senators and members; the usual preliminary hand shakings and exchange of recess reminisensies—striking enough some of these were—and, in brief, there were all the expected incidents of opening day, rendered more than usually attractive and pleasant by clear skies, bright sunshine and bracing weather, not biting enough to call for heavy winter clothing.

Both houses adjourned after receiving notice from the president that his message would not be read until tomorrow's session.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Is Mainly a Review of the Work of the Various Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Both houses of congress meet at noon. Imediately after roll call the president's message was read. The message was mainly a review of the work of the various departments of the government, his recommendations being very limited. The work of each department is warmly commended, that of Secretaries Rusk and Wanamaker especially so.

Believes in Protection.

Regarding the tariff, after viewing the progress of the country for the past four years, the president says:

I believe that the protective system, which now 'or something like thirty years has prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth, and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet.

Let the Democratic Congress Attend to Tariff Revision.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue. The contests not being between schedules but between principles, it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the house of representatives at the last session were as I supposed, even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the senate and house of representatives were not in accord and that a general revision should not, therefore, be undertaken.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount not easily estimated, of business in action and of diminished production will necessarily result.

Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign made goods and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world" of greater value than the home market we surrender; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the american manufacturer to pay his workmen from 50 to 100 per cent. more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill and yet to compete in our market and in foreign markets with the foreign producer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expectation has been in Europe as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise.

Among the recommendations which the president makes are these:

For a continuance of liberal pension appropriations.

For a ship canal which will make the country's commerce independent of both Canadian railways and waterways.

For aid for the Nicaragua canal scheme.

For continuance of subsidies for ocean mail steamers.

For restriction of immigration and for national quarantine legislation.

For an election law which will insure a free ballot and a fair count.

A Cold Day.

We do have some cold days in the northwest in winter, but the ones we have in mind would make the worst blizzard that ever blew seem like a tropical summer by comparison. Some few hundred thousand or million years ago the whole of British America and a large part of the United States were buried under a sea of ice hundreds of feet thick. The border line of this glacier stretched northwesterly from the coast of New Jersey through Pennsylvania to Ohio, thence southwesterly through Indiana to a line drawn east and west across Illinois about fifty miles south of St. Louis. From thence the line bore away northwesterly into the Missouri Valley. We know the limit by the granite boulders that were borne along in the progress of the glacier, and are not found south of the line described. There was a long succession of cold days then, but as the northwest was not inhabited there was no tourist travel to the resorts of the south. Things have changed. People buy ice now—and in southern cities they make it. It is a desirable thing. Cold days now make people think of traveling south—and in selecting a railroad remember that the Burlington route has its own lines to Chicago and St. Louis, offers choice of routes, and makes low rates. Apply to your home agent, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

To-Day

Hood's sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

The December Wide Awake is a true Christmas number. It has the full Christmas flavor, from the brilliantly colored frontispiece that opens it to the fantastic flower piece that ends it. On the opening reading page a smoking plum-pudding, holly-decorated, sends its grateful stream in a mass of tint over the whole page, and serves as the initial to Margaret Sidney's quaint ode "To the One, Whoever He Be," who discovered the toothsome plum-pudding—"The Bluecoat School," by Louise Imogen Guiney, is highly interesting and fully illustrated by Joseph Pennel; Mr. Stoddard's capital Christmas story, "Mr. Van Gelt's Case," is full of the best Christmas spirit. Mrs. Sandham's practical paper for Christmas celebration is entitled "The Vagaries of St. Claus;" a Christmas ballad by R. Macdonald Alden, "How Lajla Found the Christ-child," is beautifully illustrated by Merrill. "How Jonathan was Good," by Elizabeth Cumings, tells us over the old, old story of a boy who did so want to be good, but—. Estelle M. Hurll's description of "A Child's Christmas in France" is full of interest. A fantastic floral piece by the artist of flowers, de Longpre, closes this delightful number, which is full of other good things that we have no space to mention here.

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The Cause of Rheumatism.

An acid which exists in sour milk and cider, called lactic acid, is believed by physicians to be the cause of rheumatism. Accumulating in the blood, it attacks the fibrous tissues in the joints, and causes agonizing pains. What is needed is a remedy to neutralize the acid, and to so invigorate the kidneys and liver that all waste will be carried off. Hood's sarsaparilla is heartily recommended by many whom it has cured of rheumatism. It possesses just the desired qualities, and so thoroughly purifies the blood as to prevent occurrence of rheumatic attacks. We suggest a trial of Hood's sarsaparilla by all who suffer from rheumatism.

ORDER TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, December 6th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of George Dumas, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Fred Benoit, administrator of the estate of George Dumas deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law:

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard, by this Court, on Tuesday the 3rd day of January A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[34 36]

SELLING OUT

AT COST!

Our Entire stock of

LADIES',
MISSES' and
CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS.

ONLY 75 GARMENTS LEFT.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS.

You are Welcome.

LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,

A CHEAP

EXCURSION

TO

CANADA!

ONLY $40 FOR ROUND TRIP

FROM CROOKSTON.

THE

Great Northern Railway

Will sell Excursion Tickets to points in Ontario and Quebec from Crookston, Grand Forks, Larimore, Church's Ferry, and Rugby Junction, including intermediate stations and all points on branches north thereof in Minnesota and North Dakota, at very low rates.

TICKETS ON SALE

December 5th, Dec. 13th to Dec. 22d, inclusive, and Dec. 27th, 1892, good for return passage 90 days from date of sale. Extension of time to be had at small additional cost.

Tickets for points east of Montreal in QUEBEC,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NOVA SCOTIA
and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND

at corresponding low rates. Tickets good for going or return passage 15 days, giving all persons a chance to stop over in the Twin Cities or other points en route, or in Chicago and see the White City—

The Buildings of the World's Fair

No one should miss this opportunity to stop and visit the grounds and inspect the wonderful buildings in which the greatest fair the world has ever seen will be held. There are over 250 buildings completed or in progress of erection. The Great Northern can land passengers in Chicago hours in advance of any other route. For further information call upon

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent at Crookston,

or agents of the Great Northern in the above mentioned districts, or address F. I. WHITNEY,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

[34-35]

CHRISTMAS
COMMON-SENSE.

Our story treats entirely of

UTILITY GIFTS,

Sensible gifts, that are appreciated by thoughtful people. Thousands of dollars are spent for gifts that are admired for a day, and then thrown aside. Who wants to spend money for such presents? Who appreciates them?

A Present that Brings Joy or Comfort,

Not for a moment, but for all time, costs no more than the other kind,

WE KEEP EVERYTHING

—THAT'S KEPT IN A—

First-Class Dry Goods Store

For Such Purposes, viz:

APRONS, MUFFLERS, RUGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, CLOAKS,
SILK MITTENS, NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS, FANCY LINENS,
SHAWLS, FUR RUGS, BLANKETS, SILK TIES,
CHINELLE AND SILK CURTAINS, SADDLE BAGS, FASCINATORS,
CRAVAT CASES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Fontaine & Anglim.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE GOLDEN CAVES.
BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.
"M. QUAD."
COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N

CHAPTER I.

"Halt!"

It is ten o'clock in the forenoon of a June day. Ten white topped wagons, drawn by as many spans of heavy horses, are strung out in line on the plains of Northern Dakota, while fifteen horsemen are distributed its length to act as guards. There is a driver to each wagon, and you can thus count twenty-five souls. Twenty-five? Ah! but sharp eyes detect the fluttering of a woman's dress on the seat of one of the wagons. Twenty-six, then, with their faces sternly set to the west, each man heavily armed and every eye scanning the country ahead and about for signs of danger.

Who are they?

The gallant Custer has made his report of gold in the Black Hills, and fifty thousand seekers after wealth are moving to the west. The country is still in the hands of the savages, and infuriated at the thought of being overrun and pushed to the wall, as has been the case over and over again, every man who can bear arms is on the warpath to drive back the invaders.

This party has come out from Brule City, Dakota. It followed the White river for more than two hundred miles, and left it to strike northwest for the forks of the Big Cheyenne two days before we found them. For the last three days Indian signs have been plenty. They have entered upon the territory of the hostiles, and every mile of their progress will now be watched by keen eyes.

"Halt! Is there danger ahead?"

The wagons close up rapidly, as the drivers have been drilled to do, and in ten minutes everything is prepared for whatever may happen.

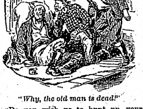
"Here, Harkins—here, Taylor!" calls the leader to two of the mounted men, and as they ride forward he continues:

"The old man is going to turn up his toes, and I've called a halt to let him die in peace. He's been asking for both of you."

Who was the old man? He had joined the party at the last moment, coming from no one cared where. He was an old hunter and trapper, and had been in the Black Hills country. He could guide the party by the best and most direct route, and he had the money to outfit himself. He gave his name as Saunders, and his queer speech and actions made the crowd look upon him as weak in the head. He had been taken very ill the day before, and both Harkins and Taylor had shown him many acts of kindness. No one expected his death, and the announcement that his hour had come created much surprise. However, after each had spoken his mind about it, the majority of the men threw themselves down on the grass to smoke or chat, and more than one impatiently estimated the distance lost by this delay.

Harkins and Taylor dismounted and climbed into the wagon where the old man lay. A few hours had wrought a great change in him, and it was plain enough that his time had come.

"Look a-here, men," began the old man as the pair expressed their sorrow for him, "this has come a leetle sooner than I looked fur, but I'm not goin to complain. Fur forty years the Lord has let me live to roam these yere plains and dwell in the mountains, and my race is run. I hain't got no word of complaint."



"Why, the old man is dead!"

"Do you wish us to hunt up your friends and tell them where and how you died?" asked Harkins.

"Friends!" laughed the old man. "I never had one. I hain't got any."

"But can we do anything?" asked Taylor.

"Fustly, prop me up a leetle higher and then give me a drink of whisky. I never sot as much by the stuff as some, but mebbe it will keep life in me till I can spin my yarn. Now, then, did ye ever hear tell of old Bridger?"

"I have," replied Taylor. "He was an old hunter and trapper, who was wiped out at the Fort Kearney massacre."

"Correct; and they've got a fort named after him somewhar' out here. Bridger and me was pards fur many years. We was in this Black Hills country together upward of twenty years ago. I've been wanting to get back thar fur these last five years."

"Did you and Bridger find any gold there?" asked Harkins.

"That's what I'm comin to. I didn't, but he did. We went thar to hunt, bein satisfied if we got enough skins and pelts to keep us in powder and ball. One day when a war party made a dash at us we got separated. I took to the timber and Bridger hid in a cave in a canyon. It was three days before we cum together agin, and then we had to dust out to save our scalps. It was on the way home that Bridger told me what he found in the cave."

The men almost held their breaths, while the old man waited a minute before resuming.

"Bridger never told a lie in his life. What he said about that cave kin be depended on same as if you read it in the good book. Thar was gold thar in heaps. He said it was in lumps and bars, as if it had been melted up—mor'n a span of hosses could draw. He was in thar a day and a half, and he had time to be sartin."

"It was the red man's treasure house!" exclaimed Taylor.

"Waal, no. Bridger didn't reckon the Injuns had ever diskivered the place. He allowed that the gold had bin thar fur a good many years—way back to the time when the Mexicans kivered this country. I've heard tell thar was a white race all over the west."

"Yes, the Aztecs," replied one of the men.

"Them's it. It was them instead of the Injuns who stored up the gold. We allowed to go back after it some day, but the years went on, Bridger got wiped out and now I'm headed that way only to feed the wolves."

"And—and you will tell us where this cave is?" anxiously inquired Taylor.

"I will," replied the dying man, as a smile flitted across his face. "Hain't it curus? One lays a-dyin, thinkin of the hereafter, and the other is jist a-tremblin in his anxiety to git hold of wealth and spend it? It's like poor humanity. The thought of that gold never bothered me an hour, while you will risk your lives fur a sight of it. But I'll tell ye. That's what I axed ye to cum in here fur. You've bin white with me, and I kin reward ye fur it."

Harkins and Taylor glared at each other across the dying man. The fiend of avarice was already whispering in their ears.

"If you strike the big Cheyenne at the forks," said the hunter, "the mountains will be due north of you. The big peak in front of ye has been named after Custer. About five miles to the right of that peak is a canyon—the one up which Bridger fled. He said he went about a mile and then took into a smaller one leadin to the left. He hadn't gone fur before he grabbed a bush to pull himself upon a ledge out of the bottom, and as he reached the ledge he was at the mouth of the cave. He reckoned it was eight or ten feet up, and he thought a path led from it up into the mountain. It ar' always dusky in those rifts, and ye might pass up and down a lifetime and see nothing. It may take ye a month of sarchin, but ye'll find a big reward."

Each man had caught his every word and sought to impress it on his memory, and each secretly hoped that the other would forget. This eagerness resulted in a curious error. Harkins understood the hunter aright when he said to the right of Custer's peak. Taylor understood him to the left.

"Ye'll hev to be on the watch fur redskins," said the old man after a long pause. "They're out and in arms and they'll show ye no mercy. This rush of white men will drive 'em back after a time, and I counsel ye to let the cave alone till it's safe to go thar. Then ye kin make up a small party, bring it off and divide it up as is fair."

"Never!" whispered Taylor as he clenched his hands.

"Divide with him when I can get it all!" demanded Harkins of himself.

They had been friends in danger. The prospect of wealth had turned their friendship to hate. An hour ago they would have periled their lives for each other. Now they wished each other dead.

The possession of gold may bring happiness. The thirst for it may lead to murder.

"Ye hev been good to me and I wish ye luck," said the old man in a whisper, but neither of the men heard him. They were thinking and planning.

"About five miles to the right of Custer's peak," Harkins kept repeating to himself.

"About five miles to the left of Custer's peak," Taylor repeated over and over again. Two or three minutes passed away, and then the latter bent forward and cried out:

"Why, the old man is dead!"

So he was. He had made no struggle—even no sign.

"Well, that was white in him not to delay us," laughed the leader of the caravan when informed of the event. "Some men might have kept us here all day and then concluded not to die after all. Now the only thing is to plant him."

A couple of men were soon scooping out a shallow grave with their spades, and within half an hour after the flame of life had flickered out the body was covered and the wagon train moving on.

Then a couple of great vultures dropped from the sky to earth to wait.

Three or four gaunt wolves, their long hair dirty and ragged, came skulking over the broken ground.

Five painted and feathered Indians crept out of a dry ravine scarcely forty rods away, and with the vengence of devils set to work with hands and sticks to uncover the body. There was a suppressed shout as it was rolled out and another as the scalp was held aloof.

Five minutes later the wolves and vultures had the body to themselves.

CHAPTER II.

And now, as the wagon train makes its slow way over the broken country, let us see with whom we have to do.

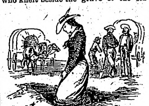
Two years before this story opens Harkins had come out from England to better his fortunes. He was English, bred and born, a resident of Leamington, and his wife had died the year before. Though a widower, he was not childless. The woman in the wagon train was his daughter, Bess. A woman? No, a girl of eighteen—a typical English girl of the middle class. The father had tried ranching and failed, and had put his last dollar into the outfit of the gold hunting party. Should Bess be left behind among strangers in a strange land, or taken on an expedition which had its peril for every hour?

"Are you crazy?" queried the gold hunters, when Harkins asked them to decide.

But when the train was ready to move out of Brule City, and the men saw the red cheeked English lassie seated beside young Joe Blyn, who was to drive the Harkins wagon while the owner rode horseback, they lifted their hats as they rode past. And when they saw how brave she tried to look and act, and understood that she was willing to brave all perils for the affections she bore her father, they said to one another:

"There's a girl to be proud of. Let's give the Englishman a fair show."

And no queen could have asked for or been shown greater respect. She it was who knelt beside the grave of the old hunter, laid away in such unseemly haste and with so little ceremony, and uttered a short prayer in behalf of the dead, and though some of the wilder spirits affected to ridicule, there was a look of pride on their faces as they turned them upon the girl kneeling before them.



She it was who knelt beside the grave of the old hunter.

Who was Joe Blyn? An American of twenty-four, ranchman, scout, gold hunter; brave as a lion and tender as a woman. He had been with Sheridan and Custer, with Miles and Cook. He had carried dispatches from field to fort, from post to headquarters. The soldiers and civilians knew him as Joe; the Indians called him "The White Wind." More than once they had found his trail and pushed him hard, but never had they overtaken him. And within an hour from the time Joe Blyn helped Bess Harkins to a seat on the wagon he knew that he loved her, and she realized that she had fallen in with agreeable company.

Who was Taylor? An Iowa farmer; a man of will and nerve, who thirsted to acquire wealth speedily. People at home called him stingy and grasping.

An hour after the old hunter's death the light of avarice shone so brightly in his eyes that a physiognomist would have whispered to himself, "There is a man who would do murder for gold!"

With the others we have little to do. Expeditions such as this are made up of anybody and everybody. No one asks where they come from and certificates of character are not demanded.

When one speaks of the plains of the great west you must not confound them with the prairies. "God made the prairies," says an Indian legend, "while satan made the plains." The one is a level, covered with rich grass and carpeted with flowers, and the soil turned up by the plow is the richest of earth. The other is rolling, broken ground, ridged, tumbled, confused. Rock outcrops, the soil is almost flint and nature can scarcely force a weed or bush to grow. Wolve and serpents are at home on these desolate stretches of country, but all other living things avoid them. There is a lonesomeness and a desolation and a homesickness about them which has caused men to go mad.

It was over such a stretch of country that the wagon train slowly picked its way. Ridge after ridge, dip after dip, always the same sterile scenery; always the same vultures flying in circles so high up that they looked no larger than robins.

They speak of boundless prairies. So are the plains boundless—or seem to be. You may ride for 200 miles before there is a change of soil or scenery.

Noon comes and a brief halt is made. The men have grown more anxious within the last hour.

"Signs" are more plentiful.

The feathered heads of Indians have been seen above the banks of the dry ravines at short intervals, and it is plain to all that the train is under espionage. Your noble red man is a coward. He must fight with the odds in his favor if he fights at all. Honest warfare is unknown to him. In his death song he will sing of his brave deeds, but he lies about them.

Men and women argue and contend that the red man of America has been cheated, abused and maligned. They view him from a distance. In his native state he lives by choice like a dog. He is vicious in every sense. He was born with a desire to torture and kill. His love is tyranny and abuse—his friendship to be avoided. If he believes in a great Manitou, that belief does not prevent him from being a beast and a devil combined. He betrays his own kindred. He steals from his own tribe. He tortures a prisoner of his own kind with as much relish as he does a white man. Taken as a whole, he has not one single trait or sentiment to prove his right to cumber the earth.

Aye! the red devils had been watching that train for the last twenty hours as a cat watches its victim when released for the moment. They were ahead of it—behind—to the right—the left. At first two or three—then seven or eight—then fifteen—then thirty. They were the scouts and spies, and every half hour one rode away to the west to bear information to the chiefs in waiting.

The gold hunters must be wiped out to the last man. Their number had been counted over and over, their weapons noted and the chances calculated. The time was not yet. The lay of the ground was not suitable and enough Indians had not come up. They dared not attack with fifty—a hundred—a hundred and fifty. They would move upon the little band with two hundred or more—four or five to one. That is Indian bravery.

When a dozen of them have run down a hunter and lifted his scalp there are shouts of victory—words of boasting—a war dance about his body. They never figure on odds—unless against themselves.

When the train was ready to move on after its halt the leader called all the men together for counsel. He had been a soldier, as had many of the men. He knew what to expect, and was prudently preparing for it. Each horseman and each driver was given orders for emergency, and every man received them willingly and with a desire to obey.

As the train moved on it was closed up as solidly as possible, and each driver had his weapons at hand. It was an hour before the Indians showed their hand. Then one after another appeared in sight out of rifle range, until fifty could be counted. A train of emigrants would have been rattled at sight of these, and there would have been confusion and disagreement as how best to act. When you have an enemy alarmed you have him half whipped. No one knows this better than an Indian.

The men of an emigrant train would have begun firing, and thus wasted their ammunition. The bolder spirits would have voted for a charge, thus giving the devils hiding behind the rocks and ridges with cocked rifles a chance to pick them off.

The men of the train fired no shot and made no halt. Never a wagon moved faster or slower. It was a great plow cutting its way through the earth over all obstructions.

Anxious? Yes. Your brave man may even tremble in the presence of danger. It is only a drunkard or a fool who puts up his life against chance and betrays no emotion. Not anxious about the fourscore warriors galloping about them and now becoming derisive and defiant, but about what was to come farther on, and what the odds against them would be.

"Never halt in the presence of an enemy unless you fortify," says a military authority.

"So long as you are moving, the enemy cannot mass against any one point," says another.

An old veteran commanded the train and rode in advance of it. He saw the lay of the country changing, and as he reached a ridge he could look down and see where the attack would be made. The natural roadway ran down for a mile between dry gullies. These gullies had been scooped out by the heavy rainfalls of perhaps a century, for here the watershed ran sharply to the north for many miles.

The Indians had massed in these ravines and the train would be in a trap.

"Never do what your enemy hopes you will do," is another military maxim.

The captain made a rapid survey of the ground and turned to the north. Here was a plateau strewed with bowlders, but tolerably level. A battle must be fought. Here was the place to fight it.

It is midafternoon now. Come with me and I will show you a sight to be remembered forever. There is going to be a fight which men will talk of around hearthstones for the next twenty years.

Canadian Excursions.

Excursion tickets to Canada will be on sale via St. Paul and "The North-Western Line," to Chicago at offices of the Great Northern Ry., from points in Minnesota and Dakota north of and including Crookston and Grand Forks on November 29th, December 6th, 13th to 22d, inclusive, and on the 27th, and from points in Manitoba daily from Nov. 28th to Dec. 31, inclusive.

To Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario, but not to points north of Gravenhurst and west of Carleton Jct., the rate will be $40.00 for the round trip.

Tickets will be good for return passage 90 days from date of sale, subject to extension of time on additional payment.

The Montana and Manitoba Express trains of the Great Northern Ry. arrive in St. Paul in the morning in time to connect with the "North-Western Line" fast day train leaving St. Paul at 8 a. m., arriving in Chicago 9:35 p. m., making connections with late night trains out of Chicago to the East.

Passengers arriving at St. Paul in the morning, desiring to stay over until evening, can take the "North-Western Limited" on this line that leaves St. Paul at 8:10 a. m., and arrives Chicago 9:30 o'clock next morning. On this train are the magnificent compartment Sleepers and Buffet-Smoking and Library cars.

Buy your tickets over the "North-Western Line." It is also the only line running a train to St. Paul every morning both week days and Sundays to Milwaukee and Chicago.

M. M. WHEELER,
Traveling Agent.

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

Reduced Rates.

To Moorhead, December 7th. For meeting of the old settlers association of the Red River Valley, the Northern Pacific Railroad will make rate of one fare and one third, Crookston to Moorhead, good for return December 8th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
A box of
BEECHAM'S PILLS
constitutes a family medicine chest.
Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, and all nervous and trembling sensations are relieved by using these Pills.
Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

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IS a strong claim to make for our stock, but it is based upon two facts: the unrivalled superiority of our

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and the unerring good taste of the public. To command universal admiration requires no small degree of merit and the merit of our

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

couldn't be greater than it is. They stand examination and will also stand wear and look spic and span longer than any garments now offered. The superior of these suits isn't in cloth. They are as fine as the edge of a razor, as handsome as a figure of Adonis, as durable as snow in Labrador, and cost less than a good article of clothing can be bought for anywhere else.

Boston One-Price Clothing House,
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave Crookston Daily { For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago .... at 7:12 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Brandon .... at 8:19 a. m.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
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Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty two and fifty, hundreths dollars, ($542.50) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by James Strader and Mary A. Strader his wife, mortgagors, to John R. Hare, mortgagee bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of November A. D. 1883, at 3:35 o'clock p. m., in book W. of mortages, on page 227, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block five (5) in Clemenis' First Addition to the original townsite (now city) of Crookston according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the fourteenth day of January A. D 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at anytime within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

MONTAGTE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys.

JOHN R. HARE,
Mortgagee.

[33-39]

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D. D. S.
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FOR GOOD, SOLID WORK HORSES and MARES, go to
M. R. BROWN,
The old reliable dealer, who has sold horses in this county since 1878, and who is always on hand to make his guaranty good. Every man who ever sold horses here is ready (when he sells) to guaranty, but later, if you happen to want him to make his guaranty good you can't most always sometimes find him ready to make his recommend good. He handles only good young horses and has sold more than any dealer in the county. He is now prepared to supply the demand for good teams—he handles no other—and guaranty them just as recommended. Before you buy you will do well to call at
Brown's New Stables,
Main Street, one door north of the old M. E. church building.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

AGE OF THE EARTH.

A FASCINATING STUDY THAT IS ELUCIDATING A GREAT MYSTERY.

The Science of Geology Shows That the Age of the World Varies Between 73,000,000 and 680,000,000 Years—How These Computations Are Made.

At the recent meeting of the British association a discourse was delivered by the president, Sir Archibald Gerkie, on one of the most interesting problems in modern science—the age of the world. Over a century has elapsed since James Hutton wrote his "Theory of the Earth," which was the first attempt to formulate a chronology of creation in accordance with the discoveries of science; since then knowledge has made vast strides, and his followers have access to a mass of information which he did not possess. Playfair and Kelvin improved upon his work, and now Gerkie and the school to which he belongs have gone beyond them.

Geologists have ascertained that the rate at which erosion takes place can be measured; by applying their scale to the sedimentary rocks they have formed a hypothesis as to the time which has elapsed since erosion began. To put the proposition in similar language, the surface of the globe is constantly wearing away under the influence of water and wind. The portions which are worn off are carried down to the sea or into hollows, where they are deposited and form sedimentary rocks. If we can ascertain how long it takes to form a sedimentary rock we can figure out when the progress of wearing away and redepositing began.

Sir Archibald states that on a reasonable computation the stratified rocks attain an average thickness of 100,000 feet. The material of which they consist was all washed down from high planes, deposited and left to stratify. By the inspection of river banks it is found that in places the surface of the land which has been carried down as sediment in rivers has been reduced at the rate of a foot in 730 years, while in other places, where the land was more stubborn or less flexible, it has taken 6,800 years to lower the surface one foot. The deposit must be equal to the denudation. Thus we find that while some of the sedimentary rocks have grown a foot in 730 years others have taken 6,800 years to rise that height. Thus the period of time that was required to build up 100,000 feet of sedimentary rock has varied according to locality from 73,000,000 years to 680,000,000 years. It follows that the active work of creation lasted for a cycle intermediate between these two figures. The cycle varied with endless succession of periods of disturbance by volcanic force and glacial action, and the frequent submersion of dry land, alternating with the emerging of continents out of the seas. These may have retarded the growth of sedimentary rocks, but they cannot have accelerated it.

A study of fossils teaches the steady uniformity with which the work of creation proceeded. Since man began to observe there has been no change in the forms of animal and vegetable life. A few species have disappeared—not one new species has been evolved. Not only do we find the fauna and flora of ancient Egypt as depicted on monuments which are probably 8,000 or 10,000 years old identical with those which are found in that country today, but shells which inhabited our seas before the ice age and grew in an ocean whose bed overlay the Rocky mountains are precisely the same species that are found in the Bay of Monterey and the waters of the Chesapeake. It is evident that there has been no essential change in the conditions of life since these animals and these vegetables were first created, yet how vast the shortest period which we can assign to the gap that divides us from that remote epoch!

Little by little the geologist is lifting the veil which covers the prehistoric record of our planet. The era which preceded the age of civilized man, with its vast rivers carrying down diluvial floods to the ocean, and the bursting forth of mountain ranges from contractions of the earth's crust has been painted to the life. But no one has exercised his pencil on that preceding age, when the forests made way for clumps of stunted birch and willow, incessant snowfalls covered the plains, glaciers crept down from the north, and gradually a vast sheet of ice half a mile thick drove mankind, with the mammoth and the reindeer, to those fortunate regions which, like California, escaped the agony of the last ice age.

Nor have we any distinct perception of that subsequent age when the ice melted or receded to the pole, or dense tropical jungle grew up in the morasses it had left, swamps steaming with tropical heat swarmed with uncouth batrachian and reptile life, trees of monstrous growth shed their shade over shiny pools and black ooze, and in the distance long mountain ranges whose fontanel had not yet closed, poured a never ceasing flood of lava down their sides. This is a page of history which is yet to be written, but the materials are accumulating, and the historian will not be long wanting.—San Francisco Call.

A Pathetic Death on Pike's Peak.

Several years ago, when the summit house on Pike's peak was used as a signal station, the occupants of the hut were a telegraph operator and a companion. Winter had set in with more than usual severity. Unexpectedly the telegraph operator was taken sick and failed so rapidly that the first day of his illness plunged him into delirium. The companion of the operator was not familiar with telegraphy. Their provisions were growing short.

The second night brought no relief. The sight of his raving, half starved comrade grew intolerable to the weary nurse, who one night went out on the mountain top. Scarcely had the door closed behind him than reason returned to the dying operator. With the little strength that he had retained he dragged himself to his instrument and flashed over the wire, down the mountain side, that his companion had been lost on the mountain and that he could live but a little while, but that they might yet be rescued if assistance started at once. Crawling back to his pallet the sender of the message died. The wanderer at length found his way back to the hut to have added to his cheerless surroundings the presence of death. At the sight of his lifeless comrade the last ray of hope faded, and he sank unconscious beside the dead operator.

With the first intimation that there was distress on the mountain top a party of willing men, mostly miners wintering at Colorado Springs, started for the summit. They reached the top after a day's weary travel, and just in time to resuscitate the still unconscious man, who in the end recovered.—Chicago Tribune.

A Momentary Delay.

At first blush it would seem to be an impossible feat for a pedestrian—a poor, defenceless woman, at that—to successfully bar three entrances to the Brooklyn bridge. It took place on the Brooklyn side one morning last week, when the wage workers were hurrying to the metropolis, and a large assembly was kept in a state of suspense for minutes that seemed ages.

To explain the feat accomplished, you remember how the entrances are arranged—a ticket office on either side, between them two iron parallel bars to guide you through. Between these railings is a space through which you pass on to the "chopping boxes," where tickets are deposited, but if you have to purchase them you pass between a rail and the box.

She was a gray haired old lady and she wished to buy a ticket. There would have been less difficulty had it not been for the umbrella. It was thrust under the old lady's arm as a man poses his umbrella when going up the "L" stairs—point to the rear and breast high.

The old lady stepped into the middle space, and while the umbrella swung round like a tollgate bar, closing the space behind her, she reached over to the ticket office and calmly proceeded to open her purse, fumble a roll of bills, finally select one, and with both arms stop the passing of pedestrians until a disgusted lot of humanity was dammed.

With the umbrella posed like an infantryman's bayonet fixed to repel cavalry the old lady and her gray hairs held the fort. At last her pennies and tickets had been picked up one by one. She gave way and the crowd surged around her like the floodtide around a shad pole in the North river.—New York Herald.

Few Men Die of Overwork.

Dr. Pye Smith holds that there is no fear of the ordinary man using his brains too much for health, and he does not believe that mental labor or honest work of any kind interferes with health or shortens life a day. He maintains that excessive eating is the abuse that tends to the injury of brain workers more than any other cause.

Many active brain workers have suddenly broken down and fancied that it was due to brain fatigue, when, as a matter of fact, it was due to over stuffing their stomachs. The furnace connection with mental machinery became clogged up with ashes and carbon in various shapes and forms, and as a result disease came, and before the case was fully appreciated a demoralized condition of the nervous system was manifested and the prosaic cause for the collapse was suppressed under the euphemistic "mental overwork."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Swallowing Abilities of Snakes.

The jaws of the chicken snake are hung on hinges that can be taken apart or displaced for the time being, as the case may be, and an entire Texas cottontail rabbit can be persuaded to enter, head and all, with little effort, and the body being made of india rubberlike material and very stretchable the kicking little animal soon finds a lodgment in the stomach. His snakeship then carefully resets his jaws so that his mouth assumes its normal size and blissfully reposes for the succeeding six hours. The powerful gastric juice does the balance, and no Texan can testify that he ever heard of a chicken snake suffering from indigestion or chronic dyspepsia. The capture and digestion of chickens, song birds, turkey eggs and rats constitute simple pastime to the chicken snake and does not call for a six hour layoff in feeding time.—Port Lavacaen.

An Experienced Artist.

Star—This is a very good play, but it will have to be revised considerably.

Dramatist—Impossible, sir.

Star—Oh, it must be. You make the hero appear in every act. That won't do. The hero must be taken out of the first act, and also out of the last.

Dramatist—What! Open and close the play without the hero?

Star—Certainly. You see I am my own manager, and I shall be busy in the box office during the first act, and very often busy with the sheriff during the last act.—New York Weekly.

Canadian Excursions.

You can buy a ticket from your home via Chicago, to Montreal (and other points in Quebec and Ontario west of Montreal) and return, at the low rate of $40.00, good for ninety days to return, and an extension of time can be had if desired. These tickets will be on sale November 29, and December 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 27. When purchasing, pay no attention to outside canvassers, but go to your home agent, and insist on having your ticket read from St. Paul to Chicago and return, via the "Burglington", (Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R.) giving you a chance to see the World's Fair grounds and buildings at Chicago. The Canadian lines out of Chicago will leave at 11:30 p. m., giving passengers ample time to make connections. [38-37]

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure.* I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

THOUSANDS **CURED**

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.

Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, *take no substitute,* or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.

Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

IF YOU A[illegible] OR SOUTH AS YOU[illegible]REST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE. BURLINGTON

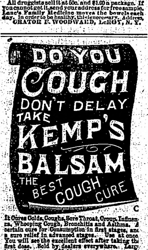
AT
BEDTIME
I TAKE
A
PLEASANT
HERB
DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It's called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,

Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot it's a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit he fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota
North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana,
Idaho, Oregon and
Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on January 10th, 1893, viz: Vebra Godfrey, Hd. No. 11609, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ sec. 10, township 148, range 44.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Horton of Maple Bay, Minn., Arthur Adams, John M. Forsyth, and Wm. Forsyth of Dugdale, Minn.

[31-36] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 12th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on January 11th, 1893, viz: Joseph Allen Hd. No. 12,643, for the s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Sec. 2, Tp. 152, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, vizesiLouis S. Hancock, Theodore H. Myer, C. Stuhr: T. E. Biver, all of Euclid, Minn.

[31-36] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November 28th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on January 23rd, 1893, viz: Gitle Stromstad, for the heirs of Sophia Stromstad formerly Sophia Tallakson (deceased) Hd. 12706, for the se¼ sec. 26 twp. 147 r 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz; Tom Sandem, G. T. Holland, Gust Christianson, John Stromstad all of Edna Postoffice, Polk County Minn.

[33-39] L. K. AAKER.

ORDER FOR HEARING.

[First publication Dec. 1st. 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 24th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Wardberg, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Ed Wardberg, of the town of King, of the county of Polk, repsesenting, among other things, that Andrew Wardberg, late of the county of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1892, at the county of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Erick O. Knutson, granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Wednesday, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 24th day of November, 1892.

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate

[33-35]

MORTGAGE ALE.

[First publication Dec. 1st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.00) which became due January 1st, 1892, upon a certain mortgage, d ly executed and delivered by Henry Steege, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Robert J. Montague, mortgagee, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1891, and, with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1891, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 417, and the said Robert J. Montague having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable, and there is now justly due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage the sum of one thousand thirty-seven dollars ($1,037), and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-six (46), excepting therefrom the west three hundred feet which is platted into lots, and the railroad right of way of the Duluth, Crookston and Northern Railroad Company; also excepting that portion lying on the northeast side of said railroad and within five hundred feet of the centre line of Washington avenue in Jerome's addition to Crookston, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said morgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st, A. D. 1892.

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Mortgagee.

DEFOREST BUCKLIN, Atty. [33-39]

IT'S A FACT

THAT THE

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in

Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

AND

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

THE

Polk County Journal.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Try the Crookston Belle.

Attorney P. G. Falardeau of Red Lake Falls, is attending court.

See Tom Morris' jewelry before you select that ring for a holiday present for your best girl.

Attorney R. A. Wilkinson came up on Monday morning to attend to some railroad cases in court.

The Great Northern road put up a pile-driver on Tuesday for the work of piling to protect its embankment.

Priester & Co., are constantly receiving dry wood by the carload—and are selling it almost as fast as it comes.

C. Tandrin, of Gentilly, called on Monday to add his name to the growing subscription list of the JOURNAL.

A. J. Arnold has so far recovered as to be able to ride over to the city on Monday. He was feeling pretty well though extremely weak.

Mrs. W. B. Dawley sustained quite a severe injury by falling on the ice one day last week. She was unable to be out for several days.

The new addition to the Reckitt block is so far advanced as to show what like it will be. It will be an improvement to the locks of the building.

The German dramatic club gave a very pleasant hop on Saturday evening following an entertainment by the club. They say "Chicago" is a dandy actor.

Probably not all of East Grand Forks showed up on Monday morning when court was called, but 25 or 30 of her citizens did—all interested in cases in court.

Jim Greenhalgh was busy at work on Tuesday putting the pump in position for the purpose of pumping out the sewer. The siphon did not prove a howling success.

If you are hungry during court time, Bert's cafe, on Second street, will be found an excellent place to get a bite or a good square meal. Try Bert's new restaurant.

Mrs. E. M. Walsh and Mrs. W. B. Dawley entertained many of their lady friends at the residence of Mrs. Walsh on Thursday afternoon at a thimble bee and in the evening at cinch.

The work of putting in new flooring into the Crookston Mercantile store and Williams & Roberts store, in the McKinnon block, recently burned, was commenced on Monday and those rooms will soon be ready for business again.

From a private letter written to a friend of that lady in this city, the JOURNAL learns that Mrs. E. E. Bangs safely reached her destination in California in excellent health and likes her surroundings very much. Herself and brother intend to spend the winter traveling.

Read our new serial story "The Golden Carees," one of the most thrilling stories from the gifted pen of M. Quad, (Charles B. Lewis) commencing in this issue. Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL and secure the new story entire. Every family should read the JOURNAL,

Senator H. Burkhardt arrived in the city on Monday morning. He expects to remain until his son Henry is able to travel and then take him to Wabasha until he recovers fully. The doctor says that if Henry continues to improve he can be moved sometime next week—Friday or Saturday. Speaking of the senatorial election next month the senator said he thought without a doubt that Davis would be re-elected.

Sheriff Grundysen returned Wednesday from California bringing with him C. L. Cummings, who is wanted for swindling farmers at East Grand Forks, by taking their wheat to store it in an elevator he was running, but instead of storing it he sold the wheat and departed for California with the proceeds. The amount of his swindlings are said to be about $8,000. On Thursday Cummings was brought before Judge Christianson in this city, but no counsel appeared for him and he waived examination and was committed to the district court to await the action of the grand jury.

L. J. Columbus has rented the opera house for another year. The terms upon which he gets it this year are such that the owner takes a share in the risks—heretofore Columbus paid a certain amount rent whether he did a paying or a losing business. During the past year Mr. Columbus has been indefatigable in his efforts to furnish first-class entertainments but he has not made a great fortune out of it. He has gained a fund of valuable experience during his first year that will enable him, with the prospects of better times to make a good thing for himself and to furnish the public with a choice class of entertainments. The JOURNAL hopes to see him succeed abundantly, and has no doubt but that he will if the public appreciates his efforts in their behalf.

Koeppe's Crookston Belle takes the cake.

W. J. Hillestad, of Fosston, is courting this week.

Auditor Webster has purchased a residence in the city.

Attorney Grindeland, of Warren, is attending Court.

The Crookston Belle—Koeppe's new cigar, is a daisy. Try it.

We will have plenty of music out of doors all next week. Watch for it.

Ask your dealer for the Crookston Belle—and take no other brand of cigar.

Reserved seats at Tom Morris' jewelry store Saturday morning for "Northern Lights."

United States District Attorney Hay and C. M. Fergusen of Minneapolis came in, Monday.

Mayor McAdam of East Grand Forks is in the city looking after the interests of his constituents.

Judge Gorham Powers of Granite Falls, and Stenographer Bornstedt, of Moorhead arrived Monday morning to open court.

Rev. J. G. Smith arrived from Duluth on Saturday morning and preached in the Congregational church morning and evening.

The Crookston Belle is what Koeppe calls his choice cigar. It is a leader for a fact and when you have smoked one you will desire no other.

Sam and D. L. Lusian returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit to relatives in Iowa. While there they attended the wedding of a sister. Sam says Iowa is a real nice state—to leave.

T. R. Bangs, F. C. Whitbeck, A. L. Anderson, W. B. Woods, F. A. Brown, C. H. Hillman, G. Christiansen and C. J. Fish were a Grand Forks party who registered at the Palace this week.

Miss Emma Millis was recently married at her home in Michigan to Charles Rurdy, of Glyndon, says the Glyndon News. Miss Millis was once a Polk county school teacher and has many friends in this city.

The North Dakota Milling Association that recently bought the Valley Roller mills of this place, has added another mill—this time it is the roller mill at Moorhead. They will put it in thorough repair at once.

Adolph Koeppe opened his new cigar store to the public this week. He has it fitted and furnished in elegant shape and wants his friends and the public generally to call when in need of choice goods in his line. Ask for the Crookston Belle.

Among those who stopped at the Commercial Monday were H. B. Laughlin, Geo. O'Reilly, Robert Brownlee, Fred Schriver and A. G. Rutledge of Fisher; W. D. Kelly, Geo. Chambers, John Driscoll, Dick White, P. O'Brien, Andy Ryan, Chas. McDonald, Mark Lampton, L. A. Sullivan and Hugh Quigley of East Grand Forks.

Pastor S. G. Swenson of the Aug. Lutheran church was pleasantly surprised last Friday evening while the church choir were practicing at his home. A number of the members of his congregation gathered and Mr. Peterson, on behalf of the congregation, presented him with a purse of $30.00, after which a very pleasant evening was spent.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Plain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very severe cases. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. wallace.

Tom Morris does not make a speciality of "selling out at cost" or less for any alleged excuse, but just keeps right on selling the very best goods in the market at a fair living profit. By the way, he has a large and elegant assortment of jewelry—just the thing for a nobby holiday present. Call and examine his stock.

Undoubtedly the largest and best repetory company that has ever visited this section of the country is the "Northern Lights Co." which has been engaged to play here one week commencing Monday, Dec. 12. The company consists of twenty people and carry a good band and orchestra. Their repetoire of plays consists of the following, "Wifes Honor," "Burr Oaks." "The Vagabond," "Man and Master," "Myrtle Fern," Michael Strogoff," "Noble Outcast," "Child of the Savannah," "A Southern Rose," "Hearts of Gold," "Nobody's Child," "Ranch King," "Lady Nell," "Mignon," and the two sensational melo-dramas written by Mr. Ennor one of the proprietors, "A Living Death," and "Master of Silence." We consider the management of the Grand very fortunate in securing this company. Mr. Columbus is always soliciting for the best, and this company is one of those that were not looked through here, but through the inducements offered by Mr. Columbus decided to try conclusions in this section, and it is hoped that, prices being only 25, 35 and 50 cents they will have a good attendance all week.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

Be sure to see what Sture can do for you before you purchase.

New furniture constantly arriving at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

New millinery and new Japanese goods at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store.

Remember that A. Sture, in the opera house block is prepared to give great bargains for cash. A very little money buys stacks of goods of Sture. Try it once.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings can always be found at her old stand on Robert street ready to show you the latest and most approved styles of millinery and will sell at prices corresponding to the times.

Fontaine & Anglim are offering unheard of bargains in fall and winter clothing, as you will see by calling at their mammoth store and examining their stock. Anything you want at any price you want.

I offer you special inducements on purchases made of me this week. Visit my fine display and get my prices.

C. H. SAAKE.

Money to loan by R. R. V. Loan and Investment Company.

Money on good farms. Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Offices in Bjoin block, Crookston, Minn.

When you want a good photograph of yourself, go to P. E. Lynne's new gallery in the Anderson-Olson block—second floor.

Ladies, we would cordially invite an inspection of our fall and winter cloaks when preparing for cold weather. Prices to suit the times.

A. STURE.

A. Sture calls attention to his full and complete stock of dry goods and groceries and invites our readers to call and look him over. A little money will buy lots of goods at Sture's.

Have you noticed Fontaine & Anglim's show window lately? George Fontaine, the decorator, has fairly outdone himself.

Hard and soft wood in any quantity, sawed into stove lengths and delivered to any part of the city, by Priester & Co. Office and yard on Main street, next to the Germania hotel.

Unless your time isn't worth more than 10 cents an hour you cannot afford to saw your own wood, when you can get it sawed and delivered by Priester & Co., at prices that the "buck-saw" cannot compete with.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Williams & Roberts intend to dispose of their entire stock of damaged goods within the next 30 days. These goods were only damaged by water and are practically as good as new. They have $16,000 worth of dry goods, clothing, underwear, boots, shoes, rubbers, etc,, and will dispose of them regardless of cost. Opera block, Crookston, Minn.

Do you want a reliable time-keeper? See what Tom Morris can do for you.

Now fully ready for the holiday trade with a full stock of every thing to be present in a first-class jewelry store. TOM MORRIS the jeweler.

Attend the great fire sale now going on at Williams & Roberts' store in the opera block, and you will get some of the greatest bargains you ever heard of. Their stock was only damaged by water and a great deal of it is practically as good as new, but everything must be sacrificed or given away in 30 days.

Order your wood of Priester & Co., and they will saw and deliver it for you cheaper than you can get it done any other way.

Shoes, shoes, all kinds, latest styles, lowest prices. A. STURE,
Opera Block.

Go to the fire sale of Williams & Roberts for big bargains in clothing and dry goods.

Hardwood chamber suits at from $16 to $60 dollars, at I. U. Jennings' furniture store.

Blankets, blankets, all the way from $1 up to $6.50—beauties—all wool—at A. Sture's.

Call at A. Sture's and secure one of those lovely flannel dress patterns, 54 inches wide, only 50 cents per yard.

A new invoice of picture frames just received at I. U. Jennings' furniture store, to be sold very cheap.

I. U. Jennings keeps every variety of furniture and guarantees to undersell them all.

If you are curious to know how far a dollar will go in dry goods, go to Sture's, opera block.

Have you heard that Locken & Holmboe are slaughtering their entire stock of cloaks?

Pat Connery was up from Edna on Monday.

Reduced prices next week, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

M. P. Losey, of Euclid, was in the city on jury duty.

"Northern Light's Company" at the Grand all next week.

The band furnished music at the skating rink on Saturday evening.

Judge Ives was visiting his relatives in the southern part of the state last week.

Mrs. Judge Reynolds arrived in the city last week. Expects to remain this winter.

Mrs. G. W. Peake and the children left for their new home in Minneapolis last week.

Architect A. E. Permain welcomed the arrival of a little daughter at his home on Thursday.

Comrade A. J. Kelley has contracted 100 cords of green wood to A. Walters, to be delivered at the brewery.

Mrs. C. H. Saake arrived on Monday from a visit with relatives in Chicago and now Saake looks as happy as a king.

The warm spell of last week was very prolific of colds. Some imagine they have another attack of the grip. Mebbe they have.

It is expected that the Great Northern road will be completed to the coast and the golden spike be driven on the 20th of this month.

Everybody you meet speaks highly of the Jeffreys Lewis entertainment. Singular that such meritorious companies get such poor houses.

Engineer Fred Chapin spent a few days with friends in the city. Fred was in hopes to move to the city but finds that he will not be able to make it just now.

Miss Inez McGrew has engaged in reportorial work on the Times in Barnum's place. She will have to wear an awful big boot to quite fill his place, as Frank was a hustler from way back.

The Jeffreys Lewis Company played "Forget-Me-Not" to a small house on Thursday evening of last week. Miss Lewis, in the title role was superb, while Harry Mainhall, as Sir Horace Welby gave excellent support while the balance of the company was very much above the average. Miss Lewis, as an actress ranks with Margaret Matlier some even insisting that she is better. She amply deserved a big house and if she should come this way again we think she will have a much larger one.

Gentlemen, it will pay you to examine our stock of fall and winter caps before purchasing elsewhere. Something to please all classes.

A. STURE.

In selecting your holiday presents don't neglect to call at Tom Morris' jewelry store and examine his fine new stock. Everything in line. Prices right

Priester & Co., the wood yard proprietors, have put in a feed mill just to utilize the power which they do not need for sawing wood. In this way they can afford to do grinding at very low rates. Anyone having grinding to do should take advantage of this opportunity.

Having disposed of a large amount of their goods since they commenced their reduction sales Veronneau Adams have now decided to sell the balance AT COST, and they mean just what they say. Call and see if they don't.

Mrs. Herman Martin gave a pleasant cinch party to a number of her lady friends on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. John McKinnon and Mrs. R. J. Montague carried off the head prizes.

The Valley Roller mills have closed grinding operations for awhile pending the putting in of facilities for using water power and other improvements. The repairs will probably occupy a month's time.

The city hotels are all filled with guests, most of whom have business in court.

Mrs. Cora Lee received the cheering intelligence that her husband, Walter C. Lee, who was last spring placed in an insane asylum, was wholly recovered, and she left on Sunday evening to join him in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Lee will spend the winter in the south.

We see by the papers that Locken & Holmboe are selling their cloaks at cost.

For Christmas presents inspect the dry good and notion department of Locken & Holmboe, Opera Block.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell County, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Remedy. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Geo. W. Peake is expected to arrive from Minneapolis this morning for a few days visit.

An elegant line of vases at Sam Wallace's,

Christmas novelties of all kinds at Sam Wallace's.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Frank Montague is clerking for Chris Hoch for a few days until Chris gets over his rush.

If you want dolls for the little folks, just examine Sam Wallace's stock. Every size, color and complexion.

Chris Hoch expects to open up his new place this evening. When he gets it completed he will have everything in apple pie order.

If you are looking for a book, or a set of books, go to Sam Wallace's. He has the largest stock and greatest variety ever brought to the Queen City.

A nicely bound set of books by some popular author is always an acceptable and appreciated present. You can get what you want at Sam Wallace's.

From a private letter from Tacoma we learn that John Sullivan is engaged in the livery business and doing well. Johnny has many friends in Crookston who will be glad to hear of his success.

Sam Wallace is preparing for Christmas by putting in an immense stock of holiday goods. He is using every inch of available space in his store, and has almost everything a person could desire for a Christmas present.

During the performance on Thursday evening Miss Lewis said something which the gallery gods approved very highly and they responded by a series of cat-calls and shrill whistles that were perfectly deafening. Miss Lewis threw up her hands deprecatingly and said: "O-o-o-o-h!" She did not make much of a demonstration and kept right along with her part but it was effective. She was not again disturbed in the same manner during the entire evening.

The habit that some have of putting trap doors in the sidewalk and then keeping said doors open two-thirds of the time is very annoying to pedestrians when they have to get off the walk and, like enough, wade in deep snow. One place we wot off was so obstructed by a large pile of wood and two trap doors as to render it impossible to get along at all and yet those who were responsible for the blockade didn't seem to think they were doing anything illegal. Perhaps they were not but it looks that way to us.

A. B. Nelson, of Warren, Minnesota is a man after our own heart. When J. P. went to California the JOURNAL was still sent to his address in Warren and this fall we sent our statement to Warren with the rest of 'em, but did A. B. remain quiet and coolly ignore the bill or try to sneak out of paying it? Oh, no! He is not built that way because he is a MAN, so he just sent in his little remittance even though the paper had not been sent in his name and he also spoke words of commendation and cheer. We heartily wish every subscriber on our list was as manly as is A. B. Nelson, of Warren.

Charlie Misner is still buying stock but is not trusting to his own judgment as he did once, which fact is made apparent by a box which our reporter saw in front of Misner's barber shop on Wednesday. On the box was a placard bearing the following legend:

> "Crookston, Minn., Dec. 7, 1892.
> To Chas. Misner, Esq.; This box contains two hens (2) and one rooster (1). E. O. FLANDERS."
>
> This is to certify that personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for Polk county, Minn. E. O. Flanders to me well known to be the one who perpetrated the above and who says that the contents of the within box as above described is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. E. O. FLANDERS.
>
> Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1892.
> E. P. PIERCE,
> Notary Public, Polk Co., Minn."

Great Reduction Sale.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings will offer everything in the line of millinery at greatly reduced rates to reduce her stock to make room for new goods. The ladies should make a note of this fact and call at Mrs. Jennings' store on Robert street'

I own and control my business and no double profits are therefrom exacted; that is, you do not pay one profit to the ostensible owner and another to the alleged propietor, as is in vogue by some competitors. All my goods are bought on the cash basis and for that reason I am in position to continue to undersell all, and therefore my store is the safest and most economical place to buy your watches, clocks, silverware etc.

C. H. SAAKE,
Jeweler.

Aluminium-silver thimble given away free to every lady visiting Saake's Jewery Store.

Citizens who have ordered photos of their buildings from the traveling photographers have probably done so because of the way they were "worked," and not out of a desire to discourge our home photographers, who can do as good work, if not better, than any traveling artist. These artists—who represent a St. Paul concern—plant their machine in front of a business house, and then politely ask those inside to step out for a minute. This request is complied with, a negative is taken, and the artist moves to the next building. In a few days the artist comes around with a proof and the customer is induced to take from one to a dozen photos. It is simply a case of "hustling"—forcing something on the people which they wouldn't otherwise order. But nevertheless it is an injustice to our home photographers, who contribute their share to the support of the city.

Landlord Jerome of the St. Louis is caring for court visitors in good shape.

The Water Power and Light Co. have been having worlds of trouble at the new power house caused by saw dust that has been thrown into the river at the saw mill. They have been obliged to do a great deal of dredging to get rid of the stuff and don't seem to be out of the woods yet.

C. H. Saake went to St. Paul on Saturday evening to meet his wife on her return from Chicago.

GREAT
BARGAINS
Come and see for Yourself.

A Neatly Furnished House

Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co.

OPERA BLOCK,
Crookston, - - - - Minn.

John Wyatt

THE UNDERTAKER,

EMBALMER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Besides carrying a full and complete line of
COFFINS,
CASKETS
AND BURIAL SUPPLIES,
has the largest and most complete stock of

Pictures, Picture Frames,

—AND—

Picture Framing Material

—In the city.—

Special discount During the Holidays.

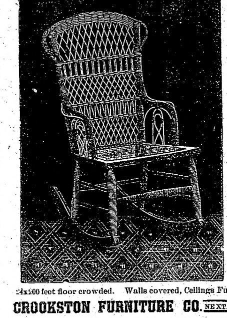
Office 105½ Broadway.
CROOKSTON, MINN SOTA.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1892. NO. 35



CHRISTMAS FURNITURE.

$3.98.

CLEARING OUT PRICES.

$1.98—Hardwood Bedsteads.
$1.95—Woven wire Springs.
30c—Hard wood Chairs.
$4.75—Hard wood eight foot Table
$3.90—40-pound wool Matress.
$13.25—Large, heavy Bedroom set, antique oak finish.

We Carry the Stock.

$28.00—5-piece Plush Parlor Set.
68c—Best heavy all wool Carpet.
68c—Extra grade Brussels Carpet.
$4.00—Per pair, with poles, full Chenille Curtains.
$5.75—Brussels Carpet Single Lounges.

24x200 feet floor crowded. Walls covered, Ceilings Full. Everything goes.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO. NEXT TO TIMES OFFICE.

After the Railroad Company.

On November 23d Karl Skjeptad purchased a first-class railroad ticket at the Great Northern office from Crookston to St. Hilaire, and boarded the train, which was just starting, but after having got on board he discovered that there was no first-class passenger car in the train, but only a car divided into two compartments one provided with seats and the other used as a baggage car. He found all the seats occupied and was compelled to stand up in the baggage car. When the conductor came around to collect tickets he informed him that he held a first-class ticket but would not deliver it up until furnished with a seat, and the conductor thereupon stopped the train and ejected him from the car about six miles from Crookston, from which place he had to walk to town. He has now through his attorney H. Steenerson brought suit for $1000 damages for the wrongful expulsion from the train and the refusal of company to furnish him with transportation as they were in duty bound to do under the contract.

A few more such suits would probably bring the impecunious management of this road to time, as it must be admitted that the accommodations they furnish on their branch lines are not only inadequate, but in many instances simply disgraceful.

Poisoned by Scrofula.

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Srofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its powerful effect on the blood, expels all trace of the disease gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Dec. 10th, 1892.

Brekke, Mola E.
Buse, Mrs Elise
Buchler, Theo.
Gordon, May
Holt, A. E.
Hedstrom, N. Y.
Lien, Torger L.
Larkin S. A.
Tuldy, Maud
Beckman, Mary
Brunner, Michael
Foster, Prince
Gilnette Alphonse
Hendrickson, A. E.
King, Jno.
Lahey, C. J.
Slorin, Louis J.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. Dawley, P. M.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

House for Rent.

G. W. Peake's residence, corner of Elm and Fourth streets, is for rent. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to owner. [25 tf]

The Grand Jury closed its labors on Monday, and most of the members left for home at once.

The court opened on Monday morning with Judge Mills presiding, Judge Powers being obliged to go home to attend court in his own district this week. Judge Mills will finish the week on criminal cases.

Last week a few jolly Crookstonites organized a raid on Wm. Heidrich, out in the country. Although Heidrich was completely taken by surprised he managed to get there with both feet and entertained his friends in a very handsome manner. The company returned at a late hour declaring that they had had the best time they ever want anywhere.

O. H. Bang, foreman of the Grand Jury, left for home on Tuesday morning, but did not forget ere he left to call in and set that subscription ahead a year. Ole said that while he had not made his fortune this year in wheat he has done well on the farm, having had a good crop of oats and barley and livestock. As a source of revenue this winter he is selling farmers on the prairie 2,000 cords of wood that he cut last winter. He does not haul a stick of it, but sells it right in the woods at $2 and $3 per cord. He is having a lot cut for next winter's use. Ole says he is making more clear money on his farm than he ever made in the saloon and likes the business far better.

A trip by our reporter to the stables of Peterson Bros. & Warninger on Tuesday showed their horses all nicely ensconced in winter quarters, as well as some horses that Dr. Warninger had in hospital for veterinary treatment. In addition to warm, comfortable stables, wherein each animal has plenty of room to turn around, stand up or lie down as it chooses, there are two roomy yards, enclosed by a high board fence, in one of which the animals have free access to hay or straw as suits their fancy, and where they may exercise at will. The firm has just received the well-bred pacing mare, Jessie Green, record 2:26, owned by Jim Brennan of Milbank, South Dakota, that was on the grounds at the Association meeting last fall, and which many of our readers saw. It speaks well for the racing qualities of Ham Nut when horsemen will send as far as Brennan has for his use, and shows to those who may have been disposed to cavil that we have at least one enterprising firm in our midst who have the sand necessary to buy and keep such animals. It is beyond doubt that Peterson Bros. & Warninger have some choice animals in their stables, which is proved by the pains taken by breeders who understand their business, and the boys say their business has been pretty good for the past year, and we have no doubt it will continue to improve as the years go by. The boys deserve it at least.

"Go tell your neighbors" they can buy furniture at cost at I. U. Jennings' Furniture store.

One pound first-class Japan tea in fancy sewing basket for the small sum of fifty cents at A. Sture's.

DISTRICT COURT.

Resume of the Business transacted in District Court since our Last Issue.

The Grand Jury Return Several Endictments, and Were Discharged by the Judge.

This Week Judge Mills Occupied the Bench—Next Week Judge Egan

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1892.

When our last issue went to press we left the now celebrated case of Beauchaine vs. McKinnon et al in a kind of "continued-in-our-next" condition. The arguments were somewhat lengthy (necessarily so,) and the judge did not wish to send the jury out for the night. The JOURNAL wishes to congratulate Mr. Ed. George upon his splendid summing up to the jury; his speech was clear, logical and very forcible, and had much influence upon the final result. As soon as court convened Thursday morning, Judge Powers instructed the jury in a long, careful and impartial charge. The jury thereupon retired and in about an hour returned, declared that they had agreed, and that their verdict was in favor of the plaintiff for $592.76; the costs on the defendants will amount to about $75 besides. Vale Beauchaine vs. McKinnon!—for a time.

Next! Webb vs. Fisher, a quarrel on account of hay and wood and mowing and harvesting. It was an all round, free for all fight without gloves; both sides claimed a foul, and Fisher's attorney insisted that one of his witnesses was hippodroming the benefit of the other side. Mr. Watts, the attorney for Isaac, finally secured a knock-down, and the jury, who acted as reference, gave the fight, and $104.75 to the plaintiff and awarded him the championship of Beltrami. See you again.

A very extraordinary case indeed was No. 15, Lambert vs. Bank of Warren, which was called after the jury had retired in the last case. The plaintiff, who owned a note against a man in Marshall county, claimed that he lost it, that it was found by some one, and that the bank had it for collection. The bank answered and proved that one Wolcott who had sent the note had bought it from one Emerson; this latter swore that he bought ft from one McAdams and that the plaintiff afterwards told him that he, plaintiff, had sold it to McAdams. The last named gentleman played the part of the celebrated missing-link. When speculation upon the important question, where is McAdams? was at its fever heat, court adjourned until,

FRIDAY, DEC. 9th, 1892

When the judge took a guess at it in his charge. Then the jury went out and tried to solve the conundrum, and not being able to find Mac, found for the plaintiff for the value of the note, $150.82. To the first correct solution of this prize puzzle delivered at this office if accompanied by $1.50 cash, the JOURNAL will be sent free for one year.

The case thereupon called was La Due & Co., vs. Watkins & Co., for non-deliverance of goods bought by Mr. La Due and for charging a higher price for other goods than the contract stipulated. The case was closely tried by Mr. Miller for plaintiff and Messrs. Watts and Kent (the latter of the Indiana Bar) for defendant.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10th, 1892.

The above case was argued, and the jury after being charged found for the plaintiff the amount of $23.39.

One of the most interesting cases to the legal fraternity was the one entitled state of Minnesota against St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway, wherein Polk county attempted to tax certain lands included in the old St. Paul & Pacific land grant and afterwards transferred to the defendant. The case was argued in a masterly manner by Mr. Watts, who had been retained by Polk county, and by Mr. R. A. Wilkinson who represented the defendant. Judge Powers held that the defendant was entitled to a judgment and found accordingly. It is believed the county will appeal the case to the supreme court.

The last case tried Saturday night was that of Permain vs. County Commissioners, appeal by the county from an account allowed by the defendants for services as architect on the county jail. The appeal seemed to have been taken only for delay as no evidence was introduced on the part of defendant; and Judge Powers after hearing all the facts presented granted the plaintiff the relief asked for in the account.

MONDAY, DEC. 12th, 1892.

Court convened at 10 o'clock, Judge Mills presiding.

Case No. 22, Reynolds vs. Davis, was by consent dismissed without costs.

No. 64, in re-application of Peter Lepson to vacate townsite, was tried before the court and the relief prayed for granted. This was an "ex-parte" proceeding,—one on behalf of one party only—to vacate a portion of the plat of South Crookston. As a result South Crookston is relegated to the more modest position of ordinary farm land.

The grand jury finished its labors and was discharged. Up to that time it had returned the following indictments, besides those given by the JOURNAL last week, Mr. Johnston, grand larceny second degree; the same, burglary third degree; C. L. Cummings, grand larceny second degree; the same, grand larceny first degree; the same, another grand larceny first degree; the same, another grand larceny first degree; John Wayne, grand larceny second degree; James Fisk, grand larceny first degree; Peter Bakke, selling mortgaged property; Thos. Nicholson and John Connelly, carnal knowledge of children; K. C. Norswig and Ole O. Rude, grand larceny second degree; the same two, petit larceny; Torkel Hailand and Johannes Hailand assault second degree. The following were indicted for selling liquor without a license: A. Gilmore, Ole Bjorge, Gunder Bjorge, Ole Espeland, Gunsten Jorgenson, and John J. Shannon.

The following were discharged by the court, the grand jury having investigated the charges against them and found them not true. Doc McDaniels charged with burglary; W. H. Hale and James Ryan, charged with grand larceny, and Andrew Olson, charged with grand larceny second degree.

The many prisoners were thereupon arraigned in court, all of them pleading not guilty.

The case of State vs. Con Davis charged with assault in the first degree was then commenced. Davis shot at a man named McGuire in East Grand Forks for striking him in the face, but without hitting McGuire. The evidence was short, the arguments also, the jury thought the punishment ought to be the same, and found defendant guilty in the second degree with a recommendation of mercy. The crowd that listened to the case thought the jury was "just right."

LEGAL LUNCH.

Judge Powers departed last Saturday for his home in Granite Falls where he will hold a term of court during the next week, and the attorneys, court officers and jurors unite in their praise of Judge Powers as a learned lawyer, courteous gentleman and genial companion. Polk county would be glad to have another visit by the Judge.

Everybody was happy last Monday to see our own Judge Mills here again. The judge has been busy finishing up his work in Moorhead before January 1st, when his term expires. After that time he is Assistant Attorney General of Minnesota. It is to be hoped that Judge Mills will not leave this part of the state for good.

Sheriff Grundysen is having as hard a lot of criminals in his charge as has ever been congregated for any term. He showed fine pluck in jumping from a train and running 25 miles an hour in order to catch an escaping prisoner. Arne, is all right if he is having some hard luck.

Judge Powers paid Deputy Clerk of Court Sortedahl, many compliments for his efficiency and correctness in keeping the court records.

Court Reporter Van Bornstedt says that "this is, by special request, positively his last performance in this district."

Attorney Kent, State Senator of Indiana, was in attendance upon court during the last week. He expressed his surprise at the enormous development of the Red River Valley.

The gentleman called in legal lingo "the plaintiff" is in luck so far; he has won every case tried before a jury.

It seems that Mr. Defendant is not in it so far.

Everybody breathes easier, grand jury has adjourned.

Blind pigs are again being marketed. In Hog Signo Vinces.

Criminal cases this week.

S'long.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Regular Meeting of the City Fathers.

The Damaged Sewer Comes in for a Good Deal of Discussion.

And a Committee Appointed to Make the Necessary repairs.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening Dec. 13th, 1892.

Meeting called to order by president Cromb.

All members present.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The liquor application of Fred Sargent was read and ordered published.

The committee that was appointed to destroy the bonds relating to the Duluth, Crookston & Northern road reported that they had not been able to get them from the commissioners.

A communication was read from M. Laguee relating to an injury his horse received in an open sewer near the Germania house. On motion a committee consisting of President Cromb, Morrisey and Anderson, was appointed to investigate the matter and report as soon as possible.

The city attorney was instructed to look into the matter of re-laying the water mains under the Great Northern ralway tracks near eighth street and ascertain if possible who should bear the expense of relaying them.

The county auditor sent word to the council that it was impossible for him to separate the personal property of the city into the different wards without the aid of the assessor.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

E D Childs, repairs on well	$ 10 00
O Hinds, assisting engineer	5 00
Dr C H Denniston, medical service	2 00
Ed Allard, board pauper	15 00
G W Banks, labor on well	27 50
Red River Lumber Co., lumber	33 52
Engen & Evertson, meals to prisoners	9 00
Cooke & Hammond, printing	14 50
C T Schmidt, labor	2 25
Priester & Co., wood	25 25
Tom Young, drayage	10 25
John Heldstab, drayage	14 50
N P Stone, wood	8 00
McKinnon Bros., coal	57 87
Alderman & Sylvester, hardware	37 20
C Anderson, plow	3 50
Sylvester & Finseth, hardware	4 69
Crain & Co., water mains	25 65
Geo. C Wilder, election clerk	8 00
Geo Vine, election judge	9 00
M R Brown, election clerk	12 00
W E McKenzie, clerk of election	6 00
W E Kelsey, clerk of election	6 00
J E O'Brien & Co., hardware	6 23
Stewart Lumber Co., lumber	111 69
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise	72 00
D F McDonald, labor in First ward	45 37
D F McDonald, labor in Second ward	3 00
D F McDonald, labor in Third ward	5 00
D F McDonald, labor in Fourth ward	15 00
D F McDonald, labor in Fifth ward	5 00
D F McDonald, general labor	12 75
D F McDonald, general labor	16 00

On motion the report was accepted and the bills ordered paid.

On motion the bill of Dan McDonald for repairs and work upon the Jerome addition bridge amounting to $16.12 was allowed and ordered paid.

On motion the bill of R. Kettleson amounting to $23.43 for attending to engine at mouth of sewer was allowed and ordered paid.

The bill of Tom Young for work on ditch in fourth ward was referred to the aldermen of the fourth ward, who recommended that the bill be disallowed. On motion the report was accepted.

The bill of Thos. Bjoin for rent amounting to $20.00 for Mrs. Cox was ordered paid.

On motion the bill of Patrick Conners was disallowed.

The bill of D. F. McDonald for sewer work amounting to $59.00 was allowed and ordered paid.

On motion the bill of Tom Young for burying a horse and dog were ordered paid. Amount $2.50.

Bill of W. E. Walker for repairs, and work amounting to $22.45 was allowed and ordered paid.

The comptroller's report to the finance committee was read to the council.

The chief of the fire department appeared before the council and asked that the entire amount in the firemen's relief fund be turned over to the fire department.

Moved by Alderman Childs seconded by Alderman Watts that the request of the firemen be granted and that the proper officers be instructed to draw an order for the amount payable to the fire department.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Walker, Watts, Cromb. Negative none.

Declared carried.

The city engineer presented a report upon the condition of the mouth of the main sewer which was read to the council.

Alderman Jennings excused.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Morrissey and Alderman Watts,.

Resolved: That a committee of three members of the city council, of whom the president of the council shall be one, be appointed with power to act, to take such action as they may find necessary, of putting in a temporary sewer underneath the railroad track at the end of Third street which will continue the present sewer system, and be made large enough to enable a permanent sewer to be built therein at some future time.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Walker, Watts, Cromb. Aldermen voting in the negative, none. Declared carried.

The president appointed as that committee: Morrisey, Watts.

On motion the matter of the attending to the pumping and work on the sewer be left to the same committee.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH.
Clerk.

Bargains in all lines of foot wear great variety to choose from A. Sture's.

The most sensible present for Christmas is a piece of furniture at cost from I. U. Jennings' Furniture store, No. 21 Broadway.

Xmas is coming and with it cold weather don't miss the bagains in flannels and we may add all kinds of Dry Goods A. Sture.

Flour, flour, flour, get your winter supply at once from A. Sture's, as he is now selling No. 1 A. $1.85 per 100 poueds spot cash.

Be sure you order your holiday groceries from A. Sture; no trouble to show goods.

The Gypsy Camp.

The following musical program will be given in connection with the Gypsy Camp at the Methodist church parlors this (Thursday) evening; December 15th, commencing at 8 o'clock. The entertainment promises to be something novel and pleasing. Everybody is invited. Admission 15 cents.

1.	Sunlight Glee	Chorus
2.	Thomas' Call	Chorus
3.	Echo Chorus	Chorus
4.	I'm a Gypsy	Quartette
5	Gypsy Countess	Duet
6.	Follow, Follow Me	Quartette
7.	Indian Clubs	Lulu Thompson
9.	Gypsy Jane	Solo
10.	Gypsy Wedding.	
11.	Serenade	Chorus of Fairies
12.	Whee-Whee	Chorus of Gypsies

Closing out Sale.

Furniture at cost. For the reason there too many in the business, I have concluded to go out and give others a chance, I will therefore sell at cost until my entire stock is closed out. It consists of everything in the furniture line chamber suits, Parlor suits, easy chairs, folding beds, tables of every description, book-cases, desks, cupboards, chairs, picture frames etc. Come everybody and take your choice while my stock is complete.

I. U. JENNINGS,
No 21 Broadway.

Don't Eat Potato Skins.

The skin of a nicely served baked potato is certainly a temptation to any who have tasted it, but it is just as well to resist the temptation. Quite a large percentage of potatoes are shipped in from a distance after having been preserved, packed away carefully to avoid sprouting, which quickly spoils a stack of potatoes and leaves them almost worthless. In some parts of the country sulphuric acid is used to make sprouting impossible. The potatoes are dipped into a bath with some of the acid dropped in, and as a result the little eyes are killed, and any intention of sprouting is nipped in the bud. It is said that the acid cannot possibly penetrate the skin, and this is no doubt true. At the same time enough of the poison may have been absorbed by the skin itself to make eating it, even after careful washing, decidedly dangerous.

Pointers About Ostriches.

In each wing of an ostrich twenty-six long white plumes grow to maturity in eight months. In the male these are pure white, while those of the female shade to ecru or gray. The short feathers are plucked for tips, and each wing furnishes seventy-five of these. The tail feathers are of a deep old ivory color, and sixty-five of these have a commercial value. In a late plucking at the Coronado ostrich farm nearly 800 feathers were obtained from one bird, which, when curled and dressed, will be worth sixty-five dollars. The female ostrich lays seventy eggs a year.

CALLS FOR TROOPS.

AGENT SIMMONS, OF THE BELKNAP AGENCY, ASKS ASSISTANCE.

An Attempt to Arrest an Indian Murderer Causes an Outbreak—One Soldier Has Already Been Killed and Several Others Wounded.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Agent Simons of the Belknap agency to Governor Toole reads:

"Send troops at once and notify the secretary of war at Washington. Several Indian soldiers have been wounded; one killed."

It is believed here that other Indians have become excited and joined the defense of the Indian who wounded Agent Simons.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Dispatches Confirming the Indian Outbreak Received at Great Falls.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Dec. 12.—Indefinite rumors of an Indian outbreak at Fort Assiniboine, which were disputed, have reached here. A dispatch received later confirm the facts. On Saturday an Assiniboine Indian named Big Mouth was shot and killed by a young buck of the same tribe, whose name is not known. The murderer gathered his friends and fortified a log cabin near by. Agent Simons was notified and proceed to the seat of trouble with a posse. Advancing upon the cabin the men were fired upon by the occupants, Alone Horse being killed and Simons wounded in the leg. The white men are now beseiging the cabin and the Indians, about a dozen in all, say they will not be captured alive.

RAIDED BY ROBBERS.

Two Wyoming Towns Receive Unwelcome Visits from Masked Men.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 12.—At sundown Sunday evening a couple of heavily armed men, dressed like cowboys and wearing masks made from bits of canvass, rode into the town of Gillette bent on robbery. The visitors forced their ponies into Tony Christensen's saloon and dance hall. Tony handed the fellows $350 and four pistols. Five other men and a couple of women in the place were robbed. After taking a drink and treating everybody the visitors retired to the street. One of them proposed to rob the postoffice and rode inside the little place. He found a girl behind the window and when she told him there was no money on hand he rode out. The pair raided another saloon and a grocery store, as they had done Christensen's. Eight or ten citizens who came out to see what was the matter were held up on the street. By this time Christensen had a small posse organized. The highwaymen did not care for a fight and rode off in a hurry, going south with bullets flying after them. They were in Gillette only half an hour.

ANOTHER RAID.

In This One Two are Killed and One Wounded by the Bandits.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 12.—Three masked men entered J. A. Case's saloon near Sheridan Monday night and after ordering all those present to hold up their hands opened fire. Daniel Sullivan, who was playing poker with A. W. King, was killed and the latter was seriously wounded. The noise brought Case to the door and he was shot down by the robbers, one of them shooting him in the head after he had fallen. The men secured $250 and several watches and revolvers and made their escape on horseback.

CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

Senator Gibson's Death is Now Momentarily Expected.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 13.—A change for the worse has taken place in the condition of Senator Gibson and his death is now momentarily looked for. His condition has been such for several days past as to cause some hopes for his recovery, but those hopes have been entirely dispelled by this change. The attending physicians do not believe the senator can survive the relapse, as he is extremely weak. His relatives and friends now have no hopes of his recovery. He is not expected to live through the night, as his doctor says he is liable to die now at any moment.

Blaine Better.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Blaine said that Mr. Blaine was very much improved. The recent relapse in Mr. Blaine's condition was brought on by taking a ride through the city. He caught cold and was compelled to take to his bed again, where he has been ever since.

Declined to Say Anything.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Monsignor Satolli absolutely declined to say anything in regard to dispatches sent from St. Louis, stating that his mission to the United States had been unsuccessful and that he had been recalled, or to signify by contradiction similar statements made, apparently, only for the purpose of obtaining notoriety at the expense of the church. Dr. O'Gorman, however, said that Monsignor Satolli had not resigned and had not been recalled and did not expect to be recalled. Further, that he was simply carrying out the instructions he had received from the pope.

Fully Identified the Murderer.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 12.—George Taylor, the ex-convict released from the prison here Dec. 1, has been fully identified as the murderer of Mary Comely of Niles, Mich., who was killed last Wednesday night in her home in that village. The revolver with which Miss Comely was killed was sold to Taylor by a Jackson pawnbroker. He served a term in prison here for robbing Miss Comely several years ago and revenge was doubtless his motive for the murder. Taylor is still at large.

WAS POISON USED?

Reported Conspiracy to Kill Homestead Non-Union Men.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—A Sunday paper published a startling story of a conspiracy to poison by wholesale the non-union men at Carnegie's Steel plant at Homestead and as a result it is alleged several persons lost their lives while scores of others are suffering from the effects of the poisonous drug. Developments, it is said, implicate members of the advisory committee, members of the Amalgamated association and officers of other labor organizations sympathizing with the locked out men at Homestead. Nine or more persons are now under arrest, ostensibly on less serious charges but really for the purpose of averting suspicion until others in the alleged conspiracy could be apprehended. The only name given is Robert Beatty, who was arrested at Louisville. It is stated that the chief cook inside the Homestead mills confessed to having placed poison in the food prepared for non-union men; that he did so at the instigation of the strikers' committees and that he was also under pay from them as well as from the Carnegie company. If he caused deaths and sickness sufficient to frighten the non-union men from the mill and compel its closing he said he was to receive $5,000. Two cooks whom he engaged in his plot it is stated became frightened and informed Mr. Frick of the crime. This led to the arrest of the chief cook, and as stated above, he made a full confession. During the time the meals were prepared inside a number of the men became sick and Charles Glosser died two weeks after going to Homestead. Mr. Frick positively refused to be interviewed on the subject.

E. I. Beck, counsel for the Carnegie company, was seen and confirmed the story of the poisoning. He says his information is that at least six died from the poisoning. A prominent druggist and physician are implicated. The food was given to a dog and it died in a few minutes. Developments will probably be made in a few days.

The coroner has not been notified. He will go to Homestead to investigate the cause of the death of Isaac Juries, who died suddenly about two weeks ago. Juries was a witness on the Critchelow case. The coroner is of the opinion that death was due to alcoholism.

No Evidence of Poison.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—Superintendent Cowan, of the West Pennsylvania hospital, said that about five or six cases from Homestead were received from Homestead but they were of men injured in the mills or victims of diseases resulting from natural causes. "We have no cases," he said, "where there were indications of poison." Dr. Shields said there was no evidence of poison in any cases received at his institution during the Homestead trouble.

SAY IT IS ABSURD.

Amalgamated Officials Ridicule the Homestead Poison Story.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—With the exception of those directly interested in the prosecution of the ex-strikers of Homestead, few persons can be found who credit the story that non-union men were poisoned by locked out men and others. Amalgamated officials, ex-employes of the Carnegie Steel company and people generally, ridicule the story. They say that even though it be true, as alleged, that Beatty and certain other individuals were parties to a scheme to poison non-union workmen, it is absurd to suppose that any prominent Homestead strikers, business men or members of the famous advisory committee, would permit himself to be drawn into such a villianous plot to take human life.

O'Donnell Says It's False.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 13.—Hugh O'Donnell, the ex-leader of the Homestead strikers, was interviewed in jail on the subject of the poisoning of non-union men at Homestead. O'Donnell denounces the reports as false with the request that his friends at once take steps for a thorough investigation of the charges.

WILL ELECT A DEMOCRAT.

Colonel Harris, of Kansas, Says the Next Senator Will Not Be a Republican.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Colonel A. H. Harris, of Fort Scott, chairman of the straight-out Democrat committee of Kansas, and J. B. Crouch, editor of the Atchison Times, are at the Leland hotel on their way to New York to consult with the Democratic senators who are looking after the interests of the party in senatorial contests. These two Kansas Democrats say there is no effort on the part of the Republicans to elect one of their own members senator from Kansas, and they say the control of the legislature has passed from their hands.

"The next senator from Kansas will be a Democrat," said Mr. Crouch. "Attempts to combine Democrats and Populists will fail. In my opinion the straight Democrats will run a candidate acceptable to the Republicans. As it will be impossible to elect a Republican they will prefer to be represented by a straight out Democrat than by a mugwump or Populist. The Republicans have already given up hope of electing a member of their own party, and all talk in the newspapers of their attempting to steal the legislature is without foundation."

Died from Poison.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Temps states that the first examination of the remains of Baron Reinach proves that he died from the effects of poison and not from apoplexy, which was at first given as the cause of death.

Another Plan for the Conference.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12.—Banker Strauss, of Frankfort, has come to the conclusion to submit a plan to the conference. Each country is to keep a separate gold reserve of $25,000,000 in its treasury, and exports and imports of bullion are to be merely indicated by cable.

Always Equal to the Emergency.

No sooner does a man wish for something in the Railroad line than the Northern Pacific Railroad is on hand to furnish it. This time it is Canadian Winter Excursions. Upon November 29th, December 6th, and any day from December 13th to 22nd, and again on December 27th, any man or woman in North Dakota or Northern Minnesota can buy a round trip ticket to Montreal, good for 90 days, for only $40.

Any person living in Manitoba can do the same thing, on any day from November 28th to December 31st. By payment of very reasonable amounts extra, other trips can be added to this, and tickets extended. In addition to all this, the Northern Pacific will, in connection with the Wisconsin Central, run through Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars, on November 29th, December 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th, to connect with a special train, which will leave St. Paul upon arrival of Northern Pacific train in the morning, and run through to Chicago, by daylight, arriving there in time to connect with all trains for Canadian points leaving there that night.

This special train is for the sole pleasure and accommodation of the Canadian Winter Excursionists, has a parlor car attached, and the charge for berth in sleeping car and seat in parlor car to Chicago is only $2.00. This practically gives the Canadian Winter Tourist the earth, only he doesn't get it fenced in. By buying these winter excursion tickets, you get a fine opportunity to visit the world's fair gronnds and buildings, and see what a wonderful place it is there. All information, maps, tickets etc., can be obtained of any agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by either writing or calling personally.

Chas. S. Fee, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Paul; B. N. Austin, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent, H. Swinford, Gen'l Agent, Winnipeg, Larry Matthews, Trav. Pass. Agent, Grand Forks. C. A. Sharkey, Agent, Crookston, Minn.

Summer Excursions

Are very good things but winter excursions are very much better. Take one of the Northern Pacific Canadian Winter Excursions, from Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba to Montreal and Ontario, only $40.00 for the round trip. Call on or write to any agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent,
Crookston, Minn.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	K C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher.	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godcrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston.
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North.	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren.
Onstud,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village.	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud;	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

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(Successors to Chas. Smith,)

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

SIX SPASMS A DAY.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I never lose an opportunity to recommend Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine to any one afflicted with nervous complaints with the assurance that it will not disappoint them. When our boy was eighteen months old he was attacked with violent spasms. Sometimes he would have five or six spasms in a single day. WE TRIED MANY PHYSICIANS WITHOUT BENEFIT; finally our druggist recommended Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We tried a bottle, and could see that he WAS BENEFITED FROM THE FIRST DOSE. We used three bottles, and I am happy to say the child was ENTIRELY CURED. We used no other remedy, and his cure is complete. He is now three years old and perfectly healthy. You are at liberty to use my name in SOUNDING THE PRAISE OF THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY.

HAS CURED THOUSANDS

S. C. HEACOX,
Agent Pacific Express Co.
Hastings, Nebraska, April 6th, 1892.

DR. MILES' NERVINE,

MOST CERTAIN CURE FOR

HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DIZZINESS, SPASMS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DULLNESS, BLUES, and OPIUM HABIT,

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

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C. O. CHRISTIANSON, Vice Pres.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treas.

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Loans Money on Farms and Improved Business Property From One to Ten Years at Low Rates.

Money always on hand. You do not have to wait. We can make you a loan on the same day you make application. Principal and interest payable at our office. We buy school and town bonds and orders. If you wish to borrow money, buy or sell land, write us. But if you can, come and have a talk with us. Always glad to see you.

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MADE FROM SELECTED RED
RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER

for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE *if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

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FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the

FAMOUS BRAND STOVE

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DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.
TEACHERS:—Benj. A. Strawbridge, J. M. Latham and L. E. Gossman.
Summer Term began Monday, June 6th, 1892. Fall Term begins Monday, October 3rd, 1892. Send for new Catalogue.

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Real Estate and Insurance:

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Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

OF

SYLVESTER & FINSETH,

CHEAPER AND BETTER

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine.** Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Minn.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Fire in Morgan & Wright's rubber goods factory at Chicago caused a loss of $20,000.

Robert Graham, for years superintendent of public instruction, is dying at Oshkosh, Wis., of kidney disease.

The ladies of Winnepeg have started a strong agitation for female enfranchisement with some prospect of success.

It is officially announced that there will be no social events of any kind at the executive mansion during the present winter.

M. Proust, director general for France in the Chicago world's fair, has resigned as such on account of the Panama charges of corruption against him.

Fire in the sulphur mines of Lucia, Sicily, which has been smoldering for years, has broken out afresh. Five miners were suffocated and ten are badly injured.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

Champion Corbett's wife is said to be contemplating a divorce suit. A lady by the name of Mrs. Hatte Clark is said to be the cause.

The Equitable Mutual Building and Loan association at Milwaukee has succumbed. The subscribers will have nothing left but their experience.

In the trial of the Jerez anarchists in Spain twenty-nine were acquitted and the others sentenced to terms ranging from twelve years to life imprisonment and solitary confinement.

Arguments in the Graves poisoning case have been concluded at Denver. Several weeks may elapse before a decision is reached. Indications point to a new trial being granted.

The trial of the two suits against Miss Celia Snell, daughter of the murdered Chicago millionaire, have commenced. They are brought by her former maid, Hattie Bliss, and are for $25,000 each for slander and false arrest.

Friday, Dec. 9.

The board of review of the National Trotting association is in session at New York.

The Southwestern silver convention in session at El Paso, Tex., has adjourned.

Professor John Strong Newberry, of Columbia college, died at New Haven during the night after a long illness.

The New York Herald comes out editorially for Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, for United States senator.

Albert Underdunk stabbed and killed John Dick at Milton Centre, O. Undue intimacy of Dick with Underdunk's wife is the alleged cause.

A decree has been entered by Judge Tuley at Chicago whereby Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, recovers the old Gage farm valued at $750,000 to $1,000,000.

Daniel McCluskey, 37 years old, of Roanoke, Va., jumped off the Brooklyn bridge during the afternoon into the river. He was picked up living by the river patrol and taken to Chambers street hospital.

Saturday, Dec 10.

North Carolina official returns give Cleveland a plurality of 32,605.

Blaine continues to improve in health and is now nearly as well as usual.

The French chamber of deputies has voted confidence in the new cabinet.

The Massachusetts official count gives Harrison a plurality of 26,001 votes.

The Maher-Goddard fight, before the Coney Island Athletic club, was won by Goddard in three rounds.

The New York grand jury found two indictments against Charles M. Gardner, chief detective of Dr. Parkhurst's society, for blackmail.

Democratic congressmen are canvassing the feasibility of changing the date for the meeting of congress to the first Monday after March 4 each year. This would render an extra session next year unnecessary.

G. M. Lamberton, of Lincoln, Neb., has been selected for appointment as assistant secretary of the treasury to succeed Mr. Nettleton. His nomination, it is supposed, will be sent to the senate in a day or two.

Monday, Dec. 12.

A diamond mine has been discovered in Idaho.

The world's fair dedication cost the Columbian association $218,868.

Tommy Warren, the pugilist, gets six years in the Texas pen for killing a man.

Garza's troops and Mexican soldiers have had another fight on the Mexican border.

A trust has been formed in Illinois to control the entire subscription book business of the country.

A row over a dog fight at Port Union, O., resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of several others.

Owing to repeated attempts to wreck trains on its lines, the Northern Pacific has sent out armed patrolmen on every three miles of road between Tacoma and the Columbia river.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The operators on the Georgia Central railroad have gone on strike.

Jay Gould's will has been filed for probate. His estate is valued at $72,000,000.

The American Federation of Labor is holding its annual session at Philadelphia.

Professor Henry C. Smith, tried in Cincinnati for heresy, has been convicted on two charges.

It is probable that Mr. Gladstone will be the orator of the day at the opening of the world's fair.

The Minnesota Iron company will build a railway from Lake Superior to the heart of the Mesaba iron district.

Philip D. Armour has presented the city of Chicago $1,500,000 in the shape of an institute for manual training, art and science.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Austin is soon to have a new national bank.

Little Falls had a $30,000 fire Friday morning of last week.

The postoffice at Ames, Hubbard county, has been discontinued.

The Cannon Falls postoffice has been raised to the presidential class.

Redwood Falls complains of a scarcity of cars for shipping grain.

Squor Johnson, a 19-year old boy, has been arrested at Chester for forgery.

Regular trains on the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern now run as far as Virginia.

The Merrill Mercantile company, of Austin, has assigned. Liabilities, $13,000; assets, $10,000.

The Minnesota Valley Medical association held its annual convention last week at Mankato. A large number of physicians were present.

At St. Paul the jury found Anna M. Smith guilty of murder in the third degree for the killing of Edward Hoppe at Lake Owasso on July 4 last.

Thomas Jefferson, a Minneapolis fireman, was thrown from the hook and ladder truck Thursday and sustained injuries which resulted in his death.

The celebration of the completion of the Great Northern railroad to the Pacific coast which was to have been held in St. Paul in January, will probably be postponed until May.

Charles Van Allen, a pioneer farmer of Dodge county, who settled there in 1856, died at his home in Canisteo a few days ago. He served in the Union army during the civil war.

Miss Alice Drake, daughter of a leading merchant of Rushford, committed suicide by drowning herself in the mill race. She has been for some time suffering from mental disorder.

Editor George B. Winship, of Grand Forks, was elected president of the Red River Valley Old Settlers' association which met at Moorhead last week. The association will meet in Breckenridge next year.

The Minneapolis Tribune says the route of the Great Northern line across Norther Minnesota has been settled upon. It will run from Fosstown north of Leech lake to Grand Rapids and then to Duluth.

Dr. Kilbourne, superintendent of the Rochester insane asylum, has addressed a circular to the people of the state asking contributions for the inmates, as he desires to make Christmas as pleasant as possible for them.

Secretary Tracy has informed Senator Washburn that cruiser No. 13 will be named Minneapolis. She is now on the ways at the Cramp ship yards and will be launched before March 4. She is intended to be the swiftest vessel in the navy.

A steel turtle back ship of a new model will be built in Duluth during the present winter. If the craft proves successful a completely equipped ship yard will be put in next season. The new boat resembles a whaleback considerably.

The Wilkin county grand jury has indicted Frank Kempfer, 22 years of age, for murder in the first degree. Young Kempfer killed his father's hired man about a year ago in a row. Frank Kempfer's father, B. Kempfer, shot Peter Smith at Elizabeth several years ago, but was acquitted.

The annual report of Insurance Commissioner Smith shows that there are 430 companies doing business in Minnesota. Of these 144 are fire companies, 83 old line life, 15 casualty, 142 assessment life, 2 real estate title, 1 live stock, 87 township fire, and 6 mutual hail and cyclone.

Public Examiner Kenyon states that he will begin the examination of the books in the St. Paul city treasurer's office as soon as possible. He will go over the treasurer's books for a period of ten years or more and make a report to the governor and also to the city council.

The Mankato Free Press places the building improvements of the year in that city at over $350,000; city public improvements over $30,000, and freight shipments 11,000 car load, and receipts, 7,000 car loads. This is the best record of any year. Five thousand seven hundred car loads of stone were shipped. All manufacturers and jobbers report more business than ever, and less failures have occurred than ever before.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Report of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 11.—The railroad and warehouse commission has issued its annual report. The report in part is as follows:

Total railroad mileage in Minnesota, June 30, 1892, 5,615.77 miles, an increase of 88.22 miles for the year. Taxes paid for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, $882,155.78; taxes paid for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, $743,075.87. The total amount of gross earnings in Minnesota for the year ending June 30, 1892, was $36,178,384; for the previous year the gross earnings were $28,721,068, showing an increase of $7,457,276 for 1892, and the operating expenses for the year ending June 30, 1892, was $20,488,705; for the previous year the same was $17,568,812, showing an increase in operating expenses for 1892 of $3,889,288.

Fourteen companies operating roads in the state reported a surplus on June 30, 1892, and seven companies reported a deficit. The total number of casualties occurring on the state railroads during the year were 929, of which 120 were killed and 869 injured. Of this number 14 of the killed and 84 of the injured were passengers.

The street railroads of New Orleans have been sold to a New York syndicate for $10,000,000. Electricity will be substituted for mules as the motive power and the system will be largely extended.

The Minneapolis Linen Mill company has disposed of its factory building in Northeast Minneapolis to the new hosiery company, and is making arrangements to have its plant in the exposition building.

The advance sheets of the Minnesota state treasurer's report have been issued. After showing the condition of the state finances, Colonel Bobleter recommends that his salary be raised from $3,500 to $5,000 a year.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Canadian Excursion.

Crookston to points in Ontario and Quebec, at the rate of $40. Forty dollars for the round trip, Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba to Montreal and points west in Ontario. The privilege of these excursions will be extended to include points in the province of Quebec, (east of Montreal,) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Tickets on sale Nov. 29th and Dec. 6th, daily from Dec. 13th to 22nd. inclusive, and Dec. 27th, tickets good ninety days from date of sale. We will run through Pullman upholstered sleeping cars making direct connections at St. Paul with special daylight train, with parlor cars, via Wisconsin Central, St. Paul to Chicago. These special trains will be run especially for the benefit of holders of Canadian excursion tickets; and will leave St. Paul on arrival of Northern Pacific train, arriving at Chicago about 9:30 p. m., same day and making direct connections with all trains for Canadian points the same night. You will have a splendid opportunity to visit the World's Fair grounds and buildings by purchasing your tickets via Northern Pacific. For tickets, time-tables, maps and full information, call on or write, C. A. Sharkey, Agent N. P. R. R., Crookston, Minn. [32 tf]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of the state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Cheap Excursions to Canada.

Low round trip tickets will be on sale by the Great Northern from Crookston, Grand Forks, and stations north to boundary and west to Minot, to points in Ontario, Quebec New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on Nov. 29th, Dec. 9th, Dec. 13th to 22nd inclusive, and Dec. 27th, 1892. Tickets good for 90 days, with transit limits of 15 days each way, going and returning. This will allow holders to stop in the Twin Cities, in Chicago to see the wonderful buildings of the World's Fair, and other points enroute. Extension of time beyond 90 days made at small additional cost. For particulars and tickets see W. W. Fegan, agent at Crookston. [32-36]

THE PRESS
(NEW YORK)
For 1893

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Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper in America.

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" " 4 months	1 00
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Send for Press circular. Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.
Address THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

Over 9,500,000,000 pieces of mail matter was handled by the postoffice department for the year ending June 30, 1892.

A number of aliens who were on their way to America have been returned from Liverpool to Hamburg under the new emigration regulations.

John Wyatt
THE UNDERTAKER,
EMBALMER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Besides carrying a full and complete line of
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CASKETS
AND BURIAL SUPPLIES.
has the largest and most complete stock of
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Come and see for Yourself.

A Neatly Furnished House

Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

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OPERA BLOCK,
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$16,000 Worth of
Slightly Damaged
Goods! The Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered in Crookston
TO SECURE BARGAINS.
WILLIAMS & ROBERTS
Will dispose of their Entire Stock of General Merchandise which was
ONLY DAMAGED BY WATER
At the recent Fire. Their Stock consists of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Hosiery, Etc.

These goods were only damaged by water, and as they have been thoroughly dried, most of the stock—especially the dry-goods, Clothing, boots, shoes and rubbers—is practically as good as new. The stock must all be sold in 30 Days. Come in and select what you want and make your own price.

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And you will no doubt want a new set of
BOB SLEDS

We will have a carload here in a few days, the best that money can buy. We bought for cash from the manufacturers at a bargain and can save you some money. Wait and see us.

These cold days you will WANT SOME COAL.

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Carry the Largest
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WOOD
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IN THE CITY.
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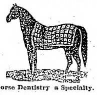

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Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.

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Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana. reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. — Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
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Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE
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Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

EDITOR DANA, of the New York Sun is talked of as a successor to Senator Hiscock in the United States senate. If the New Yorkers are looking for a statesman to represent them. Dana is the man they want.

THE St. Hilaire Spectator in its issue of December 7th, gravely remarks: "A hot campaign is now on!" What's the matter, Harry, is that one of your brilliant jokes or havn't you heard that the "hot campaign" was over a month ago?

THE result of the next campaign depends in a very large degree upon the action of the incoming legislature. If the republican party rises above every petty consideration and legislates in the interests of the people that party will easily retain control, and we think they will.

M. S. Converse, of Detroit, has been appointed military storekeeper to fill the unexpired term of the present incumbent who has resigned. As this was done with the approval of governor-elect Nelson, Mr. Converse will no doubt continue right along after Mr. Nelson is inaugurated.

ONE of the reforms proposed by the democrats is the fixing of the president's term at six years, and limiting each incumbent to one term. Mr. Springer, who brought this matter up in committee last session, is again agitating it. Although this system would have its drawbacks, it would probably meet with the approval of the people generally.

A BILL has been introduced in congress to enact a law for the convening of congress on the first Monday in March instead of the first Monday in December. If the measure should become a law, Cleveland would get rid of the extra session dilemma—something which he would undoubtedly appreciate. The last election would indicate that the people want a change—free trade—or low tariff—or something—and they ought to have it.

APPEARANCES indicate that the republicans will organize the legislature and have full control of both branches. They have a good working majority in the house and lack only three in the Senate of a majority over the combined forces of the democrats and alliance and these will be more than made up by the alliance senators who are disgusted with Donelly's tactics. No doubt Lieutenant-Governor Clough will appoint the Senate committees this term.

THE INTERNATIONAL monetary convention, now in session is not liable to accomplish anything on the silver question and the matter will go back to each respective government for adjustment upon their own basis. The plan suggested by the Rothschilds is so obviously in favor of England as against every other power as to carry in itself the elements of its own defeat. Uncle Sam could not entertain that sort of aracket.

The St. Paul Globe, after having made a wretched failure of the democratic campaign is now trying to dictate the course the republican party shall pursue in relation to its own affairs, and just now it is giving it out cold that Senator Davis must not be re-elected, and is just now busy selecting a candidate for us. By a fortuitous combination of circumstances that question is now of the Globe's business—the republicans will attend to that matter to suit themselves.

Maj. Charles A. Ruffee has taken charge of affairs at White Earth as agent. Maj. Ruffee brings to the work a life-long experience with the Indians and understands them like a native, and moreover he has had experience as an agent on that reservation giving great satisfaction while there and being displaced by a political turn of the wheel. His appointment was a good one for the interests of the Indians and if Grover's head is level Mr. Ruffee will be retained.

IN a letter to the press, General Passenger agent Kenyon—who has made the name of the "Burlington" a household word throughout the west and northwest by his persistent advertising—shows his familiarity with the trials of the average newspaper man, by the following inquiry: "How have the subscription list and advertising been panning out? We hope there has been less knotty cordword, fewer frost-bitten pumpkins, less "trading it out," and more cash. We hope so, because we rejoice in the general prosperity of our newspaper friends."

CHATTEL MORTGAGE LAW.

The case of Powell vs. Gagnon which has been appealed to the supreme court from Marshall county, and which is to be submitted upon the printed arguments of the attorneys for the respective parties on the 15th inst, involves questions of law of more than ordinary public interest.

The facts are briefly these: Gagnon was sued upon two notes for $872 each given in part payment of a steam threshing rig. The notes were secured by a chattel mortgage upon the machine, and when the first note was due the mortgagee seized the property under the mortgage and went through the form of a sale conducted by his agent and bid in the property for $500—and credited the amount upon the note last due, and also brought suit to collect the other note. The defendant answered and claimed that the pretended sale was void for several reasons. Among these, want of proper notice and that sale should have been conducted by a constable or sheriff in the same manner as execution sales, in order to authorize the mortgagee to bid in the property, and set up that, plaintiff having taken the property and disposed of it without a proper sale, had thereby taken it in full satisfaction of the debt, and had waived all claim for a deficiency between the amount of mortgage debt and the value of the property. The court, (Judge Mills) held that the mortgage sale was void, and that the mortgagee having taken the property and disposed of it without a sale as provided for in the mortgage and prescribed by law, had thereby elected to take the property in full satisfaction of the mortgage debt, and directed a verdict in favor of defendant. The case was conducted on the part of the defendant by H. Steenerson, and A. Grindeland, of Warren. The plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court, and the JOURNAL has just finished printing a brief of 24 pages prepared by Messrs. Steenerson, Grindeland and Stanton, in behalf of the defendant.

Should the decision of the district court in favor of the defendant be affirmed it would probably be good news to hundreds of people in this county whose property has been taken from them on chattel mortgages and sold for a song—or less than enough to pay the expenses, leaving the debt larger than before. We are informed that in nine cases out of ten these chattel mortgage sales have been illegally conducted and in all such cases under said decision the mortgagee will be held to have taken the property in full satisfaction of the debt, and to have waived all claim for any deficiency.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Toledo Weekly Blade.

The Rothschild proposition in the Brussels monetary conference, is simply an effort to make the United States help Great Britain out of her financial troubles with India, growing out of the steady decline in silver. It has been practically admitted in that conference that if we had not passed the silver law of 1890, by which we purchase 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion per year, Great Britain would now have such a demand for legislative action that it could not be resisted. Were it not for that law, she would now be ready to unite with other nations in attempting an international settlement of the silver question. Senator Sherman admits that the law did not do what he anticipated—that is, to increase the price; and he now strongly favors its repeal.

The Rothschild proposition, which is in reality that of England, is that the European countries represented in the conference shall unite to purchase every year silver bullion to the amount of £5,000,000, equal to nearly $25,000,000; that these purchases shall continue for five years, under the express condition that the United States shall, for the same time, continue her present purchases of 54,000,000, per year. This is making the United States a catspaw with a vengeance. All the European countries, including Great Britain, would take only a little more than half as much as we purchase. If at any time before the end of five years, the price rises to 43d. per ounce, the purchases are to be suspended.

The underlying idea is that these purchases of silver will bring the price up permanently to that figure. This is a fallacy. Our own silver legislation shows that the theory is false that buying silver and storing it up will increase its price. The theory is based on two wrong ideas. The first is that the government becomes a consumer of silver, when in fact it is only its custodian. The other is, that silver can be advanced in price by creating for it a periodical demand for storage purposes. This silver is not bought to be consumed. If the English proposition at Brussels should be adopted, all the silver bought under it would simply be put into circulation in some form. This would not alter its value. It could still be used for any purpose that any person might choose. The men who use silver in manufacturing are its only consumers. When their work has been put upon it, it has necessarily received additional value. It can not then profitably be melted up to transform it into other objects. But so long as it is merely bullion, or stamped into coin, no added value is given. It is simply that much more added to the quantity in sight for consumption. It is consumption alone which can add to prices.

Hence, it will be seen that the Rothschild plan would not effect what is intended. The best thing to do is for the United States to promptly repeal the clause of the silver law of 1890, and to do it quickly that the conference will be spurred up by new instructions to the representatives of each government, to formulate some radical plan for disposing of the silver question. That plan must be the establishment of a new coinage ratio, agreeing pretty closely with the present market ratio, and the admission of the white metal to free coinage by all the countries at the new ratio.

Fergus Falls Journal.—The result of the election in this state must be very unsatisfactory to those who expected that the people's party was to become a permanent party. The late election shows that its days are numbered, for a new party can never stand it to meet with such losses as the party has met with this year. The official vote shows that Donnelly ran 20,000 behind Mr. Owen's vote in 1890. But the decrease in the vote is not due to Mr. Donnelly's unpopularity, for in this congressional district that exceedingly popular candidate, H. E. Boen, got but 165 plurality, when two years ago Mr. Halvorson got nearly 7,000. Again Mr. Weaver got but 30,000 votes in the state as against the 58,000 given Owen in 1890. It shows plainly that the people are already tiring of the new party and are drifting back into the two old parties. The fact that the people's party did not increase its vote this year is fatal to its hopes. Two years more will wind it up except as a local party.

St. Paul Dispatch:—The official returns for the vote on Minnesota congressional candidates were received at the office of the secretary of state last week and the count shows that Boen's plurality in the Seventh district is only 85, instead of 163, as had been reported. This is greatly in Feig's favor in his contest, for it is well known that in the eastern portion of Kittson county a great many residents of unorganized townships went to polling places in organized townships and voted, contrary to law. No objection to this illegal proceeding was made by the judges of election. They allowed the non-residents to vote without hindrance and placed their names on the register, with their place of residence. On this account the irregularity can easily be proven by the poll books, and in the opinion of those familiar with the case, Feig should have no difficulty in having these votes thrown out. If this is done there is no doubt that Feig, instead of Boen, will have the plurality, for these voters from the unorganized towns were all Boen men, and there were enough of them to more than turn the scale. According to the returns Feig had 12,529 votes and Boen 12,614, giving the latter a plurality of 85. The figures are absolutely correct, for they were footed up by experts and gone over again and again to make sure that there were no errors.

Marshall County Leader:—At the meeting, called last Friday evening to discuss the drainage problem, Richard Russell was elected chairman and J. P. Lundin, secretary. After considerable discussion a committee of three, consisting of George R. Roberts, H. Smith, and J. P. Lundin, were appointed and authorized to appoint other committees and do what they saw fit in regard to the matter. A resolution was also passed requesting the other towns in this senatorial district to organize and appoint committees to hold a general meeting at some future time to discuss the question with Senator Wood and Representative Wagner.

This question is the most important one for this district that will come before the next session of the legislature and to accomplish anything there must be an organization. If the swamp lands of the Red River Valley were drained it would add thousands of acres of the best producing wheat lands to the wheat lands to the wheat producing area of this Valley. This must be done at some future time and if it is done now it places no additional burden on the taxpayers, as these appropriations come from the sale of swamp lands, but if we wait until this fund is all used up it will either have to be done by private subscription or by direct taxation. For one we want to see this work done at once and shall do our best to agitate the question and have an appropriation made, and if all would do the same it would be but a short time before the "swamps" would be producing good crops of wheat. All that is necessary is to work in concert and the thing can be accomplished with but little work, comparatively speaking, whereas if each one works as individuals it will be a long tedious job and then we may not be succesful. Again we say organize and act together.

GEETING OVER

DIFFICULTY

A DIFFICULTY

IS sometimes a puzzling problem. You may have a difficulty in getting clothes to fit you at a price within your means. We can fix you out in either case. You may be as odd as a public building that didn't cost more than the original appropriation, and your resources us slender as a rail, we can meet you all the same.

You know your figures of body and pocket-book; we will know it, too, when you tell us, but even now, when you haven't we will strike out in the dark, and wager that

WE'VE GOT THE SUIT

THAT'LL HIT

THE BULLSEYE

in every case. Do you doubt it? We'll show you figures . we will do the rest.

BOSTON

ONE PRICE

Clothing House,

Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

AT
BEDTIME
I TAKE
A
PLEASANT
HERB
DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

ORDER TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, December 6th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of George Dumas, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Fred Benoit, administrator of the estate of George Dumas deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law:

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard, by this Court, on Tuesday the 3rd day of January A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[34-36]

Application for Liquor License.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Fred Sargent, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of January, 1893. The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: Room 8 in Reckitt block on first floor, facing Second street. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said city of Crookston and the statutes of said state of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., Dec. 12, 1892.
FRED SARGENT.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

For the next 30 days

COMMENCING—

Monday, Dec. 12, 1892

EVERYTHING

HAS TO GO

AT A SACRIFICE.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS

"THE HUSTLERS," | I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.

Special Sale,

Special Prices,

Special Bargains

OF—

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

JACKETS

THIS WEEK

AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE

Crookston, - - - Minn.

HINTS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS

IT IS my pleasure to announce that my great HOLIDAY STOCK has arrived and is NOW OPEN for the inspection and consideration of those who are seeking first-class goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. My stock is the largest ever brought to the city, and consists of

Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Silver — WATCHES,

DIAMONDS, BAND and SET RINGS,
of every description.
CHAINS,
CHARMS,
EMBLEM PINS,
NECKLACES,
BRACELETS,
LACE PINS,
EARRINGS, SCARF PINS,
CUFF BUTTONS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,
FOUNTAIN PENS, PENCILS, ETC.

A beautiful line of Clocks, Silverware, Music Boxes, Violins, Accordeons, Opera Glasses, Gold Spectacles, Etc., Etc. Every article a genuine, safe, sure bargain. No trouble to show goods.

C. H. SAAKE.

CROOKSTON, - - - - - - - MINN.

NORTHWESTERN College of Commerce

GRAND FORKS, - - - - - - NORTH DAKOTA.

THE GREAT CHAIN OF BUSINESS COLLEGES under the above name offers facilities superior to any school in the Northwest for obtaining a Practical Education. Four Courses. Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting, Ornamental Penmanship and English. Students receive personal instruction and can enter at any time and take just such studies as they desire. Evening School now in session. Good board $2.00 per week. TUITION REASONABLE.

Three thousand Handsome Catalogues for Free Distribution. Send for one. Write for particulars.

H. L. RUCKER, President.

J. J. SWENGEL, Principal.

The Day of Good Will.

The legend of the Christian Church is that its founder was born on the 25th day of December. Whether it is anything more than a legend, as to the exact date, is very doubtful. For a great many years before the Christian era, the Romans had held a festival about the same time of year, the special features of which were feasting and exchange of gifts. In making converts from heathenism the church deemed it wisdom to leave the people a festival at the accustomed date, and associate it with the new religion, by calling it the birthday of Christ, The most important fact connected with this day is that it marked an era of "peace on earth and good will to men." Such ought to be the significance of our festivities and our gifts. On such a day it is a good thing to visit our friends and give them our affectionate greetings and good wishes. You can hardly visit friends anywhere in the West without finding that some part of your journey (if you wish it to be speedy and pleasant) will be over the Burlington route. See that your home agent gives you tickets via this line. For any particulars, address W. J. C. Kenyon; Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Columbia Daily Calendar

remains the only valuable daily pad calendar. The calendar for '93 is of the same general design as that of previous years, consisting of 366 leaves, one for every day in the year, and a calendar for the entire year. The day of the week, of the month, and of the year are given, and on each leaf is a short sermon on the "Gospel of Out-doors, Health, and Happiness," with valuable hints on practical road making. The leaves are so arranged that there will be no stub left, and each one can be referred to at any time during the year. The pad is upon a metallic stand of ivory black, arranged so as to rest upon the desk at a convenient angle. The pad matter, which in the aggregate is enough to make a book, is all fresh and new, and is of more pertinent value than that of any previous calendar. The calendar is issued by the Pope Mfg. Co., of Boston, New York, and Chicago.

The Testimonials.

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as worthy your confidence, as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on "The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. Teasdale
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Try the Journal job rooms for fancy or plain job printing.

COUGHING LEADS TO C NSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the Journal office. [10 t.f.]

Better Than a Magazine.

The arrangements recently perfected by the St. Paul (Minn.) Weekly Pioneer Press for original reading matter for the coming ensuing year make it more desirable than a magazine, because the Pioneer Press also gives the current news of the day.

Robert Louis Stevenson has written an intensely interesting story especially for the Weekly Pioneer Press. It begins next week and runs three months. Other stories every week by the most noted authors in land. New Woman's Department, Youth's Department, Fiction Department, Scientific Department etc. Correspondents doing special work all over Eupope. Notes and Queries Department still a feature.

Send postal for sample copy and illustrated premium supplement, giving particulars of 311 valuable premiums, all suitable for holiday gifts. Something for every member of every family.

The Pioneer Press Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.

The Review of Reviews for December sustains with remarkable enterprise and ability the great reputation this magazine has won for timeliness, exact pertinency and wide range of interest. Among its almost countless illustrations are groups including some thirty of the newly-elected governs of states. No other magazine could possibly have secured and made such illustrations and actually embodied them in its December number, for in many instances it was not definitely known until the middle of November who were actually elected as governors. The editor's review of the election and his discussion of the results will attract wide attention. The editorial department entitled "The Progress of the World" is unusually extended this month.

The December Wide Awake is a true Christmas number. It has the full Christmas flavor, from the brilliantly colored frontispiece that opens it to the fantastic flower piece that ends it. On the opening reading page a smoking plum-pudding, holly-decorated, sends its grateful stream in a mass of tint over the whole page, and serves as the initial to Margaret Sidney's quaint ode "To the One, Whoever He Be," who discouvered the toothsome plum-pudding—"The Bluecoat School," by Louise Imogen Guiney, is highly interesting and fully illustrated by Joseph Pennel; Mr. Stoddard's capital Christmas story, "Mr. Van Gelt's Case," is full of the best Christmas spirit. Mrs. Sandham's practical paper for Christmas celebration is entitled "The Vagaries of St. Claus;" a Christmas ballad by R. Macdonald Alden, "How Lajla Found the Christ-child," is beautifully illustrated by Merrill. "How Jonathan was Good," by Elizabeth Cumings, tells us over the old, old story of a boy who did so want to be good, but—. Estelle M. Hurll's description of "A Child's Christmas in France" is full of interest. A fantastic floral piece by the artist of flowers, de Longpre, closes this delightful number, which is full of other good things that we have no space to mention here.

Price 20 cents a number, $2,40 a year. On sale at newsstands or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop, Company, Publishers, Boston.

CLOSING OUT
AT
COST
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
of **CLOTHING and SHOES**
IN OUR ROBERT STREET STORE.
LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,
Clothing Department. Robert St., opp. Post Office.

A CHEAP
EXCURSION
TO
CANADA!
ONLY $40 FOR ROUND TRIP
FROM CROOKSTON.

THE
Great Northern Railway

Will sell Excursion Tickets to points in Ontario and Quebec from Crookston, Grand Forks, Larimore, Church's Ferry, and Rugby Junction, including intermediate stations and all points on branches north thereof in Minnesota and North Dakota, at very low rates.

TICKETS ON SALE

December 5th, Dec. 13th to Dec. 22d, inclusive, and Dec. 27th, 1892, good for return passage 90 days from date of sale. Extension of time to be had at small additional cost.

Tickets for points east of Montreal in QUEBEC,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NOVA SCOTIA
and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND

at corresponding low rates. Tickets good for going or return passage 15 days, giving all persons a chance to stop over in the Twin Cities or other points en route, or in Chicago and see the White City—

The Buildings of the World's Fair

No one should miss this opportunity to stop and visit the grounds and inspect the wonderful buildings in which the greatest fair the world has ever seen will be held. There are over 250 buildings completed or in progress of erection. The Great Northern can land passengers in Chicago hours in advance of any other route. For further information call upon

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent at Crookston,

or agents of the Great Northern in the above mentioned districts, or address **F. I. WHITNEY,**
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
[34-35] St. Paul, Minn.

Here's Your Chance! Down They Go!

In Order to Reduce Our Stock we will sell same

- AT ACTUAL COST! -

Prices from 25 to 50 per cent Cheaper Than UsuaL.

THEY MUST GO!

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

	Former Price.		
Men's Overcoats,	$ 2.50	will sell now at	$1.60
" "	6.00	" " "	3.65
" "	8.00	" " "	4.50
" "	10.00	" " "	6.50
" "	12.50	" " "	8.00
" "	15.00	" " "	9 00
" "	16 50	" " "	10.00
" "	18.00	" " "	11.50
" "	20.00	" " "	13.00
" "	25.00	" " "	16.00

Overcoats with fur collars and cuffs, regular price 15.00 $16.00 and $18.00, we will sell for $10.50. 33 per cent. reduction on all children's and boys' overcoats.

SPECIAL.

50 All wool black suits made of Clay worsteds, well worth $20.00, will sell during this sale for $11.50.

MEN'S SUITS.

	Former Price.		
Men's Suits,	$ 8.00 (blk worsted)	will sell at	$ 5.50
"	10 00 (all wool)	" "	6.00
"	12.50	" "	8.00
"	15.00	" "	10.00
"	16.50	" "	11.00
"	18.00	" "	12.50
"	20.00	" "	13.50
"	22.50	" "	14.50
"	25.00	" "	15.50

Boys' and children's suits 33 per cent reduction,

Fur caps, good quality, 75c

Plush caps, former price	$2.00 now	$1.25
"	2.50 "	1.50
"	3.00 "	1 75
"	3.50 "	2.00

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Neckties, former price	25c, now at	15c
" "	50c, "	35c
" "	75c, "	50c
" "	$1.00 "	60c

MUFFLERS.

Former price 50c, now 25c		Former price 1.2	now 75c
" 75c	" 50c	" 1.50,	" 80c
" 1.00	" 60c	" 2.00,	" 1.25

Former price 2.50, now 1.50.

UNDERWEAR.

Former price 50c, now	37½c
" 75c "	50c
" $1.00 "	75c
" 1.50 "	$1.00
" 1.75 "	1.25
" 2.00 "	1.37½
" 2.50 "	1.50
" 3.00 "	2.00

The same sweeping reductions "go" in all other departments not mentioned here. This will be a perfect slaughter of merchandise. We have made up our minds tomake things "hum" and we will do it. Call early and get good selection.

C. O. D. Clothing House,

MAIN STREET, - - - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE GOLDEN CAVES.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS, "M. QUAD."

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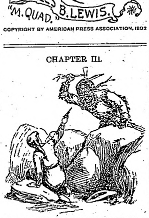
CHAPTER III.



He was swinging his tomahawk for a blow at her.

The carefully prepared trap of the Indians had failed. It was only when the white man had turned sharply aside, bunched the wagons, placed the spare horses as safely as possible and began rolling the bowlders together for a breastworks that the red man realized that he had been sold out.

Then they swarmed out of the ravines—the warriors of Iron Heart, of Red Eagle, of Black Crow—three hundred strong, and mounting their wiry ponies, which had lain as close as rabbits, they swarmed out and over the plains and gave vent to their disgust and indignation.

Had they charged en masse the little band of white men must have been swept away by the momentum, but they delayed and every moment saw the breastworks strengthened by another bowlder. The Indian must feint and dodge before he strikes. In that characteristic he is below the serpent. He must consult and powwow before he advances. This is to brace him up.

More than half an hour was consumed in demonstrations of bluff before the Indians were ready to act. Then it was to advance his natural weapon first—treachery. A white man—some renegade and criminal who feared even the mixed society of the west and had gone over to the enemies of his race body and soul—advanced with a white flag tied to a stick as a flag of truce. He advanced boldly and impudently, but when within pistol shot of the breastworks was halted by the captain and asked what he wanted.

"See hyar, I feel sorry fur you folks," he said in reply. "And I hev cum to help ye out of a bad scrape. Thar's reds 'nuff yere to chaw ye up in five minits, and twice as many more will be yere at sundown. They know whar ye ar bound fur, and they ar determined to stop ye."

"Well, what else?" asked the captain as the renegade paused.

"They wanted to wipe ye out to the last man, but I've prevailed upon 'em to spare ye in case ye'll turn back. That's what I've come to tell ye."

"If we turn back we won't be harmed?"

"Not a hair of yer heads. Jist take the back track and that'll end the matter at once."

"And suppose we don't?"

"Then God help ye! Ye'll be chawed to pieces in ten minits!"

"You go back and tell your friends to begin chawing as soon as they please!" shouted the captain, and every man in the inclosure cheered the words.

There was more delay as the renegade went back to report, and every man worked to build the breastworks higher and strengthen it. Wagons and horses occupied a solid square of less than half an acre. It was the highest ground within cannon shot. This was as good as another foot on the height of the breastworks. Twenty-five men distributed around that inclosure would make a terribly thin line, but twenty-five Winchester rifles would maintain a terribly destructive fire.

But treachery had not yet exhausted itself. Your noble red man of Cooper eulogy depends upon that even when attacking women and children. Back came the renegade to say:

"Ye better take the chance I hold out to ye. The Indians hev got mad, and nothin but yer promise and the quick performance of it will save yer scalps. If a gun is fired I can't hold 'em a minit."

"If we turn back we will not be molested?" queried the captain.

"Not a red shall cum nigh ye."

"But we have only your word for it."

"Which orter be good 'nuff. I am workin to save ye scalps."

"And you think the way to do it is to turn us all over to them! Get back, you lying renegade—get out of range or we'll drop you!"

The renegade beat a hasty retreat, and a few minutes later the Indians dismounted, crept about the plateau to form a circle, and opened fire on the breastworks from three hundred rifles. They had waited too long for a rush, but the little band was encircled.

Water! Not a drop!

Forage! Not an ounce!

Provisions! Yes, but they must be eaten in a raw state.

The Indians had but to preserve their circle of fire about the fort and nature would do the rest. Men may escape the bullet, but thirst kills.

And what of Joe and Bess? As soon as the Indians appeared on the flanks of the train he had hidden her out of sight, and he had hopes up to the opening of the battle that she had not been seen. When he knew that danger was imminent he did not conceal the fact from her. She grew a shade paler, but she shut her teeth hard and threw off the womanish feeling which would have weakened her.

"We are to be attacked?" she queried as the wagons were packed and the men began at the breastworks.

"It looks that way," replied Joe, "but it may be only bluster. You had best keep out of sight."

"But every one of us will be wanted to handle a firearm. I can shoot with either rifle or revolver. See? I have a revolver. If there is danger I must take share with the rest."

A moment later her father came up. He looked very anxious as he said:

"My daughter, I fear that our situation could not be worse. We have ten to one in front of us and we shall presently be attacked. You had better lie down on the bottom of the wagon."

"I should soon be helpless from fear," she replied. "Let me remain here behind the rocks. If they charge us I can help repel them."

When the firing opened she was kneeling between Joe and her father. Not a return shot was fired from the inclosure. Now and then a bullet found its way in between the loosely piled rocks, but the men had only to hug the ground to be safe. As the Indians had to elevate their guns at an angle of forty-five degrees to fire, most of the bullets passed over, cutting the tops of the wagons, but leaving the animals unharmed.

It was well for the band that an old soldier had command. He took in the lay of the ground, made up his mind where the blow would fall and notified every man to be ready for the signal. The redskins would soon tire of wasting their ammunition, and then the more enthusiastic among them would demand a charge.

An Indian is patient only when over powered. He is brave enough to face death only after he has worked himself up to fury. The one sided battle—the yells, shots, screams and change of positions—had their due effect. Half an hour before sundown the young warriors were clamorous to be led to the charge. The white men had shown their cowardice by withholding their fire. It was a sign, too, that they were short of cartridges. A rush from a hundred warriors would carry the camp and give up its plunder.

The renegade white man, whoever he was, had some military ideas in his head. He was seen hurrying from one point to another to consult, and he selected the point to be advanced against. Owing to the scarcity of material, the north side of the inclosure was not as high as the rest. The approach to this side was not as steep. One of the dry gullies ran parallel to this side, and the charging warriors would have only three hundred feet of open ground to cross.

When the red sun was hardly more than a hand breadth above the plains the firing suddenly ceased. The captain had been expecting it. He knew where the charge was to come from. There would be a feint on the south side to distract attention, but he left only three men to resist it. All others were scattered along the north side, arranging for a cross fire when possible, and they were not stationed a moment too soon. At the sound of a shrill warwhoop uttered by Iron Heart, who was the ranking chief, a fusillade was opened against the south side, and a hundred or more warriors, the pick of all the force, sprang out of the gully and dashed at the north side. They expected to find it unprepared.

Crack! Crack! Crack! One of the very first tufted heads showing above the bank received a bullet. Twenty-one Winchesters flamed and roared as fast as men could throw out the shells and pull trigger.

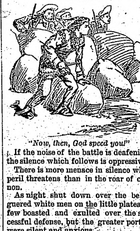
A besom of death and destruction was let loose. A wall of flame swept forward to scorch and shrivel.

The charge of a hundred men is a battering ram—a landslide—a great wave. It cannot be staid at once. Its own momentum carries it forward to a certain point. The charge was a failure from the outset, but the wave did not flow back until a brawny redskin reached the breastworks right in front of Bess. It was only hip high to him, and he was swinging his tomahawk for a blow at her when a bullet from her revolver, held aloft, entered his throat and threw him backward to die after a brief struggle.

It was all over in five minutes. It had been a desperate charge at the weakest point and twenty-three warriors lay dead on the slope, while a dozen more, more or less seriously wounded, crawled away to secure shelter.

Then the great red sun touched the plains with his golden rim, sank silently into the sterile ground, and twilight came to make shadows race about among the dead—dead but hideous—corpses in the war paint as they lay with legs drawn up and eyes staring into the darkening heavens.

CHAPTER IV.



"Now, then, God speed you!"

If the noise of the battle is deafening, the silence which follows is oppressive.

There is more menace in silence when peril threatens than in the roar of cannon.

As night shut down over the beleaguered white men on the little plateau a few boasted and exulted over the successful defense, but the greater portion were silent and anxious.

The red man is a wild beast of higher type than the tiger, but he has all the instincts and characteristics of the dreaded animal. The tiger sleeps by day and roams abroad when darkness comes. The Indian does the same when left to his own will if circumstances do not prevent. His vision at night is animal-like and his scent is keener when the sun goes down.

The captain passed around the fortification as soon as the firing died away to see what loss had been sustained. One man and two horses had been slightly wounded. He gave orders that one-half of them should prepare themselves such a meal as it was possible to get without a fire, and then go back to the breastworks and relieve the other half. There was no danger of an immediate attack. The Indians had received a setback which would dampen their ardor for several hours to come.

Bess had retreated to the wagons, and the men were enthusiastic in praise of her courage. Three or four of them had witnessed her exhibition of nerve, and every one was determined to shake hands and bestow a few words of commendation. While they were so engaged Joe slipped quietly over the breastworks and lifted the warrior she had shot into the inclosure. He was an athletic young fellow, wearing the feathers of a subchief, and the look of fury and hate had not yet faded from his face. When he brought the feathers to Bess he said:

"There's none among us ever made a better shot. He was a leader among them."

"But I'm so sorry I had to do it," she pleaded. "Oh, if they'd only leave us alone or be at peace! Think of my taking human life!"

"And I'm afraid the worst is not over," whispered Joe. "I know the devils. They'll never leave us until they have our scalps. You may have to shoot others."

The girl burst into tears at the thought, but quickly brushing them away she said:

"Their blood be upon their own heads. My mother used a rifle against the rebellious Sepoys when attacked, and I should be ashamed if I did not help in my own defense here."

When all had broken their fast the captain whispered to Joe and two others whom he knew to be experienced in Indian warfare, and as they crouched down under the shelter of the breastworks he said:

"I've got my idea about this thing, but I want to counsel with you. First and foremost, there's anywhere from two hundred to two hundred and fifty redskins around us."

"Fully three hundred," replied Joe.

"They attempted to ride over us, but were soundly thrashed," continued the captain. "If there were only one hundred they'd pull up stakes and tackle us farther on, but this big crowd won't think of such a move. We've got the whiprow on 'em in one sense, but before tomorrow night every tongue will be parched with thirst. If they hold us here three days we'll be drinking the blood of the horses. In a week we'll be madmen. Now, then, who has anything to say?"

Not a voice answered for a long minute, and then it was Joe who replied:

"There's only one string to hang a hope on. If we can get help to beat 'em off we are saved for the time. If we can't we must go under."

"Why not mount the horse and make a dash for it, leaving the outfit in their hands?" queried one of the men.

"How many would live to get twenty miles away, do you think? Not one! The Indians would ride over us in no time. I tell you, boys, we have got into a bad row, and I must confess that I can't see any way out of it. But what's your string, Joe?"

"The day we left Brule City I saw a man who had come down from Fort Sully," replied the young man. "He said that troops had been ordered forward to protect emigrants and that a number of gold seekers, hunters and trappers would start with the soldiers. If that body of men followed the Big Cheyenne, which of course they would do up to the forks, and if they started two days behind us as they were to, where should they be now?"

"Being mounted as we are, and having three or four wagons at least, they'd make about our distance. The forks are not over twenty miles away, and they may be there tonight or not get up for another day yet. But how are we to get help from them?"

"Let them know of our peril."

"Can any of us fly?"

"No, but we can walk and run and ride. One of us must be out of here within an hour on the way to the forks. He must find the men from Sully and bring 'em down on the rear of this tribe of redskins."

"A rabbit couldn't make his way through the circle the demons have formed about us," replied the captain in tones of dejection.

"But a man of my size can and will!" exclaimed Joe. "I know the risks, but the game is worth it. If I lose my scalp it will only be two or three days in advance of the rest of you. If I get through I shall save you all."

The right hand of every man went out to him in the darkness, but it was two long minutes before the captain said:

"I wouldn't ask it of you, Joe, but if you will volunteer we'll pray to God to spare your life. Your success is the only thing that will save us. What is your plan?"

"I can speak a few words of the dialect of almost any tribe in the west," replied Joe, "and I shall strip that dead body for a disguise. I can't hope to get out unperceived, but I hope to be taken for an Indian long enough to get through the lines."

The knowledge of what Joe proposed to do was kept from the majority of the men. The body of the dead warrior was dragged among the wagons, stripped of its buckskin suit, and in the course of half an hour the young hunter was ready to take his leave. He had transformed himself into an Indian, so far as outward appearances went, and the men were more hopeful of his plan. The captain and a couple of the men accompanied him to the north side of the inclosure, and after a cautious survey of the grounds outside Joe whispered:

"It is as I hoped for; more than half the bodies have already been removed. The redskins must be made to think I am one of the party engaged in the work. I am all ready. Any special word, captain?"

"No. If you find the party they will help us out of our fix. If they do not catch us napping or rush us too often we can hold out here for a week, but every one will have to drink blood after tomorrow. If you do not return we'll know that you could not find the party. Now, then, God speed you!"

Joe softly mounted the breastworks, tomahawk in hand, dropped to the earth outside and a minute later was lost sight of in the darkness. The three men left behind listened with bated breath.

Joe must enter the gully filled with Indians. If his disguise was penetrated and he was made prisoner the fact would be announced by whoops of rejoicing.

The silence would have been that of the grave but for the chirp of the crickets. The men could hear each other's heart beat as they leaned against each other and listened for an alarm.

One—two—three—four—five minutes dragged away.

It is when a man's life is at stake that the minutes pass like lightning flashes or drag like eternities.

Six—seven—eight—nine—ten!

Joe must have reached the gully ere this. If not suspected at the first go off he would not be suspected at all.

Five minutes more passed away, and the captain drew a long breath of relief and whispered:

"He will get through. Let us thank God!"

The night was starlight, but a sort of fog hung in the air, and if the Indians made a night attack they could not be seen until close up to the breastworks. The captain no sooner felt that Joe was well launched on his perilous errand than he returned to the men and issued his orders fo the night.

The Indians had suffered such a severe loss that they might not attempt to carry the fort by storm again, even under shelter of the darkness, but no precautions must be neglected. That their loss had discouraged them and resulted in retreat was not to be hoped for. It would render them more determined to have the scalp of every man in the train.

An Indian who learns caution from being repulsed becomes more dangerous than before. Instead of the tiger's rush it becomes the advance of the serpent.

Ferocity is temporarily replaced by cunning and strategy, and he may be feared at a dozen points instead of one.

"Watch! Listen! Be alert!" were the captain's orders. "Not one Indian must reach the breastworks if we would let tomorrow's sun find our scalps on our heads!"

And by and by the camp grew quiet and the night began to drag its slow length away

[CONTINUED.]

Royal Persons Who Own American Land.

According to the information and belief of a wide awake member of the Real Estate exchange, nearly all of the foreign potentates are investors in New York real estate. He declares that the purchase of a valuable piece of property in Nassau street, made about a year ago by a foregn banking house, was an investment of Queen Victoria's. "The queen owns other real estate in this city," said the well posted man, "and she has bought thousands of acres of land out west. The royal family of Germany has extensive investments in this city and elsewhere, and so has the king of Sweden. The ex-Empress Isabella of Spain owns several pieces of property in this city and in other parts of the United States. She is a woman of great foresight. The land on which the Western Union building stands was once the property of the Empress Eugenie, and I presume that she still has some investments here.

"King Humbert of Italy is reputed to be a judicious buyer of property in this country, and persons suspected of being agents of the czar of Russia have been looking about on this side of the water for first class investments. I tell you those people who are in the king business in Europe are shrewd. They cannot tell how soon they may be shaken off their thrones by political revolutions, and they mean to have something to fall back on in this land of the free. How much better off Dom Pedro would have been if he had invested a few millions of Brazilian money here several years ago."—New York Times.

Communicating with Paris.

The methods employed by the Parisian authorities for communicating with the provinces during the siege of Paris were persevering and ingenious. The principal means of sending letters was by balloons and carrier pigeons, but many other plans were tried. It was almost impossible for a messenger to get through the German lines. Even when other difficulties could be overcome the danger of a search and a discovery of the dispatch was great.

Many of the messengers made incisions in the skin and hid a dispatch under the epidermis. Others provided themselves with hollow ten centime pieces or hollow keys, which could be opened like a box and in which dispatches could be hidden. One was accustomed to hide his dispatch under an artificial hollow tooth. These dispatches of course were written in cipher, and covered only a fragment of paper.

Attempts were made to cross the enemy's lines by following the caves and natural tunnels under the left branch of the Seine, and by diving and crossing the bed of the river in diving suits, but these plans failed.

A curious scheme was the putting of letters into little hollow spheres of zinc, and throwing these spheres into the Seine or its tributaries, hoping that they would float to Paris. They did float to Paris, but not until after the armistice. It was supposed that they were stopped by dams, or that they were discovered and held back by the Germans until the siege was at an end.—Youth's Companion.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

For SICK HEADACHE,

Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head, Wind Pain, and Spasms at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Gravel, and flying Pains in the Body, Rheumatism, etc.

Take four, five or even six of Beecham's Pills, and *in nine cases out of ten, they will give relief in twenty minutes*; for the pill will go direct to and remove the cause, *the cause* being no more nor less than wind, together with poisonous and noxious vapours, and sometimes unwholesome food.

Of all druggists Price 25 cents a box.

New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday

Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—

Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.

Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago..................	at 7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Brandon	at 8:19 a. m.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.

Address Pond Lily Company,

No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for Wood's PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.

Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE [illegible] AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE [illegible]

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Second Street,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff. Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

CALL IN.

KOPS BRO'S

105 Third Street,

GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA

PIANOS, ORGANS

WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.

Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.

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OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

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N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty two and fifty hundreths dollars, ($542 50) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by James Strader and Mary A. Strader his wife, mortgagors, to John R. Hare, mortgagee bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of November A. D. 1883, at 3:35 o'clock p. m., in book N of mortages, on page 227, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block five (5) in Clements' First Addition to the original townsite (now city) of Crookston according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the fourteenth day of January A. D 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at anytime within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys.

JOHN R. HARE,
Mortgagee.

[32-39]

SOME STATISTICS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Interesting Figures Given in Regard to Business and Other Matters—Number of Casualties Greater Than in Any Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The fourth statistical report of the interstate commerce commission prepared by its statistican, Mr. Caesar, which has just been submitted, gives a complete epitome of railroad progress in the United States for the period covered, railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1891, (not counting double tracks) was 168,492.74 miles. Connecticut had to every 100 square miles of territory over 20 miles of track, Delaware 26 miles, Illinois 18 miles, Iowa 15 miles, Massachusetts 25 miles, New Jersey 27 miles, New York 16 miles, Ohio 19 miles, Pennsylvania 22 miles. The only countries in Europe which have an excess of ten miles per 100 square miles of territory are Germany with 12 miles, Great Britain with 16 miles, France with 11 miles, Belgium with 28 miles, Holland with 13 miles and Switzerland with 12 miles. No country in Europe, Sweden alone excepted, has ten miles of line per 10,000 inhabitants, while in this country but two states have less than ten miles of railway per 10.000 inhabitants. The increase in railway mileage during the year was 4,850 miles. This is less than the average for several years past. The greatest activity in railway building seems to have been in the states lying south of the Ohio and east of the Misissippi. There are 1,785 railroad corporations, of which 889 were independent companies for the purpose of operation and 787 were subsidiary companies the remainder being private lines. The total number of locomotives used by the railways was 32,139, showing an increase of 1,999 during the year and the total number of cars the property of railroads was 1,215,611, showing an increase of 45,944 during the year. The number of men employed during the year covered by the report was 784,225, being an increase of 34,984. The total capitalization of the railways of the United States was $9,828,475,015 or $60,942 per mile of line. This shows an increase in outstanding capital of $602 per mile of line as compared with the previous year's report.

The gross earnings from operation during the year were $1,096,761,395 or $6,801 per mile of line. Operating expenses were $731,887,893 or $45,538 per mile of line, leaving a net income from operation of $364,873,502 or $2,263 per mile of line. The number of passengers carried during the year was 531,183,988. The number of tons of freight carried was 675,608,323.

The report shows that casualties during the year were greater than in any previous year covered by reports to the commission. The number killed during the year was 7,019 and the number injured was 33,881. Of these the number of employes killed was 2,660 and the number injured was 26,140. The number of passengers killed was 4,369 and the number injured 7,741. This report emphasizes more strongly than previous reports the necessity of legislation compelling railways to adopt train brakes and automatic couplers, and also suggest that some steps be taken besides the adoption of the train brake to prevent the frequency of casualties from trains and engines. The large number killed and injured from collisions also brings prominently into notice the necessity of some extensive use of the block system in the handling of trains and a more perfect application of the principle of personal responsibility in the case of accidents. An investigation into the matter of handling trains is recommended.

Printers on Strike.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 12.—During the morning every printer on the Kansas City Mail, including the foreman, struck and walked out of the office. The trouble arose from the employment of non-union printers on some extra work. The proprietor of The Mail says he will no longer recognize union labor and that he will publish in the future with non-union printers.

Passenger Train Ditched.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 12.—No. 7, a west bound passenger train on the Union Pacific, was ditched near Hallville station by a broken rail. Several passenger cars are piled up. Two people have broken arms and one a broken leg. It is impossible to get accurate details.

Wants to Fight Goddard.

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 12.—Ed Smith, the Pittsburg, pugilist, has telegraphed a challenge to Joe Goddard for a finish fight before the Wichita Athletic club for a reasonable amount. Five hundred dollars have been posted by Smith's friends as a forfeit.

Brought Home the Body.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The steamship Kaiser William II, has arrived having on board the body of Augustus L. Traegar, who died at sea on the voyage out Nov. 12. Traegar, who belonged to New Haven, had gained a wide reputation as a marksman. He was the amateur champion.

Miss Anthony Gets a Job.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Miss Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, the well-known woman's suffrage advocate, has been appointed manager of the state industrial school by Governor Flower.

Adjourned Until Jan. 4.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Judge Murphy has adjourned the Curtis murder case until Jan. 4. An effort was made to have Curtis's bail reduced, but the judge refused.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Vest precipitated an Indian debate in the senate by calling up his joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the 6,000 Indians of the five civilized tribes for the surrender to the United States of the 45,000,000 acres of lands occupied by them, as homes for settlers, retaining enough for themselves and their families. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, who has been looking into this question during the summer as one of a sub-committee asked that the resolution lay over and promised to continue the debate at an early day. The senate adjourned upon announcement of the death of Representative McDonald.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The senate went into execution session immediately after the transaction of routine business. In executive session the Chilian treaty providing for a commission to adjust the claims of Americans against Chili was ratified. A large number of executive nominations were also confirmed. The senate then adjourned till Monday.

The house held a short session. The printing bill was the only one considered, and the house adjourned pending its discussion.

Friday, Dec. 9

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution amending the rules so as to provide that business coming over as unfinished from one session of congress may be considered immediately at the meeting of a subsequent session of the same congress. Adopted. Committee appointments were announced. The consideration of the senate bill, with house amendments, relative to the public printing and binding was then resumed and after some discussion was passed. Adjourned till Monday.

Senate not in session.

Saturday, Dec. 10

Neither house in session.

Monday, Dec. 12.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—The anti-option bill and Mr. Vest's joint resolution regarding the disposal of the lands of the five civilized tribes of Indians took up most of the time in the senate. The anti-option bill was ordered printed to show house amendments. No final action was taken on either measure.

This was District of Columbia day in the house and no business of public importance was transacted.

A SHIP CANAL.

Believed Congress Will Authorize One From the Great Lakes to the Hudson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Representatives Lind of Minnesota and Chipman of Michigan have joined hands on a move, which, if accomplished, will be of great interest to the Northwest. In the last house Mr. Bently, of New York, introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for a complete survey and examination of the best route to connect the Great Lakes with the Hudson river, either by a direct route from Lake Erie or a canal around Niagara and a canal from Oswego. The agitation which Secretary Thompson, of the Duluth chamber of commerce, is making has had the effect already of stirring up congressmen who live in states to be benefitted, and they are heartily in favor of a meeting of deey waterway men in this city, as has been proposed. It is believed that such a meeting will bring men enough here to influence congress in passing the bill. Mr. Chipman is confident of getting the bill through.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

G. M. Lambertson Gets Nettleton's Place Other Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

Genio M. Lambertson, of Nebraska, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice General A. B. Nettleton, resigned.

Charles C. Cole, of the District of Columbia, to be associate supreme judge of the District of Columbia, vice Charles P. James, retired.

Peter S. Grosscup, of Illinois, to be United States district judge for the Northern district of Illinois, vice Henry Blodgett, retired.

S. W. McDill, of Iowa, to be interstate commerce commissioner, reappointment.

Pierson C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland.

Got a Light Sentence.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 12.—Geore L. Bagley, the messenger who stole $100,000 from the United States Express company Nov. 18, was sentenced to two and one-half years in the penitentiary. Bagley pleaded guilty. Judge Walterman gave as his reason for imposing a light sentence the prisoner's previous good character and his prompt action in restoring the stolen money.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 12, 1892.

HOGS—5@10c higher. Range of prices, $5.85@6.00.

CATTLE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.00@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.25@2.75; good cows, $1.85@2.25; common to fair cows, 75c@2.00; light veal calves $3.50@4.25; heavy calves, $1.75@2.00; stockers, $1.35@2.19; feeders, $1.60@2.75; bulls, $1.25@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $3.25@4.15; lambs, $3.25@4.15; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.00.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 12, 1892.

WHEAT—Close—May opening 73¾c; highest 73½c; lowest 72¾c; close, 72⅝c; December opening 67c; highest, 67c; lowest 66⅝c; close, 66⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 57@59c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Dec. 12, 1892.

CATTLE—Weak, 5@10c.

HOGS—Weak. Heavy, $6.10@6.49; mixed and medium, $6.00@6.35; light, $5.90@6.25.

SHEEP—Weak, 10c lower.

Receipts: Cattle, 24,000; hogs, 85,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Dec 12, 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—January, 73⅝c; May, 78⅝c.

CORN—January, 43⅛c; May, 47¾c.

OATS—May, 35¼c.

PORK—January, $15.70; May, $15.75.

LARD—January, $8.72½; May, 9.10.

SHORT RIBS—January, $8.22½; May, $8.17½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—December, 72c; January, 73⅛@73¼c; May, 78⅝@78¾c.

CORN—December, 42⅝c; January, 43⅝c; May, 47½c.

OATS—December, 30⅝c; January, 31⅝c; May, 35¼c.

PORK—December, $14.55; January, $15.07½; May, $15.65.

LARD—December, $9.70; January, $9.75; May, $9.20.

SHORT RIBS—January, $8.20; May, $8.25@8.27½.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon

of Piqua, O., says the Physicians are Astonished, and look at her like one

Raised from the Dead

Long and Terrible Illness from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 78 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

If you want to purchase a half section of land, all under cultivation, at a great bargain call and see us. We know of such a place within two miles of the city limits that can be had cheap, as the owner wishes to put the proceeds into other business. One hundred acres of the land was broken last year. Good buildings, good well and good fences on the place. One of the best farms for a stock farm we know of in this vicinity. It is a bargain, [30 tf]

Canadian Excursions.

Excursion tickets to Canada will be on sale via St. Paul and "The North-Western Line," to Chicago at offices of the Great Northern Ry., from points in Minnesota and Dakota north of and including Crookston and Grand Forks on November 29th, December 6th, 13th to 22d, inclusive, and on the 27th, and from points in Manitoba daily from Nov. 28th to Dec. 31, inclusive.

To Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario, but not to points north of Gravenhurst and west of Carleton Jct., the rate will be $40.00 for the round trip.

Tickets will be good for return passage 90 days from date of sale, subject to extension of time on additional payment.

The Montana and Manitoba Express trains of the Great Northern Ry. arrive in St. Paul in the morning in time to connect with the "North-Western Line" fast day train leaving St. Paul at 8 a. m., arriving in Chicago 9:35 p. m., making connections with late night trains out of Chicago to the East.

Passengers arriving at St. Paul in the morning, desiring to stay over until evening, can take the "North-Western Limited" on this line that leaves St. Paul at 8:10 a. m., and arrives Chicago 9:30 o'clock next morning. On this train are the magnificent compartment Sleepers and Buffet-Smoking and Library cars.

Buy your tickets over the "North-Western Line." It is also the only line running a train to St. Paul every morning both week days and Sundays to Milwaukee and Chicago

M. M. WHEELER,
Traveling Agent.

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

Reduced Rates.

To Moorhead, December 7th. For meeting of the old settlers association of the Red River Valley, the Northern Pacific Railroad will make rate of one fare and one third, Crookston to Moorhead, good for return December 8th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

Canadian Excursions.

You can buy a ticket from your home via Chicago, to Montreal (and other points in Quebec and Ontario west of Montreal) and return, at the low rate of $40.00, good for ninety days to return, and an extension of time can be had if desired. These tickets will be on sale November 29, and December 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 27. When purchasing, pay no attention to outside canvassers, but go to your home agent, and insist on having your ticket read from St. Paul to Chicago and return, via the "Burglington", (Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R.) giving you a chance to see the World's Fair grounds and buildings at Chicago. The Canadian lines out of Chicago will leave at 11:30 p. m., giving passengers ample time to make connections. [33-37]

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE

Great Transcontinental Route

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Dining Car Line

Dining cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November 10th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn, on January 10th, 1893, viz: Vebra Godfrey, Hd. No. 11609, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ sec. 10, township 148, range 44.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Horton of Maple Bay, Minn., Arthur Adams, John M. Forsyth, and Wm. Forsyth of Dugdale, Minn.

[31-36] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 12th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on January 11th, 1893, viz: Joseph Allen Hd. No. 12,643, for the s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Sec. 2, Tp. 152, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis S. Hancock, Theodore H. Myer, C. Stuhr: T. E. Biver, all of Euclid, Minn.

[31-36] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November 28th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on January 23rd, 1893, viz: Gitle Stromstad, for the heirs of Sophia Stromstad formerly Sophia Tallakson (deceased) Hd. 12706, for the se¼ sec. 26 twp. 147 r 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Tom Sandem, G. T. Holland, Gust Christianson, John Stromstad all of Edna Postoffice, Polk County Minn.

[33-39] L. K. AAKER.

ORDER FOR HEARING.

[First publication Dec. 1st. 1892.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 24th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Wardberg, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Ed Wardberg, of the town of King, of the county of Polk, representing, among other things, that Andrew Wardberg, late of the county of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1892, at the county of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Erick O. Knutson, granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Wednesday, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 24th day of November, 1892.

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate

[33-35]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 1st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.00) which became due January 1st, 1892, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry Steege, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Robert J. Montague, mortgagee, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1891, and, with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1891, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 417, and the said Robert J. Montague having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable, and there is now justly due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage the sum of one thousand thirty-seven dollars ($1,037), and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-six (46), excepting therefrom the west three hundred feet which is platted into lots, and the railroad right of way of the Duluth, Crookston and Northern Railroad Company; also excepting that portion lying on the northeast side of said railroad and within five hundred feet of the centre line of Washington avenue in Jerome's addition to Crookston, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st, A. D. 1892.

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Mortgagee.

DEFOREST BUCKLEY, Atty. [33-39]

IT'S A FACT

THAT THE

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in
Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

AND

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

THE

Polk County Journal.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 55.
1 Northern 53.

Try the Crookston Belle.

Max Ericsson went to St. Paul on Monday night.

Judge Powers made many friends during his stay in the city last week.

The Great Northern train was several hours late on Monday evening.

Miss Dollie Bunnell returned last week from a pleasant visit with friends in St. Paul and elsewhere.

W. C. Andrew, Wright, Barrett & Stilwell's genial traveler, made this office a visit of business and pleasure last week.

Comrade Carr, of Fosston, participated in the festivities of the evening with the boys of Col. Cobham Post last Friday.

Comrade English, of Fertile, enjoyed the hilarities of the occasion at the post rooms on Friday evening of last week.

Comrade Carr was one of the happy ones who put up the needful on subscription last week. While many are doing this there are a few whom we imagine might but some way neglect us.

Louis J. Columbus has associated with him in the management of the opera house for the coming year Walter Bivins, who will take a whirl at the business. The Journal wishes the new firm abundant success.

O. C. Bergland is a firm believer in sheep, which, he says pays better than any property a farmer can keep. He believes in commencing right and sent to Wisconsin for a Cotswold ram which arrived on Wednesday.

Capt. H. W. Donaldson was in the city last week enroute for Grand Forks, where, (one of the papers there says) he sold a carload or so of fine hogs. The captain is not discouraged at the political outlook and says the G. O. P., will be on deck again with both feet by next presidential election.

The Journal's item on "trap-doors left open in sidewalks" was prolific of good, several of the parties referred to assuring us that as far as they were concerned it should not occur again. This is good (so far as it goes) but there are yet several parties to hear from. The traveling public has the right-of-way on the sidewalks and no one has a right to obstruct them for several hours at a time.

The coal barons thought to do a big thing this fall by raising the price of coal one dollar a ton. There was no other reason why this should be done only that the people must have the coal and so they thought to extract their pound of flesh from the necessities of the poor—but fortunately, so far, nature has been on the side of the poor man—very warm weather and not so much coal needed. That this may continue through the winter is the wish of the Journal.

Sheriff Grundysen went down to Fergus Falls on Thursday night of last week after James Fisk and John Elder, Polk county prisoners confined in the Fergus Falls jail for safe keeping. He arrived there about one o'clock and left for home with his prisoners at 3 o'clock a. m., having the prisoners shackled together as is always customary. Just before reaching Barnesville, the sheriff, who not only had been without sleep that night but had also been doing night work a good deal of late, and deprived of sleep fell into a doze and did not awaken until the train was near Glyndon, when he found that his prisoners were not on board. When the train arrived at Glyndon he secured a rig and went back to Barnesville but did not succeed in finding his men who had alighted from the train at that place and decamped.

John J. Ellingson was up from Neillsville on Tuesday and dropped in to chat with the Journal while he produced the wherewithal to liquidate for two years. Talking of farming, Mr. Ellingson says he has gotten over the belief that a man can make big money simply raising wheat. His idea is that diversified husbandry will pay a good profit but diversified husbandry calls for the exercise of more brains than wheat raising. Diversified husbandry also supplies what wheat raisers lack—employment all the year round. "Why," said Mr. E. "a business man would not think he could get along at all if he only worked one-half of his time. He thinks he must put in a large share of his time all the year around in order to be successful and I don't see why the same rule should not apply to a farmer. With stock he can put in his time to good advantage and no one need tell me that stock will not pay in this country if intelligently managed."

G. H. Palmer has secured the agency for the railroad swamp lands of the state—some 47,000 acres—and is going to push the sale of these lands for all there is in it.

Wm. Cronin, who was with Fred Sargeant for awhile is now with Montague & Hoch.

M. R. Brown predicts that the horse trade next spring will be duller than for several years.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Journal and secure our new serial story. It is a good one.

August Wentzel talks of going to Southern California to live if he can dispose of his Crookston property.

Talking about window decorations—you should see Chabot's windows! They are veritable bowers of beauty.

Rev. O. H. Elmer attended the old settlers association meeting at Moorhead last week. He was elected one of the vice-presidents.

L. O. Tomerdahl sidled up to our reporter whom he met in the street Monday evening and handing him $1.50 said: "Put it ahead one more year." Good boy.

While in the city attending court call at the opera house some evening and see the Northern Lights Company. It is well worth your time and the admission price.

Chris. Anderson says that his trip south cost him over $2000 all because somebody got scared. Said that he had made arrangements at the bank for payment of all maturing bills out of the proceeds of his threshing bills as fast as they were paid in and is puzzled to know how the panic was caused.

Swan Anderson is in from Black River doing service as a juror this term. Says crops were very light this year in that section so far as wheat is concerned but oats and barley were very good. Swan is a consistent alliance man but does not seem to be very high up on the people's party racket.

Will Hoch and Fred Moeckel have formed a partnership in the restaurant business and are fitting up the place just opposite the depot, recently occupied by Hoch Bros. They expect to be ready for business this week when they will be pleased to see all of their friends who need a good square meal.

W. H. Jennings, writing from Tacoma to renew his subscription to the Journal assures us of continued good health and prosperity and says that at the last meeting of the G. A. R. Post, in Tacoma, he was elected commander for the ensuing year. The Journal is pleased to learn of the prosperity of friend Jennings.

Fred Fox: "Your answer to the McIntosh News last week just expresses my views in relation to the people's party exactly. I have looked in vain for any help from that source and I believe you are exactly right in your position. Every farmer in Polk County should stand by the Journal for it has always proven to be their true friend—always advocating the course that is for their best interests."

The Northern Lights Company commenced a week's engagement at the Grand on Monday night, opening in "Inside Track," a light comedy with enough of the serious side of life to make it balance well. The company was greeted by a full house and the management felt encouraged at the outlook. The company is a good ordinary one and the entertainments they give well worth the price of admission. Every night this week with Saturday afternoon matinee. Secure reserved seats at Tom Morris' jewelry store.

An oyster supper and auction sale of fancy articles will be held in the Business College Hall, Tuesday Dec. 20th at 8 p. m. After the rendering of a short program, the young ladies society of the Immanuel church of Crookston will offer for sale a choice selection of fancy articles made by the members of the society for the benefit of the church. Here is your chance to buy Xmas presents for your friends. Oyster supper in connection with the auction.

F. E. Holmes, of Minneapolis, made the Journal a pleasant call on Thursday last. Mr. Holmes is assistant general manager in the Dakota Milling Association and after Jan. 1st next will have his office in Grand Forks. Speaking of the delivery of wheat, Mr. H. said that while he was confident that there is not as much this year as usual he wss surprised at the way it is coming into market, there being twice as much delivered as he should there would be.

Col. Cobham Post No. 90 gave a pleasant social at their post rooms on Friday evening of last week where cards, social chat and a free lunch were indulged in until 12 o'clock. And moreover some of the boys—those who smoke—enjoyed a box of fine cigars between meals and between stories. Among the guests present was Judge Powers, who is a veteran and knows well how to enjoy a good time. These entertainments will be a feature during the long winter months on each Friday evening when the post is not in session. A large number were out last Friday and seemed to enjoy it hugely.

M. Iverson was in from Fosston Tuesday.

R. J. Montague went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday morning.

"Northern Lights" is a misnomer—it should be "Northern Heavys."

Gunder Bjorgo, the McIntosh merchant, was doing business in the city this week.

J. W. Peterson is contemplating an offer to travel for the California wine house of St. Paul, after January 1st.

F. T. Hazeltine, who had his ankle sprained a couple of weeks ago, is now able to be round again.

Henry Burkhardt was able to get down stairs on Tuesday for the first time since he was taken sick. The Senator hopes he will be able to start for home with him to-morrow evening.

Attorney C. A. Nye, of Moorhead, was in the city on Wednesday defending in the case of the State vs. Johnson, who stands indicted for stealing twine from a car in East Grand Forks in July.

E. T. Spafford a prosperous lumber dealer, of Thompson, N. D. and F. B. Chapman of Grand Forks, who has been engaged in the stock business, were in the city Monday and made a trip to St. Hilaire.

Dr. Warninger was summoned to Ada on Sunday and went down in the evening to attend to some sick horses there. That the business must have been very important was shown by the fact that he had not returned on Tuesday afternoon.

R. C. Holaday, a gentleman from Ohio, now has charge of the business college, Prof. Strawbridge being occupied in court—getting familiar with the work preparatory to assuming the duties of his position as official stenographer to Judge Ives.

H. B. Budd, of Edna, gave the Journal occasion on Monday to rejoice in another paid up subscription for a year. Budd is one of those progressive men who never lets a subscription lapse a month but always keeps paid up in advance. It is a pleasure to deal with such men.

C. F. Mix has accepted the position of agent for the Great Northern road at Barnesville and gone to enter upon his new duties. Mr Mix has been in the employ of the road at this point for many years and we can confidently recommend him to the good graces of the good people of Barnesville who will find in him an excellent citizen.

Hoch & Montague opened their new place on the corner of Main and Second streets on Monday evening. The place is nicely fitted up, the wood-work oak grained while the walls are nicely papered (the work of Schmidt, the artist,) and a twenty foot mirror 5½ feet high is ranged along the south wall. A nice lunch consisting of all kinds of baked meats and fish now spread to which the crowd did ample justice. It was as much as eleven o'clock when all had fully partaken of the boys' hospitality.

A hilariously inclined individual, (from Warren) stepped into a brilliantly-lighted wet goods reffetory on Monday evening and stepping up to the bar produced a $5 bill and demanded that the bar-keeper proceed to "set-em-up" for the boys—but no sooner had he given his order than the door opened suddenly and in walked an irate female who caught the aforesaid bibulously inclined individual by the collar with one hand while with the other she deftly raked in the $5 bill aforesaid as she exclaimed in a voice keyed up to high C. with wrath and ill-suppressed emotion: "Not much, Willyyum, not if the court knows herself which she thinks she do! You just mog right out o' yere with me!" and the man—though a big six-footer proceeded to "mog" along out with the alacrity of a flea—"and he never come back"—not that aft., at least.

As the sheriff and his deputies were bringing some prisoners from the Moorhead jail last week, a short distance from Ada, one of them, James Murray, managed to slip the handcuffs from his wrist and rising suddenly from his seat ran out upon the platform and jumped off the the train followed closely by the sheriff who also jumped from the flying train and was pitched about promiscuously. He gathered himself together as quickly as possible and began to search for his prisoner but that individual had vanished in the early dawn and was out of sight. The sheriff was without overcoat, cap, mittens or overshoes and soon found it necessary to go to the nearest house to procure these necessary articles, then after a brief search further he went to Ada where he secured help and resumed the search. The man was last heard from at a house several miles west of Ada where he had stopped to thaw out awhile and get a lunch when he left going toward Dakota. He has not reported as yet and it is feared that he will not unless he is obliged to. A reward of $50 is offered for his re-capture.

A handsome briar-wood pipe was picked up on Sixth street on Wednesday. The owner can recover by calling at this office.

The church fair held by the ladies of the Congregational church at the reading room on Thursday evening of last week was a success both socially and financially. The receipts were $125.00.

Read "The Golden Caves," the serial story published exclusively by the Journal; a story of life in the Black Hills during the gold excitement, written by Chas. B. Lewis whose nom de plume is "M. Quad." Now is the time to subscribe for the Journal and secure this story entire.

Those booklets at Medical hall make nice presents.

S. A. Wallace.

Locken & Holmboe on Robert are almost giving away overcoats.

Farmers get your grinding done by Priester & Co., next to the Germania hotel on Main street, and you will save money by so doing.

Aluminium-silver thimble given away free to every lady visiting Saake's Jewery Store.

New millinery and new Japanese goods at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

Koeppe's Crookston Belle takes the cake.

The headquarters for holiday goods is at the Medical hall.

S. A. Wallace.

The C. O. D. clothing house are offering great bargains in clothing. Read their advertisement in another column.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

Every person making a purchase at Tom Morris' before Christmas will be presented with a neat little silver souvenir.

Ask your dealer for the Crookston Belle—and take no other brand of cigar.

Christmas cards in endless variety at the Medical hall.

We are hard up and want to raise a little cash. Will sell you clothing and shoes at cost at our Robert street store, Locken & Holmboe.

I offer you special inducements on purchases made of me this week. Visit my fine display and get my prices.

C. H. Saake.

Money to loan by R. R. V. Loan and Investment Company.

Having disposed of a large amount of their goods since they commenced their reduction sales Veronneau Adams have now decided to sell the balance AT COST, and they mean just what they say. Call and see if they don't.

Beautifully engraved gold watch—for ladies or gentlemen—solid or filled—open face or hunting case—at popular prices—at Tom Morris'.

Order your wood of Priester & Co., and they will saw and deliver it for you cheaper than you can get it done any other way.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Unless your time isn't worth more than 10 cents an hour you cannot afford to saw your own wood, when you can get it sawed and delivered by Priester & Co., at prices that the "buck-saw" cannot compete with.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell County, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Remedy. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Priester & Co., the wood yard proprietors, have put in a feed mill just to utilize the power which they do not need for sawing wood. In this way they can afford to do grinding at very low rates. Anyone having grinding to do should take advantage of this opportunity.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings can always be found at her old stand on Robert street ready to show you the latest and most approved styles of millinery and will sell at prices corresponding to the times.

Fontaine & Anglim are offering unheard of bargains in fall and winter clothing, as you will see by calling at their mammoth store and examining their stock. Anything you want at any price you want.

If you want a really handsome present for your lady or gentleman friends, look over Tom Morris' stock of diamond goods. Diamonds never fade, or get brassy, or wear out—they're always worth their face value—and are just as safe an investment as government bonds.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

A handsome little silver souvenir given away to every purchaser at Tom Morris' until Christmas.

Hard and soft wood in any quantity, sawed into stove lengths and delivered to any part of the city, by Priester & Co. Office and yard on Main street, next to the Germania hotel.

Three or four hundred different styles of ladies' purses and pocket books at Medical hall. This is a fact. S. A. Wallace.

Everything has to go at a sacrifice during the great clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Toys of all descriptions at Medical hall.

I own and control my business and no double profits are therefrom exacted; that is, you do not pay one profit to the ostensible owner and another to the alleged propietor; as is in vogue by some competitors. All my goods are bought on the cash basis and for that reason I am in position to continue to undersell all; and therefore my store is the safest and most ecconomical place to buy your watches, clocks, silverware etc.

C. H. Saake,
Jeweler.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Have you noticed Fontaine & Anglim's show window lately? George Fontaine, the decorator, has fairly outdone himself.

By making a purchase—of any amount—at Tom Morris'—before Christmas—you will be presented with a silver souvenir—something useful as well as ornamental. Don't forget this—when you go to buy your Christmas presents.

Priester & Co., are constantly receiving dry wood by the carload—and are selling it almost as fast as it comes.

Read our new serial story "The Golden Caves," one of the most thrilling stories from the gifted pen of M. Quad, (Charles B. Lewis) commencing in last issue. Now is the time to subscribe for the Journal and secure the new story entire. Every family should read the Journal,

The Crookston Belle—Koeppe's new cigar, is a daisy. Try it.

Toilet cases, glove cases, manicure sets, photograph boxes, collar and cuff boxes, at cost at Medical hall.

S. A. Wallace.

Owing to the fact that I am about to remove from Crookston I will offer my entire stock at cost until all is sold. In sweet wines I have Port Angelica, Muscatelle, Madeira, Malago and Tokay. In sour wines Reisling, Rhine wine, Hock, Claret, Zinfondel and Burgundy. All of these wines and all other liquors for family use I will sell at very low figures to close out stock before Jan. 1st. Max Ericsson.

[33-37]

The Northern Lights company one whole week at the Grand.

Tom Morris has the most elegant assortment of diamonds ever brought to Crookston. Rings, pins, brooches, earrings, studs, etc. set with diamonds of the purest water.

Awful big lot of dolls—awful cheap—at Medical hall. S. A. Wallace.

If you are looking for bargains in clothing, just glance over the C. O. D. advertisement in this issue and see what they have to offer.

Books by standard authors—in sets or singly—cheap or expensive binding—large variety—elegant assortment—at Medical hall.

S. A. Wallace.

Money on good farms. Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Offices in Bjoin block, Crookston, Minn.

Cut glass bottles at Medical Hall.

S. A. Wallace.

When you want a good photograph of yourself, go to P. E. Lynne's new gallery in the Anderson-Olson block—second floor.

Novelties of every description at the Medical hall. S. A. Wallace.

Lovely necklaces—fit for a queen—or your best girl—at Tom Morris'.

Times are hard and money is very scarce. This is to the advantage of those who have a little cash and will invest it in clothing or shoes. See advertisement of Locken & Holmboe on Robert street.

A large line of silverware—spoons of all sizes and shapes—knives of all kinds for your table—and hundreds of silver novelties—at Tom Morris.

Clothing and shoes at manufacturers cost can be had for a few days at Locken & Holmboe's store on Robert street. See their advertisement.

Priester & Co. are now prepared to grind feed at short notice and guaranty satisfaction. Give them a trial.

It Beats Fire Sale.

Sam Wallace's holiday sale beats a fire sale for low prices. Everything goes—10 to 40 per cent. below regular price.

For Sale.

Two thorough-bred registered Shropshere bucks for sale very reasonable. Apply to F. Bivins. & Son, Crookston, Minn. [33-36]

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

Farmers, call at the Valley Roller Mills and get your flour, bran and shorts.

Great Reduction Sale.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings will offer everything in the line of millinery at greatly reduced rates to reduce her stock to make room for new goods. The ladies should make a note of this fact and call at Mrs. Jennings' store on Robert street'

Cloaks.

Two thousand one hundred dollars worth of women's, misses and children's cloaks and wraps were sent us this week by a wholesale cloak house that was overstocked, with instructions to sell them at any price. This is the best opportunity to secure a good winter cloak at your own price. Come early and secure a good choice. The Fair, corner Main and Robert streets.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

SUGGESTIONS!

You will find particularly attractive things in——

Handkerchiefs.
Curtains, Rugs,
Novelty Dress Patterns,
Silks,
Gloves, Mittens,
Fascinators, Cloaks,
Jackets, Etc., Etc.

AND SUNDRIES IN OUR NOTION DEPARTMENT

——FOR——

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Polk County Journal.

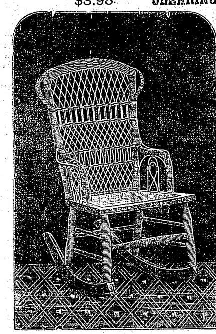
VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1892. NO. 36

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CHRISTMAS FURNITURE.

$3.98. **CLEARING OUT PRICES.**



$1.05—Hardwood Bedsteads.
$1.95—Woven wire Springs
30c—Hard wood Chairs.
$4.75—Hard wood eight foot Table
$3.00—40-pound wool Matress.
$13.25—Large, heavy Bedroom set, antique oak finish.

We Carry the Stock.

$28.00—6-piece Plush Parlor Set.
08c—Best heavy all wool Carpet.
08c—Extra grade Brussels Carpet.
$4.00—Per pair, with poles, full Chenille Curtains.
$5.75—Brussels Carpet Single Lounges.

24x200 feet floor crowded. Walls covered, Ceilings Full. Everything goes.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO. NEXT TO TIMES OFFICE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

L. J. COLUMBUS, Manager.

Special Holiday Attraction.

Carolyn Gage

AND HER

Excellent Company.

3—NIGHTS—3

COMMENCING

December 28th.

Choice Repetoire.
"THE HONEYMOON."
"A DOUBLE WRONG."
"A CELEBRATED CASE."

☞ Seats on sale at usual place, Tuesday morning, Dec. 27th. Prices 75c, 50c and 25c.

Boy Wanted.

To learn the printing business. Apply at the JOURNAL office.

Call and Settle.

Owing to the fact that I have sold out and intend to remove from the city early in January it is necessary for me to settle up my affairs. I will be at my former place of business corner of Main and Robert streets until Janaury 1st. for the purpose of settling all accounts and request all who have open accounts to call and see me. All unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney after January 1st with instructions to collect at all hazards. Yours for peace and harmony,

[36-37] H. A. MASON.

Closing out Sale.

Furniture at cost. For the reason there too many in the business, I have concluded to go out and give others a chance, I will therefore sell at cost until my entire stock is closed out. It consists of everything in the furniture line chamber suits, Parlor suits, easy chairs, folding beds, tables of every description, book-cases, desks, cupboards, chairs, picture frames etc. Come everybody and take your choice while my stock is complete.

I. U. JENNINGS,
No 21 Broadway.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

House for Rent.

G. W. Peake's residence, corner of Elm and Fourth streets, is for rent. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to owner. [25 tf]

FORCED TO DISGORGE.

Chief Gonyea Captures Two Thieves and Recovers $2,000.

Chief Gonyea is making a reputation as a good bit of a detective and the case that he has just finished adds another feather to his cap. Last week a saloon-keeper at Hallock had $2000 stolen from him one evening. He came into his saloon with the roll of bills to relieve the bar-keeper who was going out for the evening and the bar-keeper remarked to him that he ought not to be so careless, or "somebody would go through him sometime." The saloon-keeper, who was pretty full remarked that he guessed he knew enough to take care of his money, and the bar-keeper and a man named Synder, soon went out. Shortly thereafter the bar-keeper returned and found the saloon-keeper asleep and the money was gone. Suspicion naturally attached to the man Snyder, becoming a certainty when on Saturday he announced his intention of going to Chicago that night. A warrant was issued and his person and trunk was searched but nothing was found and he was allowed to take the train; however after he left a telegam was sent to Louis Gonyea, our chief of police instructed him to see what he could find. When the train reached this city, Mr. Snyder was invited to go to police headquarters and the trunk was taken there. Nothing was found on the man. In the trunk among other things was found several rolls of butter. These Louis probed and in one discovered a foreign substance, (not hair.) Cutting open the roll of butter $1000 was discovered which broke Synder all up and he confessed all, saying that his brother in Hallock had the rest and telling the chief how he could get it. On Sunday morning the chief went to Drayton on the N. P. and from there by team to Hallock and on Monday morning a warrant was sworn out for the other Snyder and the money found where it had been hidden in a meat block in Synder's butcher shop. Both men will explain to the grand jury how it all happened meanwhile our chief will wear a large sized feather in his cap as something of a detective himself.

Deeds for Polk County Farms.

Over 100 patents were received at the local land office last week. The following is a list of those in Polk county whose patents are amongst this batch: Rich Hunt, Jas. Leblanc, Mrs. Mary Peterson, Ole Gunderson, Jas. Normanden, Nils C. Rood, Knute G. Overland, Gudmund O. Ishang, Peter H. Gjerde, Eric Oppegaard, Chris. M. Hoganson, Carl M. Hanson, Gerard Palen, Rich. Olson, Alfred Savory. The last named gentleman settled on his land in 1872, but his claim was disputed by the Great Northern railway company, as Mr. Savory's land is within the railroad land grant, and it was not until March 11th, 1892, that he was allowed to make final proof. He had made settlement on the land before the railroad grant attached and his claim was held to be good.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Fisk Bros. insurance agents, now occupy rooms in the Anderson-Olson block.

G. A. Hunter, of St. Paul, was in the city Monday, visiting his brother-in-law R. P. Roberts.

The Pioneer Press of St. Paul says of Rev. Thos. McClary's Lecture. "A brilliant affairs; a good house and all were delighted."

Dr. Dampier has his quarters in the new portion of the Fournet block fixed up in handsome style.

If you want a cloak for almost nothing, call on Williams & Roberts and get one before they are all gone.

E. M. Walsh has moved his office to the Fournet block, and now occupies the rooms vacated by Dr. Dampier.

"Laugh and grow fat." If you have never laughed before, you will laugh when you hear McClary at the M. E. Church, Tuesday night, December 27th.

Judge Mills: I shall always be glad of an opportunity to visit Crookston, for I have many warm friends here. After the 1st of January I'll be in the attorney-general's office at St. Paul, and will be glad to have any of my Crookston friends call on me when at the capital.

Red Lake Falls is enjoying a genuine ghost sensation. One week ago last Friday, J. B. Carle, a veteran soldier, died aged about 67 years. On the following day he was buried—services being held in Fr. Arpin's church. Early on Sunday morning succeeding the funeral Fr. Arpin was attending to some duties in the church not thinking of Mr. Carle when a man entered the church dressed as Mr. Carle was, when on earth and looking and acting as Mr. Carle did except that the man's face was as black as a coal. The priest spoke to him and the man responded in Mr. Carle's voice, telling the priest that he had not been a good Catholic while on earth and that he—the priest had not scored him half severe enough in the funeral sermon. After a while the man—or apparition, departed and the priest was so unsettled by the interview with the ghost as to be unable to attend to the duties of the day and now the good people of the Falls are puzzling themselves over the matter—trying to arrive at a reasonable explanation.

Why we laugh! How we laugh! What we laugh at! McClary's lecture, "The Mission of Mirth," will tell you and show you all about it Tuesday night in the M. E. Church.

O. C. Bergland received two thoroughbred registered Cotswold rams from Waukesha, Wis., last week which he brought up to the JOURNAL office for the inspection and approval of our agricultural editor. They are fine heavy fellows one a yearling weighing 200 pounds and the other, a fine ram lamb seven months old, weighing 150 pounds. Mr. B. is one of our leading farmers, a careful shrewd man who does not believe in the all wheat idea, and for some time he has been thinking of adding sheep to his stock, and having looked into the matter thoroughly has decided to cross his flock with Cotswolds. The Cotswold is a fine heavy, mutton sheep having a long heavy coarse fleece and is no doubt one of the best breeds for the Northwestern farmer to raise. While the Merino beats the world for fineness of wool its carcass is very small and not as well adapted for mutton purposes so that about all they amount to is for their wool which will bring no more per animal, up here, than the wool from the Cotswold, the Shropshire, the Southdown or any of the heavier, coaser-wooled breeds. There may be other Cotswolds in the county but we have not heard of them. The most of the large sheep are Shropshire.

The Sauk Centre Tribune says of Rev. Thos. McClary's lecture: "He spoke without notes, is a fine elocutionist possessed of rare dramatic powers and excels as a mimic." Don't fail to hear him Tuesday night.

Next Week.

Miss Caroline Gage and her unrivalled company will appear at the opera house on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28th for three nights. Tickets 75, 50 and 25 cents. Miss Gage needs no words of commendation from us as she is well known to be a first-class artist.

Staple and fancy groceries for the holidays at Barnes & Slocum's. Anything and everything you want.

DISTRICT COURT.

Complete Report of the Week's Doings in Court, and Gossip on the Side.

The Criminal cases disposed of by Judge Mills—Three Candidates For Stillwater.

Cummings, the East Grand Forks Embezzler, Found Guilty—Will Appeal to Supreme Court.

Court Will Adjourn To day—The Next Term Will Commence March 1st, '93.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13th, 1892.

Dexter A. Smith vs. M. O. Linden; suit on a promissory note, was called and a verdict directed by the court in favor of the plaintiff for $65.15.

State vs. Wm. Graham came up next in order. William was charged with trying to corner some pants at Mossefin & Lindell's store without putting up the customary margin therefor. The pants were found behind a door and William behind a jewelry store. Uncle Walworth, the venerable vender of peanuts and pop corn, identified the defendant as a man he had seen take the pants down—that is, the stolen ones—from a counter. As the evidence, however, was very slight against the prisoner, the jury found him not guilty.

John Wayne thereupon changed the luck of the state by pleading guilty to grand larceny in the second degree, and Alfred Mortimer and August Nelson heaped the measure by pleading guilty of the same offense.

Stern Justice then took her first whack at vindication by a sentence imposed upon Con Davis, convicted of assault in second degree, but recommended by the jury to the mercy of the court. All correspondence with Con for the next two years should be addressed, Stillwater, Minn.

The county attorney not being ready with any of the criminal cases court was adjourned until

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14th, 1892.

State vs. Johnston, charged with stealing binding twine from a car at East Grand Forks was next called but was not concluded.

Mortimer and Nelson were brought up for sentence. In view of their youth, 16 and 18 respectively, the court gave them a good talking to and ten days in jail. These are the boys who went into a hardware store and took some revolvers, etc.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15th, 1892.

The trial of the case of the State of Minnesota vs. Wm. Johnston was resumed by the defendant being put upon the stand in his own defense. He denied having broken into the car where the twine was or that he had taken any twine in any other manner. He explained the possession by him of a bale of twine to the satisfaction of the jury who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. All in attendance upon court during the trial were in deep sympathy with Johnston's wife, who has stood faithfully by his side during his troubles and has worked hard to secure proper legal aid for her husband.

Jens O. Rude of the mercantile firm of Norsving & Rude, McIntosh, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for grand larceny in the second degree, and to another indictment for petit larceny. Rude and his partner are accused of collecting money for themselves on notes that they had previously transferred to the Scandia bank.

State vs. Fritz Michaels was an appeal from justice court where the defendant had been found guilty of assault and battery upon the person of John Obrecht. The plot was laid at the Cleveland house in this city, the chief feature in it consisting of calling each other bad names, snapping of fingers in each others faces, etc., and referring to each other's children as of canine descent. Both the defendant and the plaintiff were quite old men, "and should have known better." From the testimony which was given in low Dutch with an occasional English word for the court reporter to build a record on, Mr. Watts gathered enough to interpret his side of the case to the jury, and his client was thereupon declared not guilty.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16th.

The readers of the JOURNAL no doubt bear in mind the extensive wheat operations of C. L. Comings, of East Grand Forks, during last season, his subsequent trip to California, his arrest there and his being brought back to this county for trial. The first of the four indictments against him was brought up for trial at the above date, and the jury after a prolonged session found Comings guilty of grand larceny in the first degree. Some surprise was expressed at the verdict, as the state presented a rather weak case. The defense, lead by Mr. A. C. Wilkinson of this city and Mr. Banks of Grand Forks, was ably conducted and well summed up. As soon as the jury had announced their verdict the defendant's attorneys entered a motion for a new trial, the motion was denied, and an appeal immediately taken. The other indictments against Cummings will not be tried this term. Pending the appeal Cummings will be released upon furnishing proper bonds. The case took all Friday to try and most of

SATURDAY, DEC. 17th. 1892.

State of Minnesota vs. Torkel and Johannes Hailand was taken up and disposed of. This was another "fighting scrap" case and was treated by the jury as the rest of its kind—not guilty.

Court was thereupon adjourned to Monday 19th, by Judge Mills who took this occasion to bid good bye to the jurors and court officers, stating that this was his last day of court in Polk county; the judge thanked them all for their co-operation in his work during the last six years and wished them success in the future.

MONDAY, DEC. 19th, 1892.

Hon. Geo. W. Holland from Brainerd, judge of that judicial district, presided at the opening of the court. The case of the State vs. John Connelly was the first called. The case ranks as one of the foremost of the "causes celebres" tried during this term, the charge in its being "carnal knowledge of children." The "child" in this case proved to be a buxom lass of (alleged) sixteen whose appearance indicated that her play days were over and were soon to be spent in the performance of maternal duties. Some letters, written by the young woman to one Tom Nicholson, and in which she claimed that he was the only one whom she had allowed to taste love's forbidden fruit, weakened the case of the state materially, and this together with other testimony in the same line and the denial of any crime on the part of the defendant, resulted in the jury bringing a verdict of not guilty. The defense was ably conducted by Messrs. Ed. George and E. M. Stanton, and occupied two days including Tuesday Dec, 20th.

WEDNESDAY DEC. 21ST.

No jury business was taken up and the day was spent in hearing motions etc.

COURT CULLINGS.

Judges Mills went to Ada last Sunday night where he will finish the regular November term; as good luck would have it Judge Holland of Brainard had time to come here, otherwise we would have had no court this week. This is relatively the largest district in the state and keeps a judge hustling.

It now looks as if the present term would be adjourned Thursday night, the 22 Dec. At all events it will be as soon as Friday night. The time at which it will convene again has been determined to the first Monday in March.

The Connelly trial drew a crowded house. Partly merit, but mostly advertising.

The county fathers are thinking of changing the inside arrangement of the court room. That is right, daddies! And when you have done so build a new court house round it, one that will be large enough for the county's need.

What would a lawyer do without "incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial?"

Ta-ra-ra-bom——objected to!

Objection sustained.

Fire and accident insurance written by E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

One pound first-class Japan tea in fancy sewing basket for the small sum of fifty cents at A. Sture's.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Dec. 19 1892.

CATTLE—Weak.

HOGS—Weak. 10c lower. Heavy, $6.55@6.60; mixed and medium $6.40@6.55 light $6.30@6.50

SHEEP—Firmer

Receipts Cattle 21,000. Hogs 41,000. sheep 8,000

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 1892.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—January, 70¼c; May, 76⅛.

CORN—January, 42¾c; May, 48¾.

OATS—May, 35¼c.

Peter Cornelius has a very sick boy—brain fever.

L. D. Marshall was in the city Friday on his way to North Dakota.

Somebody remarked that it was quite cold weather on Monday morning.

Editor Rutledge and Geo. O'Reilly enjoyed Queen city hospitality on Tuesday.

S. M. McKee sold another bunch of sheep this week. This must nearly if not quite exhaust his flock.

Our Christmas story, entitled "Christmas at Black Eagle Colliery" will be found one of thrilling interest.

Comrade Eshelman of Ada was taking in the sights of the city on Friday, under the guidance of Capt. Zarracher.

Senator Jas. Hill is up from Wisconsin this week visiting E. D. Childs and attending to his business interests here.

T. G. Thompson was caught on the jury last Saturday and Wilson has been obliged to "keep house" all alone meantime.

The JOURNAL has just received a fine line of job type—many of the new faces just out, and we are now better than ever prepared for job work.

Christmas will be observed by the Methodist Episcopal church as follows: Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock pastor's sermon to congregation and Sunday school on "A Personal visit to Bethlehem." Sabbath evening at 7:30 sermon on "The Births of the World's gods." Monday evening the Sunday school will enjoy a Christmas tree, with appropriate exercises.

Last week was the best week for subscriptions we have had since fall collections began. To all who thus favored us we return our hearty thanks, and we trust the good work will go on until the list stands clear for once, except those who have asked for and obtained different arrangements. We would like to hear from all, and we intend to hear from some who are keeping strangely quiet.

The residence of Mat Hilda, a farmer living eight miles southwest of the city, was destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning. Mr. H. was attending to the chores at the barn while Mrs. H. was preparing breakfast and the children were in a bed room where a light was burning when Mrs. H. was startled by screams from the children and running into the bedroom found the room full of fire, originating from the overturned lamp. It was with difficulty that the children were rescued from the burning house which was entirely consumed together with its contents. A subscription was raised to provide another house for the destitute sufferers.

The Gypsy Camp

At the M. E. church parlors on Thursday evening of last week was carried out according to the program printed in the last issue of the JOURNAL. Each one sustained their part so well that any attempt to particularize would be useless, suffice it to say that the house was as full as it could be and all enjoyed the exercises immensely—especially the "Gypsy soup" to which all who desired were treated. So well pleased were those who were present and so unstinted in their praises that all who did not attend are clamoring for a repetition and it may be that their wish will be gratified at an early day.

Buy your holiday groceries of Barnes & Slocum.

Bargains in all lines of foot wear great variety to choose from A. Sture's.

The most sensible present for Christmas is a piece of furniture at cost from I. U. Jennings' Furniture store, No. 21 Broadway.

Xmas is coming and with it cold weather don't miss the bagains in flannels and we may add all kinds of Dry Goods A. Sture.

E. M. Walsh can write your insurance in several reliable companies.

"Go tell your neighbors" they can buy furniture at cost at I. U. Jennings' Furniture store.

Flour, flour, flour, get your winter supply at once from A. Sture's, as he is now selling No. 1 A. $1.85 per 100 pounds spot cash.

Barnes & Slocum have lots of things that would make elegant Christmas presents. Call and see.

Be sure you order your holiday groceries from A. Sture; no trouble to show goods.

CHRISTMAS AT BLACK EAGLE COLLIERY.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

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CHAPTER I.

During all October and half of November no work was done in the Black Eagle mine, except by the pumps draining the sump. The "coal pool"—a combination of anthracite mine owners formed to check overproduction and keep up the price of coal—had arbitrarily ordered a "shut down." Such stoppage of labor at one or more of the numerous collieries in the anthracite fields was common, but the length of time prescribed for it in this case was unusual and not without a purpose. A general reduction of miners' wages was in contemplation, and the Black Eagle had been selected as the point at which the first blow should be struck for its inauguration. In their best times the 300 men employed there, with their families, lived from "hand to mouth," and it was only reasonable to expect that the exhaustion of their scanty resources by a prolonged "shut down" would leave them so close to starvation that they would be glad to get work at any rate. Then the new scale, thus established at one point, would be made general as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

The Black Eagle miners, however, displayed an unexpected obstinacy in resistance to the pretty scheme. They actually refused to go to work under the new scale, and a "strike" was declared. That signified nothing to the "coal pool," which was helped by it in keeping down production, but was a terrible misfortune for the 300 and their wretched families. Cold and hunger were in all their comfortless homes; bitterness and almost despair in their hearts. Nevertheless in dogged endurance they struggled through the latter half of November and three weeks of December, obtaining from workers in other mines sufficient aid to barely maintain life.

Christmas eve came, and still there was upon the surface no indication of a change in the situation, but a prescient impression began to be generally felt that a crisis was rapidly approaching.

The small and repellently ugly frame houses of the miners were scattered in an irregular double row along the rugged road on the bleak hillside above the colliery. In one of them this Christmas eve, in the darkness, were to be heard two voices—those of a woman and of a child.

"Please, gran'ma, do light tandle," pleaded the little one beseechingly. "Please do. It so dark. Ally hate dark."

"Try and get used to the dark, dear. Ye'll have to get used to everything ye hate most when ye're older," replied the woman.

"Ally wants see pitty picture: please light tandle, gran'ma."

"Oh! darlin, it's the last one we've got, and supposin you'd be took sick in the night, what would we do then for a light?"

"Ally won't be sick. Please light tandle."

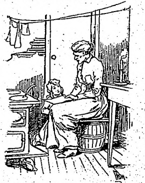
"Well, well, dear; it's a little thing to deny a child, the Lord knows. Give it here off the table."

The woman groped about on the floor for a twig from a bunch laid by the stove to dry for kindling, poked it among the few coals still glowing in the stove, and when it blazed lighted with it the candle handed to her by the child. By the feeble light it could be seen that she was sitting upon a low seat—a bit of board laid across the top of an empty powder keg—in front of the stove. She was gaunt and pale, her hair was streaked with gray, and her thin calico dress was patched on the breast and arms. The child—a little girl with curly golden hair—knelt beside her knees, and thrusting a fragment of paper in her hands said eagerly:

"See, gran'ma: pitty picture: tell Ally 'bout it."

"It's Santa Claus."

"Who Santy Taus, gran'ma?"



"WHO SANTY TAUS, GRAN'MA?"

"He's a fine old gentleman who brings Christmas gifts to them he has a likin for; mostly to children."

"Oh! Will he bring Ally anyfin?"

"Indeed he won't. I'll go bail for that. Far enough he'll keep himself from the Black Eagle colliery."

"I dess I'm too little. He hasn't heard 'bout me yet."

"It'd make no differ if he had. He isn't makin acquaintances of our sort. Make up your mind to that."

"Will he never bring Ally anything?"

"Maybe, when you're old and tired out, and heart sore, and learn to pray for it, he may bring ye—a coffin."

"I hate Santy Taus."

"Ye needn't child. He's like all the rest. It's the way of the world. The richer and happier folks are, the better he likes them, and he's never tired doin for them that don't need his help. But he scorns the likes of uz."

The tears gathered in little Alice's eyes as she sadly regarded the picture of cruel, unsympathetic Santa Claus. She but vaguely comprehended the bitterness of the old woman's feeling, yet the spirit of it touched her and made life seem drearier than ever before.

"Where did you get the picture?"

"Found it in road." And she threw it away. "Ally tired, gran'ma. Want go by by."

"Go along, dear, and may the saints give you sweet sleep and fine dreams. Sure they're the best things ye'll ever know."

The child disappeared in a dark doorway to the right after kissing her grandmother good night. The woman sat still, with her elbows on her knees, her chin in her hands and her eyes glowering at the little grate, where the fire had ceased to show.

"The kindest thing he could bring to her this night would be the coffin. God forgive me for saying it," she muttered through her teeth.

The outer door was suddenly thrown open, and a man with a heavy burden in a sack on his shoulder staggered in. He dropped his load beside the stove with a "chuck" that shook the frail tenement, and blowing in his hollowed hands to warm them with his breath exclaimed:

"Cripes! But it's mortal cold. The fingers is nearly froze off of me crablin under the snow."

"Put yez feet up on the stove. They must be soakin," suggested the woman, rising and hastening to make up the fire with coal she took from the sack.

"That they are. I might as well be wearin fishin nets on my feet as them shoes. But what's the good of growlin: Sure they're no worse than your own my poor Eily."

"Ah! It's the bitter, black Christmas this is for uz."

"I met Fogarty," remarked the man after a little pause.

"The watchman?"

"Yes."

"I'd 'a' thought you'd show more marks of it, and you wake as you are wid the hunger. Are you hurted?"

"We didn't fight."

"No?"

"I'll tell ye how it was. He came on me unbeknownst, while I had my head down pickin among the culm, an the first thing I knew he was standin beside me. 'Andy Corrigan,' says he, 'don't you know it's agin ordhers for the strikers to be let pick coal from the culm pile?'"

"Bad luck to them that gev the ordhers," interjected the woman fervently.

"Amen! 'But,' says I, 'it's froze to death the childher will be, to say nothin of ourselves if we don't be let.'

"'Wid that,' says he, 'I've nothin to do. Ordhers is ordhers, and them's ordhers.'"

The woman, with a quick clutch at her back hair, let it fall in a loose, straggling mass on her bony shoulders, and raising her hands above her head in an attitude of imprecation exclaimed:

"May the curse of the needy and the hopeless fall upon!"——

"Howld on, woman! Howld on wid your cursin! Bide a bit till you get the rights of your message to the divil. It's mighty free with your curses you are."

"Sure it's all we have left to give."

"Maybe not. Hear me out. 'Now,' says he, 'I'm on my rounds, and I won't be back this way for two hours, and I don't want to find you here when I come again.'

"'God knows I hope you won't, for I'm nigh froze already, and the sack is half full.'

"'Wid snow, I suppose,' says he, wid a grin, and off he wint."

"Sure," exclaimed the woman, with a grim smile, "it was the same as tellin ye to take what ye needed!"

"That's how I understood it, and that's what I did."

"The blessin of the saints be on Fogarty. Sure it's a good heart he's got, even if he is a watchman."

"Gran'ma! It's so told!" called a little whimpering voice from the next room. Andy Corrigan quickly took off his jacket, and his wife carried it in to the child, whom she could be heard soothing while wrapping the garment about her.

"There, dear; lie still now and soon ye'll be warm as toast. Try and go to sleep and dream about the angels. This is Christmas eve, and they'll be all around ye tonight."

"Is Hugh in yet?" asked Andy when Eily returned to his side.

"He's not been home since mornin."

"Ah, the poor boy! It's to lave us his share of the meat he stays out. It's nearly all gone, isn't it?"

"Yes, but there's enough to last over Christmas."

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Corrigan was right. Hugh knew by experience—as thousands of coal miners have been compelled to learn—that a scanty breakfast of cornmeal mush daily would keep him alive, and that was all he proposed to take from the family's meager supply until the hard times should be over.

But something else kept him abroad just now. Strange, revolutionary ideas floating about filled him with anxiety.

"The rights of labor have too long been ignored. If justice is not peacefully accorded by capital, it must be compelled by force. The rich man smiles at seeing the wolf of starvation tearing his poor brother's throat, but the knife at his own will quickly teach him he, too, is but human. A man may possess a million dollars, but can have only one life. You cannot coerce the rich by mere interruption of their accumulation of wealth; to bring them to reason it is necessary to make them fear death."

Such were the things Hugh heard being said. And their author was one of the last men in the community from whom they might have been expected—old Emil Wagner—a little weazen faced, blue eyed German miner, who had been on the Black Eagle rolls for at least a dozen years past.

The English speaking miners generally did not take kindly to his ideas, but they were accepted as gospel by the Hungarians and Slavs, whose language he spoke and to whom he had endeared himself by many acts of kindness.

The strikers' executive committee, composed of David Evans, Patsey Garrity and Dan Cornell—a Welshman, an Irishman and an Englishman, as their names indicated—were not a little anxious about what "the foreigners" might do and the possible consequences involved. In the hope of curbing Wagner's pernicious influence they summoned him before a general meeting of the men on Christmas eve. The scene of the meeting was an impressive one. Having no room large enough to hold them, nearly all the 300 miners assembled in an open space in the woods, where they had stationed sentries to keep away spies. Their only light was that of the moon, fitfully bright, which accentuated the paleness of their rugged, careworn faces. Emil Wagner, being called upon to explain himself, said to them:

"Your contest must fail if not carried on upon a plane where you and your antagonists are equal, which is certainly not that of resources. The destitution and misery in your wretched homes should have convinced you of that by this time. Where, then, are the starving miner and the arrogant mine owner equal? Before the king of terrors—Death. Let your masters know that if you must starve you will not die alone: that those dear to you shall not die unavenged. Make yourselves feared, if you would be respected. Kill, if you yourselves wish to live."

"Who would you want killed?" gasped the English committeeman, quite aghast.

"I want nobody killed, but it seems to me the necessities of the situation include using Superintendent Brattle as a warning."

"Why? What has he ever done to you?" demanded Garrity.

"To me! Nothing whatever. And even if he had done me personally every possible injury, not on my own account would I wish his life taken. But he is the representative of the power antagonizing us, and his fate would warn our masters that their slaves are in deadly earnest."

"What's the matter," shouted a striker, "with touching capital where it is tenderest—in its pocket? Burn the breaker. Flood the mine!"

"And destroy the field of your employment for months to come," responded Wagner promptly; "hurting yourselves worst, since the county would have to pay all the damages."

The discussion was long and grew hot. Finally Chairman David Evans "sat down" on Wagner, as he had all along intended to do.

"It ill becomes a man, old and intelligent as you are, Mr. Wagner," said he, "to talk in that murderous way, and we want to hear no more of it."

That was the general sentiment of the English speaking strikers, but when Evans' words were translated to the brutal and obstinate Slavs they scowled and walked away in grim silence.

Hugh Corrigan, though too young to take any prominent part, felt a vivid interest in the proceedings and had a lively appreciation of the perilous quality in the forces Emil Wagner had set in motion. He knew that Mr. Brattle's danger was very real and not to be charmed away by the Welshman's conservative rebuke. And if Wagner only looked upon Mr. Brattle as a superintendent it was altogether as a man Hugh thought of him and conceived it his duty to warn him. On his own account solely? Well, hardly.

But Mr. Brattle had a daughter—Mary—who, in the young man's quite unbiased and critical estimation, was beyond all question the sweetest and prettiest girl in the world. That decided opinion had been arrived at by him in the short space of two hours upon a memorable afternoon six months ago, when he acted as guide for Miss Mary Brattle and three or four other visitors through the intricate depths of the Black Eagle mine.

Clearly it was an imperative necessity that he should, for her sweet sake, warn her father against the murderous Slavs. He did not shut his eyes to the fact that a striker who made himself in anywise prominent, even by the doing of a conspicuously good deed, was pretty certain to be a marked man and made to suffer for it when the strike was ended.

The road he took was a rough and dangerous path over the mountain, but enabled him to reach the superintendent's house, which lay about half a mile beyond the breaker, with but little risk of being seen by any one who might take exception to his mission.

There were no lights in Mr. Brattle's windows when Hugh reached there, for the hour was late, but his first timid tap with the brass knocker on the door brought as an immediate response the demand in a feminine voice from a window opened behind closed blinds:

"What is wanted?"

He recognized the sweet voice, and his own trembled a little as he replied, "Is Mr. Brattle at home?"

"No; Mr. Brattle is not at home," and the speaker slightly opening the slats to peep out exclaimed, "Oh, it's you, is it, Mr. Corrigan?"

Delighted astonishment at that recognition so overwhelmed the young man that he could not exactly take in the sense of what she told him, and he stammered, "I would like to see him."

"He went out with—with a friend half an hour ago or more. Is it anything particular?"

"Oh, Miss Brattle, I can't tell you how particular it is. I have come to warn him not to go among the men, for his life is in danger."

"I did not think I would ever hear my father threatened by a man of the Black Eagle colliery."

"For God's sake, don't misunderstand me. Can't you know the difference between a threat and a warning. There are men who would knock my head off for coming here tonight to tell him this. Trouble makers are telling about that he is going to bring in more Slavs, with Pinkerton men to protect them, and that makes the men hot. And they have some bad advisers among them."

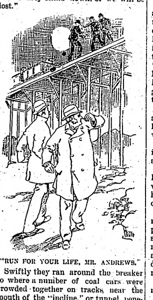
"I'm sure he would have no hand in such a wicked thing. He would resign sooner."

Before Hugh could reply they were startled by the dull sound of an explosion in the direction of the colliery.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Brattle, when he left home, was accompanied by a stout but active gentleman, a little past the prime of life, whom he addressed as Mr. Andrews. They strolled as far as the company's breaker without seeing anybody, and stood chatting in its shadow for a few minutes. Then they started up the road toward the miners' houses. Thick cloud patches drifting across the sky made the moon's bright light fitful. It was in a moment when her radiance made everything almost as clear as day that they left the shadow, and hardly had they taken a dozen steps in the open road when they heard in the air above them a burst of Slavonic execration, coupled with Mr. Brattle's name. On a high trestlework supporting a car track were three Slavs, looking like giants up there in the moonlight, who instantly began, with unpleasant expertness of aim, hurling lumps of coal and heavy iron missiles at them.

"Run for your life, Mr. Andrews," exclaimed the superintendent, leaping back into the breaker's shadow; "you can't reason with those animals. Hide before they climb down, or we will be lost."



"RUN FOR YOUR LIFE, MR. ANDREWS."

Swiftly they ran around the breaker to where a number of coal cars were crowded together on tracks near the mouth of the "incline," or tunnel, penetrating the depths of the mine. Into one of these they clambered, and laid themselves flat down in the snow and coal grime on its bottom. Trestlework overhead made all here obscure. Hardly were they hidden when they heard their pursuers running, stumbling, panting and cursing, after them.

The fellows were at a loss where to look for their intended victims. They held their breaths and listened. All was still. They sought tracks, but the snow, trampled before by many feet, betrayed nothing. A few of the cars were peered into, but those were evidently deemed too open to be probable hiding places, and search in that direction was only cursory and ineffective. At the mouth of the incline they stood and jabbered, evidently agreeing upon that as the shelter the hunted men had found. It was a likely place. An armed man there might, in that darkness, kill a dozen following him.

Double tracks, 1,700 feet long, were laid down in the incline for loaded cars to come up on one side while empty ones descended on the other. On these tracks the murderous Slavs placed two cars abreast, fastening across their fronts by a chain a stout beam, long enough to sweep the entire width of the tunnel and inevitably crush any one lurking there when the ponderous engine of destruction was launched. One of the cars used for this purpose was next to that in which the fugitives lay concealed. Just when they were about setting their infernal contrivance in motion one of them called a halt and made some proposition, to which his companions seemed to accord enthusiastic assent. Then he ran away and was gone full half an hour, while they remained on guard. He brought back with him a tin can, such as those in which the "oil well shooters" carry nitroglycerin. This they ingeniously fastened lightly before the crossbeam in such a position that it would surely be knocked off if the timber were at all displaced by touching anything.

Slowly and laboriously they pushed the joined cars forward to the verge of the slope; when the mass moved by its own weight with momentarily accelerating momentum. The moment it started they ran swiftly and silently away. Up from the throat of the mine came a dull rumbling, quickly increasing to a roar, which culminated in a terrific explosion that seemed to shake the mountain. The car containing Mr. Brattle and his companion was tipped on its side, throwing them out, but fortunately without hurting them.

"Quick, now!" urged the superintendent. "We must get away from here before the crowd comes."

They ran a little way across the flat, and then up the hillside road until coming voices alarmed them, when they flung themselves down in the shadow of a clump of bushes behind a little pile of mine timbers by the road. Gangs of excited miners rushed by until it seemed as if all the men in the community must have gone down to the breaker. Still the fugitives did not venture to move. To return to Mr. Brattle's house they would have had to pass through the crowd of strikers, which in the light of their recent experience hardly seemed safe, or go by the mountain path, which the superintendent did not know.

"If we stay here much longer I shall be frozen stiff," remarked Mr. Andrews in a whispered growl. "If we'd had just a little sense we would have staid in the house and fixed up the children's Christmas tree."

"Well, this moonlight ramble was not on my programme, you know."

"And I was seventy sorts of a fool for insisting on it. I know that now. I should have remembered what I have often thought—that you, here on the ground, understood the situation much better than we could in New York."

"I hope to convince you of that. You shall see for yourself"——

"If I live. Where the mischief do you suppose they got the nitroglycerin?"

"No telling. Stole it somewhere, I suppose."

Neither of the fugitives noticed a man coming up from the breaker until he, arriving within sound of their speech, halted and uttered a sharp "Hello there!" of challenge. It was Hugh on his way home after learning the little concerning the explosion that could be guessed at that night—the Slavs having had the sense to keep accurate knowledge to themselves. His hasty imagining, when he heard the voices, was that the speakers were Slavs in ambush for the man he meant to save, and it was a great relief to his mind when Mr. Brattle replied, uttering his name in a tone of unmistakably gratified recognition:

"A friend and myself have escaped from some fellows who wanted to kill us. Will you help us to get away from here?"

"With all my heart. Jump out here and go with me. We'll not be likely to meet any one and can keep ahead of the crowd that will be coming up presently." He led them straight to his father's house, and when they had entered said, as he lighted the candle: "Here you will be safe until near daylight, when you can try for home. Everybody will be asleep then, and I will guide you by a road few travel at any time."

Mr. Andrews looked about him with a shudder, and sinking upon a stool put his frozen feet on the stove hearth to warm.

"Something ugly has happened in the incline," remarked Hugh, "but nobody seems to know rightly what it is."

"I know all about it," replied Mr. Brattle, and related their adventure with the Slavs, asking in conclusion how far their feeling was shared by the other men.

"Not at all, sir," answered the young man warmly. "Barring the cattle imported by the company the time of the strike, and perhaps one old crank, there's none would harm a hair of your head, and it will go hard with the Slavs who did that devil's job tonight when the men find them out."

"You feel sure of what you say?" demanded Mr. Andrews sharply.

"As that I am alive."

"Then I wish you would go at once to the leaders of the strike—I take it for granted the men have leaders—and ask them to come here at daylight for a conference. This strike can and must be ended immediately. I know I'm giving you trouble, but will make it worth your while."

"Don't speak of that, sir. I'd do anything honest to end the strike."

"Go ahead, then, and we will await here your return."

Hugh went immediately. When he was gone the superintendent said:

"Look about you, Mr. Andrews, and see the home of an honest, sober, industrious and skillful miner—as Andrew Corrigan is. Even the necessaries of life are scant. Mere comforts here would be luxuries. There may be a little cornmeal in the cupboard, but no other food, I would wager. Open that dinner can hanging on the wall, and ten to one you will find a block of wood in it. Do you know why? That its lightness may not betray its emptiness when the man carries it down into the mine with him as a public pretense that he can afford a midday meal. See that patched gown and trousers hung on the clotheshorse to dry for daily use tomorrow. I'm glad you have a chance to see this for yourself. I have long wanted to get one director with a heart in him to come here and learn the situation as it really exists."

"But," stammered Mr. Andrews, "this is during a rather prolonged strike."

"They were only a little better off when they had work: more cornmeal and perhaps now and then a bit of salt pork when there were not too many 'shut downs,' but not much else. Nothing has gone to the pawnbrokers."

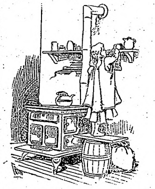
CHAPTER IV.

Hearing some movement in the next room, the men noiselessly stepped into the shadow of the clotheshorse. A pretty little mite of a barefoot girl, with light golden curls framing her pale, thin face, appeared in the door, blinking at the candle as if wondering at its being alight. A man's coarse cardigan jacket dangled around her ragged little nightdress, and she carried in one hand a small stocking:

"Don't tare what gran'ma says," she audibly soliloquized. "Santy Taus might tum. Ally dream Santy Taus b'ing gran'ma 'n gran'pa shoes, 'n dolly for Ally, 'n watch f' Untle Hugh—lots to eat."

While she talked she climbed up on a stool and put her stocking on the mantel, with a chunk of coal on its toe and the top dangling down—an excellent symbol, Mr. Brattle thought, of the miner's prospects in life.

"Do, p'ease, good Mr. Santy Taus, bring us sumfin to eat anyway," she said pleadingly, clambered down and toddled off to bed. Presently they heard her whimper, "Oh, I's so told:" then all was still.



"DO, P'EASE, GOOD MR. SANTY TAUS, BRING US SUMFIN TO EAT ANYWAY."

Mr. Andrews came from behind the screen with tears in his eyes and in his hand a wad of bank notes, which he silently poked into the little stocking, and then, sitting down again, sank into a reverie. Mr. Brattle did not disturb him. Silence reigned, broken only by the mournful howls of the wind, which rose after midnight. At length the two men whispered anxiously about Hugh's protracted absence. Something they feared must have happened to him. He came with the dawn, looking so worn and haggard that his appearance startled them. They didn't know it, but he had gone through over twenty hours of almost continuous exertion without a morsel of food, and that as the culmination of weeks of starvation. He reported:

"One of the men, the most important, had gone to Laurel Run, and I went over after him."

"Fourteen miles, there and back, over an exceptionally abominable mountain road," Mr. Brattle explained, sotto voce to his companion.

"He will be here," continued Hugh, "before 8 o'clock. I thought Miss Brattle might be anxious, so I stopped on the way back to tell her you were safe, sir."

"Thank you, Hugh. That was a good, kind thing to do, and not a little one, for it took you a good half mile out of your way, and you must have been very tired."

"Oh, that's nothing, sir. I'm glad I went."

"Did you see Mary herself?"

"The minute after I knocked! She was so anxious she had not gone to bed, but when I left her mind was easy. She told me to wish you a merry Christmas, sir."

"My God!" exploded Mr. Andrews. "The idea of a merry Christmas here!"

"It depends on you," responded Mr. Brattle to him in a low tone.

Presently Mr. Corrigan, tousled, testy and surprised, emerged from his bedroom. All the hospitality at his command he extended to his visitors—he put more coal in the stove. Then he took down the woman's gown from the clotheshorse and handed it into the bedroom that Mrs. Corrigan might dress herself. When she came out she brought the coarse gray blanket from her bed and laid it over the sleeping child in place of the jacket, which Mr. Corrigan then put on.

Mary Brattle came over on horseback at a very early hour, bringing with her a big basket full of bacon, bread and coffee.

"I knew you had guests this morning," she said to Mrs. Corrigan, "whom it is my duty to take care of, so I hope you will not be offended at my helping you to entertain them." Her tone was so frank and friendly that it won the matron's good will at once, and no rebellious pride prejudiced her against the prospect of a good breakfast. In a few minutes the bacon was sizzling in a pan, and for the first time in many months the aroma of coffee amazed the atmosphere of the miner's home. Alice awoke and sniffed it. With a scramble and plunge she was out of bed and in the middle of the family room, staring with wonder dilated eyes at the preparations for breakfast and quite oblivious of the presence of strangers. Throwing up her hands, with a shrill scream of ecstatic joy, she cried:

"Oh, gran'ma, Santy Taus did tum!"

The strikers' committee appeared on time, and the superintendent formally introduced to them his companion, "Mr. George Andrews, the new president of the Black Eagle Coal Mining company."

"Men," said Mr. Andrews to them, "I have only recently been elected to the directorate and made president of this company. Until now I have never been in the anthracite country, knew nothing of the conditions of existence here and would have been powerless to change the company's policy if I had known. All that is changed. We have a new management. I know the facts—thanks to Mr. Brattle—and am happy to say that I have power to act as my judgment dictates. Work will be resumed in the colliery tomorrow at old rates; 'shut downs' will be rare in the future, and all the old hands are invited to take their places again—except the Slavs and Hungarians; we will have no more of them."

The happy news flew abroad as light spreads when the sun rises; joyous hurrahs everywhere welcomed the ending of the strike, and "Merry Christmas" was heard on all sides from lips which certainly would not have uttered the words that day—except perhaps in bitter irony—but for the unexpected ending of their misery. And Mr. Andrews helped to make the day a merry one by ordering the opening of the company's store and distribution of such liberal largesse of provisions as banished hunger and carried comfort into every honest home in the community.

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Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of the state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Cheap Excursions to Canada.

Low round trip tickets will be on sale by the Great Northern from Crookston, Grand Forks, and stations north to boundary and west to Minot, to points in Ontario, Quebec New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on Nov. 29th, Dec. 9th, Dec. 13th to 22nd inclusive, and Dec. 27th, 1892. Tickets good for 90 days, with transit limits of 15 days each way, going and returning. This will allow holders to stop in the Twin Cities, in Chicago to see the wonderful buildings of the World's Fair, and other points enroute. Extension of time beyond 90 days made at small additional cost. For particulars and tickets see W. W. Fegan, agent at Crookston.
[32-36]

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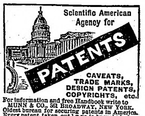

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THE latest report of Mr. Blaine's condition is that he is improving.

BRONSON STRAIN, editor of the Battle Lake Review, is a candidate for enrolling clerk of the state senate. A more deserving or more capable applicant would be hard to find.

THE blind Goddess, Justice, may now consider herself endorsed. Ada Rehan will personate her in the silver statue to be made by the state of Montana for exhibition at the World's Fair.

CAPT. VAN BORNSTADT, who has occupied the position of stenographer in Judge Mills' court for the past six years, is probably without a superior in the state as a court stenographer. His knowledge of law—gained while practicing as an attorney at Moorhead—makes him familiar with court work and better qualified for the position. When his labors cease—Jan. 1st, 1893—he will probably return to the practice of law at Moorhead.

THE St. Cloud Times says: "Two years ago, in the legislature, Senator Donnelly frequently spoke, and just as frequently began his eloquent speech thus: Speaking as I do for 60,000 voters—solid yeomanry of the great state of Minnesota!" The question now is how will Donnelly explain the shrinkage? By no hocus pocus can he possibly speak for more than 40,000 in January. Like the nigger's little black pigs, the other 20,000 'got away sum whar in the woods.'"

JUDGE MILLS retires from the bench with a good record. Although his district was large—too large for one judge—he has kept up with his work in a remarkable manner, and he closes his labors with his work well cleared up and everything in good shape to turn over to his successor. Judge Ives, a good lawyer, a hard worker, a conscientious and painstaking judge, he has earned for himself an enviable reputation, and gained the friendship of all whom he has come in contact with. The state judiciary loses one of its best members in the retirement of Judge Mills.

SIFT the opposition to the re-election of Senator C. K. Davis and you find that it comes from disappointed office-seekers in the republican party, who have chosen the Globe, a democratic organ, as their mouth-piece. These fellows do not like the senator because he would not neglect public business to secure for them the offices they sought, so they say "he is no good and must be downed." The Globe don't like to see Davis succeed himself because Davis is altogether too brilliant a man, too good a public servant and the Globe willingly consents to do the dirty work for disgruntled politicians—a fit instrument for such work.

THE case of Rhinehart vs. Anderson will probably not be reached during this term of court. Mr. Rhinehart who was defeated by Robt. Anderson for county commissioner in the Fifth district by twelve votes, contests Anderson's election on the grounds that Mr. Anderson acted as judge of election in his precinct, contrary to law—he being a candidate for office—and that he also acted as returning clerk. There was only one vote for Rhinehart in Anderson's precinct, and Mr. Rhinehart will try to show that there were enough votes cast for him in said precinct to change the result. Mr. Rhinehart is not anxious for the office, but he thinks he was not beaten fairly and wants to test the matter in the courts.

IN his paper, Farm Stock and Home S. M. Owen opposes the proposition to increase the number of supreme court judges in this state to seven instead of five as now constituted. Neither does he want an additional judge appointed in the Fourteenth Judicial district, or the district divided. The JOURNAL is not well enough posted on the work which the supreme court has to take care of to say whether two additional judges are necessary or not, but it does know that this Fourteenth Judicial district is too large for one judge to properly attend to. It embraces the counties of Clay, Becker, Norman, Polk, Marshall, and Kittson—all large and populous counties. In order to cover the whole district, a great deal of work must necessarily be put over from one term to another, causing additional expense to litigants. Prisoners committed to jail cannot have their cases taken up and acted upon as soon as they should, and a judge having so many cases to try, cannot give each one the consideration it demands. Mr. Owen thinks it a scheme to give Judge Mills a job. As assistant attorney-general of the state, Judge Mills, will be able to make more money than he could on the bench, so Mr. Owen's fears are are groundless in this respect.

READER, if you are one of those who have had this paper sent to your address for several years—and have paid no attention to the statements sent you from this office from time to time, we are talking right to you, now. We have worked for you faithfully for the time you have had our paper, and we are entitled to some consideration in the matter at least, and WE PROPOSE TO HAVE IT! Heretofore we have been very lenient with all, too lenient with some who have shown by their actions that they are not capable of appreciating lenient usage but now we intend to change this deal and some of these cases will settle, with us with costs added. IN EVERY CASE that has not reported to us within a reasonable time we shall place the account in the hands of our attorney with instructions to collect or get a judgment. Now, please do not misunderstand us in this matter. We are talking ONLY TO THOSE WHO HAVE PAID NO ATTENTION TO OUR STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT sent them, and we give this last warning so that they, having had plenty of opportunity to avoid it, can not blame the JOURNAL management when they find that they have extra costs to pay. Having looked into the financial standing of our patrons this fall, we come pretty near knowing who are fully able to pay us the small sums they owe and we have fully made up our minds to find out what they mean by thus neglecting their business obligations. If you are one of the persons referred to, you will save yourself trouble and expense by a settlement with us at an early date. You know as well as we do, that our request is only just and reasonable, and you know that you yourselves would take some such action if you were in our place.

ENGLAND WANTS PROTECTION.

An agricultural conference is now being held in London, England, and among other things it has declared in favor of a protective tariff, and from the tone of the English press in commenting upon it, it is safe to presume that the English government must soon hearken to the voice of the people, and enact a protective tariff. The Pall Mall Gazette says the voice of protection is heard in the land definitely and clamorously and its breath is the very signal of a storm in the air. The conference, it says, is right in declaring that without protection it is useless to fight against foreign competition.

The St. James Gazette says that it rejoices that the farmers were so outspoken. The question must seriously and will hereafter be reckoned as a factor in English politics. Hereafter it will be useles to say that protection is not practical. The farmers have forced the pace.

Drainage.

The Red River Valley Drainage commission held a very important meeting at the city hall on Wednesday at which were present, Ezra G. Valentine, chairman, of Wilkin Co., John Erickson, of Clay Co., Geo. R. Roberts and J. P. Lunden, of Marshall county and Hon. B. Sampson, M. R. Brown and E. D. Childs, secretary, of Polk couty. Communications from absent members were read showing a far greater interest in this matter than ever appeared before, for while the members of this committee have worked early and late trying to accomplish something the majority of the people have not been fully alive to the importance of the subject, but the experience of last spring, when the extreme moisture of all our best lands prevented early sowing, thus insuring a yield of from 3 to 8 bushels per acre where from 25 to 30 bushels should have been harvested, and the experience of last fall, when so much of the land had to be left because it was too wet to plow, seems to have been a far more effective missionary than years of preaching and theorizing have been. People begin by a sad experience to realize the fact that thousands of dollars annually are lost to this valley on account of lack of proper drainage, and they begin to appreciate how easily this can be had, and they are now beginning to clamor for it in a way that will be effective. A committee, consisting of the chairman, E. G. Valentine, Geo. R. Roberts and M. R. Brown was appointed to draft a bill, which will be introduced early in the coming session, which bill when presented to the committee at their afternoon session was adopted. The old officers were re-elected by acclamation, and a committee to collect statistics, consisting of one in each county and three at large was elected. The JOURNAL has always been in favor of this project and is now encouraged to believe that something will at last be accomplished.

WAS FATAL TO SIX

BAD ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

Six Men Were Killed and Five Very Seriously Injured in the Wreck—The Cars Catch Fire and Three Unfortunates Burned to a Crisp.

NELSON, Minn., Dec. 18.—A freight train telescoped the caboose of a wrecking train on the Great Northern road at this place at 12:30 a. m., and as a result six men are dead and five more are badly injured.

The crew of a freight were making a flying switch, when by some hitch several cars were ditched, completely obstructing traffic for several hours. A wrecking train was sent from St. Cloud to clear away the debris. The men worked from the main track, and when the track was clear the caboose was left standing on the main track preparatory to returning to the shops. Freight No. 16 came up from behind with orders to head into the side track for the night passenger train. A heavy grade leads down to Nelson station, and although the whole crew of the train were setting brakes, the momentum could not be checked in time, and the train crashed into the caboose of the wrecker, in which the workingmen had retired and gone to sleep. There were thirteen men in the caboose, but one of these, with a loud cry to the others, jumped and ran and escaped unhurt. The engineer and fireman of the frieght both jumped, the fireman, Henry Ross, striking something which crushed his shoulder.

The Horror of Fire Added.

Fire broke out immediately, and in a few minutes the whole wreck was reduced to coals. There was nothing on hand to fight the fire with and the onlookers were compelled to see three of the injured burn in the seething mass. No shrieks proceeded from these, indicating that life was already extinct. Groans had proceeded from one end of the caboose untouched by the fire and three men were pulled from there, but they were then all dead. The injured, with a little help, extricated themselves, but the body of John Engstrand, Jr., was burned to a crisp, bearing no resemblance to a once human form. Christ Mattson and an unknown man were also burned almost beyond recognition. Everything which could be done in the face of the awful difficulties to save the bodies from the wreck was done. The fire communicated to a woodpile and from there to an elevator, which was saved with difficulty.

The Victims.

The dead are:

NILS O. DOKKEN, of Alexandria.

JOHN ENGENSTRAND and SON, of Spruce Hill.

OLE MATTSON and his brother CHRIST MATTSON, of Osakis.

One whose name could not be learned.

The injured are:

AMBROSE LEE, head cut, nose broken and internal injuries.

THOMAS WELCH, of Boston, head cut and breast crushed in.

PATRICK HANNON, shoulder bruised.

DAVID REED, head cut and hand crushed.

KAHN BRUMMER, legs broken and injured internally; sent to St. Paul for treatment.

The coroner has not finished sitting yet and it is impossible to say what the verdict will be in regard to any blame attached.

FIREMEN KILLED AT ALBANY.

Seven Buried Under Falling Walls, Three of Whom Were Killed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Human life proved to be the cost of extinguishing the confragration in the Fort Orange mill which broke out at noon. Shortly after 6 p. m. the members of steamer company No. 4, who were working inside of the ruins, were ordered home by the chief. As they proceeded to get out the east wall, which was standing sixty feet high, toppled over without a moment's warning, the upper half falling inward and the lower half outward. Seven men were buried under eight feet of debris. Willing hands were soon at work to extricate the unfortunate men.

James Shattuck, Jr., Bernard Bamer, Fred Bamer and John Whitnell were the first rescued. Of these only Bernard Bamer was completely buried and but for the quick work at rescue would have perished. Whitnell and Bernard Bamer were seriously injured and were taken to the hospital in the ambulance. The physician said Bernard Bamer would likely die, but thought Whitnell would pull through all right. Shattuck and Fred Bamer were not badly hurt. The firemen continued working on the ruins and in a few minutes came upon the dead bodies of Fireman Charles E. Marshall, foreman of steamer No. 4, and John Bridgeford. The body of Fred Amethor was recovered at 9:30 p. m. and was found to be badly crushed. He was unmarried.

Scaffold Gave Way.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—While seven painters were at work on a scaffold in the corridor of the government building during the morning the structure gave way and all of them were thrown to the tiling, a distance of twenty feet. Four of them were dangerously injured and one of them possibly fatally.

Will Be Made Cardinals.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Most Rev. Michael Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, and the Most Rev. William Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, have received letters notifying them they will be made cardinals at the coming papal consistory.

Will Release the Paris Fund.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The News learns from its Paris correspondent that an agreement has been signed to release the Paris fund. Messrs. Dillon, Davitt and Harrington will award jointly the old claims not in excess of 14,000 pounds and Messrs. Dillon and Davitt will award the remainder.

Duluth elevators contain much more wheat than ever at this season of the year, and if receipts continue liberal for a few weeks more they will be full to the brim. Their total capacity is about 20,000,000 bushels.

Seymour Gilbert, of Lanesboro, Fillmore county, has made with his own hands over two hundred paper knives of as many varieties of wood, which he desires to exhibit in Minnesota's collection at the world's fair.

T. B. Walker is erecting saw mills at Crow Wing Lake, in the midst of the immense pine region bordering Crow Wing and Leech lakes. The mills will cost $100,000 and are expected to be ready for operation in the early spring.

State Auditor Bierman has compiled his annual report. The estimates for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 are: Receipts—1893, $3,321,078.53; 1894, $2,782,188.07; 1895, $2,881,138.07. Disbursements—1893, $2,701,940.43; 1894, $2,196,000; 1895, $2,347,000.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Minnesota Iron company, in Chicago, it was resolved to build a line of road from a point between Duluth and Two Harbors in a northwesterly direction straight into the heart of the Mesaba iron district.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

St. Hilaire.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of spending a couple of hours in this little city on the river the other day, while he was waiting for the train to run out to the suburbor village of Red Lake Falls.

By the way St. Hilaire is quite a railroad center now sending out tri-weekly passenger trains to Crookston, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls, etc.

We spent a half hour in Prof. Gombell's high school. He is a XX teacher and all the papas and mamas of the saintly city say so.

A Scandinavian Methodist conference held forth here last week greatly to the delight of their brethern. Your correspondent met Presiding Elder Knutson, of St. Paul, on the train who had just concluded the conference.

Business seemed to be good in the stores and a general exhibit of thrift and progress showed up everywhere.

TRAVELER

Valley.

VALLEY, P. O., Dec. 20th, 1892.

Special correspondence to JOURNAL.

Our people are enjoying the pleasant winter weather hugely.

The crops were very good in this neighborhood but the low price of wheat makes many of our farmers dubious, but oats, barley and potatoes, (of which latter we had an abundant crop) help out wonderfully.

The social event of the season was the marriage of our fellow-townsman, Iver A Krohn to Miss. Annie C. Renne, which occurred at the Rindal church, on Saturday, December 17th, the Rev. Lunde afficiating. A sumptuous dinner was served at the residence of the bride's parents, about 70 guests participating. Many and valuable presents attest the popularity of the happy couple, and may their skies ever remain bright is the wish of their hosts of friends and JUNO.

Ada Index—A certain person in this thriving and lively little city of ours walked into the Index office the other evening, and took into his own care and keeping our Bible, a book that was prized very highly, not alone for its long association with the Index and its affairs, but as a relic of the early days in Ada. That book belonged to Fred Puhler, and was used by him during the Nelson-Kindred campaign. We emphatically insist upon having the book returned, and will agree to buy the person returning it a new Bible.

Order to Show Cause on Filing Petition to Sell Land.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss In Probate Court, Special Term, December 15th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Peter G. Alsson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of A. P. Sandberg, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of, the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained, the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof, the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of the real estate of which said deceased died seized. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court on Monday the 16th day of January 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in Crookston, in said county, then and there, to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 15th day of December, A. D. 1892.

[illegible], Judge of Probate.

136-381

THE DUAL

MEAT MARKET.

CHARLEY VINE

Is Headquarters for all kinds of

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Highest cash price paid for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and hides.

SHOPS

Corner Broadway and Robert street,

and on Second street, in Reckitt block,

Crookston, Minn.

In District Court.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss

In the matter of the estate of H. A. Wyand, insolvent. At Crookston, Minn., December 13th, 1892, it appearing to the court by satisfactory proof and the files in the above entitled matter that Charles E. Sawyer has duly entered upon the discharge of his trust as receiver of said insolvent estate, and has filed his bond herein as required by law;

Now on the application of A. A. Miller attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that all persons whomsoever having claims against the said H. A. Wyand existing on the 10th day of October, 1892, present the same duly verified, with the proof thereof, to said Charles E. Sawyer, at the First National Bank of Crookston, Crookston, Minn., on or before the 15th day of January, 1893, for allowance.

IRA B. MILLS, District Judge.

136-381

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Polk, and state of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court on the 31st day of December, 1886, in an action wherein Johnson & Marshall are plaintiffs, and Joseph Grover and Mary Grover are defendants, in favor of the said plaintiffs and against the said defendants, for the sum of one hundred and sixty two and 50-100 dollars, which execution was directed and delivered to me as sheriff in and for the said county of Polk, I have this 14th day of December A. D. 1892, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendants Joseph Grover and Mary Grover in and to the following described real estate; to wit: Lot eight (8), in block twenty-eight (28), of Kretzchmar's addition to the village of Red Lake Falls according to the plat thereof now on record in the office of register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto, all the above described property being situated in the village of Red Lake Falls, county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that I the undersigned, as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with the interest and costs thereon.

Dated December 14th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk county, Minn.
By Simon Paul, Deputy.

CHAS. E. BOUGHTON,
Attorney for plaintiff. 136-421

"In no way can Americans so effectively inform themselves on the subjects that claim public attention from one month to another as by reading the North American Review."

IN THE

North American Review

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

The Right Topics,
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THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc., etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
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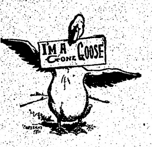
I'm a Gone Goose!



THIS IS THE CRY OF

COMPETITORS,

But don't stop to bewail the unfortunate goose when we are offering boy's three-piece silk mixed suits for $4.00. We defy competition on these. If you added a handful of dollars to this price you would just about strike the figure ordinarily demanded. They are a positive curiosity of cheapness—a little bonanza for a quick buyer. It takes something like courage to treat prices with such scant ceremony, but we are taking the bull by the horns, and you get the benefit of it. So as to give you a chance to recover from your astonishment, we will add that we are also offering rare bargains all over the house.

BOSTON

ONE PRICE

Clothing House,

Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Scandia-American Bank

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, 1892.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$217,814.55
Overdrafts	1,195.60
Due from other banks	26,557.18
Furniture and fixtures	1,200.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	6,662.02
Cash on hand	15,521.16
Total	$268,931.51
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000.00
Undivided profits	23,884.61
Individual deposits subject to check	93,880.31
Demand certificates of deposit	71,666.06
Bills Payable	22,510.00
Total	$268,931.51

I, J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 19th day of December, 1892.

SEAL.

A. F. GEORGE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
O. H. LUCKEN,
L. ELLINGTON.

AT THE

FIRE SALE.

ANOTHER BIG CUT IN PRICES,

COMMENCING

Monday, Dec. 19th, 1892,

Dress Goods,
Clothing,
Shawls,
Notions,
Rubber Goods,

In fact our entire stock must go by January 1st, regardless of price.

NOTICE.

PLUSH CLOAKS and JACKETS at prices before unheard of. We mean what we say, that our prices are lower than any place in the city, BY ONE-HALF.

WILLIAMS & ROBERTS,
Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Fire at Dalton, Otter Tail county, did damage to the extent of $10,000.

The postoffice at Canby has been transferred to the presidential class.

A national bank has been organized at Good Thunder, Blue Earth county.

George Peters, the murderer of Editor Seward, of Stillwater, has been declared insane.

During the past eighteen months 181 money order offices have been established in Minnesota.

Winslow & Kellogg, general merchants of New York Mills, Otter Tail county, have failed for $15,000.

The miscellaneous earnings of the Minnesota state prison for the month of November amounted to $4,053.50.

The Minnesota Iron company will build a railway from Lake Superior to the heart of the Mesaba iron district.

Mrs. Joseph Bolcom, aged 91 years, died last week at Winona. She had been a resident of that city for nearly forty years.

The East Grand Forks schools, which have been closed several weeks owing to the prevalence of diphtheria, have been reopened.

John Reiserwell, a well known young man of Dexter, committed suicide by hanging. Disappointment in love is supposed to be the cause.

The first of the damage suits against the City of St. Paul growing out of the West Side flood of Aug. 8 last, has been decided against the city.

The Nonotuck Silk company and Schwab Bros.' notion house, two St. Paul jobbing concerns, were damaged by fire last week to the extent of $100,000.

Seven hundred and sixty-two saddles of venison were shipped from Park Rapids station during this season. Between five and six hundred of these were Indian killed.

Mrs. Annie Murphy, who recently worked two St. Cloud banks for $800 and $700 respectively, has been arrested at Huntsville, Ala. She is a graduate of the St. Cloud normal school.

Herman Pohlman, who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Stillwater for killing a man named Tang at Center City, a little more than a year ago, has been pardoned by Governor Merriam.

The prospect is not very encouraging for the work of surveys in the northern part of the state, owing, according to the reports of the surveyor general's department, to the insufficiency of appropriations.

Colonel B. F. Smith and A. F. Thompson, two prominent citizens of Blue Earth county, died last week at Mankato. Both had been identified with the interests of the county for over thirty years.

Mrs. Anna M. Smith, the colored woman charged with the murder of August Hoppe in a suburb of St. Paul, while he was trespassing on ground belonging to a man for whom she was acting as housekeeper, was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree.

A Kentucky distilling company has obtained a thirty days' option on the plant of the South Minneapolis Distillery company, and negotiations are on for the purchase of the plant with the purpose of starting it up again. It was built about four years ago, but a year or so ago it was closed and the company went into insolvency.

The November reports of the state prison and reformatory, which were submitted to the state board of corrections and charities, show that there are now 447 adult convicts in the state. This shows a remarkably small increase in crime for this state during the past three years. In 1889 there were 448 convicts of this class; in 1893, 446, and in 1891, 445.

About five weeks ago negotiations were entered into between the officers of the Phoenix Manufacturing company, and those of the Great Western Electric and Supply company, of Chicago, for the removal to Duluth of the latter's electrical machinery and supply manufacturing plant, and the adaptation of the old Iron Bay plant to the needs of the new industry. The new company will be capitalized at $1,200,000, and it will be the most important industry at the head of the lakes. The company now employs 400 men, and will increase the number to over 500 as soon as the scene of activity is transferred to Duluth.

The Northern Lights played to a poor business last week. Some way they did not seem to catch on, though there were some very good actors in the troop, but the first three nights they did very poor work. The balance of the time their work was better especially in "Nugget Nell." Harry Ellis, as "Herbert Stanton," did excellent work (he's always good) while in the title role Miss Ellsworth was charming, as she always is. Nellie Howard took the part of "Abigail Greenleaf" to perfection. She is extremely good in comedy. "Ling Ling, the Chinaman, was taken by Miss St. Arnaud to perfection. She was better in that than any other work she did. E. R. Whelan sustained the character of "Mike Moore" right well—he did good work all through the week. "Michael Strogoff," as portrayed by this company does not seem to be better than it has been presented here before same, only in the parts sustained by the two war correspondents which, in our opinion never has been beaten on our stage, "Michael Strogoff," and "Martha Strogoff" were admirably presented. The villian in the week's work was atrocious whenever he attempted villany but, when cast in a different character showed that there is good work in him—but as a doubly-dyed villian he will never cause thousands to weep and shudder at his blood-curdling deeds—he is too good-natured and besides morally, intellectually nor physically is he calculated to be a villain.

Poisoned by Scrofula.

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Srofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its powerful effect on the blood, expels all trace of the disease gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Saraparilla do not accept any substitute.

Special.

Although all old theatre goers recognize and hail with delight a revival of Tobin's beautiful comedy, "The Honeymoon," still the near approach of Carolyn Gage and her splendid company at the Grand we may venture to recall the main features of that delightful production. The scenes are laid in Spain about the 16th century and consequently require the costumes of that period, rich in laces, satins and velvets, when each gallant vied with the other to outshine at court. The principal role is that of Juliana, a proud unbending virgin, with a decided will of her own, who weds a Duke and decides to ride over him like a violent termagant. Here the fun commences, for the Duke takes her to a miserable hovel; and assumes the garb and disguise of a peasant, and by coercion, makes her work, rub and scrub. The Duke's servant arrays himself in his master's robes and sits in the justice hall, when Juliana appeals for a divorce. The mock Duke compels her to return to work for her lord and he, in turn makes love to his own wife, and after breaking her temper conciliates her. Then there is Rolando, the woman hater, who has forsworn all womankind, and yet is captured by a woman who disguises herself as a boy and follows him to the war. The village doctor who is compelled to take his own pills and the Count Maltalban who makes fruitless love attired as a priest. The silly Lopez who tries to talk and never can finish a sentence, and the giddy old portrait painter who is hampered by the hostess of the village inn. The stately minuet and the rustic country dances all whirling, bubbling, laughing in the makeup of the finest old comedy on the English stage. Those who like a huge laugh without vulgarity, should not fail to see Miss Carolyn Gage in "The Honeymoon."

The Cheapest Literary Magazine in the World.—The January number of The New Peterson places the successor of an old-time magazine in the front rank of literary periodicals. The list of contributors contains over fifty names of the most popular authors in the country, such as Edward Everett Hale, Thos. Wentworth Higginson, Amelie Rives Chandler, Minot J. Savage, R. H. Davis, Joseph Kirkland, John Vance Cheney, Gertrude Atherton, etc. This opening number is an artistic gem from the dainty cover to the last page of the contents. It is profusely illustrated in a very superior manner, and the paper typography are exquisite. Among the leading articles are: "The Court of Last Resort," by Octave Thanet; "Philadelphia, a Comparative Study," by Talcott Williams; "The Christmas Mail," by M. G. McClelland; "Lucindy," by the author of "Pard"; "The Evolution of the Fireside," by Minot J. Savage; "A Grumble," by R. H. Davis; and poems by Florence Earle Coates, Charles W. Coleman, Madeline S. Bridges, and others of leading poets. The price, two dollars a year is simply phenomenal. The New Peterson is a positively unique undertaking, and its success is insured from the outset. Address The Peterson Magazine Company, Philadelphia.

The Advertising.

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For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's pills.

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"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun of York," said Richard Third. The crafty hunchback king spoke in metaphor—or Shakespeare spoke so for him—but it is not hard to apply the words to actual things. "The winter of our discontent"—for some are discontented with the winters in this latitude—may be "made glorious summer by the sun of" California or Florida. To reach these charming portions of our country, the people of the Northwest generally prefer the trains of the Burlington route, the great scenic Mississippi river line, with its sumptuous Pullman sleepers, elegant reclining chair cars (seats free,) peerless dining cars, and the choice of routes which it gives by running over its own tracks direct to Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. If the balmy climate of California or the south attracts you this winter, secure tickets via the Burlington route from your home ticket agent, or write for any information as to rates and routes to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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MAIN STREET. . . . CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE GOLDEN CAVES.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS, "M. QUAD."

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CHAPTER V.

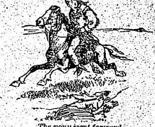
Let us follow Joe as he leaves the rocky breastworks and creeps forward in the darkness.

The Indian never leaves his dead in the hands of an enemy if it can be avoided. It is not chivalry which induces him to peril his life to remove a dead body, but superstition. As soon as night fell preparations were made to secure the dead scattered on the slope. Half of the bodies had been removed when Joe made his start.

There was but one chance of his working through the lines, and he was taking it. Before he had crept twenty feet he found himself beside the body of a warrior, as he hoped and expected to. He seized it by the arm and began pulling it toward the gully. When half the distance had been accomplished he was joined by a warrior who came up from behind and seized the other arm and said:

"I thought it was my brother, but he must be farther up."

Joe uttered a grunt in reply, and the two dragged the body to the brink of the gulf. There other hands received it, and as it was lifted down to be borne away for burial Joe passed along with the three or four warriors in charge. No one seemed to give him particular notice. There were only a few Indians in the gully, the main force having withdrawn temporarily farther to the north.



The pony went forward.

As Joe followed the body down the gully he met several Indians coming up to help remove the dead, but he had not gone over two hundred feet when a break in the right bank offered him an opportunity to leave the big ditch. He scrambled out at once and dropped to his hands and knees and crawled away in the darkness.

He had passed the gully, which had been considered the great point of danger, and now to get the lay of the ground about him and seek to discover if there was another circle of Indians! Creeping forward as silently as a rabbit he ascended a ridge from which he could make observations.

The Indians were carrying off their dead—a portion of them—while the others had built fires behind another ridge and were cooking their meat. They seemed assured that the white men would make no move to assume the offensive, and the repulse had evidently demoralized them for the time being.

The way to the north and the west was unobstructed so far as the scout could determine in the darkness, and after a bit he moved forward, having no other object in view than to cover the twenty miles between him and the forks of the Cheyenne as soon as possible. He was carefully picking his way to the northwest, neglecting no precaution until he should be certain that he was beyond the lines, when he suddenly came upon a dozen or more Indian ponies bunched in a hollow where the dampness had brought forth a growth of sweet grass. Two or three were hobbled, but the rest were free, and after creeping clear around the circle Joe failed to find a guard. If one had been left he had temporarily abandoned his post.

The Indian's horse and dog are like the Indian himself. They hate the white man. Although Joe's disguise had carried him through the Indians his scent betrayed him to the horses at once, and as he crept nearer, those which were unfettered moved away. The scout knew the characteristics of the animals, and he lost no time. From a heap of saddles, blankets and lariats he seized a rawhide rope and made a dash for one of the hobbled ponies, making off as fast as his situation would permit. In a couple of minutes he got the rope around the pony's neck and looped it into his mouth and then he had him. It was not more than five minutes work to cast off the hobbles and arrange blanket and saddle, and then he led the animal out of the hollow and over the ridge and away into the darkness until he felt safe in mounting him. The beast fought hard for a few minutes, knowing that it was all wrong, but the strong arms and the hard heels of the scout finally humbled him, and he went off through the darkness at a gait which would have distanced pursuit had it been attempted.

Up one ridge—down the other side—up and down—never a change in the lay of the ground for miles and miles, but holding as straight for the forks as the needle of the compass could point.

Hunters in the woods have their signs and need no compass. The hunters and scouts on the plains seem to divine by intuition. To the average eye the great plains are a trackless waste. To the scout they are an open book. Blindfold him and lead him in circles for an hour, and when the hoodwink is removed he will give the compass points without hesitation.

And an Indian has the instincts of a fish or wild animal. The panther or wolf may be driven from his lair and pursued for miles, but he can return to it [illegible] Indian blindfolded a hundred miles from any familiar point and turn him loose and his eyes will instinctively turn in the direction of home.

As Joe rode forward through the gloom of night he had no fear that he would come out above or below the forks. His only anxiety was that he might fail in finding the party. Suppose it had pushed ahead faster than he had figured! Suppose it was still two or three days away! Suppose the order to set out had been countermanded!

The pony went forward through the darkness at a steady gait, seeming never to tire, and after midnight the character of the country began to change. Instinct told the scout that he was approaching the forks. If the party were there there would be a score of signs to show it before coming within rifle range. At the distance of a mile away Joe pulled his horse down to a walk and thus went forward, listening with bated breath for some sound to locate the camp.

The soft footsteps of his horse alone broke the mighty silence. Not so much as the chirp of a cricket came to him from out the darkness.

When yet half a mile from the forks Joe's heart sank within him. If there was a camp near at hand his horse should make some sign. The Indian's dog and pony are his sentinels as he sleeps.

There was a grove of cottonwoods at the forks, and around and about was grass in plenty. It was the spot for a camp, but there was no camp. The scout advanced at a steady walk until he reached the edge of the grove unchallenged. That settled it. The party had not arrived. He almost cried out in his disappointment, and for the next few minutes he knew not what to do.

"They may have passed here no longer ago than noon," he finally argued with himself, "or they may be only half a day's march to the east. I must wait for daylight to determine."

He had no fear of Indians here. Every redskin for fifty miles around had been called in to make up the force now besieging the train. The pony was watered and staked out, and then the scout penetrated the grove a short distance and flung himself down to sleep. In ten minutes he was sleeping like a child. Therein lies the secret of the endurance of the plainmen. They drill themselves in sleeping. No opportunity to sleep for even a quarter of an hour is ever neglected. In Custer's battles with the red men his scouts slept in the deep snow with the thermometer at zero while waiting for daylight and the opening of the battle of Wichita.

Nothing occurred to create an alarm or disturb the scout's slumbers, and with the first signs of dawn he was on his feet. A quarter of an hour later he was beating back and forth for signs of the white party. Ten minutes' search satisfied him. It had not passed. No one, white or red, had passed the forks within three days. Joe had no food, and as his rifle had been left behind the prospect of procuring fresh meat was anything but encouraging. Anxiety offsets hunger, however.

At the east end of the grove was a tall cottonwood standing alone. Joe mounted to its very top to make an observation. The country to the northeast was rolling, with timber along the course of the river, but after scanning the country as closely as possible the scout descended with the conviction that no considerable body of men was within twenty miles of him. Had the party from Fort Sully been within fifteen miles of him he could have detected the smoke of their morning campfires.

Should he wait? No! His impatience was too great. He had left the beleaguered wagon train feeling that the fate of every man depended upon finding the soldiers at the forks. It had been a long, long night to the men crouched down behind the breastworks and expecting an attack at any moment. Had an attack been made? Had they been strong enough to repel it? If not, the morning sun was looking upon their disfigured corpses. If so, the horrors of thirst were creeping in upon the defenders to madden and disorganize them. Every mouthful of meat and bread would but add to their torments. Every hour would render the heroes more desperate.

And every man left behind was depending on the energy of the scout, whose nerve had carried him out of the fort to save the party from the horrible fate which seemed in store for them. Joe realized this, and taking a deep draft of the cold waters of the Cheyenne he caught up his horse and mounted and held for the west, keeping the right hand bank of the river and pushing the gait as fast as he dared. He had begun to believe that no party had left Fort Sully, but he was riding furiously forward in that desperation which makes men cling to straws in midocean.

[CONTINUED.]

Chess in Japan.

Not only are there a great number of pieces and moves in Japanese chess, but their value changes; for instance, on reaching the enemy's camp promotion ensues and captured pieces are re-entered under various conditions. In fact, the game demands, if that were possible, more undivided attention than European chess, and in its provisions and contingencies, especially the last, is strictly military.

The pieces, agreeable to the enrolling of prisoners, are all of one color. Chess has always held considerable position in Japan. It flourished during the shogunate and again after the revolution is being revived. A grand tourney was held not very long ago at Tokio.—London Spectator.

Utilizing Wire Fences.

An ingenious landowner at Melbourne has applied the wire fences in his district to telephonic use. By utilizing the top wire [illegible] extensive estates are connected. Mr. Edward [illegible], the manager, carries an instrument in his buggy, and by [illegible] wire at any point can communicate with either homestead.—London [illegible]

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No sooner does a man wish for something in the Railroad line than the Northern Pacific Railroad is on hand to furnish it. This time it is Canadian Winter Excursions. Upon November 29th, December 6th and any day from December 13th to 22nd, and again on December 27th, any man or woman in North Dakota or Northern Minnesota can buy a round trip ticket to Montreal, good for 90 days, for only $40.

Any person living in Manitoba can do the same thing, on any day from November 28th to December 31st. By payment of very reasonable amounts extra, other trips can be added to this, and tickets extended. In addition to all this, the Northern Pacific will, in connection with the Wisconsin Central, run through Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars, on November 29th, December 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th, to connect with a special train, which will leave St. Paul upon arrival of Northern Pacific train in the morning, and run through to Chicago, by daylight, arriving there in time to connect with all trains for Canadian points leaving there that night.

This special train is for the sole pleasure and accommodation of the Canadian Winter Excursionists, has a parlor car attached, and the charge for berth in sleeping car and seat in parlor car to Chicago is only $2.00. This practically gives the Canadian Winter Tourist the earth, only he doesn't get it fenced in. By buying these winter excursion tickets, you get a fine opportunity to visit the world's fair grounds and buildings, and see what a wonderful place it is there. All information, maps, tickets etc., can be obtained of any agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by either writing or calling personally.

Chas. S. Fee, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Paul; B. N. Austin, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent, H. Swinford, Gen'l Agent, Winnipeg, Larry Matthews, Trav. Pass. Agent, Grand Forks. C. A. Sharkey, Agent, Crookston, Minn.

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C. A. SHARKEY,
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Angus,	A B Carleton	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Bris et,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	K O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emaid
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden.	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
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Huntsville,	G Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
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Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkum	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
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Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
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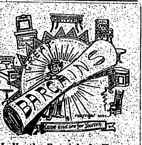

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7:20 a m "	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m "	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
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The Great English Remedy.
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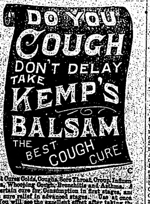
Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.
Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.,
131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR [illegible]



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
[illegible] every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking [illegible] of all kinds. [illegible] Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a cob pipe to a meerschaum.

KOPS BRO'S
105 Third Street.
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA
PIANOS, ORGANS
WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.
Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS.
Grand Forks, N. D.

JOHN CROMB
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
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OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
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N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
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Practical Dentist,
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,
☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

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{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty-two and fifty hundreths dollars, ($542 50) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by James Strader and Mary A. Strader his wife, mortgagors, to John R. Hare, mortgagee bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of November A. D. 1883, at 3:35 o'clock p.m., in book N of mortgages, on page 227, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block five (5) in Clements' First Addition to the original townsite (now city) of Crookston according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the fourteenth day of January A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at anytime within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys.

JOHN R. HARE,
Mortgagee.

[33-39]

IS PASSING AWAY.

LIFE OF JAMES G. BLAINE TREMBLING IN THE BALANCE.

He Has a Sinking Spell from Which He Was with Difficulty Revived—It Is Now Admitted by All That He Is in a Very Critical Condition — Latest Reports from Physicians Say that He Is Slightly Better.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—All day Mr. Blaine hovered very close to the line separating life from death, and it was realized that if any further complication set in there was little if any hope for him. His condition, it is true, has shown a slight improvement, but hardly such as to give grounds for any real hope.

Mr. Blaine may live for some days. He may live for an even longer period. The disease from which he is suffering is such that a week is not a long period in its progress, but he will never again be a well man. He may die at any time. The physicians themselves admit that it is impossible to predict what changes may occur. Little change for the better is to be hoped for. All the members of the Blaine family are now here. Mr. James G. Blaine, Jr., and Miss Hattie Blaine were both summoned home, and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, the widow of Mr. Blaine's son, has also joined the household. It is understood that they all realize Mr. Blaine's condition.

"Mr. Blaine maintains the hold he secured during the morning, when his condition showed a slight improvement," was the reply of Dr. W. W. Johnston, Mr. Blaine's physician, when asked how his distinguished patient was by a United Press reporter during the evening. Dr. Hyatt, the consulting physician, who was present, concurred in the statement. They had just come from the sick room, where they had called a fifteen minutes consultation.

"Mr. Blaine is still in full possession of his faculties," continued Dr. Johnston, "and while very weak he is nevertheless as cheerful after the trying ordeal as could be expected. It is impossible to state how long Mr. Blaine is likely to survive. Speculation on such a subject would simply be idle nonsense. I do not think Mr. Blaine is in any danger of dying during the night. Further than that I do not care to state."

A friend of the family stated that Mr. Blaine is liable to a recurrent attack of heart failure at any moment, and that the family have been warned to prepare for the worst when it comes.

"When," said the gentleman, "the physicians state that Mr. Blaine is better, they simply mean that he is alive, and that is about the true statement of his condition. Cordials of a stimulative nature and other liquid nourishment are given him at frequent intervals, and these are what are keeping him alive. He lies helpless on his bed and cannot change his position without the aid of his attendants. Mr. Blaine may not live twelve hours and he may survive three or four days, but I doubt it."

Dr. Loomis Talks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Dr. Alfred L. Loomis has returned to this city from Washington where he has been to see Mr. Blaine. To a reporter he said "Mr. Blaine is in a very critical condition, yet he cannot be said to be in any immediate danger. He is a very sick man and may die at any moment or he may live for weeks. It is impossible to tell anything more definite about his case at present." A special to the World from Augusta, Me., says it is known there that Blaine suffered an attact similar to Sunday's one week ago. His friends in Augusta are disheartned and fear they will not see him again in life. One of Mr. Blaine's relatives says that Mr. Blaine has been losing strength ever since he apparently recovered from his illness two years ago.

ROBBED THE MAILS.

Well-Known Postoffice Employe Under Arrest at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Federal officers have placed under arrest a well-known postoffice employe, a man of good family and heretofore above suspicion, on a charge of robbing the United States mail. They have recovered $800 that was stolen between Peoria, Ill., and La Crosse, Wis., several weeks ago, and believe this to be but a small portion of the amount taken. The prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne and committed in default of bonds of $10,000 to await trial, but owing to probable fatal sickness in the man's family the government authorities desire to suppress the name for the present. A full confession is in the hands of the department, and the stolen money was found buried where the prisoner told the officials he had hidden it.

Dismissed the Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The important case of Henry Leicester, plaintiff in error, vs. The Board of Harbor Line Commissioners, state of Washington, involving harbor rights of great present and immense prospective value along the water front of Seattle, was dismissed by the United States supreme court for want of jurisdiction.

Offers a $10,000 Purse.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The Olympic club of New Orleans has offered a purse of $10,000 for a fight between Alex. Greggains and Young Mitchell, the event to come off April 1 to 8. Young Mitchell has accepted the offer, but Greggains has not yet been heard from.

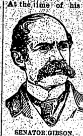
Used a Dynamite Bomb.

CHEROKEE, Ia., Dec. 20.—An attempt to blow up the Zion parsonage, occupied by Elder John Patterson and family, was made at 2 o'clock a. m. A dynamite bomb tore the church into fragments and shattered the windows. A son of the pastor has been active in enforcing the prohibition law.

SENATOR GIBSON DEAD.

After a Long Illness the Louisiana Statesman Passes Quietly Away.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 16.—After a lingering but apparently painless illness Senator R. L. Gibson died at 8:10 p. m. At the time of his death he was surrounded by the members of his family and several close friends, who wept bitterly when it was seen that the noble-hearted man was dead. Senator Gibson passed away as though he had merely gone to sleep. There was no struggle, no suffering. He had been confined to his bed since the 12th of November, since which time his death has been expected daily.



SENATOR GIBSON.

SENATOR GIBSON'S FUNERAL.

It Took Place at 11 a. m. in Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 19.—The remains of Senator Gibson arrived here at 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon. They were removed to the residence of Colonel Hart Gusson on the Harrodsburg pike, just beyond the city limits, from where they were taken to St. Paul's Catholic church at 11 o'clock this morning, where the funeral services took place. The delegation appointed by congress to be present at the burial and pay the last respects of that body to Senator Gibson arrived Sunday night and registered at the Phœnix hotel. A number of friends from New Orleans and elsewhere were also here.

OFFICIAL COUNTS.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 16.—The state board of canvassers has completed their canvas. The official vote for president is: Cleveland, 177,436, Harrison, 170,761. The pluralities of the Democratic state nominees are: Peck, for governor, 7,598; Jones, for lieutenant governor, 6,763; Cunningham, for secretary of state, 7,384; Hunner, for for treasurer, 8,082; O'Connor, for attorney general, 7,703; Willis, for state superintendent, 6,297; Thompson, for railroad commissioner, 7,227; Roef, for insurance commissioner, 7,318. Peck's total vote was 117,098, being the greatest ever given any candidate in Wisconsin. The total Prohibition vote is 13,185, and Labor 9,638. The constitutional amendment requiring city charters to be in form was ratified by a majority of 6,618.

New York.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The vote of the state of New York on electors—the vote given being the highest received by any one elector on the respective tickets—is as follows: Democratic, 654,908; Republican, 609,459; Prohibition, 38,193; Socialistic Labor, 17,918; People's, 16,430. The vote shows that the plurality of the highest Democrat over the highest Republican elector is 45,449.

Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Ida., Dec. 16.—The official count for Idaho has been completed by the secretary of state as follows: Weaver, 10,480; Harrison, 8,799; McConnell (Rep.) for governor has 1,409 plurality.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 16.—The official vote of South Carolina in the recent election for president is as follows: Cleveland, 54,698; Harrison, 13,384; Weaver, 2,410; Bidwell, none.

South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 16.—The official vote of South Dakota is: Harrison, 34,888; Cleveland, 9,081; Weaver, 26,512. Bidwell had no votes.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, Dec. 16.—The official vote of Nebraska: Harrison, 87,218; Weaver, 83,134; Cleveland, 24,943.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

Executive Committee of the National Association Meets at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The executive committee of the National Association of Democtatic clubs held a meeting at the Ebbitt House during the day. With a view to continuing the work begun in the Northwest last year the committee decided to authorize the appointment of a sub-committee to take charge of the "especial" work in those states and territories. Hon. William L. Wilson was appointed chairman of the sub-committee with power to appoint his associates. Much of the success of the late election is attributed to the formation of clubs. The president, secretary and chairman of the executive committee were instructed to prepare an address to the public, setting forth the aims and objects of the association.

Republican Steering Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A meeting of the Republican senators' steering committee was held during the day for the purpose of hearing statements from the Western senators, whose seats are likely to be contested by Democrats, as to the condition of affairs in their respective states. Among those who spoke were Senators Felton of California, Casey of North Dakota, and Warren of Wyoming. Each of these gentlemen went into details of the situation during and since the late election. It is said that they came to the conclusion that the steering committee, at present at least, can be of no particular assistance to them. There were no representatives from Kansas and Nebraska.

Death in Senator Kyle's Family.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Dec. 20.—United States Senator J. H. Kyle is expected home from Washington, having been summoned Saturday on account of the fatal illness of his youngest child.

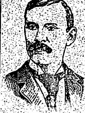
Continues to Improve.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—General Rosecrans's condition continues to improve visibly. He goes about his room and appears to have regained his normal health. [illegible]

A BIG WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL.

It Is Designed as the Temporary Home of Christian Endeavorers.

Hotel Endeavor is a taking title, and the hotel so named will certainly be a delightful place if the plans of the promoters are carried out. It is to be finished by April 1, 1893, and is to occupy a large square on the lake shore just south of Seventy-fifth street, Chicago, and therefore but six blocks from Jackson park and very "contagious," as Mrs. Partington said, to the exposition grounds. It is to be in the form of a vast quadrangle, with open court in the center, and every one of the 700 rooms is to be both an inside and an outside room, with sunshine on one side all the time, and an equally good view of outside world and inside court.



C. B. HOLDREGE.

This hotel is the project of the Society of Christian Endeavor, which now has about 1,400,000 members in the United States, and its principal projector is Charles B. Holdrege, president of the Illinois State union of the Endeavor societies. At a meeting of the union last summer the question was asked, What special preparation should be made for the comfort of the associates who will visit the exposition from all parts of the world? By common consent it was agreed that a hotel specially designed for Christian people was the proper thing, and Mr. Holdrege went to work on the scheme at once.

He soon had the needed $100,000 subscribed, and Jonathan Clark, owner of the land, leased it on favorable conditions. The contractor expects to have the hotel under roof by New Year's, and agrees to forfeit $100 a day if it is not completed by April 1. On the east side the hotel fronts on the lake, and the porch there will be pleasant indeed. The 700 rooms are to accommodate a thousand guests if necessary, and all Christian Endeavor people who get their names registered before the fair opens will be entitled to rooms at a dollar a day. Thereafter transients must pay two dollars a day each. No liquor or cigars will be sold in the hotel, but there will be plenty of material for jollity, and no one need get homesick or weary. Mr. Holdrege is secretary of the directory and the active business man. The other officers are C. M. Hotchkin, president; Fleming H. Revell and Edwin D. Wheelock, vice presidents; James R. Chapman, treasurer; W. D. Marsh, auditor, and J. Wilson Howell, counsel.

A Female Candidate for Laureate.

The suggestion that Jean Ingelow be appointed poet laureate seems to have been taken quite seriously by the English. It comes when the rights of women are occasioning considerable discussion, even in parliament. One member of that body—Sir Wilfred Lawson—emphatically insists that women are perfectly able to take their places alongside the men in intellectual pursuits and professions.

"Why should not women be bishops?" hotly contended Sir Wilfred, which, strangely enough, arouses the ire of some of the stanchest woman's rights advocates. They are seemingly afraid that Lawson's remarks may be really a delicate piece of sarcasm, as he is known as a funny man in parliament. Say the ladies, "Sir Wilfred Lawson may have met a bishop here and there who was something of an old woman, but it does not follow that all old women would make good bishops."

A Paragraph About Poetry.

Poetry is but a form of music, and music, as one of the oldest proverbs puts it, is the language of passion. The conclusion would therefore seem to be that as the nation advances in culture and as its music grows sweeter and more delicately sweet and expressive its poetry would as steadily improve. Nevertheless the critics tell us that the earlier poets of each people have gained and held the first place, and in "Rasselas" Dr. Johnson makes Imlac balance the arguments on this subject in language so beautiful that though prose in form it is in fact both music and poetry.

A Hotel Man Who Is Popular.

In one of the big western cities of the United States the proprietor makes it a point to see that delicate attention is paid to guests by means of the liberal use of flowers. When a man and wife arrive and are ushered into the most cheerless of habitations, a hotel bedroom, the desolation is soon relieved by a bell boy coming with a basket of flowers, which, he says, "Mr. ——, the manager of the house sends to Mrs. Blank, with his compliments."

Women as Typewriters.

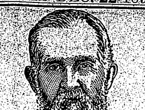
Census statistics reveal some startling facts about the number of women who earn a living as typewriters. In the limited space between Worth street and the Battery, New York, where there are many large wholesale houses, it is stated that 15,000 women are employed as typewriters. A single typewriting machine company finds employment through its various offices for 10,000 women a year.

The French Tax on Bicycles.

The new tax upon bicycles in France is two dollars. As there are about 225,000 cyclists the revenue will be about $450,000. Cycles used for business, such as those employed by street messengers, pay half duty. Those in the army and the government service will be exempt. The cyclists, as a rule, do not object to the tax, for the reason that they expect some special legislation in return.

[illegible] Lots of Blueberries.

Five Cherryfield (Me.) canning establishments have put up [illegible] worth of blueberries this year.



Mr. Harvey Heed
Laceyville, O.

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

Could Scarcely Walk

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and **I could not swallow.** The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and my wife for my restoration to **perfect health.**" HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

If you want to purchase a half section of land, all under cultivation, at a great bargain call and see us. We know of such a place within two miles of the city limits that can be had cheap, as the owner wishes to put the proceeds into other business. One hundred acres of the land was broken last year. Good buildings, good well and good fences on the place. One of the best farms for a stock farm we know of in this vicinity. It is a bargain, [30, tf]

All for Five Cents.

A steam knife grindery is one of the odd concerns of the French quarter. The main business of the place is the sharpening of tools, and the manufacture of the small instrument with which screw threads are cut, but you may step in, hand out your pocketknife to be ground, and have the satisfaction of seeing a 4-horsepower steam engine started to perform a service at the price of five cents.—New York Sun.

Canadian Excursions.

Excursion tickets to Canada will be on sale via St. Paul and "The North-Western Line," to Chicago at offices of the Great Northern Ry., from points in Minnesota and Dakota north of and including Crookston and Grand Forks on November 29th, December 6th, 13th to 22d, inclusive, and on the 27th, and from points in Manitoba daily from Nov. 28th to Dec. 31, inclusive.

To Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario, but not to points north of Gravenhurst and west of Carleton Jct., the rate will be $40.00 for the round trip.

Tickets will be good for return passage 90 days from date of sale, subject to extension of time on additional payment.

The Montana and Manitoba Express trains of the Great Northern Ry. arrive in St. Paul in the morning in time to connect with the "North-Western Line" fast day train leaving St. Paul at 8 a. m., arriving in Chicago 9:35 p. m., making connections with late night trains out of Chicago to the East.

Passengers arriving at St. Paul in the morning, desiring to stay over until evening, can take the "North-Western Limited" on this line that leaves St. Paul at 8:10 a. m., and arrives Chicago 9:30 o'clock next morning. On this train are the magnificent compartment sleepers and Buffet-Smoking and Library cars.

Buy your tickets over the "North-Western Line." It is also the only line running a train to St. Paul every morning both week days and Sundays to Milwaukee and Chicago.

M. M. WHEELER,
Traveling Agent.
T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on January 10th, 1893, viz: Vebra Godfrey, Hd. No. 11609, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ sec. 10, township 148, range 44.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Horton of Maple Bay, Minn., Arthur Adams, John M. Forsyth, and Wm. Forsyth of Dugdale, Minn.

[81-86] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

Application for Liquor License.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Fred Sargent, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of January, 1893. The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: Room 8 in Reckitt block on first floor, facing Second street. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said city of Crookston and the statutes of said state of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., Dec. 12, 1892.

FRED SARGENT.

Canadian Excursions.

You can buy a ticket from your home via Chicago, to Montreal (and other points in Quebec and Ontario west of Montreal) and return, at the low rate of $40.00, good for ninety days to return, and an extension of time can be had if desired. These tickets will be on sale November 29, and December 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 27. When purchasing, pay no attention to outside canvassers, but go to your home agent, and insist on having your ticket read from St. Paul to Chicago and return, via the "Burglington", (Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R.) giving you a chance to see the World's Fair grounds and buildings at Chicago. The Canadian lines out of Chicago will leave at 11:30 p. m., giving passengers ample time to make connections. [33-37]

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres. A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
C. O. CHRISTIANSON, Vice Pres.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treas.

FARM LOANS.

Red River Valley
Loan & Investment Co.

A HOME COMPANY.

Loans Money on Farms and Improved Business Property From One to Ten Years at Low Rates.

Money always on hand. You do not have to wait. We can make you a loan on the same day you make application. Principal and interest payable at our office. We buy school and town bonds and orders. If you wish to borrow money, buy or sell land, write us. But if you can, come and have a talk with us. Always glad to see you.

OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Valley Roller Mills.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized under the State laws. Authorized capital $200,000. Paid up capital $50,000. Undivided profits $10,500. Buys Bonds, School and Town Orders. Special attention to collections. Interest on time deposits.

DIRECTORS—C. O. Christianson, E. P. Pierce, O. H. Lucken, A. G. Gallasch, H. Steenerson, J. H. Locken, C. Hendrickson, Max Ericsson, L. K. Aaker, J. W. Wheeler.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, K. C. Chase, R. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine, J. E. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

ORDER TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, December 6th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of George Dumas, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Fred Benoit, administrator of the estate of George Dumas deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law:

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard, by this Court, on Tuesday the 3rd day of January A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.

C. M. BENSON,
[84-86] Judge of Probate.

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For 1893

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Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 12th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on January 11th, 1893, viz: Joseph Allen Hd. No. 12,643, for the s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4, Sec. 2, Tp. 152, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis S. Hancock, Theodore H. Myer, C. Stuhr; T. E. Biver, all of Euclid, Minn.

[81-86] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November, 28th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on January 23rd, 1893, viz: Gille Stromstad, for the heirs of Sophia Stromstad formerly Sophia Tallakson (deceased) Hd. 12706, for the se¼ sec. 26 twp. 147 r 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Tom Sandem, G. T. Holland, Gust Christianson, John Stromstad all of Edna Postoffice, Polk County Minn.

[88-89] L. K. AAKER.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 1st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.00) which became due January 1st, 1892, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry Steege, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Robert J. Montague, mortgagee, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1891, and, with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1891, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 417, and the said Robert J. Montague having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable, and there is now justly due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage the sum of one thousand thirty-seven dollars ($1,037), and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-six (46), excepting therefrom the west three hundred feet which is platted into lots, and the railroad right of way of the Duluth, Crookston and Northern Railroad Company; also excepting that portion lying on the northeast side of said railroad and within five hundred feet of the centre line of Washington avenue in Jerome's addition to Crookston, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said morgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st, A. D. 1892.

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Mortgagee.
DEFOREST BUCKLEN, Atty. [88-89]

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Try the Crookston Belle.

H. Leppert was in from Wylia last week.

The Fair is the place to get your holiday goods.

An immense line of gent's ties at the Fair store.

Hon. Geo. R. Roberts, of Stephen, was in the city last week.

Max Ericsson went to Thief River Falls on Monday morning.

Holiday novelties of all kinds at the Fair department store.

See the novelties in holiday goods at the Fair department store.

Get your Christmas goods at the Fair and save money by so doing.

H. C. Misner took in the Northern Lights company on Thursday evening of last week.

Fritz Gericke was in from Red Lake Falls last week. He used to be a citizen of Crookston.

THE St. Paul Globe claims that Donnelly's influence in the legislature this winter will be with the democrats.

Kidd & Ritchie is the name of a new firm which are making and supplying the public with the "staff of life."

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Boissier, of Winona, Minn., are visiting Mrs. Boissier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cromb.

When looking for a Christmas present, go to the Fair department store. An endless quantity of holiday goods to select from.

Mrs. J. M. Palmer and Miss Campian, of Angus, were visiting friends in the city last week, returning on Monday morning.

W. E. Slocum received a dispatch on Tuesday announcing the death of an uncle at Charles City, Iowa, which occurred on Monday.

Wm. Erdman has completed the brick-work at the jail and the finishing process is being pushed as fast as the carpenters can do it this weather.

Ira D. Blanchard returned last week from a seven months sojourn in Minneapolis and Duluth. Finds many changes in the city during his absence.

Dr. M. Leguee was called to Tabor on Saturday to attend to some very sick horses. He left them on the high road to recovery on Sunday morning.

Robert Teal and family, of Euclid, left last week for a visit to the old home in Canada. Charles Teal left on Tuesday of this week for the same purpose.

Dave Miller, of Angus, went through the city with six teams last week, enroute for Bagley's camp to work in the woods for the balance of the winter.

S. L. Collins weighed a load of fish brought in from Maple Lake by a Mr. Langden, last week. There were just 2500 pounds of fish. Fish must bite pretty well up that way this winter.

At a chattel mortgage sale in the city last week a pair of steers and a cow were sold at figures that show that there is money in stock. In days that are past we have seen stock sold at one-half the figures these brought at forced sale.

Geo. W. Peake left for his new home at Minneapolis on Sunday evening which reminds us that it is customary, on such occasions to say something about what is one city's loss is another's gain, but hanged if we dare venture for fear of getting mixed up.

Fontaine & Anglim's iron-grey pony took a whirl all by himself on Friday and after racing about the streets a few minutes returned to the store uninjured with only his harness and the cutter thills left. He had distributed the robe, cushion and cutter promiscuously about town.

H. A. Mason has sold out to Lynne & Berg and will go to Battle Creek, Mich., sometime in January. Herb is one of the old timers, has seen the city grow from an infant to its present proportions and few there are who will not regret to see Herb go away from us. The JOURNAL wishes him abundant success in his new home.

SOME of the boys are worrying over the words of Donnelly wherein he declares that he will bid farewell to politics and climb a tree. Never you mind Donnelly. No need to worry over him as he no doubt only intends to play the Cincinnatus act until the next election, so that when the call to office comes he can quit the plow tail and respond with alacrity. You bet he's dead in it!

Ed. Chapin came over from Devils Lake on Sunday evening and will visit a week in the city the guest of engineer, Tom Hunt. Ed. has just got up from a siege with typhoid fever and is most as fat as a match, but with an appetite onto him like unto an escaped Andersonville prisoner. He is doing nicely and will soon be able to resume his duties as fireman on the road.

A decree of divorce in the LaChapelle case has been granted.

Mrs. Joseph Hoch was called to Minneapolis last week by the death of a cousin.

Mike Caffrey the hustling collector for the Northwestern folks is abroad in the land this week.

W. G. Hunt, of McIntosh took in the Northern Lights on Saturday evening and Sundayed in the city.

Manager Columbus took the Northern Lights to Thief River Falls, Red Lake Falls and Fertile this week.

Miss Josephine Prue, of Minneapolis, is visiting the family of Chief Gonyea. Miss Prue is quite an expert violinist.

The passenger train on the Great Northern road was eight hours late on Friday, caused by the wreck of a freight train at Nelson.

Al. Vine and Joe Hoch on Monday sold their meat market to Charlie Vine who will run it in connection with his Broadway market.

Fire broke out in Dainiard Bros. meat market on Wednesday evening of last week but was subdued before extensive damage was done.

Judge Mills performed his last official duties in Polk county last Saturday and left Sunday evening for Ada, where he held court Monday, and this closed his labors as Judge of this district.

A load of fish from the Rosseau county was on our streets on Tuesday. There was no evidence of their having been caught with a hook or speared and the presumption is that they were taken with a net.

W. A. Norcross, a Crookston oldtimer is in the city this week interested in a land suit. W. A. is a resident of Detroit in Becker county. He says our city is improving wonderfully and is bound to be an important city in the near future.

Earnest Rolsch received from a taxidermist in Minneapolis a large moosehead, a screech owl, a sandpiper and a squirrel which he added to his already fine collection. About January 1st he expects a handsome snowy owl which he sent down not long since.

Policeman Dave Robinson tells the JOURNAL of a singular runaway that occurred on Monday evening. A horse attached to a light driving cutter started from South Crookston and when near the planing mill took the railroad track and crossed the new railroad bridge; cutter and all. How the horse ever missed falling between the ties is a mystery but the fact remains that he did.

Ed. Berg, who has been engaged in Erickson's confectionary store, has formed a partnership with P. E. Lynne, the Robert street photographer, and the firm has purchased Herb Mason's stock of goods and will continue the business at the old stand. Mr. Berg will have charge of the store and it is safe to say he will make a success of it, as his engagement at Erickson's has given him a large acquaintance with the patrons of their business.

A. J. Stoeser, who purchased the Commercial hotel property some time ago, has purchased the furniture and fixtures in the hotel from Mr. Clark, and will hereafter conduct the house himself. Mr. Stoeser will probably retain the present help in the hotel, including the efficient and accommodating day clerk, "Alvy" Newland and the suave night clerk, Mr Liebig. Mr. E. L. Clark, the retiring landlord, has not yet decided what he will do, but will remain in the city for a few weeks. Mr. Stoeser is already remodeling the office, the dining room and kitchen.

Another serious accident occurred at Nelson, near Alexandria in Douglas county, on the Great Northern road on Sunday morning by which eight men were killed and five seriously injured. There had been a collision there on Friday morning and a number of cars were wrecked and the wreck train had been employed in clearing the track. Having finished the work the train was being made ready to pull out, when a freight train dashed round a curve and ran into the caboose, smashing it to kindling-wood killing eight men and wounding five men.

At the close of the performance on Saturday evening Eben Lancaster was chosen by the audience to draw the lucky number from the hat, but when Eben got upon the stage and was blind-folded he weakened, and being struck with stage fright made the first and best impromptu speech of his life. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen, in view of the fact that this company has been playing in hard luck this week I move you that we suspend the rules and don't draw on them for this $20. I have not been asked to do this but am only speaking out the promptings of my own generous nature." The motion was quickly seconded by a dozen or more in the audience and carried almost unanimously as it was well known that the company had made nothing.

Col. S. S. Statsvold of Fosston is attending court this week.

Commissioner Johnson attended the last meeting of the board.

Geo. McLean has accepted a position in the county auditor's office.

O. L. Larson, the Fosston merchant, was in the city Wednesday.

Miss Susie McFate left for her old home in Canada on Tuesday night.

Hear McClary on "The Mission of Mirth" at the M. E. Church Tuesday night.

Ed. Martin, who has been so long with Charlie Misner has accepted a position with A. Dufresne.

Frank Farnham, of Grafton, N. D., has accepted a position in Misner's baber shop. Frank is said to be a sick man with a razor.

Sam Wallace: No, I'm not kicking about the hard times. My receipts for the present month up to date are $180 more than for the same time last year.

Mrs. Cora Underhill leaves for a visit to Ohio next week. She will doubtless remain until the World's Fair opens and visit that concern ere she returns.

The board of county commissioners met Tuesday, and finished their labors Wednesday adjourning sine die. The work of the board consisted principally of cleaning up unfinished business and allowing bills.

Attorney Chas. E. Boughton, of Red Lake Falls, was in the city on Tuesday and gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call. Mr. B. is a new man in Polk County having come to the Falls last summer but seems to be made of the stuff that succeeds.

L. J. Columbus has been fortunate enough to secure Carolyn Gage, as a special holiday attraction for three nights, commencing Wednesday, Dec. 28th, it is hoped this attraction will draw a little more patronage than did the one last week. Prices, 75, 50 and 25 cents.

Mrs. J. W. Barnhart met with a serious accident on Tuesday night, the result of an over-turned lamp which ignited everything in the vicinity and set fire to her clothing. A neighbor hearing her screams ran to her assistance and succeeded in smothering the flames but not before the lady was badly burned.

The people of Crookston appreciate a good thing. They never fail to give McClary, of St. Paul, a full house. He comes Tuesday night, Dec. 27, in a new lecture which is taking the northwest by storm, "The Mission of Mirth." All his old friends will be delighted to greet him again and he will be make many new ones. Hear him Tuesday night at the M. E. Church.

Mrs. S. W. Vance has been appointed a member of the committee to collect war relics for the World's Fair. If any of our readers have any old bits of shell picked up on the battlefield or any interesting relic he will confer a favor by calling on S. W. Vance at the 1st National bank who will, if the relic be such as is needed take it and guaranty its safe return to the owner after it has served its purpose.

Judge C. M. Benson met with a singular accident on Monday morning that will lay him up for awhile. He had just finished milking his cow, when a cat jumped upon the manger and the cow made a dash at the cat striking the Judge's left wrist and breaking several bones. The Judge has given notice that no Probate court business can be attended to for at least two weeks.

Hoch & Moeckel opened their new restaurant and lunch counter on Monday evening. They have rigged up three elegant little stalls with a table in each, have a wash-room conveniently arranged, have their cooking done up stairs and have secured the services of a first-class cook and are now ready for business. Being near the Great Northern depot (just across the way from it) they naturally expect a big transient trade and they are fully prepared for everything that comes.

The convention of Christian endeavor societies held in the congregational church of our city last week Friday and Saturday was a pleasant and successful meeting. Several papers were read on vital subjects and inspiring discussions followed. State president of Minneapolis was present helping in his own genial musical manner and remained over Sunday evening before the mass meeting in the interests of Christian Endeavor. Also state secretary, Miss Carrie Holbrook of St. Paul was present giving two addresses and rendering valuable aid. This was an inter-denominational convention. The workers present proceeded to form a new union to be known as "The Crookston District Union of Christian Endeavor." The district includes the counties of Kittson, Marshall, Polk, Norman and Beltrami. Mrs. C. R. Andrews of Ada is president and Miss Helen Davies of Angus, secretary of the union.

For your holiday shave try Misner.

What a handsome present a set of those fire cut-glass dishes that Barnes & Slocum has world make. Go and see them.

Have your holiday job printing done at the JOURNAL office.

E. M. Walsh has money to loan on farm security, at a low rate of interest. Office in Fournet block.

Hoch & Montague can furnish an elegant pair of skates for a Christmas present.

Those booklets at Medical hall make nice presents.

S. A. WALLACE.

Locken & Holmboe on Robert are almost giving away overcoats.

Farmers get your grinding done by Priester & Co., next to the Germania hotel on Main street, and you will save money by so doing.

If you have a farm or a town lot to sell, list it with E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Aluminium-silver thimble given away free to every lady visiting Saake's Jewery Store.

New millinery and new Japanese goods at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store.

Soft easy shoes for tender feet, at The Fair.

Koeppe's Crookston Belle takes the cake.

Is it elegant dishes you need? Call at Barnes & Slocum's and see what they can show you.

The headquarters for holiday goods is at the Medical hall.

S. A. WALLACE.

The C. O. D. clothing house are offering great bargains in clothing. Read their advertisement in another column.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

Every person making a purchase at Tom Morris' before Christmas will be presented with a neat little silver souvenir.

Ask your dealer for the Crookston Belle—and take no other brand of cigar.

Christmas cards in endless variety at the Medical hall.

We are hard up and want to raise a little cash. Will sell you clothing and shoes at cost at our Robert street store, Locken & Holmboe.

I offer you special inducements on purchases made of me this week. Visit my fine display and get my prices.

C. H. SAAKE.

Money to loan by R. R. V. Loan and Investment Company.

Having disposed of a large amount of their goods since they commenced their reduction sales Veronneau Adams have now decided to sell the balance AT COST, and they mean just what they say. Call and see if they don't.

Beautifully engraved gold watch—for ladies or gentlemen—solid or filled—open face or hunting case—at popular prices—at Tom Morris'.

Order your wood of Priester & Co., and they will saw and deliver it for you cheaper than you can get it done any other way.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Unless your time isn't worth more than 10 cents an hour you cannot afford to saw your own wood, when you can get it sawed and delivered by Priester & Co., at prices that the "buck-saw" cannot compete with.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell County, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Remedy. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Priester & Co., the wood yard proprietors, have put in a feed mill just to utilize the power which they do not need for sawing wood. In this way they can afford to do grinding at very low rates. Anyone having grinding to do should take advantage of this opportunity.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings can always be found at her old stand on Robert street ready to show you the latest and most approved styles of millinery and will sell at prices corresponding to the times.

Fontaine & Anglim are offering unheard of bargains in fall and winter clothing, as you will see by calling at their mammoth store and examining their stock. Anything you want at any price you want.

If you want a really handsome present for your lady or gentleman friends look over Tom Morris' stock of diamond goods. Diamonds never fade or get brassy or wear out—they're always worth their face value—and are just as safe an investment as government bonds.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

A handsome little silver souvenir given away to every purchaser at Tom Morris' until Christmas.

Did you notice that display table at Barnes & Slocum's? If there is anything you want and can't get from that table we can't guess what it can be. Go and look 'em over.

Hard and soft wood in any quantity, sawed into stove lengths and delivered to any part of the city, by Priester & Co. Office and yard on Main street, next to the Germania hotel.

Three or four hundred different styles of ladies' purses and pocket books at Medical hall. This is a fact.

S. A. WALLACE.

Everything has to go at a sacrifice during the great clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Parties desiring to purchase city property or farm lands in Polk county should see E. M. Walsh for bargains. Office in Fournet block.

Toys of all descriptions at Medical hall.

I own and control my business and no double profits are therefrom exacted; that is, you do not pay one profit to the ostensible owner and another to the alleged propietor, as is in vogue by some competitors. All my goods are bought on the cash basis and for that reason I am in position to continue to undersell all, and therefore my store is the safest and most ecconomical place to buy your watches, clocks, silverware etc.

C. H. SAAKE,
Jeweler.

E. M. Walsh, has some desirable city lots for sale, which are "cheaper than dirt." See him about them.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

By making a purchase—of any amount—at Tom Morris'—before Christmas—you will be presented with a silver souvenir—something useful as well as ornamental. Don't forget this—when you go to buy your Christmas presents.

Priester & Co., are constantly receiving dry wood by the carload—and are selling it almost as fast as it comes.

The Crookston Belle—Koeppe's new cigar, is a daisy. Try it.

Toilet cases, glove cases, manicure sets, photograph boxes, collar and cuff boxes, at cost at Medical hall.

S. A. WALLACE.

Owing to the fact that I am about to remove from Crookston I will offer my entire stock at cost until all is sold. In sweet wines I have Port Angelica, Muscatelle, Madeira, Mglago and Tokay. In sour wines Reisling, Rhine wine, Hock, Claret, Zinfondel and Burgundy. All of these wines and all other liquors for family use I will sell at very low figures to close out stock before Jan. 1st.

MAX ERIESSON.

[33-37]

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Scandia American bank of Crookston, Minn., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1893, between the hours of 10 and 4.

J. W. WHEELER,
Cashier.

Williams & Roberts have a number of ladies cloaks on hand yet, and as they must dispose of them by January 1st, they are offering them for less than the cost of manufacture.

Tom Morris has the most elegant assortment of diamonds ever brought to Crookston. Rings, pins, brooches, earrings, studs, etc. set with diamonds of the purest water.

Awful big lot of dolls—awful cheap—at Medical hall. S. A. WALLACE.

If you are looking for bargains in clothing, just glance over the C. O. D. advertisement in this issue and see what they have to offer.

Books by standard authors—in sets or singly—cheap or expensive binding—large variety—elegant assortment—at Medical hall.

S. A. WALLICE.

Money on good farms. Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Offices in Bjoin block, Crookston, Minn.

Cut glass bottles at Medical Hall.

S. A. WALLACE.

When you want a good photograph of yourself. go to P. E. Lynne's new gallery in the Anderson-Olson block—second floor.

Novelties of every description at the Medical hall. S. A. WALLACE.

Lovely necklaces—fit for a queen—or your best girl—at Tom Morris'.

Times are hard and money is very scarce. This is to the advantage of those who have a little cash and will invest it in clothing or shoes. See advertisement of Locken & Holmboe on Robert street.

A large line of silverware—spoons of all sizes and shapes—knives of all kinds for your table—and hundreds of silver novelties—at Tom Morris.

Clothing and shoes at manufacturers cost can be had for a few days at Locken & Holmboe's store on Robert street. See their advertisement.

Priester & Co. are now prepared to grind feed at short notice and guaranty satisfaction. Give them a trial.

It Beats Fire Sale.

Sam Wallace's holiday sale beats a fire sale for low prices. Everything goes—10 to 40 per cent. below regular price.

For Sale.

Two thorough-bred registered Shropshere bucks for sale very reasonable. Apply to F. Bivins & Son, Crookston, Minn. [33-36]

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

Farmers, call at the Valley Roller Mills and get your flour, bran and shorts.

Great Reduction Sale.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings will offer everything in the line of millinery at greatly reduced rates to reduce her stock to make room for new goods. The ladies should make a note of this fact and call at Mrs. Jennings' store on Robert street.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

SUGGESTIONS!

You will find particularly attractive things in——

Handkerchiefs,
Curtains, Rugs,
Novelty Dress Patterns,
Silks,
Gloves, Mittens,
Fascinators, Cloaks,
Jackets, Etc., Etc.

AND SUNDRIES IN OUR NOTION DEPARTMENT

FOR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Fontaine & Anglim.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Historical Society

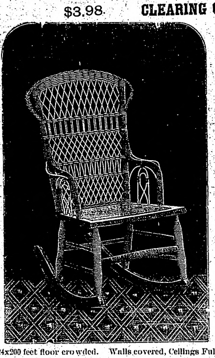
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1892. NO. 37

CHRISTMAS FURNITURE.

$3.98. CLEARING OUT PRICES.



$1.05—Hardwood Bedsteads.
$1.05—Woven wire Springs.
39c—Hard wood Chairs.
$4.75—Hard wood eight foot Table
$3.00—40-pound wool Matress.
$13.25—Large, heavy Bedroom set, antique oak finish.

We Carry the Stock.

$28.00—6-piece Plush Parlor Set.
69c—Best heavy all wool Carpet.
69c—Extra grade Brussels Carpet.
$4.90—Per pair, with poles, full Chenille Curtains.
$5.75—Brussels Carpet Single Lounges.

24x200 feet floor crowded. Walls covered, Ceilings Full. Everything goes.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO. NEXT TO TIMES OFFICE.

Boy Wanted.

To learn the printing business. Apply at the JOURAL office.

Call and Settle.

Owing to the fact that I have sold out and intend to remove from the city early in January it is necessary for me to settle up my affairs. I will be at my former place of business corner of Main and Robert streets until Janaury 1st. for the purpose of settling all accounts and request all who have open accounts to call and see me. All unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney after January 1st with instructions to collect at all hazards. Yours for peace and harmony,

[36-37] H. A. MASON.

Closing out Sale.

Furniture at cost. For the reason there too many in the business, I have concluded to go out and give others a chance, I will therefore sell at cost until my entire stock is closed out. It consists of everything in the furniture line chamber suits, Parlor suits, easy chairs, folding beds, tables of every description, book-cases, desks, cupboards, chairs, picture frames etc. Come everybody and take your choice while my stock is complete.

I. U. JENNINGS,
No 21 Broadway.

For Sale.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

House for Rent.

G. W. Peake's residence, corner of Elm and Fourth streets, is for rent. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to owner. [25 tf]

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Special.

Commencing Monday, Jan. 2nd, 1893, we give a special evening course in penmanship. Call and see us. Crookston Business College.

A New York Village Scorched.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The village of Wyoming, in Wyoming county, was visited by the most severe fire in its history during the morning. Before its course could be stayed it had burned the Methodist Episcopal church, six stores, seven dwellings and three barns. Nine families are left homeless. Loss $100,000, almost entirely covered by insurance.

No One Seriously Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—A collision occurred at Pencoyd station, a short distance from this city, on the main line of the Reading railroad, about 1:30 p. m., which resulted in the injuring of an engineer, fireman and several passengers. None of whom, however, were seriously hurt.

Failed to Find a Missing Brother.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—John Regan, who is said to have been an honorary pall bearer at Parnell's funeral, committed suicide in this city during the day by firing a bullet into his temple. Inability to find a missing brother, heir to the family property in Dublin, is the supposed cause.

MR. BLAINE'S CONDITION.

The Distinguished Ex-Secretary Getting Along Nicely.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—"Mr. Blaine is getting along nicely," was Dr. Johnston's reply to the question as to the condition of Mr. Blaine's health. When asked as to the probability of Mr. Blaine's removal in the near future, Dr. Johnston's reply was that such a contingency was too remote to be discussed at present. Mr. Blaine was doing very well, and it was his condition each day that concerned him rather than what his movements might be one week or one month hence.

Little Martena Doing Well.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Little Martena Harrison, the president's 5-year-old granddaughter, who was taken ill with scarletina Friday last, is reported at the White House as being as well as could be expected. The disease is well under control and there is every indication of a favorable termination. The other children of the household have so far escaped the disease and are now believed to be entirely beyond danger of contagion.

THE THIRD BLIZZARD.

Kansas People Experience All the Rigors of a Northern Winter.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 27.—All the rigors of a Northern winter are being experienced by the residents of Kansas. The third blizzard of the season set in Monday afternoon, accompanied by the most intense cold thus far experienced this winter, the thermometer here at 10 o'clock showing as many degrees below zero. Long delays to railroad traffic and heavy losses of stock are the chief results. Snow plows are kept busy on the Rock Island and Santa Fe roads. Four trains on the latter line are blocked in by the snow drifts between Dodge City and Cimarron, and the Rock Island has two trains in the Northwestern district in the snow.

NO CAUSE FOR DISCHARGE.

Members of Labor Organizations Reinstated by a Georgia Judge.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 26.—Judge Speer of the federal court has rendered a decision in the case of the striking telegraph operators on the Central railway against the receiver. Judge Speer said that the fact that a man was a member of a labor organization was no reason for his discharge. On the motion of the strikers asking the court to reinstate them in their positions, Judge Speer decided in their favor, so far as to order the receiver to replace all the men except those whose positions had been already filled.

Father McGlynn May Come West.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, who was last week restored to his priestly functions through the medium of Mgr. Satolli, will in all probability be under the jurisdiction of either Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore diocese or Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul. There is little likelihood that the restored priest will ever be stationed again in his old diocese, and according to a prominent ecclesiastical friend of Dr. McGlynn, he has the choice of the above two dioceses under consideration.

General William T. Sherman was familiarly called "Uncle Billy" by his soldiers, and also "Old Tecumseh."

Saxon ladies never appeared in public without the hood, which covered the hair and a large part of the face.

In a temple in India there is preserved and worshiped a tooth claimed to have once been in the jaw of Buddha.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mr. Sands, wife of Conductor Casper Sands, died at her residence in this city on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, of a tumor in the neck. She has been a great sufferer for about a year and had been to St. Paul to consult a specialist for the purpose of having it removed, but its location was such that the operation would be sure to cause her death, so she was brought back home again to die, but contrary to all expectation she began to improve, got so that she could partake of solid food and the prospects were favorable for her ultimate recovery, but it seems that the strain had been too great for the enfeebled system and she could not rally and died of heart failure or exhaustion. She leaves four children, a husband and hosts of friends to mourn her loss.

Standing hitched to a post by the sidewalk on Main street in front of the Fair one day last week was a handsome pair of chestnut horses, impatiently champing their bits showing that they had the life in them. "There," said a bystander, "is as fine a team as can be found in all Polk county, and as fine as any man need care to draw lines over. They belong to Uncle Bob Cochrane, who has a fine farm up near the Gentilly bridge and who is making money every year—some way or other. I have often wondered how he does it, when I have heard men grumble and say there is no money in farming, but I know that he makes money somehow. His farm lies rolling, enabling him to get his grain all in before the flat lands can be touched—maybe that is the entire secret but then Uncle Bob don't depend on wheat alone. See that team? Well, go to his farm and you will see all his horses looking as well, you will see plenty of cattle cows, sheep, hogs and poultry all showing just as good care and I shouldn't wonder if that fact had SOMETHING to do with his success. I used to know the old man down in Wabasha county. He was always just as particular in his methods and while he did not make as much money there as here no slipshod methods would do for him at all and I have concluded that method in farming will pay as great a percentage as in any other business."

"I have been looking in my JOURNAL for sometime for an explanation of the meaning of all that digging now going on on the Greenhalgh farm near my place," said Chris. Houston to the JOURNAL man on Tuesday. Hunting up Jas. Greenhalgh Sr. we boned him for the key to the situation and were told that himself and his boys were now engaged in cutting a canal across a narrow neck about a quarter of a mile north of the old gentleman's farm house, which canal was to furnish water-power for a flouring-mill that they intend to build up there next summer. Said the old gentleman: "For a long time I have had an idea that there is big money in a flouring-mill if cheap power is used and economy exercised and I have always known the power I can get cheaply but have so far been prevented demonstrating my ideas owing to the legal battles I have had with the railroad and with Walker. I have now got those matters settled in my favor and am free to carry out and demonstrate my plans. I expect to complete my race this winter and next spring will build my mill. Shall put in a complete roller mill and use it for custom work. I have an idea that I can do better by the farmers than has deen done in some instances, at any rate I mean to demonstrate whether I can or not. You will see a good mill go in up there in the spring my boy. Watch it.

A. J. Goodwin, one of the leading farmers of the Marais was in the city on Wednesday and made the JOURNAL office a pleasant call. Mr. Moore has a fine farm about two miles from Mallory and makes a success of his business and as the JOURNAL always likes to get the experience of successful farmers we plied the reportorial pump freely. Mr. Moore said that he thought the idea that any man can be a successful farmer was erroneous—that his conclusion was that to be a successful farmer one must come nearer to knowing everything than in any other pursuit. It is not so much of a trick to raise a crop as to know what kind of a crop to raise and how to market it, and this requires ability of no mean order. A farmer requires to know what kind of crops his soil is best adaped to, also what kind of stock to keep as well as when it pays best to be well supplied with cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, and when he should be short on these things and long on grains, and what kinds. He must constantly watch the markets and be able to forecast, as what is a good thing for one season may not be for another and the margin is so close that a farmer can not afford to make many mistakes. Again, a farmer must manage to keep employed all the year around. He thinks stock will help out the prairie farmer in this particular. Thinking, as a rule, winter dairying the most profitable employment in the business, but one must be fitted up for it and must produce a good sample of butter and then, and only then will it pay. Says he has six cows, grade Holstein, feeds them millet hay and for rations a candy-pail full of ground oats, barley and bran mixed one-third each morning and evening. Says it costs no more to do things in the right way than it does to do it in the wrong way, and the difference in the methods is all the difference in profit and loss. Says he gets ten cents per pound above the market price for his butter and can find a ready market. Says every day or so a butcher comes along and pays him $20 clear cash for a fat hog and that helps out a good bit. Said he: "I am not as much of a farmer as I would like to be but I have learned that it requires constant study to make a success and I try to keep posted fully and believe that what little success I have attained I owe to that fact."

Christmas Tree Exercises.

The Christmas tree exercises at the Methodist church Monday night proved a very enjoyable entertainment.

The seating capacity of the Sunday school room was tested to its utmost by the large crowd of members and friends of the Sunday school, and all were very satisfactorily entertained by the program rendered, which consisted of singing, responsive readings and recitations by several of the scholars, all of which were well done and some pieces exceptionally fine.

At the close of the program the curtain rose and disclosed to the view of the delighted audience two elegantly decorated trees heavily laden with tokens of remembrance for the members of the school.

Santa Claus had not quite completed his preparations when the curtain arose, but was observed to be very diligently engaged filling candy boxes for the children, from which occupation he was soon aroused, and though evidently in a very exhausted and enfeebled condition from his recent arduous labors and venerable age, managed to express his pleasure at again meeting the children on a Christmas occasion, in a few eloquent and well chosen remarks, after which the tokens and gifts for the children were distributed and the exercises closed.

During the dismantling of the trees the decorations caught fire from the candles several times, but Fireman Kyle who was assisting in the work very promptly and gallantly tackled the threatening flames and put his feet on them—and the result need not be stated. Suffice it to say the fire disappeared.

A Sad Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Funk, of Barnesville, came up last Saturday to spend Christmas with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. August Walters and found Mr. Walters suffering with a hard cold which brought on a relapse and ended his life on Monday afternoon. Mr. Walters was about the house nearly all day Sunday but did not leave his bed on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Funk remained to the funeral which took place to-day.

A Nice Christmas Present.

"It is a little girl," said J. W. Wheeler to our reporter on Tuesday morning, "arrived at our house last evening. Regulation weight and all doing nicely."

The Plain Truth

Is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla—there is no need of embellishment or sensationalism. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. If you have never realized its benefits a single bottle will convince you it is a good medicine.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Fosston

(Delayed Regular Correspondence.)

Thirty below zero Monday morning.

D. A. Ray rejoices over the arrival of an heir.

Mayor Hilligoss has moved into his new residence.

Wood is being marketed and shipped in large quantities.

The extension of this branch of the Great Northern through the Leech Lake country the coming season seems to be an assured fact.

The numerous transients to and from the lumber camps keep one hotel taxed to their full capacity to furnish accomodations.

Miss Flora Haley closed a very successful term of school four miles west of town and visited our village schools several days the past week.

Farmer Geo. McManus and his brother Will tarried several days in in our midst the fore part of the week. The former talked a little insurance on the side, while the latter related his experience while traveling in Mexico.

No sooner had the eagle eye of mine host Suttor spied the gallant form of Major John Buckingham after returning from his pine claim in the Red Lake country, then he immediately placed him in his former position, behind the counter at the Commercial. The major's extensive experience in that capacity peculiarly befits him for the position and the girls say he is a lulu.

Euclid Items.

Weather fine and everybody in the best of spirits.

John Stuhr came over from Red Lake Falls to spend Christmas with his parents.

H. C. Misner took in your city and Grand Forks last week on a business trip.

Mr. L. S. Hancock's family held a reunion on Christmas.

Mrs. P. Fairweather returned from a prolonged visit to Minneapolis and St. Paul on Saturday.

Those wishing to have points of law expounded to them, can do so by calling on M. P. Losey, who has lately returned from the juror's bench.

The people of Euclid and vicinity celebrated Christmas in right royal style by rendering a very nicely arranged literary program at the Presbyterian church.

Harold and Carl Misner invited their little friends to see their Christmas trees.

Those who attended the dance given by mine host John Hanson at the Keystone house, report having a grand good time.

Rumor has it that one of our fair damsels is about to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony in the near future. If such is true it is our sincere wish that they may have "Fairweather" during life's journey.

"Old Hickory," otherwise known as C. Teal, Sr., has gone to Canada on a visit.

The Euclid glee club went to Argyle Thursday to take part in the Demorest contest program.

When you see H. C. Misner ask him the time of day.

Miss Gertie Melott has been visiting for a few days in the family of M. E. Kirsch of your city.

M. Losey, Jr., spent Christmas with the old folks.

Clyde and Gracie Chapin of Warren are visiting friends here during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davidson took a run down to Lockhart to see their son and daughter. They bring back word that little Johnnie is in good health and eating three square meals a day.

The Euclid correspondent wishes all a happy and prosperous new year.

Miss Mattie Piatt is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Piatt. Miss Piatt is from Montreal, Canada, and is on her way to Seattle, Washington, where (it is said) she is to meet her future hubby.

Our genial express agent, E. B. Ballou, is kept rustling these days with Christmas boxes.

Fosston Thirteen Towns:—Nate Butler, of Barnesville, and Gardner Stephens, of Minneapolis, arrived on Tuesday with a crew of Great Northern surveyers, but owing to the fact that their camping outfit was in some manner left in Crookston they were obliged to remain here until this morning. They are bound for Turtle Lake, a point about 40 miles east of here, and will from there run a line to Park Rapids, but whether the object of the company in running the line is for the purpose of building a branch, or merely to get an accurate description of the country they have no knowledge, but think it is the latter. They have just completed the survey from Lake of the woods to Thief River Falls, but do not think that the company has the slightest intention of building a line in this direction, but merely to obtain a clear idea as to the condition of the country, as they were obliged to investigate a strip of country 18 miles wide, which would have been unnecessary if the building of a line was the object. Mr. Butler will only remain with the crew until they are started with the work, and will then return, while Mr. Stephens will have charge of the party in the field, and expects that it will take nearly the entire winter to finish the work. Mr. Stephens is well known in this country having formerly resided at Crookston and was at one time a candidate for auditor on the democratic ticket, and came near capturing the office of register of the land office there on the death of Wm. Smith, but was defeated by the underhanded work of the democrats there, for whom he still has the kindest remembrance. He is a brother-in-law of Mayor Winston, of Minneapolis, one of the big democratic guns of the state, and the probable candidate of the party for governor in the next campaign.

Origin of "Lynch Law."

Webster's Dictionary, title "Lynch law," says: "The practice of punishing men for crimes or offenses by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial. The term is said to be derived from a Virginia farmer named Lynch, who thus took the law into his own hands." These are the main facts in regard to the origin of this celebrated "law," which, as a matter of fact, is not "law" at all.

In Campbell county, Va., some of the rankest and most obnoxious Tories were taken care of by law, but there were many others not reachable by the statutory enactment. This being the case, Colonel Charles Lynch, Colonel Robert Anderson, his brother-in-law, and one Calloway, a neighbor, determined to rid their part of the county of its enemies. They accordingly seized the leaders of the several Tory factions and flogged them so severely that they were only too glad of the chance offered them to "leave, and leave for good."

This "summary" treatment having proved so effectual in Campbell county, it was soon tried in other counties where King George had the strongest following. Such procedures soon became known as "trials by Judge Lynch," and the "justice" obtained in such courts as "Lynch law."—St. Louis Republic.

Universality of the Sign Language.

It is a fact worth noting that the signs used by the Indians of North America are identical in may instances with those employed by the deaf mutes of today. A short time ago a friend of the writer, who had spent considerable time among the Indians, but who had never talked with a deaf mute before, conversed with some pupils of the New York institution by means of signs which he had learned from the red men. "Where are you going?" and "I am going away on horseback," were the same when given by the deaf mutes and by the visitor.

Another instance showing the sign language to be a universal one was when the mother of the writer, herself a deaf person, while attending a convention of instructors of the deaf in France, conversed on various topics with a mute friend by means of signs. The French lady had no knowledge of the English language, while the American knew hardly a word of French.—Scribner's.

Why They Wouldn't Cash It.

A well known broker presented one of John Jacob Astor's checks at a down town bank the other day and was surprised beyond measure when the paying teller refused to cash it, remarking with a significant smile: "That man's checks are no good here. He gives us more trouble than all our depositors put together. We won't touch it."

"What!" exclaimed the broker, "won't cash that check? Why, man alive, d'ye know who Mr. Astor is? Great"——

"Hold on," interposed the teller; "the check isn't signed. We get 'em that way every day. They are the most troublesome of all our depos"— But the broker had fled.—New York Times.

A Clergyman Cobbler.

An old fashioned Yorkshire Baptist preached every Sunday for fifty years, and repaired shoes throughout the week. The good man, who knew his Bible by heart, studied Jonathan Edwards, Matthew Henry and Dwight, and paid his way. Some of his brethren sneered, and respectable persons turned up their noses at his leather apron, but the common people heard the old man so gladly that he did more real good than did many a pulpit thumper attired in the bravery of gown and bands. He was one who knew how to make the best of both worlds, and at his death left his widow a house and money in the bank.—National Review.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

It is proposed to have the world's fair continued in 1894.

King Charles of Roumania is to abdicate in favor of Ferdinand.

A supposed case of poisoning among the non-union workingmen at Homestead proves to be a death from alcoholism

A man has been arrested at West Superior on suspicion as the murderer of four women in Texas

M Rouvier, finance minister of France, is implicated in the Panama canal scandal and has resigned

During the past eighteen months 131 money order offices have been esta lished in Minnesota, 5 in North Dakota and 77 in South Dakota.

Representative Scott, of Illinois, has introduced in the house a bill providing that hereafter the tax on distilled spirits be fixed at $1 25 per gallon

Thursday, Dec. 15.

Billy Smith knocked out Danny Needham in fourteen rounds at San Francisco.

It is asserted that the school plans presented at the recent congress of the Catholic archbishops were the pope's own.

President Carnot, of France, is expected to resign. Some of his relatives are mixed up in the Panama canal scandal.

Resolutions opposing Sunday opening of the world's fair were voted down at the convention of the American Sabbath union in Chicago

A midwife in Russia has been convicted of the murder of over a hundred infants. Owing to the powerful influence of her patrons she was sentenced to only one years imprisonment.

Indian Commissioner Morgan has filed a complaint with the secretary of the interior stating that a crisis has been reached in the work of educating Indian children, his authority being openly defied by the Indians.

Friday, Dec. 16.

Ex-Congressman Leopold Morse died suddenly at Boston of an epilectic fit.

At New York the jury in the Gray-Shepard case have returned a verdict for the defendant, Colonel Shepard.

Corow, the absconding Hamburg broker, whose firm failed with large liabilities a few days ago has committed suicide by hanging. His body was found hanging to a tree in the outskirts of Kiel.

In a four round go before the Athletic club, in Philadelphia, between middleweights, Billy Yeager, of New York, and Fred Morris, "Muldoon's cyclone," the former was knocked out in the second round.

Mr. Peters, secretary of the North Atlantic Steamship association, states that the decision not to carry any steerage passengers on the vessels belonging to the association after Jan. 8, 1893, applies to American citizens and residents of the United States as well as to persons who have never been in America.

Saturday, Dec 17.

Jean Gorges Hachette, the well known French publisher, is dead.

United States troops and marshals are in pursuit of the Garza revolutionists in Texas.

The world's fair executive committee has declined to permit the erection of a theatre at J ckson park.

John Cockrell, son of United States Senator F M. Cockrell, died at Washington, Mo He was 33 years old.

Cleveland bankers are found to be implicated in the $800,000 embezzlement of City Treasurer Axworthy in 1888.

Official cholera statistics from Russia show that there have been 265.760 deaths from the disease during the late epidemic.

Several arrests have been made in Paris in connection with the Panama canal scandal. Charles de Lesseps is among those arrested.

John W Hollenback, president of the Auburn Park bank, and postmaster of Auburn, Ills., is listed among the missing. His books are being examined.

Monday, Dec. 19.

Sir Richard Owen, of London, is dead.

George Center Brown, a well-known journalist of Cincinnati, is dead

Mauna Loa, the great volcano of the Hawaiian islands is again in a state of eruption

Another mill has started at Hamburg for the purpose of grinding Indian corn exclusively

The Chicago Base Ball club has been sold to Charles M. Sherman, Thomas E. Barrett and James A. Hart

The United States government has informed Italy that the restrictions against immigrants apply to all European points

The cotton crop of India has suffered severely owing to the failure of the November rainfall. It is the worst season within twenty years.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The car shortage at Kansas City is the greatest ever known.

A panic in stocks on the New York Stock exchange sent money up to 40 per cent

Wholesale removals have been made in the railroad department of the Canadian government.

Kentucky laborers fought with knives and razors Two of the combatants were killed and two fatally wounded

The funeral of Captain John G. Morrill, late doorkeeper of the United States senate, took place at Washington during the morning.

Edward Foerstel, assistant city treasurer of St. Louis and son of the treasurer, has committed suicide. He was over $63,000 short in his accounts and endeavored to destroy the records by fire.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Canadian Excursion.

Crookston to points in Ontario and Quebec, at the rate of $40. Forty dollars for the round trip, Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba to Montreal and points west in Ontario. The privilege of these excursions will be extended to include points in the province of Quebec, (east of Montreal,) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Tickets on sale Nov. 29th and Dec. 6th, daily from Dec. 13th to 22nd. inclusive, and Dec. 27th, tickets good ninety days from date of sale. We will run through Pullman upholstered sleeping cars making direct connections at St. Paul with special daylight train, with parlor cars, via Wisconsin Central, St. Paul to Chicago. These special trains will be run especially for the benefit of holders of Canadian excursion tickets; and will leave St. Paul on arrival of Northern Pacific train, arrriving at Chicago about 9:30 p. m., same day and making direct connections with all trains for Canadian points the same night. You will have a splendid opportunity to visit the World's Fair grounds and buildings by purchasing your tickets via Northern Pacific. For tickets, time-tables, maps and full information, call on or write, C. A. Sharkey, Agent N. P. R. R., Crookston, Minn. [32 tf]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of the state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

The Testimonials.

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as worthy your confidence, as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

[32tf]

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms for fancy or plain job printing.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Dainerd Bros.,

(Successors to Chas. Smith,)

—DEALERS IN—

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Game and Fish.

FARMERS, We want your Beef Cattle, Poultry, Hides and Furs, and will pay you the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for them.

BROADWAY,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Summer Excursions

Are very good things but winter excursions are very much better. Take one of the Northern Pacific Canadian Winter Excursions, from Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba to Montreal and Ontario, only $40.00 for the round trip. Call on or write to any agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent,
Crookston, Minn.

If you want to purchase a half section of land, all under cultivation, at a great bargain call and see us. We know of such a place within two miles of the city limits that can be had cheap, as the owner wishes to put the proceeds into other business. One hundred acres of the land was broken last year. Good buildings, good well and good fences on the place. One of the best farms for a stock farm we know of in this vicinity. It is a bargain, [30 tf]

Canadian Excursions.

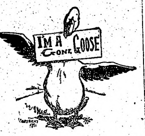
You can buy a ticket from your home via Chicago, to Montreal (and other points in Quebec and Ontario west of Montreal) and return, at the low rate of $40.00, good for ninety days to return, and an extension of time can be had if desired. These tickets will be on sale November 29, and December 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 27. When purchasing, pay no attention to outside canvassers, but go to your home agent, and insist on having your ticket read from St. Paul to Chicago and return, via the "Burglington", (Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R.) giving you a chance to see the World's Fair grounds and buildings at Chicago. The Canadian lines out of Chicago will leave at 11:30 p. m., giving passengers ample time to make connections. [33-37]

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M B'vins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Pelgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	F O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nels A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Bullington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Cebeau,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F. village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M F Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson,	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Bolvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

I'm a Gone Goose!



THIS IS THE CRY OF

COMPETITORS,

But don't stop to bewail the unfortunate goose when we are offering boy's three-piece silk mixed suits for $4.00. We defy competition on these. If you added a handful of dollars to this price you would just about strike the figure ordinarily demanded. They are a positive curiosity of cheapness—a little bonanza for a quick buyer. It takes something like courage to treat prices with such scant ceremony, but we are taking the bull by the horns, and you get the benefit of it. So as to give you a chance to recover from your astonishment, we will add that we are also offering rare bargains all over the house.

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Clothing House

Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

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MEAT MARKET.

CHARLEY VINE

Is Headquarters for all kinds of

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Highest cash price paid for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and hides.

SHOPS

Corner Broadway and Robert street,
and on Second street, in Reckitt block,
Crookston, - - Minn.

AT THE

FIRE SALE.

ANOTHER BIG CUT IN PRICES,

COMMENCING

Monday, Dec. 19th, 1892,

Dress Goods,
Clothing,
Shawls,
Notions,
Rubber Goods,

In fact our entire stock mut go by January 1st, regardless of price.

NOTICE.

PLUSH CLOAKS and JACKETS at prices before unheard of. We mean what we say; that our prices are lower than any place in the city, BY ONE-HALF.

WILLIAMS & ROBERTS,

Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

Crookston Business College

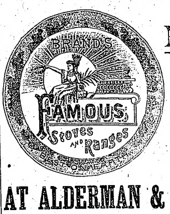
and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.
TEACHERS:—R. C. Holaday, Nellie B. Perry and L. E. Gossman.
Winter Term begins Monday, January 2d, 1893. Send for new catalogue.
CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.
BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.

If you want a

STOVE OR RANGE

—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—



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AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

WINTER IS HERE

And you will no doubt want a new set of

BOB SLEDS

We will have a carload here in a few days, the best that money can buy. We bought for cash from the manufacturers at a bargain and can save you some money. Wait and see us.

These cold days you will WANT SOME OAL.

We deliver promptly hard and soft coal or wood. Best quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., Opera Block, Crookston.

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

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—OF—

SYLVESTER & FINSETH,

—CHEAPER AND BETTER—

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine.** Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Minn.

TO SEE CLEVELAND

SPEAKER CRISP WILL MAKE A TRIP TO NEW YORK.

The Object of His Visit Said to Be to Consult With Mr. Cleveland Regarding Committees—There May Be a General Shaking Up—Prospect of a Lively Time.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 27.—A special to The Pioneer Press from Washington says: Speaker Crisp will start for New York during the day, and whatever else may be assigned as the motive for his visit his chief reason for going is to see President-elect Cleveland. He has been much disturbed of late by the stories which have come to him of opposition to his re-election as speaker, and he has been alarmed more than all else at the position which friends of Mr. Cleveland at times have represented that gentleman as taking. Mr. Cleveland's frequently expressed admiration of W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, indicates him as the man to lead the movement against Crisp, and the latter, when he sees the president-elect, will not only discuss the question of an extra session of congress, but will endeavor to find out just what he has to expect in the way of opposition from the incoming administration. Mr. Crisp recognizes that the policy of Mr. Springer, the present chairman of the ways and means committee, of "reforming" the tariff by specific bills has been very unsatisfactory to Cleveland and his friends in the house, and that their support of Mr. Wilson, who is a radical tariff reformer, is based more on Mr. Crisp's chairman of the ways and means committee than on personal hostility to the speaker himself.

Willing to Depose Springer.

It is understood that Speaker Crisp is willing to entirely reorganize that committee, placing Mr. Wilson at the head, and associating with him any gentleman Mr. Cleveland may select, so that the framing of a new tariff bill can be accomplished in a committee which is in thorough harmony with Mr. Cleveland's views.

There is only one trouble with this programme. McMillin and Catchings, of the rules, (practically the steering committee) Springer, chairman of the ways and means, and Holman, of the appropriations, "go into the air" when they hear that Crisp is promising to organize the house after the Cleveland idea. All of these alleged leaders except Catchings

Made a Deal with Crisp

when they elected him, and they do not propose to be thrown over at the dictates of Cleveland. They are determined that Crisp shall show his hand before they support him for re-election. They had promises before they supported Crisp, and they intend to have them again. If a deal is made with Cleveland leaving out these leaders and others in prominent places under the speaker and putting in tried and true Cleveland men instead of them, the crowd that is on top now will be ready to fight.

ORDERED TO COUNT

A Writ of Mandamus for Box Elder, Mon., Election Canvassers

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 24.—In the supreme court, Chief Justice Blake handed down an oral decision granting the motion made by Wade for Leech, relator, for a peremptory writ to compel the Choteau county canvassing board to canvass the vote for Box Elder precinct, and the court ordered that the writ be issued, compelling the board to meet and count the vote in said precinct. The decision on the issues of the case will be handed down Tuesday or Wednesday.

ALL FOR WEAVER.

A Decision Which Gives Populists Three North Dakota Electors.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 27.—Judge Rose has decided the famous Selz precinct controversy case against the board of canvassers who refused to canvass the returns. It is held that the board has no judicial authority and must simply canvass all returns on their face. This gives the Fusionists all three electors from North Dakota.

AFTER MURDERERS.

Two Illinois Toughs Narrowly Escape Lynching at Vandalia.

VANDALIA, Ills., Dec. 27.—John and Bill Kimbro, brothers, from Bond county, came to Vandalia and after filling upon whisky started to take in the town. They flourished knives and assaulted several citizens on the main street. They finally came upon Township Collector De Land, who was getting shaved in a barber shop, and assaulted him, cutting him in the right side, the blade penetrating the liver. The men made their escape, but were arrested shortly afterwards by Sheriff Steinhaur and posse near town and brought back and locked up. It was with extreme difficulty the assassins were spared from hanging by a mob.

In Front of a Locomotive.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Patrick Mahoney and J. H. Barnett, while crossing the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway tracks at Seventieth street in a hack were run down by a passenger train. Both men were terribly mangled and died within half an hour of each other at Mercy hospital during the morning.

Casey Goes Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator Casey has gone to North Dakota to look after his senatorial fences. He expects to meet with opposition, as he has already been informed that several anxious aspirants are reaching for the place.

Commander Folger Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Commander William M. Folger has resigned his position as chief of the naval ordnance department on account of ill health. The resignation takes effect Jan. 3 next.

SHIP CANAL CONVENTION.

Secretary Thompson of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce Issues a Call.

DULUTH, Dec. 24.—As the result of correspondence with a large number of commercial and municipal organizations in various parts of the country Secretary Thompson, of the Duluth chamber of commerce, has issued a call for a national ship canal convention to be held in Washington Jan. 12, 1893. The importance of the movement is briefly set forth in the call, the conclusion of which is as follows:

Makeup of the Convention.

All commercial associations, including industrial unions and farmers' organizations, and also all incorporated municipalities, are invited to appoint each five delegates to this convention. The governor of each state will be invited by special communication to attend the convention and to appoint five citizens of his state as delegates at large. The real question to be considered is whether the time has not come when the declaration of political independence, made by our forefathers more than a century ago, should not be supplemented by a declaration of commercial independence of Canadian routes of transportation. This question is

Neither Local, Sectional Nor Partisan;

it is national. It is hoped, therefore, that this may be the largest and most influential commercial convention ever held in the United States, and that it may result in securing the needed legislation at the present session of congress. To this end the press is earnestly requested to give the matter the widest possible publicity, and all organizations entitled to representation under the call are urged to appoint delegates without awaiting receipt of a formal invitation.

THE MARSHALS DEFEATED

Battle Between Mexican Revolutionists and United States Officers.

NEUVA LAREDO, Mexico, Dec. 26.—The Mexican revolutionists have committed another bold outrage on United States soil. A lengthy dispatch was received here from Guerrero, stating that reliable information had just reached there of an engagement in Sparta county, Texas, between a posse of United States marshals and about 300 revolutionists, which resulted in the defeat of the marshals and the capture of two of the latter, who are being held as prisoners by the outlaws.

Last Wednesday this posse of marshals under the leadership of Pink Barnhill, captured Julian Pacios, one of the leaders of the recent revolutionary movement, and started back to their camp with him Wednesday night. Just before daylight Friday morning, the camp of the deputy marshals was attacked by about 300 well armed and equipped revolutionists. The deputy marshals made a desperate resistance, but were overpowered and compelled to make a retreat. The revolutionists released Pacios and captured two of the deputy marshals who remained behind the remainder of the posse in the fight.

WORK OF DYNAMITERS.

A Detective Office in Dublin Wrecked by an Explosion.

DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—An explosion occurred Saturday night outside of the detective office in Exchange court. Detective Synnott, who was passing at the time, was killed. The scene of the explosion is near Dublin castle, near the city hall. Detective Synnott, when found, lay prostrate, his face mangled, an arm and leg shattered and seriously wounded on the chest. He was taken to the Jarvis street hospital, where his injured limbs were amputated. He lay unconscious for about twenty minutes, then died. The walls of the detective office were cracked by the force of the explosion and all of the windows and frames were broken. At the spot where the infernal machine exploded the flagging of the courtyard was torn up for several feet and a great hole excavated in the earth.

A Trial of the Vesuvius.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The navy department has mapped out a most exhaustive trial for the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and her guns. The trial will take place at Port Royal, S. C., about Jan. 15. She will be ready to leave the New york navy yard on Dec. 28. The trial will be conducted under the auspices of a board appointed by Secretary Tracy, consisting of Captain Montgomery Sieard, commanding the Miantonomah; Captain A. S. Barker, commanding the Philadelphia, and Commander W. H. Brownson, commanding the Dolphin.

Army Indian Agents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—By direction of the president, under the act of 1892, and Sec. 2062 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Captain Charles Porter, of the Eighth infantry, and First Lieutenant Leonard A. Lovering, of the Fourth infantry, are designated to perform the duties of Indian agents, the former at La Pointe agency at Ashland, Wis., and the latter at the Sisseton and Wahpeton agency, South Dakota.

Laid Off Six Hundred Men.

ANACONDA, Mon., Dec. 27.—The Anaconda Mining company has laid off 600 men, the entire force that had been working in the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines at Butte. No more ore will be shipped to the smelter at Anaconda for about thirty days. Marcus Daly said that the copper market had nothing to do with the suspension.

Head of the Economites Dead.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—Jacob Henrici, senior trustee of the Economite society, of Economy, Pa., is dead, aged 88 years. The society of which Father Henrici was leader is composed of about 500 people, are all celibates and are worth between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000. They make up the town of Economy, about six miles west of Pittsburg.

Mrs. Langtry Much Worse.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Lillie Langtry, whose condition was reported Sunday as having favorably passed the critical point, has suffered a serious relapse.

SPREADING RAILS.

SANTA FE PASSENGER WRECKED NEAR COLORADO SPRINGS.

The Coaches Hurled Down a Fifty-foot Embankment—Two Boys Fatally Injured and Many Others Less Seriously Hurt.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—The train on the Santa Fe road which left here at 11:30 p. m. was wrecked at Prinn station, sixteen miles north of Colorado Springs, at 2 a. m. The train was derailed about two miles east of Halstead, while running at a high rate of speed. The passenger coaches and Pullman sleepers were hurled down an embankment fifty feet high, and landed in a heap at the bottom. The overturned cars

Immediately Caught Fire,

and it was the greatest difficulty the imprisoned passengers were rescued from a frightful death. It is stated that two unknown boys, said to reside in Denver, were fatally injured. A number of passengers and several of the train crew were reported injured, but no one was killed. A relief train with physicians and surgeons was sent from Colorado Springs and rendered assistance and relief to the injured. The accident is attributed to spreading rails.

FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

Marvelous Escape of an Iowa Man on an Illinois Railroad.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Charles Griggs, a drug clerk, was taken to his home in Keokuk, Ia., suffering from the terrific nervous shock of a record-breaking hair-breadth escape. He was struck by the Milwaukee limited train on the Northwestern road, traveling at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, and carried six miles on the pilot of the locomotive in an unconscious condition. Though black and blue with bruises not a bone in his body was broken. Mr. Griggs was crossing the Northwestern track at Wilson avenue when the limited whirled in sight simultaneously with a suburban passenger train going rapidly in an opposite direction. Griggs was bewildered. There was no time to leap clear of the rails. With only the hope of delaying impending death, Griggs jumped straight into the air. He was struck by the front of the engine and dropped half stunned on the pilot, his hands instinctively clutching the braces.

He was not found until the train reached South Evanston. He does not remember anything from the time he jumped until found. Although not a bone was fractured or even wrenched, his recovery is considered doubtful.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Over Four Thousand Miles Built During the Past Twelve Months.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 23.—Statistics of railway construction during 1892 will be the subject of an article in an issue of The Railway Age. It shows that during the twelve months the total length of main track laid in the United States was 4,062 miles, on 289 lines, in 43 of the states and territories. This is about 400 miles less than the total in 1891. The only states in which no track was laid are Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Nevada. The total railway mileage of the United States is now 174,663 miles. The states in which the greatest mileage was laid during the present year are as follows: Washington, 420.73 miles; Pennsylvania, 256.94; New York, 236.32; Michigan, 220.64; Texas, 211.23; West Virginia, 203.94; Minnesota, 200.27; Ohio, 197.15; Missouri, 197.13.

MERRYMAKERS DROWNED.

Ten Lives Lost by the Capsizing of a Pleasure Yacht.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 27.—A sad accident occurred here during the day to a party of merrymakers, resulting in the death of ten of them. The owner of a yacht made up a party of his friends to take a sail and twenty-three persons accepted the invitation. All went well and all on board were enjoying themselves until the mouth of the harbor was reached. Here a severe squall struck the yacht and capsized it. Vessels in the vicinity succeeded in picking up thirteen persons who were struggling in the water, but ten of the party were not seen after the yacht turned over.

Detroit Fireman Killed.

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—A small fire in the saloon and grocery of J. J. Kavanagh, at 3:25 a. m., caused the death of one fireman and the serious injuring of two more. Peter D. Schwartz, Charles E. Savage and George H. Fletcher, of Company 4, began raising a ladder on the north side of the building, when a terrific explosion occurred. The heavy cornice and the chimney came down with a crash, burying Schwartz under the mass of debris. When his companions dug him out they found that he had been horribly mutilated and was quite dead.

Set His Sister's Clothes on Fire.

ELWOOD, Ind., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Millton, a widow living in the city, left her three children alone in the house for a short time while she stepped across to a neighbor's. During her absence the youngest son lit a match and set his little sister's clothes on fire. Before the mother returned the little one had been fatally burned, and died after suffering terribly for three hours. Thirty-one matches had been lit by the boy before he succeeded in setting his sister's clothes on fire.

Presented to the City.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The magnificent Columbus fountain, the gift of John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific hotel, to the city of Chicago, was formally turned over to the municipal authorities during the afternoon. The exercises, owing to the severity of the weather, were held in the city council chamber.

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IT IS my pleasure to announce that my great HOLIDAY STOCK has arrived and is NOW OPEN for the inspection and consideration of those who are seeking first-class goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. My stock is the largest ever brought to the city, and consists of

Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Silver | WATCHES,

DIAMONDS, BAND and SET RINGS, of every description. CHAINS, CHARMS, EMBLEM PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, LACE PINS, EARRINGS, SCARF PINS, CUFF BUTTONS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS, FOUNTAIN PENS, PENCILS, Etc.

A beautiful line of Clocks, Silverware, Music Boxes, Violins, Accordeons, Opera Glasses, Gold Spectacles, Etc., Etc. Every article a genuine, safe, sure bargain. No trouble to show goods.

C. H. SAAKE.

CROOKSTON, - - - - - - - MINN.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

For the next 30 days

COMMENCING——

Monday, Dec. 12, 1892

EVERYTHING HAS TO GO AT A SACRIFICE.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS

"THE HUSTLERS," | I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.

CLOSING OUT AT COST

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

of—— CLOTHING and SHOES

IN OUR ROBERT STREET STORE.

LOCKEN & HOLMBOE,

Clothing Department. Robert St., opp. Post Office.

Schmidt, the Painter,

——CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF——

PAINTS,

OILS AND

VARNISHES.

—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—

WALL PAPER.

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

THE

Crookston Plumbing Co.

Carry the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

WOOD and IRON PUMPS

AND

Iron Pipe

IN THE CITY.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST

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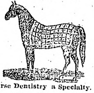
Veterinary Surgeon.



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All Calls receive Prompt Attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.

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THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

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THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana.	FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS	100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.	LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.	Horses, Cattle.
Health, Wealth.	In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetest Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.	Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines	These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

S. L. COLLINS,

Proprietor of Main Street

Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

A HAPPY new year to one and all.

THE holiday edition of the Times—with its pretty cover—was a credit to the enterprise of its manager—Mr. McKenzie.

THE JOURNAL acknowledges receipt of a handsome Christmas card from F. E. Barnum, of the Sauk Centre Avalanche. Frank is an all round good fellow, whether as a reporter on a country daily or at the head of a metropolitan city weekly. The JOURNAL adds its blessing and wishes him many merry returns of the day his card memorializes.

ALTHOUGH defeated by a good majority, Mike Doran—the democratic boss—is contesting the election of D. M. Sullivan to the lower house of the Minnesota legislature. Mr. Sullivan's answer to the notice of contest, embraces several very strong allegations against Mr. Doran, the first and foremost of which being that said Doran was ineligible as a candidate because he hadn't lived in the district the required six months preceeding election. Among the other charges are irregularities in voting, and the use of money to influence voters. What Doran's object was in bringing a contest is not very clear, as there would seem to be little chance of his winning it.

THE editor of the Times takes exception to a statement in the Minneapolis Tribune to the effect that Hon. Halvor Steenerson is being strongly urged by the people of the Red River valley as a member of the board of railroad commissioners to succeed Judge Williams, and in denying this statement he refers to Mr. Steenerson's vote for the legislature in support of this denial.

What does the vote for Mr. Steenerson show? He ran 22 votes ahead of Knute Nelson in this county—the vote being 1,267 for Nelson, and 1,299 for Steenerson. In the district Mr. Steenerson got 1,976 votes, while John R. McKinnon—who had the whole democratic legislative ticket to trade off for his support—besides having the undivided support of the Times—only received 1,839 votes—thus falling behind Mr. Steenerson 137 votes. Mr. Steenerson is undeniably the strongest man—politically—in the district, outside of the populists.

If the people of this valley are pushing Mr. Steenerson for the office, they are making no mistake, provided he would be willing to accept the office. But he could not afford to give up his lucrative practice for an office of this kind, and besides this, the JOURNAL has it on good authority that he has already joined in recommending another man for the place.'

RETROSPECTIVE.

Soon we will have entered upon another year for better or for worse. The year 1892 will have gone to its niche in the halls of eternity, and we will be started on a new, untried year. Whether the new year will be as prolific to the sons and daughters of America as the one now closing is one of the things which only time can tell.

Throughout the United States the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two will be recorded as one of the most prosperous in its history. At no time has there been such general prosperity among all classes. Industry has kept pace with the growth of the country, giving remunerative employment to the toiling and needy millions; agriculture, as a rule, has been followed with good results, and the mines, the forests and the plains of this great nation have all yielded an abundance of the necessaries, the comforts and the luxuries of life.

This is speaking of the nation as a whole. Of course there are localities where there has been failures of one kind or another, times have been hard, crops poor, money scarce and business dull, but in no place has there been any necessity for actual want or privation.

Minnesota as a state has enjoyed a prosperous year, and has added largely to her population and her wealth. New industries have been started, commerce has increased, considerable railroad building has been done, and the greatest source of wealth of this state—her iron ore—has been developed to a larger extent than heretofore. The richest portion of this great and prosperous commonwealth—the northeast part, with its almost limitless forests of pine and rich deposits of mineral—is yet undeveloped, and will form a source of wealth, profit and labor for years to come.

In Polk county the crops were light owing to the unfavorable weather in the spring which delayed seeding and reduced the acreage below the minimum and the yield was also light; add to this a low price, and it will be seen that the wheat-raiser of northern Minnesota has but little remuneration for his labors this year. But the experience of this year has been unprecedented in the history of the Red River valley, and may never be repeated. A larger acreage than usual is ready for crop next year, and the indications point to an early spring, a big crop and the most prosperous year this section of the state has ever experienced.

In Crookston the year has been marked by a substantial growth—in population and building. A large amount of money has been expended by the city in street grading, and our streets are now reduced to a uniform grade. The several handsome brick blocks erected during the past summer, show a continued confidence in the future of the Queen City. The new jail which has just been completed adds another institution which has long been needed.

There is every reason to believe that the Fosston branch of the Great Northern railway will be completed to Duluth in the near future—perhaps next year—and a direct route from Crookston to the head of the Great lakes would mean a great deal for this city. The opening of the reservation is also one of the things to be looked forward to as helps to the upbuilding of the metropolis of northern Minnesota—Crookston.

COUNTY DIVISION.

The McIntosh News opens the ball on the county division question, stating that a petition is in circulation asking to have a bill introduced to have Polk county divided and (of course) to have McIntosh made the county seat. Well, we are told that Hunt, of the News, has just bought up the old Chronicle outfit and, of course he would like to have a county seat made to run it in. We learn also that Red Lake Falls is preparing to move in the matter of county division with a view to getting a county seat at that place—they have a new railroad and naturally want a county seat to go with it so that they can boom up their town and all of the town-site owners get rich while the farmer is supposed to pay the fiddler. There is yet Thief River Falls, Fosston and East Grand Forks to hear from—anxious for county seat division and all want a county seat of course—5 new counties, 5 new county seats and 5 new sets of county officers to provide for to say nothing about what would be left, called Polk county—that ought to make officers enough to satisfy even the most ambitious populist who is in it "for revenue only!" Well, now it would be a good thing, (maybe) to gratify the ambitions of all of these places to be county seats, but how can the farmers, who will have the expense to bear, stand it? Would it not be cheaper for them to pay a small hotel bill in Crookston once or twice a year than to tax themselves for the benefit of a few speculators—for that is about the only benefit that can be derived from county division. Now the JOURNAL does not care a whoop whether the county stands as it is or is divided four or five times if the majority of the farmers themselves desire it so for we are a firm believer in the principle of having the majority rule—save only for the fact that it will add largely to the taxation on the JOURNAL farm as it will to every other farm in Polk county, but, if the majority will it so, why all right, we can sell our farm and thus dodge that much of the expense attendant. The idea that a new county would start free of debt is an erroneous one as the territory set aside would have to bear it proportion of the cost already incurred in the buildings etc., in Polk county but they would also be obliged to erect new buildings of their own as well as to maintain their officials. If the plans of these county division schemers could be carried out there would be a bigger howl about taxes in a few years than, we have ever heard before—but then the ambitious villages would carry their point and real estate dealers would live in clover, and nobody but the farmers would suffer and they ought to be toughened to suffering by this time.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

Bismark, N. D., Tribune:—It appears the enemies of Cush. Davis are preparing to make a vicious attack upon him, as candidate for re-election to the United States senate from Minnesota. At nearly all of the conventions held in the state during the campaign, resolutions were passed or instructions given, favoring Senator Davis' re-election. The present attack upon him takes the form of an effort to prevent the members of the legislature from abiding by this expression of the party's wishes by refusing to take part in any caucus which would control their action. A lengthy circular has been prepared to be distributed among the members at the commencement of the session, denouncing the caucus system and urging them to stay away from it if one is called. It appears to be an instance of the adoption of "reform" methods for the accomplishment of an object by no means in the line of reform. The defeat of Senator Davis could gain nothing of good for Minnesota, and, as for destroying the system of party caucuses in the state it would be removing a system which is far from being wholly bad. There is no reason why the members of a party, elected to the legislature as such, should not meet and agree upon a course to be pursued by them, and consider themselves bound by the decision arrived at, whether the meeting be called a caucus or by some other name. The word has come to be, to some extent, associated with the machinery of ring politics; but it will be long before the method of management it represents, will be supplanted by any other that will be so efficient or satisfactory. It would be a misfortune to Minnesota, should over-zealous enemies of Davis, on the pretense of reforming the caucus out of existence, succeed at the same time in preventing his re-election to the senate.

A BRITISH FREE TRADE SCHEME.

New York Press:—The Philadelphia Record, one of the most vigorous and consistent supporters of Grover Cleveland, is out with "A Solid Basis of a Tariff for Revenue." The "solid basis" consists of a copy of the essential portions of the British tariff. In substance, the Record proposes a duty per pound of 1 1-2 cents on sugar, 2 cents on coffee and 5 cents on tea. In other words, it proposes to abolish the "free breakfast table" established by the republican party. It calculates that these changes would add $80,000,000, to the federal revenue, and, by inference, would enable the democratic party to make sweeping alterations in other parts of the tariff. And still some benighted democratic organs continue to assert that there is no danger of British free trade in the United States. The proposal of the Record is an indication of the manner in which the interests of workingmen are to be "conserved" during the next four years.

Milbank Advance—Quite an amusing accident was witnessed at Nassau last Saturday. As the freight pulled in, a box car and was left on the crossing while the switching was going on and a goodly flock of turkeys took advantage of the partially opened doors of the car hopped in to pick up stray kernels of wheat. The engine coupled on and the brakeman came down the line of cars looking for innocent "bums" and discovered this pack of "bums" and instead of going through the usual process of "shell out or bite the earth," he quitely closed the car door and as the train pulled out he climbed the ladder and shook his fist at the silent spectators. He got at least a dozen fat turkeys for Christmas and the smile that lighted up his soot begrimed countenance came near ditching the train. The owner of the adventurous animals says he doesn't care if the brakie doesn't charge him up for their fare.

SHOWS A BUSY YEAR.

The Annual Report of State Weighmaster Reese.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 26.—State Weighmaster C. M. Reese, in his annual report of the grain and warehouse commission, presents a number of interesting figures about the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1892. The total number of bushels of grain weighed into and out of the elevators and mills of the state was as follows:

Wheat, 110,122,762; corn, 3,738,969; oats, 7.342.425; rye, 511,752; barley, 2,840,461; flax, 2,629,200; total, 127,185,572.

The total number of cars was: Wheat, 175,982; corn, 5,778; oats, 6 884. rye, 918; barley, 4,057; flax, 4,889; feed, 5,003; total, 203,521.

To this the number of cars of hay, straw, corn, oats, coal, feed, turnips, barley, twine and timothy seed weighed in railroad yards, 2,152, should be added, making a grand total of 205,747 cars handled.

The report goes on to say that weighing is now being done at 51 points in the state, which include 25 elevators, 23 mills and 3 railroad yards. The past year has been the busiest one the department has ever had. There were 55,899 more cars weighed than ever before in one year, and the receipts over 1891 were $11,848. Out of 825,000 bushels of wheat weighed out of the St. Anthony elevator the loss was only about 30 pounds per 1,000 pounds.

A Christmas Murder.

MADELIA, Minn., Dec. 27.—Patrick Naven and Henry Guth fought in the moonlight at 10 o'clock over a trivial matter as to Christmas festivities. The men were seperated by friends, but met on the next block, where Naven whipped out a large jack knife and severed Guth's femoral artery. The latter ran ten rods and fell dead. The coroner's jury found Naven guilty of murder in the first degree.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Brooklyn aldermen are suspected of boodling.

A $7,000 express robbery has been committed at Sarnia, Ont.

D. H. Harriman, of New York, has bought the trotting stallion Stamboul for $41,000.

Charles Hennige, tried in St. Paul for complicity in the murder of August Hoppe, by Mrs. Smith, is acquitted.

A bill to repeal all laws relating to supervisors of elections and special deputies has been introduced in congress.

An official report made to our government states that the British revenue cutters on the Great Lakes are veritable men-of-war.

President Harrison, it is said, is to become a member of the faculty of Stanford university, California, as a lecturer on law.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

Influenza is again raging in New York.

A daily paper has been started in Toronto to advocate annexation.

Mrs. Langtry, the actress, is very ill of peritonitis. She will probably not recover.

It is reported that revolutionists have gained a victory over Mexican troops near Guerrero.

The Coney Island Athletic club will hang up a purse of $45,000 for the McAuliffe-Burge fight.

Robbers broke up a faro game at Tacoma by robbing the players of $1,600 at the points of revolvers.

E. H. Miller, Jr., secretary and comptroller of the Central Pacific railroad company, is dead at San Francisco.

Dr. J. J. Worshem, a prominent dentist of Americus, Ga., was shot and killed by Doctors J. B. and A. B. Hinkle, father and son. The trouble was the result of a law suit.

Friday, Dec. 23.

John Townsend, veteran tragedian, is dead. He was born in England in 1819.

During a big fox hunt at Newton Falls, O., Daniel Lechleitner was accidentally shot by Henry King, a wealthy farmer. Lechleitner will die.

At Middleboro, Ky., Sheriff John C. Colson has captured Green Johnson, who shot and killed A. B. Gibson last October. Johnson is one of the worst desperadoes in the mountains.

The announcement is made in Chicago that the last big opponent of the Edison General Electric has surrendered, the Westinghouse company having turned the world's fair lighting contracts over to the trust.

The New York Evening Sun publishes a story to the effect that Superintendent Byrnes, of the New York police force, is likely to be appointed chief of the United States secret service under President Cleveland.

Saturday, Dec. 24.

Michael Davitt has lost his seat in parliament through a contest.

Dr. McGlynn has been restored to the priesthood by Mgr. Satolli.

It is reported that President Harrison contemplates putting the 54,000 fourth-class postmasters under the civil service rules.

After a heated discussion of the Panama canal rottenness, the French chamber of deputies, by a large majority, voted confidence in the government.

Burglars broke into the house of Warden Louis D. Pillsbury, of the penitentiary on Blackwells island, and stole a big cedar chest containing $1,500 worth of silverware and got away on Tuesday night.

At Liberty, Mo., Lem Porter and "Happy Jack" Owen had a dispute as to whether Santa Claus was real or imaginary. The dispute terminated in a fight in which Happy Jack was fatally hurt by Porter. Porter fled, but was soon captured.

Monday, Dec. 26.

Mrs. Langtry is pronounced out of danger.

A call has been issued for a Catholic convention, to be held in Chicago next September.

The White House will remain closed on New Year's Day for the third time in its history.

Indians at the Bad River agency, Wisconsin, claim that government timber is being cut illegally.

Lizzie Borden, the alleged murderer of her parents at Fall River, Mass., it is reported, is insane or will soon be.

The discrimination against American roads by the Canadian Pacific will be investigated by the United States government.

The resignation of William B. Greene, secretary of the American Bankers' Association, which was tendered on the 20th inst., has been accepted.

The United States vessel Constellation, which has on board some of the art treasures of Italy for exhibition at the world's fair at Chicago, has arrived at Havre.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

E. S. Corser, a Minneapolis real estate dealer, fails with $1,000,000 liabilities. Wheat speculation is the cause.

Hagen retains the championship of the world as a skater, again defeating McCormick in a match at Minneapolis.

A man in Boston murders his daughter, fatally wounds his wife, seriously injures his mother and finally kills himself.

The so-called Canadian warships on the Great Lakes are said to be merely revenue cutters, each with one small gun.

The United States congress may take a hand in investighting the Panama canal scandal. Damaging developments are expected.

A verdict of acquittal is rendered in the case of Leasure, on trial for murder in connection with the Cœur d'Alene mining riots. The case against the other indicted men will probably be dismissed.

CUTTING THE MISTLETOE.

An Ancient Druid New Year Custom Now Associated with Christmas.

The mistletoe has for many years been generally associated with the celebration of Christmas, but in fact the cutting of the mistletoe was in honor of the New Year.

The Druids were summoned to meet at this time by the supreme pontiff. The priests came forth from their forests and traversed their various districts, inviting the faithful to follow them with the cry of kal (first day of the year) or kalonna (gifts) to attend the holy ceremony of gui (mistletoe) of the New Year.

The supreme pontiff of the Druidical order was, as it were, its pope. Immense numbers of the clergy and laity were present at the fete. The ceremony opened with a search for the famous mistletoe upon a tree of thirty years' growth, and the mistletoe so found was to become by its consecration the pancristrum or panacea for all woes.

When the mistletoe was found, a triangular altar of earth was raised at the foot of the tree on which it had been discovered, and then commenced a procession. First marched the Engali, conducting two white bulls, which had never been subjected to a yoke. These were followed by the bards, who sang hymns in honor of the Supreme Being. Next came the novices, students and disciples, accompanied by a herald in white. Then followed the most ancient pontiffs—one carrying bread that was to be offered up; the second two vessels—one filled with water and the other with wine, and the third a hand made of ivory attached to a wand, symbolical of justice and power. Next came the clergy, preceded by the supreme pontiff in a white robe and wearing a girdle of gold, and the procession closed with the nobles and the people.

The cortege having arrived beneath the tree, the officiant, after prayers, burned a morsel of bread and poured some wine and water on the altar and divided what remained among the assistant priests. This done, he ascended the tree and cut off with a golden sickle the mistletoe and dropped it into the robe of one of the principal pontiffs, who received it with profound reverence. The supreme pontiff, aided by the Enbagi, then immolated the two bulls and concluded the religious ceremony by praying, with his arms raised, that God would permit his benediction to rest upon the gift he was about to distribute among the people, then prostrate upon the ground.

Immediately afterward the inferior priests distributed as a gift to the assembled multitude particles of the sacred mistletoe. They sent portions also to the temple and to the chieftains, who felt honored in receiving it, and who, as an act of devotion and as a talisman against harm, wore it round their necks in time of war.

Sickness, enchantment and malevolent spirits were expelled by it. Nothing evil was capable of diminishing its celestial power, and lightning itself would not fall upon the house that contained it.—Philadelphia Times.

New Year's Gifts.

In England the observance of New Year's day by the bestowal of gifts dates from the Cæsars. In the Seventeenth century it was customary for the English nobility to send purses of gold to the king. The reason prompting this custom of gifts arose from belief that it was a message drawn from the first things met with on the beginning of a day, week or year, and of course nothing can be more pleasing than a gift. A rejoicing with friends at their escape from the year's dangers, joined to mutual congratulations for the future, by presents and good wishes for the happy continuance of good fortune, is a proper view of life and its duties.

In olden times hospitalities were renewed by offerings called xenia, which was the name bestowed upon New Year's gifts, as serving to renew friendship, one of the greatest blessings imparted by heaven to man: a blessing not fully appreciated by the community at large at the present moment. The Dutch had evidently brought their good old fashioned ideas of friendship with them when they landed here, and they had acquired them before quitting their native land from pretty nearly the same sources as other nations.—Exchange.

An Anecdote of the Olden Time.

In the time of Charles I of England a court jester was cleverly outwitted by a nobleman, who had, according to the custom of the day, presented the jester with a sum of money.

On New Year's morning the jester came into the presence of the nobleman, and received, as he expected, a number of gold pieces. He thought he had not been given enough, so he tossed them in his hand, muttering that they were light. The nobleman saw this, and said, "Prithee, Archy, let me see them again; and, by the way, there is one of them I would be loath to part with."

Naturally enough, perhaps, Archy thought more coins were to be added to his store, so he willingly returned them to his lordship. But the nobleman put them into his pocket, saying, "I once gave my money into the hands of a fool who hadn't the wit to keep it."—Philadelphia Record.

The New Year.

The New Year rises from night's silent tide,
As Venus rose from out the foaming spray,
And with his dimpled arms extended wide
Smiles on the glories of Time's newborn day
With blushing pride upon his tinted cheek,
And love light flashing from his sparkling eye,
He feels a rapture which he dare not speak,
Lest this bright vision fade from earth and sky.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Is It?

He had a Christmas frolic
And a New Year's jamboree,
And when he came unto himself
A sadder man was he.
And if he then made good resolves,
And swore them all by thunder,
You good men who have all been there,
Just say if it's a wonder.

—New York Herald.

NOTHING NEW.

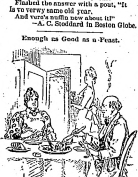
Wee maid Ethel, four times one,
Listened to the timeworn story
Of the Old Year, nearly done,
Of the New Year's coming glory.
And she wondered much and more,
Hearing all the changes ringing,
What new beauties in his store
The young monarch could be bringing.

So when New Year's morning came,
By the pane she took her station;
Eyes alight and cheeks aflame
With the fire of expectation.
Thus but for a moment's space,
Then a cloud of disappointment
Falling o'er the sunny face,
That the world was out of joint, meant.

Quick she turned, with scornful eye
And with dainty nose tiptilted—
And at grandma, sitting by,
Shot a glance that should have wilted.
"Why, what is the matter, dear?"
Flashed the answer with a pout, "It
Is ve verwy same old year,
And vere's nuffin new about it!"

—A. C. Stoddard in Boston Globe.

Enough as Good as a Feast.



Husband—My dear, inasmuch as this is New Year's day I have a suggestion to make.

Wife—What is it?

Husband—Suppose we swear off on that Christmas turkey.

New Year's Advice.

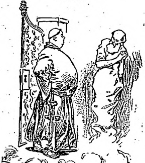
Put by the pipe, put by the bowl,
Put by the word profane,
The seasons in their onward roll
Bring New Year's round again.

Put by the eyes whose deepening glow
Have set your brain awhirl;
Put by ('tis vain advice, we know)
That winsome, witching girl.

All things on which cold reason frowned
Put by—but show your sense
And put them where they'll all be found
A month or six weeks hence.

—Washington Critic.

Not Fit.

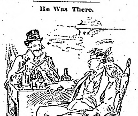


St. Peter (to the ghost of 1892)—What are you looking for around here?

1892—Why, I want to get in.

St. Peter—Well, you'd better shake off some of the habits that you learned on earth first.

He Was There.



Dashaway—I thought you were going to see the old year out at Clubberly's last night? I looked in there about 12, but I didn't see anything of you.

Jagway—You didn't go far enough, old man. You ought to have looked under the table.

Hail to ninety-three! youngest born of time,
Stealing upon the earth with noiseless tread.
Within thine eyes a prophecy sublime,
The promise of the ages long since fled.
Intrusted to thy hands the task to spread
The reign of Freedom where Oppression now
Uprears its ruthless and defiant head,
Child of the voiceful centuries, welcome thou!

—Chicago News.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Several store buildings at Marshall burned Saturday.

The thermometer registered 25 below at Fergus Falls Friday.

Mrs Ann McNearney, 55 years of age, was fatally burned in St. Paul early Sunday morning.

Charles Hennige, tried in St. Paul for complicity in the murder of August Hoppe, by Mrs. Smith, was acquitted.

O. N. Benjamin, general merchant at Henning, has assigned and liabilities and assets are not known, but are under $10,000.

The state officials and clerks at the capitol presented Governor Merriam with a magnificent punch bowl as a Christmas gift.

Anna M. Smith, colored, convicted of killing August Hoppe at St. Paul July 4, has been sentenced to twenty-five years at Stillwater.

The Minnesota State Agricultural society will hold its annual meeting at the capital Jan. 10, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. and elect its officers.

A bill is to be introduced in the Minnesota legislature to tax inheritances and devote the proceeds to the improvement of public highways.

Edward Machie, an old resident of Carlton and Pine counties, shot and instantly killed himself at the American House, Barnum, the other day.

The first race of the series in Minneapolis to determine the skating championship of the world, was won by Hagan, of Norway, who defeated McCormick.

Dr. Thomas J. Pearce, a St. Paul specialist, is under arrest charged with causing the death of Mrs. Helen Clayton by a criminal operation performed on Dec. 15.

The Albert Lea cracker factory declined to go into the trust, and as a result war has broken out, and four and five cents per pound are the prevailing prices in that city.

A disastrous fire occurred at St. Martin, Stearns county, last week, the store building of Ebrook, one of the largest mercantile establishments in the county, being destroyed. Loss $16,000.

Philip Blagden, the young Englishman who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for forging a small check in Albert Lea last winter, has been pardoned by Governor Merriam.

John Rieser, living near Pleasant Valley, Olmsted county, committed suicide by hanging himself in his granary. The cause of the deed is unknown, but is supposed to have been brought on by despondency.

The coroner's jury in the recent railroad accident at Nelson brought in a verdict charging Engineer Mullaney and Conductor McKey with gross neglect and they are held responsible for the deaths caused thereby.

Mrs. Martha Kuester, of Mankato, who pleaded guilty to murder in the third degree, was sentenced to nine years and six months at Stillwater. She poisoned her month old babe last August and drowned her 2-year-old child.

Bishop Cotter, of Winona, has made an official statement to the press with regard to the alleged miraculous window in the church at Canton which has been creating so much excitement. The bishop says, in substance, that the manifestation appears to be explainable on purely natural grounds, and that other interpretations are uncalled for.

Secretary Noble has directed D. S. Hall, the chairman of the Chippewa commission, to bring to Washington six chiefs and head men of the Mille Lacs band of Chippewas for the purpose of conferring with the president as to the necessity for their removal to the White Earth reservation, in accordance with the terms of a recent treaty. The Indians strongly protest against going to White Earth and hope to convince the president that it is for their best interests to remain where they are.

NEW YEAR CUSTOMS.

CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THEIR OBSERVANCE.

The Old Time Round of Calling and Drinking No Longer Fashionable in New York—Country Frolics Are Now Popular—A Sad Story.

There was a time, and that was not too many years ago to count upon the fingers, when New Year's day was the "maddest, merriest day of all the glad New Year," for every man put on his holiday manner and his very best clothes, and called on all the women he knew. In towns and cities where this custom prevailed each house wore a festal air, and each housekeeper spread her table with such attractive viands as could be partaken without ceremony, for, there was no time for sitting down to eating and drinking with a list such as many men had of several hundred calls to be rushed through in that one day.

In New York the custom became at last a tax. There was no real sociability made evident in a hurried handshake and greeting, followed immediately by an equally hurried farewell; and yet there was time for nothing more, and even with all this haste few men could finish the calls written upon their lists, and omissions were apt to give offense.

Pushing young men took advantage of the hurry and flurry of the day to call at houses where entry under other circumstances would not have been possible. Even if they could only bow to the engrossed hostess they could pass on to some of the young women receiving with her, who would naturally suppose them friends of the house. Their cards would be left and possibly included among the guests to be invited on other occasions, which was the end they hoped to gain by their assurance.

Another evil which right thinking people took a grave view of, was the promotion of social drinking which the custom fostered. Men who could not stop for a bite did manage to pause for a glass of wine or cordial, or even a stiff dose of brandy and water, "just to keep the cold out, you know." The result of so many tastes was apt to become disastrous before the day was out, and there were incidents and scenes which were sad to witness.

Worse than all was the fall of some who yielded against their better judgment to the pleading of Circe as she sparkled and beamed and threatened to frown on the young man who refused the glass she held to him in her white gloved hand.

I know a white haired mother whose sad lips refuse to smile because her only daughter is hopelessly insane. The girl was engaged to a man to whom liquor was a terrible temptation, a hereditary craving against which he had silently fought a good fight and triumphed. One New Year's day, the first of their engagement, his fiancee made a point of his taking a glass of wine with her. He refused, she insisted—not knowing his weakness—and at last declared that if he would not yield to her pleasure in such a small matter his affection could not be what he pretended. He could not resist beyond that; but that one glass opened the gate to his enemy, and the passion for drink conquered him and was never overcome. Grief and remorse deprived the gay, thoughtless girl of reason. That is only one story. There are thousands as pitiful, and, feeling the danger which attended the pretty custom of New Year's calls, one can hardly regret its disuse.

In New York and Philadelphia, and to a limited degree in some other places, it is fashionable to make up country parties, leaving town on one of the last days of the year and spending a week in such amusements as the hostess can invent. If she owns a country house she will open it for her guests, or lacking a house she will hire of some farmer all the rooms he can spare, and turn her entertainments into an institution of some of the primitive frolics in which our ancestors were supposed to delight.

Barn dances for the evenings and straw rides for the daylight are among the amusements offered on these occasions, and for variety the Halloween tests or ceremonies are introduced, and the gay visitors toss apple skins, float apples, name chestnuts and eat hard boiled eggs with salt, filling the cavity made by taking out the yolk, agreeably to the old tradition that a dream would follow in which the thirsty one's lover would bring a drink.

For those who stay at home the festivities which belong to the day are not overwhelming, being generally confined to a family dinner, and possibly the theater or a reception in the evening. It is not a day for family gatherings, like Christmas or Thanksgiving, and, as the usual avocations are relinquished, time seems unoccupied and the day is not altogether enjoyable.

But the New Year deserves a form of celebration as well as the other anniversaries, and those who mold and lead society should inaugurate some especial entertainment or custom by which we may enliven the day.—New York Recorder.

Didn't Finish the Job.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Dec. 27.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made here to rob the Naugatuck National bank. After drilling through the steel of the side doors of the vault, and blowing the lock off, they became alarmed and fled, leaving their "kit" behind them.

A Preserve for Birds and Animals.

New Zealand has set apart two islands for the preservation of its remarkable wild birds and other animals, forbidding there all hunting and trapping.

ORDER TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, December 21st 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac N. Dall, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Nels N. Dall executor of the estate of Isaac N. Dall deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the final account of his administration and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law:

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by this Court, on Friday the 21st day of January A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County.

And it is futher ordered, that notice thereof be given to all pesons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston Minnesota the 21st day of December A. D. 1892.

[37-39]

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300.00) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D., 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8.40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and state of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1893 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 28th, A. D., 1892.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [7-43]

THE LIQUOR HABIT CURED!

HAVE YOU A FRIEND, near or remote, who has fallen a victim to the tyrannical appetite for liquor or morphine. Are you interested in having him released from the bondage—a bondage worse than death? What would you not give in time or money to enable him to break the galling chains of appetite and give him power to stand upon his feet in the dignity of his true manhood? Can this be done? you ask. Yes, induce him to take the Silver Ash Treatment at Moorhead, Minn., and the diseased condition will be cured, the appetite for drink will be destroyed and he will be a man again. We know it will cure him. The Institute is located on Front Street, over Mackall's drug store; H. D. Scott is manager and Dr. D. C. Darrow, an old and successful practitioner in Moorhead, is physician in charge. For particulars and terms of treatment, address

AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
Moorhead, Minnesota.

A Happy New Year -:

To Our Patrons!

We take this opportunity of wishing our patrons and the public generally A Happy, Prosperous New Year, and invite one and all to call at our store and inspect our mammoth stock.

WE KEEP EVERYTHING that goes to make up a first-class Metropolitan Dry Goods Store.

The New York Store,
A. CHABOT, Proprietor,
Fournet Block, - - - - Crookston, Minn.

NORTHWESTERN College of Commerce

GRAND FORKS, - - - - - - - NORTH DAKOTA.

THE GREAT CHAIN OF BUSINESS COLLEGES under the above name offers facilities superior to any school in the Northwest for obtaining a Practical Education. Four Courses. Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting, Ornamental Penmanship and English. Students receive personal instruction and can enter at any time and take just such studies as they desire. Evening School now in session. Good board $2.00 per week. TUITION REASONABLE. Three thousand Handsome Catalogues for Free Distribution. Send for one. Write for particulars

H. L. RUCKER, President.

J. J. SWENGEL, Principal.

Here's Your Chance! Down They Go!

In Order to Reduce Our Stock we will sell same

- AT ACTUAL COST! -

Prices from 25 to 50 per cent Cheaper Than UsuaL.

THEY MUST GO!

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

	Former Price.		
Men's Overcoats,	$ 2.50	will sell now at	$1.60
" "	6.00	" " "	3.65
" "	8.00	" " "	4 50
" "	10 00	" " "	6.50
" "	12.50	" " "	8.00
" "	15 00	" " "	9 00
" "	16 50	" " "	10.00
" "	18.00	" " "	11.50
" "	20.00	" " "	13.00
" "	25.00	" " "	16.00

Overcoats with fur collars and cuffs, regular price 15.00 $16.00 and $18.00, we will sell for $10 50. 33 per cent. reduction on all children's and boys' overcoats.

SPECIAL.

50 All wool black suits made of Clay worsteds, well worth 20.00, will sell during this sale for $11.50.

MEN'S SUITS.

	Former Price.			
Men's Suits,	$ 8.00	(blk worsted)	will sell at	$ 5.50
"	10 00	(all wool)	" "	6 00
"	12.50		" "	8.00
"	15.00		" "	10.00
"	16.50		" "	11.00
"	18.00		" "	12.50
"	20.00		" "	13.50
"	22.50		" "	14.50
"	25.00		" "	15.50

Boys' and children's suits 33 per cent reduction,

Fur caps, good quality, 75c

Plush caps, former price	$2.00 now	$1.25
"	2.50 "	1.50
"	3.00 "	1 75
"	3.50 "	2.00

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Neckties, former price	25c, now at	15c
" "	50c, "	35c
" "	75c, "	50c
" "	$1 00 "	60c

MUFFLERS.

Former price 50c, now	25c	Former price 1.25, now	75c
" 75c "	50c	" 1.50, "	80c
" 1.00 "	60c	" 2.00,	1.25

Former price 2.50, now 1.50.

UNDERWEAR.

Former price 50c, now	37½c
" 75c "	50c
" $1.00 "	75c
" 1.50 "	$1.00
" 1.75 "	1.25
" 2.00 "	1.37½
" 2.50 "	1.50
" 3.00 "	2.00

The same sweeping reductions "go" in all other departments not mentioned here. This will be a perfect slaughter of merchandise. We have made up our minds tomake things "hum" and we will do it. Call early and get good selection.

C. O. D. Clothing House,

MAIN STREET. CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE GOLDEN CAVES

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS, "M. QUAD."

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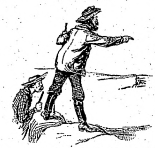
CHAPTER VI.



"Poor Jim—they've got him!"

Meanwhile what has happened inside the fort?

Joe had been gone a full hour, and the captain felt sanguine that he had succeeded in passing out before the fact of his going was communicated to all. Bess for one had missed him, and had anxiously wondered why and where he was detained. When her father told her the news she received it in silence, but had he been looking more closely he would have seen her face flush and grow pale even in the darkness.

Men will peril their lives for men, but take a thousand risks for the woman they love. Intuition told her that Joe was taking the terrible odds for her, and she knelt and prayed God to bring him safely through.

The evening grew into night. The Indians had removed the last of their dead and wounded, broken their fast and planned anew.

If left alone, even surrounded as they were, some of the garrison might sleep. To prevent this and to harass and annoy and torture body and mind a score of redskins secured positions where they were safe from bullets and began a steady fire upon the fort. They did not expect their bullets to wound or kill, but the fire was to harass and annoy.

The captain of the wagon train understood this, and he advised each defender to shelter himself as safely as possible and return no answering shot unless further danger menaced.

Thus midnight came and went.

The horses began to betray their sufferings for water, but their discipline was wonderful. They realized the situation as fully as the men, and a low, kind word or a caress quieted each one for the time being. Not one of the animals had had a drop for twenty-four hours when the train was halted, and every hour after that meant suffering. About midnight the light breeze died entirely away and a heavy dew began to fall. The men licked the rocks for the moisture and felt relieved. The horses licked at the earth—the wagon covers—the stones about them and cooled their parched tongues and delayed the end.

Between midnight and daylight the Indian attacks, if he plans a night attack at all. There was a rush for the gold in the Black Hills. Every hour the train held out increased the chances of rescue by another train coming into the region. Every hour that the Indians dallied there let in a party from some other quarter.

They must strike quickly or the game might slip through their hands.

At about half past one o'clock in the morning the ground for half a mile around the fort would have presented a queer sight had a flood of light been suddenly turned on. It was covered with creeping, crawling savages, each one armed with knife and tomahawk. They closed in from all sides, their movements directed by what seemed to be the barking of a wolf.

The fusillade had slackened a little, but had not by any means been abandoned while carrying out the other plan. The Indians figured that the gold hunters would be scattered to watch the entire circle of breastworks, and that a rush from all sides at once must carry them over at some point.

The human serpents were creeping up for the dash. When the signal came every warrior would leap to his feet, sound his warwhoop and dash for the breastworks. Then for victory.

Now and then a suspicious sound came to the ears of the anxious listeners, and ere long the captain was satisfied as to what move was intended. If he could not concentrate his force a rush would end in a butchery. There were fifteen saddle horses tied among the wagons. Under his orders each one of them was loosened and led clear of the vehicles toward the low wall in which the Indians had charged before. The animals stood in a bunch, heads up and ears working. They knew that danger menaced, and each was ready to spring at the first alarm.

The men were now concentrated to defend three sides of the irregular circle. Each one had his Winchester and at least one revolver, and they were nerved up for desperate fighting. For half an hour before the attack was made Bess had been crouching behind the rocks by her father's side. Every man who could reach her with his whispers had advised her to retire to the wagon and put herself out of danger, but to each one she had replied:

"Your death means my death. Your safety means my safety. I must stay here and do what I can."

The redskins were within pistol shot when the signal was at last given. In an instant two hundred or more sprang to their feet with a savage yell and dashed forward, and ten seconds later there was a blaze of fire along the breastworks. Full thirty Indians rushed at the unprotected side, and as they neared it without receiving the expected volley, and as some of them grasped the rocks to swing themselves over, their elation could no longer be restrained. Shouts of victory rent the night air, but only to die away in wild yells of terror.

The bunch of horses had bolted from the row behind them, just as the captain had planned for, and spreading out like a fan they thundered straight at the low wall with the momentum of a tidal wave. The Indians could not tell whether the horses were mounted or riderless. Down thundered the living wave upon them, to trample them under foot and crush the life out of some, and a panic instantly resulted.

The attack elsewhere had been fierce and determined. At one or two points warriors had succeeded in scaling the defenses, though only to receive death inside, while others had been shot down at the very muzzle of the rifles. It was a critical moment when the stampede of horses caused a panic and turned the tide of battle. The cries of alarm were heard above the din and the effect was immediate. The entire attacking party began to draw off.

The band of horses were desperate with hunger, thirst and excitement, and after clearing the wall they wheeled to the left and charged right down through the line of Indians, scattering it in the wildest confusion. Bearing still to the left the wave thundered over another portion of the line and then broke sharply away for the forks of the Big Cheyenne, as if the night air had at last borne them the scent of water.

Ten minutes from the sounding of the signal the fight was over. The Indian must win at a dash or his enthusiasm gives out. A dozen or more had been killed and wounded, and the singular action of the horses produced a veritable panic for a few minutes.

"That will be the last time they will charge us," said the captain as the redskins fell back. "From this out it will be a siege."

Three of the whites had been wounded, though not seriously in either case. And as soon as their hurts had been attended to all the men, except five to act as sentinels, were permitted to fling themselves down and catch such sleep as they could. The Indians were allowed to remove their dead without interruption, but when daylight came the blood stains on the sterile soil told of their loss as plainly as if the bodies had been allowed to rest where they fell.

When the sun came up the thirst, which had been alleviated by the dew, returned with greater severity, and now all were actually suffering for water. The team horses were becoming violent, but there was no relief.

"We must hold on somehow until another morning," said the captain as the men gathered around him. "By that time Joe will be here with the party he set out to find, or we will be sure that we have nothing to hope for. Then we'll cool our tongues with the blood of the horses. Where's the gal?"

"Asleep," replied Harkins, "and never a complaint of thirst, though I know she's suffering as much as the rest of us."

"I was right beside her when the charge was made," said another of the men, "and know she fired six bullets into the screeching mob swarming down upon us. The gal's clear grit, and if I had ten drops of water she should have nine of 'em."

The Indians had not opened fire, much to the surprise of the trainmen, nor yet was a single one seen in any direction. When two hours of daylight had passed without a change in this state of affairs, the men began to wonder if the last bloody repulse had not disheartened the redskins and resulted in their withdrawal.

"Wait!" was the grim reply of the captain as his opinion was asked.

Nine o'clock came, and nothing was yet in view.

"I tell you," said one of the trainmen, as all gathered to discuss the question, "we've given 'em all they want, and a little more, and they have thrown up the fight. I'll bet my horse there isn't a living red within ten miles of us."

"Just what I say!" added a second. "No Indians ever made could stand such a drubbing and toe the scratch again."

"Then let's be off for the forks!" exclaimed four or five in chorus.

"Stop!" commanded the captain, who had stood one side leaning on his rifle and seemingly bent on a study of the earth.

"What for?"

"To save all our lives!" was the quiet answer. "The redskins have simply withdrawn behind the ridges to bait us out. It is simply one of their cunning tricks."

"Nothing goes to show it," growled one of the men.

"Something would go to show it the moment the wagons moved out. Does it stand to sense that a force still ten to one are going to draw off unless threatened? They want plunder and they want revenge. They attempted to rush us and got worsted, but they know our fix. They know we haven't a drop of water and they know we must shoot ourselves or surrender within a couple of days. If we move out we shall be butchered before we have gone a mile."

"I don't believe in your theories," was the blunt reply of the man. "I believe they have gone off. I'm so sure of it that I'm willing to scout all over the ridges."

"You'll go to your death."

"Pooh! I'll come back to prove that you don't know redskin natur as well as you think for."

"I warn you not to go," said the captain, as the man began saddling one of the team horses.

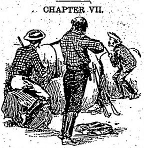
"I'll bring back the scalp locks of the hull caboodle!" laughed the man, and two minutes later he leaped his horse over the barricade, swung his hat to those left behind him and cantered off to the north. He could be seen for half a mile. He halted at the crest of a swell and turned to the left, and as he galloped forward he was soon hidden from view by a ridge as high as the plateau and three-quarters of a mile away.

The men were watching and listening when a cry of alarm was heard from the ridge, and a moment later the trainman's horse came flying over the swell at his fastest pace and made direct for the inclosure.

"Poor Jim—they've got him!" whispered the captain, as he climbed upon the rocks to get a wide range of vision.

To be taken captive by hostile Indians means more than death. Aye! a bullet in the brain at the moment of capture would be an act of mercy to the poor prisoner.

CHAPTER VII.



The captain rested it across the rocks.

The captain was right in his suspicions.

The besieging force of savages, disheartened at their bloody repulse, had quietly withdrawn behind the ridges in hopes to lure the white men from their stronghold.

They would have waited until the wagons were strung out in line and pressing forward, and then a charge would have brought victory. The man who volunteered to act as scout had betrayed the plot. His willfulness would cost him his life, but it would save twenty-three others.

Two minutes after that cry of alarm had reached the men in the fort the Indians could be seen all about them. Concealment was useless, and the red demons circled about the fort on their ponies and kept up such a yelling that one would have thought they regarded sound as powder and bullet. They kept up the hubbub for an hour, and then dismounted out of rifle range to rest.

"We shall hear from that renegade before long," said the captain, as he noted a crowd of Indians at a certain point. "Have any of you men got an old fashioned rifle?"

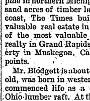
"I have," replied a man named Peters. "It's not only old style, but heavy enough to use as artillery. I brought it along because I couldn't even give it away at Brule."

[CONTINUED.]

PINE THE SOURCE OF HIS WEALTH.

A Michigan Millionaire Who Grew Rich as a Lumberman.

Hon. Delos A. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has retired from active business life, and his immense and varied interests will be managed by younger heads and hands. He has just given his son, John W. Blodgett, one-third of all his possessions; to his son-in-law, Edward Lowe, and wife, a second third, and he retains the remainder, the young men looking after it all. His property thus divided, aggregates in value, estimated on a conservative basis, $7,200,000, and includes nearly half a million acres of timber land in the south, the largest remaining tract of standing pine in northern Michigan, several thousand acres of timber land on the Pacific coast, The Times building and other valuable real estate in Chicago, several of the most valuable bits of business realty in Grand Rapids, and other property in Muskegon, Cadillac and other points.



DELOS A. BLODGETT.

Mr. Blodgett is about sixty-seven years old, was born in western New York and commenced life as a deckhand on an Ohio lumber raft. At the age of twenty-three he went to Michigan and took charge of a lumber camp on the Muskegon river as foreman. He invested his surplus earnings and all he could borrow in pine lands at government prices, and in time was operating on his own account. He continued to invest in pine lands, and when the boom came after the panic of 1872 his holdings made him rich, and he has steadily been adding to his wealth since by active operations and shrewd investments. He has two children, a son and a daughter. His son, John W. Blodgett, inherits his father's tastes for business, and is already independently rich in his own right without drawing upon the millions just bestowed upon him.

Early Mental Development.

Both common observation and the closest scientific study have made it plain that youth is the period of sense ascendency. From this most important conclusions follow, which we cannot ignore without paying a heavy penalty. Attention has been called to the infant in order to show that, prior to all school education, nature asserts herself and points the way in which the human brain and mind develop. Any education that overlooks these facts is directly against the organization we possess, and must be more or less of a failure.—Wesley Mills, M. D., in Popular Science Monthly.

Crystallized nitrogen is one of the greatest chemical curiosities. By cooling nitrogen gas down to 807 degs. below the freezing point, and then allowing it to expand, solid snowlike crystals are formed.

English gunpowder is composed of seventy-five parts of saltpeter, ten of sulphur and fifteen of carbon. Proportions are often slightly varied.

JAMES R. WAITE,
Manager of Waite's Celebrated Comedy Co., Premium Band and Orchestra.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

You will remember the condition I was in five years ago, when I was afflicted with a combination of diseases, and thought there was NO HELP FOR ME. I tried all kinds of medicines, and scores of eminent physicians. My nerves were prostrated, producing dizziness, heart-trouble and all the ills that make life miserable. I commenced to take DR. MILES' NERVINE and in three months I WAS PERFECTLY CURED. In my travels each year, when I see the thousands of physical wrecks, suffering from nervous prostration, taking prescriptions from local physicians who have no knowledge of their case, and whose death is certain, I feel like going to them and saying, "GET DR. MILES' NERVINE AND BE CURED." In my profession, where there are so many sufferers from overwork, mental prostration and nervous exhaustion, brought on by the character of the business engaged in, I would recommend "MILES' NERVINE" as a sure cure for all suffering from these causes.
JAMES R. WAITE.

HAS CURED THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

John Wyatt
THE UNDERTAKER,
EMBALMER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Besides carrying a full and complete line of
COFFINS,
CASKETS
AND BURIAL SUPPLIES,
has the largest and most complete stock of
Pictures, Picture Frames,
—AND—
Picture Framing Material
—In the city.—

Special discount During the Holidays.

Office 105½ Broadway,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

GREAT BARGAINS
Come and see for Yourself.

A Neatly Furnished House

Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co.
OPERA BLOCK.
Crookston, - - - - Minn.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
STILL ROLLING
St. Helens, England, is the seat of a great business.
BEECHAM'S PILLS are made there. They are a specific for all Nervous and Bilious Disorders arising from Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and all Female Ailments.
THEY ARE COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
4p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:00 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2 55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:39 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

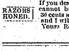
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago	at 7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Brandon	at 8:19 a. m.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St., C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.



Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.
A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, take no substitute, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.
Address Pond Lily Company,
No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE
The Great English Remedy.
Before and After.
Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.
Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.,
131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH [illegible] AGENT FOR [illegible] AND TAKE [illegible]

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE
It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

NEW CIGAR STORE
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MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty two and fifty hundredths dollars, ($542.50) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by James Strader and Mary A. Strader his wife, mortgagors, to John R. Hare, mortgagee bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of November A. D. 1883, at 3:35 o'clock p. m., in book N of mortages, on page 227, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block five (5) in Clements' First Addition to the original townsite (now city) of Crookston according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the fourteenth day of January A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at anytime within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

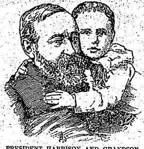
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys
JOHN R. HARE,
Mortgagee

[33-39]

THE TIES OF LOVE.

They Bind Together the Aged Statesman and the Laughing Child.

The joys and sorrows of the great have a strange charm for the mass of mankind. Cicero thundering against Catiline is a spectacle for scholars, but Cicero weeping over his daughter and seeking in his philosophy for some assurance that Tullia still lived is a scene that touches the universal heart in 1892 as powerfully as in the Augustan age. Mr. Cleveland and General Harrison are to most Americans but as political abstractions, but Baby Ruth and Baby McKee are known and loved in many a domestic circle where the questions of protection and revenue tariff are scarcely better understood than the Huttonian theory or the precision of the equinoxes.

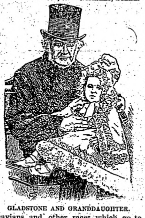


PRESIDENT HARRISON AND GRANDSON.

It is perhaps a delicate matter to touch upon, but surely every American must feel a certain sort of pride that in the very climax of the heat and fury of the late political campaign there was a universal pause and expression of profound sympathy when the beloved lady of the White House obeyed the last dread summons. In Great Britain it was and is the same. The domestic joys and sorrows of Mr. Gladstone touch the popular heart, and it is a fact well worth noting that Mr. Gladstone and President Harrison have during all their political life found their rest and recreation in the domestic circle. It is a characteristic of our greatest men in both nations.

Mr. Gladstone has met with many a bad knockdown, but when the first smart was over he went home to Hawarden, chopped down a few trees, romped with his grandchildren and emerged in a few days serene and refreshed. Benjamin Harrison, despite his great ancestry, had rather a hard struggle in early life, but from the very day when the cultured and popular Miss Scott, the pride of Oxford (O.) schools, gave him her hand and heart domestic life has been his real life, and since his grandchild came to cheer his hours of weariness no other interest has given him so much abiding joy.

Details like these are not trivial. They only illustrate that trait which makes Great Britain and America the leading nations of the earth—domestic life, domestic love! The people of the British isles of all races, the Germans, Scandinavians and other races which go to make America—these are the races with whom the home life is first. So long as this is so all the people will read with delight of how Lincoln romped with his mischievous Tad, and how Garfield indulged in "pillow fights" with his sons. And with not less pleasure they will read that President Harrison is never so happy as when holding his little grandson, and a smile will join with something near akin to tears when they read that the apparently stern old Gladstone holds his youngest grandchild with such timorous tenderness that even the women laugh at him.



GLADSTONE AND GRANDDAUGHTER.

The Virginia Islands.

Chincoteague, which is the most populous of the Virginia islands, has from 300 to 400 wild ponies roaming its pastures. Wallop's island, hard by, now the property of some New York and Brooklyn politicians, who have a clubhouse there, has been a cattle pasture for generations, perhaps for centuries, and half a dozen named or nameless islands between Wallop's and Hog island have half wild cattle or hogs feeding on their rank salt grass. These creatures are untended the year round, and are penned once a year for branding. The cattle are small, sharp horned creatures, and the hogs are of the tall razorbacked variety common in the pine forests of the mainland. When cattle or swine are to be brought ashore they are driven, a score or so together, upon the decks of a railed scow and towed astern of a sailing craft of some sort.

Peru's Financial Affairs.

The customs receipts of Peru for 1891, officially reported at $5,785,942, show a decrease as compared with those of the previous year, but the total revenue of the republic exhibits a comparative increase. The revenues derived from all sources amounted to $8,808,042, against an expenditure of $8,179,981, which left a surplus of $428,061. The Peruvian legislature has under consideration a bill for reforming the customs which, if passed, will put an end to government warehouses and substitute private warehouses instead. It is also proposed to introduce the warrant system into Peru.

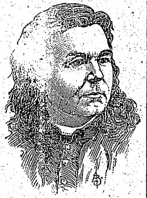
WROTE WAR SONGS.

TWO POETS WHOSE FAME WILL ENDURE FOR AGES.

Father Ryan Was a Champion of the Confederacy, and Julia Ward Howe Is the Author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The faithful priest and ardent Virginian, Father Abram Joseph Ryan, was but forty-six years old at death, yet measuring time by its experiences he may be said to have lived two ordinary lives. He was in a way dedicated to the priesthood from his birth, for his mother was a woman of the most devoted piety, and even in his boyhood days in Norfolk, Va., he showed a marked tendency to the study and contemplation of divine things. He had, however, scarcely completed his preliminary studies and been ordained to the priesthood when the civil war began, and he and his brother David were soon in the Confederate camp sharing in all the hardships of the soldier.

What a strange contrast does the life of Julia Ward Howe present! At first view it would seem that the supposed or conventional mentality of sex had been reversed: that the man was all fervent emotion and sentiment, the woman all hard, cold logic. She was from the start a Unitarian, he a Catholic; she the daughter of a well to do banker and a cultured wife, reared in comparative luxury and trained in the severest schools of fashionable self restraint, and he thrown at once upon a career of self denial and called to complete his education in the fiercest conflict of the age.

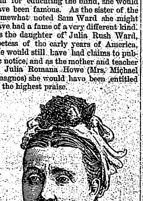


FATHER RYAN.

When the Confederacy went down Father Ryan was almost heartbroken. His "Conquered Banner," written soon after Lee's surrender and probably the best known of all his poems, is indeed a psalm of sorrow. He lived to become reconciled and to do good work as a journalist and lecturer, but realized long before his friends did that his span of life was to be short. On March 22, 1886, he entered the Franciscan convent of St. Bonifacius, at Louisville, and one month later died at the age of forty-six. Next to the "Conquered Banner" probably his feelings are best expressed in his poem, "The Sword of Robert Lee:"

> Forth from its scabbard, pure and bright,
> Flashed the sword of Lee!
> Far in front of the deadly fight,
> High o'er the brave in the cause of right
> Its stainless sheen, like a beacon light,
> Led us to victory.
>
> . . . .
>
> Forth from its scabbard! How we prayed
> That sword might victor be!
> And when our triumph was delayed,
> And many a heart grew sore afraid,
> We still hoped on while gleamed the blade
> Of noble Robert Lee.
>
> Forth from its scabbard all in vain
> Bright flashed the sword of Lee.
> 'Tis shrouded now in its sheath again:
> It sleeps the sleep of our noble slain,
> Defeated, yet without a stain,
> Proudly and peacefully.

Father Ryan stood alone. Julia Ward Howe is but one—though by far the greatest one—of a talented and eminent family. As the wife and assistant of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the philanthropist and inventor of the latest system for educating the blind, she would have been famous. As the sister of the somewhat noted Sam Ward she might have had a fame of a very different kind. As the daughter of Julia Rush Ward, poetess of the early years of America, she would still have had claims to public notice, and as the mother and teacher of Julia Romana Howe (Mrs. Michael Anagnos) she would have been entitled to the highest praise.



JULIA WARD HOWE.

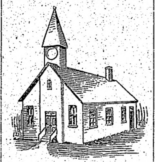
But far beyond all this she is to be honored for herself alone and to be immortal as the author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." No quotation is necessary. Every well read American can repeat the soul stirring lines. It only remains to add that the author was born in New York city May 27, 1819, and early in life became noted as a linguist and philosophic writer; that she has preached in Unitarian pulpits in many places, has written many books and done much good work in many lines and still lives in the enjoyment of health and honors. Her son, Henry Marion, is an engineer of note, and her second daughter, Maud, is a well known writer

THE CURES AT CANTON.

A Minnesota Village Where Miracles of Healing Are Performed.

Fillmore county is in the southeastern part of Minnesota. Canton village is in the southwestern part of Fillmore county. In Canton village is a small Catholic chapel called St. Michael's; that chapel has a small spire; that spire has a small window, and in that window there is, or recently was, a phenomenon which many people considered a miracle.

It was a picture of a woman holding an infant child. Neither the woman nor the child looked at all like the standard pictures of the Madonna and infant Jesus, as the child represented a very chubby and broad jawed baby of the healthy western type, while the woman bore the likeness of a stout Swedish or Norwegian nursegirl. Nevertheless there they were. There was no way of accounting for their being there, and imagination did the rest. It was considered a miracle, there was a rush of visitors, "miraculous cures" were reported, and now Canton is celebrated.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

The story is very curious. The circular window had been without glass for some time when Father Jones ordered a new one from the only store in the village and had it put in place. The sun was shining full on the glass when the glazier left it, and a few minutes later a little girl on the opposite side of the street cried out, "Oh, see the pretty picture!"

Passersby followed the line of her pointing finger and saw the image in the glass. A crowd collected, and Father Jones, the village priest, was sent for. He saw it and so did all the rest, but Catholic priests are as a rule very wary of giving encouragement to such things, and he decided that it was in the glass originally. He had that glass taken out and another put in, but the picture came again, not so boldly outlined as before, but still plain enough to be recognized. Father Jones then went up inside the spire and looked through the glass, but on that side it was perfectly clear and free from lines of any kind.

Bishop Cotter, of that diocese, was then consulted and pronounced it a delusion, and as thousands of people were crowding the little village to see the wonder he ordered the glass taken out. Meanwhile an invalid suffering from an incurable disease entered the church to pray and went away completely cured, as he alleged. This started a second pilgrimage. A boy with curvature of the spine entered the church and went away straight and sound. Then all the cripples and invalids of that section thronged to Canton, and at last accounts the little village of four or five hundred people was literally overcrowded with the lame, sick, blind and maimed.

It is, to say the least, a puzzling affair. It is a standing rule in the Catholic church that no event is to be considered miraculous until every possible natural explanation is disproved and every reasonable doubt destroyed. One explanation, and the one generally accepted by skeptics, is that some talented photographer or manipulator of lenses has been amusing himself by transferring an image from some distant point of vantage, the process being the same as that used in producing the stage "ghosts," which excited such wonder some twenty years ago. But what about the "cures" of which over a score are now reported? It's a very pretty problem as it stands.

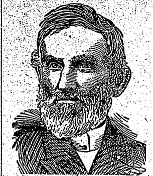
Curious Scene at the World's Fair.

The other day the Turks consecrated the grounds on which the Turkish pavilion of the World's fair will be erected. First they killed a large white sheep as a sort of insurance to prevent Allah from destroying the building. A hundred men in bulging breeches, rimless red fez and red slippers stood around the sheep. One prayed, another tied a bandage over the eyes of the sheep, and Fahri Bey cut the animal's throat. After this everybody went to the Turkish village, and the sheep was there cooked and eaten.

He May Be Speaker.

Hon. William Sulzer will this winter serve his fourth term in the New York assembly as representative of the present Fourteenth district of New York city, and is a candidate for the speakership. For a man of his age he has a very enviable record. He was born March 18, 1863, in the Seventeenth ward of New York, obtained his education in the city common schools, studied law and was admitted to the bar as soon as he reached the age of twenty-one. From his schoolboy days he has been an ardent and active Democrat and has made a special study of all questions directly affecting the laboring men. His record on labor questions [illegible] given him an extraordinary strength [illegible] all the labor organizations, and he is one of the very few politicians emphatically indorsed by all the workingmen's organs. He was first elected in 1889 and has since been re-elected yearly. His votes and speeches on the free lecture bill, tunnel bill and anti-Pinkerton bill, as well as other labor measures, attracted much attention and elicited warm approval

SULZER.



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Of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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Great Suffering
After the Grip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head —Pain in the Stomach.

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"Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack and was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt tired all the time, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains

in my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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In District Court.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In the matter of the estate of A. A. Wyand, insolvent. At Crookston Minn., December 13th 1892, it appearing to the court by satisfactory proof and the files in the above entitled matter that Charles E. Sawyer has duly entered upon the discharge of his trust as receiver of said insolvent estate, and has filed his bond herein as required by law;

Now on the application of A. A. Miller attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that all persons whomsoever having claims against the said A. A. Wyand existing on the 10th day of October, 1892, present the same duly verified, with the proof thereof to said Charles E. Sawyer, at the First National Bank of Crookston, Crookston, Minn., on or before the 15th day of January, 1893, for allowance.

IRA B. MILLS,
District Judge.

[36-38]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court on the 31st day of December 1886, in an action wherein Johnson & Marshall are plaintiffs and Joseph Grover and Mary Grover are defendants in favor of the said plaintiffs and against the said defendants, for the sum of one hundred and sixty two and 51-100 dollars which execution was directed and delivered to me as sheriff in and for the said county of Polk I have this 4th day of December A. D. 1892, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendants Joseph Grover and Mary Grover in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Lot eight (8), in block twenty-eight (28) of Kretzchmar's addition to the village of Red Lake Falls according to the plat thereof now on record in the office of register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances hereto, all the above described property being situated in the village of Red Lake Falls, county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on Tuesday the 7th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with the interest and costs thereon.

Dated December 14th 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk county, Minn.
By Simon Paul, Deputy.

CHAS. E BOUGHTON,
Attorney for plaintiff.

[36-42]

Order to Show Cause on Filing Petition to Sell Land.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss
In Probate Court Special Term, December 15th. 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Peter G. Alsson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of A. P. Sandberg setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of the real estate of which said deceased died seized. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court on Monday the 16th day of January 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 15th day of December, A. D. 1892.

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[36-38]

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St. Paul, Minn

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., November 28th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver U. S. Land office, at Crookston, Minn., on January 23rd. 1893, viz: Gile Stromstad, for the heirs of Sophia Stromstad formerly Sophia Tallakson (deceased) Hd. 12706, for the se¼ sec. 26 twp. 147 r 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Tom Sandem, G. T. Hoiland, Gust Christianson, John Stromstad all of Edna Postoffice, Polk County Minn.

[33 39] L. K. AAKER.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 1st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.00) which became due January 1st, 1892, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry Steege, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Robert J. Montague, mortgagee, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1891 and, with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1891, at 8:10 o'clock p. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 417, and the said Robert J. Montague having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable, and there is now justly due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage the sum of one thousand thirty-seven dollars ($1,037), and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty six (46), excepting therefrom the west hundred feet which is platted into lots, and the railroad right of way of the Duluth, Crookston and Northern Railroad Company; also excepting that portion lying on the northeast side of said railroad and within five hundred feet of the centre line of Washington avenue in Jerome's addition to Crookston, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 14th day of January, A. D., 1893 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st, A. D. 1892.

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Mortgagee.

DEFOREST BUCKLEN, Atty. [33-39]

Application for Liquor License.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Fred Sargent, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of January, 1893. The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: Room 8 in Reckitt block on first floor, facing Second street. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said city of Crookston and the statutes of said state of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., Dec. 12, 1892.

FRED SARGENT.

Will be heard by city council at regular meeting Tuesday evening, January 10th, 1893.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Miss Lizzie Zarracher is home from her St. Hilaire school for the holidays.

The Times issued an elegant holiday number last Friday. It was a hummer.

Engineer Jack Bunnell is enjoying a brief vacation with the folks at home.

C. L. Cummings, the East Grand Forks wheat-dealer has been released on bail.

Saturday last it was warm enough to snow and we got enough to make good sleighing for Christmas.

Al. Kaiser came down from Fosston on Thursday evening of last week returning on Saturday morning.

The Thief River Falls Press says that Columbus did not do very well up there with the Northern Lights Company.

The train on the Great Northern road was six hours late on Thursday evening and ten hours late on Friday evening.

The Ivy Club gave the first of a series of balls in McKinnon's hall on Thursday evening. Well attended and a fine time was enjoyed by all.

Dr. M. Leguee was called to Edna last week to take care for several sick equines. Mike always stays right by an afflicted horse until he is all right again.

Mrs. J. G. McGrew left for Benson on Friday morning of last week to spend the holidays with relatives. On her return, Miss. Edith will go to Duluth for a visit with friends.

Henry Shepard is quite an artist if a sample of his lettering in chalk that may be seen at Earnest Rolsch's is an evidence. It was very nicely done though Henry is not bragging about it.

Attorney Martin O'Brien was up Hallock last Friday. He says the Schnieders who stole the $2000 from the saloon-keeper, were bound over to await the action of the grand jury in March.

We heard somebody remark, on Friday morning. "It's cold." Well 35 degrees below is somewhat cold but not noticeably so, unless the wind blows—and that seldom occurs with the thermometer that far below zero.

Sunday, Christmas day, was one of those days what you read about but seldom see in this country, when the thermometer roosts serenely at 30 below and the wind blows at the rate of 40 knots an hour or thereabouts.

Pete Nowlan come up from Minneapolis last Friday and spent a few days visiting friends in the city. Pete was once a resident of Crookston and thinks we have made many improvements since he lived here. He looks as jolly as ever.

Mrs. J. W. Pitts came up from Neillsville, Wis., last week to assis in the care of her sister, Mrs. L. J. Lake, who is lying very sick in this city. Mrs. Lake was brought from her home at Angus several weeks ago so that she might have better facilities for proper attention. She is having a severe siege of it and does not seem to make very rapid progress.

On Friday afternoon a telegram was received from Fisher saying that their village was on fire and asking for help. Our fire bell summoned our department and the boys made ready to go down and help but before the train was ready to go a dispatch was received saying that they were not needed as the fire was under control. It originated in a livery barn and threatened the whole village west of the track.

Wm. Newkom, of Ada, while out hunting a fortnight or so since shot at a large eagle and winged it so that it was captured after a struggle in which the eagle was badly used up but recovered its usual vivacity after a few days and became quite tame. On Saturday last he sent it up to Earnest Rolsch, but Earnest decided after he saw it that he did not want it and sent it back.

Our senior editor was made the recipient of a fine box of Brown's best cigars—for a Christmas gift with the compliments of that prince of good fellows, H. F. Brown of the Second street cigar factory. Mr. Brown started in the manufacturing of cigars in this city a few years ago, with himself and a boy, and now has an establishment giving employment to a dozen men or more and a business that extends far beyond the city limits in every direction. Few there are in this upper country, who smoke, who have not enjoyed one of "Brown's Selects," and once having tried them few care for any other brand. The fact that he keeps so many hands busy constantly to keep up with his orders speaks eloquently of the trade he has, by industry and enterprise built up in our midst. The JOURNAL wishes him success and many many returns of the day.

F. E. Hunt, of Red Lake Falls was in the city on Tuesday.

For plain or fancy job printing call at the JOURNAL office.

Hon. Wm. Carleton was in the city from Angus on Saturday.

The banks and the post-office observed Monday as a holiday.

Peter Stuhl has bought out Joseph Netzer's saloon, in the Germania house.

Mrs. Will Himmelsback and son are visiting with Mrs. S. L. Collins in the city.

A. G. Gallasch is off for a holiday visit with friends in the southern part of the state.

The event of the season will be the band dance at McKinnon's hall on Monday evening next.

The various churches had their Christmas trees on Monday evening and a jolly good time.

A. C. Schmidt, the painter, was on the sick list last week—no, it was several weeks before Christmas day so that wasn't it.

The JOURNAL office has been rushed with Christmas work to its utmost capacity. Thanks friends we will keep up with it if there are printers enough in the state.

Barnesville Review:—Mr. Fred Mix of Crookston, son of Major Mix is the new agent for the Great Northern at this place in place of Mr. Bell. Mr. Mix has had lots of experience in railroad matters and stands high with the officials as shown by his appointment to such an important station. We trust he will find Barnesville a pleasant place to live.

The Crookston cornet band is making great preparations for their dance of McKinnon hall on Monday evening next. Everybody is taking a ticket whether they dance or not as the proceeds go to aid the band. All who enjoy the mazy dance may rest assured of having a good time for the boys always provide amply for their guests.

M. R. Brown informs the JOURNAL that he has a lot of immigration matter, all put up and stamped and if any of our readers wish to post their friends on the good points of this country all they have to do is to call at Mr. Brown's office and get a supply. He has an abundance in either English or German which he will be glad to see go forth on its mission.

E. M. McCaslin drove up to our office on Saturday and remarked that he was quite anxious to have us sample a bit of butter that he had in the sleigh, and as such snaps generally catch us we consented. Having partaken of that butter—about the only nice thing we did get to eat for Christmas—we are prepared to announce that it was decidedly slick—"slicker than grease" and such butter! Almost equal to the choicest June article. In talking about his first year in the country (he came here in '91) Mr. McCaslin said that he could not brag much about making big money in wheat but said that he was doing splendidly this winter with butter. He takes special pains to make a gilt-edged article and gets an extra price for it—five cents above the market, and can sell all he can make. He will be in good shape to go to work next spring but thinks he shall deal sparingly in wheat, which is a good idea.

A call at Dr. Dampier's new and elegant apartments last Saturday found the genial doctor as cosy as a bug in a rug. You first enter the reception room, which is nicely fitted up and furnished and if the doctor is not busy you are ushered into his private office—which fronts on Broadway. Here you find an elegantly furnished room—that makes it seem a pleasure to talk about your bodily ailments, next, if your case is a broken neck, or somedings like dot, you are ushered into the operating room for amputation. This room, like the rest is so nicely fitted up with all of the paraphernalia needed in the business that it really must be a pleasure to be amputated, if it could be done in that room—and after you are nicely amputated to the Queen's taste you can slip one side and wash up—hot and cold water as you like. Next you are ushered into a room adjoining on the west that the doctor calls his "catch-all" and from this room you can go out into the hall and walk home if the amputation has not interferred with the operations of your pedals. Or maybe it was catarrh that ailed you? Like enough. If so we nearly forgot to mention the new fangled machine the doctor has recently imported at great expense with which he can pump your head so full of air that you don't know what bothers you most. The business is said to be a dead shot on the catarrh business, however and the doctor told us on the quiet that very many had derived much benefit from its use—not having the catarrh we can't speak from actual experience. Our visit convinced us that the doctor is nicely located, with every convenience and it is very pleasant to call there when you need mending.

Attend the band dance on Monday evening next.

Chip in your dollar for a ticket to the band dance and help the boys out.

W. F. Bugg was over from Grand Forks to take his Christmas dinner at home.

Halvor Steenerson left for Hillsboro N. D. on Monday evening where he goes to take a hand in some liquor cases.

John Wyatt had his hands severely burned on Christmas eve extinguishing the blaze which had caught in a Christmas tree.

M. E. Bartlett was summoned to his old home at Clifton Springs, N. Y. by news of the serious illness of his father and left on Tuesday night.

The Commercial hotel set up a big dinner on Christmas day to its guests. The menu cards—gems in their way were printed at the JOURNAL office.

Lots of wood coming to the city now-a-days. We were told that on Tuesday 43 carloads came in on the Fosston branch and it was not much of a day for wood, either.

B. F. McKay, of the Echo, Drayton N. P., was in the city on Monday visiting his old friends in this city. Mac used to be a resident of Crookston and has not lost his interest in the place yet.

News of the failure of E. S. Corser, of Minneapolis, was this week received with regret by his many friends in this city. He owned a large farm near the city and an elevator in South Crookston.

L. J. Columbus returned from his trip to Thief River Falls, Red Lake Falls and Fertile where he had played the Northern Lights company two nights each, and says that he just about paid expenses of the trip.

The St. Louis hotel had some handsome menu cards printed at this office to do justice to the elegant spread that mine host Jerome set up to his patrons and friends. Frank believes thoroughly in the motto "Live and let live."

Night clerk Leibig of the Commercial went over to Fisher Wednesday and drove out in the country a few miles. He froze his ears, nose and toes slightly, and swears he'll not drive out again in the winter time—not even with his best girl.

Miss Nellie B. Perry of Quincy, Ill., a graduate of the Gem City Business college of Quincy, Ill., and also of the Normal school of Dixon, Ill., has accepted a position in the Crookston Business college and will have charge of the shorthand and English department. She is expected about the 1st of January. The winter term of the college opens on January 2d, 1893.

A private letter from our old-time friend, W. H. Box, of Tacoma, Wash., assures us of his continued good health as also that of his family. His business, though not making him independently rich is very good and increasing all of which we are glad to hear. Mr. Box threatens to re-visit the scenes and friends of his Polk county home Some time next summer.

On Monday evening about 7:45 the fire department was summoned to attend to a blaze in Ellingbo's lunch room and very soon had the incipient blaze under control. The fire caught into the partition from a gasoline stove but was very short-lived after the fire laddies turned the hose on it. The building and contents was owned by S. Sundet and rented to Mr. Ellingbo. No insurance. So slight was the damage done that Mr. Ellingbo had the lunch room all running again on Tuesday evening as though nothing had happened.

August Walters, the well-known brewery man of Crookston, died at eight o'clock on Monday evening, aged 48 years and 8 months. Mr. Walters came to Crookston in 1878, and with Senator H. Burkhardt and Wm. Stuart built the Crookston brewery which they ran for a few years when Mr. Stuart retired and the firm became Burhhardt & Walters. Later Mr. Walters purchased Mr. Burkhardt's interest and was conducting the business alone when he died. A year or two ago he was taken with dropsy and in 1891 he went to Germany to consult a noted specialist by whom his case was pronounced incurable, and he returned home to die, but to the surprise of everybody he began to get better and was soon able to be about and attend to his business. He continued improving until last week when he took cold and rapidly sank, until at 8 o'clock on Monday afternoon the end came. Mr. Walters was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of this city which order takes full charge of the funeral obsequies. He was also a member of Col. Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R. He was heavily insured carrying two or three life policies. He leaves a wife and eight children—five boys and three girls to mourn his loss. The funeral takes place at two o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. O. H. Elmer officiating.

The Fair is the place to get your holiday goods.

W. A. Hammond, of the JOURNAL, spent Christmas in Bismarck, N. D., his former home.

J. T. Knight, of Red Lake Falls, was shaking hands with his friends in the city on Wednesday.

Geo. Ralph starts next week with a crew for the Red Lake Indian Reservation for surveying purposes.

S. M. McKee has moved into the city for the winter and has taken possession of elegant quarters in the Fournet block.

Ed. Cleary and Miss Julia Biever, were united for life on Wednesday afternoon. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

Mr. John Walters, of LaCrosse, Wis., arrived this (Thursday) morning to attend the funeral of his brother, the late August Walters.

Mr. G. Walters, of Buffalo City, Wis., and Mr. F. Walters, of Alma, Wis., brothers of the late August Walters, with a sister, and Mr. Wohlwend, father of Mrs. Walters arrived on Wednesday morning.

The funeral services of Mrs. Casper Sands took place at the Norwegian church on Ash street on Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m. A large concourse of friends and neighbors gathered to pay their last sad respects to the departed one.

Rev. Thos. McClary's lecture in the Methodist Episcopal church last Tuesday evening was well attended and much enjoyed by those present. His subject was "The Mission of Mirth," and he proceeded to show that mirth was one of the most necessary forces of the human system. He kept his audience constantly laughing at his comical sayings, absurd remarks and witty jokes.

The Carolyn Gage company opened a three nights engagement at the opera house on Wednesday in "The Honeymoon." The troupe is an excellent one—all artists, and no one will be disappointed in them. The plot of "The Honeymoon" is rather abnormal in that it places the newly made husband too much in the character of an absolute boss whose simple order to the wife must be absolute law in everything—which is wholly unnatural. The company, however made a creditable presentment of a wretched plot.

The Methodists are to be congratulated on their success in solving the problem of heating their church. The furnaces recently placed in position by J. E. O'Brien & Co. prove amply sufficient for the work assigned them as was very conclusively proven by their work last Sunday. Notwithstanding the extreme cold, wind which prevailed all day and succeeded in finding every place in the church was thoroughly warm during both morning and evening service, and the members of the church feel the utmost confidence in promising their friends a comfortable temperature at all their services, no matter how cold the weather may be outside.

Bargains in all lines of foot wear great variety to choose from A. Sture's.

E. M. Walsh can write your insurance in several reliable companies.

"Go tell your neighbors" they can buy furniture at cost at I. U. Jennings' Furniture store.

Flour, flour, flour, get your winter supply at once from A. Sture's, as he is now selling No. 1 A. $1.85 per 100 pounds spot cash.

Fire and accident insurance written by E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

One pound first-class Japan tea in fancy sewing basket for the small sum of fifty cents at A. Sture's.

Happy New Year.

Let the great world spin forever
Down the ringing grooves of time.
—Tennyson.

The great world has been spinning along quite briskly the past twelve months. Many things have happened to the world at large, and a few to us as individuals—which last are in our eyes the most important of all events of the year. The trains of the various Burlington Route lines have been spinning along during the year on the ringing steel rails—seven thousand miles of them—carrying on all sorts of pleasant or sad journeys some millions of people, in and out of Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Cheyenne, Deadwood, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the hundreds of cities and towns between. To the people of the Northwest, our friends and patrons, we say: May the worlds of your individual lives spin merrily and softly during 1893; and if you want to take a spin for pleasure, buy your tickets via the Burlington Route—it goes everywhere. Call on our home agent or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

COUGHING LEADS TO C NSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

An immense line of gent's ties at the Fair store.

Holiday novelties of all kinds at the Fair department store.

See the novelties in holiday goods at the Fair department store.

Get your Christmas goods at the Fair and save money by so doing.

When looking for a Christmas present, go to the Fair department store. An endless quantity of holiday goods to select from.

E. M. Walsh has money to loan on farm security, at a low rate of interest. Office in Fournet block

Locken & Holmboe on Robert are almost giving away overcoats.

Farmers get your grinding done by Priester & Co., next to the Germania hotel on Main street, and you will save money by so doing.

If you have a farm or a town lot to sell, list it with E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Aluminium-silver thimble given away free to every lady visiting Saake's Jewery Store.

New millinery and new Japanese goods at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store.

Is it elegant dishes you need? Call at Barnes & Slocum's and see what they can show you.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

We are hard up and want to raise a little cash. Will sell you clothing and shoes at cost at our Robert street store, Locken & Holmboe.

Money to loan by R. R. V. Loan and Investment Company.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell County, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chairberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Remedy. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Priester & Co., the wood yard proprietors, have put in a feed mill just to utilize the power which they do not need for sawing wood. In this way they can afford to do grinding at very low rates. Anyone having grinding to do should take advantage of this opportunity.

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

Hard and soft wood in any quantity, sawed into stove lengths and delivered to any part of the city, by Priester & Co. Office and yard on Main street, next to the Germania hotel.

Parties desiring to purchase city property or farm lands in Polk county should see E. M. Walsh for bargains. Office in Fournet block.

E. M. Walsh, has some desirable city lots for sale, which are "cheaper than dirt." See him about them.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Everything has to go at a sacrifice during the great clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Owing to the fact that I am about to remove from Crookston I will offer my entire stock at cost until all is sold. In sweet wines I have Port Angelica, Muscatelle, Madeira, Malago and Tokay. In sour wines Reisling, Rhine wine, Hock, Claret, Zinfondel and Burgundy. All of these wines and all other liquors for family use I will sell at very low figures to close out stock before Jan. 1st. MAX ERIESSON.
[33-37]

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Scandia American bank of Crookston, Minn., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking house on Tuesday, January 10th. 1893, between the hours of 10 and 4.
J. W. WHEELER,
Cashier.

Tom Morris has the most elegant assortment of diamonds ever brought to Crookston. Rings, pins, brooches, earrings, studs, etc. set with diamonds of the purest water.

Books by standard authors—in sets or singly—cheap or expensive binding—large variety—elegant assortment—at Medical hall.
S. A. WALLICE.

Money on good farms. Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Offices in Bjoin block, Crookston, Minn.

When you want a good photograph of yourself, go to P. E. Lynne's new gallery in the Anderson-Olson block—second floor.

Novelties of every description at the Medical hall. S. A. WALLACE.

Lovely necklaces—fit for a queen—or your best girl—at Tom Morris'.

Times are hard and money is very scarce. This is to the advantage of those who have a little cash and will invest it in clothing or shoes. See advertisement of Locken & Holmboe on Robert street.

A large line of silverware—spoons of all sizes and shapes—knives of all kinds for your table—and hundreds of silver novelties—at Tom Morris.

Clothing and shoes at manufacturers cost can be had for a few days at Locken & Holmboe's store on Robert street. See their advertisement.

Priester & Co. are now prepared to grind feed at short notice and guaranty satisfaction. Give them a trial.

It Beats Fire Sale.

Sam Wallace's holiday sale beats a fire sale for low prices. Everything goes—10 to 40 per cent. below regular price.

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

Farmers, call at the Valley Roller Mills and get your flour, bran and shorts.

Great Reduction Sale.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings will offer everything in the line of millinery at greatly reduced rates to reduce her stock to make room for new goods. The ladies should make a note of this fact and call at Mrs. Jennings' store on Robert street'

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

6 MONTHS

Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,

Wednesday, December 28th,

The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the

REMNANTS MUST GO!

Fontaine & Anglim.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

FINISH

CROOKSTON
POLK COUNTY
JOURNAL

JOURNAL

JAN 7 1892 THRU DEC 29 1892

Title: (Crookston) POLK COUNTY JOURNAL

15:38 - 16:37

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